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THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK
1942

THE

WISCONSIN

BLUE BOOK

1942

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THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE
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PUBLISHED BIENNIALLY
BY THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN



Air view of Madison showing the University of Wisconsin campus and the Capitol

Foreword

THE publication of the 1942 edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book finds this nation at war. For twenty-three years our country had been at peace. At the conclusion of the world struggle in 1918, and throughout much of the next two decades, most Americans were of the belief and hope that war would not again be visited upon us.

The events of the later thirties weakened this confidence. Dictatorship and saber-rattling were on the march. The coming events cast their shadows before them.

In 1940 and during 1941, your state administration was apprehensive of the storm which seemed to be brewing. In his message to the legislature on January 9, 1941, your Governor emphasized that the problem which transcends all others is "the preservation of the United States."

Your lawmakers put through a program of legislation to strengthen the defenses of Wisconsin and to give all-out assistance to the program of rearming America. Their vision was true, as history will record.

The purpose of the Blue Book is to give a comprehensive picture of the work of the state government. The activities of the executive, the legislative, the judicial, and the administrative departments are outlined within the pages of this book.

An intelligent citizenship is a prerequisite to a strong system of democratic institutions. It is a safeguard to those liberties which our men and women are now so valiantly defending.

To the extent that it shall give information to our citizens, this book is worth-while. To the degree that understanding of

the ways of freedom, and appreciation and love of country may be advanced, this work is of especial importance.

I beg of the citizens of Wisconsin to be calm, firm, and courageous in these troublous times. Let every one of us strive to the utmost of our ability to do everything possible to defend our republic. With best wishes for your continued good health and long life.

JULIUS P. HEIL,
Governor.

February 10, 1942.

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MADISON

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Introduction

THE Wisconsin Blue Book is the manual of the state of Wisconsin and summarizes the work of the several branches of our state government. Beginning in 1853 it was published annually but since 1885 it has been a biennial publication. From 1885 through 1937 the Blue Book came from the press in the odd-numbered years but since that time it has made its appearance in the even-numbered years in accordance with a statute change made in 1939. This change was made so that each issue could contain up-to-the-minute information from the regular legislative session of the preceding year or an intervening special session, and so that prompt publication of the book could be possible.

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

The picture section of the 1937 Blue Book showed some of the more important functions of our state government which are performed almost entirely at the seat of government in Madison. In this issue an attempt has been made to picture some of the more important administrative services extended to citizens throughout the entire state.

The editors wish to thank the contributors of special articles, members of the legislature, state departments, the De Longe Studio, which supplied photographs of members of the legislature, the sergeant-at-arms' staff of both houses which cooperated with the photographer, the Department of Visual Instruction of the University Extension Division, particularly Mr. Homer C. Montague, who took many of the pictures for the illustrated section, Mr. Howard A. Morey, who furnished an airplane for

taking some of the air views, and all other individuals and organizations who made suggestions, furnished information and photographs, and gave help of any kind.

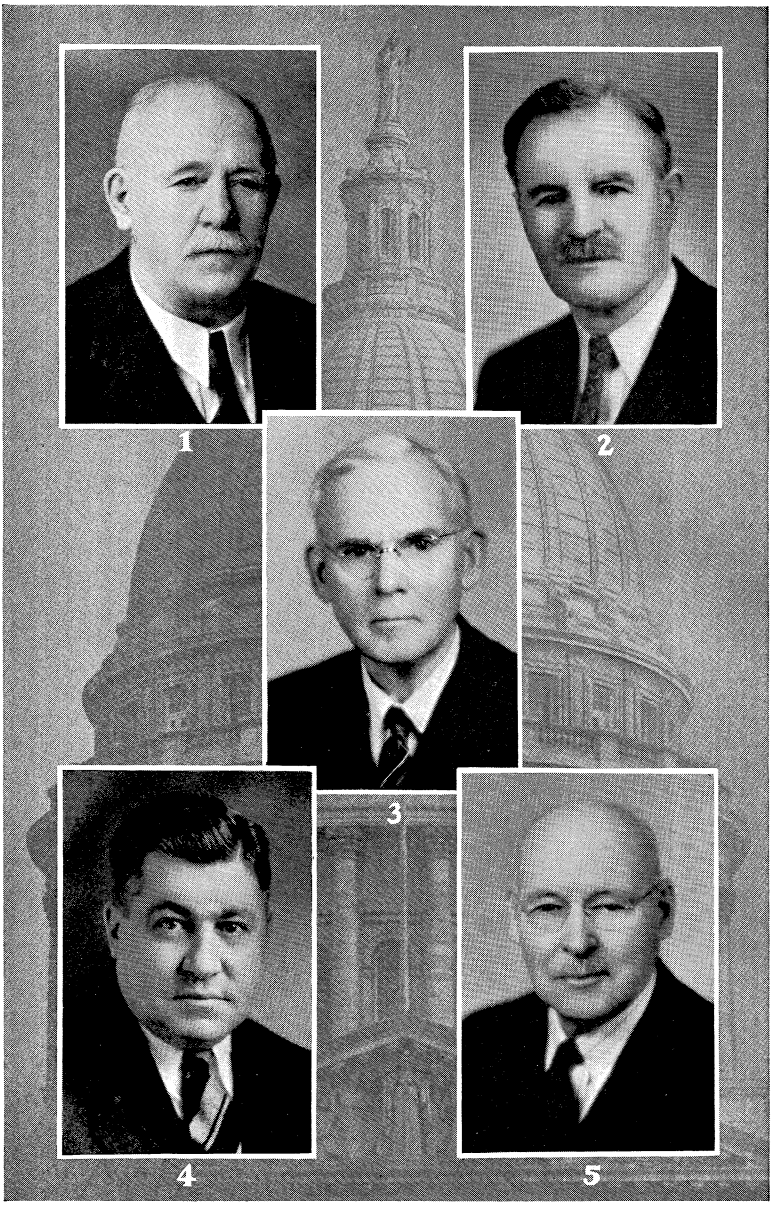
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HOWARD F. OHM, *Chief*,
LEONE G. BRYHAN, *Librarian*,
Editors.

Constitutional Officers



Governor Julius P. Heil



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

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

THE GOVERNOR

JULIUS P. HEIL (Rep.) was born at Duesmond an der Mosel, Germany on July 24, 1876. He came to this country in 1880 with his parents who farmed near Prospect Hill in Waukesha County. He received his education in the country school. He worked on his father's farm and clerked in the general store at Prospect Hill. At the age of fourteen he was left an orphan and at that time moved to Milwaukee where he worked at various jobs. Governor Heil sold newspapers on Milwaukee road trains, fired boilers at the Falk Manufacturing Company where he was also apprenticed as a blacksmith and machinist, was a drill press operator at the Milwaukee Harvester plant, and at various intervals was a street car conductor. He was sent to many parts of the world to install the newly-patented Falk process of welding street car rails and installed the first electric railway line in Buenos Aires in 1899. With his first savings of $550 he founded his own rail-joint welding company out of which developed the present Heil Company of which he is president and treasurer. Governor Heil was a member of the NRA board for the regulation of industry and spent considerable time in the performance of duties connected therewith. He is interested in sports activities and has sponsored many championship events both at home and abroad. He is also active in welfare projects of the fraternal organizations to which he belongs. He is married and has one son who is executive vice president of the Heil Company. Governor Heil had never held a public office until he was elected as governor in 1938. He was reelected to the office in 1940. Home Address: 5240 North Lake Drive, Whitefish Bay.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

WALTER S. GOODLAND (Rep.) was born at Sharon on December 22, 1862. After his graduation from high school at Appleton he attended Lawrence College for one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and practiced law for a few years before entering the newspaper business. He was mayor of Racine from 1911 to 1915. In 1912 and 1928 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. From 1900 to 1933 he was the publisher and editor of the Racine Times-Call. In 1933 Mr. Goodland retired from the newspaper business and is now operating his farm in Racine County. He served two terms in the senate and was elected lieutenant governor in 1938 and re-elected in 1940. Home address: 1632 Wisconsin Street, Racine.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FRED R. ZIMMERMAN (Rep.) was born and educated in Milwaukee and has lived there all his life. He served as a member of the town board and in the assembly before he was elected Secretary of State in 1922 and 1924. From 1927 to 1929 he was Governor of Wisconsin. Following his term as governor he was sent to Spain by the President of the United States to represent this government as a commissioner to the World's Fair at Seville. In 1916, 1920, 1924, and 1940 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention. Mr. Zimmerman was again elected Secretary of State in 1938 and re-elected in 1940. Home Address: 2995 South Shore Drive, Milwaukee.

THE STATE TREASURER

JOHN M. SMITH (Rep.) was born on a farm near Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois. He was educated in the rural schools. From 1891 to 1895 he was a telegraph operator and station agent for the Chicago, St.Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway, and for the next six years he was bookkeeper for the Shell Lake Lumber Company. He was cashier of the Lumberman's Bank at Shell Lake from 1901 to 1925, and since 1925 he has been its president. Mr. Smith has always been active in civic and community affairs. He was president of the Wisconsin Bankers Association in 1922 and 1923, secretary of the Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Association since 1923, and a director of Wisconsin, the Land O'Lakes Association, which was the first state-wide organization to advertise Wisconsin as the playground of the Middle West. He is vitally interested in farm problems and has always done all he could to help the farmer. He had never held any public office until elected as state treasurer in 1938. He was re-elected in 1940. Home Address: Shell Lake.

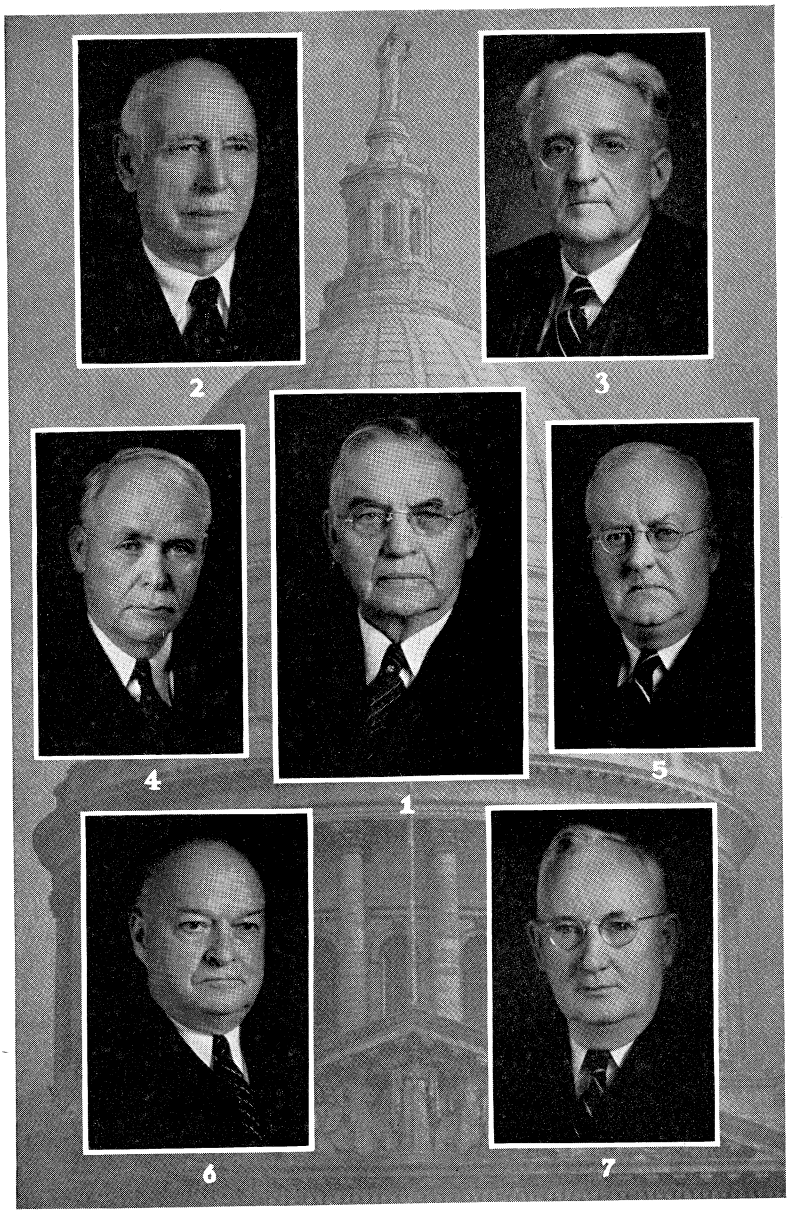
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JOHN E. MARTIN (Rep.) was born on November 15, 1891 at Green Bay. After attending the parochial and public schools of Green Bay he attended the University of Wisconsin from 1910 to 1914 and was graduated from the law school of the University of Notre Dame in 1916. He is a practicing attorney. Mr. Martin served in the World War as a first lieutenant in Company E, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. He had held no public office until his election as attorney general in 1938. He was re-elected as attorney general in 1940. Home Address: 2519 North Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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

Supreme Court Justices



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

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, February 12, 1916, succeeding the late Justice John Barnes resigned. Two years later, in April 1918, he was elected for the residue of the term. In April 1919 he was re-elected for the regular term ending January 1930, and was again re-elected in April 1929 and April 1939.

He was born February 12, 1868, at River Styx, Medina County, Ohio. Shortly thereafter his parents moved to Fulton, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools until he was sixteen. He attended the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti for three years, teaching in the meantime to defray his expenses. In the fall of 1890 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. In the summer of 1891 he entered the offices of Silverthorn, Hurly, Ryan and Jones at Wausau as student and clerk, where he remained a year and a half. In 1893 he was graduated from the University of Michigan and began the practice of law at Wausau on August 23, 1893. On January 1, 1895 he became a member of the firm of Bump, Kreutzer and Rosenberry which six years later became Kreutzer, Bird and Rosenberry. In 1926 he was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Michigan. In 1930 he received the same degree from the University of Wisconsin and in 1938 from Marquette University. In 1941 he received the honorary degree of Master of Education from Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti.

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

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

CHESTER A. FOWLER was born at Rubicon, Dodge County, December 25, 1862, and spent his boyhood on a farm near Richland Center. He was graduated from Whitewater Normal School and the College of Letters and Science of the University of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin upon state bar examination in 1889 after reading law in the office of D. W. Clements at West Union, Iowa. After practicing law for five years at Omaha, Nebraska and for eleven years at Portage, Wisconsin, he was elected judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin on its creation in 1905 and was re-elected 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. He was re-elected in 1931 and again in 1941.

OSCAR MARION FRITZ was born in Milwaukee on March 3, 1878 where he attended the public schools and the Milwaukee Law School, which is now a department of Marquette University. He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin in 1901. From 1901 to 1912 he practiced law as a member of a partnership with Theodore Kronshage, Francis E. McGovern, Guy D. Goff, Walter Corrigan and Timothy J. Hannan. From 1912 to 1929 he was circuit judge of Milwaukee County. He was advanced to the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Christian Doerfler on May 28, 1929, and was unanimously elected for the balance of the unexpired term in the spring of 1932, and for the full term in 1934. Judge Fritz was chairman of the Milwaukee Board of Circuit Judges for six years, and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Board of Circuit Judges.

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

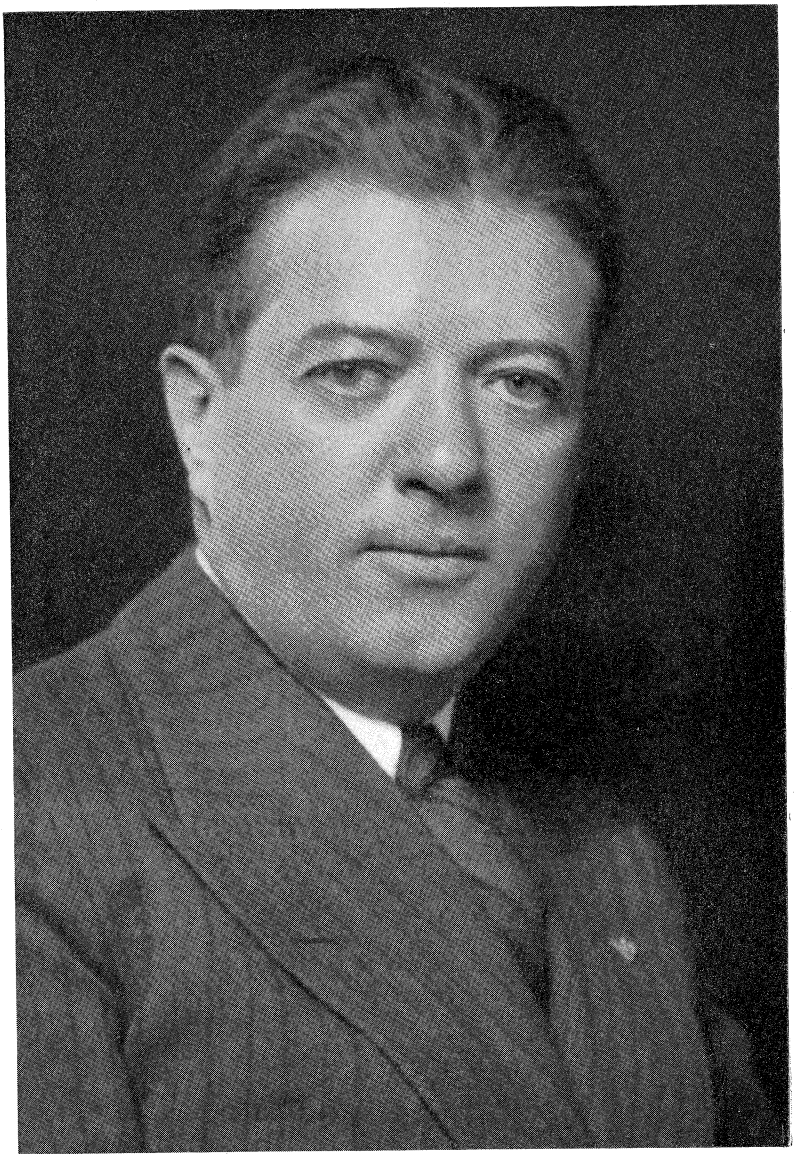
JOHN D. WICKHEM was born at Beloit, Wisconsin on May 25, 1888. His father, also a native of Wisconsin, was a practicing lawyer of that city. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit, was graduated from Beloit College in 1910, and from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1916. For four years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

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

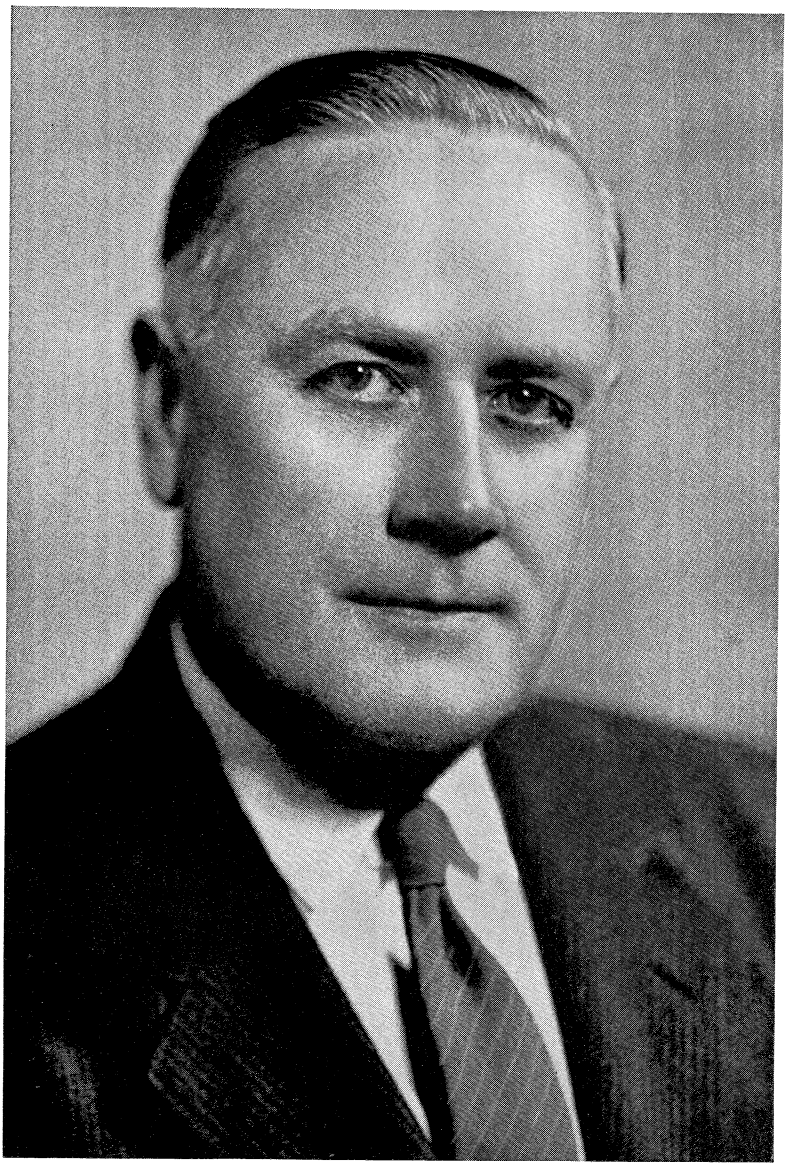
JOSEPH MARTIN was born on May 12, 1878 in the town of Rockland, Brown County. His parents, who were farmers, were among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin. He attended rural school and was graduated from the West De Pere High School in 1897. From 1899 to 1902 he studied law in the offices of Wigman and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

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

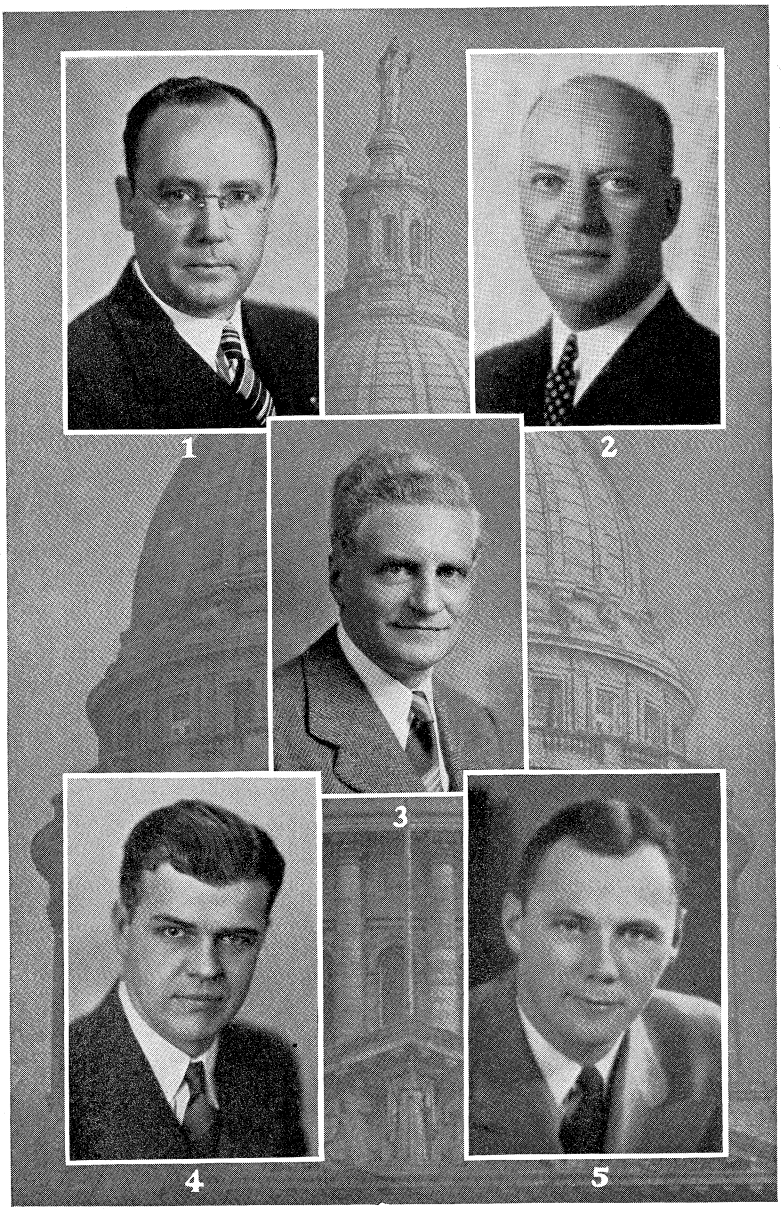
Members of Congress From Wisconsin



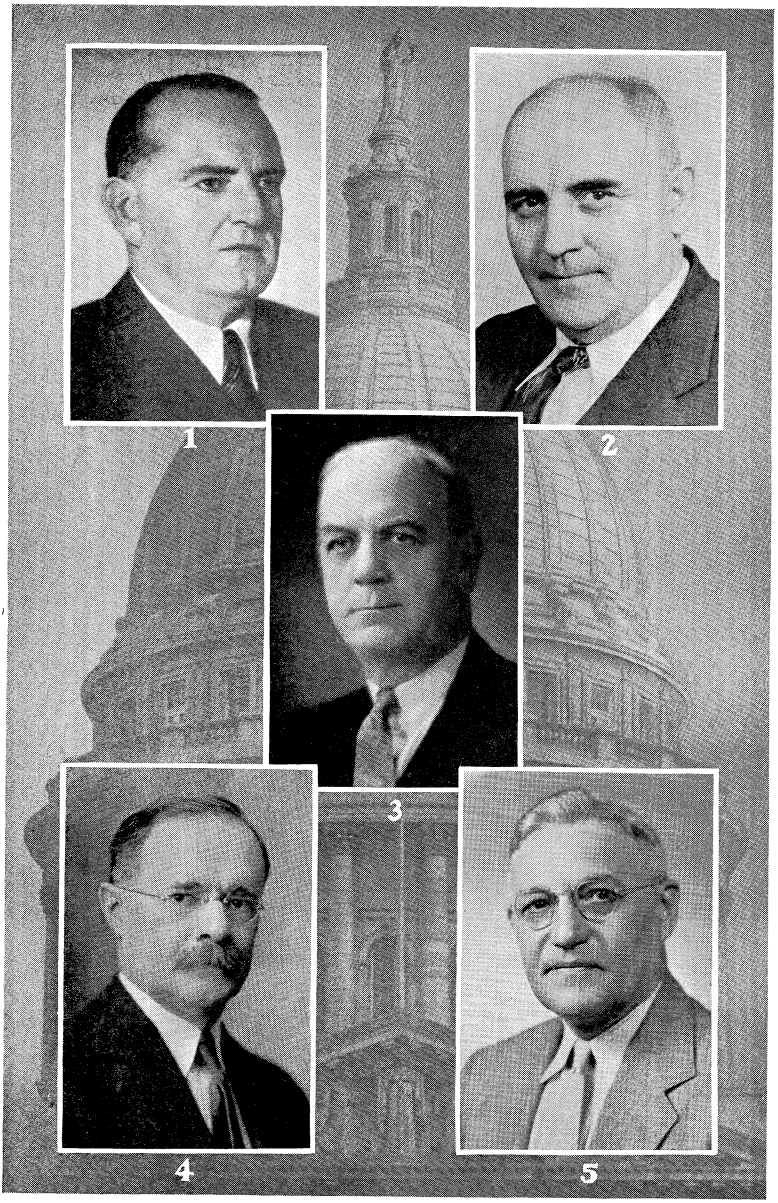
United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.



United States Senator Alexander Wiley.



Members of House of Representatives: (1) Lawrence Henry Smith, 1st district; (2) Harry Sauthoff, 2nd district; (3) William Henry Stevenson, 3rd district; (4) Thad F. Wasielewski, 4th district; (5) Lewis D. Thill, 5th district.



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

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 77TH CONGRESS

SENATORS

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR. (Prog.) was born February 6, 1895 at Madison. Having been obliged through illness to leave the University of Wisconsin, he became the intimate companion and later the private secretary of his father. His first real political appearance was at Cleveland in 1924, where he read his father's message to the Third Party Convention. At his father's death in 1925, he was elected to the Senate to complete the elder La Follette's unexpired term. At that time he was thirty years of age. In April 1928 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and was the Wisconsin member of the Committee on Resolutions, presenting the Progressive minority report. In November of the same year, he was re-elected to the Senate. He was married in 1930 to Rachel Wilson Young of Washington, D.C. They have two children, Jo Oden and Bronson Cutting. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1934 and 1940. Home Address: Maple Bluff Farm, Madison.

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

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Green, Kenosha, Racine, Rock, and Walworth Counties

LAWRENCE HENRY SMITH (Rep.) was born at Racine on September 15, 1892. His early education was received in the elementary schools of Racine and the Milwaukee University School. After attending Milwaukee State Teachers College for two years he enrolled at Marquette University where he was graduated from the law school in June 1923 with the degree of LL.B. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney in Racine. During the World War Mr. Smith was in the infantry from 1917 to 1919. From 1938 to 1939 he was department commander of the Wisconsin American Legion. In a special election in August 1941 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Bolles of the first district. Home Address: Rural Route 3, Box 439, Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, and Waukesha Counties

HARRY SAUTHOFF (Prog.) was born on June 3, 1879 at Madison. He attended the Madison public schools and received his B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1902 and his LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in 1909. Before he studied law he taught school at Lake Geneva High School and the Northern Illinois State Normal School. During these four years he also coached athletics. After he received his law degree, he was a practicing attorney in Madison. From 1915-1919 he was district attorney of Dane County and in 1921 private secretary to Governor John J. Blaine. He was appointed by Governor Blaine as Wisconsin's representative at the International Conference between the United States and Canada, and also to the Mississippi Valley Conference. From 1925 to 1929 he was state senator from the twenty-sixth district of Wisconsin. He was elected to Congress in 1934 and re-elected in 1936 and 1940. Home Address: 22 South Hancock Street, Madison.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

WILLIAM HENRY STEVENSON (Rep.) was born on September 23, 1893 at Kenosha. His father, Major John Stevenson, was an Indian scout and a close associate of General Charles King. He was also an associate and friend of Buffalo Bill Cody. In 1894 Major Stevenson moved to La Crosse where his son attended grade and high school. He carried newspapers and cut cord wood with a buck saw to earn his expenses through the secondary and high school at La Crosse. He was graduated from the La Crosse Teachers College in 1912 and the University of Wisconsin in 1919. Mr. Stevenson was the first principal of Holmen High School, and also taught in the high school at Neillsville and in Central High School at Madison. In 1920 he received the degree of LL.B. from the law school of the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity. Since 1920 he has practiced law in Richland Center and La Crosse. Mr. Stevenson has held a number of public offices: circuit court commissioner and divorce counsel of Richland County, district attorney of the same county, and district attorney of La Crosse County from 1934 until the time of his election to the 77th Congress in 1940. Home Address: 235 West Avenue South, La Crosse.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

THAD F. WASIELEWSKI (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on December 2, 1904. After his graduation from South Division High School he attended the University of Michigan where he received the degree of B.A. in 1927. In 1931 he was granted the degree of J.D. by Marquette University Law School. Mr. Wasielewski has practiced law since 1931 and is a member of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and American Bar Associations. In 1939 he was married to Stephanie Gorak of Milwaukee. He was elected to the 77th Congress in 1940. Home Address: 905 West Lincoln Avenue, Milwaukee.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

LEWIS D. THILL (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on October 18, 1903. He was graduated from Marquette University in 1926, attended Harvard Graduate School, and received his LL.B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1931. He is a practicing attorney and is a member of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin Bar Associations. He was elected to Congress in 1938 and re-elected in 1940. Home Address: 2305 North Grant Boulevard, Milwaukee.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

FRANK B. KEEFE (Rep.) was born on September 23, 1887 at Winneconne. He was graduated from Oshkosh State Teachers College in 1906 and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Michigan in 1910. Mr. Keefe has been a practicing attorney since 1910 and served as district attorney of Winnebago County from 1922 to 1928. He was elected to Congress in 1938 and re-elected in 1940. Home Address: 687 Main Street, Oshkosh.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

REID F. MURRAY (Rep.) was born on October 16, 1887 at Ogdensburg. He was graduated from Manawa High School in 1907 and from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1916. Mr. Murray was professor of animal husbandry in the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin from 1922 to 1927. He was county agent of Winnebago County in 1917, agricultural agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company from 1914 to 1917, and agricultural agent of the First National Bank of Oshkosh for three years. He was elected to Congress in 1938 and re-elected in 1940. Home Address: Ogdensburg.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

JOSHUA L. JOHNS (Rep.) was born on February 27, 1881 in the town of Eagle in Richland County. He is a graduate of Richland Center High School, the University of Chattanooga in Tennessee, and Yale University. Mr. Johns is a lawyer and executive. In 1928 he served as private secretary and advisor to Fred R. Zimmerman, who was governor of the state of Wisconsin. He was also a colonel on the military staff of Governor Zimmerman. He was elected to Congress in 1938 and re-elected in 1940. Home Address: 908 East Alton Street, Appleton.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

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

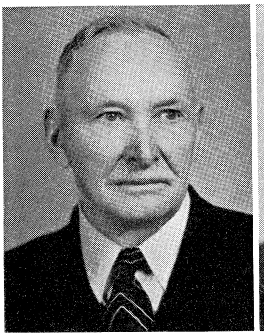
TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

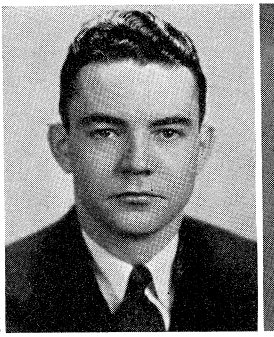
B. J. GEHRMANN (Prog.) was born in Germany on February 13, 1880. At the age of thirteen he came to this country where he worked in a Chicago packing plant and attended night school. Three years later he moved to Clark County. Since 1915 he has lived in Ashland County where he cleared a farm five miles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

Members of the Legislature

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



CASHMAN
1st District



BYRNES
2nd District



ZIMNY
3rd District

JOHN E. CASHMAN (Prog.) farms the land in Kewaunee County that his father purchased from the government. He was born in the town of Franklin, was educated in the public schools, Valparaiso University, and the Chicago Law School. After teaching in Kewaunee and Brown Counties, he became an inspector for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Chicago in 1901. From 1903 to 1919 he served in the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue and then returned to the farm. Senator Cashman was one of the La Follette delegates to the National Republican Convention at Cleveland in 1924. He served as a regent of the University for six years. In 1938 he ran for Congress from the eighth district but failed of election by only 583 votes. He is the author of much outstanding legislation including the present highway law and the tax on oleomargarine and other butter substitutes. Senator Cashman was a member of the senate from 1923 to 1937 and was elected again in 1940. Home Address: Route 1, Denmark.

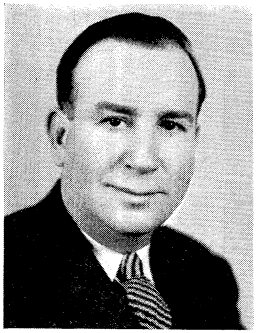
First senatorial district: Door, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc Counties.

JOHN W. BYRNES (Rep.) was born at Green Bay on June 12, 1913. After attending St. John's Parochial School and East Green Bay High School he continued his education at the University of Wisconsin where he received the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. Since his graduation he has been a practicing attorney in Green Bay. Senator Byrnes has also been employed by the Banking Department of Wisconsin as a special deputy commissioner of banking but resigned from this position when he assumed his duties as a state senator in January 1941. Home Address: 939 South Webster Avenue, Green Bay.

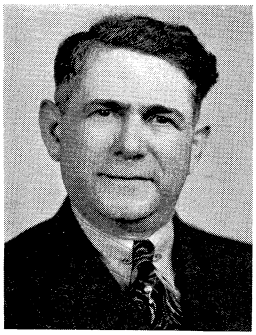
Second senatorial district: Brown and Oconto Counties.

ARTHUR L. ZIMNY (Dem.) was born on August 5, 1900 at Milwaukee. After his graduation from South Division High School he attended McDonald's Business College and later the University of Wisconsin Extension Division. For fifteen years he has been in the advertising business. Senator Zimny is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance, the Century Club of Milwaukee, and the Knights of Columbus Council No. 524, Milwaukee. He was a pioneer in organizing the United Taxpayers Cooperative Association. He was elected to the senate in 1934 and re-elected in 1938. Home Address: 3819 West Forest Home Avenue, Milwaukee.

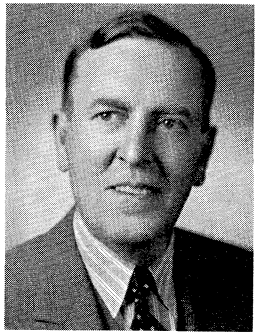
Third senatorial district: The fifth, eighth, eleventh, and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



MURRAY
4th District



GETTELMAN
5th District



HAMPEL
6th District

MILTON T. MURRAY (Rep.) was born June 1, 1898 in Milwaukee and received his education at Milwaukee State Teachers College, Marquette University, and the University of Chicago. He was a teacher and athletic coach for ten years and is now a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. He resigned from his fifth consecutive term in the assembly to run for a seat in the senate left vacant by the death of Oscar H. Morris. Mr. Murray was elected in April 1939 to fill the unexpired term and re-elected in 1940. Home Address: 419 West Acacia Road, Milwaukee.

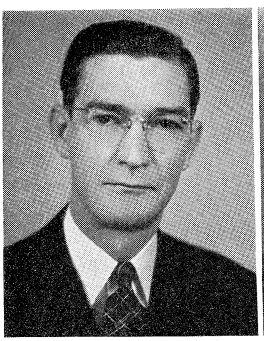
Fourth senatorial district: The thirteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee; and the villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, and the town of Milwaukee.

BERNARD GETTELMAN (Rep.) was born at Chicago, Illinois on December 23, 1889. He received his education in the common schools of Milwaukee. Senator Gettelman is president-treasurer of the National Soap and Products Company. He has served in the Milwaukee County sheriff's department both as motorcycle officers' chief and as under-sheriff. He was elected a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1932 and 1936 and was chairman of the Wisconsin delegation at the latter convention. From 1917 to 1918 he was a member of the assembly, from 1923 to 1934 of the senate and in 1938 he was again elected to the senate. Home Address: 2254 North Hi-Mount Boulevard, Milwaukee.

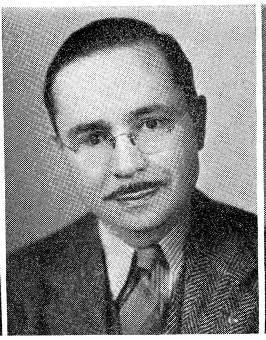
Fifth senatorial district: The ninth, fifteenth, nineteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

GEORGE HAMPEL (Prog.) was born in Milwaukee on August 27, 1885. He was educated in the public schools, the International Correspondence School, and Hesse's Art School. Senator Hampel is an accountant and is president of Hampel's Book Shop, Inc. Included in the public offices which he has held are county clerk of Milwaukee County in 1919 and 1920 and executive secretary of the Milwaukee Motion Picture Commission. He was a member of the assembly in 1931, was elected to the senate in 1936, and re-elected in 1940. Home Address: 3651 North 17th Street, Milwaukee.

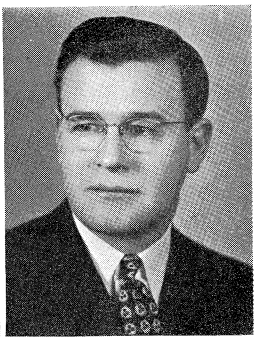
Sixth senatorial district: The second, seventh, tenth, twentieth, and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



GAWRONSKI
7th District



BUSBY
8th District



YOUNG
9th District

ANTHONY P. GAWRONSKI (Dem.) was born at Wisconsin Dells on March 24, 1900. He was graduated from Marquette Academy in 1919 and from Marquette University Law School in 1923. Since 1923 he has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. Mr. Gawronski was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1932 and in the fall of that year was elected as one of the presidential electors from the Fourth Congressional District. He served as assistant district attorney and divorce counsel of Milwaukee County from 1933 to 1937. He was elected to the state senate in 1938. Home Address: 3032 South 12th Street, Milwaukee.

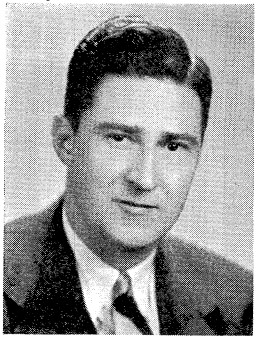
Seventh senatorial district: The twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth, and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee and the cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee; towns of Lake and Oak Creek.

ALLEN J. BUSBY (Rep.) is forty years old and is a graduate of the West Milwaukee public schools, West Allis High School, and Milwaukee State Teachers College. In 1922 he received the degree of B.A. from the University of Wisconsin and in 1925 an M.A. in history and politics. After studying law at the University of Chicago, he returned to the University of Wisconsin where he received his LL.B. in 1928 and was admitted to the bar. Prior to taking up law, Senator Busby was principal of the high school at Little Chute for two years and an instructor of English and history in the West Allis High School from 1928 to 1933. Since 1932 he has been village attorney of West Milwaukee. He served in the assembly as a Progressive-Republican in 1931 and as a Progressive in 1935. In 1936 he was elected to the senate and in 1940 re-elected as a Republican. Home Address: 1673 South 53rd Street, Milwaukee.

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

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

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



KNOWLES
10th District



NELSON
11th District



CARROLL
12th District

WARREN P. KNOWLES (Rep.) was born on August 19, 1908 at River Falls where he received his early education. He holds the degree of B.A. from Carleton College and LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. Since his graduation from the law school in 1933 he has engaged in the practice of law. Senator Knowles was a member of the county board from 1936-1940 and is a past president of both the Kiwanis and Conservation Clubs. This is his first term in the senate. Home Address: New Richmond.

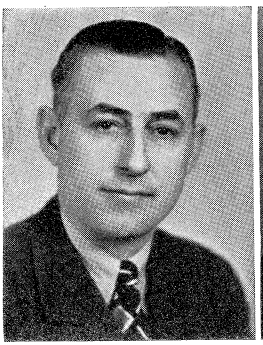
Tenth senatorial district: Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties.

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

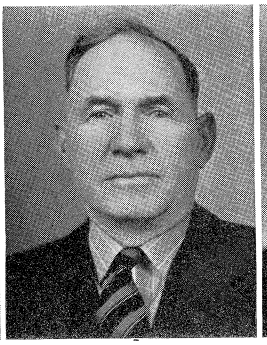
Eleventh senatorial district: Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, and Washburn Counties.

JAMES H. CARROLL (Rep.) was brought up on a farm at Collins in Manitowoc County. He attended the common schools and was graduated from Oshkosh Normal School in 1900. After two years of teaching in northern Wisconsin he went to South Dakota in 1904. Here he engaged in banking and the real estate business and later opened an office in Minneapolis. From 1918 to 1924 he was supervisor of farm loans in the Seventh Federal Land Bank District. At the present time he owns and operates a 160-acre farm, deals in timber products, and handles farm loans and fire insurance. Senator Carroll was elected to the senate as a Republican in 1924, 1928, and again in 1940. Home Address: Glidden.

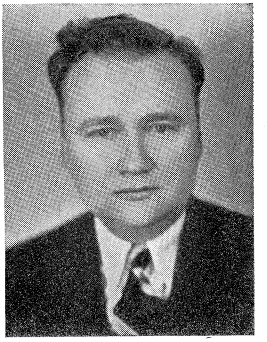
Twelfth senatorial district: Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, and Vilas Counties.



PETERS
13th District



MACK
14th District



COAKLEY
15th District

JESSE M. PETERS (Rep.) was born at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, on July 21, 1897. After attending the graded schools at Iron Ridge and Pardeeville High School he entered Marquette University where he was graduated from the law school in 1924. Mr. Peters is a World War veteran. With the exception of serving as district attorney of Washington County from 1929 to 1930 he had held no public office until his election to the senate in 1938. Home Address: 202 South Rural Street, Hartford.

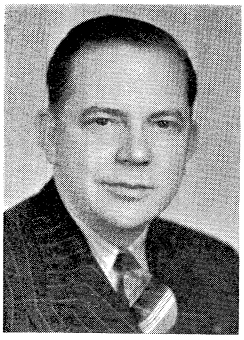
Thirteenth senatorial district: Dodge and Washington Counties.

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

Fourteenth senatorial district: Outagamie and Shawano Counties.

MAURICE P. COAKLEY (Rep.) was born at Beloit on January 9, 1906. He received the degrees of B.A. from Beloit College in 1926 and of LL.B. in 1930 from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. He is a practicing attorney in Beloit. During 1931 and 1932 he was an instructor in the department of government at Beloit College. From 1927 until his election to the senate he served as a record clerk in the senate. In 1932 he was admitted to the bar of the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu. In the 1939 and 1941 sessions Senator Coakley served as Republican floor leader in the senate and in July 1940 was appointed private and military secretary to Governor Heil. He is serving his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 1234 Central Avenue, Beloit.

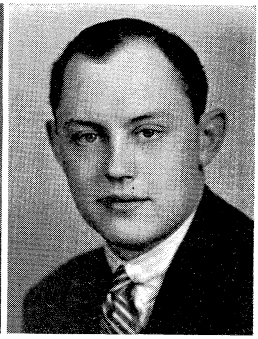
Fifteenth senatorial district: Rock County.



LEWIS
16th District



LOVELACE[1]
17th District



FELLENZ
18th District

HELMAR A. LEWIS (Rep.) was born at McFarland on February 7, 1900. After attending the McFarland grade school and Stoughton High School he came to the University of Wisconsin where he was graduated from the law school in 1928. Senator Lewis has been a farmer and laborer, but since 1928 has engaged in the practice of law. He has held a number of public offices: city attorney of Boscobel from 1930 to 1932, district attorney of Grant County from 1933 to 1937, and mayor of Boscobel from 1939 to 1941. This is his first term in the senate. Home Address: Boscobel.

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

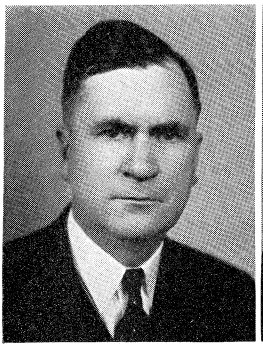
CARL LOVELACE[1] (Rep.) was born on November 29, 1878 on a farm near Wiota in Lafayette County. His formal education ended with the completion of the eighth grade in the district school. After returning from the Spanish-American War he and his brother engaged in a mercantile business for a few years. Later he sold his interest in the partnership and became a traveling salesman in Minnesota where he worked his way up to division manager of a major oil company. In 1926 Senator Lovelace returned to Wisconsin where he entered the retail hardware business at Woodford. He has been president of the bank of Woodford since 1933. This is his first term in the senate. Home Address: Woodford.

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

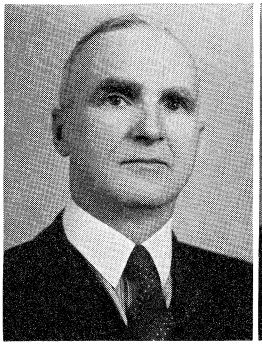
LOUIS J. FELLENZ, JR. (Rep.) was born at Fond du Lac on March 27, 1915. After his graduation from the Fond du Lac High School he went to the University of Wisconsin where he received the degree of LL.B. from the law school in 1939. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney. He had held no public office until his election to the senate in 1940. Home Address: 172 East Division Street, Fond du Lac.

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

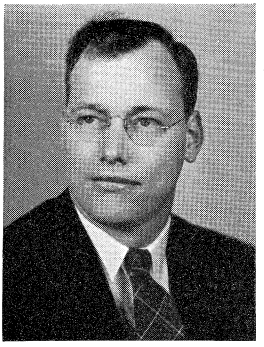
[1]Deceased February 12, 1941.



BROWN
19th District



BUCHEN
20th District



GREENQUIST
21st District

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

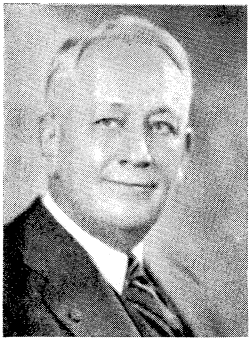
Nineteenth senatorial district: Calumet and Winnebago Counties.

GUSTAVE W. BUCHEN (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Lyndon in Sheboygan County on September 25, 1886. His parents came from Germany and were among the early settlers of the county. He attended the county district school, the Waldo graded school, and the Sheboygan public schools. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degrees of B.A. in 1909 and LL.B. in 1912. From 1909 to 1911 he was assistant professor of rhetoric and oratory at the University of Oregon, and from 1911 to 1912 an instructor in public speaking at the University of Wisconsin. Since 1920 he has practiced law in Sheboygan where he is the senior member of the law firm of Buchen, Federer and Grote. Mr. Buchen has always been active in community affairs serving on the public library board, the school board, the public recreation board, and the county rural normal school board. In 1936 he was chairman of the Sheboygan County Republican Club and a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the sixth congressional district. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1314 North 5th Street, Sheboygan.

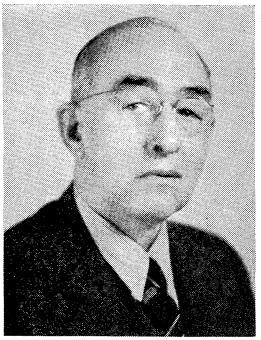
Twentieth senatorial district: Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

KENNETH L. GREENQUIST (Prog.) was born on April 3, 1910 at Florence and is of Scandinavian descent. He is a graduate of Racine High School, attended the University of Kentucky from 1929 to 1931, and was graduated from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in 1936. He has worked as a laborer, machine operator and spot welder assistant in the J. I. Case Company, Massey-Harris Company and Modine Manufacturing Company. Mr. Greenquist practices law with the firm of Flynn, Storms and Greenquist in Racine. This is the first public office he has ever held. Home Address: 1700 Wisconsin Avenue, Racine.

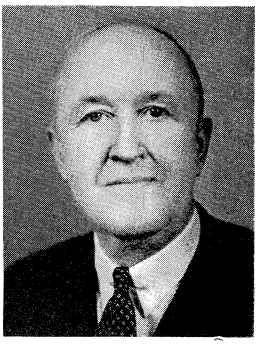
Twenty-first senatorial district: Racine County.



SHEARER
22nd District



FISHER
23rd District



LAIRD
24th District

CONRAD SHEARER (Rep.) was born in the town of Somers, Kenosha County. He received his early education in the rural schools and was graduated from the Kenosha High School and the Milwaukee State Normal School. He taught in the rural schools of Kenosha County, the Kenosha College of Commerce, and the Milwaukee public schools. For seven years he was employed at the Kenosha Post Office as letter carrier and postal clerk, and since 1907 has been the secretary-manager of the central office of the Kenosha Industries. Senator Shearer served his city as alderman from 1913 to 1919 and as a member of the Kenosha Park Commission from 1919 to 1923. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and served in that body until 1929 when he took his seat in the senate where he is now serving his fourth consecutive term. Senator Shearer has always taken an active part in the work of the Committee on Agriculture and Labor and served three sessions as its chairman. In January 1941, he was elected president pro tempore of the senate. Home Address: 520 - 68th Place, Kenosha.

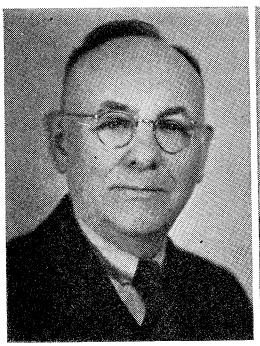
Twenty-second senatorial district: Kenosha and Walworth Counties.

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

Twenty-third senatorial district: Portage and Waupaca Counties.

MELVIN R. LAIRD (Rep.) was born on a farm near Griggsville, Illinois, where he attended the rural schools and high school. He received his B.A. degree from Illinois, his M.A. from Princeton, and his DD. from James Millikin University. He was also a graduate student at the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago. Senator Laird taught country school in Illinois, was principal of the Barry, Illinois High School and president of Lincoln College at Lincoln, Illinois. He also served as Presbyterian minister at Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, Lincoln, Illinois, and Omaha, Nebraska. For the past twelve years he has been a member of the Wood County Board of Supervisors. At the present time he is office and credit manager of the Connor Lumber and Land Company at Marshfield. During the World War he served as chaplain of the 335th regiment in France. This is his first term in the senate. Home Address: 208 South Cherry Street, Marshfield.

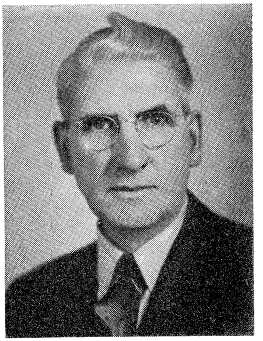
Twenty-fourth senatorial district: Clark, Taylor and Wood Counties.



MUELLER
25th District



RISSER
26th District



MILLER
27th District

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

Twenty-fifth senatorial district: Lincoln and Marathon Counties.

FRED RISSER (Prog.) was born in the town of Buffalo, Buffalo County, on January 15, 1900. After he was graduated from the Winona High School at Winona, Minnesota he spent a couple of years on his father's farm and then entered the University of Wisconsin where he received his B.A. degree in 1923 and his LL.B. in 1925. He taught in the Beaver Dam High School for one year and since 1925 has been a practicing attorney in Madison. From 1925 to 1930 he lectured on business law at Madison College. Before his election to the senate in 1936 he had held a number of public offices: town clerk of the town of Madison from 1927 to 1928; treasurer of the Highlands Mendota Beach School since 1930; and district attorney of Dane County from 1929 to 1935. Home Address: Route 6, Madison.

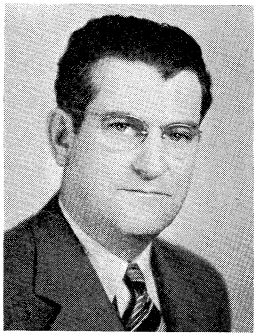
Twenty-sixth senatorial district: Dane County.

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

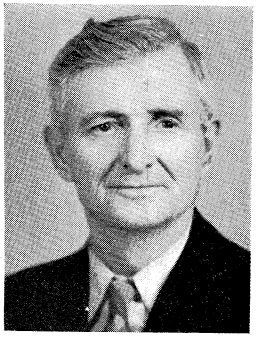
Twenty-seventh senatorial district: Columbia, Richland, and Sauk Counties.



HIPKE
28th District



CONNORS
29th District



DOWNING
30th District

GEORGE H. HIPKE (Rep.) was born at New Holstein, on December 29, 1879. He received his education in the common schools of his home town. At an early age he entered the mercantile business and at present devotes his time to the canning industry, forest products, and the selling of land. He has held a number of public offices. From 1921 to 1931, he was on the Stanley Board of Education. Since 1919 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Chippewa County Asylum; and from 1932 to 1935 was mayor of Stanley. He served three terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1940. Home Address: Stanley.

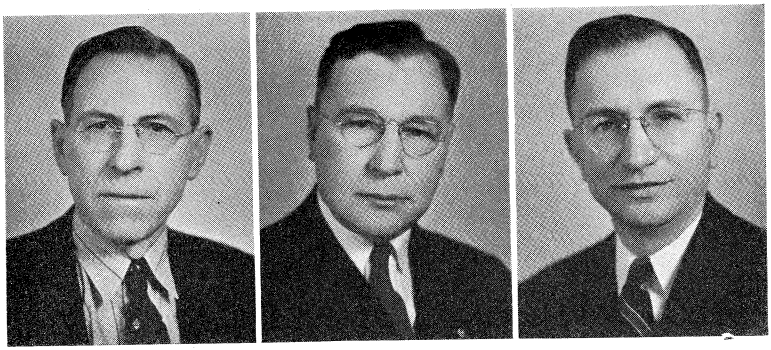
Twenty-eighth senatorial district: Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties.

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

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

PHILIP DOWNING (Rep.) was born at Ontario, Canada on September 3, 1871. He was educated in Canada. One year after his graduation from the Vankleek Hill Normal School in Ontario he came to Wisconsin where he taught school for nine years. Since that time he has been a salesman. Senator Downing was postmaster of Amberg for a good many years and has been county supervisor for the past twelve years. He has also held many other local offices and has always been very active in civic affairs. At the present time he is president of the Marinette County Recreational Association. This is his first term in the senate. Home Address: Amberg.

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



COLLER
31st District

SCHLABACH
32nd District

FREEHOFF
33rd District

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

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

RUDOLPH M. SCHLABACH (Rep.) was born on April 4, 1890 at La Crosse. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan in 1914 and from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in 1921. Senator Schlabach has been a practicing attorney in La Crosse since 1921. He is a World War veteran. Before he was elected to the assembly in 1938 he had held the office of district attorney of La Crosse County from 1928 to 1932. He was elected to the senate in 1940. Home Address: 132 South 16th Street, La Crosse.

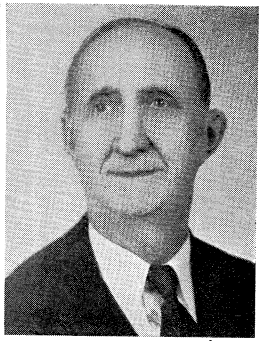
Thirty-second senatorial district: Jackson, La Crosse, and Trempealeau Counties.

WILLIAM A. FREEHOFF (Rep.) was born on a farm near La Crosse on December 27, 1889. After his graduation from high school he worked for a year on the La Crosse Leader Press. At the University of Wisconsin he took the long course in agriculture but before the course was finished he accepted a position on the college staff for one year. Until 1926 Mr. Freehoff engaged in farming and since that time he has been in the insurance business. He has been on the staff of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and has written for a number of farm publications as well as for general magazines and newspapers. He served in the assembly from 1921 to 1924 and was elected to the senate in 1938. Home Address: Route 1, Waukesha.

Thirty-third senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.



LARSEN
Chief Clerk

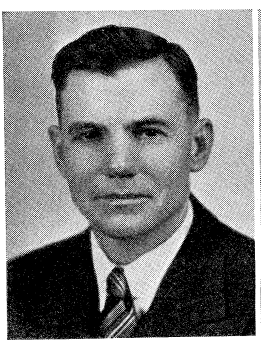


HARTMAN
Sergeant-at-Arms

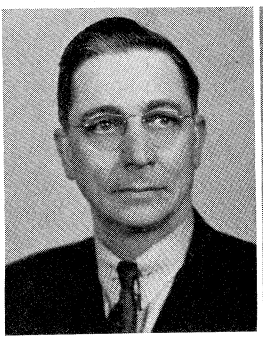
LAWRENCE R. LARSEN was born at Racine, Wisconsin on March 23, 1897, and received his education in the common and high schools of that city. He served in the World War as acting Sergeant-Major, Headquarters Company at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. He was elected as chief clerk of the senate in 1935 and has been unanimously re-elected in each succeeding session. Home Address: 1028 Russett Street, Racine.

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

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



LONG
Adams and Marquette



VAN GUILDER
Ashland

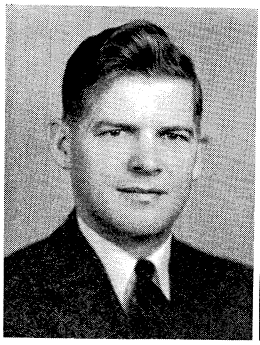


SYKES
Barron

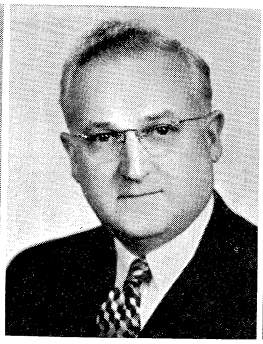
ROBERT M. LONG (Rep.) was born at Westfield on April 9, 1895. After his graduation from the Westfield High School in 1914 he began farming on the home farm where he still resides. Mr. Long was clerk of his school district for ten years, chairman of the town of Westfield for eight years, and chairman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

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

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



CARLSON
Bayfield



LYTIE
Brown, 1st



SWEENEY
Brown, 2nd

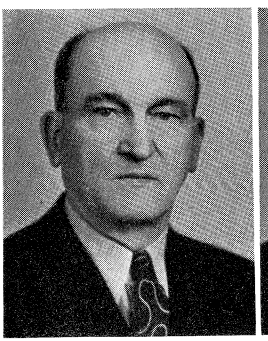
LAURIE E. CARLSON (Prog.) was born on a farm in the town of Bayfield on January 12, 1908. After his graduation from Bayfield High School in 1925 he attended Northland College for two years and the University of Wisconsin for two years. He is a fruit and dairy farmer. Mr. Carlson is interested in enlarging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

HAROLD A. LYTIE (Dem.), the son of B. O. Lytie of Green Bay, was born in Portage County on June 9, 1899. He attended the public schools of Amherst. At the age of seventeen he was the youngest person in the state to receive the master barber's license. He has owned and operated his own barber shop for eighteen years. Mr. Lytie has been secretary, treasurer, and president of the Central West Side Business Men's Association. He is first vice-president of the Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin and was chairman of the joint legislative committee of the Journeymen and Master Barbers for six years. He is serving his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 409 West Walnut Street, Green Bay.

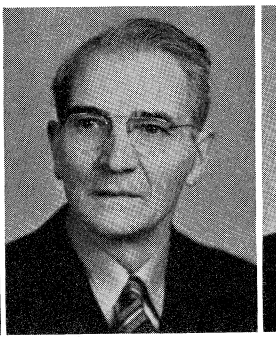
Brown County, first district: The city of Green Bay.

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

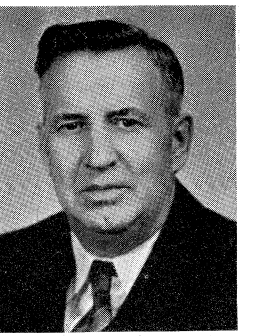
Brown County, second district: All the towns, cities, and villages of Brown County except the city of Green Bay.



HAMMERGREN
Buffalo and Pepin



BENSON
Burnett and Washington

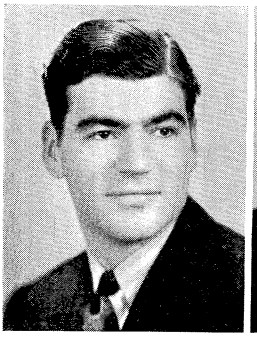


BARNARD
Calumet

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

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

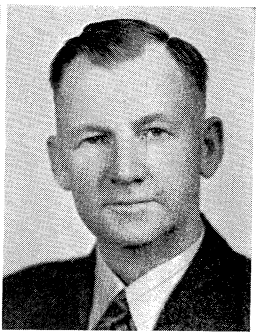
CHARLES R. BARNARD (Rep.) was born on March 13, 1883 at Brillion where he was graduated from high school and attended business college. He was a bookkeeper from 1903 to 1910 and a farmer from 1910 to 1925. Since 1927 Mr. Barnard has been an oil dealer. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Brillion.



PADRUTT
Chippewa



COOK
Clark

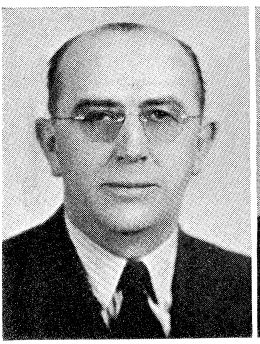


AUSTIN
Columbia

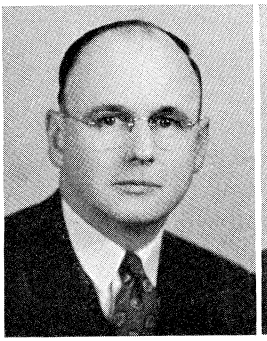
ARTHUR L. PADRUTT (Prog.) was born in Huron, South Dakota on September 26, 1917. He was graduated from high school in Chippewa Falls and received the degree of B.S. from Eau Claire State Teachers College in 1939. He has been employed by the Gillette Tire Company at Eau Claire. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 45 East Birch Street, Chippewa Falls.

WALTER E. COOK (Rep.) was born on a farm at Unity on December 21, 1888. After attending the grade schools of that village he spent two years in high school. Mr. Cook has owned and operated a farm for fifteen years and has been a farm and livestock auctioneer for twenty years. He has served as a member of the council and as school treasurer of Unity. In 1938 he was elected to the assembly and re-elected in 1940. Home Address: Unity.

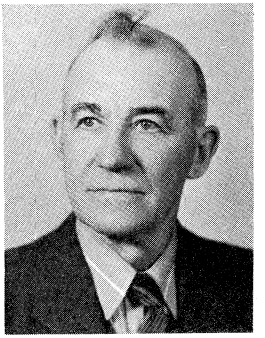
ARTHUR E. AUSTIN (Rep.) was born on January 22, 1891 in the town of Lowville, Columbia County. He received his education in the country school, the graded school at Rio, and the Columbus High School. He is a farmer and livestock dealer and still lives on the farm on which he was born. Mr. Austin has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



McDOWELL
Crawford



BEGGS
Dane, 1st



LEIN
Dane, 2nd

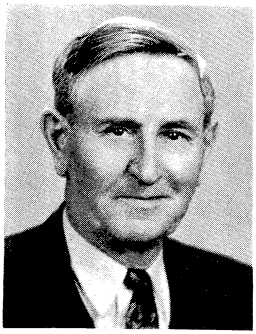
DONALD C. McDOWELL (Rep.) was born at Mt. Sterling in Crawford County on August 27, 1890. He is a graduate of the Soldiers Grove High School and attended Lawrence College and the University of Wisconsin. Mr. McDowell is interested in farming and is a farm owner. He was postmaster at Soldiers Grove from 1922 to 1935; a member of the school board from 1926 to 1933; a member of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Commission of Crawford County for the past five years; and at present is a supervisor and member of the county board. He served in the World War with the famous 32nd Division. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Soldiers Grove.

LYALL T. BEGGS (Prog.) was born on November 9, 1899 at Plainfield. He attended the elementary and high schools in Cameron and was graduated from Eau Claire Teachers College in 1922. In 1925 he received the degree of LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Beggs is a practicing attorney in Madison. From 1935 to 1939 he was district attorney for Dane County and since 1939 has been circuit court commissioner. In 1939 and 1940 he was chairman of the Dane County Progressive Club. During the World War he served overseas for one year with the 65th Regiment, C. A. C., First Army Corps. He is a past commander of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and served as state president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in 1937 and 1938. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 806 Miami Pass, Madison.

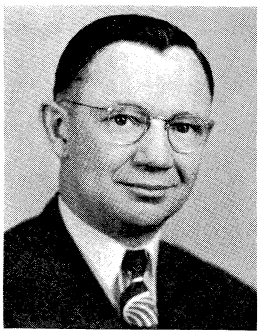
Dane County, first district: The City of Madison.

LARS O. LEIN (Prog.) was born in the town of Albion on May 17, 1874. He attended the rural schools and was graduated from Albion Academy in 1891. Mr. Lein has been a farmer since 1894. He is vice president of the Albion Mutual Insurance Company, a director of the Tobacco Exchange Bank, and manager of Hillside Creamery. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1940. Home Address: Edgerton.

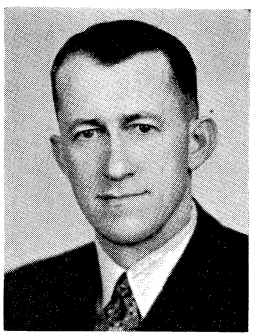
Dane County, second district: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Windsor, and York; villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, De Forest, McFarland, Marshall, Rockdale, and Sun Prairie;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



BAKER
Dane, 3rd



GENZMER
Dodge, 1st



JONES
Dodge, 2nd

ALBERT J. BAKER (Prog.), son of the late P. O. Baker, a former assemblyman, was born December 14, 1874 in the town of Primrose, Dane County. He was educated in the common schools, and has been a farmer all his life. Mr. Baker has held numerous public and administrative offices. He was a member of the assembly from 1927 to 1939 and was re-elected in 1940. Home Address: 204 Wilson Street, Mount Horeb.

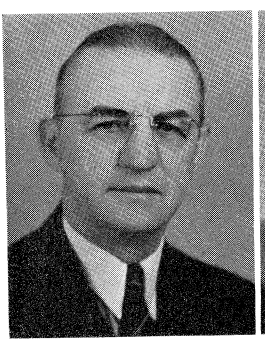
Dane County, third district: Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, and Westport; villages of Belleville, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Brooklyn,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

ELMER L. GENZMER (Dem.) is a grandson of Christian Genzmer, one of Dodge County's early pioneers who farmed east of Mayville. He was born at Mayville on January 3, 1903. From 1922 to 1923 he attended Milwaukee State Teachers College and Marquette Law School from 1923 to 1924. Mr. Genzmer taught in the rural schools of Dodge County for five years and later held various positions with industrial and business concerns in Wisconsin. He has been justice of the peace of Mayville since 1932. This is Mr. Genzmer's fourth consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 435 North Main Street, Mayville.

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

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

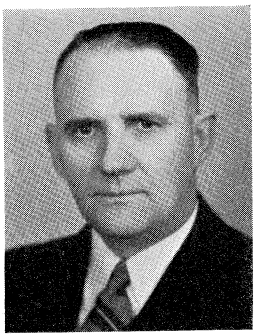
Dodge County, second district: Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elba, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton, and Westford; villages of Fox Lake, Lowell, Reeseville, and east ward of Randolph; cities of Beaver Dam and Juneau, and first, second, third, and fourth wards of the city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



GRAASS
Door



SHEAHAN
Douglas, 1st



PETERSON
Douglas, 2nd

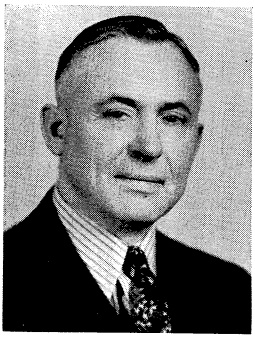
FRANK N. GRAASS (Rep.) was born at Sturgeon Bay on August 19, 1885. After he was graduated from the Sturgeon Bay High School in 1905 he studied forestry and entered the forest tree seed exporting business. For many years he was actively engaged in the fruit-growing business. Mr. Graass served two terms as president of the Door County Chamber of Commerce. For twelve years he acted as legislative counsel for many state conservation organizations. He also served on the advisory board of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission for four years. Mr. Graass is secretary of the Wisconsin Committee on Interstate Cooperation, a member of the board of managers of the Council of State Governments, and chairman of a committee on Great Lakes Fisheries. He maintains an active interest in state budget and revenue affairs, conservation, rural school education, and in the care, hospitalization, and education of poor and crippled children. This is Mr. Graass' sixth term in the assembly. Home Address: Sturgeon Bay.

FRANK D. SHEAHAN (Prog.) was born at Superior on December 30, 1901. After attending high school he was graduated from business college and later took a correspondence course in traffic management. Since 1918 he has been chief bill clerk and cashier with the Northern Pacific Railway. Mr. Sheahan has been active in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks of the Lake Superior Division of the Northern Pacific since 1920. Since 1939 he has been a member of the city council, police and fire commission, city planning commission, and since 1940 chairman of the local projects committee of the W.P.A. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 1411 12th Street, Superior.

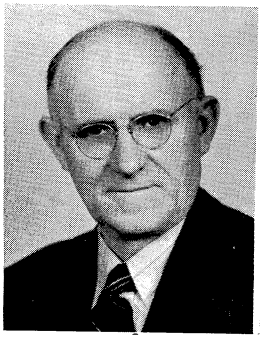
Douglas County, first district: The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh wards of the city of Superior.

ELMER C. PETERSON (Prog.) was born in Martin County, Minnesota on November 30, 1892. He was educated in the public schools of Rockford, Illinois and was graduated from Brown's Business College in that city. During the World War he served with the A.E.F. 311th French Mortar Battery, 86th Division. At the present time Mr. Peterson is engaged in farming in Douglas County. He has held a number of public offices, including town clerk, school clerk, town chairman, and a member of the county board from 1930 to 1935. He was also president of the Douglas County Farmers Union from 1931 to 1938. This is Mr. Peterson's fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Poplar.

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



HANSON
Dunn



PRITCHARD
Eau Claire



BERQUIST
Florence, Forest and Oneida

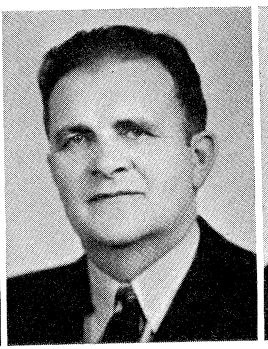
EARL W. HANSON (Rep.) was born on October 17, 1888 at Elk Mound where he attended the public schools. In 1907 he was graduated from the Eau Claire Business College. He was cashier of the bank at Elk Mound from 1908 to 1931. Since 1931 he has been in the general insurance business. Mr. Hanson has served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

JOHN T. PRITCHARD (Prog.) was born on December 20, 1884 in Caernarvon, Wales and received his early education there. In 1905 he came to America. He studied in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin for two years. Since then he has engaged in farming, moving to Eau Claire County in 1913. He has held various public offices and for twelve years was a member of the county board and chairman of its finance and resolution committees. Mr. Pritchard is serving his fifth term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 5, Eau Claire.

HENRY J. BERQUIST (Prog.) was born in Minneapolis on February 26, 1905 and has a common school education. He has been a labor foreman and superintendent of the Northlands Fur and Packing Company and national organizer and vice president of the American Fur Growers Association, as well as cartoonist for its monthly magazine. Mr. Berquist has been interested in fur farming but at the present time he is engaged in truck gardening. He has taken an active part in legislation pertaining to forestry and was secretary of the 1939 interim committee on Land Utilization Policy for the Northern Area of Wisconsin. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Rhinelander.



NUSS
Fond du Lac, 1st



VAN DE ZANDE
Fond du Lac, 2nd



GOLDTHORPE
Grant, 1st

WILLIAM J. NUSS, JR. (Rep.) was born at Sheboygan on June 12, 1914. After his graduation from Fond du Lac High School in 1931 he attended Notre Dame for two years and was graduated from Marquette University Law School in 1937 with the degree of LL.B. Since 1937 he has been a practicing attorney in Fond du Lac. Mr. Nuss has been active in the Republican Party and was chairman of the Young Republicans of Fond du Lac County from 1938 to 1939. Since 1939 he has been chairman of the Republican Party of Fond du Lac County. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 231 Melrose Boulevard, Fond du Lac.

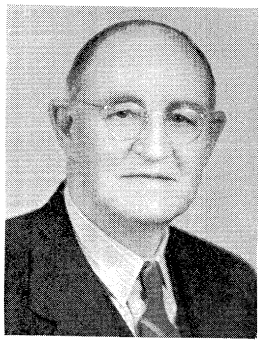
Fond du Lac County, first district: Towns of Calumet, Empire, Fond du Lac, and Taycheedah; city of Fond du Lac.

ALFRED VAN DE ZANDE (Rep.) was born at Campbellsport on October 8, 1893. He received his education in the local grade school and was graduated from the Campbellsport High School in 1912. He has been in the insurance business since 1910 and is vice president of the Campbellsport Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Van De Zande was president of the village of Campbellsport for two years, a member of its board of trustees for two years, and undersheriff and sheriff of Fond du Lac County for one term each. In 1918 he was an assistant instructor of military tactics at the University of Wisconsin. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Campbellsport.

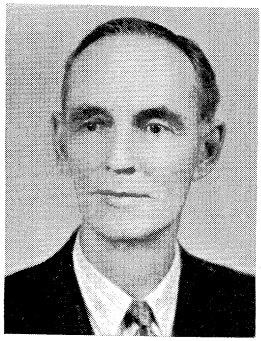
Fond du Lac County, second district: Towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden, Eldorado, Forest, Friendship, Lamartine, Marshfield, Metomen, Oakfield, Osceola, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, and Waupun; villages of Brandon, Campbellsport, Eden, Fairwater, North Fond du Lac, Oakfield, Rosendale, and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

WILLIAM H. GOLDTHORPE (Rep.) was born at Cobb. He was educated in the local schools and Platteville Teachers College and later studied law and advertising. Mr. Goldthorpe is a newspaper publisher. He was president of the Cuba City board of education for a number of terms, president and secretary of the local commercial club, and postmaster under four presidents. He is very interested in music. Mr. Goldthorpe organized and conducted the first teachers college band in Wisconsin and played for two presidents of the United States. He also organized and conducted the first press association band in the United States. He is serving his fourth term in the assembly and his second term as chairman of the Committee on Education. Home Address: Cuba City.

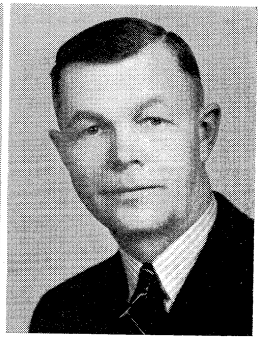
Grant County, first district: Towns of Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser, and Waterloo; villages of Cassville, Hazel Green, Livingston, and Potosi; cities of Platteville and Cuba City.



McINTYRE
Grant, 2nd



KEEGAN
Green



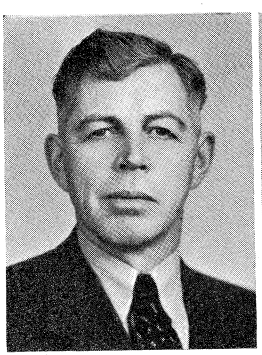
BOYSON
Green Lake and
Waushara

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

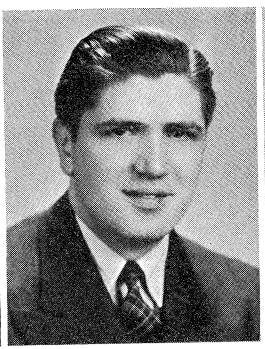
Grant County, second district: Towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, North Lancaster, Patch Grove, South Lancaster, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman, and Wyalusing; villages of Bagley, Bloomington, Blue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

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

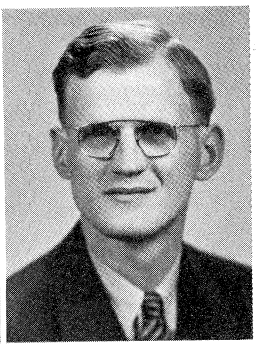
ROBERT H. BOYSON (Rep.) was born at Tustin in Waushara County where he was educated in the elementary schools. Up to 1918 he had a general store and saloon, between 1914 and 1937 he was a dealer in horses, cattle, and automobiles, and since 1926 he has engaged in farming. Mr. Boyson has held a number of public offices: school clerk between 1926 and 1934, treasurer of the cheese factory until 1918, and sheriff of Waushara County for the last four years. He served with the motorized artillery during the World War and is a member of the American Legion. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Wautoma.



JAMES
Iowa



VARDA
Iron and Vilas

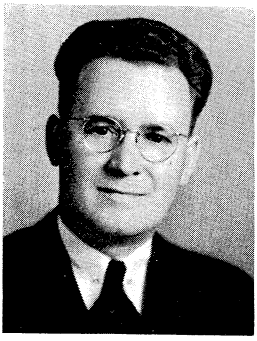


JOHNSON
Jackson

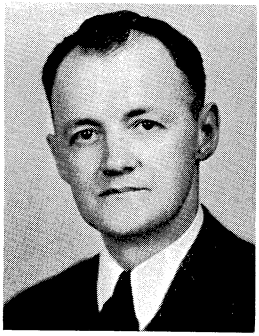
GLENN H. JAMES (Rep.) was born at Montfort on April 19, 1890. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Montfort High School in 1906. He has farmed all his life and has resided on the same farm since 1912. Mr. James was clerk of the rural school board for eighteen years, a member of the town board for eight years, and chairman of the town of Eden for four years prior to his election to the assembly in 1938. Home Address: Montfort.

JOHN P. VARDA (Prog.) was born at Hurley on October 2, 1916. After his graduation from high school he attended the University of Wisconsin where he was graduated from the law school with the degree of LL.B. in 1940. Since 1940 he has been a practicing attorney in Eagle River. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Hurley.

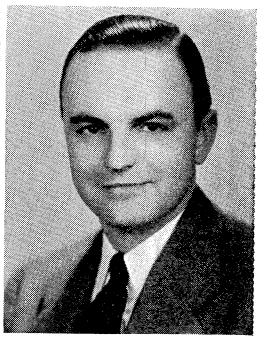
OSWALD H. JOHNSON (Rep.), son of the late Hans A. and Bertilde Johnson, was born at Black River Falls on January 16, 1912. He is a graduate of Black River Falls High School and received the degree of Ph.B. from Carroll College in 1937. He worked for Wadham's Oil Company as an oil station attendant and branch clerk for two years following his graduation from high school. Mr. Johnson owns and operates a general insurance agency in Black River Falls. He is a member of the city council of Black River Falls and was elected to the assembly in 1940. Home Address: Black River Falls.



DAUGS
Jefferson



BRUNNER
Juneau



PFENNIG
Kenosha, 1st

PALMER F. DAUGS (Dem.) was born in the town of Farmington, Jefferson County, on February 10, 1903. He attended high school in Fort Atkinson and the College of Business Administration of Marquette University. He is a salesman. Mr. Daugs is secretary of the Southern Wisconsin Lakeland Association, a member of Delta Sigma Pi, International Commerce Fraternity, a charter and key member of the Fort Atkinson Lions Club, and has held many offices in civic and welfare organizations in Jefferson County. He is serving his fifth consecutive term in the assembly and is deeply interested in local government. He has sponsored bills on installment payment of real estate taxes, consolidation of counties, nonpartisan election of county officials, modernization of county government to allow choice of management, and state-wide citizenship training financed by the state. Mr. Daugs was secretary of the interim committee on Taxation Problems created by the 1933 Legislature. He has had a perfect attendance record in four legislative sessions. Home Address: 112 Louise Street, Lake Mills.

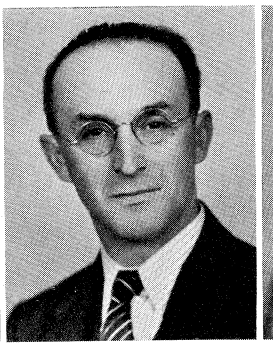
PAT W. BRUNNER (Rep.) was born in the town of Lemonweir on September 8, 1903. After attending the elementary and high schools in Mauston he farmed for four years and was a stationary engineer for four years. For the past twelve years Mr. Brunner has been engaged in general merchandizing. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1940. Home Address: Lyndon Station.

FREDERICK S. PFENNIG (Rep.) was born at Kenosha on October 26, 1905. He was educated in the elementary schools of Kenosha, was graduated from St. Johns Military Academy, and attended Northwestern University. Since 1926 Mr. Pfennig has been vice president of Charles H. Pfennig, Inc. He is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 806 - 76th Street, Kenosha.

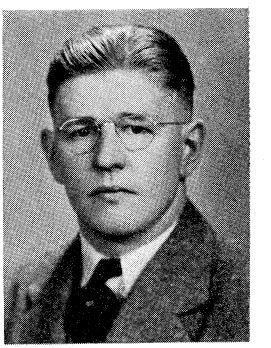
Kenosha County, first district: Second, third, fourth, eighth, ninth, tenth, and twelfth wards of the city of Kenosha.



SIEBERT
Kenosha, 2nd



MLEZIVA
Kewaunee



KRAUSE
La Crosse, 1st

MATT G. SIEBERT (Dem.) was born March 11, 1883 at Stevens Point. He was a paper maker at Stevens Point from 1899 to 1902, and from 1908 to 1916 was secretary and business agent for Local 523 Kenosha of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Alliance of America. Since 1920 he has been in the hotel business in Salem, Wisconsin. He was town chairman and a member of the Kenosha County Board in 1926, 1927, 1934, and 1935. He was elected to the assembly in 1934 and re-elected in 1938 and 1940. Home Address: Box 16, Salem.

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

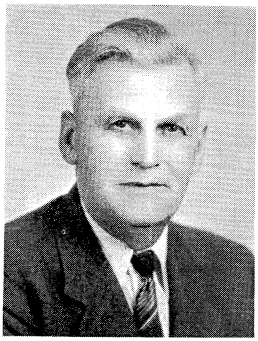
JOSEPH M. MLEZIVA (Rep.) was born in Kewaunee County on January 21, 1890. He received his early education in the rural schools and continued his studies at Green Bay Business College and North Chicago Business College. During the six years that he worked in Chicago for Western Electric, Wells-Fargo Express, and Sears, Roebuck and Company, he attended night school at Lewis Institute, Crane Technical High School, and Northwestern University School of Commerce. When his father died in 1915 he returned to the home farm which he still owns and operates. Mr. Mleziva has held many business, farm, and public offices. He served six years as treasurer of Kewaunee County, four years as town treasurer, and three years as treasurer of his school district. He has been president of the Kewaunee County Pure-Bred Seed Growers Association, manager and treasurer of the Luxemburg Livestock Shipping Association for six years, a director of the Green Bay Production Credit Association from 1934 to 1937, a U. S. and Wisconsin crop reporter since 1926, and a committeeman and farm reporter for the Agricultural Soil Conservation Program. He reorganized the Farmers Trading Company at Luxemburg and was its president and treasurer for three years. In 1938 he was awarded a certificate of recognition as a Master Farmer of America. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Luxemburg.

EDWARD C. KRAUSE (Rep.) was born at La Crosse on December 14, 1914. He received his elementary education in the public and parochial schools of La Crosse and was graduated from Central High School in 1933. Mr. Krause attended La Crosse State Teachers College for one semester in 1935. He was secretary for a clothing company in 1936 and at the present time is a salesman. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 525 South 10th Street, La Crosse.

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



MILLER
La Crosse, 2nd



YOUNGBLOOD
Lafayette



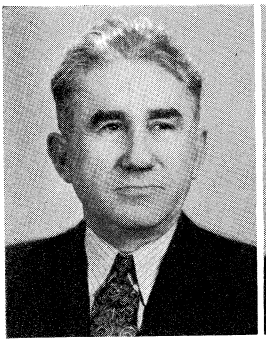
CAVANAUGH
Langlade

WILLIAM F. MILLER (Rep.) was born in the town of Barre, La Crosse County on September 24, 1869 and has always lived on a farm. He was educated in the common schools. Besides operating his farm, he has been manager of the Farmers Cooperative Supply and Shipping Association for two years, a director of the Shelby Farmers Fire Insurance Company for twenty years and a member of the State Board of Vocational Education from 1925 to 1931. For the past six years he has been a member of the village council. He served in the assembly from 1921 to 1925, from 1929 to 1933, and from 1939 to the present time. Home Address: West Salem.

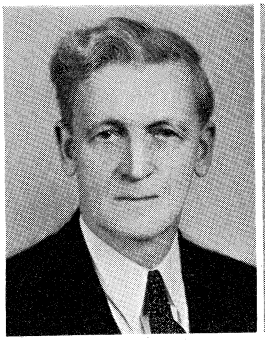
La Crosse County, second district: The eighth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards of the city of La Crosse, and the entire county outside La Crosse.

HENRY YOUNGBLOOD (Rep.) was born on May 9, 1879 in the town of Wiota, Lafayette County. He was educated in the common schools. Mr. Youngblood has been a farmer all his life and in 1915 bought a farm of his own on which he now resides. He has held a number of public offices: supervisor of his town in 1926-27; town chairman from 1928 to 1933; member of the road and bridge committee of Lafayette County from 1929 to 1932. He has also served on the drought committee, seed and feed committee, and has been rural advisor on a federal resettlement project for Lafayette and Iowa Counties. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Woodford.

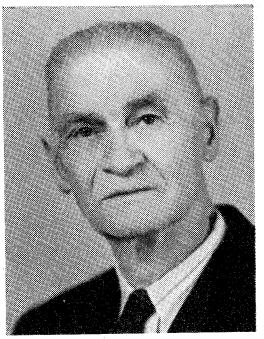
JAMES T. CAVANAUGH (Dem.) born at Milwaukee, September 1, 1903, has lived most of his life at Antigo. He attended St. John's School there and the Antigo High School. His college work was done at St. Mary's College, Winona, Minnesota and at the Law School of Marquette University. In 1931, Mr. Cavanaugh was admitted to the bar. Previous to this he was employed as a passenger brakeman on the North Western Railroad. He has been a member of the assembly from 1933 to 1939 and was re-elected in 1940. Home Address: 438½ Edison Street, Antigo.



AuBUCHON
Lincoln



EGAN
Manitowoc, 1st



RILEY
Manitowoc, 2nd

W. H. AuBUCHON (Prog.) was born at Farmington, Missouri on May 28, 1889. Here he attended the public schools and Ozark Business University and later continued his training at Gregg Normal in Chicago. He taught school from 1910 to 1938 and established the Merrill Commercial College at Merrill, Wisconsin in 1915. Mr. AuBuchon is now in the real estate business. He has been an alderman of Merrill and is the present mayor of that city serving his fifth consecutive term. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Merrill.

JOHN EGAN (Rep.) was born on February 28, 1876 in the town of Centreville, Manitowoc County where he was educated in the common schools. He later attended the State Teachers College at Oshkosh. Mr. Egan taught school for four years and from 1912 to 1940 was a conservation warden. He has been very active in the Boy Scout movement for the past twenty-five years and is the holder of the Silver Beaver Award in scouting. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1940. Home Address: 1415 South 14th Street, Manitowoc.

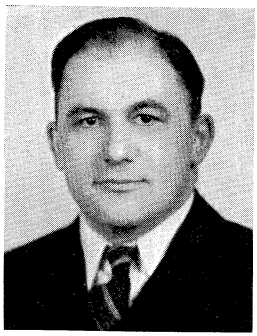
Manitowoc County, first district. Towns of Centerville, Liberty, Manitowoc Rapids, Meeme, and Newton; city of Manitowoc.

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

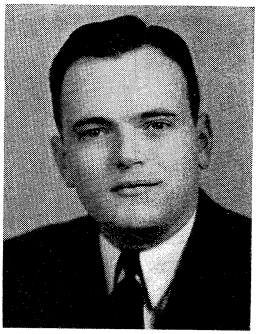
Manitowoc County, second district: Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Koesuth, Maple Grove, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks, and Two Rivers; villages of Reedsville and Valders; cities of Kiel and Two Rivers.



LUECK
Marathon, 1st



FEHLHABER
Marathon, 2nd



SENGSTOCK
Marinette

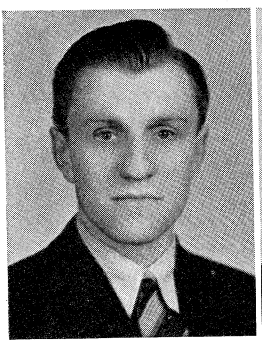
MARTIN C. LUECK (Rep.) was born at Hamburg on February 27, 1888. He was educated in the common schools and took a two-year course in the Marathon County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. Mr. Lueck has been a farmer all his life. He has held a number of public offices: town assessor for ten years, district school clerk for eighteen years, and member of the county board since 1934. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Hamburg

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

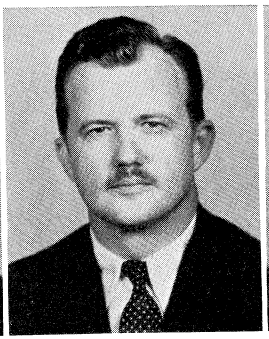
ORVILLE W. FEHLHABER (Rep.) was born at Wausau on March 16, 1903. After his graduation from Wausau High School he attended the University of Wisconsin where he received his LL.B. degree from the law school in 1928. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney. During 1923 and 1924 he was with Halsey, Stuart and Company, dealers in investment securities. Mr. Fehlhaber was a United States Court Commissioner from 1933-1940. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1405 Prospect Avenue, Wausau.

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

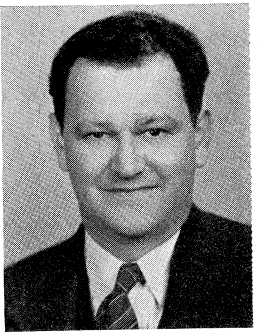
ROY H. SENGSTOCK (Rep.) was born at Marinette on February 3, 1913. He was educated in the schools of that city and is a graduate of the Marinette County Rural Normal School. He was employed as a factory worker, taught school three years, and since 1931 has been in the insurance business. At present Mr. Sengstock is manager of the Graves and Sengstock Insurance Agency. He is active in politics. He is secretary of the Republican Party in the eighth congressional district, chairman of the Young Republicans in his district, and secretary of the Marinette County Republican Committee. During the 1939 session of the legislature, Mr. Sengstock was a temporary assistant in the executive office. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Marinette.



DELA HUNT
Milwaukee, 1st



BIEMILLER
Milwaukee, 2nd



LUEBKE
Milwaukee, 3rd

ROBERT G. DELA HUNT (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on March 20, 1912. After his graduation from Marquette High School he attended Marquette University where he was graduated from the law school in 1937. Since that date he has been a practicing attorney in the city of Milwaukee. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1924 North Cambridge Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER (Prog.) was born in 1906 at Sandusky, Ohio where he was educated in the public schools. He received his B.A. degree from Cornell University in 1926 and studied in the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania from 1929 to 1931. From 1926 to 1931 he was an instructor in history at the University of Syracuse and the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Biemiller came to Milwaukee in 1932 where he was educational director of the Socialist Party and editor of its weekly paper, the Wisconsin Leader, until 1936. He is an active member of the Progressive Party Federation. Mr. Biemiller has long been a member of the American Federation of Teachers, served on the executive board of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, and is a special organizer for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. He is vice president of the Wisconsin Turner district. Mr. Biemiller is serving his third term in the assembly and is floor leader for the Progressive Party. Home Address: 1958 North 20th Street, Milwaukee.

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

WILLIAM LUEBKE, JR. (Prog.) was born on April 28, 1906 in Milwaukee where he was educated in the elementary and vocational schools. He attended high school at night and took a number of home study courses. In the summer of 1933 he was a student in the University of Wisconsin School for Workers in Industry. He was formerly an electrician but at the present time is a salesman. Mr. Luebke was a candidate for the assembly in 1938 and received a tie vote. He ran again in 1940 and this time defeated his opponent. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 3904 West Scott Street, Milwaukee.

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



TEHAN
Milwaukee, 4th



KRYSZAK
Milwaukee, 5th



RUBIN[1]
Milwaukee, 6th

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

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

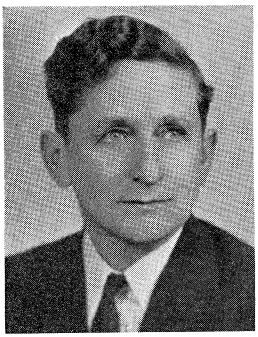
MARY O. KRYSZAK (Dem.) has lived in Milwaukee all her life. She was graduated from St. Mary's High School and the Spencerian Business College and later attended the University of Wisconsin. She has been a school teacher, music teacher, accountant, librarian, and newspaper writer, as well as housewife and mother of three children. From 1921 to 1939 she was managing editor of the weekly publication, Glos Polek, (Polish Women's Voice). She contributes columns on legislative matters to both the Milwaukee Polish dailies. Mrs. Kryszak is active in many civic, relief, and political organizations. During the World War she was president of the Defense Council and chairman of the Liberty Loan Drives in Milwaukee. In 1933 she was chairman of the N.R.A. drive in the south side district and a member of the Women's Division State Advisory Committee. She is a member of the Motion Picture Commission, the Executive Commission on Infantile Paralysis, the Milwaukee Archdiocesian Catholic Women's Council, Americanization League of America, and chairman of the South Side Democratic Women's Civic Club. Mrs. Kryszak, the only woman member in the legislature, is serving her fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: 2003 South 11th Street, Milwaukee.

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

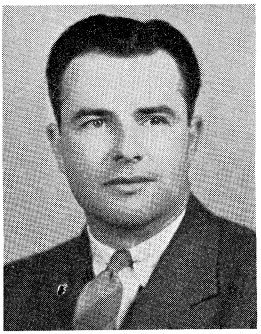
BEN RUBIN[1] (Prog.) has been a resident of Milwaukee for more than twenty-five years. For the past fifteen years he has been employed by the Milwaukee Board of Park Commissioners. Mr. Rubin has been actively connected with the labor movement for more than thirty-five years. He was a member of the assembly in 1931 and has served continuously in that body since 1937. Home Address: 2138 North 2nd Street, Milwaukee.

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

[1] Deceased February 24, 1942.



KOEGEL
Milwaukee, 7th



DOYNE
Milwaukee, 8th



GRAF
Milwaukee, 9th

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

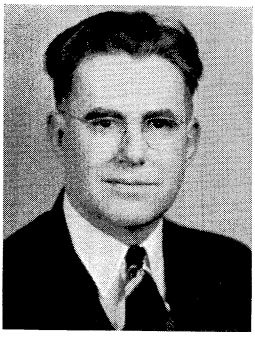
Milwaukee County, seventh district: Seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee.

JOHN L. DOYNE (Dem.) was born at Chicago on March 13, 1913. After his graduation from the Horace Mann High School at Gary, Indiana he attended Marquette University at Milwaukee where he was graduated from the College of Business Administration in 1934. In 1937 he received the degree of LL.B. from the Marquette University Law School. While in college he was active in student activities and was twice listed in the "Who's Who" of outstanding college students in the United States. Since 1937 he has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. This is the first time he has held any public office. Home Address: 436 North 32nd Street, Milwaukee.

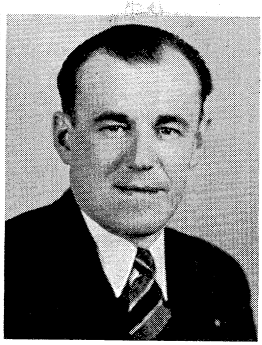
Milwaukee County, eighth district: The sixteenth and twenty-third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

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

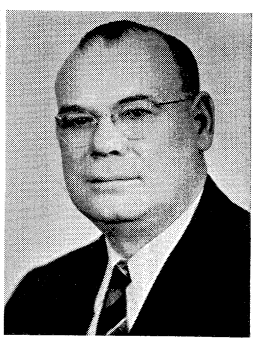
Milwaukee County, ninth district: The ninth and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



McPARLAND
Milwaukee, 10th



RYCZEK
Milwaukee, 11th



PYSZCZYNSKI
Milwaukee, 12th

LELAND S. McPARLAND (Dem.) was born at Thorp on December 18, 1896. He received his common and high school education at Thorp, attended Oshkosh State Teachers College for two years, and studied law at Marquette University. He taught school from 1919 to 1927 and since 1927 has engaged in the practice of law. Mr. McParland was city attorney of Cudahy from 1932 to 1936. During the World War he served in the United States Navy from 1917 to 1918. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 3764 East Armour Avenue, Cudahy.

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

ERVIN JOHN RYCZEK (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on September 20, 1909. He attended St. Adalberts Parochial School and South Division High School and was graduated from Marquette High School in 1928. In 1938 he was a student at Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee. Since 1930 Mr. Ryczek has been an assistant funeral director. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1940. Home Address: 1910 West Becher Street, Milwaukee.

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

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

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



NAWROCKI
Milwaukee, 13th



McBRIDE
Milwaukee, 14th



COLLAR
Milwaukee, 15th

WILLIAM L. NAWROCKI (Dem.) was born on December 4, 1899 in Milwaukee. He was graduated from the elementary schools of that city and attended St. Johns High School. For eight years prior to 1926 he was a shoe worker and since 1927 he has been a stock clerk. Mr. Nawrocki served as county committeeman from 1937 to 1940. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 2664 North Fratney Street, Milwaukee.

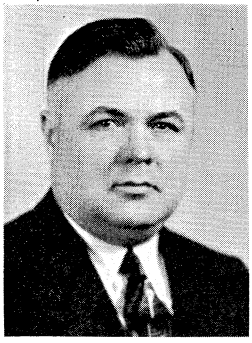
Milwaukee County, thirteenth district: Thirteenth and twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JOHN C. McBRIDE (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on September 16, 1908. He attended Marquette University and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1935. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. He was elected to the assembly in 1939 to fill a vacancy created by the retirement of Milton T. Murray and was re-elected for the full term in 1940. Home Address: 3026 North Frederick Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

CHARLES E. COLLAR (Rep.), son of the late Dyton A. Collar, was born in Hortonville on April 20, 1877. He received his early education in Hortonville and attended Appleton High School and Oshkosh State Teachers College. He has been in the shoe business for many years and at the present time is district manager for the Martin Shoe Company. Mr. Collar is a former president of the Milwaukee Shoe Retailers Association. He enlisted in the Spanish-American War and saw service in Puerto Rico. He was mustered out as first sergeant on the non-commissioned staff. He also served six years in the Wisconsin National Guard. Mr. Collar is a member of the United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Knights of Columbus, Elks, and a number of musical organizations. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 2106 North 49th Street, Milwaukee.

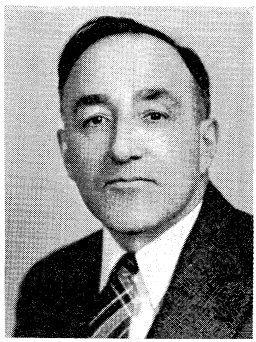
Milwaukee County, fifteenth district; the fifteenth and nineteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



WEGNER
Milwaukee, 16th



DOUBLE
Milwaukee, 17th



WEINHEIMER
Milwaukee, 18th

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

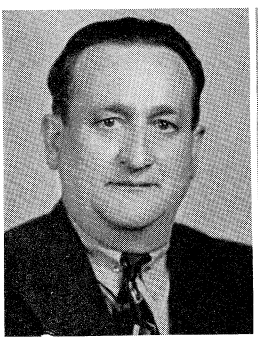
Milwaukee County, sixteenth district: The twenty-fifth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

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

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

FRANK WEINHEIMER (Prog.) was born at Milwaukee on February 1, 1887. He received an elementary education and at the age of fourteen began work with a printing company. He was active in the Pressmen's Union and the American Federation of Labor over a long period of years. Since January 1940 Mr. Weinheimer has been a salesman for E. J. Kelly Company. This is the first public office he has ever held. Home Address: 3811 North 24th Street, Milwaukee.

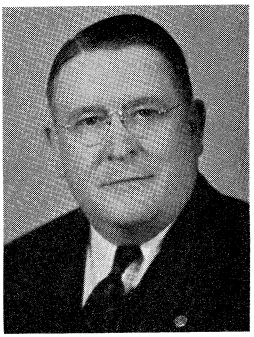
Milwaukee County, eighteenth district: Twentieth ward of the city of Milwaukee.



WESTFAHL
Milwaukee, 19th



HAGEDORN
Milwaukee, 20th



NICOL
Monroe

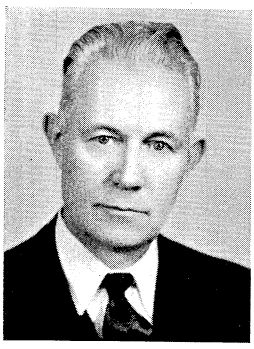
CHARLES F. WESTFAHL (Rep.) was born on April 10, 1885 in Milwaukee where he attended the public schools and Rhodes Business College. He was superintendent of the Westfahl File Company but is now in the real estate business. In 1931 he served as assemblyman from his district and he was re-elected in 1938 and 1940. Home Address: 2437 North 49th Street, Milwaukee.

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

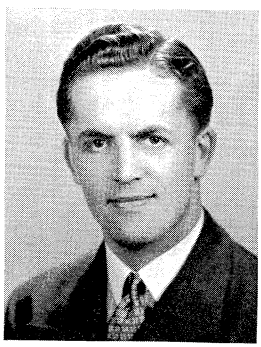
ERIC E. HAGEDORN (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on August 21, 1896. He received his early education in the Grace Lutheran School and was graduated from Lutheran High School in 1912. He attended Milwaukee School of Engineering from 1913 to 1915 and later took a one-year correspondence course in law. He has been an electrical engineer, superintendent of Jung Electric Company, Milwaukee, for two years, sales manager of Electrical Equipment Company, and at present manager and secretary of the Airforce Corporation. Mr. Hagedorn is widely known as a former amateur football player and coach as well as a baseball player. He enlisted in the navy and served as commander of the eighth battalion at the Great Lakes Naval Station for two and one-half years. He is a member of the American Legion as well as a number of civic organizations. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 2412 North 64th Street, Wauwatosa.

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

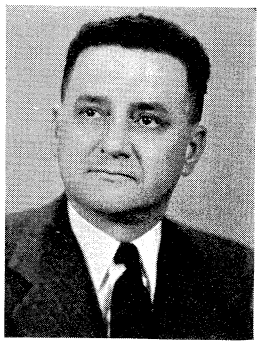
ALEX L. NICOL (Prog.) was born on March 13, 1895 in the township of Sparta, Monroe County. Directly after his graduation from Sparta High School in 1916 he was called into military service on the Mexican border. After he was discharged he attended Oshkosh Normal School until he again entered the service in March of 1917. He served eleven months in France as a first lieutenant and commanded Company L, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Mr. Nicol was wounded twice and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. After spending two years in government hospitals he was discharged in October 1920. He held the office of county clerk from 1920 to 1939, and is serving his fourth term as a member of the school board. He was elected to the assembly in 1938 and again in 1940. Home Address: 319 East Main Street, Sparta.



YOUNGS
Oconto



CATLIN
Outagamie, 1st



LANG
Outagamie, 2nd

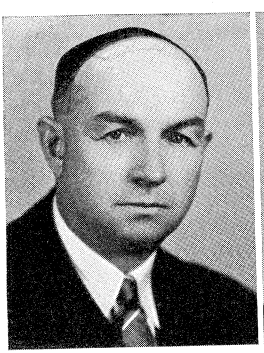
JOHN E. YOUNGS (Rep.) was born at Plainfield on August 2, 1883 and received his education in the Oconto public schools. Since 1906 he has been a barber. Mr. Youngs has always been active in conservation and civic work. He was sealer of weights and measures in 1912 and 1913, secretary of the police and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

MARK S. CATLIN, JR. (Rep.) was born on October 18, 1910 at Appleton. He was graduated from Appleton High School in 1927 and attended Lawrence College for one year. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and his law degree from the same institution in 1933. Since 1933 he has been a practicing attorney in Appleton. Mr. Catlin has been a member of the assembly since he was first elected to that body in 1936 and served as Republican floor leader during the 1941 session. Home Address: 322 South Court Street, Appleton.

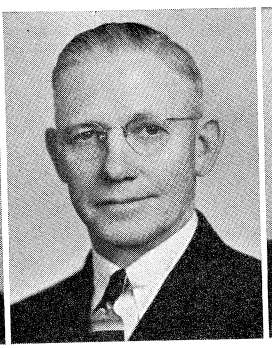
Outagamie County, first district: Towns of Bovina, Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute, and Greenville; village of Shiocton; city of Appleton.

LLOYD LANG (Rep.) was born on November 29, 1899 at Marinette where he received his education. He was graduated from the local high school in 1918. He has been a chemical engineer for the past twenty years and a sales engineer from 1936 to 1941. Mr. Lang has been president of the village of Kimberly and a member of the county board for the past six years. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 420 Main Street, Kimberly.

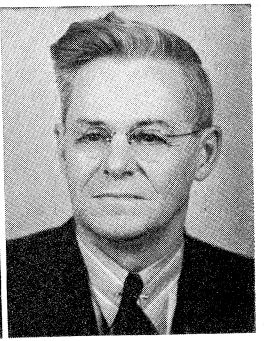
Outagamie County, second district: Towns of Black Creek, Buchanan, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Hortonia, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maple Creek, Maine, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour, and Vandenbroek; villages of Black Creek, Bear Creek, Combined Locks, Hortonville, Kimberly, and Little Chute; cities of Kaukauna,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



BICHLER[1]
Ozaukee



GUNDERSON
Pierce



KENNEDY[2]
Polk

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

SELMER W. GUNDERSON (Rep.) was born at Colfax on February 25, 1890. He was educated in the elementary schools of Madison and attended the Colfax High School for one year. From 1910 to 1918 he was cashier for the Soo Line Railroad. Since 1918 he has engaged in dairy farming. Mr. Gunderson has been secretary of the Pierce County Guernsey Breeders Association for fifteen years, director of the Wisconsin State Guernsey Breeders Association for twelve years and was elected its vice president in 1940. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Spring Valley.

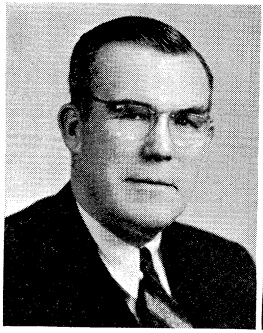
DOUGALD DUNCAN KENNEDY[2] (Prog.) was born at Osceola on November 28, 1879. He began farming soon after his graduation from Amery High School. Mr. Kennedy farmed in North Dakota from 1903 to 1908, and in Alberta, Canada from 1908 to 1914, when he moved to his farm in the town of Garfield in Polk County. He has served on the town board and has been prominent in the co-operative movement both in Canada and in the United States. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: R. F. D., Amery.

[1] Resigned September 30, 1941.

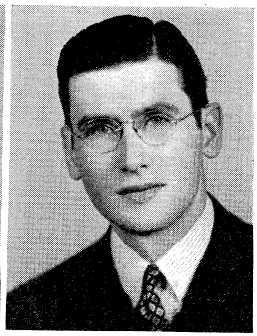
[2] Deceased April 15, 1941.



KOSTUCK
Portage



HEDEN
Price



CORBETT
Racine, 1st

JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Prog.) a resident of Stevens Point, was born there on October 2, 1893. Leaving school at the end of the third grade, he went to work on a farm. At the age of fourteen when he was assisting in blasting stone, he met with an accident which made him blind. He entered the Wisconsin State School for the Blind and after ten years was graduated from the high school department in 1918. Then he attended the University of Wisconsin, specializing in political science and economics. After teaching for three years in the high school department of the School for the Blind at Staunton, Virginia, he entered the piano business at Stevens Point. He now devotes full time to his legislative work and is serving his sixth consecutive term in the assembly. Mr. Kostuck is the only blind member ever elected to the legislature. Home Address: 130 Algoma Street, Stevens Point.

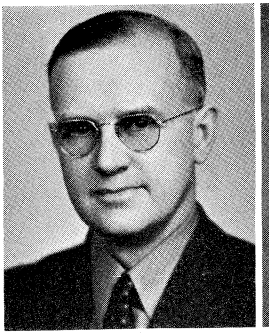
ERNEST A. HEDEN (Rep.) was born at Ogema on February 12, 1888. He is a graduate of Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota. For twenty-one years prior to 1935 he was a banker and from 1911 to the present time he has been engaged in the logging business. Mr. Heden is circuit court commissioner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

THOMAS P. CORBETT (Rep.) was born at Marinette on September 15, 1914. He attended both elementary and high school in Racine. After his graduation he entered Marquette University where he received the degree of Ph.B. in 1937 and LL.B. in 1939. From 1932 to 1939 Mr. Corbett was a salesman. Since 1939 he has engaged in the practice of law. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1015 College Avenue, Racine.

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



HILKER
Racine, 2nd



RUNDEN
Racine, 3rd



THOMSON
Richland

EDWARD F. HILKER (Rep.) was born on April 13, 1881 at Racine where he attended the common schools and business college. In 1898 he volunteered in the Spanish-American War. Mr. Hilker was formerly in the wholesale candy business and the coal business and at the present time is a salesman. He is interested in athletics and has played on and managed the Racine Ball Club. He is active in the affairs of his community, having served as alderman of his ward for fourteen years. In 1936 Mr. Hilker was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland. He is serving his fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: 319 Lafayette Avenue, Racine.

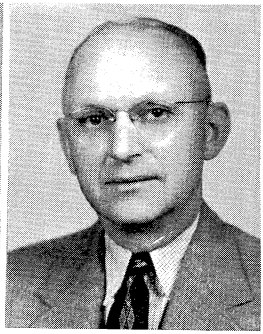
Racine County, second district: The fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, twelfth, and fifteenth wards of the city of Racine.

RANDOLPH H. RUNDEN (Rep.) was born at Chicago on August 27, 1897. After his graduation from high school he attended the University of Wisconsin from 1915 to 1917. Since that time he has engaged in farming. Mr. Runden has held a number of public offices: town treasurer for one year, town chairman since 1935, member of the county board, director of the Dover-Norway Insurance Company and commissioner for the Norway-Dover Drainage District. He is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Union Grove.

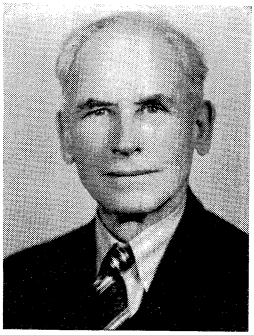
VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.), son of the late Mr. A. A. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, was born at Richland Center on November 5, 1905. In 1927 he received his B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and his LL.B. from the same school in 1932. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney at Richland Center. He was assistant district attorney of Richland County from 1933 to 1935 and from 1933 to 1937 city attorney of Richland Center. From 1933 to 1935 he was the enrolling official of the Civilian Conservation Corps for Richland County. Prior to practicing law he taught for two years in the Viroqua High School and for three years in the Madison Vocational School. For the past several years Mr. Thomson has been president of the library board at Richland Center. In 1936 and 1940 he was a delegate from the third congressional district to the National Republican Convention, and in 1940 was chairman of the State Republican Platform Convention. He has been a member of the assembly since 1935 and speaker of that body during the last two sessions. Home Address: Richland Center.



GRASSMAN
Rock, 1st



ENGEBRETSON
Rock, 2nd



BURNS
Rusk and Sawyer

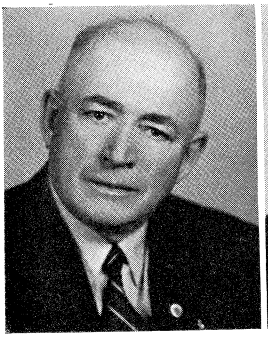
EDWARD GRASSMAN (Rep.) was born in Richland County. After having been graduated from Sextonville High School, he attended Whitewater State Normal and Valparaiso University and also took a six months' correspondence course in order to acquire a first grade teacher's certificate. He taught for the next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

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

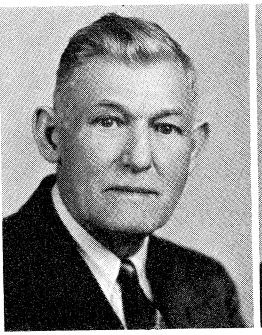
BURGER M. ENGEBRETSON (Rep.) was born at Oslo, Norway on June 21, 1896. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit and attended the University of Wisconsin. He is a World War veteran. Mr. Engebretson has been in the insurance and real estate business for the past seventeen years. He was elected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

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

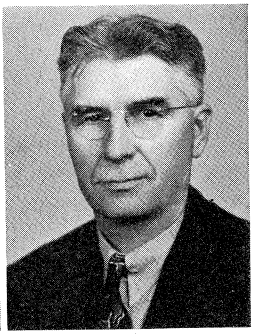
ROBERT H. BURNS (Rep.) was born on August 14, 1870 in Richland County. After his graduation from normal school and college he engaged in educational work serving as county superintendent of schools in Richland County from 1899 to 1907 and in Rusk County from 1919 to 1923. He has been an insurance manager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



RUNDELL
St. Croix



WOERTH
Sauk



EBERT
Shawano

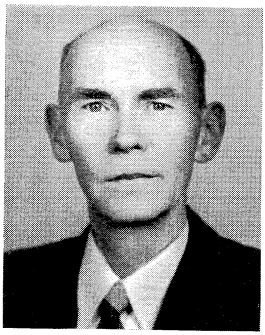
ELMER LLOYD RUNDELL (Rep.) was born at Livingston on September 15, 1879. After his graduation from Platteville State Teachers College in 1900 he was principal of a school in Minnesota for two years. Prior to that time he taught for one year in a rural school in Wisconsin. Since 1910 he has been a dairy farmer and a breeder of pure bred Guernseys. On his farm was bred the highest producing Guernsey cow in the United States west of the Alleghanies. Mr. Rundell is treasurer of the Roberts High School and has been either clerk or director of the rural school in his district for the past thirty-eight years. He served as president of the Wisconsin-Illinois Guernsey Breeders Association in 1922-23. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Roberts.

GEORGE J. WOERTH (Prog.) was born on December 4, 1875 at Loganville. He was educated in public and parochial schools and Wartburg College at Waverly, Iowa. In 1910 he moved to Sauk City where he has held a number of public offices and is now serving as city assessor. Mr. Woerth is interested in conservation. He is a member of the Wisconsin Wild Life Federation and is a life member of the Twin City Rod and Gun Club. With the exception of the 1939 term he has served continuously in the assembly since 1935. Home Address: Sauk City.

CHARLES J. EBERT (Rep.) was born on April 30, 1885 in the town of Seymour, Outagamie County, where he was educated in the rural schools. Mr. Ebert is a cheese manufacturer. He is serving his eighteenth term as village president, has been a member of the county board, and bank director since 1933. He has served six years as secretary of the Wisconsin Cheese Maker's Association and at the present time is treasurer of the Wisconsin Dairy Industries Association and secretary of the Wisconsin Natural Cheese Marketing Association. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Gresham.



THEISEN
Sheboygan, 1st



LARSON
Sheboygan, 2nd



NELSON
Taylor

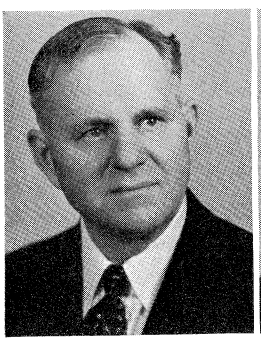
JOSEPH M. THEISEN (Dem.) was born at Sheboygan on February 24, 1877 and has lived there all his life. He was educated in the Holy Name Parochial School of that city and attended Sheboygan Business College. For seventeen years he did general office work with the Mattoon Manufacturing Company and Northern Furniture Company and was cost accountant, for eleven and seven years respectively, with the Falls Motors Corporation and the American Chair Company. He has been active in singing societies for the past forty years and has acted as secretary of the state organization for twenty years. For nineteen years he was secretary of the North Side Improvement Association. In 1906 and 1907 he was a member of the Sheboygan Library Board and served the city as alderman from 1907 to 1909. He served as a member of the assembly in the 1933, 1935, and 1937 sessions and was re-elected in 1940. Home Address: 1904 Calumet Drive, Sheboygan.

Sheboygan County, first district: The city of Sheboygan.

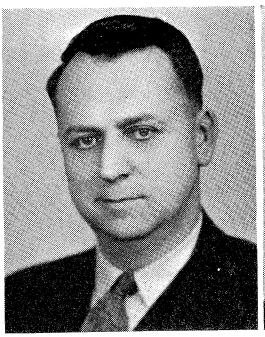
EDWIN J. LARSON (Rep.) was born at Waupaca on November 29, 1885. He is a graduate of Plymouth High School. Between 1920 and 1930 he was president and general manager of the Plymouth Refrigerating Company. Since 1930 he has been in the real estate, loans, and insurance business. The only public office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

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

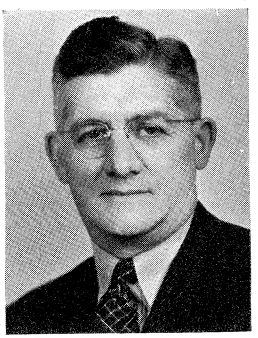
CARL M. NELSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Deer Creek, Taylor County on November 12, 1892. He received his education in the local grade school and spent one winter in attendance at the Southern Minnesota Normal College at Austin, Minnesota. He has been a farmer all of his life. From 1927 to 1935 Mr.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



BROM
Trempealeau



FOWELL
Vernon

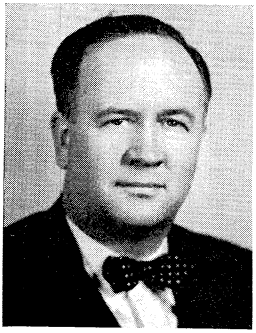


RICE
Walworth

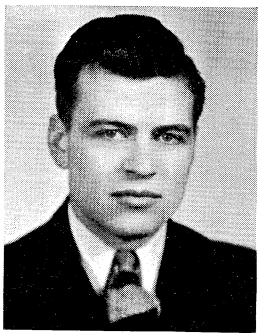
MARTIN D. BROM (Rep.) was born in 1880 in the town of Dodge. He received his education in the local public and parochial schools. Mr. Brom was a member of the county board from 1911 to 1918, patrol superintendent of county highways from 1919 to 1924, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Oil Company from 1930 to 1935, and sheriff in 1927 and 1928 and from 1936 to 1940. He has engaged in farming most of his life. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Arcadia.

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

ORA R. RICE (Rep.) was born at Boscobel on September 16, 1885. He is a graduate of Boscobel High School and received his dental degree from Northwestern University Dental College in 1907. Since 1907 he has practiced dentistry in Delavan and the past six years has devoted considerable time to farming. Dr. Rice has held a number of elective and appointive offices: alderman of Delavan in 1916 and 1917; mayor of the city from 1918 to 1922; and secretary of the Walworth County Mediation Board for the past six years. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Delavan.



SCHMITZ
Washington



DAVIS
Waukesha, 1st



LUDVIGSEN
Waukesha, 2nd

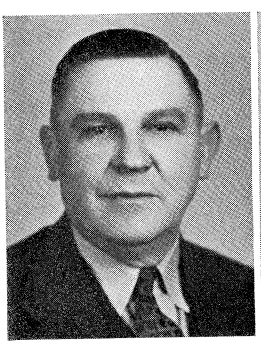
JOSEPH A. SCHMITZ (Rep.) was born on July 5, 1898 at Milwaukee where he attended the graded schools, Marquette Academy, and the Milwaukee State Teachers College. After he returned from the service in the World War he spent five years as a draftsman, engineer, and water main inspector for the city of Milwaukee. In 1924 he entered the building contracting business and in 1928 became part owner and operator of the Abbot Crest and Jackson Hotels in Milwaukee. Later he moved to a small farm near Nashota. He is now living in the village of Germantown where he is serving his sixth year as justice of the peace. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: Germantown.

GLENN R. DAVIS (Rep.) was born in the town of Vernon, Waukesha County on October 28, 1914. He was graduated from the Mukwonago High School and received the degree of B.Ed. in 1934 from Platteville Teachers College. After teaching for four years during which time he studied law during the summer, he completed his law work at the University of Wisconsin Law School where he received his LL.B. in 1940. Since that time he has engaged in the practice of law at Waukesha. This is Mr. Davis' first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 2, Waukesha.

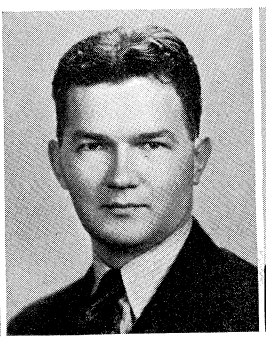
Waukesha County, first district: Towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon, and Waukesha; villages of Big Bend, Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago, North Prairie, and Wales; city of Waukesha.

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

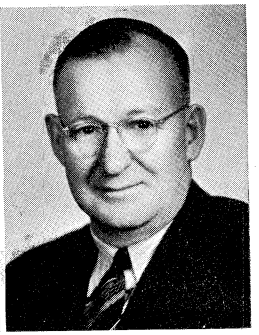
Waukesha County, second district: Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonie, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, and Summit; villages of Chenequa, Hartland, Lac La Belle, Lannon, Menomonee Falls, Merton, Butler, Sussex, and Pewaukee; city of Oconomowoc.



SPEARBRAKER
Waupaca



NIEMUTH
Winnebago, 1st



FRITZEN
Winnebago, 2nd

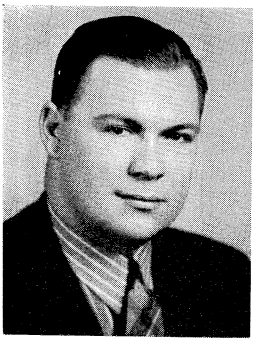
JULIUS SPEARBRAKER (Rep.) was born on September 8, 1886 at Clintonville where he has resided ever since. After his graduation from high school he attended Marquette University for one year. At the present time he is in the general insurance business. Mr. Spearbaker has held a number of positions of trust and honor—city clerk of Clintonville from 1912 to 1934, member and secretary of the municipal water and light commission for twenty-three years, member of the library board for twenty-one years, and jury commissioner of Waupaca County for many years. In 1940 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 16 Ninth Street, Clintonville.

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

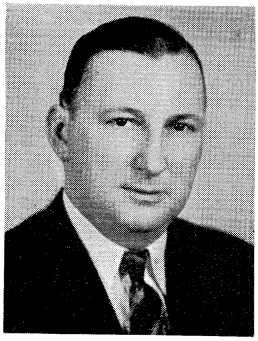
Winnebago County, first district: City of Oshkosh.

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

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



KROHN
Wood



MAY
Chief Clerk



KELLMAN
Sergeant-at-Arms

CHESTER A. KROHN (Prog.) was born at Marshfield on April 16, 1915. After his graduation from high school he attended the University of Wisconsin where he received the degree of Ph.B. He worked at various jobs, such as salesman, night cook, legislative messenger, to earn his way through college. Mr. Krohn is a high school teacher. He is a former member of the Marshfield Library Board, the Wood County Conservation Board, and is clerk of the Marshfield Board of Education. This is Mr. Krohn's first term in the assembly. Home Address: Marshfield

ARTHUR L. MAY was born in Chicago on January 6, 1901. He attended the elementary schools of Chicago and Wisconsin Rapids and was graduated from Central High School in Madison. In 1932 he received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin Law School. Mr. May has been a farmer, mechanic, businessman, and since 1932 has engaged in the practice of law. He served as justice of the peace from 1931 to 1939. He was elected chief clerk of the assembly in 1941. Home Address: 330 North Carroll Street, Madison.

NORRIS J. KELLMAN, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Kellman, was born on October 23, 1898 at Galesville. After his graduation from Galesville High School he attended La Crosse State Teachers College for one year and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1923. For ten years he was assistant postmaster at Galesville and for the past sixteen years he has been in the general insurance business. Mr. Kellman was a member of the board of supervisors of Trempealeau County for four years. He served in the World War and was one of the youngest men in the state to be commissioned as a second lieutenant. He has held a number of offices in the American Legion including that of commander of his local post for three years. In 1936 he was an alternate to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland and his father was a delegate. In 1940 he was a delegate to the 1940 convention of the party in Philadelphia and his father was an alternate. Mr. Kellman was a member of the assembly in the 1939 session and in 1941 was elected sergeant-at-arms of that body. Home Address: Galesville.

Glimpses

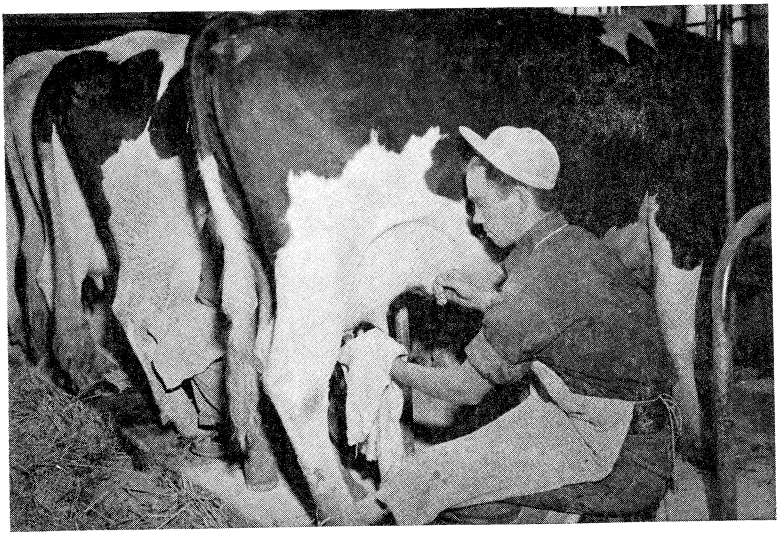
of the

Service Activities

of

Wisconsin State Government

The major service functions of Wisconsin's state government consist of its activities in the construction and maintenance of highways, education, care of the unfortunates, agriculture, conservation, public health, and in many other fields. These services are rendered for the collective enjoyment and benefit of all the people and extend into every community in every section of the state. Only a small part of the state government's functions are performed at the seat of government. In the following pages an attempt has been made to picture some of the more important of these state-wide services. Limited space prevents including all activities of every department. Many not pictured are vital. A more detailed account of the functions of the various departments will be found in the section describing the state government.



The Department of Agriculture has intensified its dairy inspection and grading services in every county and has assisted in organizing over 40 counties in a quality campaign which has the full cooperation of farmers and plant operators alike. The farmer in this scene is demonstrating an effective practice in the production of quality milk.



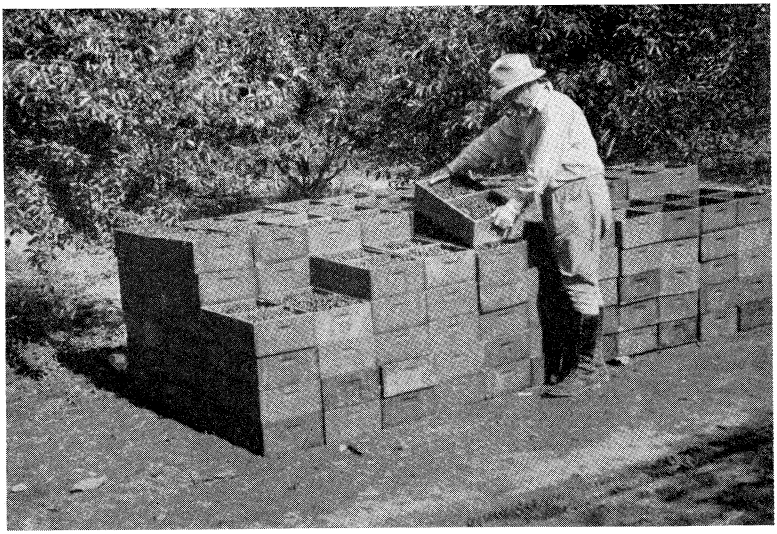
To prevent economic losses from animal infections, Wisconsin guards the health of its livestock through programs of disease prevention, control, and eradication. The swine above receive protection through inspections made by the Department of Agriculture to prevent the introduction of hog cholera in the state and to use swift action to suppress outbreaks wherever they may occur.



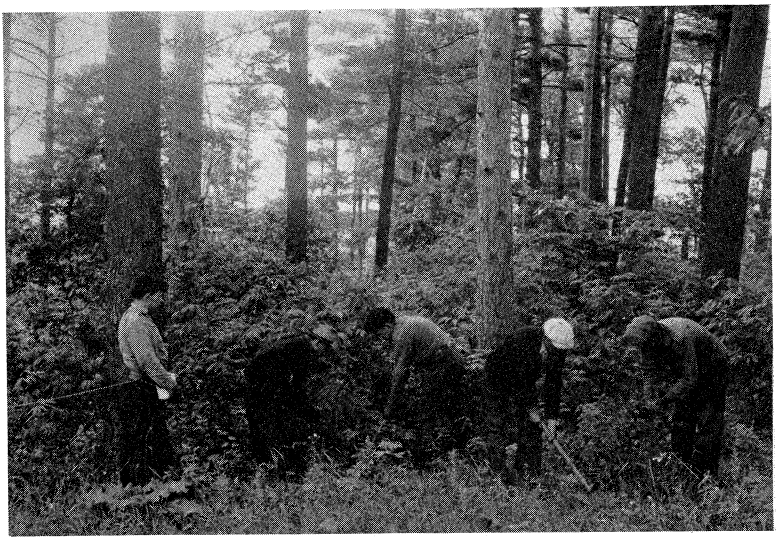
A broken tassel indicates probable corn borer infestation. Extending westward from Lake Michigan, 31 counties are known to be infested with this pest. The Department of Agriculture conducts educational meetings throughout the state to acquaint farmers with damage caused by the corn borer and to advise them regarding control measures.



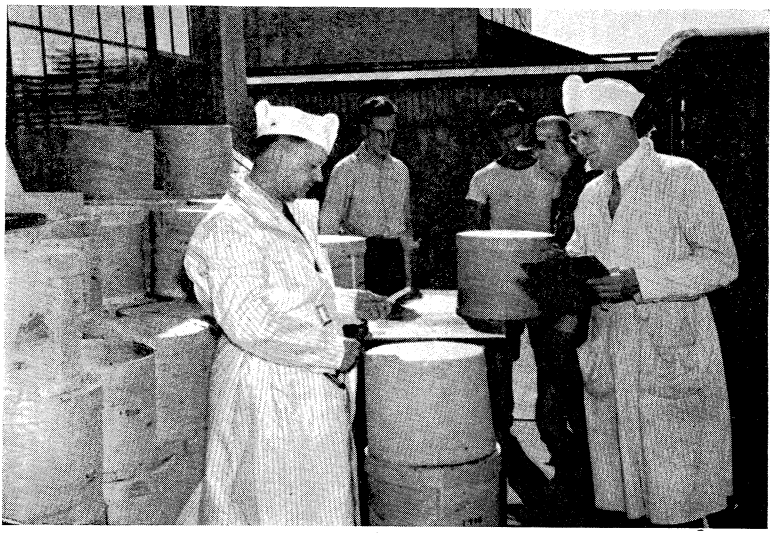
To prevent the spread of dangerous bee diseases in Wisconsin, all bees and used bee equipment must be inspected as a condition to their sale or movement. Since 1918, the Department of Agriculture has carried on bee disease control on an area cleanup basis to prevent serious losses from American foulbrood, most serious menace to bees.



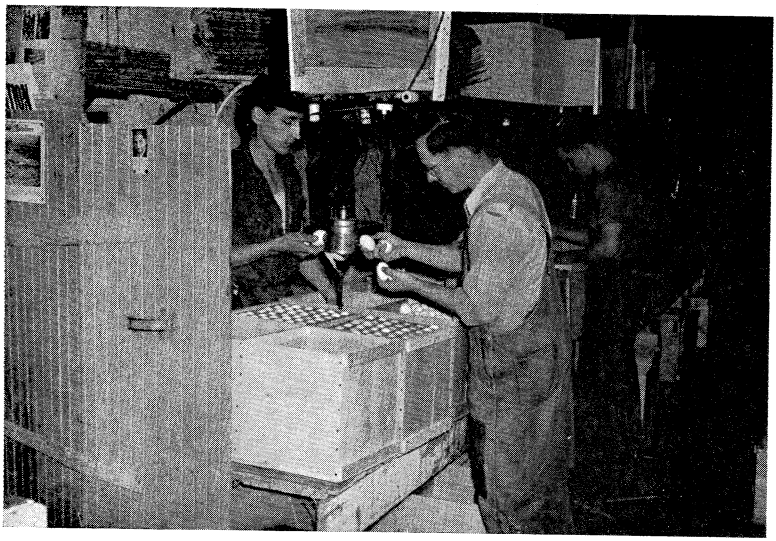
Canning crops are inspected and graded by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture to insure high quality foods. This service benefits the consumer, the farmer, and the manufacturer. A field inspection of cherries harvested in Door County is shown above. Annually the Door County cherry harvest totals hundreds of thousands of tons.



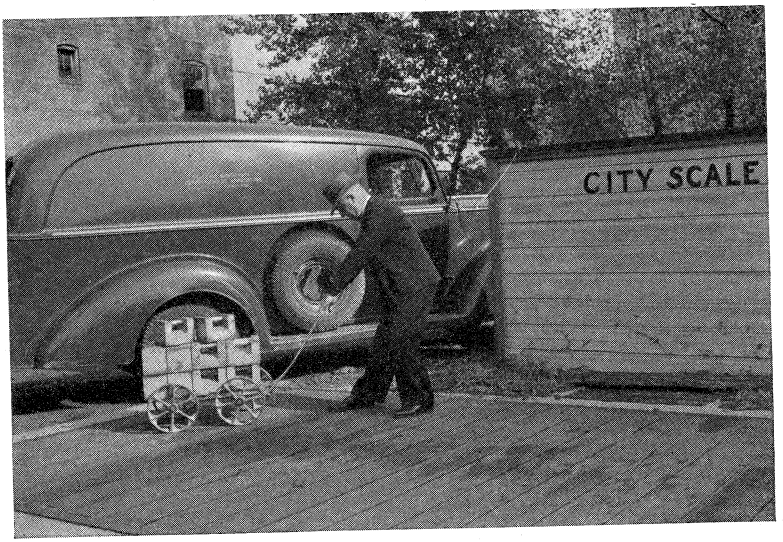
With various agencies cooperating, the control of white pine blister rust in this state is conducted under the joint leadership of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture. To prevent the rust from spreading over Wisconsin's 1,000,000 acres of white pine it is necessary to eradicate the host plants, currant and gooseberry bushes, as demonstrated by this crew from the United States Indian Service.



At various assembling points in Wisconsin, cheese graders of the Department of Agriculture inspect and grade about 50% of all the American cheese purchased by the government to help feed the democracies. This is in addition to their regular duties of grading Swiss cheese and supervising the grading of American cheese at warehouses throughout the state.



Wisconsin leads all states in grading and standardization of farm and dairy products. This program under the Department of Agriculture has been a determining factor in giving Wisconsin a reputation for high quality products. At present the department is grading approximately 15% of all the eggs purchased by the Federal Government under the lend-lease program.



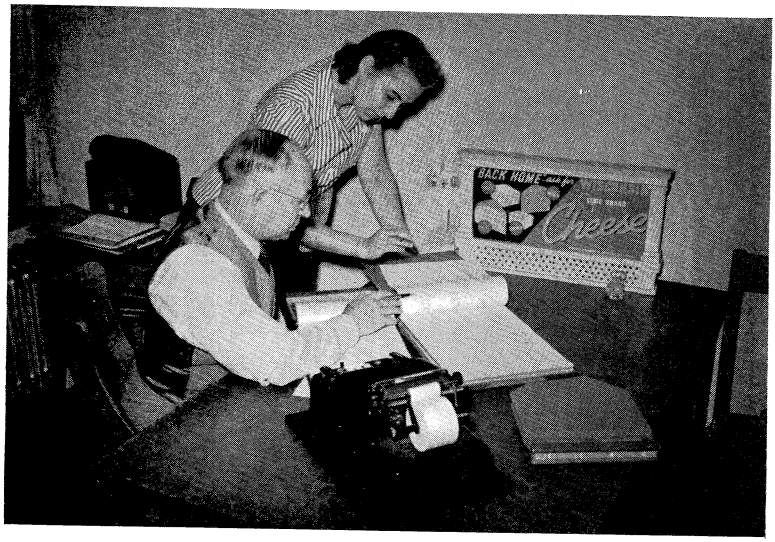
Testing scales with a capacity of 5 to 30 tons is done by state sealers in small communities and city sealers in communities with a population of 5,000 or more. The state sealers, employes of the Department of Agriculture, also test cream, butterfat and moisture test scales used by dairy manufacturing plants. Their job is to test, seal, or condemn commercial weighing devices.



State sealer testing gasoline measuring pumps. With total gasoline sales of $80,000,000 annually, about 35,000 pumps like these are tested each year. Another type of service station pump tested by sealers measures $14,000,000 worth of lubricating oil sold to motorists annually.



In 1941 Wisconsin had about 350 locker plants in operation, a little more than 10% of the nation's total. Over 95% of these plants were constructed within the past 5 years. Only a few counties in Wisconsin are without them. About 70,000 farmers and city folk are using lockers to preserve a wide range of food products. The Department of Agriculture pioneered in constructive locker plant regulation.



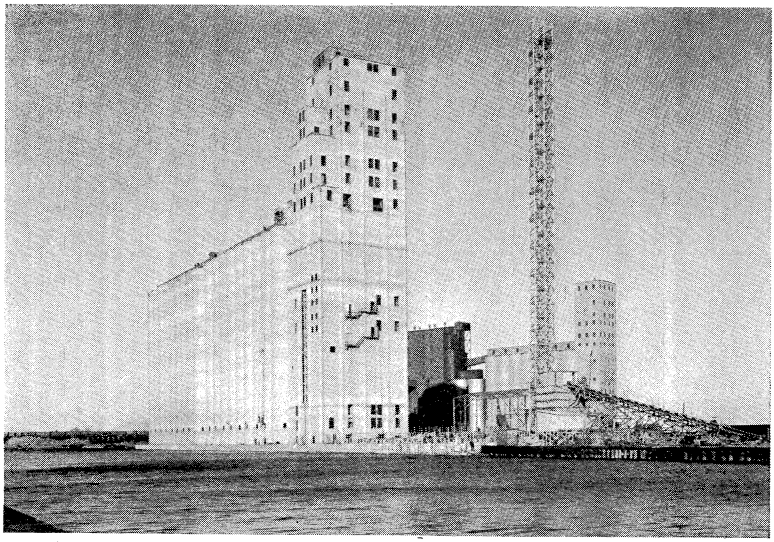
Accounting activities of the Department of Agriculture include periodical audits of the books of cooperative associations, preparation of financial statements, and installations of uniform accounting systems. Hundreds of cooperatives make use of this service. The audits are helpful in securing information of benefit to producers.



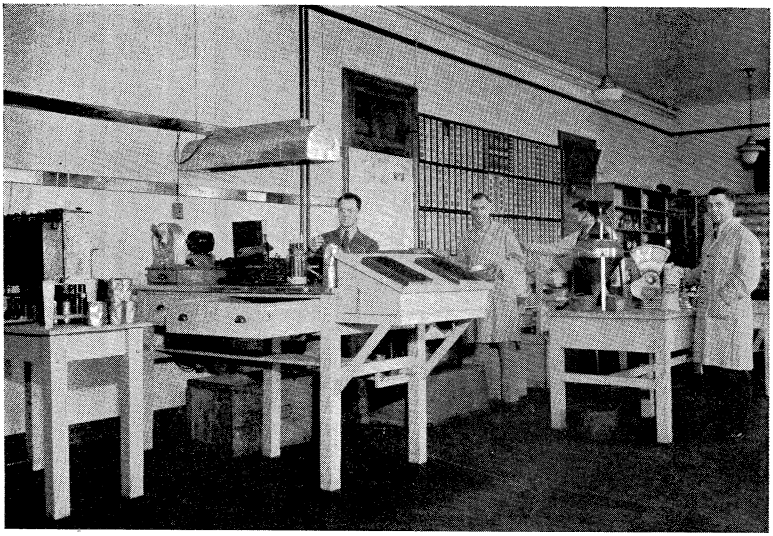
Dairy promotion programs of the Department of Agriculture are conducted on a state-wide and nation-wide basis. All avenues of publicity are utilized, including newspapers, magazines, radio, billboards, and special exhibits at national conventions. The exhibit shown above proved popular at the New York World's Fair.



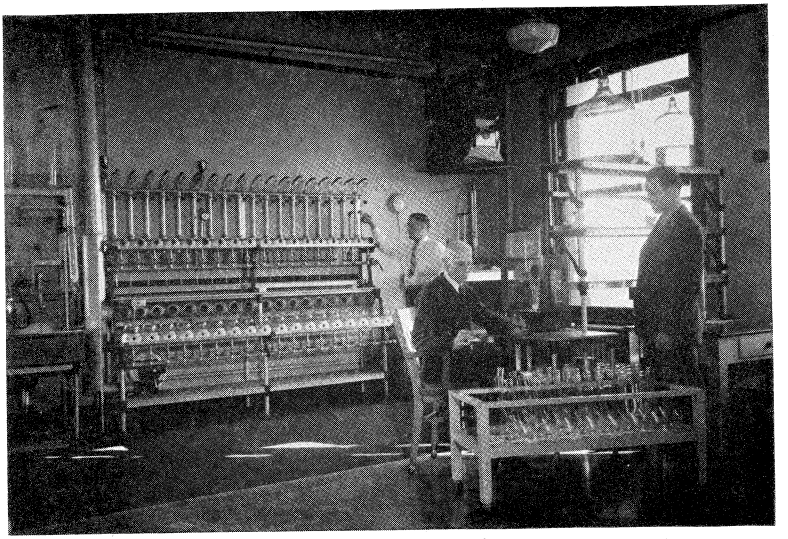
The Wisconsin "Queen of Dairyland" provides our dairy industry with hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of free publicity. Above, she presents the president of the National Dairy Show with a cheese sculpture of himself. The queen also had a part in a motion picture and was featured on Wisconsin Day at the New York World's Fair.



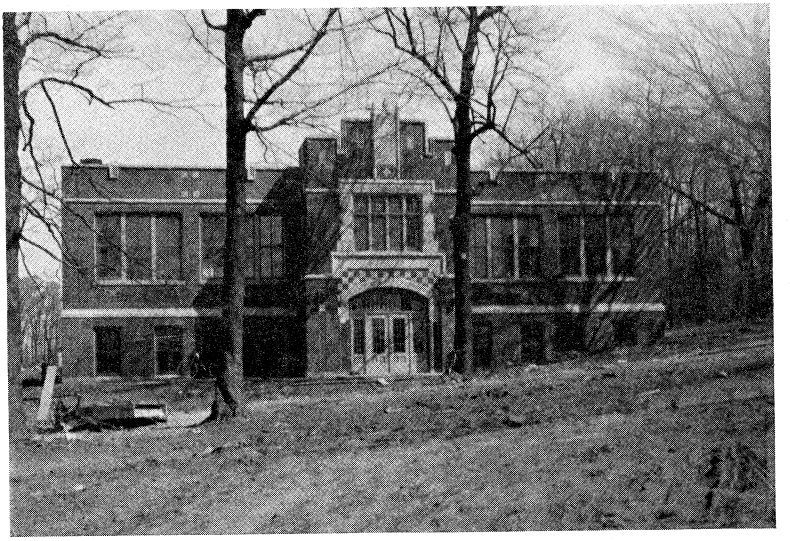
The Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission at Superior inspects all grain shipped out of Superior and certifies the weight of all outgoing and incoming shipments. Above is shown the elevator of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal association at Superior completed in November 1941. It is the tallest grain elevator in the world.



Part of the grain grading room of the Grain and Warehouse Commission at Superior. More grain passes through the port of Duluth-Superior than any other place on the continent.



The protein laboratory of the Grain and Warehouse Commission. The commission analyzes, upon request, all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. The work of the commission is financed entirely from its receipts.



A modern two-room school building designed by the Department of Public Instruction. Consolidation has reduced the number of old and obsolete buildings and through the efforts of the department these new schools are strictly modern in every respect. The department plans these schools, always keeping in mind the local situation.



A school library, intelligently organized for use, is a vital and functional part of a modern school and is a decided contrast to the miscellaneous collection of books formerly found in most classrooms. Its use supplements the textbook, and permits freedom of pupil expression not often possible without it.



How a personal interest in the value of a library may lead to important changes is illustrated in the two pictures above. One need not call attention to the "before and after" feature. Such matters spell educational progress.



The "Bookmobile" stops at a rural schoolhouse. A balanced collection of about 1,000 well-chosen books together with the guidance of the teacher-librarian on the book truck, has made this initial venture in rural library extension very successful.



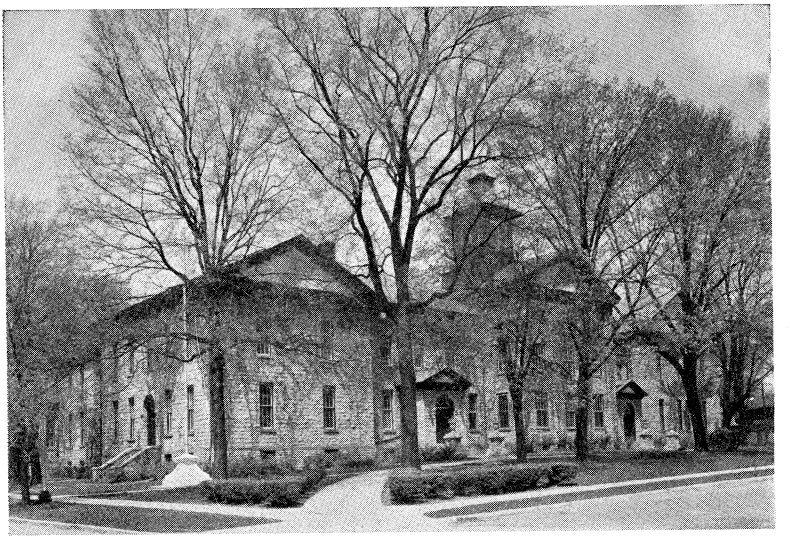
Many small public libraries in Wisconsin grew out of traveling library stations and depend largely on the Traveling Library of the Free Library Commission for books. There are over 100 such libraries in places under 1,000 population. The above library in a newspaper office at Albany has over 900 books and more than 300 patrons.



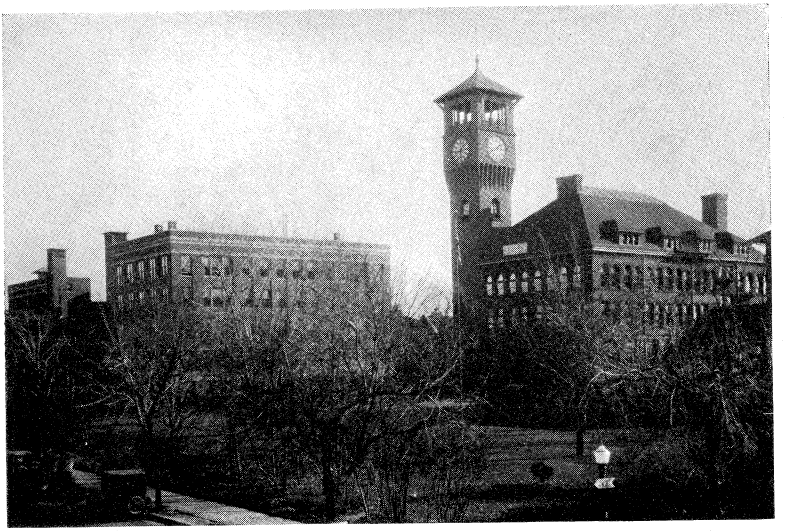
Visits of state supervisors of the Department of Public Instruction to the classroom, and conferences with the different teachers are important factors in the improvement of teachers and keep a school system up to date. Above is shown a typical classroom conference, one of hundreds held during the year by the school supervisors.



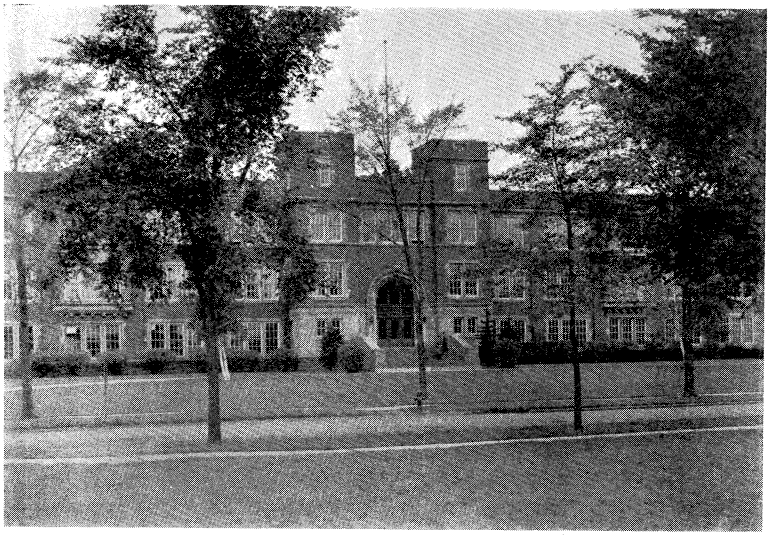
A representative of the Department of Public Instruction checks the route of a high school bus with the driver. All such routes must be approved by this department. Safety regulations are set up jointly with the Motor Vehicle Department.



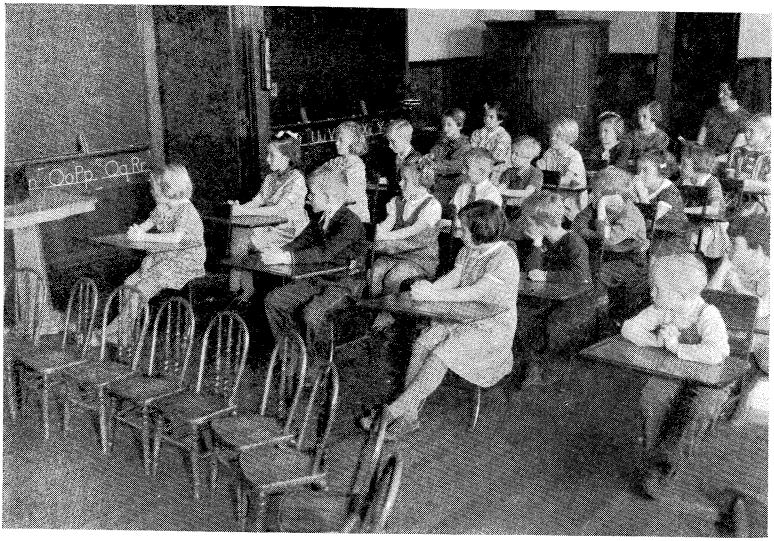
The Wisconsin Institute of Technology at Platteville trains students for practical general engineering. Both high school graduates and nongraduates are accepted and are given differentiated courses in keeping with their preparation.



Home Economics Building and Industrial Education Building of Stout Institute. Stout is nationally known and is the only institution in the country devoted exclusively to home economics and industrial education.



One of the 9 teachers colleges in Wisconsin where students are prepared for teaching in the rural, elementary, and high schools. Certain of these colleges are particularly known for their instruction in special fields: agriculture at Platteville and River Falls; commercial courses at Whitewater; music and art at Milwaukee; industrial arts at Platteville; and physical education at La Crosse.



A rural school class somewhere in Wisconsin tunes in on the School of the Air program of station WHA at the University of Wisconsin. More than one-quarter of a million grade and high school students in schools scattered throughout the state are actually enrolled each year in the School of the Air courses given daily over the radio station on the University campus.



A class in electrical engineering, taught by a University of Wisconsin Extension Division faculty member, meets in a factory somewhere in Wisconsin. During 1940-41, 18,986 individuals were enrolled in courses of study offered through correspondence and organized extension classes of this division of the University.



A group of farmers meet with a representative of the University of Wisconsin on a farm somewhere in Wisconsin to study grain production. Every year more than one million Wisconsin citizens from rural areas attend the thousands of meetings and short courses which are held by county agents and extension specialists from the University in all parts of the state.



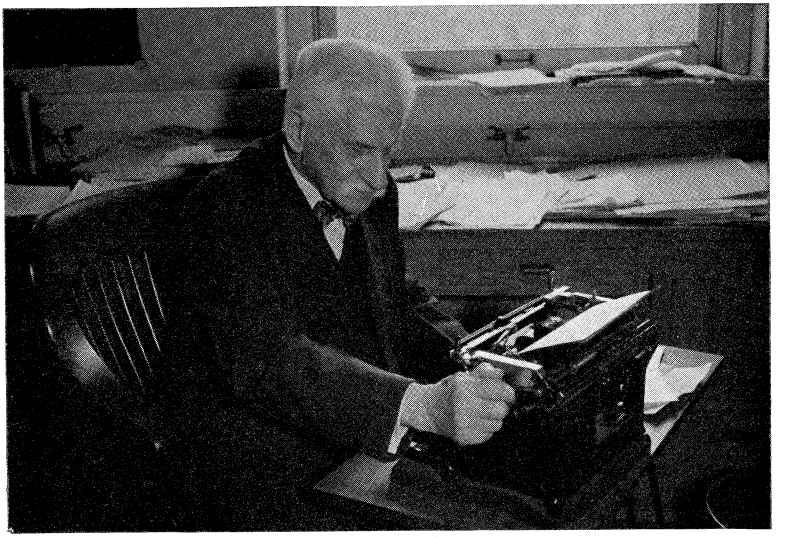
Dr. M. Starr Nichols and co-workers at work in the Laboratory of Hygiene at the University of Wisconsin. In 1940 this laboratory examined approximately 120,000 specimens of disease. Sanitary analyses of drinking water, sewage, industrial wastes, and other specimens are also made in large numbers annually by this University laboratory to help guard the health of all Wisconsin citizens.



Prof. Royce Johnson and 2 student assistants at work in the Electrical Standards Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin. It is in this laboratory that University experts test many meters for utilities and power-users each year, making the meters exactly accurate so that power-users are not overcharged for the electrical current they use.



Dr. Chancey Juday, professor of limnology, has for many years been a co-director of Wisconsin's Natural History Survey which has its headquarters at the University of Wisconsin.



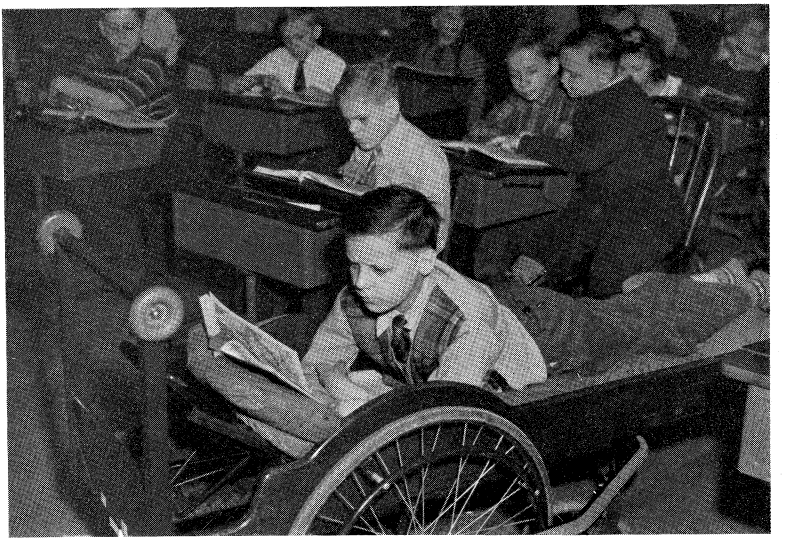
Dr. Edward A. Birge, president emeritus of the University of Wisconsin, has also been a co-director of the Wisconsin Natural History Survey. The survey has studied hundreds of lakes and streams throughout the state to help the Conservation Commission solve many problems in the field of water conservation and in the propagation of fish in Wisconsin lakes and streams.



A class for deaf children showing the use of hearing aids. Audiometric surveys indicate that there are many who have defective hearing so that lipreading and speech correction are required. The Department of Public Instruction supervises one state and 23 city day schools for the education of about 1,000 children who are deaf and hard of hearing.



A classroom in a school for the blind. Wisconsin supports the School for the Blind at Janesville and 8 sight conservation schools in the state. Besides the thousands of Braille books, talking books (a type of phonograph record) are used by many of our blind citizens and others with extremely poor vision.



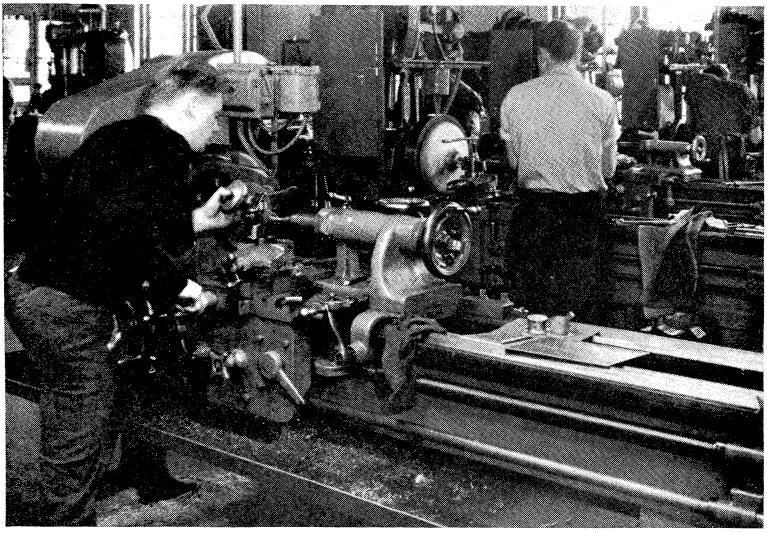
A classroom in one of Wisconsin's 11 orthopedic schools supported largely from state and federal funds. The aim of these schools is to rehabilitate children so that they may return to their regular classes. Wisconsin's program involves discovery, diagnosis, hospitalization, and after-care of crippled children. In 1941 orthopedic clinics were held in 12 communities.



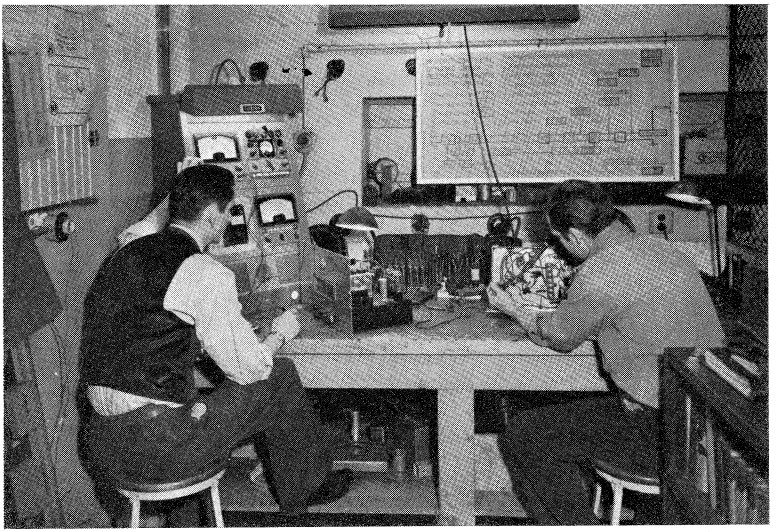
An illustration of the service rendered to physically handicapped persons by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education through its Rehabilitation Division. Through individual vocational counseling, and training of the client in a type of trade or occupation he can follow in spite of his disability, Vocational rehabilitation enables physically handicapped individuals to engage in remunerative employment.



Above is a class in aeroplane engine mechanics in the defense training program. Schools of vocational and adult education provide courses not to develop pilots but to develop efficient ground crews who can maintain both commercial and military ships at their peak of efficiency.



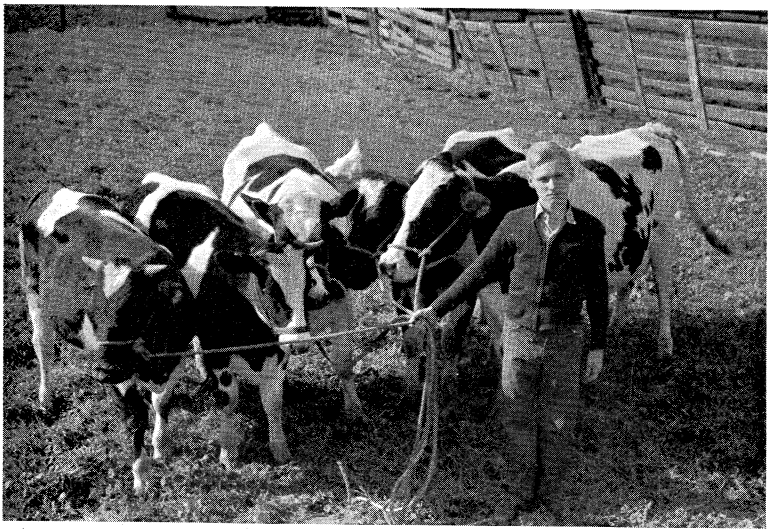
Vocational training in engine lathe operation is offered in the national defense program for a specific job which is known to exist in a defense industry. This job may be a variety of cutting operations or may be the performance of simple repeating operations to produce large quantities of simple parts needed to manufacture essential defense equipment and materials.



The radio has become such an integral part of our communication system that it is essential that we have an adequate supply of persons trained in radio repair and maintenance. Such courses are a part of the regular vocational training program and, in times of emergency, provide skilled repairmen for service in large-scale military operations.



In 224 high school vocational agriculture departments, future farmers study approved methods of breeding, brooding, housing, and feeding poultry, and the sanitary measures that insure healthy birds. More than 10,000 future farmers in Wisconsin are engaged in poultry production in the "food for freedom" program.



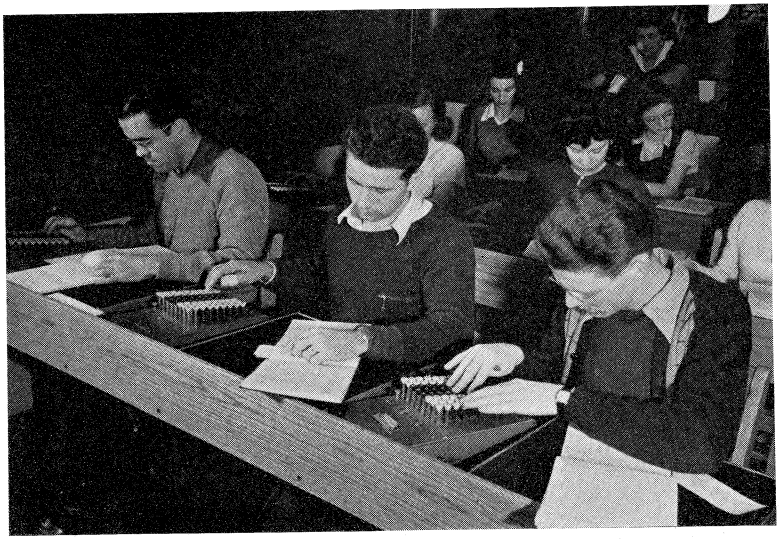
Wisconsin's leadership in dairying is being insured by the herds developed by farm boys and young men studying vocational agriculture in high schools and in young farmer classes. Methods indorsed by our experiment stations and proven by use in our finest dairy herds are carefully studied and put into practice on the home farm.



Preserving the family food supply. Approximately 10,000 rural girls and women study the art of food planning, food selection, and food preparation each year in the 118 rural vocational homemaking departments.



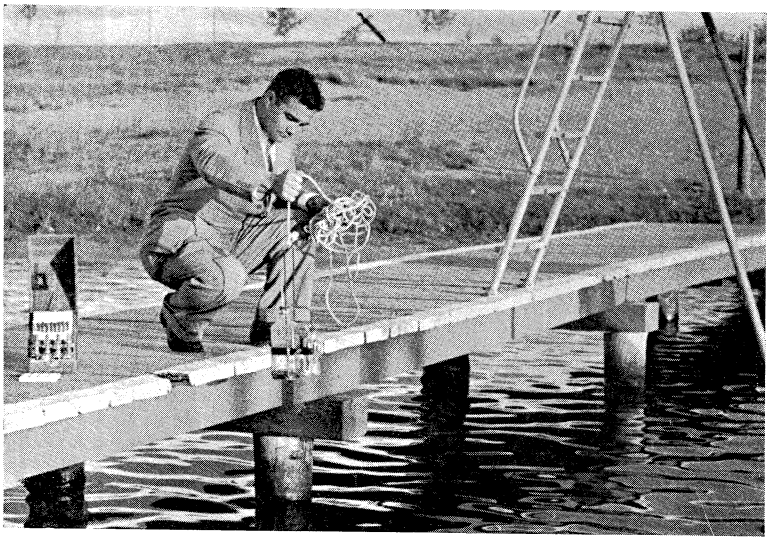
A class in sewing where students learn to select the right type of clothes, design costumes from new materials, and make new garments from old. The homemaking program in Wisconsin's city schools of vocational and adult education aims to improve home and family life through the training of out-of-school youth and adults for the vocation of homemaking.



Comptometry operation, shorthand, typing, and bookkeeping are the most popular subjects in commercial education which are offered in the vocational and adult education schools of Wisconsin. In the present emergency these courses are of particular importance due to the large demand for competent workers in the commercial field.



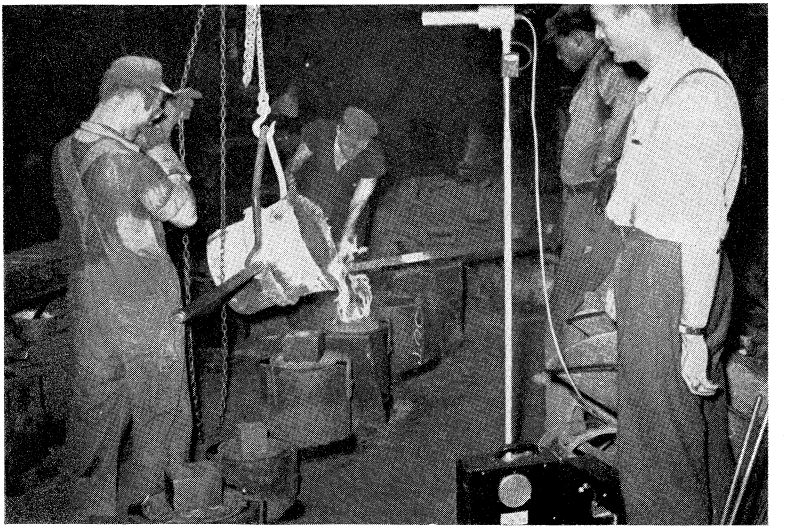
During 1940-41 approximately 2,300 noncitizens were enrolled in citizenship classes which have been conducted for over 30 years by vocational and adult education schools. The purpose of these classes is to give the noncitizen a better understanding of our government, a knowledge of the English language, and a thorough understanding of our American way of life.



The State Board of Health maintains 9 district offices throughout the state staffed by a physician health officer, an advisory public health nurse, a sanitary engineer, and an office secretary. One of the numerous functions of the engineer is to check on the safety of the water at public beaches and swimming pools.



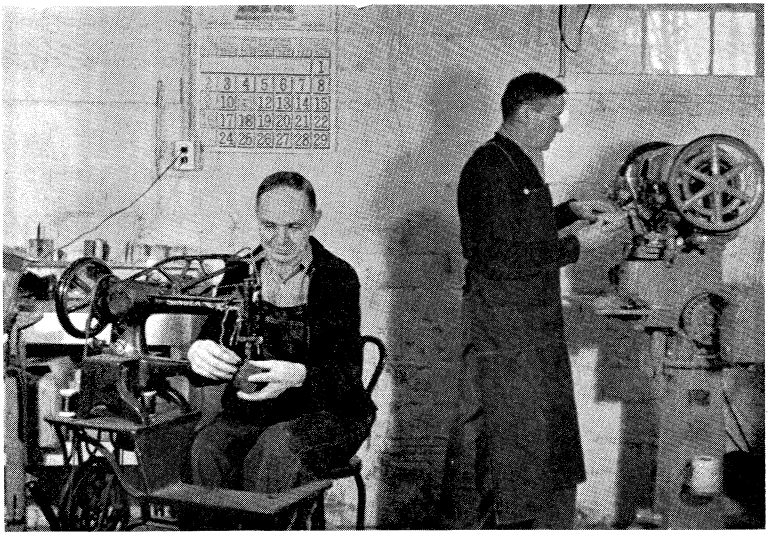
An inspector of the State Board of Health inspecting a barber shop. The State Board of Health also supervises and licenses beauty parlors, hotels and restaurants, tourist rooming houses, funeral directors and embalmers, plumbers, and well drillers.



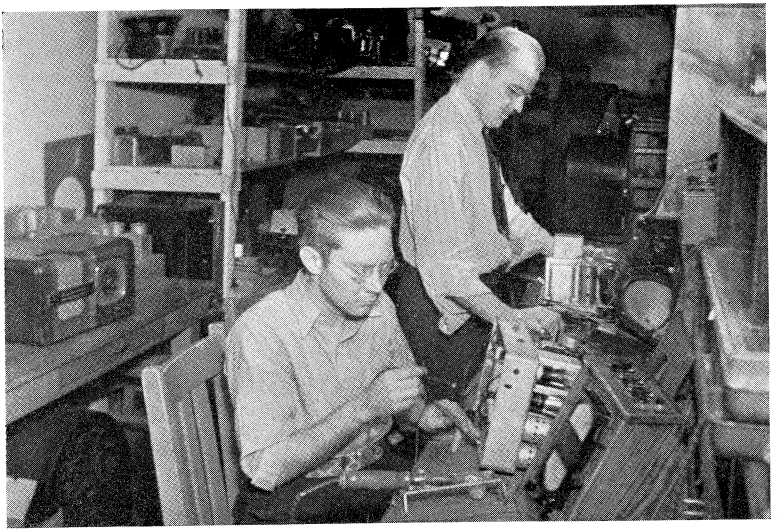
The Industrial Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health makes studies in industry to determine healthful and safe working conditions.



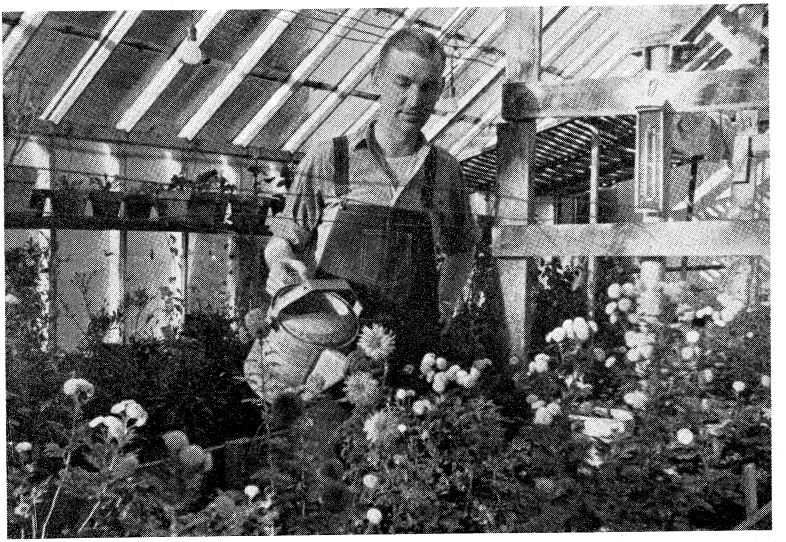
The Wisconsin State Sanatorium, located in Waukesha County, is maintained for the care of Wisconsin residents having pulmonary tuberculosis. Modern sanatorium facilities and an excellent staff are provided, not only for medical and surgical care but for the teaching of occupational therapy and rehabilitation of the patient.



The Lake Tomahawk State Camp is operated by the State Board of Health for rehabilitating male patients convalescing from tuberculosis. Patients are received here who no longer need hospital care as provided in our tuberculosis sanatoria but who are ready for the hardening-in process necessary for the completion of their physical rehabilitation.



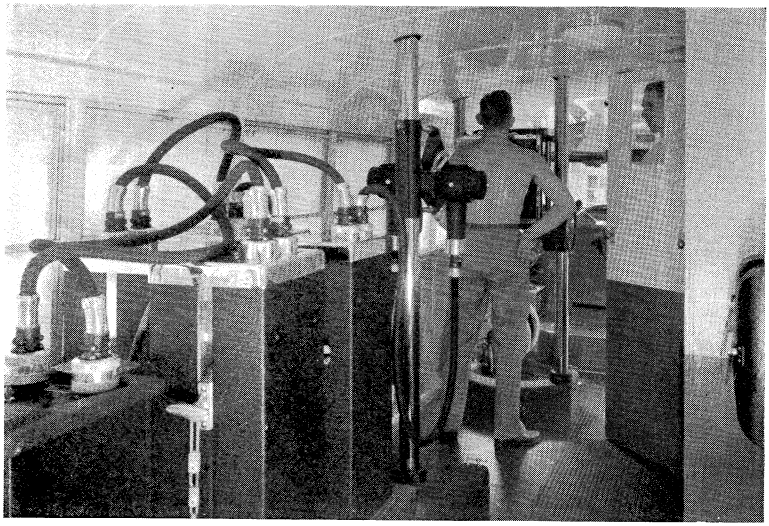
Vocational training in many different fields is offered as an integral part of the patients' care. This and the preceding picture show patients at work repairing shoes and radios, respectively.



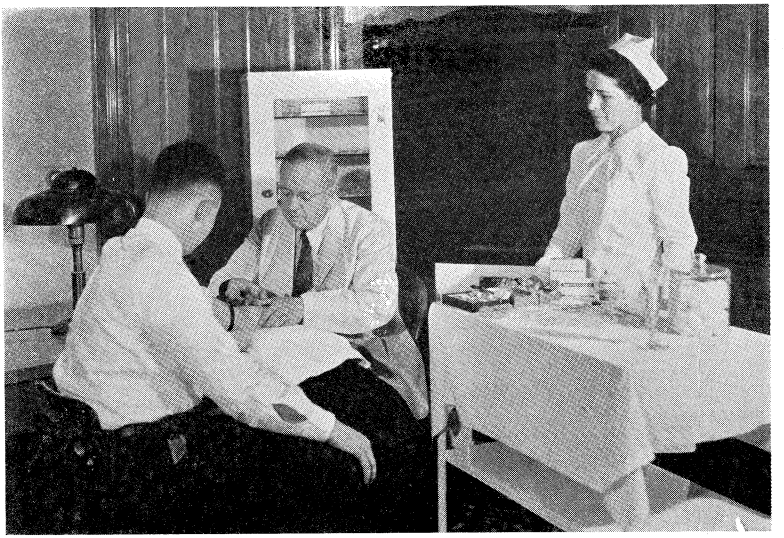
Another patient at Lake Tomahawk State Camp engaged in horticultural work.



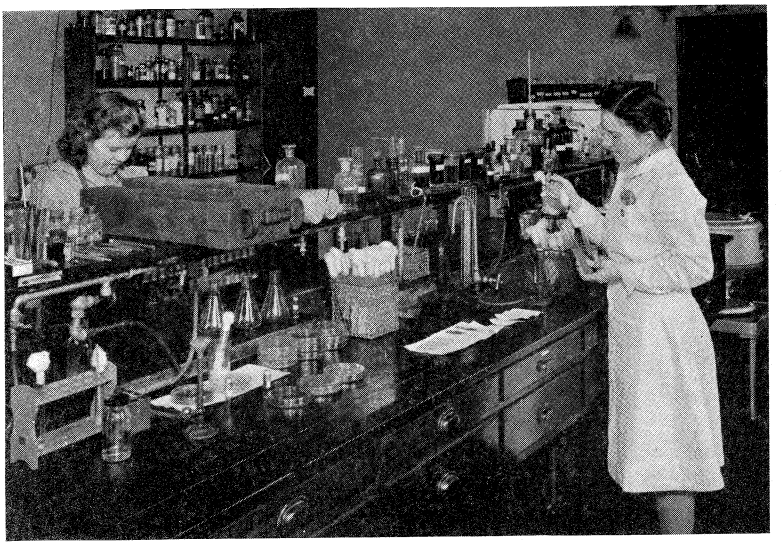
The mobile X-ray unit of the State Board of Health is capable of taking 150 to 250 chest films per day in its search for hidden cases of tuberculosis. All cases found are referred back to their family physician for further study and advice as to care and treatment.



The Wisconsin State Board of Health operates a 35 mm. miniature X-ray mounted in a bus to carry on a tuberculosis survey throughout the state as a part of its campaign to eradicate tuberculosis. The bus schedules are organized through the 9 district offices of the State Board of Health.



The Wisconsin State Board of Health conducts 15 clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases among indigent patients. These clinics are located at strategic points throughout the state.



State Board of Health Branch Laboratory at Rhinelander. In addition to the State Laboratory of Hygiene at Madison there are 8 cooperative laboratories and one branch laboratory located at strategic points throughout the state. These laboratories provide services to Wisconsin physicians to aid in the diagnosis and control of communicable diseases.



The Wisconsin State Board of Health operates a mobile classroom for the benefit of parents in remote areas of the state and conducts informal classes on prenatal, infant, and child care.



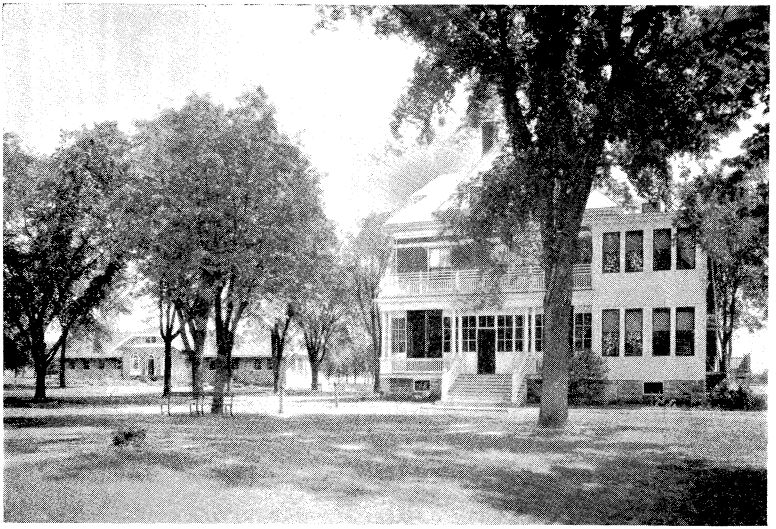
Several of the district offices of the State Board of Health have on their staff a physician trained in diseases of children who holds regular educational child health centers throughout her district to teach mothers how to keep their babies well.



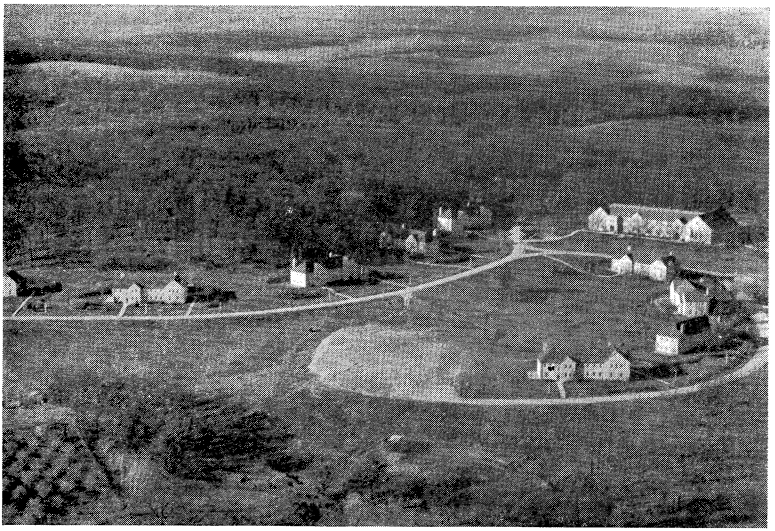
The Wisconsin State Board of Health through its Division of Public Health Nursing and through its district offices supervises the work of the locally employed public health nurses whose work carries them into many homes throughout the state where health problems exist.



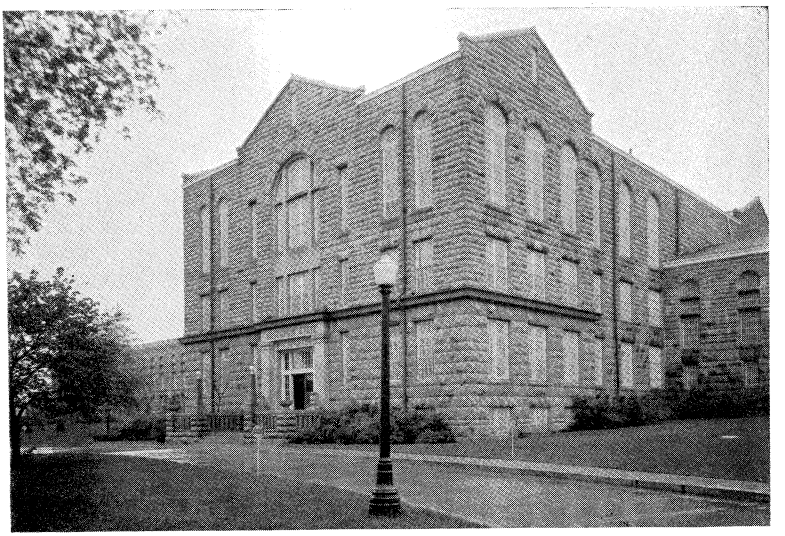
The State Board of Health employs a dentist as supervisor of dental health education to organize and supervise programs of dental education throughout the state for the prevention of dental defects. The two children above are examining a plaster cast of perfect teeth as part of their dental education.



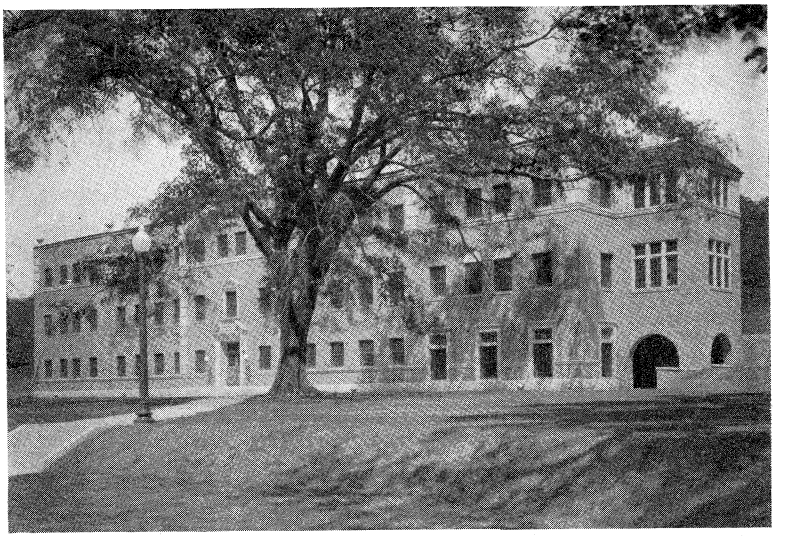
Children who are dependent on the state for support are trained at the State Public School at Sparta and placed in suitable homes where they receive fair wages and good treatment. The Division of Child Welfare of the Department of Public Welfare has many duties in the interest of dependent, delinquent, and neglected children.



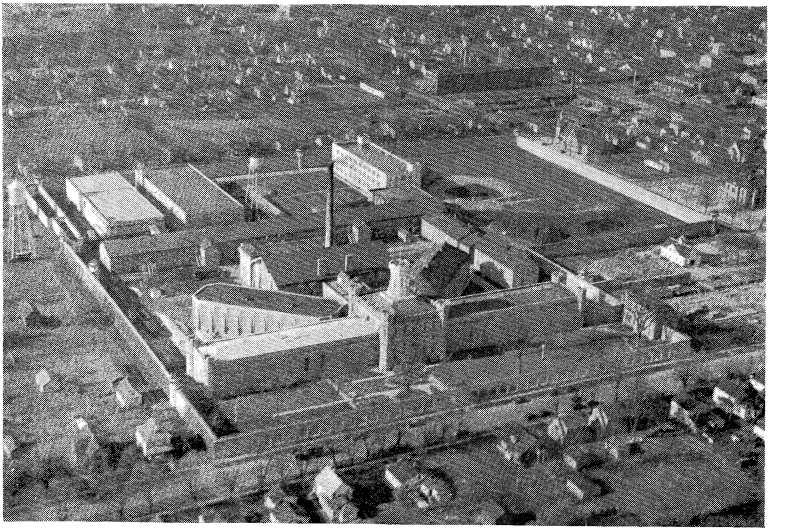
The new Industrial School for Girls at Oregon is equipped to give the girls committed there for delinquency, educational courses through the third year of high school. Emphasis is placed upon homemaking arts and the inculcation of concepts of right thinking and healthful living. A similar institution for boys is located at Waukesha.



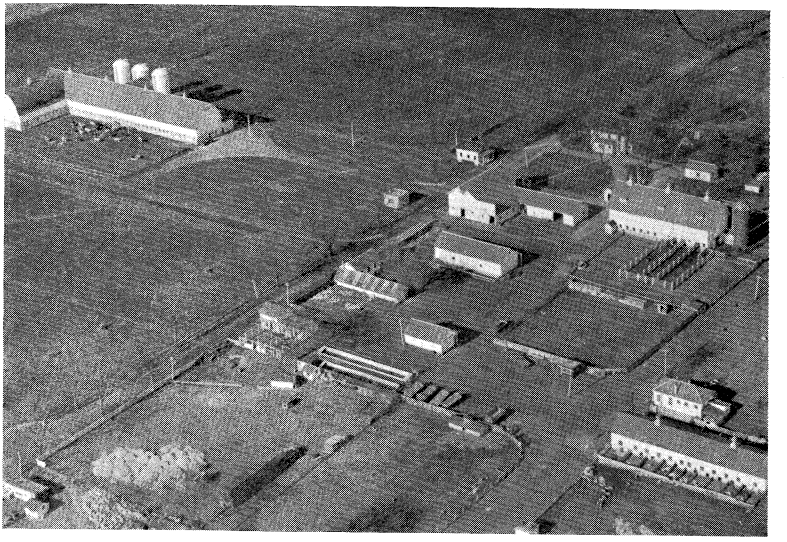
The State Reformatory at Green Bay in which are confined males between 16 and 25 convicted of a felony for the first time. Planned educational programs leading to high school degrees and vocational courses affording trade training are designed to rehabilitate the youthful offenders to become useful citizens on release.



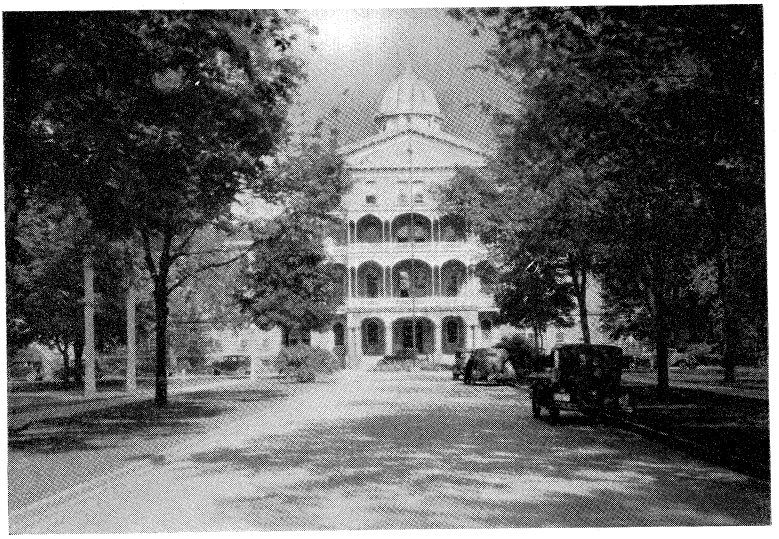
These new quarters at Taycheedah house the Industrial Home for Women and the penitentiary for women. The women take full responsibility for milking the cows and caring for the livestock. Cooking, baking, and canning offer them training opportunities. They make all their own clothing and have done Red Cross sewing in cooperation with the Fond du Lac chapter.



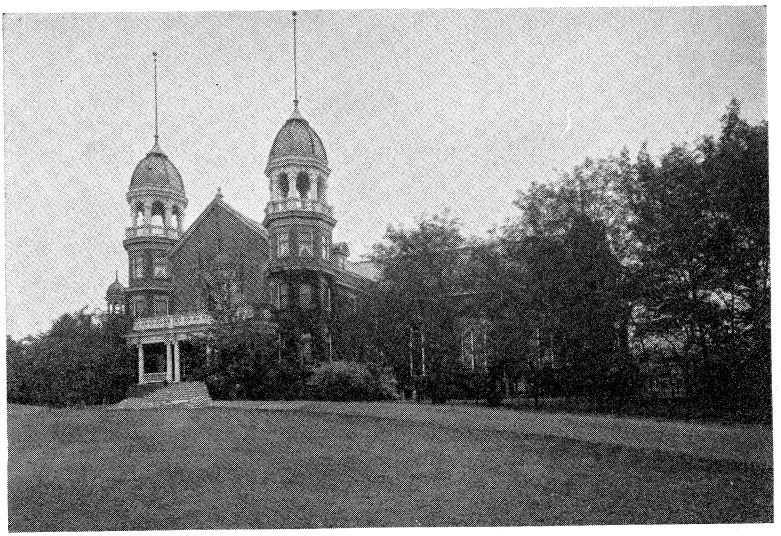
The Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun. Many improvements have been made in recent years to provide more healthful accommodations. Organized work, as well as educational programs, is an important factor in the rehabilitation of the men.



One of the farms operated in connection with the state prison. State institutions are now farming about 22,000 acres which in 1940 produced over $250,000 worth of food for institutional tables, not including the farm and garden produce sold by one institution to another.



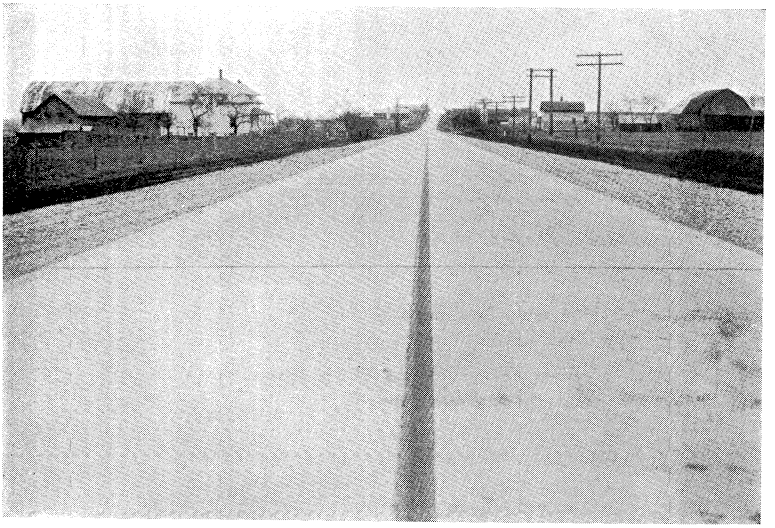
The Winnebago State Hospital at Winnebago, pictured above, and the Mendota State Hospital at Mendota are the two state hospitals for treatment of mentally diseased patients. Each draws its population from a circumscribed area. Commitments are by a judge or jury of a county or district court of record.



After feeble-minded patients receive care and training at the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls, many are able to return to society fitted to support themselves as self-respecting individuals. The Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School is at Union Grove.



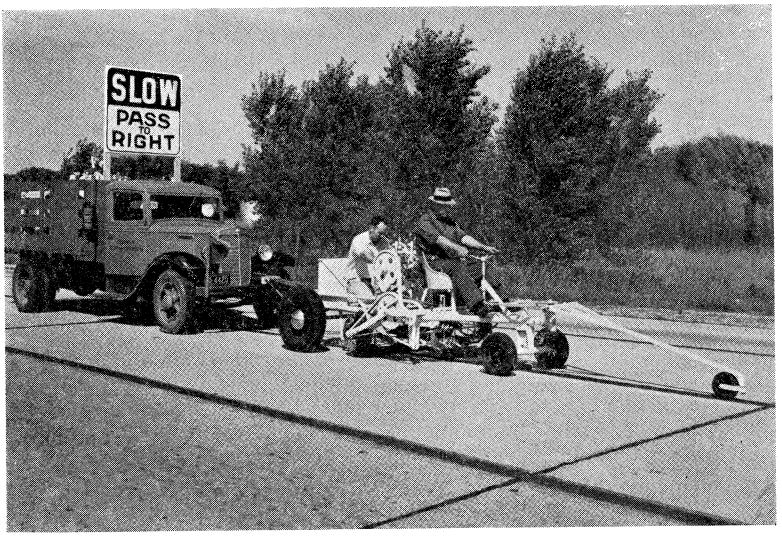
A room in the Workshop for the Blind at Milwaukee. Any blind male resident of the state may apply for employment at the workshop. Workers are trained on the job and paid a piece rate. Products manufactured are wire-drawn brushes, and rubber and cocoa door mats.



Nearly 50% of Wisconsin's state trunk highway system of 10,000 miles has been paved. The picture shows a portion of State Trunk Highway 42 in one of our eastern lake shore counties.



A smooth dustless highway with a bituminous turnover surface in one of Wisconsin's western agricultural counties. It provides comfortable travel for farm and city dwellers alike. All of the state trunk highways not paved are treated with bituminous material to make them dustless.



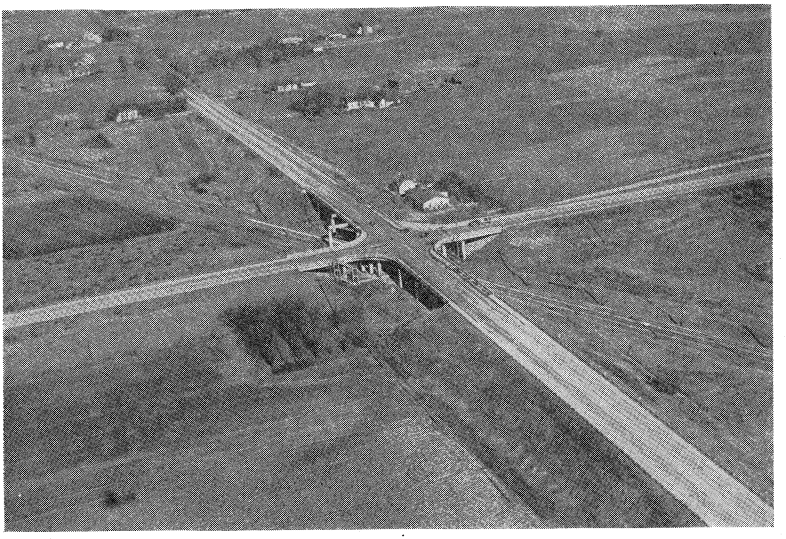
Centerline marking equipment is used by the State Highway Commission to mark state and federal highways. This is a safety measure to guide and direct highway users to proper traffic lanes.



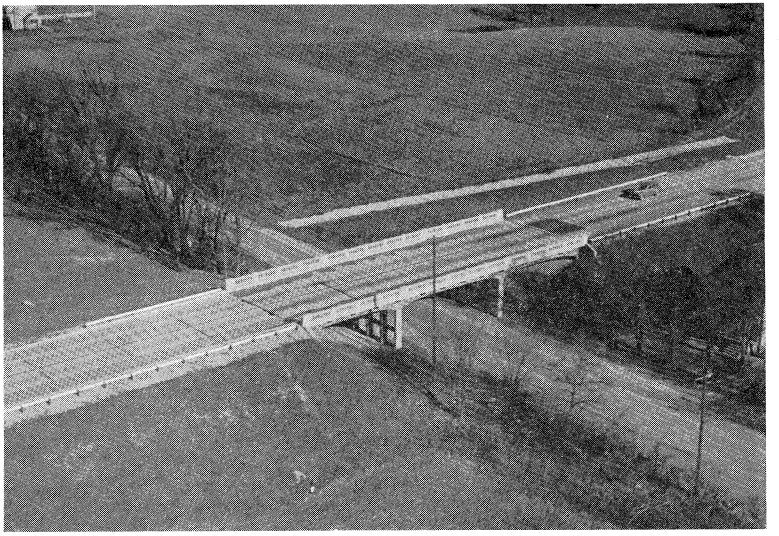
Maintenance work on our 10,000 miles of state trunk highways is not limited to the summer season. The above picture shows snow removal equipment at work. Trucks with plows are constantly on the move during snow storms and blizzards to keep the main arteries of travel open to traffic.



More than 70 traffic signals are maintained by the Highway Commission at dangerous and busy intersections outside cities on state and federal highways. Motorists are directed by highway markers such as the one above and by signs giving location, direction, and warning. The commission also distributes free an official highway map.



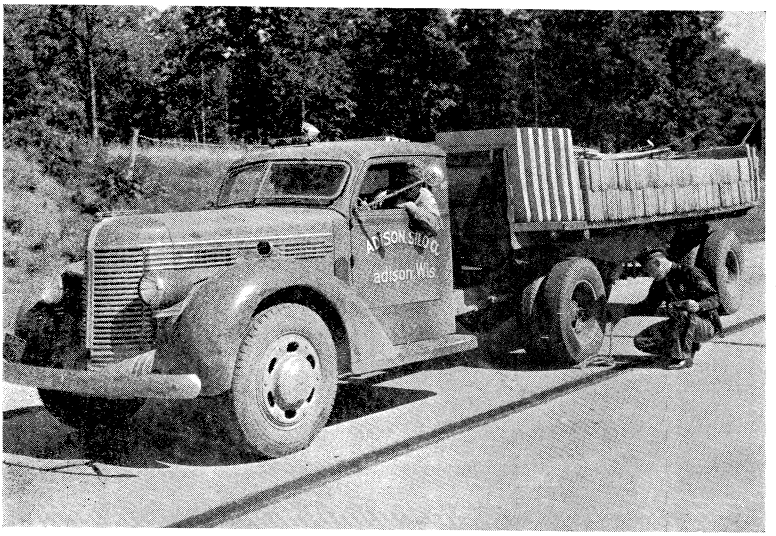
The Rawson-Howell railroad grade separation located approximately 2 miles west of South Milwaukee on County Trunk Highway BB at its intersection with County Trunk Highway H. This structure elevates the junction of these 2 heavily traveled county highways to a safe intersection above the main tracks of the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad Company.



The Nashota highway grade separation located in Waukesha County on U. S. Highway 16 and State Trunk Highway 19 at their intersection with County Trunk Highway C. It enables traffic on this important county highway to underpass the heavy traffic on U. S. Highway 16 and State Trunk Highway 19.



The State Traffic Patrol, a force of 55 officers, is charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to motor vehicle and drivers' licenses, traffic, ton-mile tax, school bus regulations, truck weight limitations, motor vehicle lighting, and itinerant merchant truckers. The patrol is under the jurisdiction of the State Motor Vehicle Department.



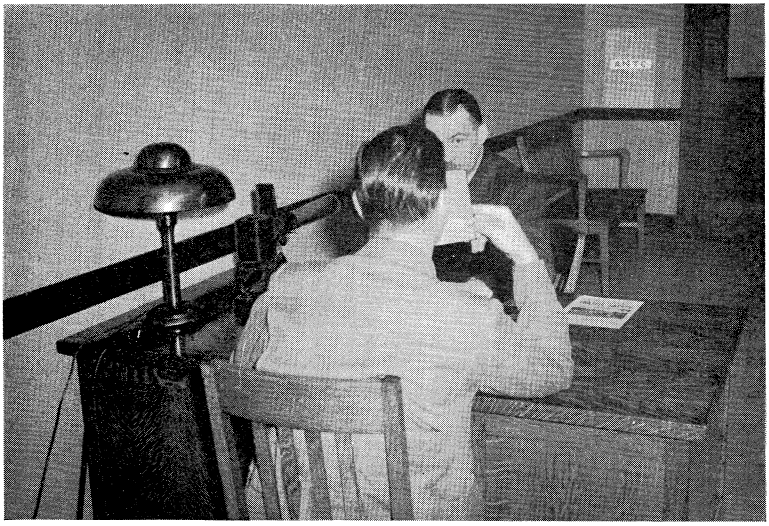
A State Traffic Patrol officer testing the load limit of a truck. These officers also assist disabled motorists, administer first aid at the scene of an accident, and offer information to travelers.



An officer of the State Traffic Patrol inspecting one of Wisconsin's 2,150 red, white and blue school busses, which transport 32,400 children daily. School busses and drivers are inspected periodically by state and county traffic officers. No school bus, while transporting children, can be operated in excess of 45 miles an hour.



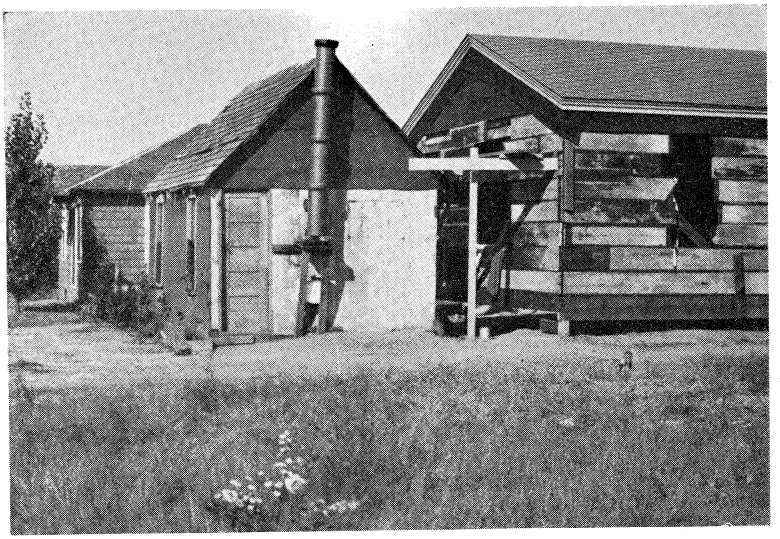
Over 10,000 school safety patrol boys and girls are on duty at school crossings every school day of the year. Rain or shine—morning, noon and night—these patrol youngsters take time out to guard the lives of their classmates as they go to and from school. Belts and badges are supplied by the Safety Division of the Motor Vehicle Department.



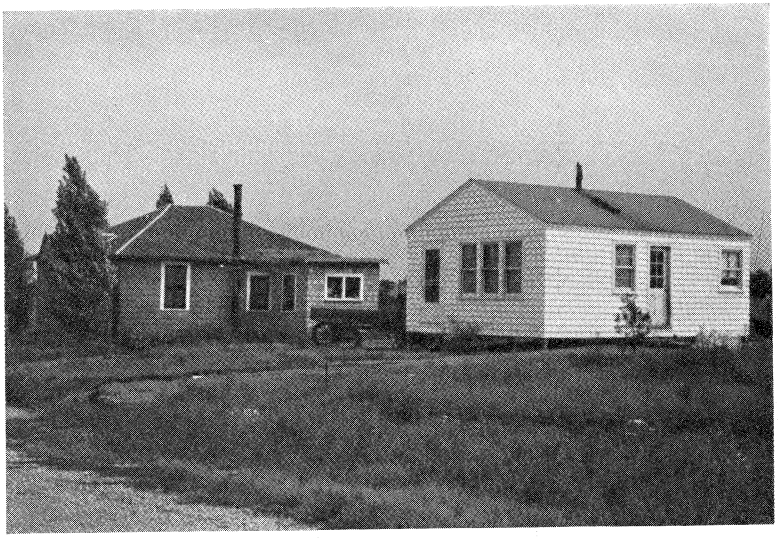
Good vision is necessary for good driving. Here a new driver is being tested for eyesight efficiency. A person with poor vision is urged to have his vision corrected before a driver's license is issued. If glasses are needed, a license is issued which requires that glasses must be worn while operating a motor vehicle. This restriction protects the motorist as well as other users of the highways.



Beginning drivers must be examined for knowledge of Wisconsin traffic laws and safe driving practices, eyesight efficiency, ability to understand road signs, and ability to operate a motor vehicle. Here an applicant is being given tests to determine his knowledge of laws and safety habits.



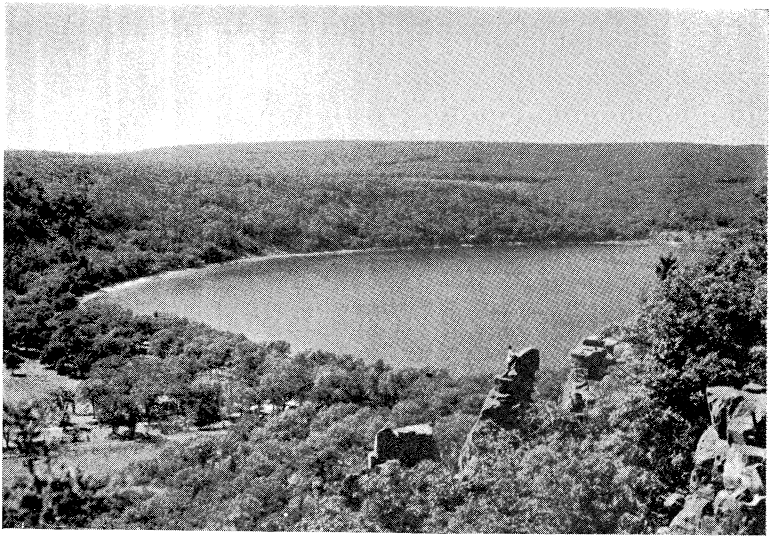
Through cooperation with the State Planning Board the local authorities in this town near the outskirts of one of our Wisconsin cities drafted and adopted a building code which sets up standards sufficiently high to eliminate and prevent the kind of shack pictured above.



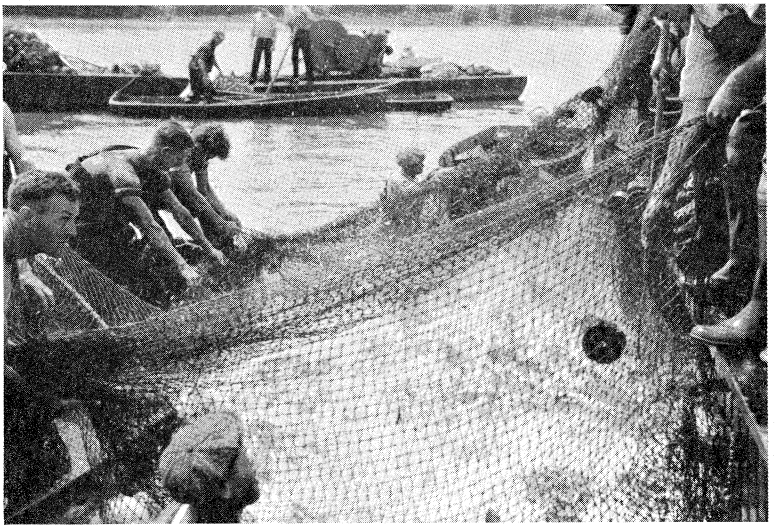
Here we see the results of the adoption and enforcement of minimum building standards. The house at the right has been constructed according to these minimum standards set up by the building code and replaces the shack in the preceding picture.



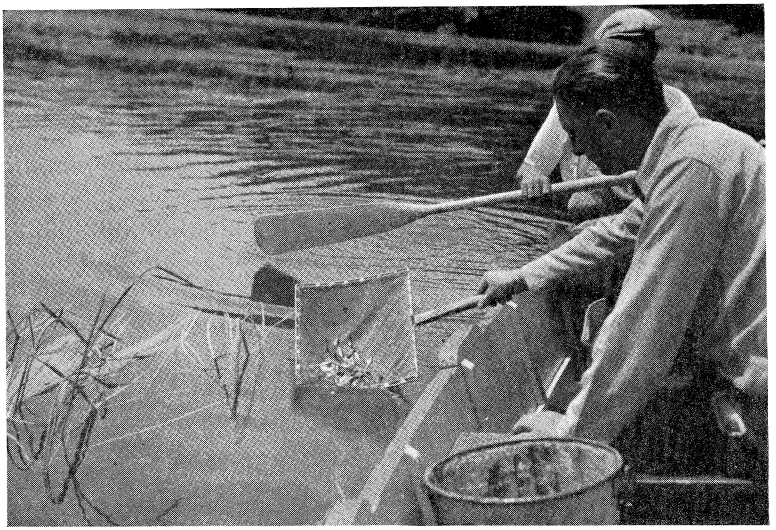
Since a building code has been adopted and conscientiously and rigidly enforced people are no longer afraid of shacks being built next to their property and are building modest structures like those on the street above.



Wisconsin's present state park system, including scenic, roadside and historical areas, totals 21 parks consisting of over 13,000 acres. Most popular from the standpoint of attendance is Devil's Lake State Park pictured above. Over 500,000 visits are made annually by our citizens and out-of-state visitors to enjoy the scenic and recreational opportunities afforded them.



Millions of pounds of carp, buffalo, sheepshead, and other detrimental fish are removed annually from Wisconsin's waters by the Conservation Commission.



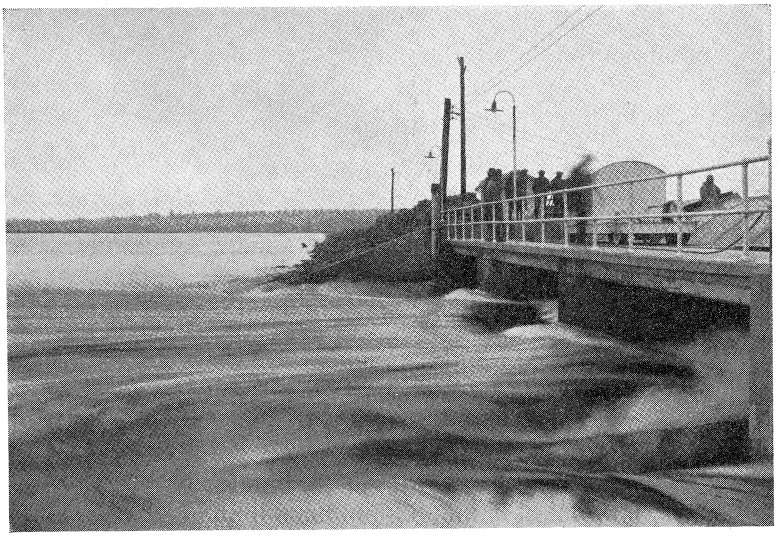
Wisconsin leads the nation in the number of fish propagated and distributed in its lakes and streams. Thirty-three state hatcheries produce over one and one-half billion fish covering a variety of species. These fish are planted in public waters under the supervision of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. The above picture shows a member of the commission planting bass.



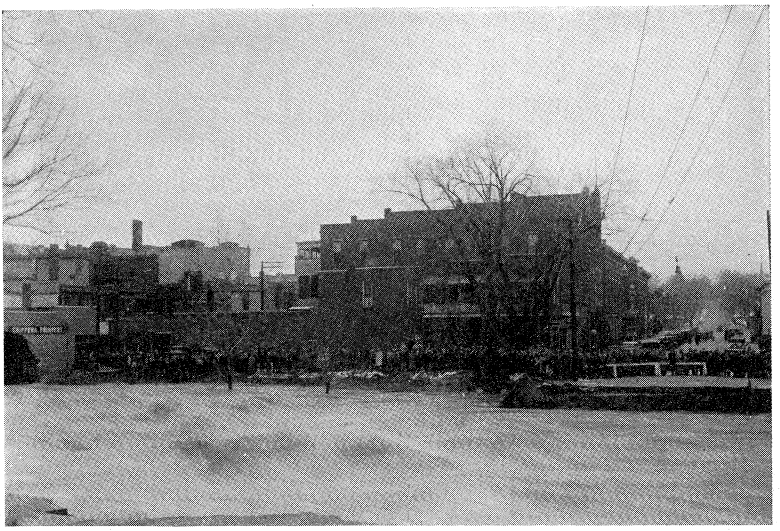
The deep snows of Wisconsin winters create many hardships for the white-tailed deer. Concentration of deer in certain sections of the state frequently results in over-browsing and the shortage of food. In such cases conservation wardens make trips into these areas with alfalfa and concentrated feed suitable for deer.



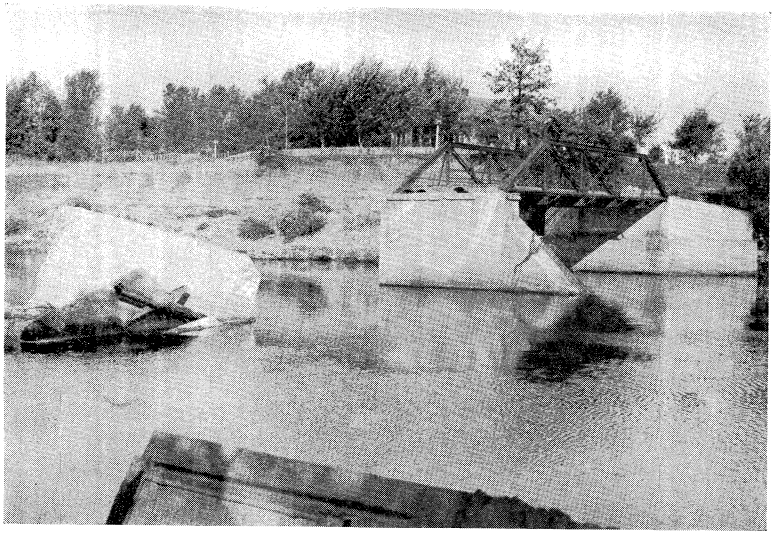
During the winter months, when the food supply of birds is endangered, conservation wardens and sportsmen place various types of feeders in or near known bird habitats. The Conservation Commission furnishes tons of feed during the winter months. In addition to supplying food, these stations also offer protective cover.



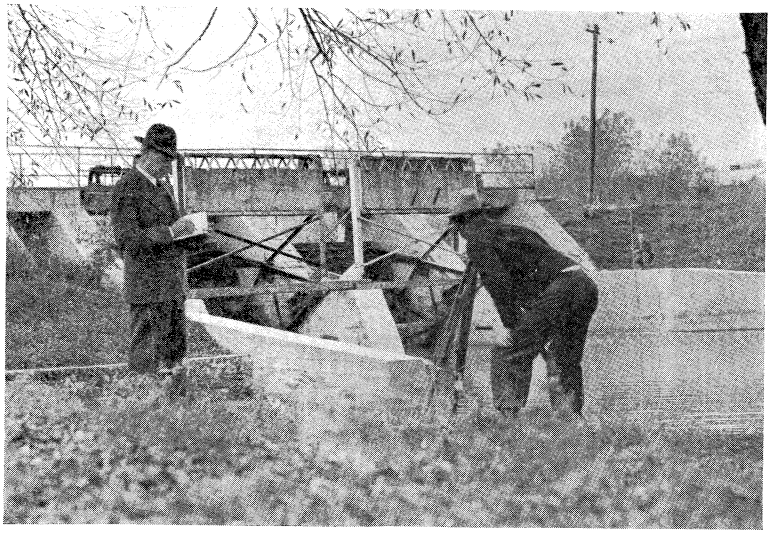
The Big Eau Pleine Reservoir Dam during the flood of September 1938. In Wisconsin there are 33 of these reservoirs used to store flood water. Their total storage capacity is about 36,500 million cubic feet. The construction, maintenance, and operation of dams is under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.



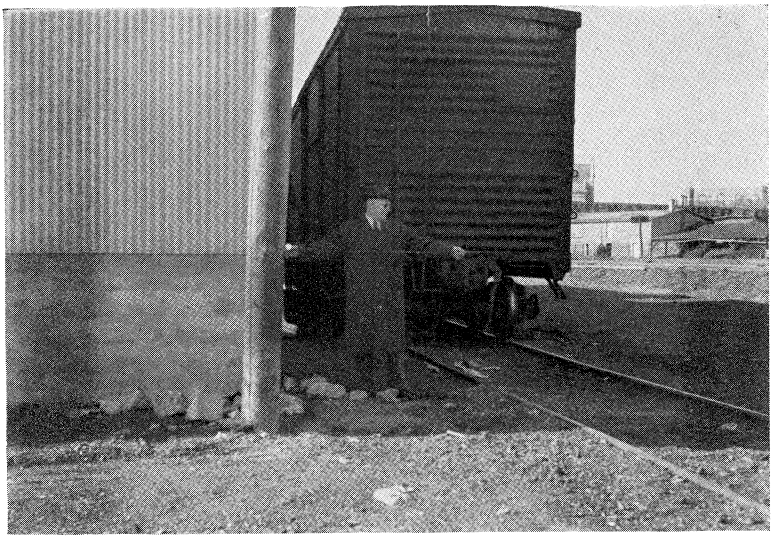
Duncan Creek in the city of Chippewa Falls shown during the flood in the spring of 1934. The water was about 25 feet deep and flowing at the rate of about 25 cubic feet per second per square mile of drainage area. The bridge at this site was washed out and taken downstream. This stream has no reservoir control.



Above is shown the failure of the bridge at Sheldon in the Jump River due to the flood of August 31, 1941. The maximum rate of flow during this flood was 46,000 cubic feet per second. The highest flood prior to that date for the period from 1915 to 1941 was in 1920 when there was a flow of 15,600 cubic feet per second. The normal low flow is about 85 cubic feet per second.



Public Service Commission engineers at work making a resurvey of the Stoughton Municipal Dam in the Yahara River. There are about 1,050 dams in streams of the state, many of which are resurveyed from time to time.



A Public Service Commission inspector measuring the clearance between a railroad freight car and a building. The Wisconsin law requires sufficient space between buildings and tracks to prevent injury to employes working on cars during switching movements.



One of the services performed by the Public Service Commission is the testing of meters for public utility customers. If the meters tested are found to be correct, the consumer must pay the cost of the test; if the meter is faulty, there is no charge made to the consumer.



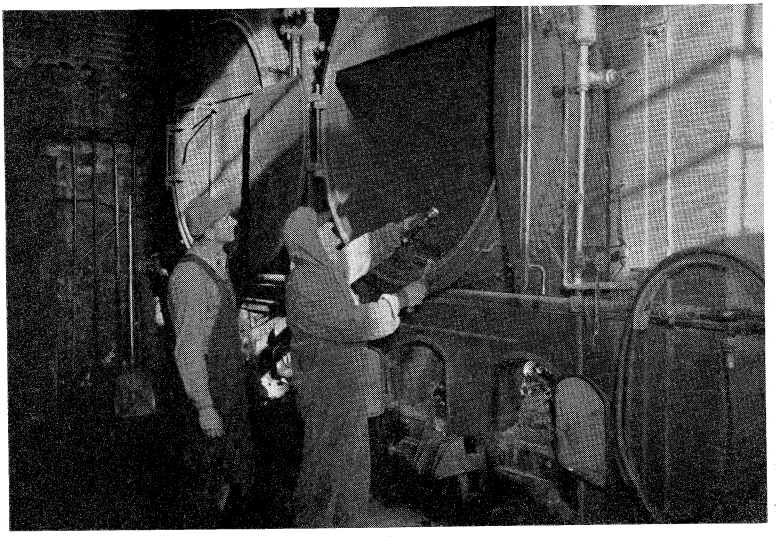
The Public Service Commission conducts a hearing. Such hearings are open to the public and are held throughout the state in railroad, utility, motor transportation, and water power cases. Testimony at hearings is taken down in shorthand and is later carefully studied by the commissioners before they issue their decisions and orders which total about 200 every month.



In about 15% of the 26,500 reported accident cases the Industrial Commission holds workmen's compensation hearings at or near the place of residence of the injured person, after which the rights of the parties are determined by formal order.



A young machinist apprentice receives practical instruction on the job. Wisconsin in 1911 was the first state to enact a modern apprenticeship law. Apprentice training programs are established and supervised by the Apprenticeship Division of the Industrial Commission in cooperation with industry, labor, and schools. At present there are 3,800 apprentices under the commission's supervision.



An important function of the Industrial Commission is the enforcement of about 1,300 regulations on safety in places of employment and public buildings. Above is shown an inspector checking a boiler. Factory inspectors are located in the employment offices of the commission at Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Oshkosh, Racine, and Wausau.



The State Employment Service of the Industrial Commission, through its 26 district offices and its itinerant representatives, serves every county in the state. These offices are in the largest cities and serve their urban and adjacent areas directly.



In cases where the state employment service districts are large and traveling to the office would be an inconvenience to workers and employers, itinerant service has been established. The itinerant schedules are so planned that every community has convenient access to the facilities of a state-wide public employment service.

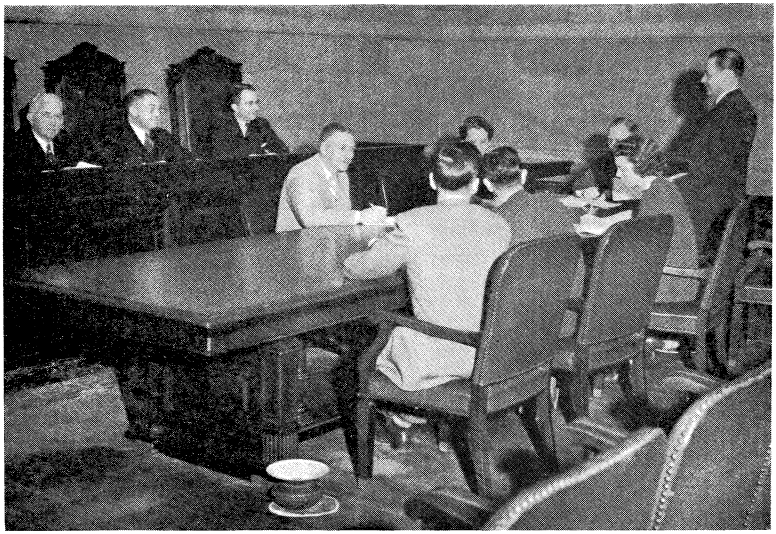


Unfair labor practices by employers and employes are defined by law and are prohibited. Above is shown a hearing by the Employment Relations Board on a complaint of unfair labor practices against a labor organization. The board disposed of 47 cases involving complaints of unfair labor practices during the fiscal year 1940-41.



To maintain industrial peace and to protect the rights of the public, employes and employers in labor disputes are the functions of the Employment Relations Board. Here the board is conducting a hearing at Wisconsin Dells on the petition of Chief Lone Tree, who is testifying for an election to determine the collective bargaining representatives of the Stand Rock Indian Ceremonial employes.

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An aggrieved income taxpayer appears before the Board of Tax Appeals. The complainant and the state establish the basis for the dispute through the testimony of witnesses. For the convenience of the parties, individual appeals are heard in many cities throughout Wisconsin.



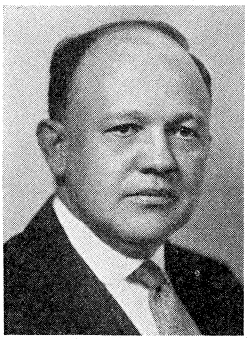
Subsequent to a hearing, members of the Board of Tax Appeals meet in conference to fully discuss each case after having individually studied and examined the complete record of the case, the applicable law, and the briefs presented by the parties. In every appeal written decisions are rendered by the board.

Articles of General Interest

SOME TRENDS REVEALED BY THE 1940 CENSUS

By Edwin E. Witte,
Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin

IN the Blue Books of 1923 and 1933, the author of this article analyzed the 1920 and 1930 Censuses to bring out the most important facts which they disclosed about Wisconsin. At this time (January 1942), nothing similar can be done for the 1940 Census. It will be at least a year before all parts of this latest census will have been compiled, even in preliminary form. Enough data, however, is available to disclose some unmistakable trends during the nineteen thirties.



Edwin E. Witte

POPULATION

Total Population Growth

The population of Wisconsin on April 1, 1940 (which is the date to which all figures from the 1940 Census relate unless otherwise stated) was 3,157,587. This represented an increase of 198,581 or 6.8 percent in ten years. This was the smallest increase, not only relatively but in absolute numbers, in any decade since Wisconsin first appeared in the census a hundred years ago.

In the preceding census period, 1920 to 1930, Wisconsin's population increased nearly 307,000, or 11.7 percent. This was a smaller relative increase than in any earlier decade, but represented about the same growth in numbers which Wisconsin has enjoyed every ten years since 1860. But between 1930 and 1940, the increase in total population was less than two-thirds as large.

This trend noted in Wisconsin, holds good for the entire country. In the continental United States, the population increased by 7.2 percent from 1930 to 1940, as against 16.1 percent from 1920 to 1930. In each census period of the present century Wisconsin has had a smaller percentage growth in population than the country as a whole. In consequence, Wisconsin now has a slightly smaller percentage of the total population of the United States than earlier. Throughout this century, however, it has ranked as the thirteenth state in population and in the last ten years it has more nearly kept up with the national rate of increase than in the preceding decades. At this time, Wisconsin has slightly less than 2.4 percent—one-fortieth—of the total population of the United States.

While Wisconsin's rate of population growth in the last census period was somewhat smaller than that of the entire United States,

it was greater than that of any East North Central state except Michigan. Of its four neighboring states it exceeded the rates of growth of Illinois and Iowa, but fell somewhat below those of Michigan and Minnesota. California led all other states in the increase in the number of its people from 1930 to 1940, followed by New York, Texas, Florida, and Michigan. In percentage of increase, the District of Columbia led the entire country, followed by Florida, New Mexico, California, Nevada, and Idaho. At the other extreme were the two Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Vermont, all of which lost population. Differing rates of population growth shifted the center of population of the United States a few miles eastward and southward, but it remains in Indiana, east and south of Indianapolis. This last decade was the first in the nation's history in which the center of population shifted eastward.

The explanation of the slowing up of population growth both in the nation as a whole and in Wisconsin lies in a decline of births exceeding the decrease in deaths. One of the striking facts brought out by the census is that what is technically known as the "net reproduction rate" for the country as a whole in 1940 was less than the 100 required to maintain a stationary population. This rate for the entire United States in 1940 was only 96, as against 111 in 1930. In all urban areas, the net reproduction rate in 1940 was only 74 as contrasted with 144 for the rural farm population, which means that the cities must continue to draw heavily upon the country districts if they are not to suffer a decline in population. Wisconsin in 1940 still had a positive net reproduction rate of 104. The decline in this rate since 1930, however, was as great in this state as in the entire country; in fact, it was somewhat greater in the rural areas. This trend of net reproduction rates does not mean that the state and nation now are at their peak in population. For two more decades small increases in the total population are to be expected, but, unless the trends disclosed in the census are reversed in the meantime, a declining population is to be expected in the course of a generation.

Differing Rates of Population Growth in Wisconsin

Within Wisconsin population growth was considerably more even from 1930 to 1940 than in the preceding decade. Between 1920 and 1930 more than 60 percent of the entire gain in population occurred in Milwaukee County; between 1930 and 1940 only 21 percent. While the increase in the state's total population was nearly twice as great from 1920 to 1930 as in the last decade, only six counties lost population from 1930 to 1940, compared with 15 in the preceding ten years. Conversely, few counties made spectacular gains. Only two counties—both of them small counties of the North—gained more than 20 percent in the last decade, and but 14 counties, all told, more than 10 percent. Counties gaining more and less than the state average of 6.8 percent were scattered in every section of the state.

In contrast, in the preceding ten years, almost the entire increase in population was recorded in the eastern counties of the state.

Much the same story is to be told regarding changes in the population of Wisconsin cities. Wisconsin has only one really large city —Milwaukee with a population within its corporate limits of 587,472 in 1940. Due to the spectacular growth of Washington in the last decade, Milwaukee fell from twelfth place among the cities of the country to thirteenth place in 1940—although it showed some increase, while several of the cities outranking it, lost population.

Far below Milwaukee, come Madison and Racine, respectively, with 67,447 and 67,195 people. Four more cities—Kenosha, Green Bay, La Crosse, and Sheboygan—have a population of over 40,000 but less than 50,000. Four more—Oshkosh, West Allis, Superior, and Eau Claire—have over 30,000 but less than 40,000; and seven—Appleton, Wauwatosa, Wausau, Fond du Lac, Beloit, Manitowoc, and Janesville—have over 20,000 population. Only three more cities have over 15,000 population—Waukesha, Stevens Point, and Shorewood—and one city—Marinette—has a population over 14,000. Of the other 11 larger cities, four have above 11,000 but less than 12,000 people—Wisconsin Rapids, Watertown, South Milwaukee, and Ashland—while the other seven—Neenah, Cudahy, Menasha, Chippewa Falls, Marshfield, Beaver Dam, and Two Rivers—are all very close together in the 10,000 population group.

The number of cities of above 10,000 population increased from 27 to 33, but the total increase in the population of these first, second, and third class cities was but little greater than that of the entire state. Five of the 33 lost population, but none any considerable numbers. The largest relative increases were recorded by Wauwatosa, Wisconsin Rapids, Green Bay, Marshfield, Eau Claire, Madison, Neenah, and Stevens Point.

Throughout the country, the growth of population within the corporate limits of the larger cities was much slower than in their suburban areas. Nearly two-thirds of the entire increase in population in the last decade occurred in the 140 metropolitan districts of the country.

Three of these metropolitan districts lie in Wisconsin, and a fourth—the Duluth-Superior district—is in part in this state. All of these metropolitan districts increased in population from 1930 to 1940, but principally beyond the city limits.

By far the largest of the metropolitan districts is that of Milwaukee, with a population in 1940 of 790,336, which represents an increase in the decade of 46,892. Of this increase 9,223 occurred within the city limits and 37,669 beyond the limits. The Racine-Kenosha metropolitan area, with a total population of 135,075, showed a decrease within the limits of the two included larger cities, but a total increase of 1,612. The Madison metropolitan district, with a population of 78,349, had the largest relative increase—22 percent—fairly evenly distributed between the city itself and its suburban area. Nearly

one-half of the population of the United States, but only one-third of Wisconsin's population, lived in metropolitan areas in 1940.

Composition of the Population

Significant changes are disclosed in the 1940 census in the composition of the population. Of these, the one most widely noted is the aging of the population. This is reflected in the increase in the average age of all Americans from 26 years in 1930 to 29 in 1940. It is also disclosed in the pronounced increase in the number and percentage of the older people, and the decreases in the younger age groups. The number of people who have passed their sixty-fifth birthday increased in the United States from 6,633,805 in 1930 to 8,956,206 in 1940. This represented an increase of 35 percent in this age group, while the entire population increased but 7 percent. As against 5.4 percent of the total population who were in this age group in 1930, 6.8 of all of the people were 65 years of age or over in 1940. In contrast, the total number of Americans under 15 years of age decreased from 36,056,846 to 33,114,698 in these ten years.

The trend toward an older population is not something entirely new. In every decade since 1850, when the ages of the population were first recorded, both the number and the percentage of the people in the older age groups has increased. This increase in the older age groups has been very rapid since the first World War and was most pronounced in the last decade. Conversely, the percentage of the people in the younger age groups has long been decreasing. It was not until 1930 that the number (as distinguished from the percentage) in any age group showed a decline. In that census there were fewer children under 5 than ten years earlier. In 1940, this was true of all five-year age groups below 15 years of age. Those 15 to 19 years of age, however, still constituted the largest single age group in our population, with those from 20 to 24 the second largest group.

On the basis of the present age composition of the American population it is definitely predictable that the number of the older people will continue to increase rapidly for several more decades. Assuming present life expectancy there will be above 22,000,000 people over 65 in the United States in 1980, as compared with 9,000,000 in 1940. Should further progress be made in increasing the average length of life, the number of the older people in our population will be even greater than indicated. Their percentage in the future population of the country, also, will almost certainly increase; how much, will depend upon the trend of future birth rates. Should the low reproduction rates of the last decade be continued and still more if the long prevailing downward trend is not halted, the percentage of the children in our population will decline still further, while the percentage of the older people will increase as rapidly as their numbers. At this time more Americans are reaching maturity than ever before in the history of the country, which means that maximum numbers of people are annually entering the labor market

and reaching the ages when marriages are most numerous. Before the next census this peak will have passed, however, the total number of people in what are usually considered the employable ages will continue to increase for several decades more. But the average ages of the population will go up steadily, unless there is a sharp and continuing reversal of the long-time trend toward decreasing birth rates.

At this writing the Census Bureau has not reported the composition of the population of the several states by age groups, except to give us the number and percentage of the people over 65 years of age. From this report it appears that the number of people in this age group in Wisconsin increased from 192,059 in 1930 to 241,897 in 1940, and their percentage in the total population from 6.5 to 7.7 percent. In both years Wisconsin had a considerably higher percentage of people in this top age group than the country as a whole. The rate of increase in this group between 1930 and 1940, however, was a little less in Wisconsin than in the entire United States. Wisconsin has relatively more people of 65 years and over than three of its four neighboring states, with Iowa alone outranking Wisconsin.

Less publicized are the changes which occurred in the rural-urban composition of the American population. In 1790, when the first census was taken, only 5 percent of all the people in the United States lived in what are called urban areas, that is incorporated places of a population of 2,500 and over. Every census thereafter has recorded an increase in this percentage.

The ten year period, 1930 to 1940, however, was one of a marked slowing up in the more rapid growth of the urban areas. The change in this respect was one from 56.2 percent in 1930 to the present 56.5 percent living in urban areas. In these ten years the rural areas increased in population almost as much as did the cities and villages, while in preceding census periods their rate of growth was always much less than that of the urban areas. This trend is probably not permanent, reflecting merely the large volume of unemployment in the cities in the nineteen-thirties. There is evidence that with improved industrial conditions the normally heavy population movement from country to city has been resumed.

One trend in relation to the rural-urban distribution of population manifested in the thirties, however, may well continue. This was the pronounced increase in the rural non-farm population, while the rural farm population remained stationary. The rural non-farm population increased by 14.5 percent, which was double the rate of increase of the urban areas. This reflects the pronounced tendency for people working in the cities to live in the surrounding country areas. Nearly 48 percent of all people living in rural areas in 1940 did not live on farms. In all major industrial states the non-farm rural population exceeded the rural farm population.

Trends in the rural-urban distribution of the population were the same in Wisconsin as in the rest of the country. Wisconsin is slightly

more rural than the entire United States and its non-farm population in rural areas constitutes a considerably smaller percentage of its total rural population. The rural population of Wisconsin was 1,458,443 in 1940—46.5 percent of the state's entire population; its urban population 1,553,843—53.5 percent. Of the rural population 873,462 lived on farms, while 584,981 were classified as belonging to the non-farm population although living in rural areas. As in the entire United States, the urban population increased somewhat more between 1930 and 1940 (8 percent), than the rural population (6 percent), and the non-farm element accounted for practically the entire increase in the rural population. While this element is smaller in Wisconsin than in more industrialized states or in the country as a whole, its rate of increase (14.2 percent) in this state was very nearly the same as for the entire United States.

Of Wisconsin's 1940 population 1,603,806 were men and 1,533,781 women. This gives a ratio of 104.6 men to each 100 women in the state. This is a somewhat higher ratio of men to women in Wisconsin than in the entire United States (101). Both in Wisconsin and in the entire country, this ratio decreased slightly in the census period. Generally, the older a state, the more women there are relative to men, with the western states the ones in which this ratio is highest at the present time.

Of Wisconsin's population all but 24,327 people were whites. The non-white element constituted less than one percent of the total population. Less than half a dozen other states had as low a ratio of non-white population. While specific data is not available, it is probable that Wisconsin's non-white population was almost equally divided between Indians and Negroes, as it was in 1930.

Families and Dwellings

In 1940 there were 827,265 families in Wisconsin, as against 711,889 in 1930. This increase of nearly a sixth was considerably greater than that of the population. Practically the same rate of increase occurred in the country as a whole, in which there were in 1940 nearly 35,000,000 families.

The average size of the family has been decreasing in the United States ever since this information was first gathered. As compared with an average family size of 5.6 in 1850 and 4.1 in 1930, the average size of the families of 1940 was but 3.8. This was also exactly the average family size in Wisconsin.

The Census of 1940 also collected some information about dwellings. It disclosed that there were 897,608 dwelling units in Wisconsin, of which 477,146 were in urban areas and 420,462 in rural areas. Of the entire number of dwellings 5 percent were vacant—2.6 percent in urban areas and 7.7 percent in rural areas. The state-wide vacancy rate was the same as for the entire United States, but Wisconsin's rate was lower for urban areas and higher for rural areas than for the country as a whole.

Labor Force and Unemployment

No data has been published to date on the important part of the last census relating to occupations. There is available, however, the Census of Unemployment of 1940, which relates to the last week of March of the census year.

The Census of Unemployment gives the total labor force of the United States in 1940 as 52,840,762; that of Wisconsin, as 1,225,223. These figures are identical with those for the total number of "gainfully occupied persons." Both the terms "labor force" and "gainfully occupied persons," as used in the census, include all active proprietors, working partners, and corporation officers, as well as all employes and people seeking employment although without jobs. They include all lines of work carried on for commercial gain, but do not include unpaid housework.

In the entire United States, the total labor force in 1940 was composed of approximately three men for every woman—a total of not quite 40,000,000 men to not quite 13,000,000 women. In Wisconsin's labor force there were 966,000 men and 259,000 women. This means that Wisconsin has a somewhat higher percentage of women workers than the country as a whole—27 as against 25 percent. The total labor force, however, is a slightly smaller percentage of all people over 14 in Wisconsin than in the entire nation—51 as against 52 percent.

Both in Wisconsin and in the entire United States, the labor force increased more rapidly in the last ten years than did the total population—a result not only of declining numbers in the early age groups, but also of an increasing percentage of women who seek employment outside of the home. Both in the state and nation the rate of increase in the number of women workers considerably exceeded that of the men workers. This shift was particularly pronounced in Wisconsin. While the increase in the number of men workers was 52,000 compared with 44,000 for the women workers, the rate of increase of men in the labor force was less than 7 percent while that of women was above 20 percent. The percentage of women in the total labor force of Wisconsin increased from 19 percent in 1930 to 27 percent in 1940.

So great has been the increase in employment since then, that the statistics on the number of people who were unemployed in the last week of March 1940 have little present interest. Significant only are the facts that the total number of the unemployed discovered by the census was materially smaller than the prior estimates of the extent of unemployment and that Wisconsin had a somewhat lower unemployment rate than the average for the country. In the entire United States, a total of 5,100,000 men and women seeking work were without any employment and 2,900,000 had only emergency public employment. For Wisconsin the corresponding figures were 102,000 people entirely out of work and 58,000 employed on the W.P.A. and other emergency public work programs. In the entire country,

9.7 percent of the labor force was wholly unemployed and 4.5 percent had only emergency public employment; in Wisconsin it was 8.3 and 4.8 percent, respectively.

MANUFACTURES

Approximately one-fourth of all people gainfully occupied, both in the United States and in Wisconsin, were in 1940 engaged in manufactures. In both the state and nation, manufactures ranked first of all industrial classifications, both in numbers engaged and income produced.

The Census of Manufactures is now taken every two years and gives statistics for the entire year preceding that of the census. Thus, the statistics on manufactures which are a part of the Census of 1940 are those for the year 1939. At the present writing only preliminary and incomplete statistics on manufactures in 1939 are available.

Totals for the United States

In the entire United States, there were in 1939, 184,000 manufacturing establishments, which employed, on the average through the year, 1,050,000 salaried employes and 7,900,000 wage earners, to whom were paid a total of $2,542,000,000 in salaries and $9,090,000,000 in wages. The total value of all manufactured products produced in 1939 was $56,829,000,000 and the value added by manufactures (which is value of the products less the cost of materials, fuels, and power), $25,711,000,000. All these totals were less than those reported in the Census of 1930 for the year 1929 and also less than those of the Census of Manufactures of 1937. They were much larger, however, than those of the Census of 1933, which marked the low point of the great depression. As compared with 1929, the number of manufacturing establishments in 1939 declined by 11 percent, the number of wage earners by 6 percent and the number of salaried employes by 19 percent, the total of the wages paid by 17 percent and of the salaries paid by 27 percent, the value of the products manufactured by 17 percent, and the value added by manufactures by 20 percent. As contrasted with the low point of 1933, however, there was an increase of 30 percent in the number of establishments, wage earners, and salaried employers, and of 70 percent in the value of manufactured products, the value added by manufactures, and in the total wages paid, and of nearly 90 percent in salaries paid.

Wisconsin Totals

Wisconsin ranked tenth in 1939 among all states in the value of its manufactured products, eleventh in value added by manufactures and twelfth in the number of wage earners employed in manufacturing establishments. In all these items—in fact, in everything connected with manufacturing except the number of establishments—Wisconsin's proportion of the total of the United States, however, was less than

3 percent. This is somewhat greater than its proportion of the total population, but not a large percentage of the total manufactures of our great country.

Wisconsin in 1939 had 6,717 manufacturing establishments, in which were employed, on the average during the year, 32,794 salaried people and 200,897 wage earners. The salaried personnel was paid a total of $77,000,000; the wage earners, $252,000,000. The value of all products manufactured in Wisconsin was above $1,600,000,000; the value added by manufacture, $687,000,000. As in the United States in its entirety, these figures relating to manufactures in 1939 were considerably below those of 1929 and 1937, but well above those of other census years of the last decade. As compared with 1929, the number of manufacturing establishments in Wisconsin in 1939 decreased by a little less than 10 percent, the number of wage earners employed by above 24 percent, and all other items connected with manufacturing by above 25 percent. As compared with 1933, the number of establishments increased by 23 percent, the number of wage earners by 27 percent, total wages by 89 percent, the value of manufactured products by 93 percent, and the value added by manufacture by 86 percent.

These figures indicate that between 1929 and 1939, Wisconsin's manufactures suffered a greater decline than those of the country as a whole, and this was true also for the period 1937 to 1939. For the entire period from 1933 to 1939, and especially from 1933 to 1937, however, the opposite was true. Various explanations of this development will be suggested by different people. The author believes that the most important factor explaining these differences is that producers' and durable consumers' goods are relatively much more important in Wisconsin's manufactures than in the entire country. While in the nation, the manufacture of consumers' goods furnishes employment, in normal times, to approximately twice as many people as does the manufacture of producers' goods, almost the reverse is true of Wisconsin's manufactures. The demand for producers' and durable consumers' goods is subject to much greater fluctuations than that for ordinary consumers' goods. In consequence, states in which the former class of manufactured goods predominate register greater decreases during depressions than do states in which ordinary consumers' goods are relatively more important. Conversely, the states in which producers' goods predominate show greater increases during periods of improving business conditions. So it would seem but natural that Wisconsin manufactures declined more than did those of the country as a whole from 1929 to 1933 and from 1937 to 1939, but showed greater improvement from 1933 to 1937.

Distribution of Manufactures in Wisconsin

There is some manufacturing in practically every county of the United States, but the bulk of manufacturing is concentrated in a relatively small number of industrial areas. This also holds true for Wisconsin. Forty percent of the wage earners employed in manu-

factures in Wisconsin in 1940 were in Milwaukee County; nearly one-half in the three southeastern counties—Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha. Other than Milwaukee County (which had an average of 80,255 wage earners employed in manufactures in 1939) no county of Wisconsin had as many as 10,000 wage earners in manufactures in this year (although Racine County had above 14,000 two years earlier). Only 9 of the 71 counties had more than 5,000 wage earners in 1939, and 20 counties as many as 2,000 wage earners.

These 20 counties, listed in the order of the total number of wage earners employed in manufactures in 1939, were Milwaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Kenosha, Winnebago, Rock, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Brown, Marathon, Dane, La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Wood, Eau Claire, Dodge, Waukesha, Jefferson, Marinette, and Washington. As indicated by this list, practically all of the manufacturing in Wisconsin is concentrated in the southeastern part of the state, the counties bordering on Lake Michigan, the Fox River Valley, and the upper Wisconsin River Valley. La Crosse and Eau Claire Counties are the only ones outside of these areas which are of much importance in manufacturing.

Of the cities of Wisconsin, Milwaukee was far in the lead in 1939 with 61,672 wage earners in manufactures. No other city had as many as 10,000 wage earners, but West Allis, Kenosha, and Racine all had above 7,500 wage earners in manufactures. Sheboygan had slightly more than 5,000, and Beloit and Oshkosh above 4,000. In the 3,000 class there followed La Crosse, Eau Claire, Cudahy, Green Bay, Madison, Wausau, and Menasha. Five more cities had an average of over 2,000 wage earners in manufactures in 1939—Manitowoc, Appleton, Janesville, Waukesha, and Fond du Lac; six more over 1,000—Two Rivers, South Milwaukee, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin Rapids, Neenah, and Watertown.

Manufacturing Industries

Of all groups of manufacturing industries, the group listed by the census as "motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies, parts, and accessories" ranked first, both in the state and nation, in the number of wage earners and salaried employes. Of above 400,000 persons who were engaged in this leading peace-time manufacturing industry in 1939, 16,204 were in Wisconsin.

Ranking behind this industry in Wisconsin were: paper and paper board mills with 12,581 persons engaged in the industry; tractors, 12,161; footwear (except rubber), 10,496; textile mill and other fibre manufactures, 7,595; generating, distribution, and industrial apparatus, 5,527; saw mills, veneer mills, and cooperage stock mills, 5,418. Following the seven major Wisconsin manufacturing industries mentioned there were eight others with between 4,000 and 5,000 persons engaged in each of them in this state: bakery and bakery products, construction and similar machinery, planing mills, canned and dried fruits, leather factories, malt liquors, newspapers, printing and publishing, and wholesale meat packing; and three more with

above 3,000 but less than 4,000 wage earners and salaried employes: aluminum ware, enameled sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies, and household furniture.

AGRICULTURE

Until the first World War, agriculture ranked as the first of all industrial classifications in the United States. Since then it has ranked second only to manufactures—a close second at that, at least in the number of people to whom it affords a livelihood.

In Wisconsin, a somewhat larger percentage of the population is engaged in both agriculture and manufactures than in the entire country. Wisconsin in all recent censuses has had a very close balance between agriculture and manufactures with respect to the numbers engaged in these industries. At this date it is impossible to determine accurately which of these two major industrial classifications ranked first in this state at the time of the last census. In years of industrial prosperity more people work in manufactures than in agriculture in Wisconsin, but the reverse is true in periods of depression.

The census gives more complete information about agriculture than on any other subject. A Census of Agriculture is taken every five years, but much of the data in the mid-period censuses is not strictly comparable with that of the decennial census. The comparisons in this article, thus, will relate to April 1, 1930 and April 1, 1940, except production, sales and expenditure figures, which cover the calendar years 1929 and 1939.

Wisconsin's Farm Population

As already noted, 873,462 people lived on Wisconsin's farms on April 1, 1940. This represented 28 percent of the entire population of the state, while but 22 percent of the population of the entire country lived on farms.

In the week preceding the census date, a little less than 324,000 people were engaged in farm work in Wisconsin (not counting unpaid house work). Of this number 276,000 were farm operators or members of their families and 48,000 hired labor. Six months earlier, during the more active period of farm work (the last week of September 1939), the family labor totalled 278,000 and the hired help 79,000. Only 19 percent of all Wisconsin farms had any hired labor in March 1940 and 28 percent in September 1939. Typically, Wisconsin's farms employing hired help do so only for part of the year.

Almost as many Wisconsin farmers worked for others in 1939 as hired any labor for farm work. Above 24 percent of all Wisconsin farmers had some earnings from work away from their farms. On the average these farmers worked 112 days during the year other than on their farms, principally at non-farm work. In the entire country the percentage of farm operators who had some industrial employment during the year preceding the census and the amount of such work which they were able to get was even higher than

in Wisconsin, particularly in eastern states. While no similar data has ever before been collected by the census, it is believed that there has been in recent years a pronounced trend in all industrial areas toward the employment of farmers for part of the year in industry.

Number of Farms, Land in Farms, and Farm Acreage

On April 1, 1940 there were in the United States 6,096,789 farms; in Wisconsin, 186,735 farms. These figures represented a decrease in the number of farms in the United States of little more than 3 percent, as compared with 1930, but an increase of 2.7 percent in Wisconsin.

The total acreage of all land included in farms in the United States was 1,060,507,355; in Wisconsin, 22,876,494; this represented increases in the ten-year period of 7.5 and 4.5 percent, respectively.

The percentage of all land included in farms in Wisconsin increased from 62 to 65 percent from 1930 to 1940. Even with this increase, a much smaller percentage of all land is included in farms than in the neighboring states of Illinois and Iowa, with percentages, respectively, of 87 and 95; but Wisconsin's percentage is much the same as in Michigan and Minnesota.

As defined in the census, a farm must actually be used to some extent for agricultural purposes and include at least three acres or produce agricultural products worth at least $250. The number of farms given includes many small, part-time farms. No less than 41 percent of the entire increase in the number of farms in the United States between 1930 and 1940 occurred in the farms under ten acres. The growth of such small farms was most pronounced in industrial and mining areas where farm living can be combined with non-farm employment. In Wisconsin very small farms are not quite as numerous as in more industrial states, but those under ten acres increased by a third in the census period.

Of Wisconsin's 186,735 farms in 1940, 6,362 were under ten acres; 4,548 from 10 to 19 acres; 20,523 from 20 to 49 acres; 55,507 from 50 to 99 acres; 65,678 from 100 to 174 acres; 22,833 from 175 to 259 acres; 10,144 from 260 to 499 acres; 955 from 500 to 999 acres; and 145 over 1,000 acres. Very large farms are much less common in Wisconsin than in other states. While in the entire United States nearly one-half of the total land included in farms was in farms of 500 acres or more, less than 4 percent of Wisconsin farm land was in such large farms. The average size of the Wisconsin farms was 122.5 acres in 1940, as compared with 120.3 acres in 1930. This average size is considerably smaller than that of the farms in all neighboring states except Michigan.

There are wide variations between counties in Wisconsin, both in the percentage of the land included in farms and in the average size of farms. The highest percentages of land included in farms are in the strictly agricultural counties of the southern and eastern parts of the state; the lowest in the northern resort area. Only 7.4 percent

of all land in Vilas County is in farms, as compared with 99.5 percent in Kewaunee County. Generally, nearly all land not in cities or villages is included in farms except in the cutover regions of the northern and central parts of the state.

The smallest average size of farms is in Milwaukee County, in which part-time and truck garden farms predominate. Outside of this metropolitan county, the smallest farms are in the northern cutover region. Generally, farms in the eastern part of the state are of smaller average size than in the western part, with the highest average in Buffalo County, 204.5 acres.

Uses of Farm Land

Of 22,000,000 acres included in Wisconsin's farms, 13,000,000 acres (using round numbers) were cropland in 1939. Less than 10,000,000 acres were actually devoted to crops, the difference being principally represented by nearly 2,800,000 acres of plowable pasture. On Wisconsin's farms also were 4,100,000 acres of "woodland" not pastured and 5,700,000 acres of "other land," principally wooded and rough land used for pasture.

From 1930 to 1940 there was a great increase in plowable pasture and "other lands" on farms and a large decrease in "woodland." While land actually used for crops increased by less than 150,000 acres, croplands used as plowable pasture increased by more than 850,000 acres. Woodland decreased by nearly 1,600,000 acres, while other land increased by above 1,750,000 acres. These statistics reflect the continued increasing importance of dairying in this state and the tendency to devote wooded land on farms to pasturage.

Of the entire acreage included in farms in this state, 57 percent was cropland (43 percent actually devoted to crops, 12 percent plowable pasture and 2 percent not used); 18 percent was woodland; 25 percent other land. This is a considerably lower percentage of cropland than in neighboring states. In both Illinois and Iowa above 80 percent of all land included in farms is cropland and nearly 60 percent was actually devoted to crops in 1939; while in Minnesota, 69 percent was cropland, and 56 percent actually used for raising crops. Not only are Wisconsin's farms considerably smaller, on the average, than in these three neighboring states, but there is on the Wisconsin farms a larger percentage of wooded and rough land, which is used for pasturage and forestry purposes.

Within the state there are similar differences between counties. In nearly all northern counties and in a few of the counties in the central part of the state, more than half of all land included in farms is woodland and other land. Elsewhere the cropland exceeds one-half of the total land in farms; but only a few counties approximate the high percent of cropland of Illinois and Iowa.

Ownership and Tenancy

Of all of Wisconsin's farms, 142,728 were operated by full or part owners, 1,079 by managers, and 42,928 by tenants. This last figure

represents a farm tenancy rate of 23 percent. This rate is very considerably below that for the entire United States, which was 38.7 percent in 1940, and still more below that of the southern states and the prairie states to the west. Of neighboring states only Michigan has a lower tenancy rate (17 percent), with much higher rates in the other three states (Illinois, 43 percent; Iowa, 48 percent; Minnesota, 32 percent).

Unlike the United States as a whole, however, tenancy increased in Wisconsin from 1930 to 1940. Ten years ago, Wisconsin's tenancy rate was 18.2 percent; now 23 percent. In contrast, the tenancy rate for the entire United States decreased from 42.4 to 38.7 percent.

The highest rates of farm tenancy (and, conversely, the lowest percentages of farms operated by their owners) are in the southern counties, and more especially the southwestern part of the state. The lowest tenancy rates are in the cutover regions of the North. Only one county in Wisconsin has as high a tenancy rate as the average rates of Illinois and Iowa.

Wisconsin's farm tenants, as a group, are considerably younger than the farm owners. While the average age of the owners in 1940 was above 49 years, that of the tenants was below 41. The owners also had lived much longer on their farms than the tenants. The average farm owner had occupied his farm for 16 years, the tenant for only 6 years. While not conclusive, these figures suggest that tenancy on Wisconsin farms is still in most cases in a transitory stage preceding farm ownership.

Farm Values and Farm Property

A very great decrease in the value of farm land is reported in the Census of 1940. In the entire country, the value of the land and buildings on all farms was reported as less than $34,000,000,000 in 1940, against nearly $48,000,000,000 in 1930—a shrinkage of 30 percent. In Wisconsin, the decrease in the reported value of the land and buildings was even greater—32 percent. This was added to a shrinkage in the value of farms of 26.5 and 17 percent for the United States and Wisconsin, respectively, from 1920 to 1930. In the twenty-year period, 1920 to 1940, the value of the land and buildings on Wisconsin farms decreased from $2,188,000,000 to $1,189,000,000—by nearly 46 percent. The average value of Wisconsin farms declined from $11,558 in 1920, to $9,526 in 1930, and $6,365 in 1940; the average value per acre from $98.78 in 1920 to $51.96 in 1940. The entire decrease in farm values in the twenty-year period occurred in the value of the land, as distinguished from the buildings. The value of all farm buildings reported in 1940 ($396,000,000) was greater than in 1920, although very much less than in 1930 ($746,000,000). Only slightly offsetting the shrinkage in the value of the land and buildings on farms was an increase in the reported value of implements and machinery on Wisconsin farms — from $167,000,000 in 1920, to $170,000,000 in 1930, and $174,000,000 in 1940.

Farm Mortgage Indebtedness

Farm mortgage indebtedness decreased very substantially between 1930 and 1940, both in Wisconsin and in the entire United States. This decrease, however, was smaller than the shrinkage in farm values, so that the ratio of debt to value was higher in 1940 than in 1930.

Of all farms in the United States operated by their owners, 41 percent were mortgaged in 1940—a decrease of one percent in ten years. The average indebtedness per mortgaged farm decreased from $3,561 to $2,657, but the ratio of debt to value increased from 42 to 43 percent. The same story is to be told for Wisconsin, with the difference that the percentage of farms which are mortgaged is much higher in Wisconsin than the average for the country. Wisconsin and its neighboring state of Iowa, moreover, have the highest ratios of debt to value of all the states. Of all owner-operated farms in Wisconsin, 58 percent were mortgaged in 1940; the average mortgage debt was $3,486 per mortgaged farm; the total mortgage debt, $280,000,000; the ratio of debt to value for all mortgaged farms, 55 percent. These figures disclosed a slight decrease in the percentage of all farms mortgaged, a shrinkage of $100,000,000 in the total mortgage debt and of more than $1,100 per farm, but an increase of 5 percent in the portion of the value of the mortgaged farms represented by the mortgage. The percentage of the farms mortgaged is much lower in the counties of the cutover region than elsewhere in the state.

Livestock and Poultry

In both Wisconsin and in the entire United States there was a considerable increase from 1930 to 1940 in the number of cattle of all kinds and a smaller increase in hogs and pigs. On the other hand there was a large decrease in the number of horses and lesser decreases in sheep, chickens, and bees.

Wisconsin in 1940 had 3,236,686 cattle and calves (over 3 months old) and 2,023,908 cows actually milked; 499,153 horses, and 4,703 mules; 947,858 hogs and pigs; 346,077 sheep and lambs; 12,139,915 chickens; 46,226 turkeys; 67,062 ducks; 31,213 geese; and 58,557 hives of bees.

Wisconsin more than held its own in this census period in dairying. It is easily the first state in the number of dairy cattle and in milk production. It outranks Minnesota, the next state, by one-third in the number of cows milked and by one-half in milk production. Only four states have even half as many dairy cows as has Wisconsin. Yet Wisconsin has never had as many as 10 percent of all of the dairy cattle in this great country. In 1939 it had 9.7 percent of all dairy cows, compared with 9.3 percent ten years earlier. Its milk production of nearly 1,250,000,000 gallons in that year was 12.2 percent of the United States total, as against 11.5 percent in 1929.

Reflected in the census statistics also is the fact that Wisconsin has become a large producer of cattle sold to other states. Nearly

1,500,000 cattle and calves were sold by Wisconsin farmers in 1939, as against 250,000 purchased by them. Only Texas had a greater excess of cattle sold over cattle purchased.

Crops and Crop Production

Of Wisconsin's slightly less than 10,000,000 acres used in 1939 to grow crops, 3,900,000 were devoted to hay, 2,200,000 to corn (1,000,000 of this for silage), 2,050,000 to oats, 700,000 to barley, 300,000 to other grains, 400,000 to soybeans, clover, alfalfa, and other grass seed, 160,000 to potatoes, 100,000 to vegetables, 53,000 to canning peas, 36,000 to orchards, 22,000 to tobacco, 16,000 to sugar beets, and 10,000 to small fruits. The acreage devoted to corn was 260,000 greater than in 1929, while that used to raise hay, soybeans, and barley increased by 240,000, 150,000 and 50,000, respectively. On the other hand potato acreage was reduced by above 50,000 and that of canning peas by nearly 45,000. Large relative decreases were also registered in the acreage devoted to tobacco and to orchards. In the hay crops there was a decrease of 1,000,000 acres in clover and timothy, but this was offset by a corresponding increase in alfalfa and "other tame hay." Similarly, there was a reduction of 100,000 acres in the land devoted to clover seed, but an almost equal increase in alfalfa and "other grass" seeds.

Production figures tell the same story. Large gains, as compared with 1929, were registered in 1939 in the production of corn, hay, and barley, and large decreases in potatoes, tobacco, and peas. The production of strawberries, cranberries, and cherries, increased very considerably while that of apples declined.

Wisconsin's share of the total national production of most farm crops is less than its proportion of the country's total population (2.4 percent). It has much more than its proportionate share of the total production of all farm crops closely connected with dairying. In 1939 it ranked first in corn raised for silage, with nearly one-fourth of the national production. It was second in the total tonnage of hay and ranked fourth in oats. In all these products, Wisconsin increased its percentage of the national production in the last ten years. Wisconsin also ranks high in the production of canning peas, potatoes, clover and alfalfa seed, cabbage, cranberries, strawberries, and cherries. In the first two of these products, however, its proportion of the national total decreased both from 1920 to 1930 and from 1930 to 1940.

Farm Expenditures

At the present writing, statistics on the value of all farm products sold in 1939, which are an important part of the Census of Agriculture of 1940, are not available but data has been published on the more important farm expenditures. From this data it is clear that the Wisconsin farmers, like those throughout the country, reduced practically all items of expenditure in the nineteen-thirties.

Only 46 percent of all Wisconsin farmers reported any expenditures for hired help in 1939; nearly 80 percent had expenditures for feed; 44 percent for implements and machinery; and 18 percent for lime and other fertilizers. The total expenditures reported were: for wages, $21,300,000; for feed, $26,000,000; for implements and machinery, $24,300,000; and for fertilizer, $2,300,000. Expenditures for wages were 30 percent less than in 1930; for feed, 15 percent less; and for implements and machinery, nearly 25 percent less. In contrast, a third more farmers made some expenditures for lime or other fertilizers and total expenditures for this purpose were doubled.

The Census of Agriculture also gathers information on the real estate and personal property taxes paid by farmers. This is not as complete as for other major items of farm expenditures, for it is secured only from owners who operate their farms and does not include the nearly one-fourth of all farms operated by tenants and managers. The farm owners operating their farms reported paying total real estate taxes of $12,500,000 and personal property taxes of $1,750,000 in 1931. The average real estate tax paid by full owners was 81 cents per acre and $1.50 for $100 of the reported value of the land and buildings. Assuming that the taxes paid on farms not operated by owners were at the same rates, total real estate tax payments of approximately $18,000,000 in 1939 are indicated and personal property taxes of about $2,250,000, making taxes the third largest item in what might be called the business expenditures on Wisconsin farms, exceeded only slightly by those for the purchase of feed and implements and machinery.

Real estate taxes on farms decreased very considerably in the ten-year period in total amounts and per acre. Full owners paid nearly $5,000,000 less in real estate taxes in 1940 than in 1930. The taxes per acre decreased from $1.17 to $0.81. This decrease in taxes, however, did not quite keep pace with the shrinkage in farm values. Per $100 of the reported value of the land and buildings on farms operated by full owners, real estate taxes increased from $1.45 to $1.50. Personal property taxes increased both in totals and in relation to reported values. Farm real estate taxes in Wisconsin were in 1939 appreciably higher in relation to reported values than in the country as a whole, but they also declined more. They were higher than those of any neighboring state. Within Wisconsin the highest rates tended to be in the counties of the northern part of the state.

Manner of Farm Living

The Census of Agriculture gives a considerable mass of statistics on what it calls "farm machinery and facilities," which reveals significant changes in the manner of farm living, both in Wisconsin and throughout the country.

From this source we learn that there were passenger automobiles on 84 percent of all Wisconsin farms in 1940, that the total number of passenger cars owned by the farmers slightly exceeded the number

of farms in this state, and that the average farm-owned car was seven years old. Only 25 percent of the Wisconsin farms had trucks and their average age was nine years; 41 percent had tractors and their average age again was nine years. There was in the ten-year period a decrease of 1,000 in the number of farm trucks, but an increase of 10,000 in farm-owned passenger cars, and of nearly 30,000 in tractors.

In this period the number of farm homes lighted by electricity increased very greatly, while the farms with telephones decreased quite considerably. On April 1, 1940, 95,158 Wisconsin farms had electricity against 46,565 ten years earlier. In the same decade, farms with telephones decreased from 107,486 to 72,436. These trends have continued since 1920. In 1920, less than 9 percent of the Wisconsin farms had electricity; in 1930, 26 percent; in 1940, 51 percent. On the other hand, 59 percent of the Wisconsin farms had telephones in 1920, but only 39 percent in 1940. With respect to both electricity and telephones Wisconsin's rate is higher than that of the entire country. With regard to electricity it exceeds all neighboring states except Michigan, but is behind most of the more densely populated states to the east. As to telephones, Wisconsin's rate is below that of all neighboring states except Michigan.

The census also records a very great increase during the past decade in the number of farms located on hard-surfaced roads. On April 1, 1940, Wisconsin had 44,000 farms which were located on hard-surfaced roads, 98,000 on gravel roads, 30,000 on improved dirt roads, and 11,000 on unimproved dirt roads. In the decade the number of farms located on hard-surfaced roads very nearly trebled.

At this point it is appropriate also to note the information given in the Census of Agriculture on "cooperative selling and purchasing." This shows a considerable increase in the number of Wisconsin farmers who bought or sold products through cooperative associations. In 1940, cooperative purchases and sales were reported by 76,000 Wisconsin farmers, as against 53,000 ten years earlier—41 as against 29 percent of all farmers. The percentage of the farmers in Wisconsin buying or selling products through cooperative associations was higher in 1940 than in any other state except Minnesota.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

While one-half of all the people of the United States make their living other than from agriculture and manufactures, it is only in the last two censuses that any information has been gathered regarding lines of business other than those falling in these two largest classifications. Even in the Census of 1940 much less information was collected about other lines of business than for the two major classifications.

Wholesale Trade

Statistics on wholesale and retail trade have been collected by the Census Bureau for the years 1929, 1935, and 1939—the last as

a part of the Census of 1940 and still incomplete at the present writing.

There are two uses of the term "wholesale trade." The broader usage includes all sales at wholesale, whether made by wholesalers, manufacturers' sales branches or sales offices, petroleum bulk stations and terminals, agents and brokers, or assemblers of farm products. Wholesale trade, in this usage of the term, in 1939 was considerably greater, both in the state and nation, than in 1935 but had not attained the peak of 1939.

In 1939 there were in the United States above 100,000 establishments engaged in wholesale trade which had sales above $55,000,000,000 and gave employment to nearly 1,500,000 persons as proprietors or employes. Ten years earlier there were nearly 170,000 establishments, the sales totalled $67,000,000,000, and the persons working 1,600,000. In Wisconsin, 4,798 establishments were reported in 1939, 29,745 persons working, and sales totalling $824,956,000. In 1929, there were only 3,502 establishments, but 30,363 persons working, and sales totalling $928,304,000. Half of the total wholesale sales credited to Wisconsin were made in 1939 by the 30 percent of all establishments located in Milwaukee. By 1939 Wisconsin wholesalers had more nearly recovered the peak sales of 1929 than all wholesalers of the country. Even in this year, however, they had a considerably smaller percentage of the total wholesale trade of the United States than Wisconsin's proportion of the population of the country.

Wholesalers in the popular and narrower use of the term are referred to in the census as "service and limited function wholesalers." There were 2,233 establishments of this kind in Wisconsin in 1939 and these had sales totalling $393,990,000. This volume of sales was only 1.5 percent of the total for the country, although Wisconsin has 2.4 percent of the population of the United States. Wholesalers of Milwaukee had 56 percent of the total sales of Wisconsin wholesalers.

Retail Trade

For retail trade, data for the entire United States from the Census of 1940 is lacking but the Wisconsin totals are available. The census reports that there were 47,604 retail stores in this state in 1939. These stores gave employment to 44,086 active proprietors and to an average of 107,409 employes, to whom a total of $103,249,000 was paid in salaries and wages. The sales reported by all retail stores totalled $1,064,092,000. As compared with 1935, gains were registered in every item in this part of the census. Contrasted with 1929 there was an increase of 9,600 in the number of stores, of 7,000 in active proprietors, and of 4,000 in employes. Sales, however, totalled $158,000,000 and payrolls $15,000,000 less than in 1929. The decrease in the total sales recorded, however, was no greater than the average drop in prices. so that in physical volume retail sales in this state in 1939 probably equalled that of 1929.

As is to be expected, Milwaukee had a large lead among Wisconsin cities in retail trade. The state's metropolis had nearly 20 percent of all the stores and above 27 percent of the total retail sales and of the persons working in this industry. Madison ranked second, well in the lead of all other cities of the state. Fifty percent more people were employed in stores in the capital city than in factories (in the entire state, slightly more than half as many people worked in stores as in factories). Ranking next in order of retail sales were Racine, Green Bay, La Crosse, Kenosha, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Eau Claire, Appleton, Superior, and Wausau. Of these cities only Superior had more people working in stores than in factories.

Service Establishments

Statistics on service establishments were collected for the first time in 1935 and again for the year 1939 in connection with the Census of 1940. These reveal that there were in this last year, 646,028 service establishments in the United States and 13,458 in Wisconsin. These service establishments afforded employment to 652,491 active proprietors and 1,102,047 employes in the United States, and to 13,602 proprietors and 18,018 employes in Wisconsin. The payroll of these establishments totalled $1,069,887,000 in the United States and $16,801,000,000 in Wisconsin. Total receipts amounted to $3,420,000,000 in the entire country and to $62,421,000 in Wisconsin. Wisconsin's percentage of the number of service establishments, persons employed, and total receipts was considerably less than 2 percent of the national total, and so, considerably below the percentage to be expected on a population basis.

More than one-third of all persons working in service establishments (11,457) were in Milwaukee. Madison was the only other city with above 1,000 persons engaged in this group of industries, and La Crosse, Green Bay, Racine, Oshkosh, and Superior, the only other cities with above 500 persons in service establishments.

Barber shops ranked first in the number of service establishments in Wisconsin, there being no less than 2,783 such shops in this state. In the number of persons engaged in the industry, however, they were outranked by beauty parlors in which 4,430 active proprietors and employes worked in 1939, against 4,297 in barber shops. Ranking after them in the number of persons working in these establishments, were laundries (3,810), automobile repair, body, etc. shops (3,051), cleaning and dyeing establishments (1,566), shoe repair and shoe shining establishments (1,216), funeral directors and embalmers (998), saw and planing mills (714), blacksmith shops (688), printing and publishing shops (621), and photographic studios (537).

Service establishments tend to be small institutions. In the average service establishment in Wisconsin there is only one employe in addition to the proprietor. In barber, shoe repair, blacksmith, radio repair, upholstery and furniture repair, watch and jewelry repair, harness and leather goods repair, welding, sign painting, and printing and publishing shops, and in grist, saw and planing mills there are more

proprietors than employes—which means that they are normally conducted by one man who employs no help. Laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, and beauty parlors tend to be a little larger, with an average of 14, 7, and 3 people, respectively, working in these establishments. Service establishments in Milwaukee and the other principal cities of the state are, on the average, appreciably larger than those of smaller cities and villages. In all rural counties the number of proprietors exceeds that of the employes.

CONSTRUCTION

Statistics for construction industries were included in the census for the first time in 1940 and relate to the year 1939. These record that there were in Wisconsin a total of 8,076 contractors and contracting firms, distributed as follows: special trade contractors, 5,938; general contractors, 1,069; building contractors, 818; highway contractors, 186; heavy contractors, 65. In this group of industries were engaged 8,277 working proprietors or partners, and an average, throughout the year, of 25,537 employes. The value of the work performed grossed above $155,000,000. General, building, and special trade contractors (roughly corresponding to the contractors engaged in building construction) provided work for 8,046 proprietors and partners and for an average of 30,351 employes, and performed work valued at $130,000,000. Highway contractors gave work to 3,162 proprietors and employes and performed work totalling $13,800,000; heavy contractors employed 2,255 persons and the work they did grossed $11,200,000.

Wisconsin had just about its proportionate share of all construction work of the United States. In the entire country a total of 263,000 active proprietors and working partners and an average of 1,674,363 employes were engaged in these industries in 1939, and the work performed grossed above $6,700,000,000.

HOTELS, TOURIST COURTS AND CAMPS

The Census of 1940, also for the first time, collected information about hotels and tourist courts and camps. It records that there were in Wisconsin 670 hotels, with 27,404 guest rooms, 581 proprietors and 6,447 employes, and total receipts in 1939 of $17,098,000. Except in the number of hotels, Wisconsin had less than the proportion of the total industry in the entire country to be expected from its population.

The same statement holds true also for tourist courts and camps. Wisconsin in 1939 had 407 such establishments, with total reported receipts in 1939 of $559,000. Among neighboring states, Minnesota recorded double the receipts of Wisconsin, but this state led its other neighbors, but was far behind California and Florida.

TOTAL INCOME

Statistics on income from all sources are not strictly a part of the census and are not even compiled by the Bureau of Census, but by

another division of the United States Department of Commerce. Such statistics are now issued every year. While they are estimates only, they are believed to be no less accurate than the statistics gathered by the census takers.

The latest statistics on the total income of the people of Wisconsin are for the year 1940. In that year the people of Wisconsin had a total, unduplicated, gross income of $1,690,000,000, out of a total of $76,000,000,000 for the entire United States. This total for Wisconsin exceeded the income of 1939 by 8 percent but was 11 percent below that of 1929. Wisconsin's per capita income in 1940 was $537, as compared with $573 for the entire United States. (While state totals are not available at the present writing for 1941, the total income of the people of the United States in this year has been announced by the Department of Commerce, in a preliminary release, as $91,200,000,000, which is $8,800,000,000 above the prior peak year of 1929 and $16,200,000,000 more than that of 1940. Indications are that Wisconsin's total income for this last year increased proportionately at least as much as the national total.)

In Wisconsin's total income of 1940 factory payrolls were the largest item—$434,000,000. Agricultural income totalled $213,000,000; dividends, interest, net rents, and royalties, $188,000,000; "other labor income" (direct and work relief, pensions, and social security payments), $108,000,000; payments to government employes (of all governmental units) $132,000,000. As compared with 1929, income derived from dividends, interests, rents, and royalties decreased 31 percent; agricultural income, 25 percent; and factory payrolls, 12 percent. On the other hand, there was an increase of 32 percent in the payments to government employes and nearly a five-fold increase in other labor income.

WISCONSIN IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

By R. S. KINGSLEY, *Chairman*
Wisconsin Council of Defense

THIS article was prepared as of January 1, 1942 to give the citizens of the state some idea as to Wisconsin activities in connection with the defense effort and the present emergency. No extensive statement regarding the Wisconsin Council of Defense and its work could be made at that time. Much had already been accomplished and much was being done to prepare for dealing with the problems of civilian defense. A comprehensive record of all activities is being kept so that an accurate and complete history may be written at the termination of the present emergency.



R. S. KINGSLEY

Appointment of State and Local Councils

The Governor of Wisconsin acted promptly when it became evident that a defense organization was necessary. In prompt response to requests made through the Division of State and Local Cooperation of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, the Governor appointed in October 1940 a council of 12 members consisting of representatives of agriculture, commerce, industry, labor, and government, both state and local. In making the appointments the Governor stated:

"It is my desire that the Wisconsin Council of National Defense do every necessary thing to develop and to utilize Wisconsin's many resources in the fullest measure possible, the Council being authorized to call upon the various departments of the state government for such aid and assistance as will expedite its work; that it shall cause to be created such local or special committees as may be needed, and define the limits and extent of their work."

The council was enlarged through later appointments and will be expanded still further as experience makes it necessary or desirable. One of the first acts of the council was to organize county councils of defense with a truly representative membership.

The council also undertook a number of surveys designed to provide the type of information deemed most essential at the time. The first of these was a survey of vacant and unoccupied manufacturing plant space which was requested by the Division of State and Local Cooperation. The second was a survey of manufacturing plant capacity. Following this, other surveys were made which included manufacturing plants and utilities to learn what was necessary for protection against sabotage; county and municipal police officers and

their equipment; and organized fire fighting forces and their equipment, with the objective of pooling all the resources of a region to cope with an emergency within it. In late May and early June of 1940 came the test aluminum collection campaign. Dane County was one of two counties in the United States selected as a test county to determine whether or not a nation-wide collection would be desirable. The other test county was Henrico County, Virginia. The nation-wide collection was made in July. The Dane County collection was most successful from the standpoint of aluminum collected, but very misleading as a sample, since the per capita collection was about five times the national average. The per capita collection in Wisconsin was surpassed in only five states, each with a population of less than a million, and the total collection by only a few states, all of which have populations very much greater. Only one state, Massachusetts, can be said to have made a better showing than Wisconsin.

Following the establishment of the Office of Civilian Defense with Mayor La Guardia as national director, and the Sixth Corps Area Regional Office in Chicago with Raymond J. Kelly as director, a civilian defense program was formulated in November 1941, through cooperation between the state council and the regional office. This was put into effect in every county in the state. The Governor has cooperated whole-heartedly in the program at all times.

Labor and Industry

Wisconsin is one of the most important of the states industrially. Of great importance in her present defense effort are the manufacture of heavy machinery in which Wisconsin is preeminent, the building of ships in some of the cities on Lake Michigan, the production of motor vehicles, the manufacture of wood products including paper and pulp, the making of textiles and leather goods, the manufacture of beverages and food products especially dairy and meat products and canned fruits and vegetables, and many others which contribute their part in the emergency.

Wisconsin labor and industry have responded splendidly to the demand for increased output. Labor has been responsive from the beginning. In March 1941, the State Council set up its Defense Industries Board, consisting of leading industrialist members. The purpose was to organize Wisconsin industry in a manner which would insure its most effective participation in an all-out production program. The information gained through the survey of industrial plant capacity was amplified by additional surveys, through which coordination of various types of production, in different plants, was facilitated. Through the efforts of the State Council, branches of the Office of Production Management and its Division of Contract Distribution were located in Milwaukee. Later, additional sub-branches were established in Madison and Eau Claire, with probable sub-branches to be established at Appleton and Wausau.

The effect of the defense program on Wisconsin industry is shown

by changes in employment and payrolls both of which have had an upward trend. Under the stimulus of government contracts, new highs in employment and payrolls were reached during 1941. An estimated average of 278,000 wage earners were employed during 1941, a gain of almost 50,000 over the corresponding figure for 1940. This is the largest annual increase on record since 1914. Wage earners employed during 1941 were almost twice the number employed during 1932, the low year of the depression. Largest increases occurred in the various metal working industries in which government orders are largely concentrated. These industries accounted for almost three-fourths of the total annual increase from 1940 to 1941.

Many plants are working 24 hours per day but are staggering the workers so as to comply with the Wage and Hour Law, and our Wisconsin Industrial Commission has in some cases, upon application of the plant, relaxed certain state labor laws.

Total payrolls increased proportionately more than employment due chiefly to generally increased wage rates and to considerable overtime work at overtime rates of pay. Average annual payrolls increased 41 percent from 1940 to 1941 compared with a 22 percent gain in employment. Factory workers averaged higher earnings during 1941 than at any previous time in the history of the state. The average for the year 1941 for all wage earners was $31.77 (preliminary figure) per week compared with $27.48 in 1940 and $15.61 in 1932. Earnings of workers in iron and steel, machinery manufacturing, and other metal products are considerably higher than earnings of workers in consumers' goods industries, such as food, textiles, leather, etc.

Government orders limiting the use of materials for the production of civilian goods have and are causing layoffs in non-defense industries. Scattered layoffs occurred in a number of plants during the last three months of 1941 and large layoffs were made in December 1941 by automotive plants due to production limitation orders. Further layoffs are anticipated during 1942. Many of the workers laid off are being absorbed in expanding defense industries but this transference of workers is not occurring as rapidly as might be desired since skills possessed by workers laid off are not always in demand in other industries, either locally or in other areas. City and school officials are cooperating in providing all possible facilities for retraining of such workers. Eventually, all workers are likely to be reabsorbed in defense industries. To prevent the migration of workers from small cities to larger industrial centers, the Office of Production Management is making efforts to have contracts awarded in communities where an extensive displacement has or is expected to occur by having such communities certified as "distress areas." Employers in "distress areas" can be granted contracts under bid prices up to 15 percent higher than the lowest bid. Further increases in employment can be expected during the spring and summer of 1942.

According to the 1939 Census of Manufactures, there are 1,208 plants in Wisconsin which employ 6 to 20 employes or an equivalent

of 10 percent of the total number of persons employed in Wisconsin industry. This group of small plants will encounter more and more difficulty in procuring materials for civilian manufacture and because of their size will find it difficult if not impossible to convert their plants to war manufacture. Concerns which have large primary contracts are cooperating with the War Production Board and are subcontracting to these smaller firms as much of their manufacture as will permit of speedy and accurate production. Many of these smaller plants will be kept operating on such subcontracts, but it is unfortunate that not all can fit into the picture.

Wisconsin up to the time of our entry into the war had approximately 200 firms working on primary defense contracts. While some of these firms likely had only one contract the completion of the majority of these primary contracts will probably take two or three years. Only a few of these are mentioned in the following list. Additional contracts of known value are being granted almost daily. Besides all these are the contracts for submarines and ships which are held by nearly all of the 20 boat and ship building companies in Wisconsin.

Article	*Amount*	*Manufacturer*
Airplane material	$21,128,000	Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee
Brass cartridge discs	16,047,669	American Brass, Kenosha
Fuzes	1,346,700	Briggs & Stratton, Milwaukee
Forgings	4,634,500	J. I. Case, Racine
Howitzers	2,747,708	Chain Belt, Milwaukee
Machine tools	709,613	Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Co., Fond du Lac
Machine tools	1,521,795	Kearney & Trecker, Milwaukee
Machine tools	1,496,500	Gisholt Machine Co., Madison
Motorcycles	2,366,020	Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Milwaukee
Trailers, trucks, pumps, etc.	10,776,375	Heil Co., Milwaukee
Fuzes, shells	1,885,000	Kohler of Kohler
Hydraulic mechanisms	2,105,469	Oil Gear Co., Milwaukee
Bomb bodies and parts	33,351,800	A. O. Smith, Milwaukee

Wisconsin's diversified manufacturing makes it possible to practically dress and equip a soldier for battle. Clothing and woolen manufacturers have substantial contracts for uniforms, raincoats, and blankets; our glove, hosiery, and knitting plants supply underwear, gloves, and socks; and when their contracts are fulfilled, our shoe manufacturers will have made shoes for American doughboys tramping all corners of the globe. Our aluminum companies furnish mess kits and our canneries, packers, cheese factories, and milk processing plants supply food to fill them. Guns of many types and trucks and ships to transport our soldiers are also made in Wisconsin in substantial quantities.

All industry in Wisconsin is solidly behind the war production program. Its employes are cooperating in the effort to do the job in record time to achieve the aim of all Americans—total victory.

Agriculture

Wisconsin is the key state of the nation in the production of protective foods such as dairy products, meats, eggs, vegetables, and fruits, that are rich in the vitamins necessary for proper nutrition. The important part Wisconsin agriculture plays in producing these protective foods becomes apparent when it is known that Wisconsin farmers produce more than half of the cheese, one-third of the evaporated milk, and one-fourth of the dry milk produced in the United States. Our soldiers, sailors, marines, and aviators, wherever they may be, at home, in Iceland, Panama, and scattered over the broad expanse of the Pacific and its islands, are all fighting on rations of protective foods coming extensively from Wisconsin farms. Not only the British at home but the various military forces of the democracies in the Near East, in the Orient, and in Africa are sustained in no small part by foods from Wisconsin.

During the last war we were urged to grow more wheat. Today America has a two-year reserve supply of wheat on hand. Now the emphasis is upon dairy products in the production of which Wisconsin is the outstanding leader of the nation. Today the demands for food production fall heaviest on Wisconsin. We are truly the key state in the "Food for Defense" program.

Since 1917 great discoveries have been made in the field of nutrition. Today we have better knowledge concerning the qualities of natural vitamins found extensively in dairy products. Nutritionists stress the necessity of these protective foods for steady nerves, better vision, keener sense of well-being, and greater resistance to disease. On the priority list of essential foods for this war emergency, our government has therefore wisely proclaimed that milk and dairy products must come first.

In sustaining the cause of our allies through lend-lease as well as in support of our own armed forces, the United States has asked for and has purchased substantial quantities of these protective foods. To be provided for lend-lease purposes during the 15-month period, April 1, 1941 to July 1, 1942, our government asked for 250,000,000 pounds of cheddar cheese; 200,000,000 pounds of dry milk; and 15,000,000 cases of evaporated milk. In slightly more than one-half of this period, from March 15, 1941 to November 22, 1941, government purchases of these products in Wisconsin alone amounted to 60,711,842 pounds of cheese; 9,833,000 pounds of dry milk; 5,915,500 cases of evaporated milk, or 24.3 percent, 4.9 percent, and 35.4 percent, respectively, of the totals requested for lend-lease purposes. In addition Wisconsin provided 142,400 cases of eggs; 5,295,574 pounds of dried eggs; and 570,000 pounds of frozen eggs.

During the first 11 months of 1941 Wisconsin poultrymen produced 1,791,000,000 eggs. Loaded into refrigerator cars, this amount of eggs would have made up a train 94 miles long and consisting of approximately 12,000 cars.

Typical of American agriculture, there had been no letup in the production of food by Wisconsin farmers even during the depression.

When asked by the Federal Government to expand production during the present emergency, Wisconsin farmers increased their milk production eight percent over the previous year, which was approximately four times as great as the increase for the nation as a whole. This was accomplished in spite of the draft and the enlistment of farm boys and the draining of much rural population to assist in speeding up other defense industries. Wisconsin's intensive type of dairy farming calls for more labor than most other types of farming. Hence, this record of accomplishment becomes all the more outstanding.

With dairy requirements for lend-lease export centering especially on increased production of cheddar cheese, evaporated and dried milk, it became necessary to use for these products large volumes of milk formerly used for other purposes. Although handicapped by difficulty in getting necessary equipment, many dairy plants installed milk-drying equipment. To make larger supplies of skim milk available for milk powder, thousands of farmers shifted from the sale of farm-separated milk to the sale of whole milk. By the middle of December 1941, 47 creameries, including some of the largest in the state, had shifted to the manufacture of cheddar cheese. Also, tremendously increased quantities of whole milk have been diverted to condenseries.

In making these changes, established markets for established brands of goods often have been sacrificed. As a result, dairy plants in many instances have lost patrons and some have closed their doors.

During 1941, Wisconsin farmers stepped up hog production to 3,519,000 head. This is 10 percent over 1940 and nearly a million head more than the 10-year average.

Wisconsin is also the leading producer of vegetables for canning. In response to defense demands, Wisconsin farmers in 1941 increased their plantings of vegetable canning crops by 33 percent over the 10-year average. The total canning crop acreage in 1941 exceeded 200,000 acres. Wisconsin produces one-third of the total pea pack of the nation amounting to 10,800,000 cases in 1941 or two cans of peas for every man, woman, and child in America. The government purchased about 1,100,000 cases of Wisconsin peas in 1941, mostly for the army and navy, though some were used for lend-lease export.

Wisconsin farmers have increased their sweet corn acreage so that they now rank third in the nation. The 1941 corn pack of 3,200,000 cases is four times the 10-year average. Wisconsin vegetable canning is becoming more diversified, with the state ranking second in beets, cabbage for kraut, and cucumbers for pickles. We rank third in the canning of snap beans. The farm value of Wisconsin canning crops in 1941 exceeded $10,000,000, and cannery payrolls exceeded $5,000,000.

The loyalty of Wisconsin farmers, demonstrated by their response to increased production, has been what naturally would be expected. On top of the 1941 record production of 13,700,000,000 pounds of milk, Wisconsin dairymen are asked to add another 1,500,000,000 pounds to

this peak production in 1942. Hog and poultry production is being increased again in 1942. Add to all this the request for a 45 percent increase in pea acreage, as well as substantial increases in other vegetable crops, and one may realize that task that Wisconsin farmers are resolutely facing in 1942. This challenge will be met.

With less help to do more work, Wisconsin dairymen, stockmen, poultrymen, and general farmers will double their efforts to do their important job of food production in defense of America and her allies. They will work even longer hours than in the past. Their wives and their children will labor uncomplainingly from early till late in the greatest all-out production effort in history. Wisconsin will gladly and competently carry her great load in food production. America's people, her military forces, and her allies will not go hungry. Wisconsin's mighty defense industry, so indispensable to victory, so necessary to peace, moves loyally on. Her much needed protective foods will help to "win the war and write the peace."

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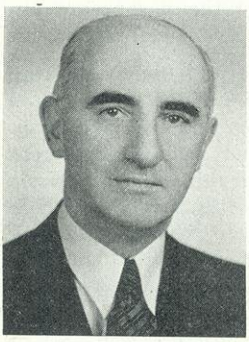
Hon. Carl F. Zeidler, Mayor
City Hall
Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Frances Zuill
Home Economics Division
College of Agriculture
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TRAFFIC SAFETY IN WISCONSIN

By R. C. SALISBURY, Director
Highway Safety Promotion Division
State Motor Vehicle Department

NEVER before in history have there been as many demands upon our resources and man power as now exist. The capacities of every mill, factory, and establishment are being called upon to serve this nation in its hour of need.



R. C. SALISBURY

Important today, more than ever before, is the conservation and use of man power. There must be assumed a greater sense of responsibility and cooperation by everyone from the man who polices the mill gate entrance to the engineer who releases the throttle of a trainload of material goods; from the man who delivers gasoline to service stations to the individual motorist; from the youngest school child in Wisconsin to the most elderly person in any walk of life.

Safety and national defense, in terms of human life, are one and the same. In times of need and urgency such as we now have, every accident, every casualty, robs this state and nation of precious time—time which can never be reclaimed. Every minute, every hour, and every day is important.

Wisconsin has a job to do. It must, therefore, be incumbent upon every man, woman, and child to do his or her share in the program of life conservation.

An accident, whether on our streets or highways, in the home, or in any place of employment, will deprive this state of necessary man power. The annual loss of life due to motor vehicle traffic accidents in Wisconsin is a problem of immediate and serious concern to the people of this state. Accidents cause suffering, untold hardships, and economic loss, and should make every driver conscious of his responsibility as a driver. At a time like this when man power, machines, and time are vital, there is no room for accidents of any kind.

The Safety Division of the Motor Vehicle Department of Wisconsin urges every person to do his part to reduce these needless accidents and to keep men and machines working together, side by side, in safety.

Wisconsin's Record of Traffic Accidents

In the past 12 years, from 1930 through 1941, the reported motor vehicle traffic fatalities in our state total approximately 9,050—the equivalent of killing 2 out of every 15 people living in the city of

Madison. Wisconsin's traffic fatalities during this period of time can be summarized by the approximate rates of one fatality every 12 hours, 2 fatalities every day, or 754 fatalities every year.

This large number of deaths, however, should not obscure the much larger number of injuries resulting from traffic accidents. Since 1930, in addition to the 9,050 persons killed, approximately 145,000 persons were injured, many of whom were disabled for life. This number can be likened to hospitalizing every man, woman, and child living in the cities of Madison, Eau Claire, and Green Bay. The number of injured is a reality; yet, because it is extended over several years and not confined to any one community, a very large percent of the motoring public remains indifferent to the problem. The average rate of traffic injuries in Wisconsin during the past years approximates one every 44 minutes, 33 every day, or 12,080 every year.

Not only has there been a great loss of life and much suffering from injuries due to traffic accidents, but each accident also causes a monetary loss. The economic cost of motor vehicle traffic accidents includes damage to property, hospital and medical treatment for the injured, loss of wages due to temporary inability to work, wage losses of those disabled, and calculated life values of those persons killed. These losses due to accidents in Wisconsin during the course of one year are estimated to aggregate about $15,000,000.

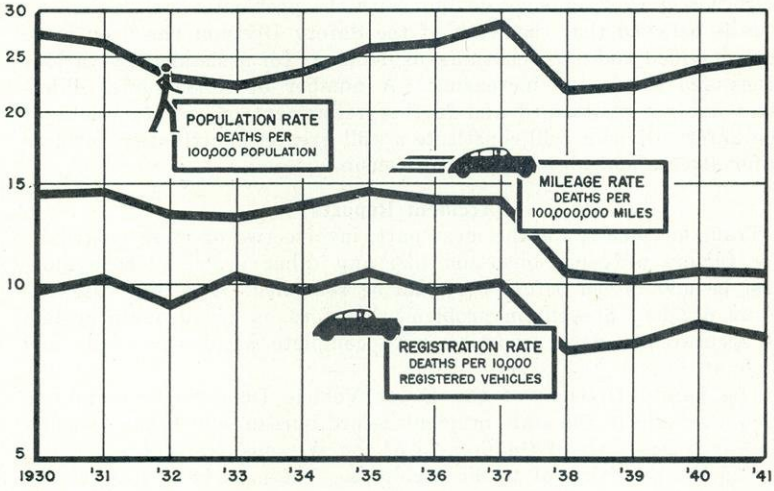
Since 1912, when Wisconsin motor vehicle registrations totaled less than 29,000, traffic fatalities have increased steadily, from 21 in that year to 804 in 1930. Due to financial difficulties and curtailment of activities, both social and commercial, during the following three years, gas consumption and motor vehicle registrations in Wisconsin decreased 8.1 percent and 20.7 percent, respectively. Registrations decreased from 819,718 in 1930 to 649,619 in 1933, a total of 170,099 vehicles, while gas consumption decreased from 412,970,100 gallons in 1930 to 379,579,600 gallons in 1933, a total of 33,390,500 gallons. With this decrease, fatalities dropped from 804 in 1930 to 671 in 1933. The percentage decrease in miles traveled, however, was not as large as the percentage decrease in fatalities during this period of time, thus giving Wisconsin a slightly better driving record in 1933 than in 1930. The mileage rate or the number of traffic deaths per 100,000,000 miles driven was 13.11 in 1933 compared to the rate of 14.43 in 1930.

As business conditions improved again in 1934, our driving record became worse. Wisconsin's record of 13.11 traffic deaths per 100,000,000 miles of travel in 1933 was increased to 13.82 in 1934 and 14.55 in 1935. This rate remained over 14 through 1937, when traffic fatalities reached the all-time high of 878 after increasing steadily each year from the total of 671 in 1933. This mounting traffic toll can be explained in part by increased speeds and the tremendous increase in the use of the highways during these years. From 1933 to 1937 motor vehicle registrations and gas consumption increased 34.2 percent and 22.1 percent, respectively. Although the fuel consump-

tion of the average vehicle declined from 584 gallons in 1933 to 532 gallons in 1937, the larger number of vehicles in use greatly increased the danger during these years. There were 222,324 more vehicles registered and 83,844,600 more gallons of gas used in 1937 than in 1933. With these large increases in mind, it is easy to understand the rapid growth of the traffic accident problem.

In 1938, after the Safety Division had been functioning for a little more than a year, motor vehicle traffic fatalities dropped to 675, approximating the records of the previous business recession years of 1931 through 1933. This reduction in fatalities, coupled with a slight

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC FATALITY RATES



increase in registration and gas consumption, resulted in a sharp decrease in the death rate based on miles traveled. The rate of 14.03 in 1937 dropped to 10.39 in 1938, a decrease of 25.9 percent.

Since 1938 Wisconsin's gas consumption and motor vehicle registration have mounted to new highs. In 1939 gas consumption, which should furnish the best index of the amount of motor vehicle use, went above 500,000,000 gallons for the first time. Two years later, in 1941, motorists used over 550,000,000 gallons, as estimated from a nine-months' experience. Wisconsin's motor vehicle registrations for the fiscal year 1940-41 totaled 972,669 compared to 878,609 for the fiscal year 1937-38. While these registrations and gas consumption mounted to heights unbelievable 20 years ago, fatalities resulting from traffic accidents also increased. The total fatalities rose from a recorded 675 in 1938 to 692 in 1939, to 752 in 1940, and to over 800 in 1941. It is true that fatalities have increased since 1938, yet

mile for mile Wisconsin's driving record, based on deaths per miles driven, has not become worse. From 1938 to 1941 after the Safety Division began to function, traffic fatality rates have shown a marked decrease. In proportion to population, motor vehices registered, and miles traveled, motor vehicle death rates decreased 12.5, 19.4 and 24.9 percent, respectively, from 1937 to 1941. It is, at least, encouraging that these rates are much less than they would have been had the steady increases in fatalities previous to 1938 been extended.

It will be noticed that the rate of motor vehicle fatalities and persons injured in comparison to exposure in miles operated, shows an encouraging trend, for in the final analysis, accidents versus miles of operation is the only true indication of the problem. The fact that exposure has increased while the rate of fatalities and persons injured has generally declined can be attributed to the combined intensive activities of every agency dealing with the problem.

It is believed that the work of the Safety Division has been more than justified and must continue, as demands for assistance by various cities and towns are increasing. A number of fundamental objectives are yet unattained and further refinement of any functions of the Safety Division will constitute a still greater contribution towards safer streets and highways in Wisconsin.

Accident Reports

Traffic accidents, for the most part, involve two or more contributing factors or conditions, and like any other problem these must first be understood before they can be remedied. The first essential of an accident prevention problem, therefore, is an adequate system of accurate accident reporting with complete accident records and their analysis.

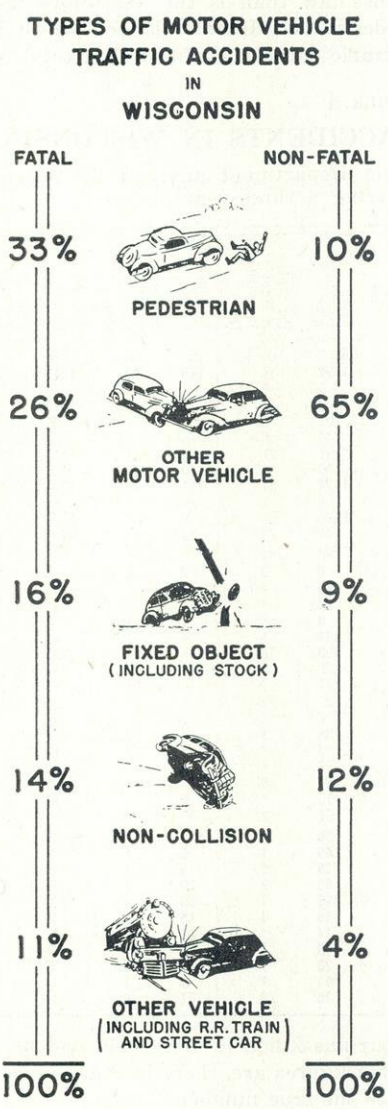
The Safety Division of the Motor Vehicle Department maintains such a system in the state accident record bureau, which has jurisdiction over that part of Chapter 85 of the Wisconsin Statutes pertaining to the reporting of traffic accidents. These accident reports are required in order to provide the information necessary to determine the character of the accident problem, to select appropriate and possible methods of correction, and to measure the results of prevention efforts. The reports are also required so that a complete record of every operator is available for use in determining whether the operating privileges of any person shall be suspended, revoked, canceled, or withheld in the interest of public safety.

The problem of motor vehicle accidents can be intelligently and effectively studied and worked on only when complete data covering the circumstances surrounding these accidents are available. The major methods of attacking the problem include public education, driver control, selective enforcement, selective engineering, and legislation.

Pedestrian Problem

One of the most important problems found in the study of motor vehicle traffic accidents is the pedestrian problem, as illustrated in

the accompanying chart which outlines the types of traffic accidents in Wisconsin by major groups.



During the past five years in Wisconsin 3 out of every 10 fatal accidents have been pedestrian accidents. A collision between a pedestrian and a fast moving motor vehicle is naturally severe. While only 12 percent of the total number of traffic accidents involve pedestrians, persons on foot account for 33 percent of the fatal accidents. Because so little emphasis has been placed on this phase of the traffic problem, the Safety Promotion Division of the Motor Vehicle Department is sponsoring a series of educational courses and campaigns directed especially to pedestrian traffic problems.

Records show that 85 percent of the pedestrians killed in a single year did not have licenses to operate cars. Presumably they were non-drivers and unfamiliar with the operation of motor vehicles. This fact explains in part at least, why some pedestrians get into difficulty. They are unable to estimate the speed or the stopping distances of motor driven vehicles.

Drinking Drivers and Pedestrians

A driver or pedestrian who had been drinking was involved in one out of every 12 of the 648 fatal accidents during 1940, according to reports of the accident record bureau of the Motor Vehicle Department. The state reports also show that 7 percent of the drivers involved in fatal accidents had been drinking. These alcoholic drivers were involved in one out of every 20 fatal accidents.

It is true that drinking drivers are a menace on our streets and highways and that they are responsible for far too many traffic fatalities. Yet that menace of intoxicated drivers is far more controllable under the new driver's license law than is the heretofore unmentioned menace of drunken pedestrians. Intoxication of pedestrians is the single cause of many traffic fatalities. In 1940, a total of

TABLE I

PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN WISCONSIN

(Taken from a State Motor Vehicle Department analysis of Wisconsin pedestrian accidents covering a three-year period)

ACTIONS OF PEDESTRIANS (*Less than one-half of one per cent)	Total Pedestrians Hit	Per Cent of Total Pedestrians Hit	Pedestrians Killed	Per Cent of Total Pedestrians Killed	Pedestrians Injured	Per Cent of Total Pedestrians Injured
TOTAL PEDESTRIANS	4107	100%	737	100%	3370	100%
1. Crossing at intersection	**1392**	**34**	**145**	**20**	**1247**	**37**
(a) Details not stated	5	*	1	*	4	*
(b) Coming around vehicle	9	*	1	*	8	*
(c) With signal	101	2	6	1	95	3
(d) Against signal	246	6	15	2	231	7
(e) No signal	881	21	102	14	779	23
(f) Diagonally	150	4	20	3	130	4
2. Crossing not at intersection	**1524**	**37**	**253**	**34**	**1271**	**38**
(a) Coming from left	94	2	13	2	81	2
(b) Coming from right	1430	35	240	32	1190	35
(1) From behind parked cars	*469*	*11*	*61*	*8*	*408*	*12*
(2) Not from behind parked cars	*961*	*23*	*179*	*24*	*782*	*23*
3. Coming from behind parked cars to enter vehicle	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
4. Waiting for or getting on or off street car	**21**	**1**	**2**	*	**19**	**1**
(a) At safety zone	12	*	1	*	11	*
(b) Not at safety zone	9	*	1	*	8	*
5. Getting on or off other vehicle	**34**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**30**	**1**
6. Walking in roadway	**403**	**10**	**164**	**22**	**239**	**7**
(a) With traffic	299	7	108	15	191	6
(1) In center of lane	*52*	*1*	*34*	*5*	*18*	*1*
(2) On right side, sidewalks available	*27*	*1*	*2*	*	*25*	*1*
(3) On right side, sidewalks not available	*220*	*5*	*72*	*10*	*148*	*4*
(b) Against traffic	38	1	13	2	25	1
(1) In center of lane	*3*	*	*1*	*	*2*	*
(2) On right side, sidewalks available	*3*	*	*1*	*	*2*	*
(3) On right side, sidewalks not available	*32*	*1*	*11*	*1*	*21*	*1*
(c) On opposite side of road	15	*	4	1	11	*
(d) Conditions not stated	51	1	39	5	12	*
7. Walking in alley or driveway	**35**	**1**	**1**	*	**34**	**1**
8. Standing or walking on sidewalk	**59**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**53**	**2**
9. Working in roadway	**25**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**20**	**1**
10. Standing or working at parked vehicle	**89**	**2**	**20**	**3**	**69**	**2**
11. Playing in roadway or ran out while playing	**305**	**7**	**32**	**4**	**273**	**8**
12. Sliding in or into roadway with sled	**58**	**1**	**15**	**2**	**43**	**1**
13. Roller skating in or into roadway	**14**	*	**2**	*	**12**	*
14. Hitching on or running after vehicle	**40**	**1**	**12**	**2**	**28**	**1**
15. Lying in roadway	**23**	**1**	**14**	**2**	**9**	*
16. Not in roadway or on sidewalk	**14**	*	**5**	**1**	**9**	*
17. Not stated	**70**	**2**	**57**	**8**	**13**	*

19 or 7.5 percent of the 255 pedestrians killed in Wisconsin had been drinking. As high as these reported figures are, there is every reason to believe that they still understate the true number.

Table I shows the action of pedestrians involved in motor vehicle traffic accidents in Wisconsin over a three-year period. Note the percentage of pedestrians killed and injured while crossing streets or highways but not at intersections.

Age Groups and the Accident Problem

Another of the striking motor vehicle accident trends is found by comparing the records of the various age groups of drivers involved in traffic accidents in Wisconsin. Table II shows the percentage distribution of drivers involved in both fatal and non-fatal accidents. These percentages show the actual numbers involved and do not take account of the differences in the annual miles traveled by any group.

TABLE II

AGE GROUPS OF DRIVERS INVOLVED IN WISCONSIN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN 1940

Age	*Drivers in Fatal Accidents*	*Per-cent*	*Drivers in Non-fatal Accidents*	*Per-cent*
Under 20 years	74	9.2	1127	6.8
20 to 29 years	242	29.9	4055	24.7
30 to 49 years	241	29.8	4087	24.8
50 to 64 years	95	11.8	1268	7.7
65 and over	36	4.5	239	1.5
Not stated	120	14.8	5673	34.5
Total	808	100.0	16449	100.0

This accident data, however, when compared with information on the ages of licensed drivers and the average annual mileage traveled by members of the various age groups, indicates that the fatal accident rate on a mileage basis for drivers under 20 is 89 percent higher than the all-ages rate. For all accidents the under 20 rate is 75 percent higher than the all-ages rate.

Safety Program in the Schools

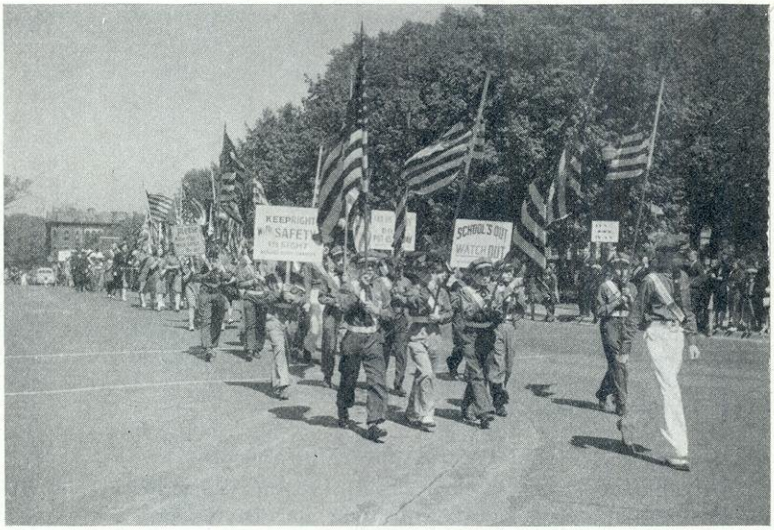
This driving record is clear proof that the young drivers in Wisconsin are in need of safety education and driving instruction. For this reason, the Department of Public Instruction and the Motor Vehicle Department have jointly prepared a course in driver education and training, available to all Wisconsin high schools. School principals have a choice of three plans: (1) driver education through classroom studies, (2) driver training with dual control equipped cars, and (3) driver training with home instruction. Driver education must accompany driver training.

Successful completion of a course in classroom work earns a certificate exempting the student from oral and written examinations at the time of application for a driver's license. A road test also is eliminated if the student successfully completes a training course with road instruction.

In many high schools and in most graded schools, the school safety patrol system is in operation. It is a remarkable tribute to the work of these patrols in Wisconsin that not one child has been killed at

any street crossing while that crossing was protected by a school safety patrol youth. More than 10,000 school safety patrol boys and girls guard the lives of their classmates in Wisconsin public and parochial schools in urban and rural communities. At the close of each school year every patrol youngster receives a gold-lithographed certificate signed by the Governor of the state and the commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department.

White Sam Browne belts, metal badges, pledge cards, and rules of instructions are supplied by the Safety Promotion Division. City and district schools are empowered to create school safety patrols, with permission of parents, without liability attaching to the board, superintendent, teacher, or other individual. In May 1941, the Safety Promotion Division sponsored the First Wisconsin Congress of School



A parade of school safety patrols at the annual Wisconsin Congress of School Safety Patrols.

Safety Patrols at Madison. Approximately 1,100 delegates attended. Popularity of the congress among both patrol youths and their local sponsoring groups promises to make this congress an important safety convention each year.

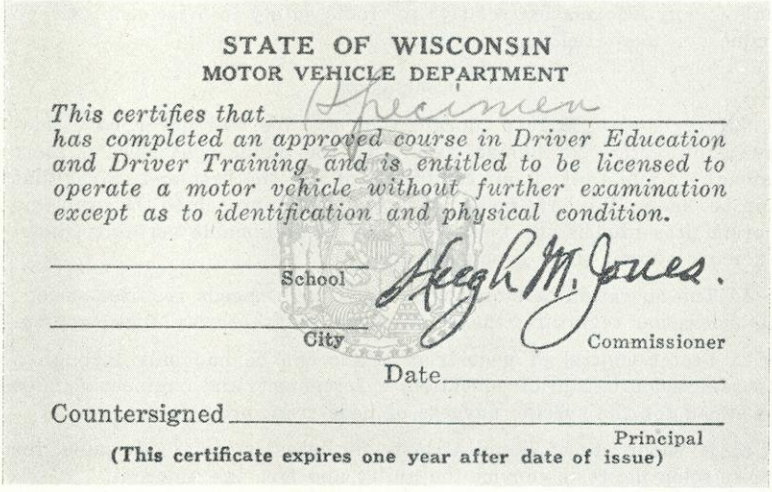
Drivers' Clinics

A "drivers' clinic" making use of numerous scientific tests visits each year the state teachers colleges, CCC camps, many high schools, county fairs, the state fair, and large conventions. Latest available scientific equipment is used to determine braking-time, ability to co-ordinate eye and hand movements, color blindness, depth perception, distance judgment, visual acuity, fusion of images, reaction to head-

light glare, and knowledge of Wisconsin traffic laws and general safe-driving practices. Approximately 15,000 persons are tested yearly by this "clinic". Results of the tests do not affect one's driver's license. The project is purely educational, designed to help drivers appraise their abilities and instruct them in how to overcome any handicaps or difficulties revealed by the tests.

Motion Pictures and Publications

Motion pictures on traffic safety reach a total audience of approximately 200,000 persons in Wisconsin annually. Forty-five 16 mm. films are loaned on a free basis to groups having facilities to show films. Reels are of a sufficient variety to satisfy any type of audience. A number of the pictures are in color. Several were produced by the Safety Division and have their setting in Wisconsin.



STATE OF WISCONSIN
MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

This certifies that Specimen
has completed an approved course in Driver Education and Driver Training and is entitled to be licensed to operate a motor vehicle without further examination except as to identification and physical condition.

School

City

Hugh M. Jones.
Commissioner

Date

Countersigned
Principal

(This certificate expires one year after date of issue)

Facsimile of a certificate granted to pupils who have completed both a course in driver education and in practical road instruction.

Every other month the Safety Division publishes a small 16-page magazine, *Wisconsin Traffic Safety,* which is sent free to persons interested in highway safety. The magazine's circulation is 10,000.

A mimeographed set of 112 lesson studies entitled, Protecting the Pedestrian, was prepared by the Safety Division in 1940 for use in Wisconsin adult education classes. These same classes in 1941 used another set of 16 lesson studies entitled, *The Wisconsin Motorist,* prepared by the Safety Division. This work was conducted in cooperation with the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education and the Work Projects Administration.

An eight-page booklet, *Aids in Safety Education,* has been supplied to every graded and high school in the state, through city and county

superintendents. This booklet explains procedure to follow in establishing school safety patrols, how to conduct courses of study in accident prevention, and how to obtain safety literature.

City and county safety councils and commissions may call upon the services of the Safety Division, which attempts to drive home the message of promoting safety through special meetings, motion pictures, press, radio, driver-testing equipment, and distribution of posters and literature.

Articles on traffic safety, including accident facts, are issued regularly to daily and weekly newspapers. A set of week-end radio warnings and a ten minute speech are issued weekly for broadcast over 22 stations. Special articles are prepared for magazines.

The Safety Division of the Motor Vehicle Department welcomes requests for highway safety booklets, pamphlets, posters, movies, copies of plays and speeches, courses of study, official drivers' manuals or any information relative to traffic safety in Wisconsin. Every request is answered.

Conclusion

Safety is essentially a moral problem. We will never have adequate protection for human lives until the public conscience is alert enough to make all of our conditions of life the best and safest that can be made. We have no illusions that our approach to the problems herein presented is the final word. With reasonable certainty, however, we submit these conclusions:

1. The operation of motor vehicles at high speeds requires serious consideration regarding the establishment of highway speed zoning.

2. Better control of pedestrian traffic can be had only through a coordinated program of education, enforcement, and engineering aids designed for the specific purpose of pedestrian protection.

3. A wider use of chemical tests for intoxication is advisable, for these scientific tests convict the guilty and free the innocent.

4. Talk about the economics of safety must be continued. We must not be unmindful of its well defined spiritual principles. Safety is essentially an ethical problem. It is the very essence of civilization. If we have learned anything at all from the centuries of recorded human effort it is the indisputable fact that human life is precious and priceless and that our first duty is to conserve it, at all costs, in its full capacity and understanding.

We must believe in safety; we must accept our personal responsibility; we must become actively interested; we must have strong leadership.

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING IN WISCONSIN

By RICHARD C. WILSON
Former State Forum Counselor
United States Office of Education
Extension Division, University of Wisconsin

"Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

—GEORGE WASHINGTON

FOR over 165 years this nation of ours has been governed by "We, the people." It was founded on the principles of democratic self-government and follows those same principles today. This means that the people, through their electorate, have the final say in formulating and carrying out policies of public concern.



RICHARD C. WILSON

Our government is not vested in an individual or in a single family. It is the responsibility of the people as a whole. They conduct the affairs of state either directly or indirectly through their chosen representatives.

Through the years, our public affairs have become increasingly complex and our communities greatly expanded. This has placed a real test on the principles of democratic government. Direct government by the people, as carried out in colonial times is no longer practicable. To assure the people of our nation a voice in the administration of public affairs today, we have a system in which the voters elect those whom they wish to represent them in affairs of government. The persons they elect are to act in our behalf as our governmental administrators.

While governmental organization and functions have been expanding, and public agencies have been taking an increasing part in the daily lives of all of us, many citizens have taken their part in public affairs for granted. They have not increased their interest in or understanding of their growing responsibility as participating citizens. They have not kept pace with ever-changing public affairs. They have seemingly forgotten that our form of government rests on "We, the people" and that it is not automatic. Many of us are prone to blame the other

fellow when the stream of good government becomes polluted with boss-rule or corruption. The responsibility for clearing up that stream rests with all of us.

Much of the indifference and aimless drift that in recent years have been weakening the foundation of democratic government is the result of lack of understanding and lack of real appreciation of what it means to be a responsible citizen in a democratic self-governing nation. This applies to older voters as well as to the young men and women who



Thousands of people crowded the streets to watch the parade at the observance of Wisconsin's first Citizenship Day at Manitowoc on May 19, 1939.

are reaching their twenty-first birthdays each year, and who are expected at once to become partners in shaping and directing public policies and municipal administration.

The people of Wisconsin, however, have come to the realization that this situation should and can be remedied. They have recognized that neither democracy nor education can survive, one without the other. To meet this need for closer coordination of the democratic process and education, a program of adult citizenship training has been inaugurated in Wisconsin. It is designed to bring to the people of the state opportunity to become better acquainted with the organization and operation of their government, and a deeper appreciation of democracy as a way of living.

This program, known as the Wisconsin plan of adult citizenship training, was launched at Manitowoc in 1938. Since then it has been the pattern for a state-wide program that came about through the enactment of legislation requiring county superintendents of schools

to provide programs of adult citizenship training. The state law, enacted in 1939, reads in part:

"The county superintendents of schools shall annually provide a county-wide educational program for adult citizenship training for Wisconsin citizens who have attained their majority. . . Said educational program shall consist of lectures, forums and other forms of instruction, allowing free and frank discussion, and conducted in a nonpolitical, nonsectarian, and nonpartisan manner by qualified leaders selected by public school authorities. . . Said educational program shall stress the doctrine of democracy upon which American government is based; duties and responsibilities of public servants, elective and appointive; duties, responsibilities and obligations of voters; organization, function and operation of said government. Said educational program shall be climaxed the third Sunday of May with Citizenship Day, which shall be designated as the occasion upon which Wisconsin citizens welcome said new voters into the electorate with appropriate ceremony."

This citizenship training program was begun as a project of a group of public administrators and citizens who were members of a round-table studying problems of municipal management. They followed the suggestion of Prof. R. J. Colbert, of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, that something should be done to rectify the all too common practice of permitting new voters automatically to "drift" into the electorate. After accepting the challenge of their forum leader, they started to do something about it. The community, and then the county, recognized the value of such an undertaking.

Gradually the program grew until it reached county-wide proportions. Forums and round-tables were set up in all parts of the county. Young voters just coming of age participated in discussions, along with older voters, of problems of the town, village, city, county, and state units of government. Emphasis was placed on local government, for, as they put it, that was the unit of government with which they all had most intimate contact. It is where they grew up, where they live, where they pay their taxes, where they send their children to school.

New voter groups were organized. They took the lead in setting up and carrying on discussions of public affairs. They learned the value of leadership. They learned to make contacts and to consider municipal problems in informal, yet informative ways. They were assuming leadership long before they otherwise would have attained it. They were beginning to take an active, intelligent part in the administration of those public affairs they had discussed in their home communities.

Under the leadership of Prof. Colbert, men and women from all walks of life, from all parts of the county, were trained in leading public discussions groups. Regular sessions for these discussion leaders were held once a week in the Manitowoc School for Vocational and Adult Education. At times the interest was so great that additional meetings were held. Mr. A. L. Nintz, director of the school, was named chairman of the county citizenship committee. Others on the committee were public officials, men and women from clubs, organizations, and

groups from every community in Manitowoc County. To make the program truly one for the county as a whole, every organization in the county was given opportunity to take part. The program was truly of and for the people of Manitowoc County.

The county unit of government was chosen as the basis of organizing for the citizenship training program because, as Prof. Colbert pointed out, the county is the basic unit of local governmental organization in our state. The relationship of the town, village, and city to the county was stressed in the setting up of committees to carry on the citizenship training plan.

Everyone in the county was invited to take part in the discussions, which were planned and carried out under the leadership of the new voters. The meetings served as a means of developing closer community cooperation and of generating community spirit, both of which, unfortunately, have been side-tracked during the last few decades. In these meetings they discussed such things as voting in Wisconsin; organization, operation, and functions of the various units of government; party organization and party participation; making laws; Wisconsin courts; local job opportunities; and similar topics.

Each new voter was given a "Guide for Young Voters" in which was a table of coming elections, information about voting, charts of the organization of town, village, city, county, state, national, and school units of government; maps of assembly districts, state senatorial districts, judicial districts, and congressional districts; an outline and chart of political party organization; and a compilation of selected sources of information on voter responsibilities.

Outlines on discussion leadership, the organization of various types of discussion groups, and handbooks on governmental organization and operation were prepared by Prof. Colbert for the discussion leaders.

In the early spring of 1939, the new voters of the county met in convention. There they elected officers and set up a permanent organization dedicated to perpetuating the plan. Jerome A. Mahlberg, Kiel, was elected president of the new voters' group. Under his leadership the new voters of Manitowoc County carried on several projects designed to aid the people of the county. They conducted a survey of job opportunities for young people in the county. They planned and carried out a "know your candidates" campaign through which they brought information about candidates for county offices to the people of the county. This was carried on impartially and was highly informative. It proved of value and interest to citizens of the county.

On May 19, 1939, Wisconsin's first Citizenship Day was observed. Thousands of people crowded the streets of Manitowoc to watch the parade. Thousands jammed the natural amphitheatre at Lincoln High School to take part in the formal ceremony through which the new voters were inducted into the electorate with an appropriate and impressive ceremony.

The parade was made up of floats from each of the 35 local units in the county. These floats were evidence of community cooperation

and showed what can be accomplished by a community that forgets its petty troubles and unites in a common enterprise. The floats were concrete expressions of community solidarity. They were sponsored by the new voters, and planned and built through the cooperation of community clubs, organizations, and groups. The floats were in no way commercialized. They graphically demonstrated Americanism—the freedom of worship, free public schools, the melting pot, and so on. Miss America, Miss Columbia, and the Stars and Stripes had prominent places in the floats. Every band in the county—high school, municipal, and drum corps—took part. In all, over 30 floats, 10 bands, many patriotic organizations, and hundreds of school children marched. It was colorful. It tugged at the heartstrings. It was a success.



Floats demonstrating the American freedoms were sponsored by the new voters, and planned and built through the cooperation of community clubs and groups.

After the parade, the formal ceremony took place. There were addresses by the president of the University of Wisconsin, the state director of vocational and adult education, representatives of women's organizations, and of the young voters. The high point of the ceremony was the administration of an oath of citizenship by the Chief Justice of the state Supreme Court.

With right hands raised, the young voters, several hundred of them, repeated after the Chief Justice, this oath of citizenship:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin and the laws enacted pursuant thereto, and I will faithfully discharge the duties of a citizen of the State of Wisconsin to the best of my ability, so help me God."

That was the first Citizenship Day in Wisconsin held for our own native-born sons and daughters. Since then not only Manitowoc County has carried out its annual program for her new voters but the movement has spread to other counties of the state. In each year to come, thousands of young voters will repeat this oath of citizenship and declare their faith in our democracy, and reaffirm their desire that our way of life shall continue.

In 1940, 12 Wisconsin counties brought their citizenship training programs to high-lighted climaxes on the third Sunday of May. In 1941, an even greater number held Citizenship Day ceremonies. Nearly two-thirds of the counties in the state had citizenship training programs that year. Thousands of new voters were given opportunity to discuss public affairs. Many of them received certificates of electorship. They were formally inducted into the partnership of participating citizens.



Chief Justice Rosenberry administering the oath of citizenship to young voters at the induction ceremony on Wisconsin's first Citizenship Day.

Citizenship Day provides us all with a chance to rededicate ourselves to do all we can to assure the continuation of democracy in this nation. It gives us opportunity to show young voters that they are being recognized as adults, and as participants in our self-governing process. It gives us a chance to express our belief in and our love and abiding hope for the perpetuation of our form of government.

A single day of celebration, however, does not completely meet the requirements or spirit of the state law. The legislation intends that Citizenship Day not only be the occasion upon which we patriotically welcome the 24,000 young people who come of age each year, into the

electorate with appropriate ceremony, but also that Citizenship Day shall be the fitting climax to a period of public discussion. The Wisconsin plan of adult citizenship training is similar to our formal schooling in that it is made up of two parts—learning and a graduation ceremony. In this case, the learning is the discussion of public affairs, and the commencement ceremony takes place on Citizenship Day.

Interest in the Wisconsin plan of adult citizenship training has grown steadily. At first it was within the county—then the state. And within a few months, the nation as a whole showed great interest. Hundreds of letters were received by the state forum counselor and by Prof. Colbert from people in all parts of the country. They asked for information about how they, too, could help to set up programs of citizenship training in their home communities.

This interest grew so rapidly that in 1940 communities in at least 15 other states conducted citizenship training programs for their young voters. They used the Wisconsin plan as a pattern for their plan of organization, for their training materials, and for their Citizenship Day ceremonies. Among the states which conducted such programs were Michigan, Illinois, California, Washington, Louisiana, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Ohio, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

Congress has established the third Sunday of May as the date upon which the people of the nation honor their new voters. The National American Education Association has adopted the Wisconsin plan as one of its major projects, and has set up committees to carry this program to all of the states in the nation. The National Vocational Association gave its approval to the plan at its convention two years ago. The American Legion has also endorsed the plan.

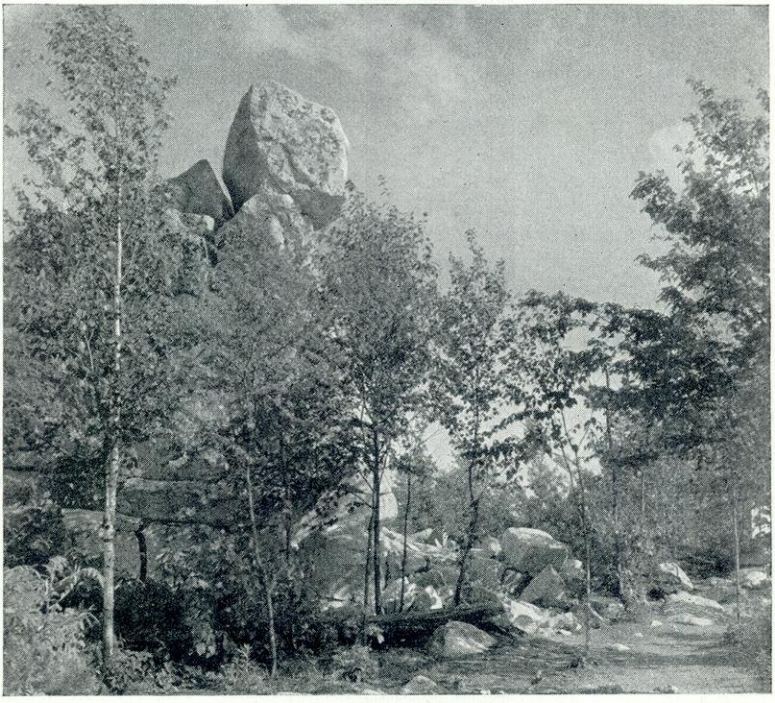
In Wisconsin, the program has reached such proportions that there is need for a central agency to which counties can turn when planning their citizenship training work. Few of our county superintendents or other school administrators are experienced in setting up programs of adult education. The preparation of materials for training new voters, planning the new voters' convention, and planning of Citizenship Day activities are not within the experience of most of our school administrators. They need assistance in community organization, in the setting up and conducting of forums and discussion meetings. A central agency would make it possible for the county committees to obtain counsel and assistance from persons trained for that purpose.

The state law provides that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall approve the citizenship training programs carried on in each county. This provision keeps the programs on an educational plane and out of the hands of pressure groups. The logical place, therefore, for a central citizenship training department is in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Through its citizenship training program, the state of Wisconsin has prepared a pattern for the nation. Wisconsin again has led the way.



Canada geese nesting.



The queen's chair at Rib Mountain State Park.

FORESTRY IN WISCONSIN

By F. G. Wilson
Superintendent of Cooperative Forestry
Wisconsin Conservation Department

FORESTRY in Wisconsin actually began with the appointment of the first state forester, E. M. Griffith, in February of 1904. This appointment was made by the Forestry Commission, composed of the Attorney General, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, under a loosely-drawn law enacted in 1903. During the session of 1905, this was superseded by legislation creating the State Board of Forestry, composed of the president of the University, the dean of the College of Agriculture of the University, the director of the Geological Survey, the Attorney General, and one member appointed by the Governor. The first chairman of the forestry board was President C. R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin who won national recognition as a leader in conservation with his book on the conservation of national resources.



F. G. Wilson

In 1904 the first land was set aside for a forest reserve—40,000 acres in Oneida and Vilas Counties and 22,000 acres in Iron County. The following year the Commissioners of Public Lands were limited in selling state lands north of Township 33 to those lands released by the State Board of Forestry, the income to be devoted to buying other lands to block the state holdings. In 1906 Congress granted to the state for forestry 20,000 acres north of Township 33, the lands selected by the state from the remaining government lands in northern Wisconsin, and in 1907 the Nebagamon Lumber Company donated some 4,000 acres on the Brule River in Douglas County for state forest. The first appropriation for the purchase of state forest lands was in 1907 and provided $10,000 annually.

A competitive examination for forest rangers was held at Rhinelander in March 1911 and following their appointment, the rangers began the actual work of developing the state forests. A nursery and headquarters were developed at Trout Lake, trees were purchased for the first plantations, and ranger stations, fire lanes, and telephone lines were built. The first four fire lookout towers were erected and 12 fire patrolmen were employed during the summer with cooperative funds under the Federal Weeks Act. Forest protection effort was centered on the region of state-owned lands in Vilas County and portions of adjoining counties. In 1912 Congress granted to the state

for forestry the unsurveyed and unallotted islands in inland lakes north of Township 33. Land purchases continued and the hundreds of miles of lake frontage in this region, now used so extensively by the public, date back to this period of our forestry program. By 1914 over 800,000 trees had been planted on state forest lands.

During this period, local opposition to the state forestry program was developing. It was generally assumed that the plow would follow the axe. Local leaders believed that the future of this region was in agriculture. Having personal knowledge of land use in the older countries of Europe, Griffith in his report for 1909-1910 advocated something very similar to what we now know as rural zoning. The report stated: "Wisconsin is so rich in her wealth of undeveloped agricultural lands, and the state has so much at stake in the prosperity and happiness of the settlers that the state should direct such settlement into the proper channels. The settler who locates upon non-agricultural land and finds after years of hard work that he can make only a bare living naturally becomes very discouraged and almost hopeless. He and his whole family soon begin to degenerate and are a curse to themselves, their community, and the state. Such conditions are only too common in many of the sterile sections in the older states, but there is no reason for their occurring in Wisconsin and they should not be allowed to."[1] This leader was too far in advance of the people, and not until 1929 did the Wisconsin Legislature authorize counties to zone for agriculture, forestry, and recreation.

In contrast to unwise agricultural settlement, Mr. Griffith pointed to an expanded recreation industry coupled with forestry. "Preserving the forests in the beautiful lake regions of northern Wisconsin will both protect and greatly enhance its present attractiveness as a resort region, for not only the citizens of this state but of the entire Mississippi Valley as well."[2] In this connection the State Forester was attacked for trying to make the region a playground for the rich to the detriment of agricultural development. A storm of protest against expansion of state forests reached the legislature, and the first investigation of state conservation activities was ordered.

The First Investigation

A committee of three senators and five assemblymen, with Senator A. Pearce Tomkins of Ashland as chairman, employed cruisers, examined the lands, and also journeyed east to examine the state forestry work in Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut. The committee's report commented favorably on the work in Wisconsin as compared with other states. The committee concluded that the area was desirable for forestry and recreation, that much of the land was not suited to agriculture, that the demand for agricultural land was debatable, and that state lands valuable for agriculture should be sold. The committee's recommendation to the Legislature of 1915 was the

[1] Report of the State Forester, 1909 - 1910, page 58.
[2] Report of the State Forester, 1909 - 1910, page 27.

creation of a Conservation Commission to administer forestry, parks, game law enforcement, and fish propagation. This recommendation was adopted and a Conservation Commission of three paid members was established. Meanwhile the question of legality of land contracts for purchase of state forest lands was raised and the entire question of state forestry was reviewed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in 1915. The land contracts were held to create state indebtedness exceeding the constitutional limitation of the capacity of the state to incur indebtedness. The legislation authorizing the sale of trust fund lands for purposes of blocking the state forest under the supervision of the forestry board was held to be an invasion of the constitutional trusteeship of the Commissioners of Public Lands, and the lands so acquired were declared to have the cast of constitutional trust fund lands. An accounting was ordered, and the legislature provided for annual payments to the trust funds until the forestry lands were eventually freed from this limitation.

Because forestry was held to be a work of internal improvement, activities were limited to a reduced nursery program and protection of state lands from fire. Popular interest in "preparedness" and the World War, overshadowed conservation. The three-member commission was replaced in 1923 by a single commissioner. In that year the legislature authorized the commission to establish forest protection districts but made no appropriation to support the plan.

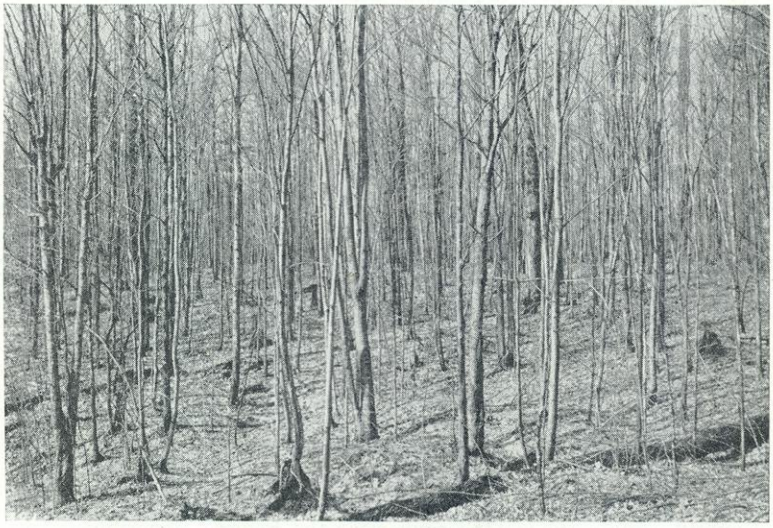
Revival of Forestry

Increasing public interest led to the constitutional amendment approved by the voters in November 1924 authorizing the state to engage in forestry. Thereafter, a rapid acceleration of forestry activities in Wisconsin may be noted. The first appropriations for forestry since 1914 were made in 1925 and the first forest protection districts were promptly established. In the same year the Federal Government was authorized by the legislature to acquire national forests in Wisconsin, and extension work in forestry under a cooperative agreement with the College of Agriculture was initiated.

In April 1927 the voters approved a constitutional amendment to the uniformity tax clause providing for classifications of property as to forests and minerals for taxation purposes. The legislature promptly enacted the forest crop law, which provided an equitable method of taxing lands devoted to the growing of timber. Counties were authorized to establish county forests. In the same year, the conservation act provided for the present six-member Conservation Commission, under which two members are appointed each biennium for a six-year term, insuring the stability and continuity which is necessary for an effective conservation program. Under the vigorous leadership of the new commission's first chairman, William Mauthe, rapid progress was made in forestry and other conservation activities.

The report of a legislative interim committee on forestry and public lands was made to the Legislature of 1929, and further constructive legislation resulted. The first mill tax for forestry under the consti-

tutional amendment of 1924 was levied. The Conservation Commission was empowered to block state forests by sale or exchange of scattered lands. Outstanding was the enabling legislation which gave counties the powers needed to redeem their responsibilities resulting from heavy tax delinquency. By postponing settlement with towns on excess delinquency, counties were enabled to take deed to enormous acreages of chronically delinquent lands, thus contributing to county forest acreage. In addition, county forests could be entered under the forest crop law, and state aid for improvement of county forests was provided. Counties were also authorized to zone for agriculture, forestry,



Second growth hardwood stand in Oneida County before improvement cutting.

and recreation. Thus, in five years, the basic forestry and land use legislation was provided. Before this time, forestry had been largely a "cause." Now a firm foundation was laid for productive effort.

A Decade of Achievement

During the past decade, public and private agencies have attached a destiny to millions of idle acres, placing them under management for production. The two national forests in our state have been built up to 1,400,000 acres, and extensive development and planting programs have been under way. In recent years timber sales have become significant. The U. S. Indian Service is managing the Menominee Indian reservation on a sustained yield basis.

New state forests have been established, notably on the Flambeau River and in the Kettle Moraine region of southeastern Wisconsin. Land exchanges, chiefly with counties, sale of state forest lands within

national forests, and purchases have increased state forest lands within the boundaries of state forests to 196,785 acres and also during the last two years reduced the scattered lands outside from 27,144 to 6,722 acres. Annual records reveal that 1,221,000 trees were planted on state forests in the year 1930 as compared to 2,885,000 in 1940. Similarly, the output of state forest nurseries increased from 2,406,000 trees in 1930 to 38,106,000 in 1940.

Wisconsin pioneered in the creation of county forests and leads all other states by a wide margin both in area and work of development. The first county lands were entered under the forest crop law in 1930



The same hardwood stand after improvement cutting.

with 38,837 acres as compared to the present 1,878,818 acres. Perhaps few realize that this total exceeds the combined state and national forest acreage in Wisconsin. The high point in reforestation was reached in 1940 with 25,069,000 trees on 19,992 acres of county forest. This may not be equalled in the future because of shrinkage of federal work agencies and natural regeneration of forests' growth as the result of effective protection from forest fires. Other activities on county forests include land surveying, forest-type mapping, construction of fire breaks, and improvement cutting in second-growth stands.

County forest timber sales are increasing annually. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, a total of 690,000 board feet of logs and 8,850 cords were reported. This is equivalent to 10,270 cords and means many man-months of employment in the woods and in our wood-using industries. If one should conclude that such cutting is excessive, it may be pointed out that this is at the rate of one cord annually from 184 acres; or, looking at it in another way, the area

on which cutting was actually done in that year was approximately 2,000 acres, while the planting totaled 20,000 acres. Certainly annual increment greatly exceeds the annual cut, and the growing stock is being built up. Also the cutting is under the supervision of the district foresters with cutting limited by diameter or actual marking of the trees to be removed. Most of the logs come from trees left in logging and now interfering with the young stand. More than half of the cord volume is aspen which has reached maturity. Thus, controlled cutting, timber stand improvement projects, and planting will build up the forest both in volume and quality. Eventually, these forests will repay the uncollected taxes on which the lands were acquired and will yield a considerable annual return.

Forestry Under Private Enterprise

As predicted by State Forester Griffith in the first report of the State Board of Forestry, wood-using industries now lead individuals in the growing of timber because of the longer life of corporations and their need for raw materials. Two-thirds of the privately-owned forest crop lands are held by four corporations. The former state forester also stated that forestry activities of paper mills would exceed those of lumber companies in order to protect the farmer's greater investment in manufacturing plants and because of the shorter rotation for growing pulpwood as compared to sawlogs. Today we have three examples of forestry for the growing of pulpwood to one for the production of sawlogs. These four well managed industrial forest properties now total 102,773 acres entered under the forest crop law. The three paper companies planted 2,183,000 trees on 2,788 acres in 1940.

Farm forestry is also making definite progress. Contributing to this are the extension work in forestry, the Cashman woodlot and slope land tax exemption law, and the establishment of soil conservation districts in 23 counties, largely in southwestern Wisconsin. The shelterbelt program in the central sandy counties, with the objective of protecting crops and controlling wind erosion, has resulted in 3,544 miles of standard three-row shelter belts and 71 miles of living snow fence. During 1940, 3,540,000 trees were planted through extension agencies, including a half million planted by 2,098 4-H club boys and Future Farmers of America, who were enrolled in forestry projects. Another junior activity was the planting of 260,000 trees in school forests.

Forest Protection

The acreage burned by forest fires was reduced from 513,856 acres in 1930 to 11,534 acres in 1940, and the size of the average fire decreased from 223 to 7 acres, although the acreage in forest protection districts remained approximately the same. This improved record is based on a more adequate and better trained personnel, more accurate maps, an extended fire detection system, the development of more power equipment, construction of fire lanes, and better cooper-



A fire road in the Northern Highland State Forest built in 1911.

ation by land owners and the public. The forest protection system now operates 2,117 miles of telephone line connecting 135 lookout towers to the ranger stations and 68 radiotelephones for dispatching crews to fires or shifting them from one fire to another. The con-

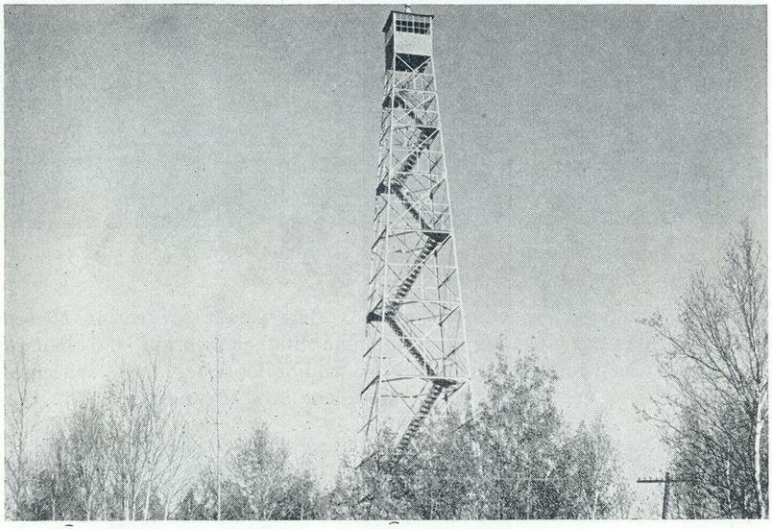


The same area showing the cumulative effects after 30 years of fire protection.

tribution of the CCC and other federal work agencies in fire suppression and in the construction of towers, telephone lines, fire lanes, and ranger stations must be credited for much of the progress that has been made in forest fire prevention.

Technical Progress

The employment of an engineer in the forest protection division and the shop facilities at the forest protection headquarters at Tomahawk made it possible to design and build power equipment not available on the market. This includes tilting platform trailers for



One of the 120 modern lookout towers for detecting forest fires.

rapid hauling and unloading of tractors and plows, large capacity trailer pumpers and portable pump units. A plow adapted for use on fires or plowing furrows for planting was developed in cooperation with a manufacturer. Under supervision of a geologist, ground water surveys have been conducted to derive full benefit from the equipment acquired for jetting wells to provide sources of water on fires.

The Conservation Department personnel has cooperated with the U. S. Forest Experiment Station on forest research. Contribution of funds was made by the department to the soils division of the College of Agriculture, which resulted in better methods of fertilizing nursery soils and production of better planting stock. Tests have been developed for determining the degree of soil acidity and percent of colloidal matter in the soil, and these are used in selecting the species to be planted on all state and county forests. Recently a more rapid test for percent of organic matter has been perfected, and this will

be put into use in the spring of 1942. In forest planting it is important to avoid mistakes which may not show up for many years.

With respect to tree diseases, cooperative studies by the Conservation Department and the plant pathology division of the College of Agriculture are under way. One of these studies relates to butt and root rot in pine plantations. Only one case of such infection was discovered in 12 of the oldest plantations and in this single case the soil was too poor, as indicated by the tests now in use. Promising beginnings have been made in seeking the cause for the dying of oaks in southwestern Wisconsin and in developing a strain of white pine resistant to the blister rust disease.



A 28-year-old plantation of Norway pine in the Northern Highland State Forest.

Conclusion

With the shrinking of federal work agencies, there is need to provide fire control work crews which will be available for prompt action on fires. Under a plan for continuous, rather than seasonal employment, such crews can be employed on other conservation work during the winter as well as in periods of low fire danger during the normal forest fire season. A beginning has also been made to prepare work project plans which will be ready for any post-defense period, should the need arise for sudden employment of large numbers under work programs, not only to advance conservation, but also to secure the maximum public values from such expenditures. The ultimate objective in forestry is to build up our forests, both in volume and quality, that they may meet our continuing future needs as consumers, assure employment in the woods and the mills, conserve soil and waters, and provide vast permanent forests among our lakes and streams for the recreation and inspiration of all.

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

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

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

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

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

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Wisconsin Writers, by Edgar G. Doudna, pp. 71-80, Blue Book of 1927.

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Ski tow at Rib Mountain State Park.



Snowshoeing along a stream in Vilas County.

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WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

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PREAMBLE

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

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II

BOUNDARIES

State boundary. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed

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

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

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE

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

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legis-

lature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribed proper rules and regulations therefor.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE

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

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

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

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

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

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor. SECTION 8. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in

which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary, treasurer and attorney-general; term. SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

Secretary of state; duties; compensation. SECTION 2. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall be ex officio auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Treasurer; attorney-general. SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney-general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election; terms; removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant; but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII

JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office,

after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgement in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

Supreme court, jurisdiction. SECTION 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum. SECTION 1. [4]. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice.

Judicial circuits. SECTION 5. The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties [of] Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

Alteration of circuits. SECTION 6. The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall be the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

Circuit judges; number; election; eligibility; term; salary. SECTION 7. For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe.

Circuit court, jurisdiction. SECTION 8. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgment and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Vacancies, how filled. SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. November, 1912. Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

Terms of courts; change of judges. SECTION 11. The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had

an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Judges of probate. SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legslature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

Tribunals of conciliation. SECTION 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

Style of writs; indictments. SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

Suit tax. SECTION 18. The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

Testimony in equity suits. SECTION 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 20. Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

Publication of laws and decisions. SECTION 21. The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

Commissioners to revise code of practice SECTION 22. The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

Court commissioners. SECTION 23. The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

Appropriations; limitation. SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

Credit of state. SECTION 3. The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting state debts. SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax to equal expenses. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense. SECTION 7. The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt whatsoever, shall be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have

been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment.

ARTICLE IX

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X

EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purpose (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a university), and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which

the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned), shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. SECTION 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Land commissioners. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Lands, how sold; payment. SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall

deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI

CORPORATIONS

Corporations, how formed. SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation.

Acquisition of lands by state and cities. SECTION 3*a*. The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of

such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works.

General banking law. SECTION 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendment. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall 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 conventions. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

Dueling. SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Eligibility to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power, no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to

any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where may vote. SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

County seats removed. SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in offices. SECTION 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. SECTION 11. No person, association, 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, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and

punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Effect of change of government. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well as of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Existing laws continued. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Territorial fines to accrue to state. SECTION 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the state.

Rights of action and prosecutions saved. SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds

executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Existing officers hold over. SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Seat of government. SECTION 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

Local officers hold over. SECTION 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

Copy of constitution for president. SECTION 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. SECTION 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes" and on

such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

First elections. SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

Common law continued in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

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

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 1846 to 1941

Territorial

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Votes For	Votes Against
*Formation of a State Government	Territorial law appr. Jan. 31, 1846, p. 5	April 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of First Constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution and Act of Jan. 31, 1846	April 1847	14,119	20,231
Negro suffrage	Supl. resolution to Const. of 1846; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	April 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of Second Constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384

State

*Extending suffrage to colored persons[1]	Chap. 137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks	Chap. 143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law	Chap. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Prohibitory liquor law	Chap. 101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extending suffrage to colored persons	Chap. 44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Incorporation of banking associations	Chap. 208 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extending suffrage to colored persons	Chap. 414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amending Act—Inc. of banking associations	Chap. 102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Amending general banking law	(Chap. 143 1866) (Jt. Res. 12 1867)	Nov. 1867	45,796	11,842
*Abolition of the bank comptroller	Chap. 28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks	Chap. 384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters	Chap. 211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revised banking law of 1897	Chap. 303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary law	Chap. 451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems	Chap. 522 1905	April 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage[2]	Chap. 227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldier bonus law	Chap. 667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition enforcement act (Mulberger)	Chap. 556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*Vostead act, modification	Jt. Res. 47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Repeal of the Severson enforcement act	Jt. Res. 16 1929	April 1929	350,337	196,402
*Modification of the Severson enforcement act	Jt. Res. 16 1929	April 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses	Jt. Res. 11 1931	April 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal	Jt. Res. 114 1931	April 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions	Jt. Res. 64 1933	April 1934	531,915	154,729
Teacher tenure law repeal	Jt. Res. 100 1939	April 1940	403,782	372,524

* Ratified.

[1] In Gillespie vs. Palmer, 20 Wis. 572 (January term—1866). The Supreme Court ruled that Chap. 173, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November, 6, 1849.

[2] Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Chap. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Constitution	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Submission to people	Date of election	Votes For	Votes Against	Total for Governor
IV, 4	Biennial sessions	Chap. 95 1853	Chap. 89 1854	Chap. 89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	.....
5	Biennial sessions	Chap. 95 1853	Chap. 89 1854	Chap. 89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,348	11,885	.....
11	Biennial sessions	Chap. 95 1853	Chap. 89 1854	Chap. 89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,752	11,589	.....
V, 5	Governor's salary ($1,250 to $2,500)	Jt. Res. 4 1861	Jt. Res. 6 1862	Chap. 202 1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	.....
IV, 21	*Salary of legislators ($350—10c mile)	Jt. Res. 9 1865	Jt. Res. 3 1866	Chap. 25 1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	.....
V, 5	*Governor's salary, $5,000	Jt. Res. 9 1868	Jt. Res. 2 1869	Chap. 186 1869	Nov. 1869	47,340	41,764	130,741
V, 9	Lt.-Governor's salary $1,000	Jt. Res. 9 1868	Jt. Res. 2 1869	Chap. 186 1869	Nov. 1869	.....	.....	.....
I, 8	*Against Grand Jury	Jt. Res. 7 1869	Jt. Res. 3 1870	Chap. 118 1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,908 (St. Supt.)
IV, 31&32	*Against private and local laws	Jt. Res. 13 1870	Jt. Res. 1 1871	Chap. 122 1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	148,274
IV, 4	One chief and four associate justices	Jt. Res. 2 1871	Jt. Res. 8 1872	Chap. 111 1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	.....
XI, 3	*Limiting indebtedness of municipalities	Jt. Res. 11 1872	Jt. Res. 4 1873	Chap. 37 1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	No state election
VII, 4	*One chief and four associate justices	Jt. Res. 10 1876	Jt. Res. 1 1877	Chap. 48 1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	172,122
VIII, 2	*Appropriations only by law	Jt. Res. 7 1876	Jt. Res. 4 1877	Chap. 158 1877	Nov. 1877	33,046	3,371	.....
IV, 4	*Biennial sessions	Jt. Res. 9s 1880	Jt. Res. 7A 1881	Chap. 262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
5	*Assemblymen chosen biennially							
11	*Senators chosen quadrennially							
21	*Compensation of members, ($500-10c mile)							
III, 1	*Suffrage to colored people—registration authorized	Jt. Res. 26A 1881	Jt. Res. 5 1882	Chap. 272 1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	.....
VI, 4	*Sheriffs and other county officers, terms	Jt. Res. 16A 1881	Jt. Res. 3 1882	Chap. 290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....
VII, 12	*Clerk of court							
XIII, 1	*Political year, biennial elections							
X, 1	State Superintendent—election when legislature directs	Jt. Res. 34 1885	Jt. Res. 4 1887	Chap. 357 1887	Nov. 1888	12,967	18,342	354,688
VII, 4	*Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court"	Jt. Res. 5 1887	Jt. Res. 3 1889	Chap. 22 1889	April 1889	125,759	14,712	.....
IV, 31(9)	*Forbidding special incorporation of cities	Jt. Res. 4 1889	Jt. Res. 4 1891	Chap. 362 1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,105	371,415
X, 1	Salary of State Superintendent—removing limit of $1,200	Jt. Res. 10 1893	Jt. Res. 2 1895	Chap. 177 1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,095
VII, 7	*Circuit judges, populous counties	Jt. Res. 8 1895	Jt. Res. 9 1897	Chap. 69 1897	April 1897	45,823	41,515	.....
XI, 4	*Authorizing general banking law	Jt. Res. 13 1899	Jt. Res. 2 1901	Chap. 73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
XI, 5	*Repeal of referendum on banking laws							
X, 1	*State Supt.—non-partisan election—term, four years	Jt. Res. 16 1899	Jt. Res. 3 1901	Chap. 258 1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XIII, 11	*Prohibiting free passes	Jt. Res. 8 1899	Jt. Res. 9 1901	Chap. 437 1901	Nov. 1902	67,781	40,697	365,676
VII, 4	*Seven Justices of the Supreme Court	Jt. Res. 8 1901	Jt. Res. 7 1903	Chap. 10 1903	April 1903	51,337	39,957	No state election
V, 10	*Governor's approval of bills—six days vs. three	Jt. Res. 14 1905	Jt. Res. 13 1907	Chap. 661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,959	27,270	159,273

VIII, 10	*Appropriations for highways	Jt. Res. 11	1905	Jt. Res. 18	1907	Chap. 238	1907	Nov. 1908	116,421	46,739	159,273
VIII, 1	*Income tax	Jt. Res. 12	1905	Jt. Res. 29	1907	Chap. 661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,696	37,729	159,273
III, 1(2)	*Suffrage only to full citizens	Jt. Res. 15	1905	Jt. Res. 25	1907	Chap. 661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	159,273
IV, 21	Pay of legislators, $1,000 for session vs. $500	Jt. Res. 35	1907	Jt. Res. 7	1909	Chap. 508	1909	Nov. 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
IV, 3	*Apportionment after each Federal census	Jt. Res. 30	1907	Jt. Res. 55	1909	Chap. 478	1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
VIII, 10	**Appropriations for water powers and forests	Jt. Res. 31	1907	None		Chap. 514	1909	Nov. 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
XI, 3	*City and county indebtedness for lands	Jt. Res. 44	1909	Jt. Res. 42	1911	Chap. 665	1911	Nov. 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
XI, 3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc	Jt. Res. 38	1909	Jt. Res. 48	1911	Chap. 665	1911	Nov. 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
VII, 10	*Monthly pay for judges vs. quarterly	Jt. Res. 34	1909	Jt. Res. 24	1911	Chap. 665	1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XII, 1	Ratification of constitutional amendments after 3-5 approval by one legislature	Jt. Res. 71	1911	Jt. Res. 17	1913	Chap. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
IV, 1	Initiative and referendum	Jt. Res. 74	1911	Jt. Res. 22	1913	Chap. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
VIII, 11	State annuity insurance	Jt. Res. 65	1911	Jt. Res. 35	1913	Chap. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
XI, 3a	Home rule of cities and villages	Jt. Res. 73	1911	Jt. Res. 21	1913	Chap. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	86,020	141,472	325,430
VII, 6, 7	Decrease in judicial circuits	Jt. Res. 67	1911	Jt. Res. 26	1913	Chap. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
XIII, 12	Recall of civil officers	Jt. Res. 41	1911	Jt. Res. 15	1913	Chap. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430
XI, 3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain	Jt. Res. 48	1911	Jt. Res. 25	1913	Chap. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
XII, 3	Constitution amended upon petition	Jt. Res. 74	1911	Jt. Res. 22	1913	Chap. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	68,434	150,215	325,430
VIII, 13(9)	State insurance	Jt. Res. 56	1911	Jt. Res. 12	1913	Chap. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
IV, 21	Pay of legislators $600 a year, 12c a mile	Jt. Res. 66	1911	Jt. Res. 24	1913	Chap. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
IV, 21	Pay of legislators fixed by law	Jt. Res. 23	1917	Jt. Res. 37	1919	Chap. 480	1919	April 1920	126,243	132,258	No state election
VII, 6, 7	Decrease of circuit courts—increase of judges	Jt. Res. 20	1917	Jt. Res. 92	1919	Chap. 604	1919	April 1920	113,786	116,436	No state election
I, 5	*Trial by jury	Jt. Res. 58	1919	Jt. Res. 17	1921	Chap. 504	1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI, 4	Sheriffs succeeding themselves	Jt. Res. 38	1919	Jt. Res. 36	1921	Chap. 437	1921	Nov. 1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
XI, 3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations	Jt. Res. 53	1919	Jt. Res. 37	1921	Chap. 566	1921	Nov. 1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
IV, 21	Pay of legislators $750 per annum	Jt. Res. 28	1921	Jt. Res. 18	1923	Chap. 241	1923	April 1924	189,635	250,236	No state election
XI, 3	*Home rule for cities	Jt. Res. 39	1921	Jt. Res. 34	1923	Chap. 203	1923	Nov. 1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
VIII, 10	*Taxation for forestry	Jt. Res. 29	1921	Jt. Res. 57	1923	Chap. 289	1923	Nov. 1924	336,360	173,563	796,432
VII, 7	*Additional circuit judges	Jt. Res. 24	1921	Jt. Res. 64	1923	Chap. 408	1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
XIII, 12cr	*Recall of elective officials	Jt. Res. 73	1923	Jt. Res. 16	1925	Chap. 270	1925	Nov. 1926	205,868	201,125	552,912
V, 5	*Salary of Governor fixed by law	Jt. Res. 80	1923	Jt. Res. 52	1925	Chap. 413	1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
IV, 21	Legislators' pay $1,000 for session	Jt. Res. 33	1925	Jt. Res. 12	1927	Jt. Res. 12	1927	April 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885
VIII, 1	*Taxation of forests and minerals	Jt. Res. 61	1925	Jt. Res. 13	1927	Jt. Res. 13	1927	April 1927	179,217	141,888	308,885 Jus. Sup. Ct.
IV, 21	*Repealing $500 a session for legislators	Jt. Res. 57	1927	Jt. Res. 6	1929	Jt. Res. 6	1929	April 1929	237,250	212,846	379,912 Jus. Sup. Ct.
VI, 10	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves	Jt. Res. 24	1927	Jt. Res. 13	1929	Jt. Res. 13	1929	April 1929	259,881	210,964	379,912 State Supt.
V,	*Approval of appropriation bills in part	Jt. Res. 37	1927	Jt. Res. 43	1929	Jt. Res. 43	1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V, 5	*Repealing salary of Governor	Jt. Res. 69	1929	Jt. Res. 52	1931	Jt. Res. 52	1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V, 9	*Repealing salary of Lt. Governor	Jt. Res. 70	1929	Jt. Res. 53	1931	Jt. Res. 53	1931	Nov. 1932	427,768	267,120	1,124,502
VII, 1	*Correcting "Impeachments"	Jt. Res. 72	1929	Jt. Res. 58	1931	Jt. Res. 58	1931	Nov. 1932	436,113	221,563	1,124,502
XI, 3	*Municipal indebtedness for utilities	Jt. Res. 74	1929	Jt. Res. 71	1931	Jt. Res. 71	1931	Nov. 1932	401,194	279,631	1,124,502
III, 1	*Suffrage for women and Indians	Jt. Res. 91	1931	Jt. Res. 76	1933	Jt. Res. 76	1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	921,949
XIII, 11	*Relating to free passes	Jt. Res. 63	1933	Jt. Res. 98	1935	Jt. Res. 98	1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,117,600
VIII, 1	Instalment payment of real estate taxes	Jt. Res. 88	1939	Jt. Res. 18	1941	Jt. Res. 18	1941	April 1941	330,971	134,808	528,875 Jus. Sup. Ct.

* Ratified. ** Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in forestry case (State ex rel. Owen v. Donald, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N. W. 331.)



Recreation area on Peshtigo River.



Canoe trip on the Flambeau River.

YOUR STATE—WISCONSIN

THE many requests for informative material on Wisconsin received from school children and citizens of our own state and of many other states indicate a popular demand for this type of information. The editors, therefore, have prepared the following brief summary of some of the more essential facts concerning our state. It is based on material secured from state departments, reports, and year books.

History and Government

The first white man to set foot on Wisconsin soil was the Frenchman, Jean Nicolet, who in 1634 visited the vicinity of Red Banks on Green Bay. Famous among other early explorers are Marquette and Joliet who in 1673 followed the Fox-Wisconsin River portage route to the Mississippi and beyond. First settled in 1670 by French traders and missionaries, Wisconsin was a part of the country known as New France from 1634 until surrendered to the British in 1763, and as the Northwest Territory after its cession to the United States in 1783. What we now know as Wisconsin was successively part of the territories of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. In 1836 it became the Territory of Wisconsin with boundaries embracing what is now Iowa, Minnesota, and part of the two Dakotas. A movement for statehood began almost immediately following the organization of Wisconsin Territory. In 1846 a state constitution was formulated but it was rejected by a vote of the people in the following year. A second constitutional convention met in December 1847 and our present constitution was ratified by the voters in March 1848. Wisconsin was admitted into the Union with its present boundaries on May 29, 1848.

The early growth of Wisconsin is closely associated with the opening of the southwestern lead mining region. Beginning about 1827 there was a great rush of miners and prospectors into the area and much of this population became permanent, turning to agriculture as the mines were exhausted. A large number of settlers came into the state in each succeeding decade and as early as the 1860's Wisconsin was an important agricultural state and one of the leading wheat producers in the Union. The emphasis on dairying which was to transform Wisconsin agriculture had its beginnings in the 1870's. The lumber kings moved in on Wisconsin's great stand of pine timber about that same time. Wisconsin's early manufactures were built around local products, the milling and lumbering industries being important examples. With the years Wisconsin industry has become highly diversified.

Wisconsin has universal suffrage for all citizens over 21 years of age. It is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 10 representatives. The legislative power of the state is vested in a senate

of 33 members, elected for four years, one-half (16 or 17 alternately) being elected each two years, and an assembly of 100 members, all elected simultaneously for two years. The legislature meets the second Wednesday in January in every odd-numbered year and is normally in session from six to eight months. The executive power is vested in a governor who, with the lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general, is elected every two years. A state superintendent of public instruction is elected every four years. The judicial power is vested in a state supreme court of seven members elected for ten-year terms, circuit courts in the 20 judicial circuits of the state, and county, municipal and special courts with powers defined by the legislature.

The state is divided into 71 counties, each with a county government. The counties are subdivided into 1,280 towns, each having a town government. Carved out of the territory of the towns are 360 villages and 145 cities, each with its local government. All of the territory of the state is divided into 7,417 school districts for the administration of schools.

Wisconsin Capitols

The Wisconsin territorial legislature first met at Belmont in 1836. In the session of that year Madison was selected as the capital city and in 1837 construction was begun on the capitol building in Madison. In 1863 a new building was completed on the site of the first, and this capitol, enlarged in 1882, was to serve until 1904 when it was partially destroyed by fire. The construction of the present capitol building was begun in 1907 and was completed in 1917 at a cost of $7,000,000. The building stands in a square 14-acre park with its wings extending toward the corners, the cardinal points of the compass. The capitol is built in Renaissance cruciform style, of white Bethel Vermont granite. The four wings meet in a rotunda above which the dome rises 255 feet above the ground. A gilded bronze figure, "Forward," symbolizing the state motto, surmounts the dome.

Legislation

Wisconsin has pioneered in many fields of legislation. Today much of the legislation it initiated is spread on the statute books of the federal and state governments. To the credit of Wisconsin is the first state-wide primary election law, one of the earliest and best corrupt practices acts, the development of ad valorem taxation of railroad property, and the first modern income tax law. The state led in the effective regulation of railroads and public utilities. It was one of the first states to adopt a civil service system for its employes and to adopt a budget system and centralized purchasing. It started the first legislative reference and bill drafting service. In labor and industrial legislation the laws relating to the industrial commission, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, and fair labor

practices were milestones in progress. The state fostered adult and vocational education at an early date. These are only a few of the most important achievements of a record of constructive legislation in Wisconsin.

Geography

Wisconsin is favorably situated with respect to the great Chicago trade area and our position on the Great Lakes has had a prominent part in the development of manufacturing in the lake shore areas. On the west the upper reaches of the Mississippi River are a link with the states to the south and west. The principal geographic regions of the state are the northern cut-over area, the dairy and agricultural area of the middle north and northwest, the central sand country, the western hill country, the southwestern uplands, the southeastern dairy and manufacturing region, and the lake shore urban belt. Over half of the population of the state is concentrated in the southeast quarter of the state.

Area and Population

Wisconsin ranks thirteenth among the states in population (between Indiana and Georgia) and twenty-fourth in land area. The area of the state is 56,154 square miles (land area, 54,715 square miles), exclusive of 2,675 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,387 square miles of Lake Michigan. The census population in 1940 was 3,137,587, an increase of 198,581, or 6.8 percent, since 1930. The United States as a whole increased 7.2 percent in population from 1930 to 1940. Population in several census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was:

1860	775,881	1910	2,333,860
1880	1,315,497	1920	2,632,067
1900	2,169,042	1930	2,939,006

1940: 3,137,587 of which 1,603,806 were male and 1,533,781 female.

Population of Larger Cities Was As Follows: (Census of 1940)

Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Milwaukee	587,472	Superior	35,136
Madison	67,447	Eau Claire	30,745
Racine	67,195	Appleton	28,436
Kenosha	48,765	Wauwatosa	27,769
Green Bay	46,235	Wausau	27,268
La Crosse	42,707	Fond du Lac	27,209
Sheboygan	40,638	Beloit	25,365
Oshkosh	39,089	Manitowoc	24,404
West Allis	36,364	Janesville	22,992

Of the total population of 3,137,587, 1,657,144 or 53.5 percent were urban and 1,458,443 or 46.5 percent were rural residents. The white population was 99.2 percent of the total. The average population per occupied dwelling unit in Wisconsin in 1940 was 3.8 persons, the average population per private family in 1930, 4.1 persons. The number of occupied dwelling units in 1940 was 827,265. The number of private families in 1930 was 711,889. The number of occupied dwelling units in 1940 is not strictly comparable with the number

of private families in 1930 but for statistical purposes the Census Bureau regards the differences as negligible.

Religion

The chief religious bodies with their membership in 1936 were Roman Catholic, 741,563; Lutherans (all Lutheran bodies), 513,168; Methodists, 72,936. Among other large church groups are the Evangelical and Reformed, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Baptists.

Education

In 1941 illiteracy is estimated to be less than one percent. All children between the ages of 7 and 14 are required to attend school full time. Those between 14 and 16 regularly employed are required to attend half time; those between 16 and 18 must attend eight hours per week if regularly employed, half time if employed at home, and full time, if unemployed. The number of pupils enrolled in the elementary schools in 1939-40 was 374,854 with 15,560 teachers; in the high schools there were 160,311 pupils with 6,117 teachers. The nine state teachers colleges had in 1940-41, 470 teachers and 7,260 students. Public part-time day schools had 1,100 teachers with 38,726 regular pupils and an additional 32,462 in special national defense training courses. State supervised evening schools had 101,293 pupils and 2,117 teachers. There are also 28 rural county normal schools, the Stout Institute at Menomonie which trains teachers for the vocational schools, and the Wisconsin Institute of Technology (school of mining) at Platteville.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison, established in 1848, had in 1940-41, 1,828 professors and instructors (including the large extension faculty) and 12,012 resident students and 28,247 correspondence students.

These institutions are all state supported. The total expenditures in Wisconsin for public education in 1939-40 were $69,074,085.

Charitable and Penal Institutions

Wisconsin maintained 13 state and 39 county institutions for the care of its 24.240 insane, mentally deficient, penal, correctional, and parole cases on July 31, 1941. There are 2 state and 19 county institutions for the care of tuberculosis patients.

Finance

For the year ended June 30, 1941, the receipts and disbursements of the State Government for all funds were:

Balance July 1, 1940	$ 14,719,706.99
Gross receipts for the year 1940-41	147,784,514.36
Total	$162,504,221.35
Gross disbursements for year 1940-41	$139,557,200.87
Balance June 30, 1941	$ 22,947,020.48

The state has no debt except to its own trust funds, which on June 30, 1941, was $1,183,700.

In 1940, the assessed valuation of real property in the state was $3,897,384,868, and of personal property $456,118,546.

State and local taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940 were

$189,621,000 or $60.66 per capita. General property taxes were 54 percent of the total, motor vehicle taxes 17 percent, utility taxes 7 percent, income taxes 8 percent, and all other taxes 14 percent.

Defense

A total of 388,417 men were registered under the provisions of the National Selective Service in October 1940 and July 1941. The majority of the National Guard, numbering 8,174 officers and enlisted men, was inducted into federal service in October 1940.

The Wisconsin Council of National Defense, created by executive order of October 1, 1940, is the coordinating agency in the state defense effort.

Agriculture

Wisconsin has slightly more people engaged in manufacture than in agriculture, but is nevertheless the leading dairy state of the Union. In 1940 there were 186,735 farms in the state with a land area of 22,876,494 acres. The average acreage per farm was 122.5 acres. The value of all farm land and buildings was $1,188,559,407. Estimated gross farm income for 1940 was $339,104,000. Dairy products are the major source of farm income on about 70 percent of Wisconsin farms. The output of creamery butter in 1940 was 183,103,000 pounds; of American cheese, 314,867,000 pounds. Leading crops in 1940 were maize and oats (over 90,000,000 bushels each), barley, potatoes, hay, and tobacco.

Manufactures

In 1939 there were 6,717 manufacturing establishments with 200,897 wage earners, earning $251,946,993. The value of the manufactured product was $1,604,507,356 and the value added by manufacture was $686,605,326. Of the total value added by manufacture Milwaukee County accounted for over one-third.

The principal industries in 1939 on the basis of the number of wage earners and salaried employes were the motor vehicle industry, including bodies, parts and accessories; paper and paper board mills; tractors; footwear (except rubber); textile mill and other fibre manufacture; generating, distribution, and industrial apparatus; and saw mills, veneer mills, and cooperage stock mills.

Forests

In Wisconsin the area in national forests in 1940 was 2,016,904 acres; in state forests, 184,162 acres, and in county forests, 2,043,879 acres.

Minerals

Wisconsin ranks thirty-third among the states in mineral production. The principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, stone, granite, lime, sand, and gravel. Mineral production in 1938 was valued at $10,636,741.

Banks

On June 30, 1941 there were 99 national banks with deposits of $613,422,000, loans of $133,388,000, investments of $265,683,000. There were 470 state and mutual savings banks and trust companies (in

Wisconsin) with deposits of $479,984,711, loans of $207,046,474, and investments of $164,684,517 as of June 30, 1941.

Transportation

In January 1941, there were 92,568 miles of highways in Wisconsin open and used for travel. This figure includes the state trunk system (9,991) miles), county trunk highways, town roads, and also the 8,250 miles of city and village streets. Expenditures for roads in 1940-41 were $10,500,000 by the state and $18,000,000 by the counties.

There were 6,646 miles of steam railroads operated in the state in 1941 and 315 miles of electric railways.

Recreation

The recreational advantages offered by the climate and scenery of Wisconsin are unsurpassed. There are 19 state parks comprising well over 13,000 acres. Each park has distinctive features of state-wide interest. Devil's Lake State Park (1,313 acres) is the outstanding bit of mountainous scenery in Wisconsin; Pattison State Park (1,140 acres) contains the highest waterfall (165 feet) in the state; Rib Mountain State Park (324 acres) embraces the highest officially known geographic point in the state. The state forests are large areas of woods and waters everywhere accessible by a network of highways. The thousands of lakes in Wisconsin and its extensive forest areas offer unique recreational attractions the year round.

State Emblems

The Wisconsin state flag is of dark blue silk with the state coat of arms embroidered on each side in white, light blue, red and gold silk; the edges are trimmed with knotted fringe of yellow silk, and the cord is composed of blue and white silk strands intermixed.

The coat of arms consists of a quartered shield bearing respectively, a plough for agriculture, an arm and held hammer for manufactures, a crossed shovel and pick for mining and an anchor for navigation, all representing pursuits of the people of the state. The shield is supported by two figures, a yeoman and a sailor, representing labor on land and water. Above the shield is the form of a badger for the "Badger State" and on a banner, the word "Forward," the state motto. Below the shield are represented symbols of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the state.

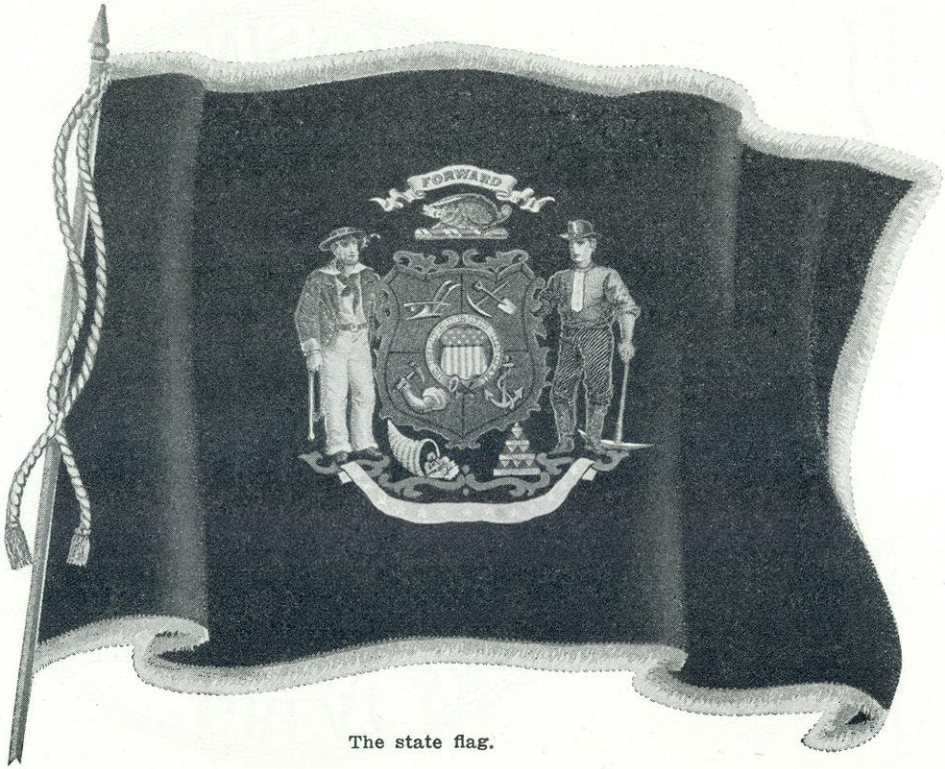
The state seal is circular in shape; around the upper edge of the seal appear the words "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin," while around the lower edge appear 13 stars representing the original states of the Union. The coat of arms of Wisconsin occupies the center.

The state flower is the violet, selected by vote of the school children of the state.

The state bird is the robin.

No state song has been officially selected but "On Wisconsin" is frequently used as such.

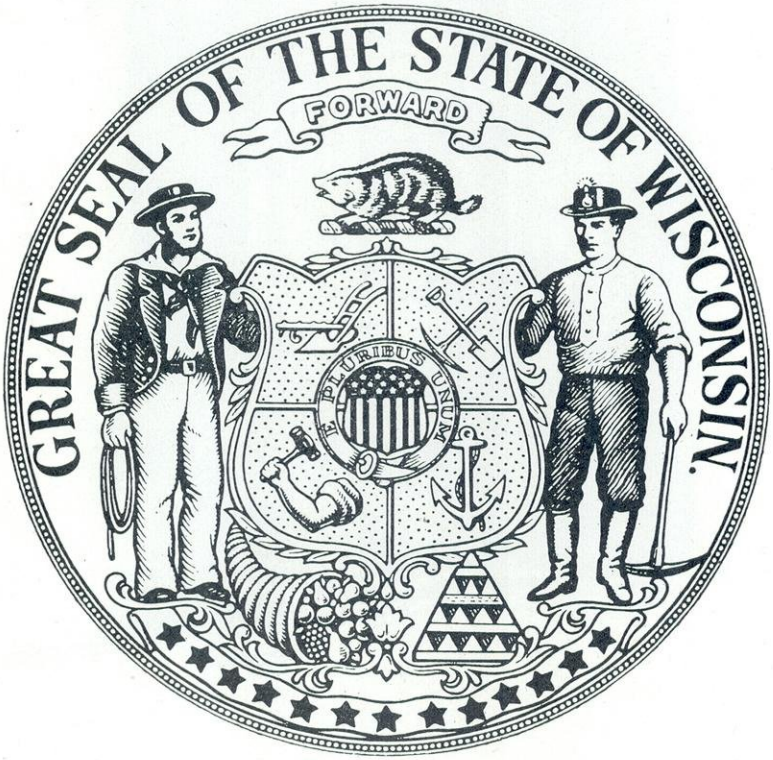
The early Wisconsin lead miners lived in temporary caves burrowed out of the hills of the southwest, hence the nickname of the state, "Badger."



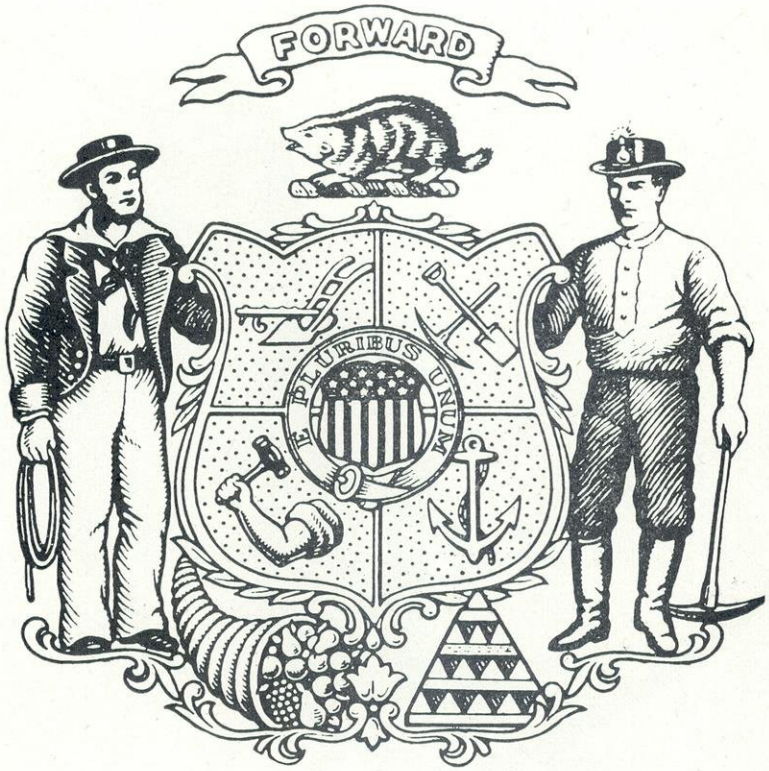
The state flag.



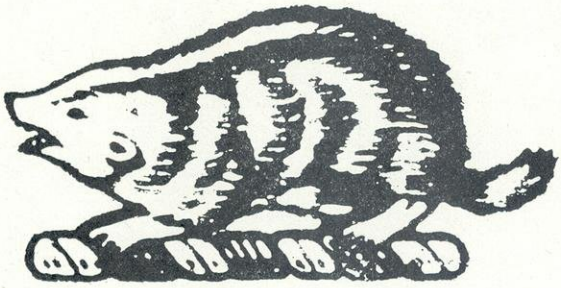
The state motto.



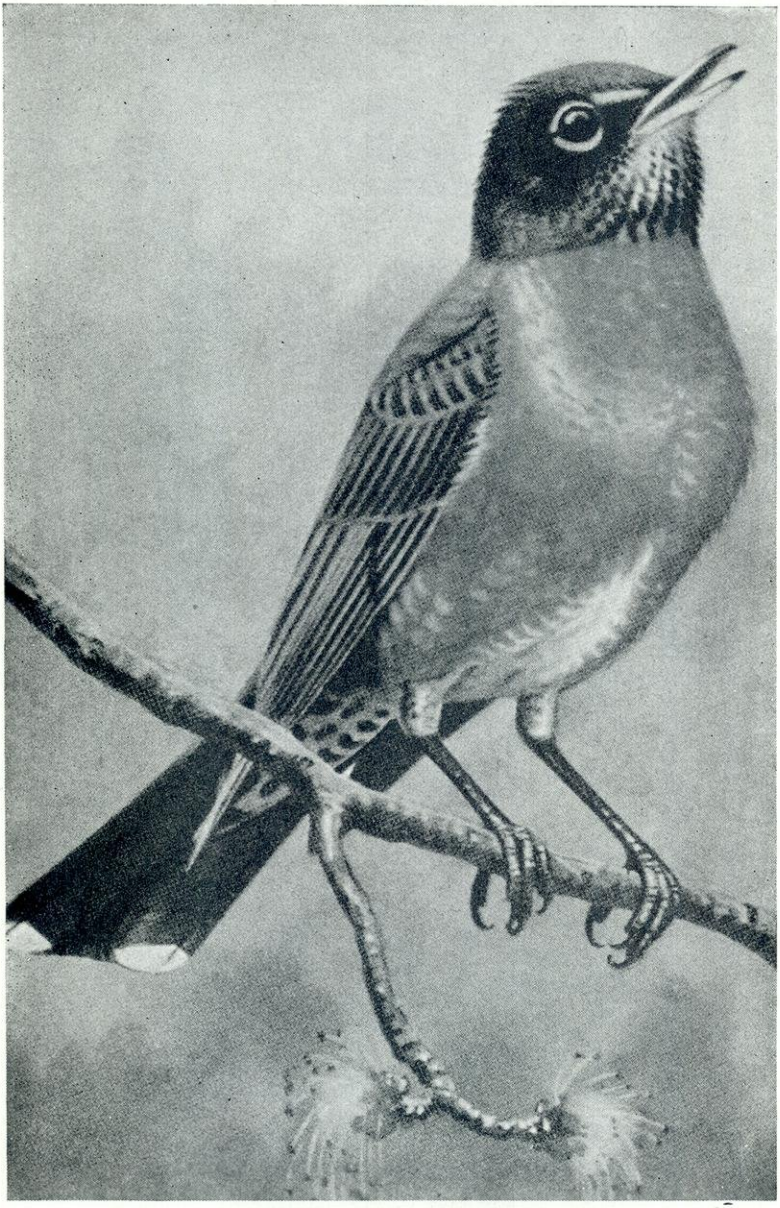
The state seal.



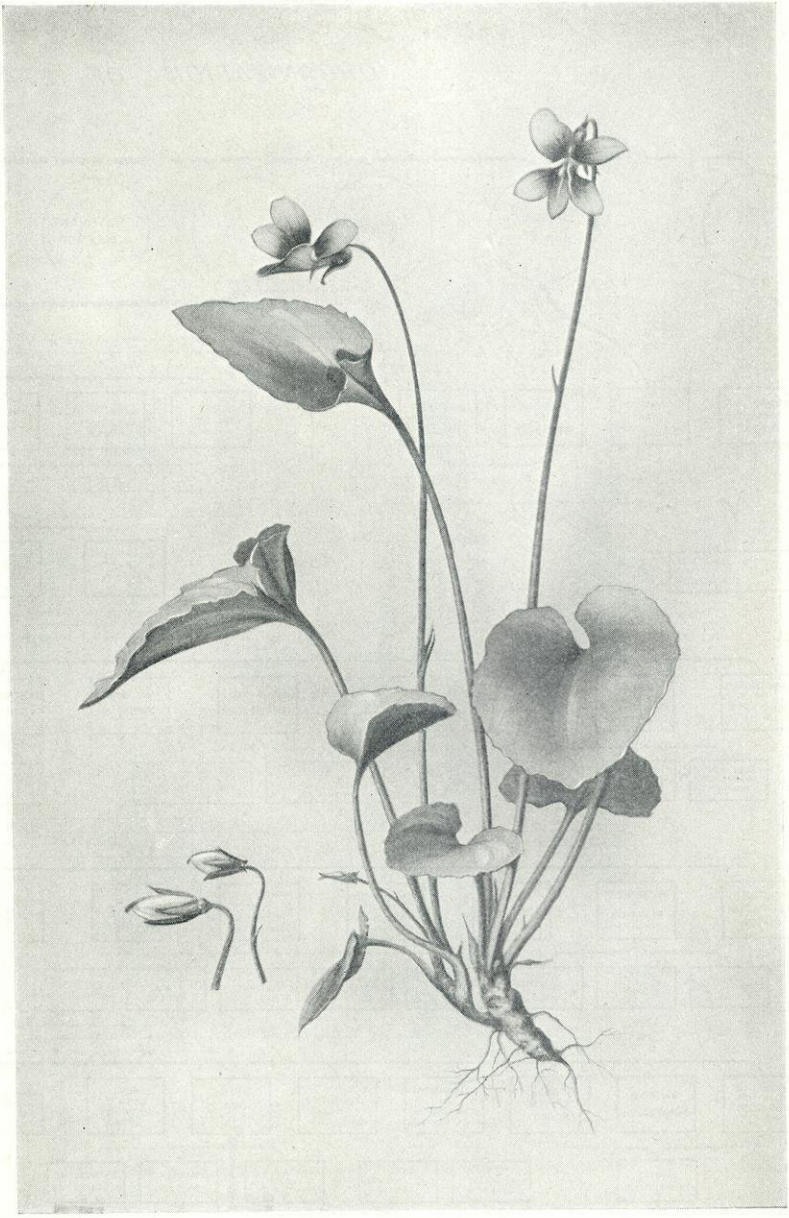
The state coat of arms.



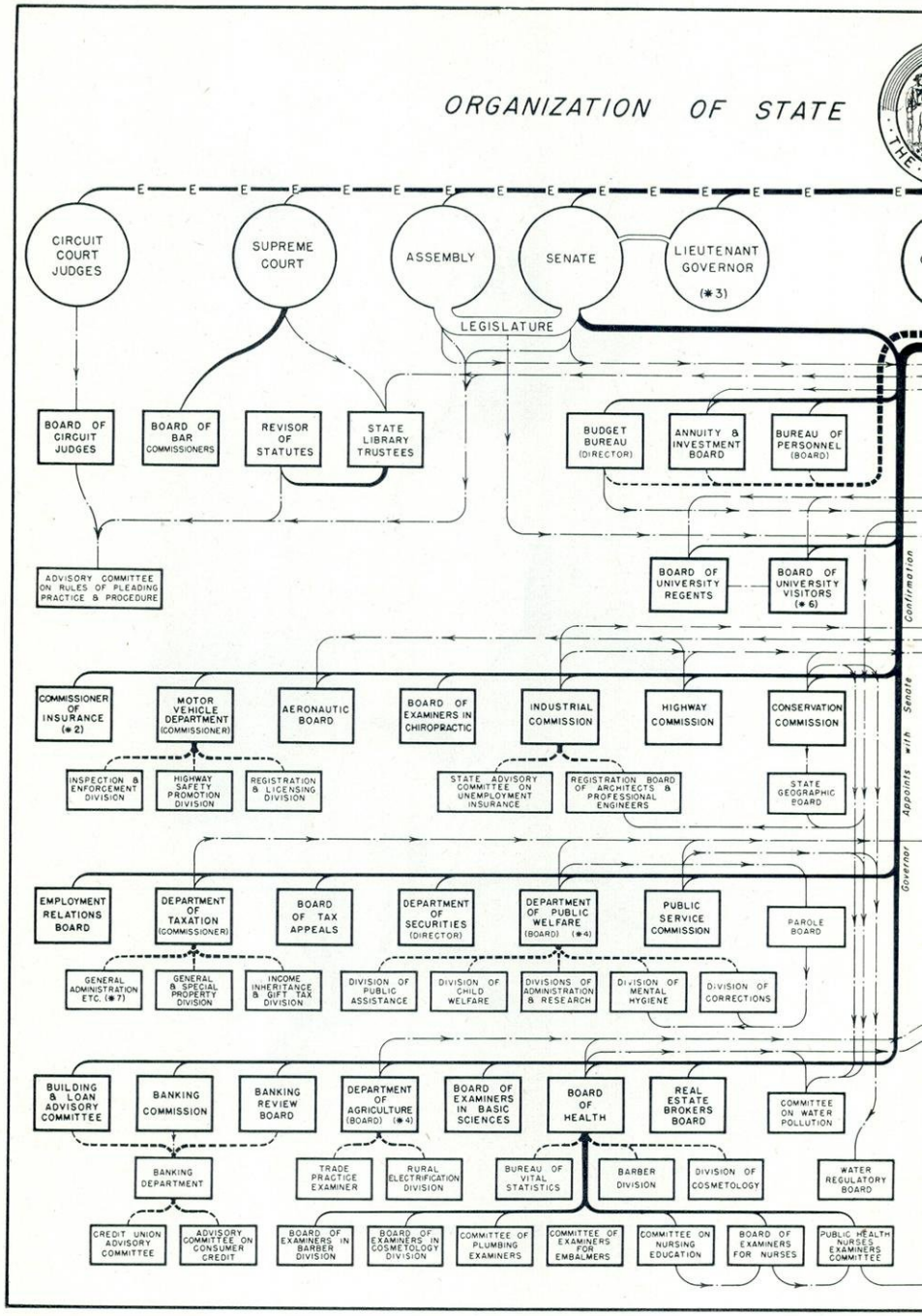
Badger—the state nickname.



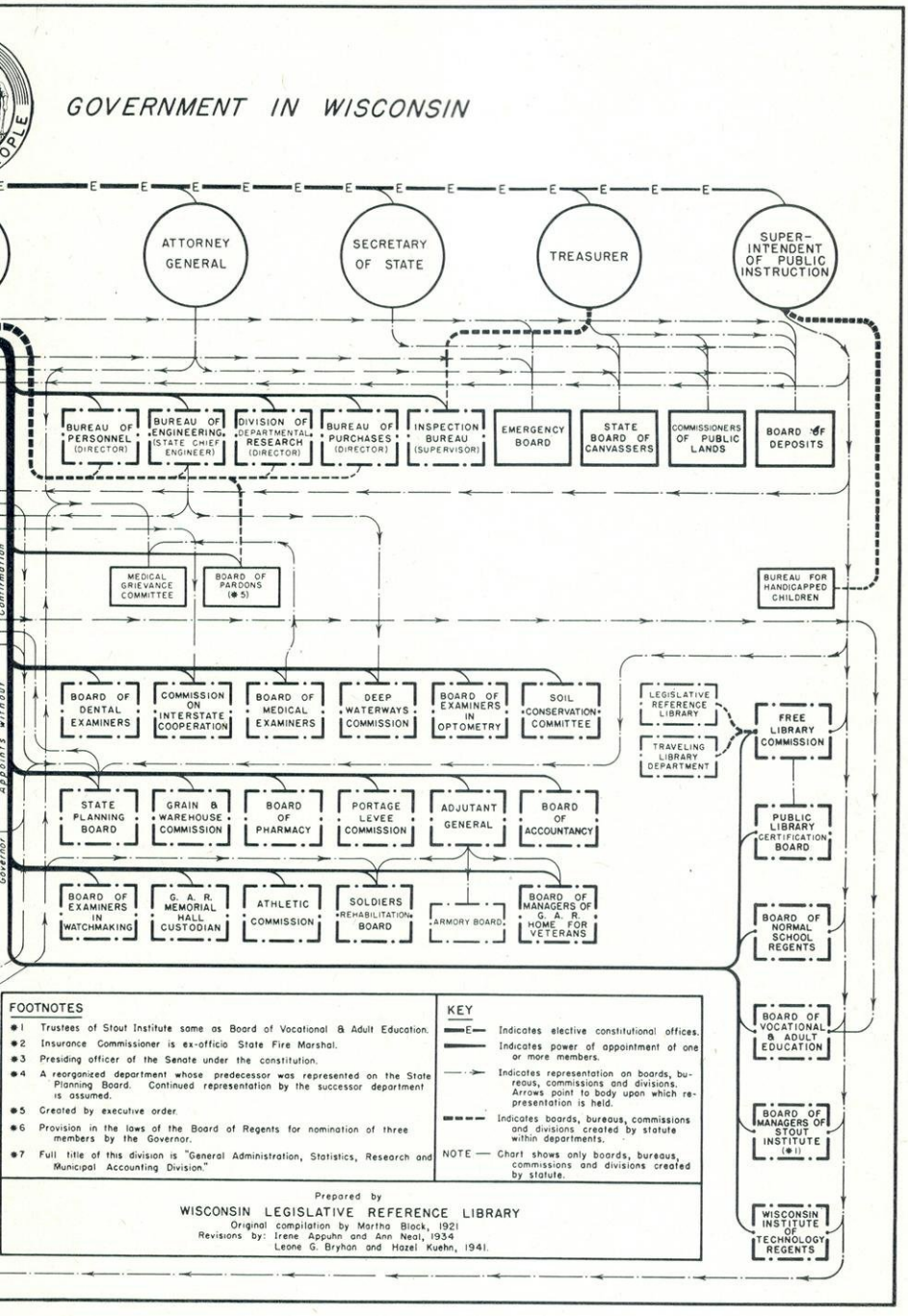
State bird—the robin.



State flower—the violet.


ORGANIZATION OF STATE
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES
SUPREME COURT
ASSEMBLY
SENATE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (*3)
LEGISLATURE
BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES
BOARD OF BAR COMMISSIONERS
REVISOR OF STATUTES
STATE LIBRARY TRUSTEES
BUDGET BUREAU (DIRECTOR)
ANNUITY & INVESTMENT BOARD
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL (BOARD)
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RULES OF PLEADING PRACTICE & PROCEDURE
BOARD OF UNIVERSITY REGENTS
BOARD OF UNIVERSITY VISITORS (*6)
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE (*2)
MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT (COMMISSIONER)
AERONAUTIC BOARD
BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN CHIROPRACTIC
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
HIGHWAY COMMISSION
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
INSPECTION & ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROMOTION DIVISION
REGISTRATION & LICENSING DIVISION
STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
REGISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTS & PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD
EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION (COMMISSIONER)
BOARD OF TAX APPEALS
DEPARTMENT OF SECURITIES (DIRECTOR)
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (BOARD) (*4)
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
PAROLE BOARD
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION ETC. (*7)
GENERAL & SPECIAL PROPERTY DIVISION
INCOME INHERITANCE & GIFT TAX DIVISION
DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE
DIVISIONS OF ADMINISTRATION & RESEARCH
DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE
DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
BUILDING & LOAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
BANKING COMMISSION
BANKING REVIEW BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (BOARD) (*4)
BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN BASIC SCIENCES
BOARD OF HEALTH
REAL ESTATE BROKERS BOARD
COMMITTEE ON WATER POLLUTION
BANKING DEPARTMENT
TRADE PRACTICE EXAMINER
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION DIVISION
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
BARBER DIVISION
DIVISION OF COSMETOLOGY
WATER REGULATORY BOARD
CREDIT UNION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER CREDIT
BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN BARBER DIVISION
BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN COSMETOLOGY DIVISION
COMMITTEE OF PLUMBING EXAMINERS
COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS FOR EMBALMERS
COMMITTEE ON NURSING EDUCATION
BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR NURSES
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES EXAMINERS COMMITTEE
Confirmation
Senate
Appoints with
Governor

GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN



FOOTNOTES

- *1 Trustees of Stout Institute same as Board of Vocational & Adult Education.
- *2 Insurance Commissioner is ex-officio State Fire Marshal.
- *3 Presiding officer of the Senate under the constitution.
- *4 A reorganized department whose predecessor was represented on the State Planning Board. Continued representation by the successor department is assumed.
- *5 Created by executive order.
- *6 Provision in the laws of the Board of Regents for nomination of three members by the Governor.
- *7 Full title of this division is "General Administration, Statistics, Research and Municipal Accounting Division."

KEY

—E— Indicates elective constitutional offices.

——— Indicates power of appointment of one or more members.

—·→ Indicates representation on boards, bureaus, commissions and divisions. Arrows point to body upon which representation is held.

– – – Indicates boards, bureaus, commissions and divisions created by statute within departments.

NOTE — Chart shows only boards, bureaus, commissions and divisions created by statute.

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Original compilation by Martha Block, 1921
Revisions by: Irene Appuhn and Ann Neal, 1934
Leone G. Bryhan and Hazel Kuehn, 1941.

The State Government

Executive Branch and Constitutional Departments

CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor: JULIUS P. HEIL.
Lieutenant Governor: WALTER S. GOODLAND.
Private Secretary: MAURICE P. COAKLEY.
Financial Secretary: A. H. PETTIGREW.
Purchasing Counsel: AUGUST FREY.
Press Secretary: E. J. ROETHE.
Director of Departmental Research: AUGUST FREY.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 13 in Executive Office and 7 in the Division of Departmental Research.

Publications: No regular publications; Governor's message printed in pamphlet form when delivered and also in the legislative journal; report on pardons made biennially to legislature and printed in journals.

The Governor is elected by the people for a two-year term at the general election in November in each even-numbered year and takes office on the first Monday in January of the following odd-numbered year. He is principal executive officer of the state and also has an important part in legislation.

According to the Constitution it is his duty "to faithfully execute the laws of the state and to maintain and defend its sovereignty and jurisdiction". He is the commander-in-chief of the militia, all of whose officers he appoints. He has exclusive power to grant pardons, reprieves, and commutations for criminal offenses, and passes upon applications for the extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses in other states. Principal officers of nearly all state departments are appointed by him, some of whom are subject to approval by the senate. Those appointed without confirmation by the senate may be removed at his will, while those whose appointments have been confirmed by the senate may, after a hearing, be removed for cause only. He receives resignations of state officers and fills vacancies. He may remove sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, and district attorneys for misconduct in office, after they have had a hearing, and he fills vacancies in those county offices.

The Governor is responsible for presenting to the legislature a balanced state budget with recommendations as to the amount to be appropriated to each state department. After the budget bill has been passed the Governor may veto any separable part of the measure.

The Budget Director, in most cases, releases to the departments the appropriations made by the legislature. Approval for all land purchases must be granted by the Governor. He is the chairman of the Emergency Board and designates when its meetings are to be held. For its actions his approval and that of one other member is necessary.

The Constitution gives the Governor an important part in the legislative machinery of the state. Through a biennial message delivered at the beginning of the session and special messages from time to time, he recommends changes in law that he thinks necessary. According to the Constitution every bill passed by the legislature is sent to the Governor for his approval or veto. If he vetoes a bill it can become law only if passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote in both houses.

It is the constitutional duty of the Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor if the latter is incapacitated or leaves the state. In case the Governor dies or resigns the Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the office. He also presides over the senate during legislative sessions and casts a vote only in case of a tie.

Chapter 30, Laws of 1939, created, within the executive office, the division of Departmental Research whose director is appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term. The principal function of this division, when directed by the Governor, is to investigate irregularities, operating costs, or functions of any state department to determine the feasibility of consolidating, creating, or rearranging departments for the purpose of eliminating unnecessary functions, avoiding duplication, promoting economy, and increasing efficiency.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN.
Assistant Secretary of State: ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN.
Chief Accountant and Chief Clerk: C. A. NICKERSON.
Corporation Clerk: H. E. WHIPPLE.
Supervisor Records and Elections: GEORGE BROWN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 40.

Publications: Biennial Report; Election Laws; Election Manual; Corporation Laws.

The constitution delegates to the Secretary of State two distinct duties—namely, keeping the state's records and conducting its official correspondence, and serving as the state's auditor. All laws, appointments, oaths of office, and similar official records are filed with and preserved by him, and certified copies thereof are furnished by him upon payment of prescribed fees. The validity of all claims against

the state or any of its departments are passed on by the secretary. He also keeps the state's books and accounts and draws all warrants for payments from the state treasury.

The administration of the corporation laws is the duty of the department. All domestic corporations must secure charters from the Secretary of State and foreign corporations must have licenses in order to do business in the state. All corporations both domestic and foreign are required to file annual reports.

The Secretary of State is also the central election officer of the state. All nomination papers for offices in which the district is larger than a single county are filed with the department which prepares all notices and blank forms required for primaries and elections in such districts, and makes all tabulations for the official canvass of the returns.

Additional duties of the department include the issuing and recording of city and village charters, the commissioning of notaries public, the licensing of private detective agencies, and the numbering and publishing of all approved laws received from the Governor. The Secretary of State is also custodian of the Great Seal which he imprints on all official acts of the Governor.

STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: JOHN M. SMITH.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 181.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The State Treasurer has custody of all state funds, receives all moneys paid into the treasury, and issues checks in payment of all claims. All securities owned by any state fund are held by him and he collects the interest thereon. He deposits the cash paid into the treasury in banks designated by the Board of Deposits and draws upon them in making payments. He settles with the county treasurers for the state's share of the property and income taxes and the offsetting aids paid by the state to the counties. Special property taxes paid by the railroads, public utilities, and telephone companies are collected directly by the department. The State Treasurer receives weekly from each state department all moneys which were paid to it in taxes or fees. In the case of motor vehicles, such taxes or fees are sent in daily.

The State Treasurer's office collects the gasoline tax, the malt beverage and intoxicating liquor tax, the annual license fees of and emergency taxes on telephone companies, and the cigarette tax. Inspection of gasoline and other petroleum products is also performed by this department.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General: JOHN E. MARTIN.
Deputy Attorney General: JAMES WARD RECTOR.
Assistant Attorneys General: MORTIMER LEVITAN; N. S. BOARDMAN; WARREN H. RESH; HAROLD H. PERSONS; RICKARD H. LAURITZEN; ALBERT G. HAWLEY; JAMES R. WEDLAKE; WILLIAM A. PLATZ.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 33 employes.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (monthly in pamphlet form and an annual volume).

The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the state. He represents the state in all actions in the Supreme Court in which the state is a party, including all appeals in criminal cases from convictions in trial courts. When instructed to do so by the Governor or the legislature, the Attorney General also represents the state in other courts, including the United States Supreme Court and other federal courts. He also represents commissions, boards, departments or other agencies of the state government in appeals from their decisions or determinations and represents state employes in actions brought against them in matters arising out of the discharge of their duties.

Another important duty is the rendering of opinions on questions of law to state officers and district attorneys. Either house of the legislature and all state officers may request opinions from the Attorney General upon any legal questions which confront them, as may also the 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, the department does a large amount of other legal work. The Attorney General drafts practically all contracts entered into by the state or any of its departments and approves the form of bonds required under state statutes. He examines the titles to property upon which loans are made from state funds and passes upon the form of the mortgages, bonds, and other instruments for which these loans are secured. A special statutory duty is the examination of all county and municipal bond issues as to legal form and content, and the collection for the school fund of all funds and property which escheat to the state under the statutes.

The Attorney General is also a member of the Board of Deposits of Wisconsin, Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canvassers, Board of Trustees of the State Library, and Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent of Public Instruction: JOHN CALLAHAN.
Senior Assistant Superintendent: J. F. WADDELL.
Assistant Superintendent-Director of Bureau of Handicapped Children: FRANK V. POWELL.
Assistant Superintendent (Legal): VICTOR E. KIMBALL.
Supervisor of School Building Service: H. W. SCHMIDT.
Supervisors of Elementary Schools: MAYBELL G. BUSH; LEROY S. IHLENFELDT; DELLA E. KIBBE; GEORGE H. LANDGRAF; LOIS G. NEMEC; JOHN F. SHAW.
Supervisors of Secondary Schools: HARRY E. MERRITT; ARTHUR R. PAGE; W. B. SENTY.
Supervisor of School Libraries: IRENE M. NEWMAN.
Assistant Supervisor of School Libraries: MARY T. RYAN.
Supervisor of Schools for Exceptional Children: HAROLD M. WILLIAMS.
Supervisor of Schools for Deaf, Blind, and Defective Speech: LAVILLA A. WARD.
Field Workers Crippled Children Division: LUCY E. BLAIR; LOIS M. MITCHELL; BERYL M. STRAND; ALFARETTA WRIGHT.
Social Workers Crippled Children Division: VIRGINIA STEPHENSON; KATHERINE M. HERINGER.
Chief Statistician: CHARLES E. LIMP.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 83 employes in the Department of Public Instruction, School for the Deaf, and School for the Blind.

Publications: Biennial reports; Manual of School Laws; Manuals of teaching; List of Books for School Libraries (biennial); Price lists of textbooks; Reading Circle Annual; Plans and specifications for schoolhouses; Special research studies on various subjects; Manuals on home economics, industrial arts, reading, high schools, rural school program.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is a constitutional officer and is elected by the people for a four-year term on a nonpartisan basis. He is head of the Department of Public Instruction which has general supervision of all elementary and secondary public schools of the state, special education for handicapped children, county normal schools, the Wisconsin School for the Blind and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

State supervisors visit the elementary and secondary public schools and give advice and assistance to both teachers and school boards. The department also prepares manuals for teachers in the elementary and secondary schools.

The department helps schools in the selection and purchase of books for school libraries and prepares lists of books for the Wisconsin State Reading Circle Board. Reading Circle diplomas are issued by county superintendents when the required reading is completed.

Plans for all school buildings have to be submitted for approval. Plans and specifications for one- and two-room buildings are furnished by the department.

No new high school districts may be formed without the approval of the State Superintendent.

State aids for education, totaling in the current fiscal year approximately $8,350,000 are apportioned by the State Superintendent. School districts and city schools make annual reports to the State Superintendent which are the basis of the biennial reports. In 1939-1940 the total enrollment in all elementary and secondary public schools was 535,165, and their expenditures were $51,791,020.

The department members participate in teachers' institutes upon invitation from county superintendents.

County normal schools for the training of rural teachers are under the direct supervision of the department. The courses of study in the county normal schools, the qualifications of the teachers, and their salaries are subject to the approval of the State Superintendent.

The aims and objectives of the bureau aiding handicapped children are to insure to all such children adequate opportunities for care which will make possible for them a maximum degree of correction of their disability at a time when most improvement can be expected; to assist communities in modifying regular school facilities and adjusting the educational program to meet the needs of individual handicapped children in their regular school attendance; and to develop from the work for the handicapped basic information and procedures which will be equally advantageous to all children.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

Commissioners: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN, *chairman;* JOHN M. SMITH; JOHN E. MARTIN.
Chief Clerk: T. H. BAKKEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 3 permanent and 1 occasional employes.

Publications: Biennial report.

The land department is the only state department in addition to the elective state officers which is created by the Constitution. This department is headed by the Commissioners of Public Lands, who under the Constitution are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. A chief clerk employed by them has immediate charge of the work of the department.

The department has exclusive control over the lands and moneys belonging to the constitutional trust funds which consist of the common school fund, normal fund, university fund, and the agricultural college fund. There remains unsold 176,000 acres of timber or unimproved land, belonging to these funds, which have a value of approximately $2,000,000. Moneys belonging to the trust funds total over $15,000,000 and are loaned to school districts and other municipalities.

This department has the original record of the sale and conveyance of state lands and has on file the field notes and plats of the original and subsequent federal surveys of lands in Wisconsin. Documents made by this office from these records are used by abstractors and lawyers, and the field notes and plats by surveyors in running and locating the original section lines and corners.

This department protects the interest of the state in lands under any federal grant, uncovered lake beds, made lands in navigable waters, as well as in unsurveyed islands.

Under the Constitution escheated real and personal property is under the jurisdiction of the land department as well as fines and forfeitures.

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

March 1, 1942

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Governor	Julius P. Heil	Whitefish Bay	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	$6,000
Lieutenant Governor	Walter S. Goodland	Racine	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	1,500
Secretary of State	Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	5,000
Attorney General	John E. Martin	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	5,000
State Treasurer	John M. Smith	Shell Lake	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	5,000
Supt. Pub. Instruction	John Callahan	Madison	1st Mon. July 1945	5,000

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation[1]
Accountancy, Board of	Archie W. Kimball***	Madison	June 25, 1940	$10 per day
	Clarence H. Lichtfeldt***	Milwaukee	June 25, 1941	$10 per day
	Milton A. Feldmann	Milwaukee	June 25, 1942	$10 per day
Adjutant General, The	Ralph M. Immell	Blair	Indefinite	$5,000
*Aeronautic Board, State of Wisconsin	Howard Morey***	Madison	Feb. 15, 1940	$10 per day but not to exceed $150 per annum and expenses.
	S. J. Wittman***	Oshkosh	Feb. 15, 1942	$10 per day but not to exceed $150 per annum and expenses.
	Thomas J. Pattison *ex officio*	Durand	Indefinite	Expenses
	Two vacancies[2]			
*Agriculture, Board of	R. J. Douglas	Juda	June 2, 1943	Not to exceed $10 per day or $600 per annum and expenses.
	Paul C. Schmoldt	Medford	June 2, 1943	Not to exceed $10 per day or $600 per annum and expenses.
	John Scott Earll	Pr. du Chien	June 2, 1945	Not to exceed $10 per day or $600 per annum and expenses.
	Herman Ihde	Neenah	June 2, 1945	Not to exceed $10 per day or $600 per annum and expenses.
	Ira Inman	Beloit	June 2, 1945	Not to exceed $10 per day or $600 per annum and expenses.
	James W. Baird	Waukesha	June 2, 1947	Not to exceed $10 per day or $600 per annum and expenses.
	Edward Pfeifer	Ladysmith	June 2, 1947	Not to exceed $10 per day or $600 per annum and expenses.

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

[1] Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

[2] James B. King, appointed for term expiring Feb. 15, 1944, resigned Feb. 18, 1939; Robert A. Nixon, appointed for an indefinite term, resigned Jan. 8, 1940.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation[1]
*Annuity and Investment Board ****	John A. Thiel	Mayville	March 1, 1943	$25 per day but not to exceed $500 per annum and expenses.
	Chas. McKeown	Milwaukee	March 1, 1945	$25 per day but not to exceed $500 per annum and expenses.
	Noble Clark	Madison	March 1, 1947	$25 per day but not to exceed $500 per annum and expenses.
	J. M. Dusel	Iron Ridge	March 1, 1947	$25 per day but not to exceed $500 per annum and expenses.
Athletic Commission	Frank J. Rogacki	Milwaukee	August 20, 1942	$5 per day[2]
	Earl F. Otto	Wis. Rapids	August 20, 1943	$5 per day[2]
	Ray Markey	Milwaukee	August 20, 1943	$5 per day[2]
	Harvey Buchanan	Superior	August 20, 1945	$5 per day[2]
	Joseph A. Landauer	Milwaukee	August 20, 1946	$5 per day[2]
*Banking Commission	Frank H. Bixby	New Richmond	April 1, 1943	$5,000
	Allen G. Pflugradt	Milwaukee	April 1, 1945	$5,000
	Robert K. Henry	Jefferson	April 1, 1947	$5,000
*Banking Review Board	August O. Paunack***	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1942	$15 per day but not to exceed $900 per annum and expenses.
	Franklin Jahnke	Markesan	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	$15 per day but not to exceed $900 per annum and expenses.
	H. A. von Oven	Beloit	1st Mon. Jan. 1944	$15 per day but not to exceed $900 per annum and expenses.
	George L. Gilkey	Merrill	1st Mon. Jan. 1945	$15 per day but not to exceed $900 per annum and expenses.
	John Rose	Green Bay	1st Mon. Jan. 1946	$15 per day but not to exceed $900 per annum and expenses.
*Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in the	Robert N. Bauer***	Milwaukee	April 1, 1941	$10 per day and expenses
	M. F. Guyer	Madison	April 1, 1943	$10 per day and expenses
	W. H. Barber	Ripon	April 1, 1945	$10 per day and expenses
*Budget Director	E. C. Giessel [3] (acting director)	Madison	Indefinite	$5,000
*Building and Loan Advisory Committee (in Banking Dept.)	Fred Schulz	Racine	1st Mon. July 1942	Expenses
	A. A. Abraham	Oshkosh	1st Mon. July 1943	Expenses
	William R. Stoddard	Beaver Dam	1st Mon. July 1943	Expenses
	A. Helmuth Koepke	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1944	Expenses
	William L. Pieplow	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1944	Expenses
	E. W. Tamm**	Kiel	1st Mon. July 1945	Expenses
	Earl S. Straight**	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1945	Expenses
*Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in	Alvin D. Frantz	Plymouth	April 1, 1943	$10 per day and expenses
	E. M. Cardell	Kenosha	April 1, 1945	$10 per day and expenses
	E. J. Wollschlaeger**	La Crosse	April 1, 1947	$10 per day and expenses
*Conservation Commission	Wally Adams	Conover	July 27, 1943	Expenses
	Mark S. Catlin, Sr.	Appleton	July 27, 1943	Expenses
	William J. P. Aberg	Madison	July 27, 1945	Expenses
	James Corcoran	Webster	July 27, 1945	Expenses
	Virgil Dickinsen	Augusta	July 27, 1947	Expenses
	Guido Rahr	Manitowoc	July 27, 1947	Expenses

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.
** Appointment has not been confirmed.
*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.
**** Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.
[1] Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.
[2] Per diem compensation shall not exceed $3,000 per annum for the entire board.
[3] A. H. Pettigrew appointed acting Budget Director to succeed E. C. Giessel, resigned, Jan. 1942. E. C. Giessel appointed acting Budget Director to succeed A. H. Pettigrew, resigned, Feb. 11, 1942.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation[1]
Dental Examiners, Board of	Dr. William Hausmann, Sr.....	West Bend..	May 2, 1942.....	$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. C. J. Baumann...	Milwaukee ..	May 2, 1943.....	$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. B. D. Ising.....	Oshkosh	May 2, 1944.....	$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. W. H. Schaller...	Milwaukee ..	May 2, 1945.....	$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. S. F. Donovan...	Tomah	May 2, 1946.....	$10 per day and expenses
*Employment Relations Board, Wisconsin ...	Henry C. Fuldner....	Milwaukee ..	May 12, 1943....	$5,000
	L. E. Gooding.....	Fond du Lac.	May 12, 1945....	$5,000
	R. Floyd Green.....	La Crosse...	May 12, 1947....	$5,000
*****Engineer, State..	Charles A. Halbert...	Madison	Indefinite	$5,000
Executive Department				
Private Secretary ...	Maurice P. Coakley...	Beloit	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	
Financial Secretary..	A. H. Pettigrew.....	Oconto	Indefinite	
Press Secretary.....	E. J. Roethe.....	Fennimore ..	Indefinite	
Purchasing Counsel..	August Frey	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	
Grain and Warehouse Commission	Clarence Grace.....	Superior ...	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	$3,600
	Edward W. Richardson	Ladysmith ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	$3,600
	Peter Skamser	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1945	$3,600
*Health, Board of....	Dr. Joseph Dean***..	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	$10 per day but not to exceed $200 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Robert L. MacCornack*** ...	Whitehall ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1942	$10 per day but not to exceed $200 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Wm. Webber Kelly	Green Bay...	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	$10 per day but not to exceed $200 per annum and expenses
	Dr. C. A. Harper[2]....	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	$10 per day but not to exceed $200 per annum and expenses
	Mrs. Amalia O. Baird	Eau Claire ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	$10 per day but not to exceed $200 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Carl W. Eberbach.	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1947	$10 per day but not to exceed $200 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Stephen Cahana..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1948	$10 per day but not to exceed $200 per annum and expenses
*Highway Commission.	Thomas J. Pattison..	Durand	March 1, 1943 ..	$5,000
	William E. O'Brien ..	Kenosha ...	March 1, 1945 ..	$5,000
	Mike Mack	Shiocton ...	March 1, 1947 ..	$5,000
*Industrial Commission	Voyta Wrabetz	Madison ...	June 30, 1943....	$5,000
	C. L. Miler	Delavan ...	June 30, 1945....	$5,000
	Harry J. Burczyk....	Milwaukee ..	June 30, 1947....	$5,000
****Institute of Technology Wisconsin, Board of Regents...	George W. Walker....	Platteville .	July 1, 1942....	None
	Charles W. Stoops...	Platteville ..	July 1, 1944....	None
*Insurance Commissioner	Morvin Duel	Fond du Lac.	June 30, 1943....	$5,000
****Interstate Cooperation, Commission on	Frank Klode	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	Expenses
	William E. O'Brien..	Kenosha ...	Indefinite	Expenses
	Philip H. Porter.....	Madison ...	Indefinite	Expenses

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

**** Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

***** Subject to civil service.

[1] Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

[2] Elected secretary by the board. Salary not to exceed $5,000 in lieu of per diem as a board member.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation[1]
****Library Certification Board, Public..	Helen S. Mathews***	De Pere	Jan. 1, 1936	None
	Margaret Biggert*** .	Berlin	Jan. 1, 1939	None
	One Vacancy			
****Library Commission, Free.....	J. D. Millar***.....	Menomonie .	June 1, 1941....	Expenses
	Anita Koenen***	Milwaukee ..	June 1, 1941....	Expenses
Medical Examiners, Board of	Dr. Charles A. Dawson	River Falls .	July 1, 1943	Not to exceed $5 per day and expenses
	Dr. Jessie P. Allen...	Beloit	July 1, 1943	Not to exceed $5 per day and expenses
	Dr. Harold W. Shutter	Wauwatosa .	July 1, 1943	Not to exceed $5 per day and expenses
	Dr. Raymond G. Arveson	Frederic ...	July 1, 1943	Not to exceed $5 per day and expenses
	Dr. Edward C. Murphy	Eau Claire ..	July 1, 1945	Not to exceed $5 per day and expenses
	Dr. Anthony E. Ruffolo	Kenosha ...	July 1, 1945	Not to exceed $5 per day and expenses
	Dr. H. H. Christofferson	Colby	July 1, 1945	Not to exceed $5 per day and expenses
	Dr. Ernest W. Miller.	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1945	Not to exceed $5 per day and expenses
Memorial Hall, Custodian of	Stanley Dietz***	Beloit	May 1, 1941.....	$1,500
Metropolitan Sewerage Commission	Jacob Friedrick	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	Expenses
	George H. Gabel	Shorewood ..	Indefinite	Expenses
	Henry G. Meigs	West Allis ..	Indefinite	Expenses
Milwaukee County Board of Trustees...	George Hampel, Jr...	Milwaukee ..	Aug. 1, 1942....	Fixed by county board
*Motor Vehicle Department, Commissioner of	Hugh M. Jones.....	Bloomer ...	Sept. 7, 1945....	$5,000
****Normal Schools, Board of Regents...	Mrs. Charles Crownhart***	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	Expenses
	Beatrice Corr***	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1942	Expenses
	Peter J. Smith.....	Eau Claire ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	Expenses
	Thomas H. Skemp ...	La Crosse ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	Expenses
	Edward J. Dempsey..	Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	Expenses
	J. H. Grimm.....	River Falls .	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	Expenses
	Dr. R. H. Dixon....	Whitewater .	1st Mon. Feb. 1945	Expenses
	W. S. Delzell.....	Stevens Point	1st Mon. Feb. 1945	Expenses
	Dr. George N. Sundquist	Superior ...	1st Mon. Feb. 1947	Expenses
	Elton S. Karrmann ..	Platteville ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1947	Expenses
Optometry, Board of Examiners in	Thomas C. West.....	Sturgeon Bay	August 9, 1942...	$8 per day and expenses
	Henry R. Tavs.....	Milwaukee ..	August 9, 1943...	$8 per day and expenses
	Earle W. Johnson....	Berlin	August 9, 1944...	$8 per day and expenses
	Charles F. Behnke...	Oshkosh ...	August 9, 1945...	$8 per day and expenses
	Ottmar T. Beeck.....	Milwaukee ..	August 9, 1946...	$8 per day and expenses

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

**** Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

[1] Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation[1]
Pardon Board (In Executive Department)	George E. Ballhorn..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	$20 per day but not to exceed $1,000 per annum and expenses
	Dio W. Dunham.....	Neenah	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	$20 per day but not to exceed $1,000 per annum and expenses
	Theodore Mentges....	Withee	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	$20 per day but not to exceed $1,000 per annum and expenses
*****Personnel, Director of	A. J. Opstedal (acting director)..	Madison	Indefinite	$5,000
*Personnel, Board of..	Bjarne Mjelde.....	Stoughton ..	July 1, 1945.....	$25 per day but not to exceed $600 per annum and expenses
	Lulu E. Nelson	Grantsburg .	July 1, 1945.....	$25 per day but not to exceed $600 per annum and expenses
	Richard O. Wipperman**	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1947.....	$25 per day but not to exceed $600 per annum and expenses
Pharmacy, Board of...	Edwin Schweger	Green Bay...	April 12, 1942...	$5 per day and expenses
	Edith Schmitz	Platteville ..	April 12, 1943...	$5 per day and expenses
	J. P. Lee.....	Menomonie .	April 12, 1944...	$5 per day and expenses
	Oscar Rennebohm ...	Madison ...	April 12, 1945...	$5 per day and expenses
	Sylvester H. Dretzka..	So. Milwaukee	April 12, 1946...	$5 per day and expenses
****Planning Board, State	Hugh A. Harper***	Lancaster ..	July 26, 1937....	None
	Charles B. Bennett[2]	Milwaukee ..	July 26, 1937....	None
	Charles B. Whitnall***	Milwaukee ..	July 26, 1937....	None
Portage Levee Commission	William Louis Mohr..	Portage	Duration of Com..	Expenses
	Charles McGorty	Portage	Duration of Com..	Expenses
	Charles Clemmons ...	Portage	Duration of Com..	Expenses
*Public Service Commission	Robert A. Nixon.....	Washburn ..	1st Mon. Mar. 1943	$5,000
	Reuben W. Peterson..	Berlin	1st Mon. Mar. 1945	$5,000
	Wildon F. Whitney..	Madison ...	1st Mon. Mar. 1947	$5,000
*Public Welfare, State Board of	Mrs. Erma Stoddart..	Beaver Dam .	Oct. 3, 1943.....	$10 per day but not to exceed $600 per annum and expenses
	R. T. Everhardt.....	Whitewater .	Oct. 3, 1945.....	$10 per day but not to exceed $600 per annum and expenses
	Herman A. Kloppman	Crivitz	Oct. 3, 1945.....	$10 per day but not to exceed $600 per annum and expenses
	Frank W. Wabiszewski	Milwaukee ..	Oct. 3, 1945.....	$10 per day but not to exceed $600 per annum and expenses
	Mrs. Yvonne Town**..	Waukesha ..	Oct. 3, 1947.....	$10 per day but not to exceed $600 per annum and expenses
	Earl W. Kidd**	Owen	Oct. 3, 1947.....	$10 per day but not to exceed $600 per annum and expenses
	One Vacancy[3]			

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** Appointment has not been confirmed.
*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.
**** Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.
***** Subject to civil service.
[1] Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.
[2] Resigned August 4, 1941.
[3] Lloyd V. Ballard, appointed for term expiring Oct. 3, 1943, resigned June 30, 1941.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation[1]
*****Purchases, Director of	F. X. Ritger	Madison	Indefinite	$5,000
*Real Estate Brokers Board	Harry Haley***	Madison	July 12, 1939	$10 per day and expenses
	Robert Reisinger	Milwaukee	July 12, 1943	$10 per day and expenses
	Oscar A. Swenby	New Richmond	July 12, 1947	$10 per day and expenses
Research, Director of Departmental (in Executive Department)	August Frey	Milwaukee	Indefinite	$5,000
*Securities, Director Department of	Vern G. Zeller	Milwaukee	May 1, 1945	$6,000
****Soil Conservation Committee	George Nygaard	Chaseburg	July 1, 1942	$5 per day and expenses
	Paul Weis	Waunakee	July 1, 1943	$5 per day and expenses
	Mamre Ward	Durand	July 1, 1944	$5 per day and expenses
****Soldiers Rehabilitation Board	Dr. William S. Middleton	Madison	Feb. 2, 1943	Expenses
*Tax Appeals, Board of	G. L. Broadfoot	Mondovi	1st Mon. May 1943	$5,000
	W. J. Conway	Wis. Rapids	1st Mon. May 1945	$5,000
	Harry Slater	Milwaukee	1st Mon. May 1947	$5,000
*Taxation, Commissioner of	Elmer E. Barlow	Arcadia	1st Mon. May 1945	$7,000
****University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents	Mrs. Barbara Vergeront	Viroqua	May 1, 1942	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern	Madison	May 1, 1943	Expenses
	Leonard J. Kleczka	Milwaukee	May 1, 1944	Expenses
	A. Matt Werner	Sheboygan	May 1, 1945	Expenses
	M. J. Cleary	Milwaukee	May 1, 1946	Expenses
	A. T. Holmes	La Crosse	May 1, 1947	Expenses
	F. J. Sensenbrenner	Neenah	May 1, 1948	Expenses
	A. J. Glover	Fort Atkinson	May 1, 1949	Expenses
	Walter Hodgkins	Ashland	May 1, 1950	Expenses
****University of Wisconsin, Board of Visitors	Mrs. Annette Roberts***	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1935	None
	Mrs. Julia Anderson Schnetz***	Racine	1st Mon. July 1941	None
	Dr. E. L. Schroeder	Shawano	1st Mon. July 1942	None
****Veterans Home, Wisconsin, Board of Managers	Mrs. May Luchsinger	Monroe	Dec. 12, 1945	Expenses
	Three vacancies			
****Vocational and Adult Education, Board of	Otto Moeser***	Port Washington	July 1, 1941	$100 per year and expenses
	Hilding Olson	Superior	July 1, 1943	$100 per year and expenses
	Thomas Kattnig	West Milwaukee	July 1, 1943	$100 per year and expenses
	Earl Leverich	Monroe County	July 1, 1943	$100 per year and expenses
	Robert L. Pierce	Menomonie	July 1, 1945	$100 per year and expenses
	Peter T. Schoemann	Milwaukee	July 1, 1945	$100 per year and expenses
	Jessel S. Whyte	Kenosha	July 1, 1945	$100 per year and expenses
	Paul Weis	Waunakee	July 1, 1947	$100 per year and expenses
	Emil Waldow	Green Bay	July 1, 1947	$100 per year and expenses

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

**** Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

***** Subject to civil service.

[1] Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation[1]
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in	B. W. Heald***.....	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1942....	$10 per day and expenses
	R. Lees Avery.....	Appleton ...	May 15, 1943....	$10 per day and expenses
	Ralph Young	La Crosse...	May 15, 1944....	$10 per day and expenses
	Erwin J. Metzke.....	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1945....	$10 per day and expenses
	C. G. Anderson.....	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1946....	$10 per day and expenses
Waterways Commission, Wisconsin Deep	William G. Bruce....	Milwaukee ..	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern....	Madison ...	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Charles A. Halbert...	Madison ...	Life of Commission	Expenses

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.
[1] Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

GOVERNOR'S MILITARY STAFF[1]

(As of March 1, 1942)

Bud Abbott, North Hollywood, California
Judd S. Alexander, Wausau
J. Kyle Anderson, Waupaca
Donald Armstrong, Chicago, Illinois
Gene Autry, North Hollywood, California
T. Fred Baker, Milwaukee
Elmer Barlow, Madison
Albert J. Bates, La Crosse
Ernest E. Beauvais, Milwaukee
Guy A. Benson, Spooner
Fred V. Benz, Milwaukee
D. B. Blalock, Atlanta, Georgia
Charles Wesley Boag, Milwaukee
Albert D. Bolens, Port Washington
Edward G. Borgnis, Wauwatosa
Frank Boynton, Milwaukee
Aaron M. Brayton, Madison
Roy L. Brecke, Wauwatosa
Thomas R. Brice, Milwaukee
Charles E. Broughton, Sheboygan
Edward J. Bullock, Oak Park, Illinois
Louis Bunde, Milwaukee
William H. Butler, Milwaukee
Mark Rhea Byers, Wausau
Samuel Howard Cady, Evanston, Illinois
Boake Carter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Walter B. Chilsen, Merrill
Clarence M. Christiansen, Phelps
Harry E. Christiansen, Milwaukee
Maurice P. Coakley, Beloit
Fred L. Cobb, Green Bay
Daniel H. Cooney, Sheboygan
Lou Costello, North Hollywood, California
Charles Coughlin, Milwaukee
Earl Cox, Whitewater
Walter Davidson, Milwaukee
Gustav E. Denzin, Marinette
Roy De Vlieg, Kenosha
Alvin Dewitt Dorsett, Crivitz
Charles C. Durr, Milwaukee
Nelson Eddy, Los Angeles, California
B. P. Eldred, Beloit
Dr. Louis Ehrenfeld, Shorewood
Carl R. Eklund, Tomahawk
George F. Eller, Milwaukee
Edwin E. Erickson, La Crosse
Dr. Wm. G. Fortune, River Falls
Julius O. Frank, Milwaukee
August Frey, Milwaukee
Kurt Froedtert, Milwaukee
B. W. Fueger, Milwaukee
Henry C. Fulder, Milwaukee
Edward J. Furlong, Milwaukee
Alfred R. Gardner, Evanston, Illinois
Dr. Alfred G. Giese, Princeton
Edward E. Gillen, Nashotah
Henry Lewis Green, Chicago, Illinois
Frank L. Greenya, Milwaukee
Joseph R. Greer, Lancaster
Arthur M. Gruhl, Racine
Hans J. Hagge, Wausau
George I. Haight, Chicago, Illinois
Robert H. Hanke, Wauwatosa
Dr. Arthur W. Hankwitz, Milwaukee
Oscar J. Hardy, Oshkosh
George M. Harris, Milwaukee
Louis Hartl, Marshfield
Harry Harvey, Superior
N. E. Hausman, Kewaskum
William B. Hawkins, Sheboygan
Harry J. Heeb, Milwaukee
Sidney J. Herzberg, Milwaukee

[1] Honorary appointments made by the Governor. Appointees receive no compensation and hold office during the Governor's term.

GOVERNOR'S MILITARY STAFF—Continued

John W. Hewitt, Neenah
Angus Smith Hibbard, Chicago, Illinois
A. D. Hill, Wisconsin Rapids
Benjamin C. Hilliard, Denver, Colorado
William Cornelius Hollister, Chicago, Illinois
John H. Holm, Kenosha
R. S. Howe, Ripon
Leo Huff, Evanston, Illinois
Oswald C. Jaeger, Milwaukee
Arthur R. Janes, Racine
Dr. T. McLean Jasper, Milwaukee
Lee Joannes, Green Bay
Herbert F. Johnson, Jr., Racine
Lane W. Johnson, Waupaca
Arno E. Kaiser, Park Falls
J. E. Kanaley, Chicago, Illinois
Edward A. Kickhaefer, Milwaukee
Ralph Kingsley, Kenosha
Howard W. Kizer, Maplewood, New Jersey
Leonard J. Kleczka, Milwaukee
James Dawson Klode, Milwaukee
William N. Knauf, Chilton
Fred J. Koch, Milwaukee
Waldemar S. Kopmeier, Milwaukee
Frank B. Kraus, Briggsville
Hans B. Kraut, Fond du Lac
Emory W. Krauthoefer, Milwaukee
Oscar R. Kreutz, Chevy Chase, Maryland
Louis Kuehn, Milwaukee
George W. Kuhlman, New York City
Julius A. Laack, Plymouth
Richard T. Laacke, Milwaukee
John Ladd, Chicago, Illinois
Albert H. Ladner, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Everett La Fond, Two Rivers
Alfred J. La Grandeur, Somerset
Edward Landsberg, Milwaukee
Ben C. Lange, Juneau
Earl M. La Plant, Sturgeon Bay
John S. Lawson, Milwaukee
George W. Leberman, Sheboygan
Lee Lerner, Milwaukee
Harold Lloyd, Hollywood, California
F. O. Logic, Iron Mountain, Michigan
Alfred C. Loose, Wauwatosa
Cornelius G. Loose, Dayton, Ohio
John L. Mac Rae, Iron River
Rev. Raphael C. McCarthy, Milwaukee
Wm. S. McCorkle, Jr., Richland Center
Jos. E. McDermid, Ladysmith
Wm. R. McGovern, Milwaukee
William G. McKay, Madison
Mark McKee, New York City
Charles McKeown, Milwaukee
William Maas, Milwaukee
Anthony Marchese, Milwaukee
George W. Mason, Detroit, Michigan
William F. Meister, Rocky River, Colorado
Horace J. Mellum, Kenosha
Henry I. Messmer, Milwaukee
Charles A. Miller, Milwaukee
Edwin E. Mills, Chicago, Illinois
Joseph Morgagni, Pasadena, California
Gustave C. Mueller, Milwaukee
Edward F. Niedecken, Milwaukee
John Ringling North, Saratosa, Florida
Howard T. Ott, Milwaukee
Charles Sumner Pearce, Chicago, Illinois
Joseph W. Pfeifer, Milwaukee
William W. Plankinton, Jr., Milwaukee
Peter J. Portman, Wausau
Howard I. Potter, Glencoe, Illinois
H. Carl Prange, Sheboygan
James Humphrey Pratt, Milwaukee
Robert L. Reisinger, Milwaukee
Clemens Reiss, Sheboygan
William Reiss, Sheboygan
Henry E. Ringling, Baraboo
Robert W. Roberts, St. Petersburg, Florida
Roy Roe, Niagara
Barrett Rogers, Berwyn, Illinois
Hugh Ross, Sheboygan
John Russert, Milwaukee
Alexander Schaap, Dayton, Ohio
Paul Scharine, Delavan
Augustus F. Schroder, Winneconne
Walter Schroeder, Milwaukee
Walter O. Schwarz, Milwaukee
Charles T. Scott, Chicago, Illinois
Frederick C. Seidemann, Kenosha
E. Glenn Six, Milwaukee
Clayton F. Smith, Chicago, Illinois
C. U. Smith, Milwaukee
Harold S. Smith, Milwaukee
S. H. Smith, Milwaukee
Herbert E. Spear, Dearborn, Michigan
Earl A. Tanner, Milwaukee
Walter Teipel, Milwaukee
Konrad Testwuide, Sheboygan
John Thomas, Cambria
Theodore Traylor Thomas Pearisburg, Virginia
Harold F. Traband, New York City
Spencer Tracy, Culver City, California
Richard Frank Traimbach, Dayton, Ohio
Eugene G. Trimberger, Milwaukee
Juan Trippe, New York City
William O. Vilter, Milwaukee
Walter J. Vollrath, Sheboygan
Frank Wabiszewski, Milwaukee
Will H. Wade, Chicago, Illinois
Lloyd S. Wallace, Milwaukee
G. E. Wallis, Chicago, Illinois
William P. Walsh, Washington, D. C.
Chester O. Wanvig, Milwaukee
Arnold E. Weber, Theresa
Geo. A. Weber, Baraboo
Richard L. Weil, Milwaukee
Anthony M. Werner, Sheboygan
Frank B. Whiting, Neenah
Fred R. Whetter, Whitefish Bay
Walter J. Wilde, Wauwatosa
John F. Winchester, New York City
Chief Yellow Thunder, Wisconsin Dells
Carl Zeidler, Milwaukee
Fred R. Zimmerman, Chicago, Illinois
William Zimmerman, Milwaukee

The State Government
Legislative Branch

THE LEGISLATURE

Total personnel: 133 members, four officers (besides the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker), 93 full-time and 27 part-time employes.

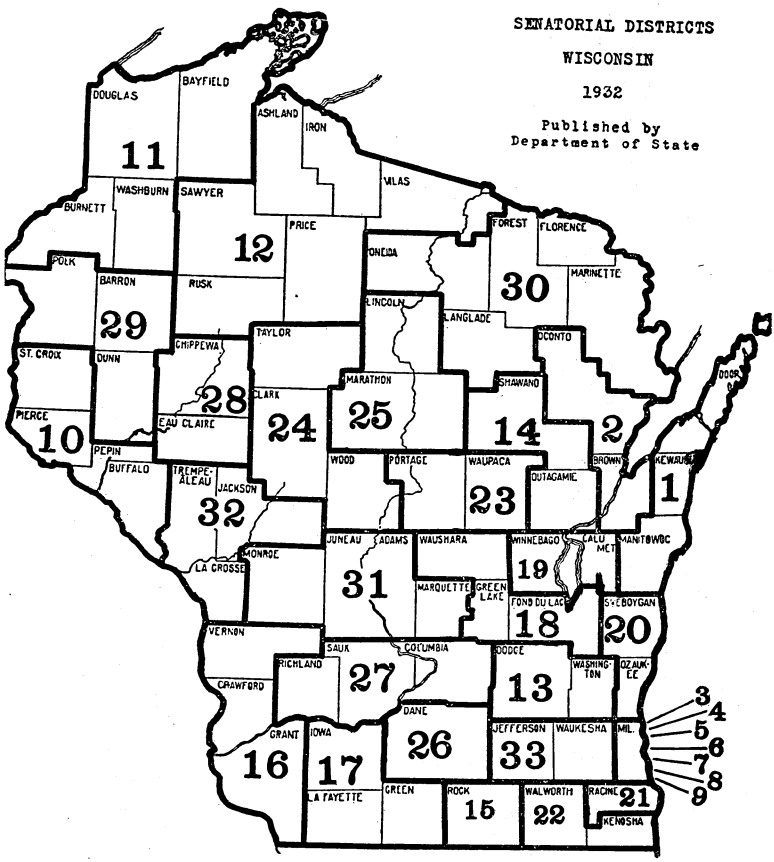
Publications: Journals of each house (daily during sessions and in bound form after their close); Manuals of each house (giving rules); Official Legislative Manual and Directory; Bulletins of Committee Hearings (weekly during sessions by each house); Bulletin of Proceedings (weekly during sessions after first five weeks and in bound form after close); Calendars (daily during sessions for use of members); Bills, Joint Resolutions; Amendments to bills and joint resolutions; Acts; Session Laws (published by the Secretary of State after close of sessions); Interim Committee Reports. (All of the above publications except the Session Laws will be mailed as they appear for $25 per session paid to the Secretary of State for this service, or the Acts alone, as published, for $5. Single copies of these publications can be obtained, while the supply lasts, from members of the legislature or the Legislative Reference Library. The Session Laws are sold by the Director of Purchases at cost.)

The Wisconsin Legislature consists of two houses, the senate and the assembly. The members of each house are elected by the people in the November general election from districts into which the state is divided by legislative act after each federal census.

There are thirty-three senators who are elected for terms of four years. The sixteen senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the seventeen who represent odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. There are one hundred members in the assembly who are elected for two-year terms. At present both senators and assemblymen receive $100 per month throughout their term of office. In addition they receive ten cents per mile for one journey to and from the capitol during each session. For special sessions or for interim committee service they receive no additional compensation.

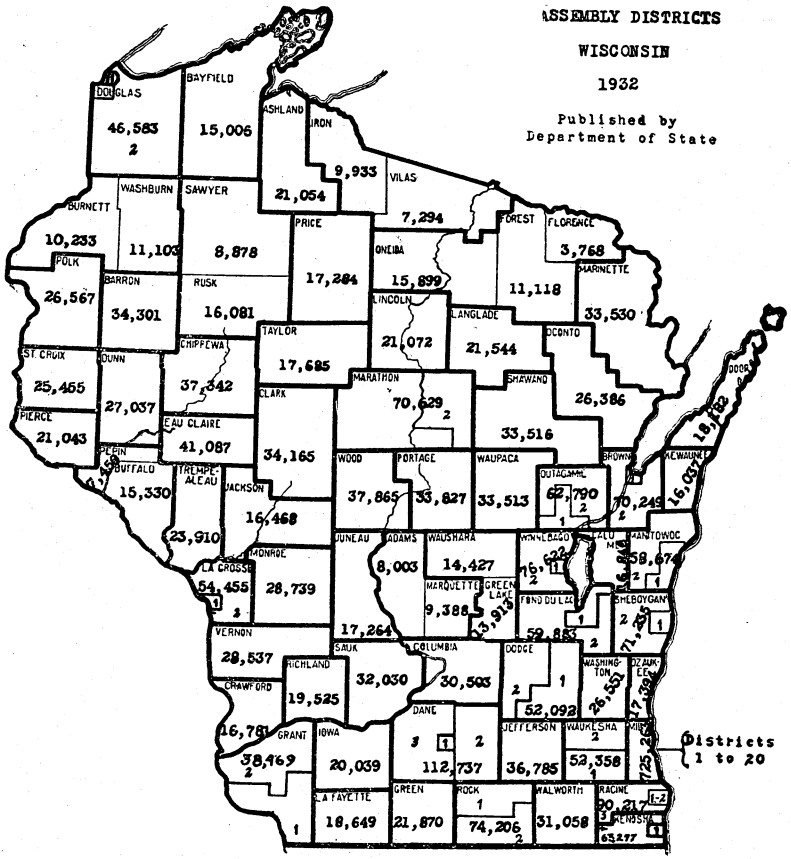
Regular sessions of the legislature are held in each odd-numbered year and begin on the second Wednesday in January. These regular sessions usually last about six months, and during such sessions the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. After adjournment of the regular session the Governor may call a special session which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor. Since 1915 there have been twelve special sessions, the longest of which lasted two and one-half months.

Each house elects its own officers, except that the Lieutenant Governor, under the constitution, is the president of the senate with power to cast a vote in case of tie. The corresponding officer in the assembly is the speaker, who is an assemblyman elected by the members. The other officers are a chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms in each house who are elected by the members. All the employes of the legislature are appointed under civil service rules. These employes are under the direction of the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of the respective houses.



Meetings of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the state capitol. Under rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. and usually last until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m. and they often hold night sessions. Toward the end of each regular session the houses meet practically continuously.

The afternoons of each day, until near the close of the session, are devoted to committee hearings. The assembly has twenty-three standing committees and the senate nine. Six of the assembly committees and two of the senate committees, however, have other functions than the consideration of bills. Appointment to senate committees is made upon the recommendation of a Committee on Committees elected by the senate. The Speaker of the Assembly appoints the committees of that body. In the senate there is a rule that each senator must be appointed to one and only one of the committees to which bills are referred, while in the assembly some members serve on more



than one. The most important committee of the two houses is the Joint Committee on Finance made up of members from both the senate and assembly. It acts and votes on all matters jointly. Other committees frequently arrange joint hearings but act independently upon all measures.

All bills when introduced in the legislature are referred to committees which conduct hearings every afternoon at 2 p.m., usually in

a room in the state capitol assigned to the particular committee. These hearings are announced in the bulletins of committee hearings which appear each Friday and list the hearings for the coming week.

In addition to the regular committees special committees are appointed during each legislative session which study special problems or conduct special investigations. One or more interim committees are usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They function between legislative sessions and report their findings and make recommendations to the next legislature. Bills are never referred to interim committees and very seldom to special committees.

All bills and joint resolutions introduced in the legislature are printed, usually within one day after introduction. Under the Wisconsin procedure every bill introduced is given a public hearing, is reported upon by the committee to which it was referred, and is voted on in the house of its introduction — in both houses unless "killed" in the first. Amendments may be reported by the committee to which the measure was referred or may be offered by a member on the floor when it comes up for consideration. If passed by one house a bill is sent to the other and goes through the same course in the second house. If concurred in, it is enrolled (i.e., printed in act form), signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and the chief clerk of the house in which it originated, and delivered by such clerk to the Governor. The Governor, within six days not counting Sundays or holidays, must either approve or veto the measure, except at the close of the session, when the bills die automatically unless signed by the Governor. If approved, he reports this fact to the house in which the bill originated and files the original copy which carries his signature with the Secretary of State. If vetoed, he sends a veto message to the house in which the bill originated. This ends the bill unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote in each house. After passage and approval by the Governor, acts are published in the official state paper, and usually take effect on the day following such publication, but may take effect at some other time as specified in the measure.

Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its proceedings known as the Journal. No verbatim record is kept of the debates in either house, nor of the statements made by persons appearing at committee hearings. A record is kept, however, of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings, which after the session is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon.

The acts passed by the legislature are published, usually on the day after their approval, in the official state paper, now the *Wisconsin State Journal.* Later the Session Laws are issued in book form by the Secretary of State, and soon thereafter the Revisor of Statutes issues the biennial Wisconsin Statutes in one volume which contains all of the permanent general statutes of the state, including those enacted at the last legislative session.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, 1941

Walter S. Goodland, Lieutenant Governor, Racine.....President
Conrad Shearer, Kenosha.....President pro tem
Lawrence R. Larsen, Racine.....Chief Clerk
Emil A. Hartman, Madison.....Sergeant-at-Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture and Labor—Fisher (chairman), Cashman, Laird, Nelson, Shearer.

Committee on Committees—Coakley (chairman), Miller, Murray.

Contingent Expenditures—Brown (chairman), Carroll, Gettelman.

Corporations and Taxation—Murray (chairman), Busby, Coakley, Fellenz, Young.

Education and Public Welfare—Freehoff (chairman), Downing, Gettelman, Hipke, Risser.

Joint Committee on Finance—Mueller (chairman), Brown, Coller, Hampel, Lewis.

Highways—Mack (chairman), Carroll, Miller.

Judiciary—Peters (chairman), Byrnes, Connors, Gawronski, Knowles.

Legislative Procedure—Shearer (chairman), Brown, Coakley, Fisher, Freehoff, Lovelace,[1] Mack, Mueller, Murray, Peters, Schlabach.

State and Local Government—Schlabach[2] (chairman), Buchen, Carroll, Greenquist, Zimny.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1941

Vernon W. Thomson, Richland Center.....Speaker
Arthur L. May, Madison.....Chief Clerk
Norris J. Kellman, Galesville.....Sergeant-at-Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Agriculture—Rice (chairman), Cook, Ebert, Gunderson, James, Jones, Keegan, Miller, Mleziva, Rundell, Sweeney.

Commerce and Manufactures—Engebretson (chairman), Barnard, Hagedorn, Kennedy,[3] Lang, Peterson, Riley.

Conservation—Graass (chairman), Boyson, Egan, Kostuck, Long, Van Guilder, Youngs.

Contingent Expenditures—Grassman (chairman), Carlson, Graf, Krause, Nawrocki.

Education—Goldthorpe (chairman), Burns, Davis, Genzmer, Hagedorn, Kryszak, Long, Padrutt, Rundell.

Elections—Burns (chairman), Doyne, Genzmer, Graf, Nicol, Sengstock, Youngs.

Engrossed Bills—Youngblood (chairman), Barnard, Biemiller.

Enrolled Bills—Nelson (chairman), Brom, Woerth.

Excise and Fees—Hilker (chairman), Austin, Lang, Larson, Schmitz, Siebert, Pritchard.

Finance—McIntyre (chairman), Benson, Fritzen, Graass, Grassman, Hilker, Ludvigsen, Nelson, Spearbraker.

Highways—McDowell (chairman), Fowell, Hanson, James, Lueck, Siebert, Youngblood.

Insurance and Banking—McBride (chairman), Burns, Catlin, Engebretson, Johnson, McParland, Pfennig, Sengstock, Van De Zande.

[1] Deceased February 12, 1941.

[2] Senator Lovelace was *chairman* of this committee until his death on February 12, 1941.

[3] Deceased April 15, 1941.

Judiciary—Catlin (chairman), Cavanaugh, Corbett, Davis, Dela Hunt, Double, Fehlhaber, McBride, Nuss, Tehan.

Labor—Ludvigsen (chairman), Cook, Goldthorpe, Gunderson, Johnson, Keegan, Koegel, Krause, Wegner.

Municipalities—Niemuth (chairman), Bichler,[1] Brom, Collar, Larson, Lueck, Lytie, Sheahan, Varda, Westfahl, Youngblood.

Printing—Fowell (chairman), Berquist, James, Nuss, Weinheimer.

Public Welfare—Hanson (chairman), Daugs, Fritzen, Hammergren, Krohn, McDowell, Pritchard.

Revision—Westfahl (chairman), Collar, Dela Hunt, Luebke, Ryczek.

Rules—Catlin (chairman), Genzmer, Graass, McBride, Mr. Speaker (ex officio).

State Affairs—Austin (chairman), Baker, Boyson, Brunner, Heden, Jones, Larson, Mleziva, Pyszczynski, Sykes, Theisen.

Taxation—Heden (chairman), AuBuchon, Beggs, Double, Graf, Runden, Spearbraker.

Third Reading—Miller (chairman), Niemuth; Rubin.[2]

Transportation—Hammergren (chairman), Bichler,[1] Fowell, Lein, Riley, Runden, Van De Zande.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

Interim

APPOINTED OR CONTINUED BY THE 1939 LEGISLATURE

Mississippi River Pollution (Jt. Res. 18, S, 1925; continued by each succeeding legislature and Chapter 301, Laws of 1935)

Members

Senators: Hunt, *chairman.*

Assemblymen: Ex-assemblyman Perry; Swanson.

Report: None in 1941.

Land Utilization Policy for the Northern Area (Jt. Res. 98, A, 1939; continued by Jt. Res. 153, A, 1939)

Members

Senators: Coller, *chairman*; Kresky; Young.

Assemblymen: Berquist; Burns; Rath.

Appropriation: $400 from the general fund (Chapter 535, Laws of 1939)

Report: Printed report, June 1941; Senate Journal, 1941, pp. 2169-2178; Assembly Journal, 1941, pp. 1795-1804.

Modern Automobile Title Laws (Jt. Res. 38, S, 1939)

Members

Senators: Murray, *chairman;* Ingram.

Assemblymen: Biemiller; McDowell; Shimek.

Appropriation: $200 from the general fund (Chapter 539, Laws of 1939)

Report: None except Bill 447, S, of 1941.

Revenue Needs of the State for the Current Biennium (Chapter 520, Laws of 1939; repealed by Chapter 49, Laws of 1941)

Members

Senators: Roethe, *chairman;* Bolens; Coakley; Freehoff; Gawronski; Hampel; Kresky; Nelson; Young.

Assemblymen: Alfonsi; Biemiller; Catlin; Genzmer; Graass; Hemmy; Shimek; Tehan; Thomson.

Appropriation: $2,000 from the general fund.

Report: None.

APPOINTED BY THE 1941 LEGISLATURE

None.

[1] Resigned September 30, 1941.

[2] Deceased February 24, 1942.

Special Investigating

APPOINTED BY THE 1941 LEGISLATURE

JOINT

Industrial School for Girls, Alleged Abuses of Inmates at the (Jt. Res. 3, A, 1941)
Members
Senators: Murray, *chairman;* Gawronski, Lewis.
Assemblymen: Hanson; James; Kryszak; Pritchard; Van De Zande.
Report: Assembly Journal, 1941, pp. 1591-1595.

Reapportionment (Jt. Res. 11, S, 1941)
Members
Senators: Miller, *chairman;* Freehoff.
Assemblymen: Grassman; Nicol; Spearbraker.
Report: None

Subversive and Un-American Activities of Certain Groups of Employes Engaged in the Manufacture of National Defense Materials (Jt. Res. 42, A, 1941)
Members
Senators: Gettelman, *chairman;* Knowles; Young.
Assemblymen: Biemiller; Engebretson; Ludvigsen; Westfahl.
Report: Partial report, Senate Journal, 1941, pp. 2189-2201.

Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind at Milwaukee (Jt. Res. 61, A, 1941)
Members
Senators: Peters, *chairman.*
Assemblymen: Dela Hunt; Pyszczynski.
Report: Assembly Journal, 1941, pp. 1685-1689.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

APPOINTED BY THE 1941 LEGISLATURE

JOINT

Old-Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and Blind Pension Bills (Jt. Res. 62, A, 1941)
Members
Senators: Coller, *chairman;* Cashman; Fellenz.
Assemblymen: Davis; Fritzen; Hanson; Nicol; Siebert.
Report: Assembly Journal, 1941, pp. 1720-1737.

OF ONE HOUSE

Contempt of the Senate, Adjudging Certain Members in (Appointed by President of the Senate on motion of May 28, 1941; see also Res. 35, S, 1941)
Members
Senators: Buchen, *chairman;* Knowles; Murray; Peters; Young.
Report: Senate Journal, 1941, pp. 2052-2055.

EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE

Department of the Chief Clerk

Thomas M. Donahue, Kenosha.....Assistant Chief Clerk

Legislative Stenographers

Edward H. Bull, Manitowoc
Henry C. DeVillers, Milwaukee
Gerald A. Gruen, Wilton
William R. Hommermiller, Tomah
Walter F. Jenswold, Humbird
Clifford Lytle, Wyocena
DeWayne G. Neumann, Sparta
Earl W. Roberts, Hancock
Leroy G. Snyder, Milwaukee
Frank J. Szczepanski, Milwaukee
William L. Wollin, Jefferson

Legislative Typists

Daniel T. Leisk, Milwaukee
Peter Nichols, Milwaukee
Lyle P. Schaller, Bangor

Legislative Clerks

Andrew B. Beath, La Crosse
Lloyd B. Cain, Rhinelander
Raymond J. McAdams, Watertown
Lester J. Peters, Hartford
Joseph S. Pitts, River Falls
Norman J. Rada, Chippewa Falls
Roland N. Senn, Oshkosh
Gordon T. Whittet, Edgerton
Newton G. Witwen, Plain

Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms

Legislative Clerks

Winford H. Johnson, Kiel, assistant sergeant-at-arms
Fred J. Meier, Muscoda
Clyde Warnick, Gleason
Fred Wehmeier, Milwaukee

Legislative Messengers

Richard G. Anderson, Kenosha
Ed. Babcock, Madison
W. C. Baehr, Milwaukee
Wm. M. Brinkley, Madison
John G. Buchen, Sheboygan*
Donald T. Burke, Madison
Wm. W. Byrnes, Green Bay*
Albert E. Daly, Superior
L. A. DeBardenleben, Philips*
Robert C. DeBaufer, Appleton*
Ralph Gooding, Fond du Lac*
Russel V. Hall, Baraboo*
Robert E. Kindschi, Prairie du Sac
Albin J. Kozminski, Milwaukee*
John A. Kuckuk, Shawano*
Leonard D. McChesney, Grand Marsh*
Raymond J. McCue, Janesville*
James J. McMilan, Milwaukee*
Wm. H. Masters, Dodgeville
Phil Raddatz, Oshkosh*
Gerold Reier, Waupaca
Gordon W. Riley, Eau Claire
Guy I. Sterns, Canton
Arnold Stephani, Manitowoc*

EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Department of the Chief Clerk

Edward J. Walden, Readfield.....Assistant Chief Clerk
Charles C. Landoski, Knowlton.....Secretary to the Chief Clerk

Legislative Stenographers

Francis Bannen, Boscobel
Russell Belger, Kewaskum
Robert Dudley, Wausau
Joe Einberger, Manitowoc
Harold E. Hebblethwaite, Madison
Jack Levenhagen, Menomonie
Arnold Mulhern, Portage
Nyal Nelson, Appleton
George Neuhauser, Madison
Allen C. Rassmussen, Milwaukee
William Schumacher, Milwaukee
John W. Stoddart, Beaver Dam
Arthur Stofen, Madison

Legislative Typists

Edward Atkinson, Janesville
Alden Gullickson, Woodville
Wesley Hillery, Darlington
Albert E. C. Partridge, Viroqua

* Part-time employes

Legislative Clerks

Norman Anderson, Delavan
George E. Bruckner, Milwaukee
Malcolm Dixon, Milwaukee
Lawrence Donovan, Milwaukee
Edson W. Gibberd, Berlin
Henry J. Gilson, Egg Harbor
Vilas A. Kellman, Galesville
Peter Leon, Milwaukee
W. Wrenn O'Connell, Madison
Wm. L. Smith, Jr., Neillsville
Lawrence A. Studinger, Medford
Milton G. Youngs, Oconto

Voting Machine Operator

Norman Berggren, Madison

Messenger

John A. Fabricius, Delavan

Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms

Legislative Clerks

Phil K. Lalor, Oregon, assistant sergeant-at-arms
Carl Larson, Ogema
Arthur O. Mockrud, Westby
Claude Watson, Livingston

Legislative Messengers

Herbert Bosshard, Bangor*
Paul Caldwell, Two Rivers*
Charles Dietz, Monroe
Gilbert Ferdon, Marinette
Larry Gilbertson, Black River Falls*
Monford Hacker, Madison
David Haddow, Ellsworth*
Robert Holtz, Ladysmith*
Frank Kersten, Racine
James Kohlbeck, Algoma*
Jerome Konopacky, Stevens Point
Roland Labus, West Salem*
Lloyd Lang, Jr., Kimberly*
Jack Larson, Plymouth*
Charles Lee, Richland Center*
Robert Lundquist, Siren
Fred McKeen, Milwaukee
Thomas Merrill, Eau Claire
Robert Morris, Clintonville*
Nyal Nelson, Appleton
William Nugent, Oxford
John Powell, Galesville*
Darwin Schuelke, Dodgeville*
John Seiber, Fond du Lac
Roland Stuber, Cochrane
Richard Sulik, Beloit*
J. Irvin Thomas, Oconomowoc
Thomas Vaughter, Neenah
Carl Wallace, Elroy
Joseph Winslow, Oshkosh
John Young, Waukesha

* Part-time employes.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS

C. K. Alexander ..... Wisconsin Taxpayer
Ray Black ..... Milwaukee Sentinel
A. D. Bolens ..... Wisconsin Statesman
Wm. J. Bollenbeck ..... Sheboygan Press
A. M. Brayton ..... Wisconsin State Journal
C. Carlton Brechler ..... United Press
J. George Crownhart ..... Wisconsin Medical Journal
A. G. Delorenzo ..... United Press
Laurence C. Eklund ..... Milwaukee Journal
J. Winter Everett ..... Wisconsin State Journal
Wm. T. Evjue ..... Capital Times
Lawrence H. Fitzpatrick ..... Wisconsin State Journal
Fred Graff ..... Chicago Tribune
Kenneth E. Hopping ..... Associated Press
Rex L. Karney ..... Wisconsin State Journal
Robert S. Klechner ..... Milwaukee Sentinel
Roy E. Kubista ..... Wisconsin State Employee
Della Loui ..... Prairie Farmer
E. R. MacIntyre ..... Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer
F. N. MacMillin ..... Municipality
Roy Matson ..... Wisconsin State Journal
Glen McGrath ..... Wisconsin Press Association
Wm. A. Norris ..... Milwaukee Sentinel
J. Craig Ralston ..... Milwaukee Journal
Aldric Revell ..... Capital Times
Morris H. Rubin ..... Progressive
Arnold Serwer ..... Time—Life—P.M.
R. H. Smith ..... Wisconsin Medical Journal
Thornton L. Smith ..... Chicago Tribune
Willard R. Smith ..... United Press
George R. Stephenson ..... Capital Times
George Tagatz ..... Associated Press
Austin C. Wehrwein ..... Associated Press
Havens Wilber ..... Capital Times
Anthony W. Wirry ..... Associated Press
John Wyngaard ..... Green Bay Press-Gazette, Appleton Post-Crescent
Carl A. Zielke ..... Wisconsin Press Association

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Year	Length of Session	Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1848	June 5—Aug. 21	78	217	———	———	155
1849	Jan. 10—April 2	83	428	———	———	220
1850	Jan. 9—Feb. 11	34	438	———	———	284
1851	Jan. 8—Mar. 17	69	707	———	———	407
1852	Jan. 14—April 19	97	813	———	———	504
1853	Jan. 12—June 13	153	1,145	———	———	521
1854	Jan. 11—April 3	83	880	———	———	437
1855	Jan. 10—April 2	83	955	———	———	500
1856	**Jan. 9—Mar. 31**					
	Sept. 3—Oct. 14	125	1,242	———	———	688
1857	Jan. 14—Mar. 9	55	895	———	———	517
1858	**Jan. 13—Mar. 31**					
	April 10—May 17	116	1,364	157	342	436
1859	Jan. 12—Mar. 21	69	986	113	143	680
1860	Jan. 11—April 2	83	1,024	69	246	489
1861	Jan. 9—April 17	99	857	100	235	387
1861	Spec. Sess. May 15-27	13	28	24	23	13
1862	Jan. 8—June 17	161	1,008	125	207	514
1862	Spec. Sess. Sept. 10-26	17	43	25	37	17
1863	Jan. 14—April 2	79	895	101	157	383
1864	Jan. 13—April 4	83	835	66	141	509
1865	Jan. 11—April 10	90	1,132	82	190	565
1866	Jan. 10—April 2	93	1,107	64	208	733
1867	Jan. 9—April 11	93	1,161	97	161	790
1868	Jan. 8—Mar. 6	59	987	73	119	692
1869	Jan. 13—Mar. 11	58	887	52	81	657
1870	Jan. 12—Mar. 17	65	1,043	54	89	666
1871	Jan. 11—Mar. 25	74	1,066	55	82	671
1872	Jan. 10—Mar. 26	77	709	79	124	322
1873	Jan. 8—Mar. 20	72	611	62	122	308
1874	Jan. 14—Mar. 12	58	688	91	111	349
1875	Jan. 13—Mar. 6	53	637	39	93	344
1876	Jan. 12—Mar. 14	63	715	57	115	415
1877	Jan. 10—Mar. 8	58	720	59	95	384
1878	Jan. 9—June 7	150	735	79	134	342
1878	Extra Sess. June 4-7	4	6	14	10	5
1879	Jan. 8—Mar. 5	57	610	49	105	256
1880	Jan. 14—Mar. 17	64	669	58	93	323
1881	Jan. 12—April 14	83	780	104	100	334
1882	Jan. 11—Mar. 31	80	728	57	90	330
1883	Jan. 10—April 4	85	705	75	100	360
1885	Jan. 14—April 13	90	963	97	108	471
1887	Jan. 12—April 15	94	1,293	114	60	553
1889	Jan. 9—April 19	101	1,355	136	82	529
1891	Jan. 14—April 25	102	1,216	137	91	483
1892	Spec. Sess. June 28—July 1	4	3	7	7	1
1892	Spec. Sess. Oct. 17-26	10	8	6	14	2
1893	Jan. 11—April 20	100	1,124	135	86	312
1895	Jan. 9—April 20	102	1,154	139	88	387
1896	Spec. Sess. Feb. 18-28	11	3	10	15	1
1897	Jan. 13—Aug. 20	220	1,077	155	39	381
1899	Jan. 11—May 4	114	910	113	40	355
1901	Jan. 9—May 15	127	1,091	81	39	470
1903	Jan. 14—May 23	130	1,115	65	81	451
1905	Spec. Sess. Dec. 4-19	16	24	15	26	17
1905	Jan. 11—June 21	162	1,357	134	101	523
1907	Jan. 9—July 16	189	1,685	205	84	677
1909	Jan. 13—June 18	157	1,567	213	49	550
1911	Jan. 11—July 15	186	1,710	267	37	665
1912	Spec. Sess. April 30—May 6	7	41	7	6	22
1913	Jan. 8—Aug. 9	214	1,847	175	79	778
1915	Jan. 13—Aug. 24	224	1,560	220	79	637
1916	Spec. Sess. Oct. 10-11	2	2	8	4	2
1917	Jan. 10—July 16	188	1,439	229	115	679
1918	Spec. Sess. Feb. 19—Mar. 9	19	27	22	28	16
1918	Spec. Sess. Sept. 24-25	2	2	6	9	2

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—Continued

Year	Length of Session	Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1919	Jan. 8—July 30	204	1,350	268	100	703
1919	Spec. Sess. Sept. 4-8	5	7	4	6	7
1920	Spec. Sess. May 25—June 4	11	46	10	22	32
1921	Jan. 12—July 14	184	1,199	207	93	591
1922	Spec. Sess. Mar. 22-28	7	10	7	12	4
1923	Jan. 10—July 14	186	1,247	215	93	449
1925	Jan. 14—June 29	167	1,144	200	115	454
1926	Spec. Sess. April 15-16	2	1	8	12	1
1927	Jan. 12—Aug. 13	214	1,341	235	167	542
1928	Spec. Sess. Jan. 24—Feb. 4	12	20	35	23	5
1928	Spec. Sess. Mar. 6-13	8	13	9	17	2
1929	Jan. 9—Sept. 20	255	1,366	278	185	530
1931	Jan. 14—June 27	165	1,429	291	160	487
1931	Spec. Sess. Nov. 24, '31—Feb. 5, '32	74	99	93	83	31
1933	Jan. 11—July 25	196	1,411	324	157	496
1933	Spec. Sess. Dec. 11, '33—Feb. 3, '34	55	45	160	53	25
1935	Jan. 9—Sept. 27	262	1,662	346	190	556
1937	Jan. 13—July 2	171	1,404	228	127	432
	Spec. Sess. Sept. 15—Oct. 16	32	28	18	23	15
1939	Jan. 11—Oct. 6	270	1,559	268	133	535
1941	Jan. 8—June 6	151	1,368	160	109	333

The State Government
Administrative Branch

STATE OF WISCONSIN AERONAUTIC BOARD

Members: HOWARD MOREY; S. J. WITTMAN; THOMAS J. PATTISON; two vacancies.

The state of Wisconsin Aeronautic Board was created by the 1937 Legislature and consists of five members appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the senate. It includes a commercial operator and transport pilot, a private airplane owner of the state, an active airport manager of the state, a member of the Highway Commission, and a member of the Planning Board. The two mentioned last are *ex officio* members. Members of the board other than *ex officio* members receive a per diem of $10 for not to exceed 15 days in any one year spent in the performance of their duties. The board is authorized to supervise the establishment of minimum standards of safety for aeronautics within the state, including the maintenance, operation, and use of airports, landing fields, landing strips, air markings, air beacons, and other air navigation facilities, and the establishment, operation, management, and equipment of all air schools, flying clubs, and persons giving air instruction. The board is also authorized to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations establishing minimum standards for safety with which all air navigation facilities, air schools, and flying clubs shall comply. It also adopts and enforces rules, regulations, and orders for the development and promotion of aeronautics within the state, and for the safety of persons operating or using aircraft and of persons and property on the ground. All such rules and regulations are kept in conformity as nearly as possible with federal legislation, rules, regulations, and orders on aeronautics. All airports, landing fields, air schools, flying clubs, air beacons, or other air navigation facilities must be registered by the State Aeronautic Board before being used or operated. The registration fees are specified in the law. The board has power to make investigations, and perform all other acts necessary to administer the provisions of the statutes on aeronautics.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

State Board of Agriculture: HERMAN IHDE, *chairman;* IRA INMAN, *vice chairman;* JOHN SCOTT EARLL, *secretary;* PAUL C. SCHMOLDT; EDWARD PFEIFER; R. J. DOUGLAS; J. W. BAIRD.

Director: RALPH E. AMMON.

Divisions: Administrative, RALPH E. AMMON, *director;* Dairy, L. G. KUENNING, *chief;* Livestock Sanitation, Dr. V. S. LARSON, *chief;* Markets, W. L. WITTE, *chief;* Milk control, VERLYN F. SEARS, *chief;* Plant Industry, E. L. CHAMBERS, *chief;* Rural Electrification, ROBERT A. MERRILL, *chief;* Trade Practices, WILLIAM T. MARRIOTT, *chief.*

Office: State Capitol. Laboratories located at University of Wisconsin. State Fair at West Allis.

Total personnel, July 1941: 231.

Publications: Biennial Report; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics); Wisconsin Agriculture (annual statistical report); Wisconsin Dairy Statistics (annual); State Fair Premium List (annual); Noxious Weeds and the Weed Law; Seed Inspection (annual); Feed Inspection (annual); Fertilizer Inspection (annual); Stallion Enrollment (annual); White Pine Blister Rust in Wisconsin; Apiary Inspection, Laws and Regulations; County Fair Manual (annual); Informational and Descriptive Bulletin (biennial); reprints of some laws under which the department operates; Wisconsin Accredited, Certified, and Record of Performance Poultry Flocks; Wisconsin Licensed Veterinarians; Directory of Wisconsin Dairy Manufacturing Plants; System of Accounting for Co-operative Associations; County Bulletin series of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

The ultimate purpose of every activity undertaken by the Department of Agriculture is to insure the stable production of high quality farm products which will command a good market price and improve the Wisconsin farm income. For this reason, the department's services extend into every phase of agriculture—production, manufacturing, assembling, grading, advertising, and merchandising. While providing service to every branch of agriculture, the department concentrates on the advancement of dairying, the biggest industry in the state.

Prior to 1929, there were three state departments serving Wisconsin agriculture: Dairy and Foods, Markets, and Agriculture. In 1929 these were consolidated in a Department of Agriculture and Markets with a three-man commission administering the three departments. At the beginning of 1938 the three-man commission was replaced by a seven-man part-time policy board and a director. In 1939 the department was again reorganized and the name changed to Department of Agriculture. The many functions of the department were then consolidated into five divisions: Administrative, plant industry, markets, livestock sanitation, and dairy. Three other divisions—milk control, rural electrification, and trade practices were added the same year by legislative enactment. In 1941 another activity was added when the legislature transferred to the department the land economic inventory section of the State Planning Board, a type of work which had been started by the Department in 1927.

The principal functions of the board of agriculture are the formulation of policies, planning of general programs, promulgation of orders, and selection of a director. The director is authorized by law to appoint advisory committees for the various branches of Wisconsin agriculture. Committees have been appointed for the American cheese, foreign type cheese, butter, and bees and honey industries. Another committee is serving in an advisory capacity on questions of livestock sanitation.

In one form or another the activities of the Department of Agriculture touch the lives of more people in this state than ever before. These services can best be understood by examining the functions of the various divisions of which the department is composed.

Grouped within the administrative division are legal activities, agricultural statistics, dairy promotion, fairs, publicity, radio, bees and honey, and land economic inventory work. The legal section conducts hearings preliminary to the issuance of regulations, institutes legal proceedings against violators of laws enforced by the department, drafts orders, issues hearing notices, and performs a multiplicity of services for the entire department. The agricultural statistics section, better known as the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Departments of Agriculture, provides Wisconsin farmers with accurate information on production trends of agricultural products, marketing supplies, relative prices, planting intentions, probable yields, and other information.

The Wisconsin State Fair branch of the department, located at West Allis, offers a splendid opportunity to display the state's farm and factory products. Dedicated to the advancement of Wisconsin agriculture, the State Fair encourages the production of better livestock, crops, dairy and other farm products. It features exhibits of "America's Dairyland" and pays premiums exceeding $100,000 annually. No fair in America enjoys a better reputation for the high character of its midway and other entertainment features. The Wisconsin State Fair pays its own way and invests its returns in a building and improvement program. State Fair Park is not just an exposition grounds for a nine-day fair; its facilities are available to the people of this state throughout the year.

Activities of the dairy promotion section are directed toward stimulating the demand for Wisconsin dairy products throughout the nation. To attain that objective, the department utilizes advertising and publicity media such as newspapers, magazines, billboards, the radio, and motion pictures. The habit of consuming Wisconsin dairy products is encouraged by special merchandising campaigns such as the drive to induce consumers to send Wisconsin natural cheese as Christmas gifts, community-wide cheese sales drives, milk drinking contests among school children, Lenten sales drives, and crusades to secure a greater use of butter in cooking. The department distributes dairy recipes and other literature throughout the nation and sets up dairy exhibits at state and national conventions to acquaint thousands of consumers with Wisconsin dairy products. The 1941 Legislature appropriated $71,250 annually for two years for advertising dairy products.

Duties of the bees and honey section include the inspection of approximately 3,500 apiaries annually in an effort to eradicate American foulbrood, an infectious disease of honeybees; issuance of permits for moving bees and used bee equipment; enforcement of standards for grading and packing honey, and assistance in promoting the marketing of Wisconsin's honey crop.

The land economic inventory section determines the best uses for different lands. In all counties except Milwaukee County, the land has been classified according to its uses for agriculture, recreation, and the development of forests. Land-use maps have been published for a majority of the counties of this state.

To keep Wisconsin citizens informed of its activities and services, the department issues about 1,000 news releases in a year to all daily and weekly newspapers, farm and dairy publications, and radio stations in the state. Various publications and radio stations outside Wisconsin also receive these news bulletins. In addition, the department issues a newspaper, the Badger Farm Bulletin, the purpose of which is to serve Wisconsin agriculture by providing its leaders with information not sufficiently newsworthy to be sent to the general press. Biennially, the department issues a 68-page, thoroughly illustrated publication describing Wisconsin's agricultural, industrial, and recreational resources for distribution among schools, libraries, and the public.

Market reports are broadcast by WLBL, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture's 5,000-watt radio station, through a cooperative arrangement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Commodities covered by a leased telegraph service are potatoes, butter, eggs, cheese, livestock, hay, feeds, and many other seasonal commodities produced in Wisconsin. Many educational features are included in the broadcasts over this station.

The dairy division has charge of licensing and inspecting more than 1,800 cheese factories, 500 creameries, 85 evaporated milk plants, 209 ice cream factories, and 220 plants which powder milk, skim milk, whey, and dry casein. Included among its other duties are milk plant inspection, cheese grading, food inspection, and dairy and food laboratory tests. The food section checks on the sanitation, composition, labeling and advertising of foods other than dairy products. Samples of dairy, food, drug, and paint products are given chemical and bacteriological examinations at the dairy and food laboratory. Farmers or dairy plant operators who feel that they are not getting the proper butterfat test on milk send a sample of the milk to the laboratory for a check test.

Through the dairy division, a quality dairy improvement program is conducted on a county-wide basis. The program is designed to improve dairy markets and extend Wisconsin's leadership in dairying. Under the program, suggestions are made to assist farmers in producing high quality milk at a minimum of expense and additional effort. Sediment and methylene blue tests are made at the factory to determine the amount of foreign matter and approximate number of bacteria in the milk. The plant operator keeps the patron informed as to the improvement in the quality of the milk and the Department of Agriculture makes regular inspections to insure that the program is enforced. With an appropriation of $75,000 allocated for this program, inspection and grading of dairy products is carried on extensively throughout the state.

Duties of the division of markets include the administration of various laws designed to protect agricultural producers against losses; services to both marketing and purchasing cooperatives; standardization and inspection of fruits, vegetables, and other farm products; quality improvement of various agricultural products; finding new outlets and methods of marketing farm products; making market investigations and, in general, improving markets for farm products.

Hundreds of cooperatives receive service from the markets division. The service includes the organization and development of new associations, reorganizing old associations and consolidating others when conditions warrant. The accounting activities of the division include periodical audits of the books of cooperative associations, preparation of financial statements and installations of uniform accounting systems. The department is authorized by law to install uniform systems of accounting for any cooperative requesting such service. This is done free of charge except for the cost of the books. Annual audits of the records of cooperative associations are likewise made upon request of 20 percent of the stockholders or the board of directors.

Efforts of the livestock sanitation division center around the control of Bang's disease, bovine tuberculosis, and other livestock diseases, and the maintenance of a diagnostic laboratory for protecting the health of livestock. The department, in cooperation with the federal government, has given a service which has almost completely eradicated bovine tuberculosis. The incidence of that disease for the entire state does not exceed two hundredths of one percent. Sixty-five counties have qualified for a six-year retest and six are retested every three years.

The legislature appropriated $235,000 to be used annually during the 1941-43 biennium for the eradication of Bang's disease. This sum includes funds for operating the program and making indemnity payments. Indemnity paid by the state is matched by the federal government. A total of $228,000 was appropriated for operating the bovine tuberculosis control program and making indemnity payments. Funds remaining in this appropriation after all operating expenses and indemnities have been paid revert to the Bang's control fund.

Up to July 1, 1941, a total of 939,198 cattle in 62,507 Wisconsin herds had been tested for Bang's disease under the individual or voluntary testing program. Twenty-one counties had either been tested under the area plan or had qualified for area testing. Approximately 493,850 cattle in 33,486 herds have received the original area test up to July 1, 1941. The area tests indicate that only about 15 percent of the herds in Wisconsin are infected with Bang's disease. This represents a tremendous reduction in the incidence of the disease since the Bang's control program was launched.

The division of plant industry is composed of three sections: entomology, feed and fertilizer control, and seed and weed control. Its activities include the licensing and inspecting of all nursery stock moved within the state, control and inspection of nursery stock from other states and abroad; large scale pest control activities against

the corn borer, grasshopper, and other insect pests; inspecting cranberry marshes and directing control of cranberry pests; control of white pine blister rust to save our white pines; eradication of the common barberry to control grain rust; enforcement of plant quarantines to delay the introduction of new pests; seed control, including inspections and analyses; weed control through local, town, village, and city officials; and regulating the sale of fertilizers, liming materials, legume cultures, livestock remedies, and feeds.

The 1941 Legislature did not reenact the milk control law which gave the milk control division the responsibility of regulating various fluid milk markets. It passed a bill, however, making it possible for the department to render auditing services for bargaining groups which will provide these groups with information essential to the discussion of milk prices with distributors.

Enforcement of laws and regulations restricting unfair methods of competition in business devolves upon the trade practice division. The division investigates methods by which food products and fuel are distributed, including monopoly practices and fraudulent advertising. State sealers connected with the weights and measures section call on about 13,000 business establishments and test approximately 100,000 pieces of commercial equipment annually. They weigh, measure, and inspect from 15,000 to 20,000 packages and observe methods of weighing, packaging, labelling, and preparing commodities. Collecting licenses for peddlers, truckers, transient merchants, itinerant merchant truckers, and public showmen is another function of the trade practice division.

As defined by law, the duties of the rural electrification division are to gather, digest, and disseminate all available information on rural electrification; to cooperate with the federal government and its agencies and any private or municipal company in carrying out its program, and to coordinate the efforts of rural electric cooperative associations and private municipal companies in Wisconsin.

ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT BOARD

Members of Annuity and Investment Board: CHARLES MCKEOWN, *chairman;* JOHN CALLAHAN; JOHN A. THIEL; NOBLE CLARK; J. M. DUSEL.

Public School Retirement Board: WILLIAM T. DARLING, *chairman;* EDITH MCEACHRON; GEORGE O. SAVAGE; MABEL OTTESON; JOHN B. COLEMAN.

Normal School Retirement Board: RUDOLPH A. KARGES, *chairman;* MRS. H. A. SEVERY; EARL A. CLEMANS; MRS. HAZEL RAMHARTER; C. O. WELLS.

University Retirement Board: M. H. INGRAHAM, *chairman;* RAY A. BROWN; PHILIP G. FOX; NOBLE CLARK; B. G. ELLIOTT.

Director of Investments: ALBERT TRATHEN.

Actuary: E. D. BROWN, JR.

Manager of Farm Loans: O. G. REWEY.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 18.

Publications: Teachers' Retirement Law.

The first teachers' retirement law was passed in 1911. In 1921 this law was completely revised and the Annuity Board reorganized. In 1929 the board was once more reorganized and its name changed to the Annuity and Investment Board. At the same time its functions were enlarged, so that in addition to administering and investing the teachers' retirement fund, it was also charged with the investment of most of the state's investment funds.

The teachers' retirement law applies to all teachers over 25 years of age except those in the city of Milwaukee, which has its own retirement system, and to certain of the older University professors who are under the non-contributory retirement plan of the Carnegie Foundation. Five percent of the salaries of all teachers subject to the law is deducted and paid over to the retirement fund. These contributions are matched by the state on a basis which gives added allowances for length of service and a relatively large contribution for the less highly paid teachers. The state also contributes a sum sufficient to give teachers credit on their pensions for teaching service before 1921, when the present law was enacted. The source of these state contributions is a surtax on incomes over $3,000. The rate imposed on these incomes is one-sixth the normal rate on incomes.

Teachers coming under the retirement system are members of the Public School Retirement Association, the Normal School Retirement Association, and the University Retirement Association. Each of these associations has an elective board composed of five members, one of whom is elected each year by the members of the association. The duties of these retirement boards are essentially advisory and all of their acts are subject to review by the Annuity and Investment Board. This board keeps individual accounts with all teachers, with a separate record of the members' and the state's deposits. Interest is credited to each of these accounts annually at the rate earned by the fund. Members withdrawing from teaching service can get back all of the money which they deposited, with interest, at any time subsequent to six months after application. The state's deposits to a teacher's credit cannot be withdrawn until the teacher reaches the age of 50 years, after which they may be withdrawn as an annuity or allowed to accumulate with interest to the member's credit or that of his beneficiaries. The annuities payable are in all instances determined by the amount standing to the teacher's credit from both his own and the state's deposits. About 15,500 teachers are paying into the retirement fund annually, and the total reserve funds accumulated by the fund are approximately $50,000,000.

In addition to investing the teachers' retirement fund, the board invests six other funds. Preference to Wisconsin real estate and to cooperative societies must be given when these funds are invested. Before any mortgage loans are made, the property is examined by

appraisers in the employ of the board. All farm mortgage loans are made on the amortization plan, under which the borrower annually repays a part of the principal, in addition to the interest due.

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Commissioners: HARVEY C. BUCHANAN, *chairman;* RAY MARKEY; FRANK J. ROGACKI; EARL F. OTTO; JOSEPH LANDAUER.
Secretary: FRED J. SADDY.

Office: 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.
Total personnel, July 1941: 29.
Publications: Biennial report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations.

The Athletic Commission was organized in 1913 to control and supervise all boxing contests conducted in Wisconsin except those in colleges and universities. Both amateur and professional bouts are included. Rules and regulations have been adopted to govern all boxing contests. The commission licenses clubs, matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, seconds, and trainers. Every bout must be sanctioned by it and it has an official representative at every boxing exhibition to see that all rules and regulations are observed. The department is more than self-supporting through license fees and a tax of five percent on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state.

BANKING COMMISSION

Commissioners: ALLEN G. PFLUGRADT, *chairman;* FRANK H. BIXBY, *secretary;* ROBERT K. HENRY.
Banking Review Board: H. A. VON OVEN, *chairman;* GEORGE L. GILKEY; FRANKLIN M. JAHNKE; A. O. PAUNACK; JOHN ROSE.
Building and Loan Advisory Committee: A. A. ABRAHAM, *chairman;* A. HELMUTH KOEPKE; WILLIAM L. PIEPLOW; FRED H. SCHULZ; WILLIAM R. STODDARD; EARL S. STRAIGHT; E. W. TAMM.
Credit Union Advisory Committee: WALTER H. GAEDKE, *chairman;* NORMAN T. BRICE; VERN DAVIES; JOSEPH W. DOCKENDORFF; WALTER E. MEYER.
Advisory Committee Consumer Credit: H. F. BANKS, W. J. DOWLING; F. E. DYKSTRA; W. F. GROSSMAN; WALTER P. KAMP; LEONARD L. KVAM; H. W. TOUSLEY; EDWARD C. WEHE; J. LEE WRIGHT.
Chief Bank Examiner: H. W. BARNEY.
Supervisor of Building and Loan Associations: CLYDE P. DIGGLES.
Acting Supervisor of Credit Unions: EMMETT G. HAMPTON.
Supervisor of Consumer Credit: JOHN F. DOYLE.
Senior Examiner in charge of Liquidation: T. LEROY HERREID.

Office: State Office Building.
Total personnel, July 1941: 85.

Publications: Annual report on Banks and Trust Companies; Annual Report on Building and Loan Associations; Annual Report on Credit Unions; Annual Report on Small Loan and Discount Companies; Banking Laws; Building and Loan Laws.

The state Banking Department administers the laws relating to state banks, trust company banks, building and loan associations, investment associations, credit unions, small loan companies, discount companies, and the licensing of automobile finance companies, dealers and salesmen.

Good roads and modern automobiles have changed the banking business in Wisconsin. Twenty years ago there were 851 state banks in Wisconsin, many of them at country cross roads where they could best serve the needs of the farmer and the country merchant. Today that number has been reduced to 470. In the face of the depression of ten years ago, many banks were forced to close. Some consolidated with larger institutions and some went into voluntary liquidation. A law passed in 1933 authorizes the banking department to issue permits for "receiving and paying stations" to transact a limited business as agent for and on behalf of the parent bank. At the present time there are 114 of these so-called stations. The plan renders a limited banking service through a strong bank in a neighboring city to many communities otherwise denied such accommodations.

Assets in the 470 state banks on June 30, 1941, totaled $544,694,-356.32, which represented an increase of $51,161,236.11 over the figure for June 29, 1940. An interesting point in connection with the increase is the fact that loans and discounts have increased during the same period by $24,283,177.38, indicating a greater use of money in Wisconsin business.

A rehabilitation program for building and loan associations begun in May 1939 has been completed. Associations about the state have been able to continue operations on an even keel. It has been the associations in the industrial centers that have felt the effect of the depression keenly. Through mergers, conversions and segregation of assets and liquidations, the number of state associations in Milwaukee County has been reduced from 102 to 49. Of the $120,500,000 in assets held by the Milwaukee County building and loan associations prior to the reorganization program, approximately $100,000,000 has been made available to the shareholders through insurance of shares and the payment of liquidating dividends. The major problem confronting the associations is the item of real estate owned. Through the efforts of the Milwaukee Properties Bureau and the associations, approximately $16,000,000 of real estate has been sold during the past two years. The building and loan associations are now operating on a normal basis, enjoying the public confidence, and selling more share investments than at any time since the depression. As of December 31, 1940, there were 124 state chartered building and loan associations in Wisconsin with total assets of approximately $116,750,000.

The credit unions in Wisconsin have ample funds to care for the loan requirements of their 153,849 membership. Loans amounting to $7,820,267.46 have been made to 66,022 borrowing members as of December 31, 1940. The total assets of the 592 credit unions in the state amount to $11,238,678.34.

Small loan companies are finding business profitable under the lessened interest rates ordered by the banking commission in 1934. The number of licensees dropped from 74 in 1934 to 44 in 1938, but in the past three years has increased to 68. At the close of the calendar year in 1940, loans amounting to $8,321,336.68 to 69,132 citizens of Wisconsin were outstanding on their books. This is the greatest volume of business since the small loan law went into effect in 1927.

Legislation passed in the 1935 and 1937 sessions gives the banking department licensing supervision over automobile finance companies, automobile dealers and salesmen, and collection agencies. The department may investigate, either on complaint or on its own initiative, to determine whether the laws are being complied with and it may issue rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of the licensees. In many instances the department has effected adjustments satisfactory to the complainants. The fact that the laws are on the statutes and the department is enforcing them has had a tendency to curtail the practice of overcharge on installment buying throughout the state.

BUDGET BUREAU

Acting Director of the Budget: E. C. GIESSEL[1].

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, July 1941: 6.
Publications: Wisconsin State Budget (mimeographed) supplied only to members of the legislature and state departments.

The Board of Public Affairs, created in 1911, has been succeeded by the Budget Bureau which was established in 1929. Its duties relate to the budget system of the state. The Director of the Budget is a direct subordinate of the Governor. He is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for an indeterminate term. The Director of the Budget may be removed by the Governor at his pleasure, except during a regular session of the legislature and for two months prior thereto when he may be removed only for cause. He is the financial aide and advisor of the Governor and is in effect the secretary of the Joint Committee on Finance and of the Emergency Board. His duties are not to determine policies but rather, as an expert, to advise and assist both the Governor and legislature in financial matters.

Wisconsin's budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the Governor to the legislature at the time

[1]A. H. Pettigrew appointed acting Budget Director to succeed E. C. Giessel, resigned, January 1, 1942. E. C. Giessel appointed acting Budget Director to succeed A. H. Pettigrew, resigned, February 11, 1942.

he delivers his biennial budget message. This budget is compiled by the Director of the Budget but presents the recommendations of the Governor. For the information of the legislature, it shows in parallel columns, the actual receipts and disbursements of all state departments and institutions in the three fiscal years preceding the year in which the budget is issued, the estimated receipts and disbursements of the current year, the department's requests for the next two years, and the appropriations recommended by the Governor.

With the budget the Governor also presents the executive budget bill, which incorporates his recommendations on appropriations for the next biennium. This bill, like the budget, is prepared by the Budget Director under instructions from the Governor. After introduction, the executive budget bill is referred to the Joint Committee on Finance which conducts hearings thereon and then recommends such changes as it deems advisable. The legislature, in turn, may accept or reject these recommended changes and make such other changes as it wishes. The legislature is not bound to follow the Governor's recommendations, but the Governor may veto in whole or in part the budget bill which the legislature finally passes. The net result is that the biennial executive budget act is really a joint product of the Governor and the legislature.

After appropriations are voted, they are not actually available to the departments to which they are made until released by the Director of the Budget. Such releases are made on the presentation of quarterly estimates of expenditures, which the Budget Director may not approve until he is satisfied that they are lawful and may be made without exhausting, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department.

The Budget Bureau makes detailed annual audits of the accounts of the State Treasurer, the University, the State Teachers' Colleges, and the state institutions under the jurisdiction of the departments of Public Welfare, Board of Health, and Public Instruction.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Members: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; JOHN M. SMITH; JOHN E. MARTIN.

Total personnel, July 1941: None.

This is an *ex officio* board whose sole purpose is to officially canvass all election returns for officers elected in districts which are larger than a single county. The members are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. The actual tabulation of the returns is made by the office force of the Secretary of State. The board's duties are confined to formally declaring and publishing the results in the form of signed certificates of determination. Upon authority of these certificates, the Secretary of State then issues certificates of election to successful candidates.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM J. P. ABERG, *chairman;* GUIDO RAHR, *secretary*; WALLY ADAMS; MARK S. CATLIN, SR.; JAMES A. CORCORAN; VIRGIL DICKINSEN.

Director of Conservation: H. W. MACKENZIE.

Deputy Director: ERNEST F. SWIFT.

Superintendent of Recreational Publicity: J. H. H. ALEXANDER.

Assistant Superintendent of Recreational Publicity: C. L. COON.

Comptroller: C. A. BONTLY.

Superintendent of Education: W. T. CALHOUN.

Superintendent of Contract and Commercial Fishing: ROBERT A. GRAY.

Superintendent of Game Management: WILLIAM F. GRIMMER.

Superintendent of Forests and Parks: C. L. HARRINGTON.

Superintendent of Public Relations: EDWARD N. HEIN.

Chief Conservation Warden: A. J. ROBINSON.

Chief Biologist: EDWARD SCHNEBERGER.

Chief Clerk: LYDIA STUMPF.

Chief Forest Ranger: E. J. VANDERWALL.

Superintendent of Fisheries: B. O. WEBSTER.

Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries: G. E. SPRECHER.

Superintendent of Cooperative Forestry: F. G. WILSON.

Serving as members on other state committees and boards: EDWARD SCHNEBERGER, Committee on Water Pollution (144.52); JAMES A. CORCORAN, Board of Trustees of the Conservation Warden Pension Fund (23.14); H. T. J. CRAMER, Water Regulatory Board (31.36); H. W. MACKENZIE, State Geographic Board, *secretary* and *executive officer* (23.25), and State Planning Board (27.20). (References are to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes).

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1941: 483.

Publications: Biennial Report; Conservation Monthly Bulletin; Fish and Game Laws; Forest, Field and Marsh Fire Laws; Forest Crop Laws; State Experimental Game and Fur Farm Guide Book; Pheasant Propagation Handbook; Waterfowl in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Game Fish; Wisconsin Forest Tree Nurseries; Wisconsin Fisheries Program; Wisconsin Wild Flowers; Forest Trees of Wisconsin; County Forests of Wisconsin; and recreational publicity division vacation literature including Your Vacation in Wisconsin, Among the State Parks and Forests, A Little Picture Tour Through Wisconsin and numerous other publications on recreational and conservation subjects.

Administration

Long-time planning is a primary requisite of any successful program. Frequent change in policies and administration, such as has been experienced in many states, has too often made progress in conservation movements impossible. During the decade just finished such a condition has not been experienced in the administration of the conservation program in Wisconsin and there has been a period of progressive constructiveness and stability. Throughout this time a six-man commission, created by the 1927 Legislature has continued to formulate the policies affecting the protection and restoration of the state's natural resources

Under this type of management, six commissioners, who serve without remuneration except for the payment of travel expenses to and from meetings, are appointed by the Governor for a term of six years. The statutes provide that three must be chosen from the northern half of the state and three from the southern half. This commission meets once a month at various points in the state for consideration of problems relating to the conservation program and the creation of regulatory policies to cause it to function properly.

A conservation director, selected by the commission, is responsible for the execution of commission policies and the various divisions of the department are under his direction and supervision. The deputy director acts as his assistant in administrative matters and he as well as all other personnel of the various divisions of the commission are chosen from eligibility lists prepared by the Bureau of Personnel as a result of competitive examinations. The appointments to these positions are nonpolitical in every sense.

This commission form of management of the conservation program in Wisconsin has received national recognition and a number of other states have adopted it, or a similar plan of operation, as being the most efficient and satisfactory.

When the six-man commission was first appointed the department consisted of only three divisions, forest and parks, fisheries, and law enforcement, but as the years advanced the program was expanded so that game management, public relations, forest protection, cooperative forestry, biology, contract and commercial fishing, education, and recreational publicity were added.

Forests and Parks

For many years there has been a steady development among the forested states of the Union in the establishment and operation of state forests. The general objectives of a state forest program are similar to the objectives of the national forest program. Not only are these areas set aside for the development of a timber crop and its perpetuation by cutting practices which will insure protection of the trees of unmerchantable size, but the setting aside of such areas likewise con-

tributes to public recreation over a wide range of outdoor activities, aids in the control of surface runoff and the regulation of streamflow, assists in the perpetuation of wild life, and contributes in a marked way to employment opportunities in many communities. The administration of state forests is largely concerned with the development and maintenance of state forest roads, the improvement and policing of public camp grounds, the protection of this state-owned property from fire and trespass, the improvement of growing timber stands, the reforestation activities, the details arising from the leasing of land, the sale or exchange of land, the care and protection of physical property, such as buildings, and similar items which would naturally arise from the ownership and the development of any forest property. During the past biennium additional progress has been made in connection with the blocking up of state forest lands through land exchanges and in this respect all state forest property is in much better condition for protection and administration. This is particularly true in the Northern Highland State Forest. It should also be mentioned that definite progress has been made in connection with the establishment of the Flambeau River State Forest and the acquisition of lands for forest and recreational purposes along that stream.

As a result of the expansion of the program of tree growing facilities initiated several years ago a considerable increase in the output of trees available for forestry purposes resulted during the past biennium. During 1940 approximately 40,000,000 trees were distributed for a wide variety of forestry work, including tree planting by farmers and other land owners, CCC camps, WPA crews, conservation organizations and boys' and girls' groups. It is anticipated that tree planting during 1941 will show somewhat of a decline due to the decreasing strength in the CCC and WPA organizations.

State Parks

Wisconsin is well located, and possesses the requisite advantages of climate and scenery, good roads, and living accommodations to be the natural playground for millions of people. Thousands of forest-fringed lakes and trout streams, the scenic and historic north and east shores washed by Lakes Superior and Michigan, the bluffs of the Mississippi on the west, unexcelled hunting and fishing, gorges and waterfalls, a fall forest coloring unequalled anywhere and a cool invigorating summer climate are some of the attractions offered the tourist. The primary purpose of state parks is to preserve the unusual and unique scenic or historic places of the state for all time, in a manner consistent with the legitimate use of such areas by the public. This fact makes it imperative that the use of these parks can only be had in accordance with prescribed regulations which aim to preserve those things that have made these areas of value for state park purposes. During the past two years over one and one-quarter million people

annually have visited Wisconsin state parks. The following table presents essential information on the state parks and forests of Wisconsin:

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

	Location (County)	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Custodian
Scenic Parks					
Brunet Island	Chippewa	179	Purchase..	1936	Cornell
Copper Falls	Ashland	1,200	Purchase..	1929	Mellen
Devil's Lake	Sauk	1,313	Purchase..	1911	Baraboo
Interstate	Polk	581	Purchase..	1900	St. Croix Falls
Merrick	Buffalo	123	Gift	1932	Fountain City
Pattison	Douglas	1,140	Gift	1920	Superior
Peninsula	Door	3,428	Purchase..	1910	Fish Creek
Perrot	Trempealeau	937	Gift	1918	Trempealeau
Potawatomi	Door	1,046	Purchase..	1928	Sturgeon Bay
Rib Mountain	Marathon	334	Gift	1927	Wausau
Terry Andrae	Sheboygan	167	Gift	1928	Sheboygan
Wyalusing	Grant	1,671	Purchase..	1917	Wyalusing
Historical—Memorial Parks					
Cushing	Waukesha	9	Gift	1915	Delafield
First Capitol	Lafayette	2	Gift	1924	Belmont
Nelson Dewey	Grant	720	Purchase..	1935	Cassville
Tower Hill	Iowa	108	Gift	1922	Spring Green
Roadside Parks					
Castle Mound	Jackson	222	Lease ...	1941	
Mill Bluff	Monroe	56	Lease ...	1941	
New Glarus Woods	Green	43	Purchase..	1934	New Glarus
Ojibwa	Sawyer	125	Gift	1932	Ojibwa
Rocky Arbor	Juneau	228	Purchase..	1932	Wisconsin Dells
State Forests					
American Legion	Oneida	29,075	Purchase..	1929	Trout Lake
Brule River	Douglas	7,719	Gift	1906	Brule
Council Grounds	Lincoln	278	Gift	1938	Merrill
Flambeau River	Sawyer	20,862	Purchase..	1930	Hayward
Kettle Moraine	Fond du Lac, Sheboygan & Waukesha	4,393	Purchase..	1936	Campbellsport
Northern Highland	Iron and Vilas	119,572	Purchase..	1925	Trout Lake
Point Beach	Manitowoc	748	Purchase..	1938	Two Rivers
Silver Cliff	Marinette	800	.....	1936	Wausaukee

Cooperative Forestry

The Conservation Department cooperates with private owners and counties in improving and managing forest lands. Under the forest crop law owners of land primarily more useful for forestry than for other purposes may enter lands to be devoted to the growing of commercial crops of timber. These forest crop lands thereafter are subject to a tax of ten cents per acre annually and a ten percent severance tax on the stumpage value of any timber which is cut. In other words, the land pays an annual tax and the timber or income is taxed only once, when the income is realized. There are now 152,600 acres of such privately owned forest crop lands.

Counties may also enter land but are exempt from paying the annual acreage share. In addition they receive ten cents per acre from the state for forest planting and improvement and in turn pay a 50 percent severance tax. Twenty-six counties now own 1,883,058 acres of

county forest. In effect, these counties, which have acquired considerable land by tax deed, have gone into partnership with the state, the counties providing the land, while the state contributes funds for forestry and the service of the foresters, with both sharing in the future returns. In 1940 a total of 25,000,000 trees were planted in county forests.

In addition to growing timber these county forests provide indirect benefits such as erosion and flood control, and water conservation. They also serve as recreational areas and public hunting grounds.

Forest Protection

An effective fire control program is of primary importance in conservation. Fire control is a combination of those activities which aim to prevent forest fires from starting, to quickly suppress forest fires when they do start, and to confine the total area burned to an acceptable minimum at the lowest possible cost. Successful fire control depends upon favorable public sentiment, wise regulation, strict enforcement, an extensive program of prevention, and an organization equipped to take prompt and definite action on all fires.

Approximately thirteen and one-half million acres, covering all or parts of 34 counties are now under intensive forest fire protection by the Wisconsin Conservation Department. The land under intensive protection is divided into four areas—northern, northwestern, northeastern, and central, each under the direction of a supervisor. The areas are broken down into districts—ten in number, each under the direction of a district forest ranger. In each of the districts the state maintains headquarters, from two to four forest ranger stations, modern fire fighting equipment, and from 10 to 12 lookout towers connected to headquarters by telephone. The territory under intensive forest fire protection generally coincides with the land use program, and from 50 percent to 90 percent of the acreage might be classified as wild lands.

The years 1939 and 1940 were normal years in forest protection history. Acute fire hazard periods developed numerous times, but they did not extend without interruption over unusually long periods of time. Because of early spring fires and late fall fires, the 1939 fire season was the longest in the history of organized protection in this state. For the two-year period 3,643 fires burned a total of 21,398 acres and the damage amounted to $45,751. Of the total number of fires, 1,169 were held to less than one-fourth acre, 2,162 burned from one-fourth to ten acres each, and only 312 reached proportions larger than ten acres. In other words 91.5 percent of the fires never reached the size of ten acres.

Fisheries

Fishing continues to be in the forefront of all recreational advantages offered by Wisconsin, with Wisconsin in the forefront of fishing states in the Union. It is estimated that at least 750,000 people fish on our thousands of lakes and streams each year. Legitimate hooks and

lines exercise a great drain on the fish resources of the state and fish production plants are being geared to meet ever increasing demands. Fishing appeals to the entire social range of the population and Wisconsin caters to this range of interests. For the fourth consecutive year, more than one billion fish have been distributed to Wisconsin fishing waters with a record plant of 1,529,208,004 during 1940 in comparison with a plant of 572,269,123 in 1936 and 342,840,346 in 1929. This planting of more than a billion fish annually greatly exceeds similar efforts made in any other state in the Union. As a permanent basis for the expanded program, extensive improvements are being made to the physical production properties of the conservation department's fisheries division.

Pan fishes such as perch, sunfish, crappies, and bluegills are of great importance to the fishermen of Wisconsin. Although they are too common in the state to attract a great deal of publicity, they furnish sport and table delicacies for many thousands of people day after day. The day-to-day hook and line production of these kinds of fish amounts to a considerable tonnage. The total plant of such fish as bluegills, bullheads, crappies, perch, and sunfish during 1940 exceeded 460,000,000. While most of these fish are taken with simple cane pole equipment, they also furnish sport for fly rod specialists. Large mouth and small mouth black bass have a great following in Wisconsin and the state distributed more than 3,700,000 of these species during 1940. Stream trout are among the aristocrats of the fish world and records show 11,471,056 brook, brown, and rainbow trout distributed during the year. These fish hold most appeal for fly fishing enthusiasts. Their distribution practically blankets the state.

The walleyed pike is a highly important Wisconsin fish. It is of general distribution and has been called the "bread and butter" fish of the resort country because of its continuous availability. The walleye plant reached a total of 938,672,367 in 1940. Northern pike are favorites with many fishermen and the plant of these fish totaled 23,090,918. The muskellunge provides the great sensation to fishermen because of its large size, its fighting ability, and its food quality. It is the most publicized of all Wisconsin fish. These fish are limited to but a small area of the United States and the Wisconsin species is unrivaled anywhere. The state planted 27,866,133 muskies in 1940, an increase from 23,577,718 the previous year. These fish are largely limited to northern waters, although there have been experiments conducted over a number of years to see if they cannot be developed in southern lakes that seem best adapted to them.

Lake trout found in the Great Lakes have usually been thought of as a commercial fish, but in recent years they have become increasingly important as a sport fish. They are readily caught on hook and line. Sport fishing for this fish, which rivals the muskie in size, has reached its highest development in the waters about the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior. Certain of the inland lakes also contain populations of this species of fish. More than 38,000,000 of these fish were stocked in 1940.

Rough Fish Removal

The removal of rough fish from the inland waters of Wisconsin continues to be an important part of the general fisheries program, particularly in the boundary waters of the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers and in the lakes and streams in the southeastern section of the state.

The removal of rough fish is necessary in order to maintain a proper balance between the game fish that are taken with hook and line and the rough or forage fish in the various lakes and streams that heretofore had been over-populated with rough fish, principally carp. The removal of rough fish is also necessary inasmuch as carp destroy vegetation which provides a habitat for small game fish, and is also necessary for muskrats and aquatic birds. Lakes and streams that are over-populated with carp are usually devoid of vegetation.

The contract and commercial fishing division which supervises the removal of rough fish operates on a self-sustaining budget. No funds other than those received from the sale of marketable rough fish are used to carry on this work.

Three different systems of rough fish removal activities are carried on in Wisconsin: (1) Licenses are issued by the commission to individuals to remove rough fish from the Mississippi River and the waters of Green Bay. (2) Contracts are issued by the commission to individuals to remove rough fish from bounded bays and other inland lakes and streams confined within the borders of the state. (3) Twenty-four units, owned and operated directly by the state, have also been used in inland lakes and streams during the year of 1940-41.

Approximately 11,000,000 pounds of fish per year for the years of 1940 and 1941 have been removed by the combined operations of licensees, individuals, and state units. State-operated units and individuals under contract with the state are responsible for the removal of approximately 8,000,000 pounds of fish per year. This intensive program has been in progress since 1934, and at the present time the major portion of the carp waters of the state are under control.

Salable fish are marketed wherever possible, and the unsalable fish are processed at the state canning plant. This processed product is used by the state fish hatcheries for food for fish held in rearing ponds and is also fed to small fish prior to distribution. Private fish hatchery operators and fish and gun clubs also use this product to feed fish held in their rearing ponds. This product is also used to feed animals kept at the state game farm and by mink ranchers and individuals for dog and cat food.

Biology

The biennium saw a number of advances made by the biology division. Losses of fish at the state fish hatcheries have been reduced to a minimum. Furunculosis or red spot, the most virulent of all trout

diseases is well under control with only minor outbreaks occurring at three stations while two years ago it was prevalent at all trout hatcheries. Egg sterilization followed by disinfection of all equipment and constant vigilance to prevent infection have demonstrated that the disease can be controlled. The use of balanced diets also has its place in fish culture. After it was discovered that fish lacking Vitamin B^1 soon lose their power of locomotion and succumb, diets are now recommended which include a ration of dried brewer's yeast to supply this element.

Laboratories with adequate facilities for research and study have been established at each of the fisheries headquarters. The WPA assisted in renovating old fisheries buildings at Madison and Spooner while the CCC constructed a new building at Woodruff.

In the lake and stream improvement section of the division emphasis was placed on lake mapping and reforestation along streams. Both the WPA and the CCC assisted in the mapping and sounding of the more important fishing lakes. To date nearly one thousand lakes have been so mapped.

Important research work of this division is to determine the effects of temperature changes on fish life. As a result of these experiments a fish planting manual has been prepared giving directions on the proper planting of fish. It is also the work of the division to take a creel census of the number of sturgeon taken by spearing from various lakes during the winter season.

In connection with other state departments the biology division assists in the prevention of stream pollution, and the treatment of lakes and streams to control obnoxious algae and weed growth. Cooperation is given the Natural History Survey, Economic Land Survey, U. S. Forest Service, Board of Health, Public Service Commission, and the State Hygiene Laboratory.

Game Management

The division of game management is responsible for the recommendation of game and trapping regulations; the administration of the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm at Poynette; the Pittman-Robertson program; game research, game refuges and public hunting grounds; cooperative game management projects with the federal government; state agencies and educational institutions; game surveys and investigations; stocking; food and cover restoration; winter feeding and allied management projects; the administration of commercial game, deer and fur farms and licensed shooting preserves; game and trapping census reports; and general game activities. It is the function of the game division to correlate all projects toward a definite objective and to attempt to unite all phases of the management program into a general plan that meets with the approval of the Wisconsin public.

Of interest in the Pittman-Robertson program is the fact that research projects on deer, grouse, waterfowl, and pheasant are now

in operation and that rapid progress is being made in the acquisition of the southern half of Horicon Marsh in Dodge County.

In 1940, 550,119 game bird eggs were produced at the state Experimental Game and Fur Farm and 244,323 game birds of all species and ages were distributed during the year, with an inventory of 23,699 mature birds on hand as of January 1, 1941. Also, during 1940, a total of 1,078 gray, black, and cross raccoon and 40 black, cross, and red foxes were stocked from the farm. Approximately 25,000 specimens were treated and examined at the pathological laboratory. It is estimated that more than 75,000 visitors were conducted through the farm during the year.

Law Enforcement

The law enforcement division of the Conservation Department consists of a chief conservation warden and 80 conservation wardens stationed at strategic points throughout the state. The enforcement division is charged with the responsibility of enforcing all laws and regulations which provide protection for the natural resources of Wisconsin. Through the efforts of the various wardens, violators are apprehended and prosecuted, surveys are made, beaver, bear, and deer damage complaints are investigated, and winter feeding programs and the planting of fish and game are carried on under their supervision. Besides these duties, the wardens are required to carry on educational programs in their localities, primarily by giving talks before school groups and conservation clubs, and to provide all assistance possible to tourists and state residents by lending every service possible in aiding them in the pursuit of recreation. The state is divided into three areas with a supervisor and assistant supervisor in each area directly in charge of the wardens and their activities.

Recreational Publicity

Results measured in terms of increased tourist business continued to mark Wisconsin's recreational advertising and publicity program during the biennium. Appropriations utilized to impartially feature the vacation attractions of all parts of our state and to invite vacation guests to "Relax in Wisconsin" were $65,980.25 for 1939 and $64,125.00 for 1940. From these expenditures direct mail inquiries derived in response to vacation advertisements numbered 43,072 in 1939 and 39,859 in 1940, showing an average cost per inquiry of 73 cents in 1939 and 74 cents in 1940.

By way of an indication of increased vacation travel, analysis of net gasoline tax receipts discloses that for the summer months of June, July, August, and September of 1939, the total was $8,030,116.34. During the same months of 1940 the net total was $8,202,850.06. The combined net total for these months during the biennium was $16,232,-966.40 compared to $15,265,039.77 for the previous biennium—an increase of $967,926.63. The number of licensed nonresident fishermen

was 120,428 in 1939 and 134,711 in 1940, or 255,139 for this biennium, compared to 110,934 in 1937 and 115,818 in 1938, or 226,752 for the previous biennium—an increase of 28,387 for the two year period.

During the 1939 and 1940 seasons, beginning in February and ending in September, invitational advertisements stressing Wisconsin's varied vacation appeal, were judiciously scheduled in nine leading outdoor and other magazines with a circulation of nearly four million. Intensive reader coverage in the north central states was attained through the use of ads in the travel pages of 24 large metropolitan newspapers having a combined weekly circulation of more than seven million. Key cities covered were Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, and Omaha. Total advertising insertions numbered 260 in 1939 and 206 in 1940.

Additional aspects of the program included the preparation of illustrated literature with strong pulling power; prompt follow-up of all inquiries with packets containing literature, fishing laws, highway maps, lists of regional organizations; frequent news releases to the out-of-state press; preparation and distribution of calendars of events; speaking engagements; the highway sign program in other states; exhibits and displays. Contacts with travel editors, travel agencies, railroads, bus lines, air lines, and steamship lines all pointed toward promotion of vacation travel to Wisconsin.

Education

One of the chief functions of the education division is to coordinate the numerous and varied conservation activities which are designed to enlighten the public on matters related to our natural resources in such a way as to make them more effective and far-reaching. By means of exhibits, motion picture programs, a photographic loan service, conducted tours, cooperative projects with both adult and junior organizations, publications, newspaper and magazine articles, radio talks, the appearance of members of the department before hundreds of public meetings annually and by many other activities the public is given an opportunity to become familiar with the policies, problems, and remedial activities of this organization.

To assist in the development and promotion of a successful conservation education program in the schools is a responsibility of the education division. Visits are made by departmental personnel to teacher training institutions. Talks are given before student teachers and conferences held with instructors on textbooks, publications, methods, and teaching aids. County superintendents, supervising teachers, city superintendents, principals, and teachers are contacted in all parts of the state. To meet numerous requests for literature, information of special interest to teachers is prepared and forwarded. Work with schools is carried on in close cooperation with the department of public instruction and with committees engaged in the con-

servation education program. Projects and programs are prepared for conservation groups, women's clubs, and many junior organizations throughout the state. By personal contact and correspondence every possible assistance is given.

The educational program also includes the training of departmental employes. Regular meetings or schools are held for study, discussion, and examination. These are designed to keep those in attendance better informed and more efficient for the performance of the specific duties these positions require.

Public Relations

Conservation responsibilities are divided among governmental agencies and private citizens. Much of Wisconsin's conservation progress depends on the public attitude and the consideration given to wild life in the conduct of agriculture and industry. That accounts for the great stress now placed on public relations and education in the general field of conservation. In common with similar departments in most states, the Conservation Department issues a monthly publication, the "Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin," to keep interested citizens informed on month-to-month developments. Newspapers continue to be the most effective method of spreading information and several hundred releases are issued by the department annually. Nearly 200 weekly newspapers carry a column issued by the department each week for the benefit of their readers. Educational talks and motion picture showings are other information outlets and are offered to local civic clubs and sportsmen's groups throughout the state on invitation. A weekly radio program, "Outdoor Wisconsin," is presented each week over the Madison station WIBA.

Finance

The finance division is charged with the responsibility of the accounting work for the department. This requires the recording of receipts and the auditing of all pay rolls, expense vouchers, and miscellaneous purchases of supplies and equipment. The finance division also prepares all department and division budgets, and has the supervision of all matters of personnel and unemployment compensation that relate to the Conservation Department.

Clerical

The work of the clerical division is closely related to other divisions of the Conservation Department and is divided into seven sections, namely: information, license, mail and supply, statistical, filing, photographic, and secretarial. There are 25 specific types of licenses sold by this division, and their income amounts to over a half-million dollars each year, constituting a principal part of the conservation fund for use by the department in its fish and game activities. All bounties for wolves and wildcats, and deer, bear, and beaver damage claims are

cleared through this division for payment. The photographic section plays an important part in the educational program. During 1940 department motion pictures, including five new sound films, were shown 8,318 times—5,716 showings in Wisconsin and 2,602 in other states. The 35 millimeter films were shown 118 times and the slide sets, 257. Over 1,100 new photographs and 300 cuts enhanced the service of loans to publications requesting them.

BOARD OF DEPOSITS OF WISCONSIN

Members: JULIUS P. HEIL; FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; JOHN M. SMITH; JOHN E. MARTIN.

Executive Secretary: GERALD C. MALONEY.[1]

Acting Executive Secretary: BERNICE E. COE.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1941: 5.

This board, consisting of the Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, designates the banks in which the state funds are deposited and administers the state deposit fund. This fund was created in 1925 to insure state funds on deposit in banks. In the special session of 1931-32, this fund was expanded to include, besides the state's own funds, those of all political subdivisions of the state. All governmental units in the state are required to pay quarterly premiums to the state deposit fund, based on their average deposits in banks, at a rate fixed by the Board of Deposits, which is now one-half of one percent per annum, provided that that part of each deposit which is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall be exempt from any payment. In return, the state deposit fund is to reimburse them if losses result through the bank failures.

EMERGENCY BOARD

Members: JULIUS P. HEIL, *chairman;* OTTO MUELLER; P. BRADLEY MCINTYRE.

Office: Executive Department, State Capitol.

The Emergency Board was organized in 1915 and reorganized in its present form in 1929. It consists of the Governor and chairmen of the finance committees of the senate and the assembly. The board has no employes but it was authorized by the 1933 Legislature to employ help if necessary. The Governor is *ex officio* chairman of the board and calls meetings at least once each quarter. The two legislative members are

[1] On leave of absence for military service.

reimbursed their expenses and receive $10 per day while attending meetings or while performing services requested by the Governor.

The main function of the Emergency Board is to take care of unexpected contingencies arising in state finances. For this purpose an appropriation of $750,000 per year was made to the board under the executive budget act of 1941 to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient.

Under the 1941 executive budget act, the Emergency Board may reduce any appropriation for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942 and June 30, 1943 by such amount as it deems feasible, not exceeding 25 per cent of the appropriations for these years, except that appropriations for aids to political subdivisions of the state and for highways may not be reduced.

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD

Members: HENRY C. FULDNER, *chairman;* LAURENCE E. GOODING; R. FLOYD GREEN.

Executive Secretary: S. NORMAN MOE.

General office: State Capitol; Regional office: 110 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1941: 6.

Publications: Annual report; decisions on particular cases from time to time.

The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board was established in May 1939 under the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act which repealed the Wisconsin Labor Relations Act enacted in April 1937. The spirit of the act is best shown by the statement of policy contained in the preamble—"to preserve and promote the interests of the public, the employe and the employer alike, to establish standards of fair conduct in employment relations, and to provide a convenient, expeditious, and impartial tribunal by which these interests may have their respective rights and obligations adjudicated."

The Peace Act largely restates the policy of the State of Wisconsin in the field of labor relations and recognizes the right of employes to free organization and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, free from employer interference. At the same time, it recognizes and protects the right of employes to refrain from organization if they so desire, and to be free from intimidation or coercion from any source. In the passage of the law, the legislature recognized that in all questions involving relations between employe and employer, three major interests are involved: the interest of the public, the employe, and the employer. Standards of fair conduct in employment relations are established; the rights and obligations of both employe and employer are defined. In addition to endeavoring to

maintain industrial peace, the board is empowered to determine the rights of the parties when charges of unfair labor practices enumerated in the act are filed; to conduct elections for the selection of representatives designated by a majority of the employes in a collective bargaining unit for the purpose of collective bargaining; to conduct referendums to determine whether three-quarters or more of the employes in a collective bargaining unit desire an all-union agreement; and to act as arbitrators and mediators or to provide for the appointment of individuals to act in such capacities in labor disputes.

The authority given to the board is similar to that contained in the National Labor Relations Act. The Wisconsin law, however, differs from the national law in several ways. The essential difference between the two laws is that under the Wisconsin law the right of the employe to refrain from joining or assisting labor organizations is protected in the same manner and by the same means that his right of self-organization and collective bargaining through representatives of his own choosing is protected. This right to refrain from such activities is protected by restrictions in the form of unfair labor practices upon unions and employes to prevent coercion and interference with the unaffiliated status of the individual employe.

During the fiscal year June 30, 1940 to July 1, 1941, the board handled 316 cases involving 46,259 employes, compared to 178 cases affecting 31,983 employes during the previous fiscal year. These figures reflect an increase of 79 percent in the number of cases handled, and an increase of 44 percent in the number of employes involved in such cases. The board participated in settlement of 65 mediation cases, affecting 19,789 workers, compared to 56 cases involving 12,327 employes during the previous year. Twenty-four of these cases, affecting 13,685 employes, involved strikes. The statute does not require employes to notify the board of intention to strike except when they are engaged in the production, harvesting, or initial processing of farm or dairy products. In the eight cases in which such notices were received, strikes were averted as a result of the board's intervention. The board disposed of 47 cases involving complaint of unfair labor practices, the same number as during the previous year. Complaints filed by labor organizations against employers increased from 24 to 29 over the previous year, while complaints filed by employers decreased from 23 to 18.

The major portion of the increased work performed by the board during the past fiscal year was largely concentrated in elections to determine employes' choice of bargaining agents, and in referendums in which employes expressed their choice as to whether or not they desired an all-union agreement between their employer and a particular labor organization. The board disposed of 86 election cases compared to 48 during the previous year, and 111 referendum cases, compared to 20 during the previous year. The number of employes affected per case decreased, however, tending to show a stabilization of industrial

relations in the larger plants of the state and the extension of organization to smaller plants.

Fifteen of the board's orders were reviewed by the circuit courts of the state during the year, the board being sustained in 12 and being reversed in only three cases. In three instances, cases involving constitutionality of the Employment Peace Act were reviewed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. In all of the latter cases, the order of the Board was upheld and the challenged feature of the act declared constitutional by the court.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

State Chief Engineer: CHAS. A. HALBERT.
State Architect: ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF.
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: DWIGHT W. MACK.
State Power Plant Engineer: JOHN C. WHITE.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 185 employes, 26 of whom are part-time and 8 seasonal employes.

Publications: Semi-annual reports (mimeographed).

The state engineering department was organized in 1915. In 1929 its name was changed to the Bureau of Engineering and its duties somewhat modified. The state chief engineer is its executive officer. He has civil service status and is appointed by the Governor for an indeterminate term.

The Bureau of Engineering has direct charge of all architectural and engineering phases of building construction for the state, of its sewerage and water supply systems, of its power plants, and other improvements. It prepares the plans, draws the specifications, and supervises all work done under contracts.

According to the statutes, the state chief engineer also has general supervision of all engineering work carried on by any state department other than the Highway Commission. He is consulted in the appointment of engineers for the different departments, even though they are under the direct control of the departments which pay their salaries. The state chief engineer receives semi-annual reports on the engineering work done in each department and has authority to make arrangements for interchange of engineering services between departments and temporary transfers of employes.

The Bureau of Engineering directly operates the capitol power plant and has supervision over all other state power plants. In connection with the capitol power plant it conducts a machine shop for the rebuilding and repair of machinery at state institutions, at the cost of the departments using this machinery. It draws the specifications on which all coal used by state departments is purchased and tests this coal upon delivery to determine the heating value and other qualities

which determine the price to be paid therefor. All coal is purchased by the state on a heating unit basis, with premiums to the sellers for superior quality and deductions where the specifications are not complied with.

The Bureau of Engineering also has charge of the equipment, operation, and maintenance of the capitol, the state office building, and the executive residence, and the grounds on which they are located. This includes janitor service, elevator service, policing, and similar duties. The cost of operation and maintenance of the state office building is charged to the state Office Building Commission.

STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Members: H. W. MACKENZIE, *executive secretary;* E. F. BEAN; C. A. HALBERT.

Total personnel, July 1941: None.

The State Geographic Board consists of the conservation director, the state geologist, and the state chief engineer. It was established for the purpose of removing duplication of names of lakes, streams, and other geographic features in the state and to name unnamed features.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Commissioners: PETER SKAMSER, *chairman;* E. W. RICHARDSON, *vice chairman*; CLARENCE GRACE, *secretary.*

Office: Board of Trade Building, Superior.
Total personnel, July 1941: 39 full-time and 5 seasonal employes.
Publications: No regular publications.

The Grain and Warehouse Commission was organized in 1905 and functions in the city of Superior. Green Bay and La Crosse warehouses are also served by this commission. It is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms, without necessity of confirmation. It is supported entirely from its receipts. Earnings in excess of the permitted working surplus of $60,000 go into the state general fund.

This commission has jurisdiction over all warehouses in the state with the exception of Milwaukee County. If warehouses in other cities desire this service, they are required to take out licenses under the act creating the commission.

Its principal duties are to inspect all grain shipped out of Superior; to inspect grain shipped to Superior if the shipper requests it; to weigh all grain passing in and out of Superior and to give official certificates of weight; and, on request, to analyze at its protein laboratory all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. The purpose of this service is to develop the grain trade of Superior and Wisconsin by insuring a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain.

GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS

Board of Managers:

Ex officio: *Brigadier General* RALPH M. IMMELL, *adjutant general; Colonel* WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *state surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel* HARRY G. WILLIAMS, *chief quartermaster;* JAMES F. JONES, *commander,* Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin; HARVEY WASHBURN, *commander,* United Spanish War Veterans.

Appointed: MRS. MAY LUCHSINGER; three vacancies.

Administrative Officer in Charge of Home: *Brigadier General* RALPH M. IMMELL.

Commandant: *Colonel* WILLIAM A. HOLDEN (on active duty with U. S. Army).

Acting Commandant: *Colonel* CARL L. BROSIUS.

Adjutant: *Colonel* CARL L. BROSIUS.

Chief Surgeon: *Major* E. F. HAFEMEISTER.

Utility Officer: *Major* WALDO G. HANSEN.

Supply Officer: GEORGE W. LAW.

Location of Home and Address of Commandant: King, Waupaca County.

Office of Adjutant General: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 171.

Publications: Annual Report of the Adjutant General for the Grand Army Home for Veterans.

The Grand Army Home for Veterans, originally called the Wisconsin Veterans Home, was established in 1887 for soldiers, sailors, and nurses of the Civil War and their wives or widows in need of domiciliary care. In later years veterans of the Spanish-American War and certain of their dependents were made eligible for membership. Since the World War the veterans thereof, their wives, mothers, and widows have been accepted for membership. Applications for admittance to the home are passed upon in the following order of seniority: Civil War veterans, their wives and widows; veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, China Relief Expedition, Mexican Border Service, Indian Wars, and their mothers, wives, and widows; veterans of the World War, and their mothers, wives, and widows.

The Adjutant General is the executive officer of the home and has the legal responsibility for its management. The commandant who has immediate charge of the home is appointed by the Adjutant General. The Board of Managers of the Grand Army Home for Veterans is composed of five *ex officio* members and four persons appointed by the Governor for terms of six years. These appointive members must be members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Women's Relief Corps, the United Spanish American War Veterans or Auxiliary, the American Legion or Auxiliary, the Veterans of Foreign Wars or Aux-

iliary, or the Disabled American War Veterans or Auxiliary. Members of the board are not reimbursed by the state for their services but are paid only the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

On the day of the annual federal inspection June 26, 1941, there were 235 men and 293 women enrolled at the home, as follows:

War Classification	Veterans	Wives	Widows	Mothers	Totals
Civil War	0	0	65	0	65
War with Spain	91	56	27	0	174
Philippine Insurrection	12	10	3	2	27
Indian Wars	1	1	3	0	5
Mexican War	3	1	1	0	5
World War	128	28	4	92	252
Totals	235	96	103	94	528

BOARD OF HEALTH

Members: WILLIAM WEBBER KELLY, M.D., *president;* STEPHEN CAHANA, M.D., *vice president;* CORNELIUS A. HARPER, M.D., *secretary;* JOSEPH DEAN, M.D.; ROBERT L. MACCORNACK, M.D.; AMALIA O. BAIRD, R.N.; CARL W. EBERBACH, M.D.

State Health Officer: CORNELIUS A. HARPER, M.D.

Assistant State Health Officer: CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.

Deputy Health Officers: F. P. DALY, M.D., Chippewa Falls; V. A. GUDEX, M.D., Fond du Lac.

District Health Officers: A. L. VAN DUSER, M.D., Green Bay; G. V. HOUGH, M.D., Sparta; M. W. MEYER, M.D., Ashland; L. M. MORSE, M.D., Neillsville; FRANCES A. CLINE, M.D., Rhinelander; RAYMOND N. NELSON, M.D., Elkhorn; A. R. ZINTEK, M.D., Madison.

Bureau of Vital Statistics: FRANCIS E. KESTER, *assistant registrar.*

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering: L. F. WARRICK, *state sanitary engineer.*

State Laboratory of Hygiene: W. D. STOVALL, M.D., *director.*

Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and Public Health Nursing: AMY LOUISE HUNTER, M.D., *chief, maternal and child health;* CORNELIA VAN KOOY, R.N., *supervisor of public health nursing.*

Bureau of Communicable Diseases: H. M. GUILFORD, M.D., *state epidemiologist;* division of tuberculosis, E. H. JORRIS, M.D., *supervisor;* division of venereal diseases, MILTON TRAUTMANN, M.D., *supervisor.*

Bureau of Nursing Education: LEILA I. GIVEN, R.N., *director.*

Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering: WALTER S. SPENCER, *supervisor.*

Industrial Hygiene Division: PAUL A. BREHM, M.D., *supervisor.*

Hotel and Restaurant Division: BERT A. HONEYCOMBE, *supervisor.*

Barber Division: CHARLES E. MULLEN, *supervisor.*

Cosmetology Division: MRS. MARION GROTH, *supervisor.*

Dental Education: FRANCIS A. BULL, D.D.S., *supervisor.*

Wisconsin State Sanatorium for tuberculosis treatment: RICHARD SCHMIDT, M.D., *acting superintendent.*

Lake Tomahawk State Camp for tuberculosis rehabilitation: FRANK A. REICH, *superintendent.*

Bureau of Education: JOHN CULNAN, *editor.*

Subordinate Boards

Barbers Examining Board: HUGO VOGEL; JOSEPH LANDREE; GEORGE SCHOENFELDT.

Beauty Parlor Examining Board: LYDIA SCHNEIDER; MRS. MABLE SCOTT; MRS. LILLIAN FRANCE.

Embalmers Examining Board: COAD A. LE SAGE; CLARKE B. HABECKER, WILLMER G. SCHMIDT.

Nursing Education, Committee on: SISTER M. BERENICE BECK, *chairman*; LEILA I. GIVEN, *secretary;* C. A. HARPER, M.D.; REV. HERMAN FRITSCHEL; CORNELIA VAN KOOY; CLARA BUMILLER; IDA COLLINGS; SISTER M. OLYMPIA HEUEL; W. A. MUNN, M.D.; AGNES NEWBOLD.

Nurse Examiners, Board of: GRACE KNIGHT, *chairman;* LEILA I. GIVEN, *secretary;* SISTER M. DIGNA DESCH; WHILOMENE RENTMEESTERS; ANTOINETTE MUCKERHEIDE.

Plumber Examiners, Board of: WILLIAM BAUMANN; ROBERT T. MORRILL; WALTER A. SPENCER.

Public Health Nurses, Examining Committee for: C. A. HARPER, M.D.; ERNA KOWALKE, R.N.; MAYBELL G. BUSH.

Water Pollution, Committee on: C. A. HARPER, M.D., *executive secretary;* C. A. HALBERT; ADOLPH KANNEBERG; L. F. WARRICK; vacancy.

Offices: State Office Building. The two deputy and seven district state health officers have offices in the cities following their names. The state laboratory is located at the University of Wisconsin, the branch laboratory at Rhinelander, and the cooperative laboratories in Kenosha, Green Bay, Superior, Beloit, Oshkosh, Wausau, Sheboygan, and La Crosse.

Total personnel, July 1941: 385.

Publications: Biennial Report; Quarterly Bulletin; and various special publications which are listed in a publications leaflet obtainable on request.

The Board of Health, consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate for seven-year terms, has been in existence since 1876. It elects the state health officer, who is secretary and executive officer of the board, determines policies and adopts rules and regulations. The powers and duties of the board have increased considerably since it was organized. It enforces all health laws of the state and has extensive order-making powers which include the

preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of many permanent rules and regulations in effect throughout the state. In addition, special regulations are made to meet emergencies, and orders for the abatement of nuisances are issued.

The work of the board and the state health officer is supplemented by local boards of health and local health officers in all towns, villages, and cities. The state board keeps in constant touch with these local boards and officers by means of its deputy and district state health officers and assists them with their problems.

A major concern of the state Board of Health, the deputy and district state health officers, and the local health officers is the prevention and control of communicable diseases. For this work the board maintains a bureau of communicable diseases which is conducted in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. Local health officers send in weekly reports of the number of new cases of all reportable diseases which are analyzed by the bureau. Whenever a disease, communicable or otherwise, becomes alarming in any locality the Board of Health investigates and cooperates with the local authorities to gain control of the situation. A report of all cases of venereal diseases must be made by physicians and hospitals, and an attempt is made to follow up such cases to insure treatment.

The state laboratory and branch and cooperative laboratories are maintained for the more extensive control of all communicable diseases. The cost of the branch and cooperative laboratories is shared by the cities in which they are located. They assist physicians and public health officials in diagnosing communicable diseases and in numerous other procedures. The state laboratory is operated in conjunction with the University and is in charge of a member of the university faculty. Here chemical and bacteriological examinations are made to determine the presence of various communicable diseases. Analysis of water is also made to test its fitness for drinking. All these tests are made free of charge at the request of any physician or health officer. Anti-typhoid vaccines are manufactured in this laboratory and distributed free of charge to physicians in the state. The board also distributes silver nitrate which physicians and midwives attending births are required to put in the eyes of all newborn babies to prevent blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum.

A specialized service in the field of maternal and infant hygiene is given by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health. This includes demonstration maternal and child health centers to encourage the establishment of such services in local communities, maternal and infant hygiene institutes, the training of teachers in a standard course of infant hygiene, cooperation with and assistance to schools in starting such courses, health examinations and instruction of the student teachers in the county rural normal schools and teacher training departments, group talks, radio talks, newspaper articles, monthly letters

to expectant mothers, and the distribution of literature on the protection of the health of mother and child.

Public health nurses are required by state law to be certified by the Board of Health. Through the Bureau of Public Health Nursing it keeps in close touch with all public health nurses in the state, including county, city, and school nurses, and those employed by private welfare agencies.

The qualifications of graduate nurses are also a concern of the board. By means of its committee on nursing education and a salaried director, it prescribes standards for all schools of nursing, makes surveys, and has general supervision of all such schools in the state. No nurse may call herself a trained, graduate, registered, or certified nurse unless she holds a certificate from the state Board of Health. All nurses who are graduates of accredited schools of nursing and eligible for registration are required to register with the board and to re-register every year in order to practice as registered nurses. Through a board of examiners the state Board of Health conducts examinations of applicants for registration.

Without accurate vital statistics a state cannot adequately protect the civil and property rights of its people or properly apply the principles of hygiene in prolonging life. Birth and death records are the most essential and powerful agents that we possess for improving health and bringing about sanitary reforms. Through the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the board receives, classifies, and preserves all records of births, deaths, causes of death, marriages, and divorces. Certified copies of birth, death, marriage, and divorce records may be obtained upon application and the payment of a small fee.

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering carries on another important phase of the work of the Board of Health, concerning itself primarily with the purity of water supplies, safe and adequate sewage and garbage disposal, and the disposal of industrial wastes. Plans for the construction of all public waterworks, sewage and refuse disposal systems, and swimming pools must be approved by it. The bureau through a supervisor of well-drilling registers well drillers and enforces provisions of the well-drilling code designed to provide pure drinking water.

An interdepartmental committee on water pollution is attached to the Board of Health. Created in 1927, it is composed of representatives of all state departments which are in any way interested in stream pollution. The state Health Officer is the executive officer of the committee and the administrative work is conducted by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. The committee has attempted to establish general policies and procedures to halt the pollution of Wisconsin waters. Important activities have included development of methods and the securing of their adoption in the utilization or proper disposal of industrial wastes causing pollution.

The Industrial Hygiene unit cooperates with various industries by conducting studies of industrial health hazards on request and making recommendations for the elimination or control of the hazard.

The supervisor of dental education promotes and correlates dental health programs as a part of the public health program as a whole.

The board enforces a state plumbing code which prescribes minimum standards for all plumbing and domestic drainage installations in the state. Its Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering and its committee of plumbing examiners examine and license plumbers and register plumbing apprentices in all places having public water and sewerage systems and in all metropolitan sewerage districts. This bureau also has supervision of private water supplies and waste disposal systems, public comfort stations, lake and stream shore platting and sanitation, and industrial tourist and recreational camps. Together with the Industrial Commission the bureau enforces joint regulations relating to sanitary equipment for public buildings and places of employment.

Similar licensing laws apply to funeral directors, embalmers, barbers, cosmeticians, hotels, tourist rooming houses and cabins, restaurants, and lunch stands. The Board of Health appoints special examining boards in most of these fields. These boards are composed of licensed practitioners in their respective vocations. All are subject to inspection by field agents of the board which adopts and enforces rules and regulations intended to insure the sanitary operation of these establishments rendering personal service.

Maternity hospitals are licensed by the state Board of Health in cooperation with the department of Public Welfare.

As provided by the 1939 legislature, supervision and administration of the State Sanitorium for care of tuberculosis patients and of the Lake Tomahawk State Camp for rehabilitation of tuberculosis patients were transferred from the Board of Control to the Board of Health. Included in the transfer was supervision of the distribution of state aid to county sanatoria for the care of indigent tuberculosis patients. There were also included investigation and supervision of sanitary conditions in all county and municipal charitable, curative, reformatory, and penal institutions.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, *chairman;* MIKE MACK, *vice chairman;* THOMAS J. PATTISON, *secretary.*

Central Office Staff: E. L. ROETTIGER, *state highway engineer;* A. T. BLECK, *construction engineer;* WILLIAM HOENIG, *maintenance engineer;* CHARLES H. KIRCH, *bridge engineer;* W. B. BLAIR, *chief accountant.*

Division Engineers with Offices:

Division No. 1, D. J. Minahan, State Office Building, Madison.

Division No. 2, J. A. Stransky, 513 Commerce Building, Milwaukee.
Division No. 3, D. F. Culbertson, Nicolet Building, Green Bay.
Division No. 4, W. J. Haselton, Wisconsin Theatre Building, Wisconsin Rapids.
Division No. 5, T. M. Reynolds, Hoeschler Building, La Crosse.
Division No. 6, W. F. Baumgartner, 213 South Barstow Street, Eau Claire.
Division No. 7, S. A. Koszarek, Court House, Rhinelander.
Division No. 8, G. I. Germond, 1517 Tower Avenue, Superior.
Division No. 9, T. W. Reilly, Lancaster.

General Office: State Office Building; Division offices: In places given above as addresses of the Division Engineers.

Total personnel, July 1941: 353 permanent and 249 seasonal employes.

Publications: Biennial reports; Road and Bridge Standard Specifications; highway maps.

The Highway Commission was organized in 1911 and reorganized in 1929. It is headed by three commissioners appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The commissioners hold office for six-year terms and devote full time to their duties.

All federal construction in the state involving the expenditure of federal highway funds is in charge of the Highway Commission. In conjunction with the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency, it selects the specific location of all improvements to be undertaken with federal aids and grants, prepares the plans and specifications, lets the contracts, supervises the construction, and pays the bills. It has charge of all state aid construction on the state trunk highway system and carries out the work in cooperation with the county highway committees. In cooperation with the Conservation Commission, the Department of Public Welfare, and the Regents of the University and Normal Schools, the Highway Commission is responsible for the construction of roads leading to and within state parks and to state educational, charitable and penal institutions. It also has control over all large bridges built with state or county funds, and prepares all such plans and specifications, lets the contracts, and supervises and inspects the construction. The commission supervises the maintenance of all state trunk highways, including snow removal and dust alleviation. The county highway forces are used to do much of the actual work but all costs are borne by the state.

The Federal Highway Acts approved June 8, 1938, and September 5, 1940, amended the Highway Act of 1921, and authorized appropriations of federal highway aids to the several states for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1941 and June 30, 1942. The amounts of the appropriations authorized and the amounts apportioned to Wisconsin for each of those years are as follows:

	For Fiscal Year Ending	Total Appropriation Authorized	Apportionment to Wisconsin
For Federal Aid Highways	June 30, 1941	$115,000,000	$2,771,243
For Secondary or Feeder Roads	June 30, 1941	15,000,000	361,466
For Railway Grade Crossing Elimination and Protection.	June 30, 1941	30,000,000	725,347
For Federal Aid Highways	June 30, 1942	100,000,000	2,406,404
For Secondary or Feeder Roads	June 30, 1942	17,500,000	421,121
For Railway Grade Crossing Elimination and Protection.	June 30, 1942	20,000,000	484,129

The allotments for federal aid highways and secondary or feeder roads must be matched with state and local funds, and on all projects the right of way and preliminary engineering costs must be financed with state and local funds.

This federal appropriation act continues a previous provision whereby not to exceed one and one-half percent of the amounts apportioned to the state may be expended for surveys, plans, engineering, and economic investigations for future highway improvements. Under this enabling provision of the acts, the Highway Commission in cooperation with the Public Roads Administration is making a complete inventory, traffic and financial survey of all rural highways in the state. This survey, which is known as the State-Wide Highway Planning Survey, is providing valuable and necessary information for future highway planning.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Commissioners: VOYTA WRABETZ, *chairman;* HARRY J. BURCZYK; C. L. MILER.

Secretary: HELEN E. GILL.

Safety and Sanitation Division: R. MCA. KEOWN, *engineer;* C. D. SATTERFIELD, *assistant to the engineer;* O. T. NELSON, *building engineer;* M. A. EDGAR, *chief boiler inspector;* GILBERT S. KESSLER, *superintendent of fire prevention;* JOHN E. WISE, *electrical engineer;* A. H. FINDEISEN, *mine inspector.*

Workmen's Compensation Department: H. A. NELSON, *director.*

Woman and Child Labor Department: TAYLOR FRYE, *assistant to the Commission;* MAUD SWETT, Milwaukee, *field director.*

Apprenticeship Department: W. F. SIMON, *supervisor of apprenticeship.*

Statistical Department: ORRIN A. FRIED, *chief statistician.*

Employment Service: HARRY LIPPART, *state supervisor.*

Unemployment Compensation: PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *director.*

General office: State Office Building; Milwaukee office: 623 North Second Street; Employment offices: see section on Employment Service in the article following; Unemployment Compensation Division: 137 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Total personnel, July 1941: 714.

Publications: Biennial Report; Workmen's Compensation Report; reprints of the laws administered by the commission; safety codes (on the different subjects on which the commission has issued orders); Wisconsin Labor Market (monthly).

The Industrial Commission is the labor department of the state. Since the first labor law was passed in 1867, new laws on the subject have been enacted at every session of the legislature. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was created in 1887 to enforce all labor laws but in 1911, when the Workmen's Compensation Law was passed, it was replaced by the Industrial Commission. This commission consists of three persons appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate.

Safety and Sanitation

The commission enforces all of the laws pertaining to the physical safety of work places and public building, such as factories, stores, schools, theaters, churches, and hotels. The statutes do not prescribe in detail the safety requirements but merely provide that all employers and all owners of public buildings shall provide places which are safe to employes and frequenters. It is the duty of the Industrial Commission to determine what is safe and with that purpose in mind it has adopted approximately 1,300 separate regulations. These regulations were drafted by advisory committees made up of representatives of employers and employes. Eleven district deputies systematically inspect all principal places of employment. In addition, there are a number of engineers who deal with special problems.

Woman and Child Labor

The child labor law, street trades law, the law regulating hours of labor of women and the minimum wage law for minors and adult women are administered by the commission.

Child labor permits are required for the employment of boys and girls under 18 years of age and street trades permits are required for

the employment of boys under 18 to be employed in street trades. Girls under 18 are not permitted to engage in street trades. The commission has designated some 250 people as permit officers throughout the state who issue child labor and street trades permits without pay. Labor permits are not required for the employment of children in agricultural pursuits.

The law regulates the hours of labor of women in the following places of employment: beauty parlors; factories and laundries; hotels; mercantile or mechanical establishments; confectionery stores; telegraph offices, express, and transportation establishments; restaurants; and telephone exchanges. In all other places of employment the hours that women shall be employed are matters of agreement between them and their employers.

The Minimum Wage Law applies to minors and adult women. The minimum rates of pay fixed under this law are at this time as follows:

Experienced minor employes in cities with a population of 5,000 or more	22½c	per hour
Experienced minor employes elsewhere	20c	per hour
Inexperienced minor employes during the first 3 months in the industry	16c	per hour
Inexperienced minor employes during the second 3 months in the industry	18c	per hour

Workmen's Compensation

The workmen's compensation act is administered by the Industrial Commission. It provides for payment of compensation, and for all necessary medical treatment to injured employes of employers subject to the compensation act, and for compensation to dependents of employes whose injury results in death. During the year ended June 30, 1941, 26,589 industrial accidents and diseases were reported. Complete reports of these accidents were furnished in order to make certain that injured employes received the full amount due them. In about 85 percent of these cases payments were made without a formal order of the commission. In about 15 percent of the cases, which involved more than one-half the total benefits paid during the year, the commission determined the rights of the parties by formal order. Orders are entered after hearings held at some place within the state in or near the place where the accident occurred, or where the injured person resides. These hearings are conducted by an examiner of the commission, and appeal from these findings may be taken to the commission as a body.

Employment Service

The Industrial Commission maintains public employment offices at the following places:

Office	*Address*	*Manager*
Administrative Office, Madison	121 State Office Building 1 West Wilson Street	Harry Lippart, State Director
Appleton	City Hall	Fred R. Gehrke
Ashland	209 Vaughn Avenue	Russel P. Taylor
Beaver Dam	115½ Front Street	Watson Wheeler
Beloit	203-5 Goodwin Building	M. J. Finnegan
Eau Claire	320 Galloway Street	H. J. Youngberg
Fond du Lac	Court House	Wm. Gardner
Green Bay	401 East Walnut Street	B. A. Thompson
Janesville	203 East Milwaukee St.	Wm. B. Mills
Kenosha	611 — 56th Street	E. H. Kreul
LaCrosse	203 — 5th Avenue, South	N. E. Schulze
Lancaster	106 South Madison Street	Neil McMurry
Madison	208-10 Monona Avenue	J. E. Roberts
Manitowoc	Corner 9th and "J" Sts.	Paul Callahan
Marinette	430 Bridge Street	Werner Schomaker
Milwaukee		
Central Office	749 North Second Street	B. H. Thompson
Labor & Farm Div.	511-A West Wells Street	
Women's Section.	951 North Fourth Street	
Northeast Branch	2118 W. Fond du Lac Ave.	
South Branch	733 W. Mitchell Street	
West Allis Branch	1412 South 73rd Street	
Neenah-Menasha	510½ N. Commercial St.	Harry D. Gates
Oshkosh	78 State Street	Murt Malone
Racine	604 Sixth Street	R. D. Scoon
Rhinelander	53 South Stevens Street	Gilbert Sanborn
Sheboygan	731 Center Avenue	Martha Miller
Stevens Point	440½ Main Street	Robert Lauer
Superior	1710 Broadway	J. P. Budzynski
Watertown	103 North First Street	H. H. Smith
Waukesha	338 West Main Street	E. J. Furey (acting)
Wausau	142½ W. Washington St.	A. C. Frederick
Wisconsin Rapids	City Hall	Albert Ludwig

These offices are conducted under a cooperative arrangement with the city, or city and county combined, in which they are located. No fee is charged to the applicant or employer.

Under the Wagner-Peyser Act an agreement of affiliation with the United States Employment Service was first signed by the Industrial Commission on January 30, 1934. Since that time the agreement has been renewed on each July first, the beginning of the fiscal year. This is in accord with provisions in the Wisconsin Statutes. Under this act money may be apportioned to the several states in proportion to the ratio of their population to the total population of the United States. No payment will be made to any state, however, until an equal amount has been appropriated or made available by the state for the purpose of maintaining public employment offices as a part of a state controlled system of public employment offices.

Under the Reorganization Act of 1939, the President grouped together the United States Employment Service, the Office of Education,

the Public Health Service, the National Youth Administration, the Social Security Board, and the Civilian Conservation Corps, which were concerned with the security and welfare of the individual, into a single organization, the Federal Security Agency. The Social Security Board has combined the United States Employment Service and the former Bureau of Unemployment Compensation to form the Bureau of Employment Security. The United States Employment Service Division of the Bureau of Employment Security will carry on most of the functions which were formerly the responsibility of the United States Employment Service. In addition to the matched funds provided for under the Wagner-Peyser Act, the Social Security Board contributes to the state the balance of funds necessary for the maintenance of an adequate employment service.

Unemployment Compensation

Wisconsin enacted its pioneer unemployment compensation law in January 1932—three years before any other state took action in this field.

The present law, Chapter 108 of the Wisconsin Statutes, covers about 12,000 employes of six or more persons, and over 500,000 workers. Monthly contributions have been paid by covered employers since July 1934. Unemployment benefits have been paid to eligible workers since August 1936. Through July 1941, benefit payments had totalled over 21½ million dollars.

To secure benefits under the law, each unemployed worker must register weekly at a public employment office. When benefits are due a worker for a given week of partial or total unemployment, the payment is made by an Industrial Commission check which is mailed to the worker at his home address. Each worker's weekly benefits, when unemployed, are about half of his average weekly wage. How long he can draw such benefits depends on how long he has recently worked in "covered" employments. Many of the law's benefit provisions were liberalized by 1941 amendments.

Each employer's contributions are credited to his separate reserve account in the state "unemployment reserve fund," maintained for him and his employes by the Industrial Commission. Under Wisconsin's "experience-rating" system, each employer's contribution rate now depends on his own experience, as shown by the contributions credited and the benefits charged to his separate account. Steadier employment means lower contribution rates. Based on favorable experience through 1940, over 6,000 employers paid reduced rates in 1941, with estimated contribution savings of eight million dollars.

The state "unemployment reserve fund," built up through the contributions paid by Wisconsin employers, can be used for only one purpose—to pay unemployment benefits to Wisconsin workers. In July 1941 the fund's balance was over 61 million dollars, available for future benefit payments.

The Industrial Commission's expenses in administering the unemployment compensation law (collecting contributions, receiving claims

at employment offices, and paying benefits) are financed separately, from federal funds granted under the Social Security Act.

Apprenticeship

In order that young people may have an opportunity to enter the skilled trades as apprentices, certain adjustments must be made in industry. It is the apprenticeship division's job to cooperate with management, with labor unions, and with the schools in establishing and supervising apprentice training programs. At present there are 2,800 apprentices under the commission's supervision.

Wage Collection

In 1931 the Legislature passed a law making it the duty of the commission to help wage earners collect the wages due them. When earned wages have not been paid the Industrial Commission investigates the facts and often calls in both parties. This usually results in a mutually satisfactory settlement without court action but, if necessary, the commission may prosecute for the workman.

Statistics

Through its statistical department the Industrial Commission collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics relating to industrial conditions, including statistics of employment, industrial accidents, and child labor. Index numbers of the volume of employment and payrolls are compiled monthly from reports voluntarily made by many employers and are the best gauge of industrial condition obtainable.

Painters' License Division

The painters' license law was repealed by the 1941 Legislature effective April 10, 1941.

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Board of Regents: JOHN CALLAHAN, *president;* GEORGE W. WALKER, *secretary;* CHARLES W. STOOPS.
Acting President: MILTON A. MELCHER.

Location: Platteville.

Total personnel, September 1941: 10 full-time and 2 part-time faculty members; 5 other employes and 1 student helper.

Publications: Bulletin of the Wisconsin Institute of Technology.

The Wisconsin Institute of Technology was established in 1907 as a mining trade school and offered a two-year course. In 1915 the course was lengthened to three years and the name changed to the Wisconsin Mining School. The Legislature of 1939 again changed the name to the Wisconsin Institute of Technology and provided for both three-and four-year courses. The law as amended provides that the board may

grant diplomas or certificates of graduation upon the completion of the required courses and may confer degrees upon the graduates from the various courses. No degrees have been granted as yet because numerous changes in the curricula have not been completed. A diploma is the present certificate of graduation.

The function of the school is to train students in practical general engineering. Most of the first two years are devoted to the basic sciences of engineering. The third year includes, for the most part, courses in mining.

Two courses are given to cover this work. The regular three-year course is intended for students who are not high school graduates. However, high school as well as non-high school graduates may enroll in the regular three-year course. Because non-high school graduates are not qualified to enter a university they are required to take many credit hours per week. These courses eliminate as much theory as possible and concentrate on the practical application of subject matter, making it possible to learn the principles and practices of a profession without a long apprenticeship in an engineering or mining establishment.

The course for high school graduates requires less credit hours per week but demands much more theory and reference work. This course conforms to the requirements of most university curricula. If a student taking this course desires to complete his studies in mining engineering, he may take the third year of the regular three-year course and then transfer to another school to obtain his degree; or if he desires he may have his credits transferred to a different branch of engineering.

No student who shall have been a resident of the state for one year next preceding his admission to the school shall be required to pay tuition. The tuition for students who are not residents has been fixed by the board of regents at $50 per year. All students pay nominal laboratory fees.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Insurance: MORVIN DUEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 32.

Publications: Annual reports, insurance laws.

For eight years following the beginning of the Insurance Department in 1870, the Secretary of State was *ex officio* Insurance Commissioner. From 1878 until 1911 the commissioner was an elective officer. Since that time he has been appointed by the Governor for a four-year term, subject to confirmation by the senate.

The Insurance Department administers the laws relating to fire, marine, life, disability, liability, steam boiler, fidelity, title, credit,

burglary, plate glass, sprinkler leakage, elevator, livestock, automobile, workmen's compensation, and other casualty insurance, which comprise the 17 forms recognized by the Wisconsin Statutes. There were 290 Wisconsin companies licensed in 1940, and these companies are examined at least once every three years. In 1940 there were also 461 foreign companies licensed to do business in this state after passing an examination made by this department. Special examinations of either foreign or domestic companies may be made whenever the commissioner deems it advisable. All companies file annual reports which are examined in detail. When a foreign company has been determined unsound or has violated any laws of the state, its license can be revoked by the commissioner, and if a similar situation arises in regard to a domestic company, proceedings may be started to take over its business.

All insurance policy forms used in the state and the methods for computing reserve liabilities must be approved by the commissioner. The department licenses rating bureaus, insurance adjusters, and agents. All insurance taxes and fire department dues and fees, approximating $2,445,116 per year, are collected by it. The fire department dues approximating $200,276.07 are distributed to cities, towns, and villages for the support of their fire departments. The department may investigate, either on complaint or its own initiative, to determine whether the insurance laws are being complied with; it may revise rates, rules, and classifications, if they are unreasonable or discriminatory; and it also adjusts differences between policyholders and insurance companies.

The state insurance fund established in 1903 and the state life fund established in 1911 are managed and operated by the Insurance Department. The state insurance fund insures state-owned property and that of political subdivisions of the state which wish to insure with it. The state life fund insures citizens of the state after satisfactory evidence of insurability is furnished.

The Commissioner of Insurance was made *ex officio* State Fire Marshal in 1911, and at the present time has five deputy fire marshals on his staff who are assigned to various districts of the state. Their duties are to investigate fires of suspicious origin, to assist in the prosecution of arson cases, and to collect statistics on fire losses.

In 1933 a law was passed which abolished the Compensation Insurance Board and transferred its functions to the Insurance Department. These added duties include the establishment of minimum rates for all classes of compensation risks, investigation as to the solvency of all companies in this field, and prevention of discrimination between employers through checking all inspection reports and rates upon individual risks which the companies must file with the department. The Commissioner consults with the Industrial Commission but the legal responsibility in the discharge of his duties remains with him.

COMMISSION OF INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Members: Senators MAURICE P. COAKLEY, AMROSE B. COLLER, MELVIN R. LAIRD; Assemblymen FRANK N. GRAASS, ROBERT M. LONG, JOSEPH A. SCHMITZ; FRANK KLODE, director of the Public Welfare Department; WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, member of the Highway Commission; PHILIP H. PORTER, chief counsel for the Public Service Commission.

The 1937 Legislature created, under Chapter 273, Laws of 1937, the Commission on Interstate Cooperation which consists of three senators and three assemblymen who are appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and three state officials to be designated by the Governor. The Governor serves as an *ex officio* nonvoting member of the commission. It shall be the principal functions of the commission to carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments and to promote cooperation with other units of government by formulating proposals and by facilitating the adoption of such compacts, uniform or reciprocal agreements as will enable this state to do its proper part in forming a more perfect union among the various state governments. There is appropriated from the general fund annually $2,375 for the execution of the functions of the commission.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JOHN CALLAHAN, *chairman;* CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA, *vice chairman;* EDWARD P. ALEXANDER; ANITA K. KOENEN; JAMES D. MILLAR.

Secretary: CLARENCE B. LESTER.

Legislative Reference Library: HOWARD F. OHM, *chief.*
Library Extension: MRS. WINIFRED L. DAVIS, *chief.*
Traveling Library and Study Club: JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, *chief.*
Book Selection: MARY K. REELY, *chief.*

Secretary's office and Legislative Reference Library: State Capitol; Library Extension, Book Selection, and Traveling Library: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1941: 28; seasonal employes as required.

Publications: Biennial reports; Wisconsin Library Bulletin (monthly periodical; subscription price $1 per year); Book lists (occasional); Wisconsin Blue Book; Summary of the Action... of the Wisconsin Legislature on Some of the More Important Questions Coming Before It; Red Book, Wisconsin Administrative Rules and Orders (jointly with Revisor of Statutes).

The Free Library Commission was organized in 1895 and in the same year the Traveling Library and a summer Library School were started. The Library School proper dates from 1905, and continued under the supervision of the Free Library Commission until 1939 when it was transferred to the University of Wisconsin. The Legislative Reference Library was organized in 1901.

The Free Library Commission has a five-member board consisting of two members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years without confirmation of the senate, and three *ex officio* members who are the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University, and the Superintendent of the State Historical Society. The commission elects a chairman from its own membership and employs a secretary. Members receive no salary but are reimbursed their actual expenses when attending meetings.

Library Extension and Book Selection

The commission assists in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of public libraries throughout the state. It advises in such matters as the selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of library buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, and the selection of books. This assistance is given through correspondence and through visits to libraries by the secretary and members of the staff. A monthly bulletin is published by the commission which deals with subjects of interest to librarians and which contains notes on current library practices and a list of current books recommended for library purchase. Both Library Extension and Book Selection Departments are immediately responsible for this part of the work of the commission.

Traveling Library and Study Club Department

The Traveling Library is a book supply service maintained for communities which have no local library service and for those whose libraries are inadequate to meet the demands of their communities. Individuals or groups of people may request single books, or sets or selections of books on particular subjects. Selected libraries are sent out for the use of women's clubs, boy scouts, rural schools, and many other groups. Persons living in communities without libraries may make direct request for the services of the Traveling Library, but where a local library exists transfers are made from the Traveling Library to the local libraries which distribute the books. Assistance in program planning is offered all types of study groups. Reading courses are planned for individuals.

Legislative Reference Library

The Legislative Reference Library has three main functions. It offers a bill drafting service for the legislature, a research and library service principally for the legislature and state departments but also available to private citizens, and it edits the Wisconsin Blue Book.

Probably its best known function is the drafting of bills, resolutions, and amendments to be introduced in the legislature. The library does not advocate legislation nor does it ever draft a bill without a specific request. Members of the legislature are not required to have their bills drafted by this service, but for many years all of them have done so.

STATE LIBRARY

Board of Trustees: The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.
State Librarian: GILSON G. GLASIER.
Assistant: EDWIN C. JENSEN.

Location: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 4.

Number of volumes: 90,000.

Publications: None.

The State Library is the oldest state institution, dating from the act of Congress which organized the territory of Wisconsin in 1836. Until 1876 the librarian was appointed by the Governor. Since then the State Library has been under the control of a board of trustees consisting of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General. The trustees select the State Librarian, the administrative head of the library, and the library staff.

The State Library is often referred to as the "law library," because its collection consists mainly of court reports, session laws, statutes, and legal texts. In addition thereto it has a large collection of documentary material acquired by exchange with other state libraries over a period of many years. It is essentially a reference library of law. It is used very largely by the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's department, and by attorneys; to a lesser degree by all the other state departments; and to some extent by the public. Its books are loaned and circulated only within the state departments at Madison.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: HUGH M. JONES.
Registration and Licensing Division: B. L. MARCUS, *director*.
Inspection and Enforcement Division: HOMER G. BELL, *director*.
Highway Safety Promotion Division: R. C. SALISBURY, *director*.

General office: State Office Building. Branch office: 759 North Broadway, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1941: 267.

Publications: Motor vehicle registration lists; monthly bulletin for enforcement officers; daily lists of new motor vehicle registrations; monthly list of stolen and recovered motor vehicles; monthly lists of drivers' license suspensions, revocations, cancellations, and reinstatements; school bus regulations; motor vehicle lighting regulations; motor carrier safety regulations; motor vehicle laws; bulletins on drivers' license examinations; Wisconsin Traffic Safety; official tests for drivers' license applicants; Official Drivers' Manual; Examiners' Manual; various publications for the promotion of highway safety.

The Motor Vehicle Department was created in 1939 for the purpose of integrating in one department all functions relating to the licensing and regulation of motor vehicles and drivers. Prior to 1939 these functions were scattered among five separate departments, namely—Secretary of State, Public Service Commission, State Highway Commission, Industrial Commission, and State Inspection Bureau. The various duties were transferred and coordinated and the new organization began to function October 1, 1939. The staff was built around that of the former Motor Vehicle Division which had been operating for more than 20 years and which was the largest and most experienced of the several units affected by the consolidation. The work of the new department is organized into three administrative divisions—Registration and Licensing, Inspection and Enforcement, and Highway Safety Promotion. The directors of these divisions are at all times accountable to the commissioner.

Registration and Licensing

The Registration and Licensing Division registers all motor vehicles in the state, issues certificates of title to owners of vehicles, issues motor vehicle dealers' licenses and motor carriers' permits, and collects the taxes imposed on motor carriers. All motor vehicle drivers are licensed by this division. It also administers the financial responsibility law. This division compiles the statistics for distribution of the privilege highway tax among the several towns, villages, and cities,

consisting of 20 percent of the net registration fees derived from motor vehicles customarily kept therein.

During the fiscal year 1940-1941 total registrations of automobiles and trucks were 972,669 with total receipts from registration fees amounting to $14,297,021.61; 2,260 motor vehicle dealers' licenses were issued; fees and taxes collected on motor carriers amounted to $1,873,-229.27; the 20 percent of all license fees returned as privilege highway tax to the 1,808 local tax units amounted to $3,782,309.92; and 1,200,-000 applications were registered under the new drivers' license law passed in 1941.

Inspection and Enforcement

The Inspection and Enforcement Division has direct charge of the enforcement of state traffic laws, motor vehicle registration laws, permit and ton-mile tax laws, and the drivers' license law which includes the examination of drivers. This division also enforces the minimum safety standards for school buses and motor carriers, the motor vehicle lighting laws and regulations, inspects and approves rebuilt motor vehicles, inspects display and service facilities of motor vehicle dealers, and enforces the provisions of the itinerant merchant truckers' law. There are 47 uniformed officers of the State Traffic Patrol stationed at strategic points throughout the state to enforce the laws which come under the jurisdiction of this division. Contact is maintained with sheriffs, local police officers, county traffic officers, and enforcement authorities of other states.

Safety Promotion

A ceaseless campaign of public safety education is carried on by the Safety Promotion Division in an effort to make Wisconsin citizens more conscious of their individual responsibilities for improved traffic conditions.

An accident record bureau gathers data on traffic accidents within the state. This bureau compiles highway accident statistics and files accident reports under Section 85.141 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Every motor vehicle traffic accident resulting in death, personal injury, or total property damage of $50 or more must be reported by the drivers involved to local police authorities as soon as reasonably possible and within 48 hours to the Motor Vehicle Department.

Accidents are classified as to location, type, circumstances, time, and condition in considerable detail so that study and investigation of accident records yield valuable information on which intelligent planning of safety promotion can be based.

The educational section of this division promotes safety in junior and senior high schools in cooperation with local educational authorities. The Department of Public Instruction co-sponsors a driver education and training course for high schools. Assistance is given in

establishing school safety patrols in public and parochial schools, in city and country.

The publicity section of the Safety Promotion Division prepares releases for daily and weekly newspapers, radio warnings and speeches for radio stations, special articles for magazines and public address announcements for large gatherings. A bi-monthly magazine, Wisconsin Traffic Safety, reaches 10,000 persons.

Lectures are given by members of the division staff before civic, fraternal, and religious organizations. Motion pictures are loaned free, except for transportation costs. Thousands of pieces of literature are distributed every month. Assistance is given to any group desiring to help promote highway safety in Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

Commander-in-Chief: GOVERNOR JULIUS P. HEIL.

Adjutant General's Department

The Adjutant General: *Brig. Gen.* RALPH M. IMMELL.
Assistant Adjutant General and Finance Officer: *Lt. Col.* NICHOLAS M. SCHANTZ.
Executive Officer: *Lt. Col.* JOHN F. MULLEN.

Quartermaster Corps

Chief Quartermaster: *Lt. Col.* HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

Medical Department

Chief Surgeon: *Col.* WILLIAM F. LORENZ.

Adjutant General's office: State Capitol; Chief Quartermaster's office: Camp Douglas.
State Military Reservation: Camp Williams (Post Office, Camp Douglas).
Total personnel, Adjutant General's Department, July 1941: 10.
Publications: Biennial report; Wisconsin Veterans Laws; roster of units and commissioned officers.

The National Guard in peacetime is normally a civilian volunteer organization of commissioned officers and enlisted men who devote their spare time to the study of national defense, state defense, and general military training. These officers and men have civilian occupations which represent a typical cross section of the population of the United States. Some of these businessmen, farmers, merchants, and industrialists are commissioned officers and give their time to the study and practical application of defense and military tactics. The others are enlisted men, less trained and generally younger, who come from the same civil ranks as the officers and who devote their spare time absorbing the training that the commissioned officers, under general supervision of regular army instructors, give them.

Although the National Guard is fundamentally a civilian and democratic military organization its efficiency is comparable in many respects to that of a professional military machine. Many of its commissioned officers and some of the enlisted men are veterans of the World War. Their pride in the organization dates back to 1917 and 1918. The National Guard in normal peacetime stands ready to carry out instructions of the Governor, its Commander-in-Chief, and to fulfill any duty which federal laws and Wisconsin statutes may call upon it to perform.

With the advent of the national emergency, the Wisconsin National Guard was transferred into federal service. It was the fourth time in history that Wisconsin's "state militia" became a part of the Army of the United States. The first was in the Civil War, the second the Spanish engagement, and the third in the European War of 1914-18.

In all, more than 7,604 volunteers between September 1940 and June 1941 left their jobs, businesses, professions, and in some cases their families, to accept induction and intensive training as officers and enlisted men. This number is far higher than a state of three million population would normally be expected to produce. Since every state is accorded credit for every resident in the armed forces, regardless of how he enters service, the Selective Service System in Wisconsin had one less man to select and induct for every volunteer in the Wisconsin National Guard. It follows then that credit for the fact that comparatively few men have been inducted into the armed forces through the "draft" in Wisconsin goes to the members, individually and collectively, of the Wisconsin National Guard.

The induction of Wisconsin's National Guard into federal service was not and could not be a quick procedure. State national guard units are normally in peacetime confined to skeleton organizations. When it became apparent that a national emergency was developing authorization was secured from the National Guard Bureau at Washington to expand the National Guard to full peacetime strength. In August 1939 the total number of officers and men in the Wisconsin National Guard was 5,026. Under the authorization for expansion, Wisconsin's National Guard increased to 7,604.

Since induction, the units have been expanded to war strength through the addition of selectees from Wisconsin. This was accomplished through a close liaison maintained between the Adjutant General's office, the reception center at Camp Grant, Illinois, and the National Guard units in the field. As a result, more has been accomplished in assigning Wisconsin selectees to Wisconsin National Guard units than in probably any other state of the nation.

The expansion of Wisconsin's National Guard prior to induction was only one of a number of administrative changes authorized before the National Guard was inducted. For example, the entire 105th Cavalry Regiment was converted to the 126th Field Artillery Regiment, thus automatically transferring all of the men who had been trained in cavalry administration and tactics to a branch which was relatively foreign to them.

The first group to be inducted was a portion of the state staff during the third week of September 1940. This group consisting of six officers undertook organization of the Selective Service System in Wisconsin. Since their induction they have constituted the operating administrative nucleus of the Selective Service System in this state.

Early in October, ten enlisted men of the state Department also were inducted. Three of them were assigned to Selective Service and the remaining seven to the United States Property and Disbursement Officer of Wisconsin at Camp Douglas.

Following the induction of the state detachment, the Wisconsin contingent of the 32nd Division, embracing the division headquarters, 64th Infantry Brigade, 57th Field Artillery Brigade, 107th Quartermaster Regiment, and special troops, was inducted October 15, 1940. The contingent included 428 officers, 6 warrant officers, and 6,755 enlisted men, all of whom went to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana and later to Camp Livingston, Louisiana.

On November 25, 1940, Company A, 192nd Tank Battalion (formerly the 32nd Division Tank Company) was inducted, including 6 officers and 112 enlisted men. This company went to Camp Knox, Kentucky for its training.

While these units were in the process of induction authorization was secured to add a collecting battalion to the 135th Medical Regiment, and on January 13, 1941, it too was inducted with 43 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 428 enlisted men. This regiment went to Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Throughout this period of reorganization and induction of Wisconsin's National Guard units authorization was granted to create the Badger State's first air unit known as the 126th Observation Squadron. On June 2, 1941 this squadron with 21 officers and 143 enlisted men, together with their three bombing planes and other equipment, went to Camp Dix, New Jersey for intensive instruction.

With the guardsmen out of the state on intensive training assignments attention was given to other phases of preparedness developments and organization. On the recommendation of the Adjutant General to the Governor, Colonel Scott A. Cairy was appointed to organize the State Guard. The Governor directed the Adjutant General to organize a force of 2,400 men to compose the state's military force in the absence of the National Guard. There were organized 32 rifle companies, 3 headquarters and service companies, and 3 bands, which were formed into 3 infantry regiments and one brigade.

A very intensive training program was adopted for the training of the State Guard with the objective in view of molding an efficient military force within the state available for any emergency that might arise for the protection of life and property. Uniform equipment was furnished by the state of Wisconsin, rifles and ammunition by the Federal Government. The State Guard men were equipped with special uniforms, similar but distinctive from those of the Regular

Army and the Army of the United States, and began training in the rudiments of home defense.

At the same time a most gigantic building program for training, housing, and operating of military personnel and equipment was begun through cooperation with the Work Projects Administration.

At Camp Williams, Wisconsin's own military reservation located at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, intensive work began on the airport, water and sewer systems, roads, warehouses, artillery fields, tent floors, gun ranges, and other facilities.

All runways of the airport were extended so as to have a maximum length of approximately one mile. This airport will now accommodate the landing and servicing of virtually any type of military or commercial aircraft. The runways are 100 feet wide and are surfaced completely with asphalt. A lighting system was installed which is of the latest type approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and provides lighting facilities equal to or better than that of any other airport in the state. A motor repair center which will accommodate five to six planes at one time also was constructed.

The water system was reconstructed and expanded. All of the water mains were lowered below the frost level and four-inch mains were supplanted by six-inch mains. The new water main system was laid out in the form of a loop so as to avoid dead ends where water pressure might not be uniform. Fire hydrants were installed in all areas and a concrete water reservoir, a supplement to the steel water tower, was constructed so as to provide a reserve of 300,000 gallons additional. In addition, two new wells with complete pumping apparatus were installed.

The sewerage system was extended to provide a six-inch sewer to all mess halls. All of these lead to interceptor sewers, and thence to the sewage disposal plant.

All roads in the camp were surfaced with asphalt and in addition, those leading to mess halls have been improved with curbs and gutters.

Fifteen enlisted men's mess halls in each of the two regimental headquarters have been constructed at Camp Williams. An officers' mess hall constructed in each regimental area will have a capacity of at least 100 officers. Two additional enlisted men's mess halls and one officers' mess hall have also been constructed in the area which customarily was assigned to the 135th Medical Regiment. Still another officers' mess hall was erected in the old cavalry area which probably will be assigned to the 107 Quartermaster Regiment upon its return from active federal duty. Each of the mess halls is 25 feet wide and 75 feet long. The outer walls are of tile and the roof of fireproof shingle. The floors are of concrete and the buildings are electrically wired from underground cable. They are all equipped with zinc-top serving tables and enameled ice boxes. Each of the halls has a capacity of approximately 120 men.

A fire-proof motor storage warehouse of cement blocks with a concrete floor and steel upper structure has been constructed west

of the present line of motor storage buildings. More than a dozen other construction projects also have been completed at Camp Williams. All of this work was planned and executed under the supervision of Lt. Col. Harry G. Williams, U. S. Property and Distributing Officer for Wisconsin.

Upon the recommendation of the Adjutant General runways of the Madison Airport were lengthened and widened and the lighting system improved. The project was certified by the Secretary of War as a national defense project upon which the Federal Government spent $230,711 and the city of Madison an additional $80,500.

At the Milwaukee Airport, runway bridging, taxiways and a concrete airplane apron were constructed at a cost to the Federal Government of $162,982 and a supplemental cost to Milwaukee County of $68,000. The Civil Aeronautics Authority contributed $75,000 to this project. Also erected at the Milwaukee County Airport were four-fifths of a mile of fence to which the Federal Government contributed $5,575 and Milwaukee County $747. Another project at the Milwaukee Airport provided for construction of a hangar and armory of brick with a capacity of 2,203,300 cubic feet. This project involved a Federal Government contribution of $254,609 while the Wisconsin National Guard and Milwaukee County contributed $168,064.

The Richards Street Armory in Milwaukee was remodeled so as to transform the former riding hall of the cavalry unit assigned there into a military equipment storage facility at a cost of $15,821 to the Federal Government and $1,000 to the National Guard.

A one-story addition, 72 by 205 feet, to the Whitefish Armory was constructed at a cost of $40,400 to the Federal Government and $12,500 to the National Guard. Two military equipment storage buildings also were constructed—one in Milwaukee and one in Kenosha. The one in Milwaukee has an area of 60 by 200 feet and the building in Kenosha, 60 by 120 feet. Both were constructed of concrete. To the storage building in Milwaukee the Federal Government contributed $32,170 and the Wisconsin National Guard $600. The Federal Government granted $22,882 for the Kenosha building and the National Guard supplied the sponsor's funds of $400.

A two-story concrete armory also was constructed at Sheboygan. This structure with an area of 143 by 150 feet was financed by $144,068 of federal funds and $85,980 from the city of Sheboygan.

At Platteville, a two-story brick armory, 106 by 132 feet, was built through the provision of $44,581 of federal funds and $27,263 contributed by the city of Platteville.

Another two-story brick armory, 106 by 112 feet, was constructed at Whitewater. Federal funds expended in this project were $57,176 while the city of Whitewater contributed $32,195.

An armory is also being constructed at Marshfield. The substructure completed through the assistance of WPA accounted for $29,237 of federal funds and $52,842 was contributed by the city of Marshfield.

Still another armory, a two story concrete structure, 126 by 154 feet, was built at Stoughton. Federal funds on this project totaled $82,417 and the city of Stoughton contributed $70,050.

All of these structures and improvements were planned and ordered by the Adjutant General. They were constructed primarily by WPA labor provided through the close cooperation of the Adjutant General and the State WPA Administrator.

BOARD OF PARDONS

Members: GEORGE E. BALLHORN, *chairman;* DIO W. DUNHAM; THEODORE MENTGES.
Secretary: MARGARET E. POLLOCK, Madison.

Total personnel, July 1941: 4.

The Board of Pardons was created in 1935 by executive order. The three members are appointed by the Governor and serve in an advisory capacity only. According to the Constitution the Governor is the only one who can grant pardons. Members of the board receive $20 per day when they are in session.

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

Members: R. O. WIPPERMAN, *chairman;* MRS. LULU E. NELSON; BJARNE A. MJELDE.
Acting Director of Personnel: A. J. OPSTEDAL.

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, July 1941: 23 full-time, 1 half-time.
Publications: Biennial reports; Civil Service Law.

The Wisconsin civil service law was originally enacted in 1905 and provided for a Civil Service Commission which was a part-time body employing a full-time secretary and chief examiner. This department was reorganized in 1929 as the Bureau of Personnel within the Executive Department. This bureau is in charge of a Personnel Board and a Director of Personnel. The Personnel Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to the approval of the senate. It is a part-time board, holding meetings twice a month. The Director of Personnel, who is the administrative head of the department, is appointed by the Governor from a list of eligibles obtained through competitive examination, for an indefinite term subject to removal by the Governor with the approval of the board.

The civil service law was amended in 1929, 1931, 1935, 1939, and again in 1941. It applies to practically all positions in the state service except appointive officers and the faculties of the state educational institutions. Appointments to the state service, promotions, transfers, removals, reinstatements, and salary changes are governed by this law.

Whenever a vacancy occurs or a new position is to be filled, the head of the department makes the appointment but he must make his selection for the position from the persons highest on the appropriate civil service list. Competitive examinations, held at Madison and other places in the state as advertised, are the basis for these lists. For a few highly technical positions non-assembled examinations are given, and there are a small number of exempt positions for which no examinations are required. In all other respects these positions are subject to civil service law. After successfully passing an examination, a person's eligibility to appointment expires after six months unless the board sees fit to extend the time. Such extension of time may not exceed three years. According to rules of the board, employes may be transferred from one department to another, and, if they have left the service, may on application be reinstated within one year.

Full power of discharge lies with the employing department, but it must file with the Bureau of Personnel the reasons for discharge. Such reasons may not be based on political or religious grounds. Employes claiming to have been discharged on such grounds are entitled to a hearing before the Personnel Board with an appeal from its decision to the courts. Employes who have been discharged for cause from a permanent position in the classified service and who appeal to the Bureau of Personnel within 30 days after such action shall be heard by the Personnel Board within 60 days. All promotions are made upon recommendation of the employing department after promotional examinations have been taken.

All civil service positions of the state have been classified and salary ranges for each classification have been established, including minimum and maximum salaries. According to the statutes, salary ranges for all civil service positions must be submitted at the beginning of each regular session by the Director of Personnel to the Joint Committee on Finance of the legislature. That committee has the right to modify such schedules, if it deems it advisable. Increases in salaries within the respective salary ranges are filed with the Bureau of Personnel and the Director of the Budget on or before July 15. Salary increases at other periods in the fiscal year are allowed only upon approval of the Emergency Board.

STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: Governor JULIUS P. HEIL.
Secretary and Executive Officer: M. W. TORKELSON, *director of Regional Planning.*

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1941: 14.

Publications: Bulletins 1-13 respectively; Planned Progress Through Federal, State and Local Cooperation, August 1934; Wisconsin Regional Plan Report, December 1934; A Conservation and Recreation Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, December 1936; An Analysis of Population Growth in Wisconsin, October 1937; The Fox River Valley, February 1938; The Proposed Wisconsin-Fox Rivers Development Plan, May 1938; The Cutover Region of Wisconsin, January 1939; (jointly with the Conservation Commission) A Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan, January 1939; The Horicon Marsh, May 1939; The Milwaukee River Basin, June 1940; An Airport System Plan for Wisconsin, October 1940; A Recreational Plan for Vilas County, January 1941; Local Government Study in Wisconsin, 1927-1936, vol. 1, Assessments and Levies, March 1941.

Regional planning has developed to a stage where it is now generally accepted as a necessary function of government. Local planning, that is, village, city, and county planning, is an integral part of and an indispensable basis for regional planning. Wisconsin has within it some of the nation's outstanding examples of successful local planning and the coordination of these local efforts through broader-based governmental organizations makes the state a leader in the effort which is being made to foresee and guide the future development of the commonwealth and its parts along lines which will preserve and enhance the public health, convenience, and welfare.

The term "public health, convenience, and welfare" includes practically everything that is concerned with the public weal. The functions of the state planning board have to do with the development of the physical aspects of this problem. Specifically it has to do with preparation and administration of city and county zoning ordinances, street, and recreation plans; with problems of water conservation and flood control; with plans for local roadside beautification and the development of municipal and county parks; with drainage basin problems and the development of water power sites; with the preparation of state-wide recreational plans and the economic rehabilitation of such large areas as the cutover regions; with the study of the needs for airport development; with such statistical studies as population growth, distribution and movement, the cost of local government; with the needs of state institutions including the University. The board may also be called upon to assist in or carry out any other

problem which may turn up and does not specifically fall within the jurisdiction of other state departments, such as the spade work necessary for the functioning of the State Council of Defense.

The history of the Wisconsin State Planning Board as it has been operated through successive legislative enactments is as follows:

Director of Regional Planning

Chapter 276, Laws of 1929, provided for the appointment by the State Highway Commission of a Director of Regional Planning, "whose duties shall be to cooperate with and assist all local planning agencies in the state to the end that their activities may be properly coordinated in the interest of the state as a whole; to gather and disseminate city, town, and regional planning information; to cooperate with the Conservation Commission in the development of a recreational system plan for the state; to cooperate with the State Board of Health in the regulation and control of lake and stream platting." The appointment was made in September 1929.

The duty of inspecting and checking land subdivision plats was imposed by Chapter 186, Laws of 1935.

State Regional Planning Committee

Chapter 124, Laws of 1931, established the State Regional Planning Committee, consisting of the State Chief Engineer, the State Health Officer, and the Conservation Director, one member each from the Highway Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the Industrial Commission; and the Director of Regional Planning, who was designated the secretary and administrative officer. When the offer to supply a consultant was made by the National Planning Board, all that was necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the National Planning Board was for the Governor to appoint three citizen members, which he promptly did. Following the appointment of the consultant, a planning staff was set up under CWA and continued and expanded under FERA. A large amount of basic factual material was collected and coordinated.

State Planning Board

Action by the 1935 Legislature further improved the state planning organization, so that it is now as well situated, probably, as any in the United States. Chapter 164, Laws of 1935, made suitable financial provision for a planning staff. Chapter 165, Laws of 1935, changed the name of the body, making it the "State Planning Board" and expanded the membership so that its present composition is as follows: one member from each of the following boards, commissions, and departments, to be designated by such boards, commissions, and departments respectively—the Public Service Commission, the Highway Commission, the Industrial Commission, the Tax Commission, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the Board of Control;[1] two representatives of the state University to be designated by the

[1] Now Department of Public Welfare.

President; three citizens to be appointed by the Governor; the following state officials—the State Chief Engineer; the State Health Officer; the Director of Conservation; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Director of the Budget; the Governor who shall be *ex officio* chairman; and the Director of Regional Planning who is the secretary and administrative officer.

The Land Economic Inventory was placed under the direction of the State Planning Board by executive order in 1937, and transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Markets by the Legislature of 1941.

The duty of the State Planning Board can best be stated by quoting subsections (5) and (6), Section 27.20 of the statutes, as follows:

"The state planning board shall assemble and correlate data and information with reference to the development of the state and its subdivisions, and may include among other things data and information relating to the general character and extent of highways, waterways, waterfront and harbor developments, flood prevention works, parks, reservations, forests, wildlife refuges, aviation facilities, drainage and sanitary systems, waste disposal works for the prevention of stream pollution, water works, railroad and motor vehicle routes, power transmission facilities, public buildings, and other public works or facilities, which may be appropriate subjects of state concern; work opportunities; also the general location and extent of forests, agriculture areas and open development areas for purposes of conservation, housing, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities and the protection of urban and rural development; also a land utilization program, including the general classification and allocation of the land within the state amongst agriculture, forestry, recreational, soil and conservation, water conservation, industrial, urbanization and other uses and purposes.

"The studies made by the state planning board shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, efficient and economic development of the state, which will, in accordance with present and future needs and resources, best promote the health, safety, order, convenience and welfare of the state as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development. All state boards, commissions, departments, and institutions are directed to cooperate with the state planning board to further these ends."

These subsections represent the feeling back of all planning, which proposes to consider each state problem in its relation to all of the state's activities and functions. It is not thought that all of the state's problems are going to be solved immediately. That is too much to expect. It will be possible, however, to present a more logical approach to solutions of problems. As stated in the foreword of the Regional Plan Report:

"Planning has always been a factor in government, in fact, government is planning, though not generally recognized as such. The early efforts to prepare and record programs for community development, frankly as advance plans, were considered as idealistic conceptions of what might perhaps be good to do, rather than practical proposals for what was necessary to be done. However, cities have adopted plans for their future development, and carried out these plans, with demonstrated benefits, both as regards physical development and fiscal administration. A plan, whether it be for the conduct of a single project, or for the development of a city, or the continuation of policies over a period extending beyond a single administration, is nothing more than the formulation of a program for orderly development, whether it be for an individual, a city, a state, or a nation.

"The basic function of state planning is to outline and develop such a program for the state, based on adequate studies of its population, resources, and facilities, to the end that the resources and facilities available may be utilized to the maximum benefit for the population and without unnecessary permanent deterioration. Unplanned or poorly planned use of resources will cause their premature depletion to the detriment of posterity, the uncoordinated use of facilities will cause waste and too high charges for services, and a lack of continuing economic fiscal policies will result in too high costs of government.

"To the extent that a well planned public policy of guidance and regulation can be put into effect, such unfortunate consequences will be avoided. With such a policy alive and functioning, the various subdivisions of the state will be in a position to determine their needs in advance of the time when they must be faced and the state will be better able to guide and unify the whole for the benefit of its people."

The legal procedure for planning in Wisconsin is such that the details of any broad state plan must eventually be carried out by the local units, that is, counties, towns, cities, and villages. To aid these units, the State Planning Board has undertaken research in the matters of present land use, population trends, economics, government and taxation, rural schools, tax delinquency, public works, and the development and administration of local plans, and has made the results available in the publications listed. This work has been pushed into as many localities as the capacity of the staff will permit and to date has made good progress in a substantial number of counties.

The State Planning Board has attempted to do its work in such a manner that the work of the other state departments will be supplemented and assisted in the direction of an improved coordination. Much effort has been exerted toward assisting local planning bodies in carrying out local planning, and these efforts are bearing fruit. The pioneer work of the group from the State College of Agriculture and the Conservation Commission assisted in bringing about the enactment of rural zoning ordinances in 24 northern and central Wisconsin counties, all of which are included within the so-called cutover region. Milwaukee County, which is the most extensively urbanized county in the state, enacted a zoning ordinance even earlier than the

northern counties. The efforts of the Planning Board staff toward continuing this work in county planning and zoning, have been in cooperation with county planning bodies from the highly developed agricultural and industrial counties of southeastern Wisconsin—Walworth, Jefferson, Dane, Kenosha, Waukesha, Washington, and Sauk Counties; Door County, in which the income from recreational opportunities supplements highly developed dairying and fruit raising; and Marathon, which is unique in that it may be said to present a cross-section of the entire state, containing as it does a highly developed industry, a highly developed agriculture, splendid recreational facilities, and some of the aspects of the cutover region. The work in all of these counties is directed primarily toward the preservation of the amenities, the things which tend to make the country beautiful and livable, without restricting the opportunities for industrial and other development. Indications are that this work is greatly appreciated and will extend to other counties.

Assistance in the development of local plans has been rendered to such communities as Fond du Lac, Whitewater, West Bend, Kaukauna, Sun Prairie, Eagle River, Shorewood Hills, and Mosinee; and requests for this type of service have been received from Eau Claire, Neenah, Rice Lake, and Wausau.

The publication of Bulletin No. 7, the Wisconsin Cutover Region, was the result of the participation of the State Planning Board in the work of the Northern Lakes States Regional Committee, an organization composed of four representatives from each of the states of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and four representatives of federal departments, set up by the National Resources Committee in May 1938 to study the problems of the cutover region of the three lake states and to propose remedies.

An economic study of local government finance, which is being carried on as a WPA project, is of value in connection with consideration of the cutover region, where governmental costs are generally the highest and incomes the lowest.

The board is carrying on another WPA project to inventory all publicly owned lands in the state. This, also, is of value in connection with governmental problems.

The field of planning activities that are necessary for all levels of government, from the towns and villages through the cities, counties, and states, up to the national government, is virtually unlimited. The function of the State Planning Board in connection with such studies is not administration but research—the accurate and comprehensive ascertainment of facts regarding the problems of the state and its subdivisions, the presentation of these facts in a manner that will be readily understandable to the lay reader, and the dissemination of the information so gathered and organized among the people who are especially interested in any particular set of facts.

In connection with the gathering of such information, it will necessarily be the function of the Planning Board to propose methods of dealing with problems which require solution. It may do this alone,

or preferably in cooperation with the regularly constituted representatives of local governments. The value of organized information, which is correct and comprehensive, is very great. Movements for public betterment should originate locally, but governments need such information and a certain machinery by means of which their proposals for betterment may be formulated in the light of facts and expressed in an adequate and appropriate manner. The people back of such local movements are coming in increasing numbers to the Planning Board for help in working out their problems. The greatest usefulness of such bodies as planning boards—national, state, and county—is precisely that of aiding such movements, in a word, to provide the rallying points for them. Whether such movements arise through public official bodies or unofficial groups, it is through them that improvement in the management of public affairs is most likely to be brought about. The facilities of the State Planning Board are available for aiding them.

PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Commissioners: CHARLES MCGORTY; WILLIAM L. MOHR; CHARLES CLEMMONS.

Office: Portage.

Total personnel, July 1941: 2 part-time employes.

Publications: None.

The Portage Levee Commission has charge of the maintenance of the system of levees on the Wisconsin River in Sauk and Columbia Counties in the vicinity of Portage. The system includes about eight miles of earth levees on the north side of the Wisconsin River which protect not only a part of the city of Portage but also the entire Fox River Valley from Portage to Oshkosh from flood waters of the Wisconsin River, and nine miles of levees on the south side of the river for the protection of farm lands between the Wisconsin and Baraboo Rivers at this point.

These levees are made of earth and it has been necessary to place shore protection works, stone paving, and riprap on many sections in order to protect the levees and river banks from damage by the Wisconsin River floods. In doing this work government relief agency funds have been largely used since 1934.

The levee system is being strengthened, enlarged, and raised so as to safely withstand a flood stage of 22 feet on the Portage gauge. About 6½ miles of the levee are yet to be thus improved. The maximum flood stage was recorded in September 1938 at 20.5.

A telephone system has been installed on the entire levee system to insure safety during flood periods.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: R. W. PETERSON, *chairman;* ROBERT A. NIXON; W. F. WHITNEY.
Secretary: EDWARD T. KAVENY.
Assistant Secretary: ALVIN H. OLSON.
Administration Department: EDWARD T. KAVENY, *chief;* ALVIN H. OLSON, *assistant chief.*
Main Office: MARGARET P. WILLISON, *supervisor.*
Cost Accounting: ANNE E. ALINDER, *supervisor.*
Filing: FAYE ROBBINS, *supervisor.*
Editorial: HENRY H. FRANCISCO, *supervisor.*
Reporting: LOIS A. HART, *supervisor.*
Milwaukee Office: RUSSELL R. LYNCH, *supervisor.*
Index Digest: KATHARINE M. HARROWER, *supervisor.*
Legal Department: (Vacancy), *chief counsel.*
Examining: (Vacancy), *supervisor.*
Transportation Tariffs: IVAN A. SHERMAN, *supervisor.*
Transportation Statistics: CECIL E. SCHREIBER, *supervisor.*
Engineering Department: GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, *chief;* C. B. HAYDEN, *assistant chief.*
General: RALPH E. PURUCKER, *supervisor.*
Service: W. H. DAMON, *supervisor.*
Railroad: L. P. ATWOOD, *supervisor.*
Valuation: WARREN OAKEY, *supervisor.*
Water Power: WALTER A. MUEGGE, *acting supervisor.*
Accounts and Finance Department: A. R. COLBERT, *chief;* RALPH S. BUTLER, *assistant chief.*
Rates and Research Department: HENRY J. O'LEARY, *chief.*

General office: State Office Building; Milwaukee office: 744 North Fourth Street.

Total personnel, July 1941: 139.

Publications: Commission reports; biennial reports; statistical bulletins.

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin has a distinguished history. It is one of the pioneer state utility regulatory bodies and has extensive supervision over public utilities. It regulates rates which these companies charge consumers for services to insure that rates are reasonable and just. It determines schedules and services of these utilities and investigates formal and informal complaints. Utilities under commission jurisdiction include railroads, telephone, gas, electric, and water companies. The statutes empower the commission to supervise and regulate every public utility in the state and to do all things necessary and convenient in the exercise of this power and jurisdiction.

The commission is charged with the responsibility of requiring every public utility to furnish reasonably adequate services and facilities at charges that are reasonable and just. Any unjust and unreasonable charge is prohibited and declared unlawful by statute, and it is the commission's duty to determine the facts in each case.

Whenever the commission, after an investigation, finds rates, tolls, charges, or schedules to be unreasonable, insufficient, or unjustly discriminatory, it determines and fixes reasonable charges or schedules to replace those found to be unreasonable or unlawful. The law requires the commission to fix reasonable requirements to replace any regulations, measurements, practices, acts, or services which it finds unreasonable, inadequate, or unlawful.

Regulation of public service companies in Wisconsin dates back to 1874 when railroads were first regulated by a three-man Board of Railroad Commissioners. Later a single Railroad Commissioner replaced this board and continued until 1905 when the three-member Railroad Commission of Wisconsin was created. In 1931 the present Public Service Commission of Wisconsin succeeded the Railroad Commission. Regulation of gas, electric, telephone, and water utilities began in Wisconsin in 1907; of water power in 1915; and of trucks and busses in 1933.

The present commission is comprised of three commissioners appointed by the Governor for six-year terms and confirmed by the senate. The terms expire alternately in March of odd-numbered years. The commissioners elect a member as chairman for a two-year term and appoint the statutory secretary who serves for an indefinite period.

Commission meetings are held daily. All orders, opinions, and decisions must be reviewed and signed by the commissioners. Controversial questions and policy matters come before the commission for determination. Staff members appear at commission meetings to receive instructions. When the commission is not in session, the commissioners are in their offices transacting departmental business which requires their individual attention, and conferring with citizens from all parts of the state on public service matters.

No securities may be issued by any public service corporation until it has first obtained and recorded upon its books a certificate of authorization from the commission. In issuing authorizations, the commission must consider the immediate requirements of the corporation, its prospective future requirements, and other relevant factors. Public utility securities issued in violation of the statutes are void. Each public service corporation must pay, prior to the issuance of a certificate, a fee of $1 per thousand for each $1,000 par value of securities authorized. This fee is paid into the general state fund and is not used by the commission. Utility securities valued at $263,240,263 were authorized by the commission during the three-year period ending June 30, 1941.

Under commission jurisdiction are approximately 1,260 public utilities, 20 steam railroads, 1 express company, 2 interurban electric

railways, 2 urban electric railways, 1 urban trackless trolley system, 8,000 common and contract motor carriers, 1,058 dams, and 2 telegraph companies.

The 8,000 motor carriers under commission jurisdiction are divided into common motor carriers and contract motor carriers. Both must obtain authority from the Public Service Commission to operate, as well as a vehicular permit from the Motor Vehicle Department.

The commission, upon the filing of an application for a certificate or license, issues notice of hearing. It has the power to grant such certificate, upon a finding of public convenience and necessity, or to refuse it. The commission may impose terms and conditions it deems public interest requires. Before granting a certificate, the commission must consider existing transportation facilities in the territory proposed to be served.

Under the Motor Vehicle Transportation Act the commission is empowered to fix, alter, regulate, and determine just, fair, reasonable and sufficient rates, fares, charges, and classifications for common motor carriers; to designate the public highways as routes over which they may or may not operate; to regulate the facilities and services of these carriers; to regulate operating and time schedules and routes to meet the needs of any community, and to prevent unnecessary duplication between carriers; to require coordination of service and schedules of common motor carriers and electric or steam railroads; to require the filing of reports, tariffs, and schedules; to supervise and regulate common motor carriers in matters affecting their relationship with the public and each other; and to carefully preserve, foster, and regulate transportation and permit coordination of such facilities.

Each citizen is daily affected by activities of the Public Service Commission. The telephone service he uses, the electricity he consumes, and the water he drinks are sold at rates regulated by the commission. The food served in Wisconsin, the clothes worn by residents, and the material from which homes are constructed, are sold at prices influenced by transportation charges under commission jurisdiction. The bus one rides to work, the train one takes to reach Wisconsin cities, the dams which make hydroelectric generation possible, are all subject to commission regulation.

The commission is divided into five departments, each of which contains several sections: administration, legal, engineering, accounts and finance, and rates and research.

Administration Department

The administration department includes the secretary's office and is directly under the secretary's jurisdiction. The department is responsible for the flow of work in the commission and is the chief administrative agency. There are six sections in the department.

The main office functions as the administrative office and general information bureau both for the public and the staff.

The cost accounting section checks commission expenses, revenues, and charges and keeps personnel and financial records. Most of the

utility regulation by the commission is financed from direct assessment of costs incurred against investigated utilities, and from the general assessment of the remaining costs at the close of the fiscal year against all state utilities on the basis of gross intrastate operating revenues. These assessments are apportioned by the cost accounting section and are subject to commission approval.

An $85,000 annual appropriation finances the duties of the commission relating to motor transportation. General administrative and water power expenses and practically all of those for railroad regulation are financed from a general appropriation of $125,000 a year.

The filing section keeps all files and records of the commission except those relating to personnel and finances, and maintains the commission library.

The editorial section prepares commission material for printing and has charge of the publishing of official reports.

The reporting section records and transcribes commission hearings which vary in length from 100 words to the 3,000,000 words taken during the commission investigation of the Wisconsin Telephone Company case. Another major case of widespread interest began in June 1941 on the application for authority to introduce natural gas into Wisconsin. Nearly 1,000,000 words of testimony were taken at this second largest hearing ever to be held by the commission.

For the convenience of the public, the commission maintains an office at Milwaukee. The office investigates complaints relating to various utilities in Milwaukee and vicinity and answers miscellaneous inquiries in the area. It assists motor carriers in the filing of tariffs and reports and in making applications.

Legal Department

The legal department performs a number of functions. It includes the examining and index digest sections as well as two transportation rate sections: tariffs and statistics.

The examining section conducts hearings and formal proceedings, except those handled directly by the commissioners, prepares legal opinions for the commission, and, under commission direction, prepares opinions and orders.

From July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940 there were 2,670 hearings. Opinions, findings, and orders were issued in these cases. An additional 2,193 orders were issued without formal hearings.

The examining section also appears in collaboration with the Attorney General where an appeal from decisions and orders of the commission is taken to the courts. It represents the commission in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and other federal boards.

The index digest section prepares digests of commission decisions and orders for inclusion in the printed volumes of commission reports.

The tariffs section keeps complete tariff files of steam and electric railroads, common motor carriers of passengers, and common and con-

tract motor carriers of property. During the past two years it has audited approximately 20,000 freight, truck, and express bills for various state institutions and shippers, and has acted informally on approximately 1,000 railroad and motor carrier applications for rate and tariff changes.

The statistics section is responsible for statistics and accounts of transportation agencies. The major work is the adaptation of statistics and accounts to develop financial, traffic, and cost analyses for commission use. The section maintains extensive files of reports and other statistical material concerning transportation. These files are open and extensively used by persons interested in transportation.

Other activities of the section comprise state-wide or nation-wide investigations of the level of rates in general, investigations of the rates for a particular service, such as switching at a particular point, and investigations in connection with carrier proposals to curtail service by abandonment of branch lines. It also makes other studies of transportation matters, and is called upon by the Attorney General, the Tax Department, and other state agencies for assistance in transportation matters.

Engineering Department

The engineering department has five sections. It cooperates with the University of Wisconsin in maintaining an electrical standards laboratory, and with the Federal Government and the United States Geological Survey, in water power survey work.

General engineering includes the review of proposals of utilities for the construction and alteration of plants and the preparation of utility service rules and electrical safety codes. Considerable work is also done for other state departments. The department assists the commission in connection with power contracts, wholesale rates, plant allocations, and in making estimates of the cost of extending utility service.

The service section examines the quality of utility service and constantly investigates complaints and makes tests to insure compliance with the statutes and commission requirements.

The railroad engineering section makes inspections of transportation facilities with reference to public safety. Records are kept of railroad accidents and recommendations are made for installation or alteration of safety devices.

The valuation section prepares appraisals of utility property for rate, acquisition, and securities purposes and assists in the installation of continuous inventory or continuing property record systems for utilities.

The water power section reviews, checks, and approves the plans for the construction and repair of all dams and other hydraulic structures and makes periodic safety checks of dams. This section cooperates with the United States Geological Survey.

Accounts and Finance Department

Accounting and financial jurisdiction which the commission exercises over utilities is administered by the accounts and finance department. Duties of the section include promulgation of accounting rules for utilities and supervision over utility accounts. The commission has developed uniform accounting systems for all electric, gas, water, and telephone utilities, except extremely small ones from which only a simple annual report is required.

The department frequently makes special audits and investigations of accounts of utilities. It has investigated and determined reasonable depreciation rates applicable to the property of all the larger utilities in the state and certifications of these rates have been made by the commission to the utilities. Wisconsin is the first state in which all utilities, through adequate and correct depreciation accounting, are estimating the cost of depreciation on their property in service.

The accounts and finance department administers the statutes relating to issuance of securities by public service corporations, and likewise investigates all mergers and consolidations of utilities brought before the commission which involve the issuance of securities.

Rates and Research Department

The name of the rates and research department describes its principal functions. In formal utility rate proceedings, it prepares technical reports, analyses, and recommendations for the commissioners and examining department. Staff members also present testimony in some formal proceedings.

This department is continuously engaged in informal rate matters, averaging about 200 a month. Most revisions in rates for electric, water, gas, and telephone utilities are made informally without hearings. In this connection the staff investigates, designs rates and rules, and analyzes costs.

Rate reductions effected by the commission during the year ending December 31, 1940 totaled $1,056,281. Savings and the number of customers follow:

	Savings to Customers	*Number of Customers Benefited*
Electric Utilities	$ 808,048	270,442
Telephone Utilities	188,200	186,560
Gas Utilities	15,494	7,931
Water Utilities	44,539	21,853
Total	$1,056,281	486,786

Research activities include preparation of special cost studies and analyses and periodic statistical bulletins which contain information comparable to that in trade publications and statistical reports of various industrial associations. They are used extensively by utilities and federal agencies and educational institutions.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Members: R. T. EVERHARDT, *chairman;* MRS. ERMA STODDART, *vice chairman;* MRS. YVONNE TOWN, *secretary;* FRANK WABISZEWSKI; EARL W. KIDD; HERMAN A. KLOPPMAN; one vacancy.
Director: FRANK C. KLODE.
Executive Secretary and Assistant Director: A. W. BAYLEY.
Director of Child Welfare: ELIZABETH YERXA.
Director of Corrections: MORRIS G. CALDWELL.
Director of Mental Hygiene: Vacancy.
Director of Public Assistance: GEORGE M. KEITH.
Director of Administration and Research: H. B. EVANS.
Director of Adult Blind Services: E. F. COSTIGAN.
Director of Pre-Pardon Procedure: MRS. LILA O. BURTON.
Superintendents of State Institutions:

State Hospital for the Insane: M. K. GREEN, M.D., Mendota.
Winnebago State Hospital: BYRON HUGHES, M.D., Winnebago.
Central State Hospital for the Insane: J. L. KLEPFER, M.D., Waupun.
Northern Colony and Training School: H. R. HUNTER, M.D., Chippewa Falls.
Southern Colony and Training School: C. C. ATHERTON, M.D., Union Grove.
State Prison: JOHN C. BURKE, *warden,* Waupun.
State Reformatory: B. P. KRAMER, Green Bay.
Prison for Women: MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT, Taycheedah.
Industrial Home for Women: MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT, Taycheedah.
Industrial School for Boys: T. R. UTHUS, Waukesha.
Industrial School for Girls: ETHEL BRUBAKER, Oregon.
State Public School: C. D. LEHMAN, Sparta.
Workshop for the Blind: E. F. COSTIGAN, *supervisor,* Milwaukee.
State Transient Camps: C. T. GRAHAM, Hayward.

Offices: State Capitol; Public Welfare Building; and institutions at places indicated.
Total personnel, July 1941: 1,792.
Publications: Biennial report; handbook of laws and rules; monthly population reports.

The State Department of Public Welfare consists of a State Board of Public Welfare comprised of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate and a director of the department together with his staff. The board is an advisory, policy-forming, part-time body, and the director, who is appointed by the board for an indefinite term, is the administrator of the department.

This department is a body corporate charged with the responsibility of over $16,000,000 worth of state property and has varied responsibility and authority in the expenditure of approximately $110,000,000 of federal, state, and local funds.

All of the powers, functions, and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Control, the Pension Department, and the Public Welfare Department are vested in the director subject to the policies adopted by the State Board of Public Welfare. Divisions of the department are Administration and Research, Corrections, Mental Hygiene, Public Assistance, Pre-Pardon Procedure, Care of Adult Blind, and Child Welfare.

The object and duties of the department are to secure the just, humane, and economical administration of the laws concerning the charitable, curative, correctional, and penal institutions of the state and administration of the laws concerning old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and relief.

The department exercises managerial control over 14 state, penal, curative, and correctional institutions while it has inspectional powers over 38 county asylums, 45 county homes, and the various county jails and police lockups.

Theoretically, the Division of Corrections, the Division for Care of the Adult Blind, and the Division of Mental Hygiene are separate administrative entities. However, the duties and services connected with the administration of institutions are so integrated that in actual practice the management of the institutions is a departmental problem and the divisions are fact-finding and advisory. While the financial and administrative policies are supervised by the department, because of the nature of the services the divisions of Child Welfare and of Public Assistance operate more independently.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS
Inmates and Employes

Institutions	Location	Inmates July 31, 1941	Rated Capacity	Inmates on Parole July 31, 1941	Employes July 31, 1941
Mendota State Hospital	Mendota	793	790	532	220
Winnebago State Hospital	Winnebago	824	740	528	221
Central State Hospital	Waupun	323	204	21	85
Northern Colony and Training School	Chippewa Falls	1,552	1,204	577	223
Southern Colony and Training School	Union Grove	817	518	150	151
State Prison	Waupun	1,587	960	301	195
State Reformatory	Green Bay	488	652	205	87
Industrial Home for Women	Taycheedah	50	67	15	40
Prison for Women	Taycheedah	55	45	11	7
Industrial School for Boys	Waukesha	308	420	322	79
Industrial School for Girls	Oregon	80	126	129	50
State Public School	Sparta	283	351	616	149
Workshop for Blind*	Milwaukee	140	...	...	22
Total	...	7,300	6,077	3,407	1,529

* Figures on Workshop for Blind include: 65 in Shop with 9 administrative employes and 6 social and statistical; and 75 in homes with 7 sighted men working with them.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESEARCH

The Division of Administration and Research is concerned primarily with the business management of the various institutions and services.

It is in charge of budget making, keeping expenditures within the budget, institutional management, personnel, engineering and farm problems, collection of money from patients able to pay for their maintenance, and deportation and importation of patients and inmates to and from other jurisdictions. This division includes four sections—the accounting, the statistical, the collection and deportation, and the farm sections.

Accounting

A centralized accounting system including all receipts and expenditures of the department, embracing all institutions, divisions, and extra-institutional services, is maintained by this section. It also supervises purchases, makes cost studies, prepares material for the budget, and checks the inventories of the state institutions.

Due to the large amount of accounting in the security aids, the Division of Public Assistance has an additional auditing section to handle social security aids, reimbursement, and financial records. Four field auditors audit expenditures in the various counties.

Statistical

Statistical data relating to defective, criminal, and delinquents is collected and tabulated by the statistical section. Monthly population reports are compiled.

Research studies, together with federal reports on social security aids and welfare problems, are made by the section on research and statistics in the Division of Public Assistance. This section also edits the Wisconsin Public Welfare Review.

Collection and Deportation

Collection of the cost of care and maintenance of patients in state and county institutions, including the Wisconsin General Hospital, is the responsibility of this section. It is also responsible for the deportation proceedings of non-resident mentally diseased and mentally deficient persons, the determination of state aid to county hospitals and asylums, and the collection of the bills against the several counties for care and maintenance. This section also prepares orders for transfer between state and county institutions, acts for the department in sterilization proceedings, and maintains a central index.

Farm Section

The Department of Public Welfare employs a state farm supervisor who directs and coordinates farming activities at the institutions. Centralized control and supervision of the farming activities at the various state curative, penal, and correctional institutions has resulted in benefits not only to the inmates but to the taxpayers.

The farm program is three-fold in purpose. (1) It aids the patient, as work on land and out-of-doors has been found to contribute to the recovery of persons suffering from mental diseases. Educational in nature, it provides training in farming and dairying which may be utilized by the individual on his release from the institution. (2) It enables the production of a wide variety of field and garden crops and fruit, and a supply of pure dairy products for use in the institutions.

(3) It is of service to taxpayers as the farm products raised substantially reduce the cost of food for the institutional population.

Lands owned or rented by the state for the institutions comprise almost 22,000 acres. Approximately 10,000 acres are under cultivation while the balance is in institution grounds, pasture, woods, and swampland. During the year 1940, 69,034.65 gallons of vegetables and fruits were canned and preserved from products raised on institution farms. Vegetables which can be stored for winter use, such as 41,452 bushels of potatoes, 41,622 pumpkins, 25,349 squash, and 305 bushels cauliflower, indicate the scale of crop production in 1940. Since the farming is done largely by inmates and patients under the guidance of trained overseers, the cost of production is considerably reduced.

Milk production records made by the state herds, and the champions placed at cattle show competitions throughout the states, have helped to establish Wisconsin as a national leader in the dairy industry.

The raising of 266 head of beef cattle, was undertaken as a project in 1941 to provide a better quality of meat for inmates and patients at reduced production costs.

As of June 30, 1941, the herds of swine at the state institutions totaled 3,724, and ranged in size from 14 at Lake Tomahawk State Camp under the management of the Board of Health to 509 at the Mendota State Hospital.

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

The Division of Corrections is concerned with the state penal and correctional institutions. While the policies of these institutions are determined by the Board of Public Welfare and the operation and maintenance are supervised by the department, the divisional staff members are interested primarily in the welfare of the inmates.

Educational, vocational, and work programs, rehabilitative in nature, are provided to correct asocial traits and to prepare the prisoners to make adjustments in free society and to be law-abiding citizens.

Routinely, all admissions and parole applicants of the Wisconsin State Prison, the Prison for Women, Wisconsin State Reformatory, Industrial Home for Women, Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, and the Milwaukee County House of Correction are observed by the supervisor of the Psychiatric Field Service.

The psychiatric examination of the inmate serves several purposes: (1) In the case of admissions, vocational and work aptitudes and adaptations are determined, and institutional pursuits suggested accordingly. (2) In the case of applicants for parole or pardon, the psychiatrist appraises the possible future stabilization of the individual in free society, suggests the environment and occupation which would most likely insure such stabilization, and advises whether or not such individual would benefit by parole.

The supervisor of the Psychiatric Field Service also sits on Commissions in Lunacy for the department, on request determines the feasibility of sterilization of patients at the colonies for the feeble-

minded whose release is under consideration, and also cooperates with the Bureau of Probation and Parole in making occasional examinations of probationers.

Bureau of Probation and Parole

The central office of the Bureau of Probation and Parole is located in Milwaukee, with regional offices in Madison, Green Bay, Eau Claire, and Milwaukee. Thirty officers located in strategic parts of the state supervise law violators placed on probation by the courts of the state, and men and women, boys and girls paroled from the state penal and correctional institutions. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, there were 1,065 men, women, and children placed on probation by the courts of the state and 989 paroled from the various institutions.

DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE

This division is interested in the medical and therapeutic treatment of patients in the two hospitals for mental diseases—Mendota and Winnebago, the colonies for the feeble-minded, the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls, the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Union Grove, and the county asylums for the insane.

Visits are made to the county charitable, curative and penal institutions at regular intervals by an inspector in order to aid in securing the best sanitary and housing conditions in all such institutions and to advise such measures as are for the protection and welfare of inmates.

For years the State Board of Control had only one inspector. Under the State Department of Public Welfare a senior inspector has been added. He has succeeded in cleaning up many jails and lockups throughout the state, calling attention to abuses and suggesting and effecting remedies. He also advises and assists institution heads in exterminating insect and other pests.

Until this year, alcoholics were sent either to Winnebago or Mendota for treatment, or sentenced to the prison. A university farm of 1,185 acres has been leased and buildings are being made ready for occupancy in the spring of 1942. It is proposed to send alcoholics to this farm and expose them to the benefits to be derived through healthful, outdoor manual labor.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The Division of Public Assistance, by allocation of the director of the department, assumed the duties of the State Pension Department, the former Department of Public Welfare, and certain duties of the Industrial Commission. This division performs functions with respect to the social security aids, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and the general relief program. It is the supervisor of certification services for the Works Project Administration, the National Youth Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is also in charge of distribution of surplus commodities and the administration of student loans.

Direct supervision is exercised over the social security aids which are administered through 71 county-wide agencies. In Milwaukee

County there are two agencies, one handling old-age assistance and the other aid to the blind and aid to dependent children. The juvenile judge in Brown County supervises aid to dependent children while the county judge is responsible for the old-age assistance program.

Sources of Fund	*Amount*	*Grants*	
Federal	$9,933,664	Old-Age Assistance	$14,565,315
State	6,587,527	Aid to Dependent Children	5,875,614
Local	5,395,153	Blind Pensions	565,961
		Administration	909,454
	$21,916,344		$21,916,344

State funds totaling $1,546,837 and local funds in the amount of $11,176,513 were expended for general relief and services in 1941.

Figures for June 1941, show 25,682 family units on Wisconsin's general relief rolls. During the last quarter of 1941, local relief agencies in the state issued $2,088,396 in direct aid to clients. During the same period federal surplus commodities distributed were valued at $5,661,000.

During the year ending June 30, 1940, public assistance programs, federal, state, and county expenditures, amounted to $101,703,402.

Federal expenditures	$60,077,505
State expenditures	7,848,006
Local expenditures	33,777,891
	$ 101,703,402

The largest portion of this money was expended for the Works Project Administration to which workers are certified by the division.

In discharging its responsibility, the division maintains cooperative or administrative relationship with the several federal agencies and with over 1,100 local governmental agencies. In addition to the sections already mentioned, the division has the following: standards and procedure—bulletin preparation, in-service training, and library; legal—appeals, claims, and legal research; personnel—supervision of county merit system; commodity distribution—distribution and warehouse supervision; Civilian Conservation Corps — enrollment and special studies; county service—supervision in counties, complaints, and WPA clearance.

PRE-PARDON PROCEDURE

A new division of Pre-Pardon Procedure was added to the department early in 1941. The duties of the divisional director are to investigate all cases referred to her by the Pardon Board and to make a complete survey of conditions and circumstances affecting the applicants for pardon consideration. In case the applicant is not pardoned, the report is available for use in the Bureau of Probation and Parole when the individual becomes eligible for parole. Special investigations are also made for the department.

CARE OF ADULT BLIND

The Division for Care of the Adult Blind includes a workshop for adult male blind persons, a field service, an employment service, a homework bureau, and a vending stand program.

The Workshop for the Blind furnishes employment to blind men of Wisconsin and gives them the opportunity to be self-supporting and contributing members of society. Any blind male resident of the state is privileged to apply for admittance. The workers usually are trained on the job. For the most part the men at the shop are paid at a piece rate. Many jobs can be handled by totally blind men. Others require varied degrees of sight and thus provide employment for men who, because of their limited vision, are unable to secure jobs in private industry.

At present 75 men are employed yearly in making sufficient cocoa mats to meet the consumer demand. Twelve carloads of coir yarn, handspun by the natives of India, are used annually in the manufacture of cocoa mats. Wisconsin is the first state to set up for the blind an industry with a modern production line.

The Field Agency for the Blind is charged with making and keeping a complete census of the blind, making investigations of the blind in their homes to learn the cause of blindness, investigating the physical health and the capacity of the individual for training and employment, and giving educational and vocational instruction. As not more than 25 percent of the blind population make practical use of the Braille system, the talking book machine, an instrument which plays recordings of all types of literature, has been made available to the blind by the United States government. About 550 of these machines have been placed in the homes of blind persons throughout the state.

Since the workshop makes no provision for blind women, they and the blind men who are unable to work in the shop, are assigned homework. Consideration is given not only to the person's skill, but also to the need of employment.

Raw materials are sent to the homeworkers who make them into the finished product. Among the homework products are brooms, mops, rugs, leather belts, suspenders, purses, hearth brooms, and aprons. Dish cloths, mangle covers, and linen and turkish towels are hemmed on sewing machines by blind women in their homes. Woodworking and assembling are other home industries.

Vending stands are being operated in larger cities throughout the state, as a result of enactment of a federal law permitting the setting up of concession stands in federal buildings. Operated by blind persons, these stands are managed by the "complete control" method under which the state division owns and controls all the stock and fixtures, collects gross receipts from the operators, and returns the net profits to them.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

The Division of Child Welfare carries on a program of education and the development of standards for child welfare services. Cases of neces-

sity are carried by the workers. Among these are some requested by the courts, some which present serious emergency conditions and where there is no local welfare agency, and some for the development of child welfare services in rural areas carried by a county children's workshop.

The staff gives consultive and advisory service in developing programs with lay groups, individual citizens, officials, and private child welfare agencies designed to make the state and the counties more aware of the needs of children and methods of caring for them. Special emphasis is placed upon the prevention of delinquency and family disintegration by means of preventive programs in each county.

In general, the division has the following duties:

(1) It shall promote the enforcement of all laws for the protection of mentally deficient, illegitimate, dependent, neglected, and delinquent children.

(2) It shall take the initiative in all matters involving the interest of such children, where it appears such provision is not going to be made.

(3) It shall cooperate with the juvenile courts and all licensed child welfare agencies.

(4) It shall look after the interests of illegitimate children.

(5) It shall see that no child is kept in a county institution or jail.

(6) It shall license all private child welfare agencies.

(7) It shall issue permits to people giving foster home care to chidren.

(8) It shall approve the importation and exportation of children in foster homes.

(9) It shall make investigations for all adoptions when requested by the county court, and shall give consent to adoptions under certain conditions.

(10) It shall certify all maternity homes which care for the unmarried mothers and illegitimate children.

(11) It may assist counties in developing county children's boards.

Due to the passage of the Social Security Act the division, under the direction of the U. S. Children's Bureau develops child welfare services in rural areas .

Because of the contract entered into between the State of Wisconsin and the Office of Indian Affairs of the Federal Government the division is looking after the interests of Indian children in Wisconsin.

A state-wide juvenile delinquency survey was conducted by the Department of Public Welfare in 1940. The initial survey showed the extent of juvenile delinquency and indicated the causes. This information is being utilized to formulate preventive programs in the counties. The assistant director of the Division of Child Welfare has been designated to assist individuals and groups interested in the program.

INSTITUTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

During the past biennium, a number of changes have been made in the state institutions:

The Industrial School for Girls at Oregon, a modern plant with adequate facilities for harboring and training the delinquent or neglected minors sentenced there by juvenile court judges, was completed early last summer and the inmates of the old Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee were removed there in June 1941.

The old South Cell Hall at Waupun, built before the Civil War, housed prison inmates down to the present date. Lacking plumbing facilities, the badly-lighted, inadequately ventilated cells were permeated by a stench occasioned by the use of unsanitary buckets. In 1941, authorization was obtained from the legisalture to permit the Department of Public Welfare to use money from the binder twine plant fund for construction materials. The block was razed, and the erection of the new unit proceeded with the use of prison labor.

Modern prison administrators recognize that a man's physical condition may have much to do with his general conduct and attitude toward life. Efforts at rehabilitation often fail because of the physical health of the inmates. A remodelled barn now serving as a hospital building at the Wisconsin State Prison is to be supplanted by a modern hospital structure. Money from the binder twine plant fund will be used to defray the expense.

Other changes at the prison include the installation of a model laundry, additional canning equipment, the use of better lights to permit inmates to study in their cells, and the abolition of the silent system. Prisoners are now allowed to shave themselves and the practice of clipping the hair of all new admissions has been discontinued.

During the past two and a half years, a pre-parole training school has been set up. Just previous to the parole meetings, all applicants are given instructions on parole rules, on adjustment in their home communities, on how to hold their jobs, and on their obligations to society.

An effort has been made to improve educational facilities at the institutions. The director of the department appointed a qualified supervisor of education, whose efforts have resulted in a coordinated school system.

In instituting any rehabilitative procedures, the welfare of the wards of the state must be the primary consideration, subject to financial limitations.

BUREAU OF PURCHASES

Director of Purchases: F. X. RITGER.

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, July 1941: 24.
Publications: None.

The Bureau of Purchases is the centralized purchasing and supply department of the state, and also has charge of state printing. Organized in 1929, it succeeded the Superintendent of Public Property

and the Printing Board. According to the statutes it is "a bureau within the executive department" and its administrative head is the Director of Purchases, who is appointed by the Governor and is removable only for cause.

All state departments and institutions must obtain all materials, supplies, stationery, furniture, equipment, and other permanent personal property, and miscellaneous capital, as well as contractual services and other expenses of a contractual nature, through the Director of Purchases. This officer, however, may with the approval of the Governor delegate the right to make certain purchases to the several departments, and allows limited local purchasing of supplies by the state charitable and penal institutions and permits the University to largely handle its own purchases under his direction. Departments requisitioning supplies have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, but all purchases are made by the Director of Purchases and the costs are charged back to the departments to which the articles are furnished. This includes everything that the state uses, from road machinery, coal, and cement, to lead pencils, papers, and pins. All purchases are made upon specifications prepared by the Director of Purchases. When the value of the articles to be purchased exceeds $3,000, they must be purchased upon competitive bids, with the lowest responsible bidder getting the contract.

WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Members: ROBERT L. REISINGER, *chairman;* HARRY B. HALEY; O. A. SWENBY.
Secretary: ELLIOT N. WALSTEAD.

General office: State Capitol; Milwaukee office: 740 North Plankinton Avenue.

Total personnel, July 1941: 3.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen; A Legal Guide for Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers.

The Real Estate Brokers' Board established by statute in 1919 was reorganized in 1929 and given considerably more power.

The main duty of the board is to protect the people of this state from unscrupulous and incompetent real estate operators by wise administration of the real estate license law. All new applicants for a license are required to take a written examination. A license is granted only after a satisfactory standing has been made and the board is satisfied that the applicant is trustworthy. All complaints concerning improper practices of real estate brokers and salesmen are investigated and action taken. After a hearing, licenses may be revoked on the grounds of untrustworthiness or incompetency.

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: E. E. BROSSARD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 5.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Red Book, Wisconsin Administrative Rules and Orders; Town Laws.

The office of Revisor of Statutes, Organized in 1909, is concerned mainly with the system of continuous statutory revision. The revisor is appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General (Section 43.07, Wisconsin Statutes). The principal work of the revisor is the codification and revision of statutes. This involves the clarification of the language and arrangement of the statutes, the elimination of obsolete and unconstitutional provisions, and the reconciliation of conflicting provisions. The revision work is presented to the legislature in bills known as "revision bills," which carry full explanations of any proposed changes in the statutes. The revision bills do not take effect until enacted—the same as ordinary bills.

The revisor edits and annotates the Wisconsin Statutes which are issued biennially and appear as soon as possible after the close of each regular session. These statutes include all of the permanent and general laws of the state in a single volume (Section 35.18, Wisconsin Statutes). They are sold by the director of purchases at $5.

The revisor every two years compiles and publishes the Town Laws of Wisconsin—a reprint of the statutes with which town officers must deal, with forms needed in the performance of their duties.

He also prepares the index of the session laws which are published at the close of each legislative session.

The revisor prepares the Wisconsin Annotations which summarize court decisions and attorney general's opinions construing the Wisconsin Constitution and Statutes. These annotations are cumulative and are printed in the statutes immediately after the sections to which they relate. They supplement and keep the 1930 Wisconsin Annotations up to date (Section 35.23, Wisconsin Statutes).

In conjunction with the chief of the Legislative Reference Library the revisor prepares for publication the Red Book which contains the administrative rules and orders of Wisconsin state departments (Section 35.93, Wisconsin Statutes).

The revisor and the chief of the Legislative Reference Library represent this state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (Section 14.76, Wisconsin Statutes). The revisor is a member and is the secretary of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure (Section 251.18, Wisconsin Statutes).

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITIES

Director: VERN G. ZELLER.
Deputy Director: DAVID G. OWEN, JR.

Office: State Office Building.
Total personnel, July 1941: 11.
Publications: Annual report; monthly bulletin to dealers; securities laws.

The Department of Securities was created by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, which became effective June 10, 1939. Previously, the administration of the securities act has at various times been committed to the Public Service Commission and the Banking Commission. Now all administrative and executive powers and duties of the department are vested in a director.

The duties of the department are to administer and enforce the Wisconsin Securities Act. Among these are the investigation of issues of securities which are sold within the state and the registration of such securities as meet statutory requirements; the licensing of securities dealers and agents; examination of the businesses of dealers; and the investigation and prosecution of securities act violations.

WISCONSIN SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS

Governor: Honorable JULIUS P. HEIL.
Director: Colonel WALTER J. WILDE.

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, July 1941: office, 34; entire state 2,756 (compensated and uncompensated).

On September 16, 1940 the President of the United States approved the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 which had been previously passed by the Congress. This act was based on studies by the Army and Navy selective service committees over a period of years.

The purpose of selective service, according to regulations prescribed by executive order of the President, is to secure an orderly, just, and democratic method whereby the military manpower of the United States may be made available for training and service in the land and naval forces of the United States as provided by the Congress, with the least possible disruption of the social and economic life of the nation.

The selective service system is a separate civilian department of government. By the terms of the act selective service administration in Wisconsin, as in other states, is a unit of state government. The Governor of Wisconsin has charge of the administration of the selec-

tive training and service law in this state and the office through which he functions is called Selective Service Headquarters. On September 18, 1940, at the request of the President, Governor Heil recommended the appointment of Colonel Walter J. Wilde as state director for selective service. On September 21, in response to a telegram received by the Governor from Honorable Robert C. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, Colonel Wilde was directed to proceed as acting director pending nomination by the President and confirmation of nomination by the United States Senate. On December 2, 1940, Colonel Wilde's nomination was approved by the United States Senate. While appointment of a director was pending, the officer personnel of the state staff of the National Guard carried the details of the plan into effect as far as their authority would permit.

Selective Service Headquarters for Wisconsin is located in the capitol. However, salaries of the entire personnel and all other expenses necessary in conducting the administration of the selective training and service law are paid for by the Federal Government.

One of the first processes of selective service was the registration of all Wisconsin male citizens between the ages of 21 and 36. On October 16, 1940, exactly one month after the law became effective, the first registration under the act was carried out pursuant to proclamations issued by the President of the United States and the Governor of the state of Wisconsin and 371,071 young men were registered. This registration was accomplished in the main through county clerks, election commissions, and the election machinery of Wisconsin. Over 20,000 patriotic citizens, both men and women, voluntarily assisted in conducting the registration in every usual polling place. The low percentage of error or execution of incomplete or misleading registration cards is of signal credit to the performance of these voluntary unpaid registrars in the interest of patriotic and public service. The mechanics of registration was well organized and Wisconsin's total registration report was among the first to reach Washington.

Following the registration, a national lottery was held in Washington to determine the order in which prospective trainees would be classified and selected on the basis of their availability for military training and service.

Soon after the registration, Governor Heil, in conformity with the duties imposed upon him under the regulations, recommended and the President of the United States appointed, five members to each of the 134 local selective service boards in the state; five members to each of the ten district appeal boards (which boards correspond to the congressional districts); one or more physicians to conduct medical examinations for each local board; 128 dental examiners; and a government appeal agent for each local board. The Governor also appointed a medical advisory board for each local board or group of local boards where joint administrative action was possible, and the personnel of 79 registrants' advisory boards. All of these local

civilian officers serve in their administrative capacities under selective service without remuneration.

Each local board area in Wisconsin covers a population of approximately 25,000. Fifty counties have single boards, 20 have from one to four boards, and Milwaukee County has 33 local selective service boards. To facilitate and expedite local administration of selective service, the areas under the jurisdiction of the appeal boards have been divided according to legislative and congressional districts.

Board members under the regulations are all male citizens who are not members of the land or naval forces and are residents of the area for which their board is appointed. To the local board is entrusted the second process under the selective service act—that of selection and classification. On the basis of their study, registrants are classified under four major classifications and a number of subclassifications. Class I, available for military service; Class II, occupational deferments; Class III, dependency deferments; and Class IV, miscellaneous deferments. The decision of a local board as to a registrant's classification, after carefully reviewing statements made on registrant's questionnaire and any other letters, affidavits, or evidence is final except that a registrant may take an appeal to a district appeal board, and under certain conditions in dependency cases, to the President.

To assist the local board in its task of classifying registrants the board has assigned to it physicians, dental examiners, and a government appeal agent to protect the interest of the government and the registrants. The advisory boards for registrants are appointed to assist registrants in preparing questionnaires and evidence which will serve as a basis for classification. Medical advisory boards are made up of physicians who assist in determining doubtful cases of physical condition. Boards of appeal review local board classifications which have been appealed. In the field of classification the local boards of Wisconsin have done a splendid job. The following excerpt appeared in the May 1941 issue of "Business Week," a national publication: "Rose for Wisconsin. Federal officials, however, who keep in close touch with the all-over operation of the draft are inclined to pin the rose on Wisconsin as the state in which problems of occupational deferment have kicked up the least fuss." This indeed speaks well for the Selective Service Administration in Wisconsin.

The second registration was held on July 1, 1941, and included all men who had attained the age of 21 years since October 16, 1940. This second registration was accomplished by the various local boards, assisted by volunteer patriotic citizens. On December 1, 1941, local boards of Wisconsin had on file registration cards for 388,567 male citizens between the ages of 21 and 36.

Selective service is also concerned with the welfare of those men selected for military training who have completed their training period and are returned to civil life. Governor Heil has appointed a reemployment committeeman for each of the 134 local boards to assist those who have returned after completing service in regaining former or

new positions. Assistance in the reemployment program will also be given by various service clubs, manufacturers' associations, associations of commerce, labor organizations, veterans organizations, and many other similar groups.

As of December 1, 1941 there were 48,659 Wisconsin men in the land and naval forces of the United States. Of this number, a total of 21,237 were inducted into the army through selective service, 6,535 enlisted through the National Guard, and 20,887 through enlistments in units of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Corps, and Coast Guard. The unusually large per capita National Guard from Wisconsin and the abnormally large and rapid enlistments of Wisconsin citizens in the armed forces reduced the volume of calls for men that Wisconsin was asked to supply through selective service.

In its first year the United States Government appropriated to Wisconsin $425,000 for operation. However, because of the splendid cooperation of the selective service personnel and the citizenry of Wisconsin, Colonel Wilde returned to national headquarters approximately $100,000.

In this gigantic defense effort Wisconsin is maintaining her record of outstanding leadership achieved in many fields in the past. Not only are the local selective service boards of this state and their entire personnel to be commended for splendid and efficient work but the entire selective service organization and the citizenry of Wisconsin are to be complimented for their efficient service and patriotic devotion which have helped to make Wisconsin's record outstanding in the nation.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Members: NOBLE CLARK, *ex officio, chairman;* GEORGE NYGAARD, *vice chairman;* PAUL WEIS, *secretary;* M. H. WARD; W. W. CLARK, *ex officio.*
Executive Secretary: BEN F. RUSY.

Office: Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin.

The State Soil Conservation Committee was created by Chapter 341, Laws of 1937. Three farmer members are appointed by the Governor, and there are two *ex officio* members—the director of agricultural extension of the College of Agriculture, or at his designation the associate director of agricultural extension, and the director of the state agricultural experiment station, or at his designation the associate director of the state agricultural experiment station. The committee serves without pay except that the three farmer members receive $5 a day for time actually spent on the work of the committee.

The function of the committee is to promote the conservation of the soil resources of the state, particularly as regards the control

of soil erosion. A major activity is the provision of assistance in the establishment and operation of soil conservation districts in areas where soil erosion is an important problem. The 1939 Legislature amended the act creating the State Soil Conservation Committee so that it is now possible for a county board of supervisors, when there is evidence that such is the desire of the people living outside of the villages and cities in the county, to pass a resolution setting up a soil conservation district for the county. The members of the agricultural committee of the county board of supervisors are designated as supervisors of the county soil conservation district.

The State Soil Conservation Committee cooperates with the local soil conservation districts in securing group and community action in combating soil erosion. The committee also helps the district obtain assistance from various federal agencies in carrying forward erosion control programs.

SOLDIERS REHABILITATION BOARD

Members of Board: *Adjutant General* RALPH M. IMMELL; DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ; DR. W. S. MIDDLETON; DR. C. A. HARPER; GEORGE WEBBER; NORMAN MISWALD; LYALL T. BEGGS.

Executive Officer of the Board: *Adjutant General* RALPH M. IMMELL.

Pension, Bonus, Rehabilitation, and Graves Registration Division of the Adjutant General's Department: *Lt. Col.* JOHN F. MULLEN, *director.*

Office: Adjutant General's department, State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: 9.

Publications: Annual pamphlet of Wisconsin veterans laws; annual and biennial reports; periodical bulletins.

The Soldiers Rehabilitation Board is an unpaid part-time board which decides questions of policy. Three members of the board are department commanders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans respectively. They hold only a one-year term. The administration of the law charged to the board is vested in the Adjutant General and through this department all veterans' claims against the United States are prosecuted. For this purpose a representative and an assistant are maintained at the U. S. Veterans Administration Facility at Milwaukee. During 1938-40, 82 claims of various kinds were prosecuted for veterans and widows of the Civil War, 3 for Indian Wars, 285 for the Spanish-American War, 42 for those veterans who served during peace time, and 5,287 for the World War.

Cash Bonus

The benefits of the law of 1919, providing for the payment of $10 per month for each month of active continuous service between

April 6, 1917 and March 3, 1921 to each soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse who served the United States during the World War and who was a bona fide resident of Wisconsin at the time of entrance into service, were terminated on July 1, 1933. However, Chapter 161 of the Laws of 1937 provided that these benefits shall be available to such eligible persons who filed their applications with the Adjutant General prior to April 15, 1937. Prior to July 1, 1940, 116,556 claims totaling $15,969,493.49 were paid. Since July 1, 1940, 6 claims totaling $921.67 have been paid, making a total expenditure of $15,970,415.16 as of July 1, 1939.

Educational Bonus

Chapter 5 of the Laws of the Special Session of 1919, as amended, provided that any person discharged, released, or furloughed subsequent to April 7, 1917 and who complied with certain conditions, was entitled to receive $30 per month while in regular attendance as a student at any institution but not in excess of a total of $1,080, in lieu of the soldier bonus provided for in Chapter 667 of the Laws of 1919. According to the Laws of 1933 these benefits were terminated July 1, 1933 except to veterans who enrolled prior to October 1, 1931 and who, by July 1, 1933 had completed at least two years of college work. After July 1, 1945 these benefits shall not be available to the child, between 16 and 24 years old, of a veteran who died between April 6, 1917 and July 2, 1921. Benefits paid as of June 30, 1940 were $4,664,245.21.

Hospital Care or Medical Treatment

According to statute, free hospital care and medical treatment are provided for any man or woman who served his country between March 1, 1917 and July 1, 1919 and who through his military or naval service suffered disease or injury or the consequent result of such disease or injury. It provides also that such person must have been a resident of Wisconsin for not less than five years next preceding his application for treatment, and that no person, otherwise eligible, who is receiving treatment through federal authority shall receive benefit unless the Soldiers Rehabilitation Board decides that such federal treatment is inadequate or that such person will be further injured by delay in receiving treatment. By June 30, 1940 benefits paid were $697,285.03.

Graves Registration

A law became effective on July 1, 1929, providing that the Adjutant General shall compile a record of the burial places within the state of soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who served in the military or naval forces of the United States. Since that date approximately 100,000 graves of veterans have been recorded to show the name of the veteran, the service in which he was engaged, the designation of the organization in which he served, the rank and period of service, the location and name of the cemetery in which the body is interred, the location of the grave within the cemetery, and the

character of the headstone or other marker, if any, at such grave. An alphabetical card index system of filing has been adopted with a distinctive colored card denoting the particular war in which the veteran served.

Some of the services rendered to the public in carrying out the provisions of the law are the return to cemetery associations and patriotic organizations of completed copies of graves registration records for their permanent records; assistance with the execution and transmittal of applications for government headstones, flags, and burial allowance; and the dissemination of information pertaining to matters of graves registration data for burial records, laws governing disposition of deceased veterans and the care of their graves, government headstones, government burial flags, and burial allowances.

STOUT INSTITUTE

Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute: PETER T. SCHOEMANN, *president;* GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT, *secretary;* JOHN CALLAHAN; VOYTA WRABETZ; EMIL WALDOW; HILDING OLSON; PAUL WEIS; ROBERT L. PIERCE; J. E. LEVERICH; OTTO MOESER; JESSEL S. WHYTE; THOMAS KATTNIG.

Officers of Administration: BURTON EDSAL NELSON, *president;* CLYDE A. BOWMAN, *dean,* Division of Industrial Education and director of summer session; RUTH E. MICHAELS, *dean,* Division of Home Economics.

Location: Menomonie.

Total personnel, July 1941: 45 members of the faculty not including the president; 54 civil service employes.

Publications: Bulletin of Stout Institute (published quarterly), one number of which each year is the annual catalog of the institute and another, the summer session announcement; Stoutonia, the weekly student paper; and The Tower, the college annual.

Through the encouragement and financial support of James H. Stout, who later became a state senator, manual training and domestic science were incorporated in the public schools of Menomonie, where for the first time in the history of education these subjects became a part of the curriculum in the lower grades as well as in the high school. In 1893 the results of this experiment justified the organization of the Stout Manual Training School which was operated in connection with and under the administration of the city Board of Education. In 1903 this connection with the public schools was broken and the Stout Training School placed new emphasis on the training of teachers of manual training and domestic science. In 1908 the Stout Manual Training School became the Stout Institute and teacher training became the school's major interest.

In 1911, following the death of Senator Stout, the institution was taken over by the state and placed under the management of the Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute. This Board of Trustees is identical in personnel with the membership of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education; each board has its own officers and each is distinctly independent of the other. In 1917 by a special act of the legislature, the Stout Institute was empowered to grant the Bachelor of Science degree and in 1937 by similar act it was authorized to give graduate work and to grant the Master of Science degree.

The Stout Institute is the only institution in the country devoted exclusively to teaching training in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. It is nationally known and its graduates are widely distributed.

The courses in home economics, industrial, and vocational education cover four years. The entrance requirement is high school graduation. On the completion of the work required for the B.S. degree and after two years of successful teaching, graduates are eligible to life certificates to teach in Wisconsin. The Master's degree requirements are similar to those of other colleges, except that major emphasis is placed on the fields of education in which Stout specializes.

WISCONSIN BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Members: G. L. BROADFOOT *chairman;* W. J. CONWAY; HARRY SLATER.

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, July 1941: 3.
Publications: Biennial Report.

This board functions as a quasi-judicial tribunal for the purpose of hearing, considering, and determining tax appeals relating to the assessment of individual and corporation income taxes, gift taxes, privilege dividend taxes, and the taxes of railway companies, light, heat and power companies, telegraph companies, conservation and regulation companies, and sleeping car and express companies, under the provisions of Chapters 71, 72, and 76 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

The principal office of the board is at Madison, but the board or any member thereof may hold hearings at any place within the state. Hearings on petitions for review filed by corporations are heard at Madison. The appeals of individuals are heard at some convenient point within the taxpayer's assessment district.

The board has prepared and promulgated rules of practice and procedure with the idea that simplicity of operation and procedure aids materially in carrying out its functions. These rules are supplementary to the provisions made by statute. The rules of the board appear in the Wisconsin Red Book of Administrative Rules and

Orders. They are also printed in pamphlet form and are available upon request to any person who is interested in or affected by the board's procedure.

In all cases determined by the board written findings of fact are made, as well as written opinions and decisions. Copies of these decisions are forwarded to all interested parties. Tax publications also receive copies of all of the board's decisions, and they are printed verbatim in these tax services. Thus taxpayers and the Department of Taxation are fully informed as to the basic reasons for the board's determinations, and its decisions serve as a guide to Wisconsin taxpayers and taxing authorities in solving future tax problems.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

Commissioner of Taxation: ELMER E. BARLOW.
General and Special Property: FORREST W. GILLETT.
Income, Inheritance and Gift Taxation: A. E. WEGNER.
Municipal Accounting and Auditing: R. S. MALLOW.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1941: 194.

Publications: Biennial Report; Assessor's Manual; Manual for Supervisors of Assessments; Bulletins on assessments, taxes, expenditures (issued annually); reprints of tax laws; various special reports on taxation.

Organization

Under the direction and general supervision of the Commissioner of Taxation, appointed by the Governor, the Department of Taxation operates under several functional divisions.

The functions can be roughly grouped into: general administration, taxation of general property, taxation of public service corporations, taxation of inheritances and gifts, taxation of incomes, and municipal accounting and auditing.

Those functions which lend themselves to a central office administration on a state-wide basis are performed through personnel in the main office at Madison. Those functions that lend themselves more readily to administration within smaller areas are performed by personnel in local offices established in convenient centers centrally located within the areas.

Duties and Functions

The Department of Taxation, through its commissioner, exercises general supervision over the assessment and tax laws of the state to the end that all assessments of property be made relatively just

and equal at full value and that all assessments of income may be legally and equally made in substantial compliance with law.

By its supervisors of assessments the department's General Property Division works with the local assessors and the boards of review in the administrative procedure of the state's general property tax law. Through its Public Service Corporation Division it assesses the ad valorem tax on railroads, street railways, light, heat and power companies, telegraph companies, sleeping car, and express companies. Through its Inheritance and Gift Tax Division, it makes final determination of the tax on gifts and makes its staff and records available to the county court in the determination of the inheritance tax. Through its Division of Income Taxation it determines the tax on incomes of individuals, corporations, trusts and estates, and through its Municipal Accounting and Auditing Division it assists and advises political subdivisions of the state on matters relating to fiscal affairs.

Taxation of General Property

The general property tax, as a unit in the Wisconsin tax group, is the major source of revenue and yields over one-half of all taxes raised by the state and its political subdivisions. General property taxes are levied upon all general property in this state except such as is exempted therefrom and is composed of two major classes—real property and personal property. Real property as defined for taxation purposes includes "all land with all buildings and improvements thereon and all fixtures and rights and privileges appertaining thereto." Personal property includes "all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels and effects of every nature and description having any real or marketable value and not included in the term 'real estate'."

Real estate and personal property are assessed by classes, based upon use. The several classes of real estate are: residential, mercantile, manufacturing, agriculture, swamp, cutover and waste, and timber. Through its supervisors of assessment, the Department of Taxation is ready to assist in assessment procedure and make available to the local assessors any information in its files.

Under the Wisconsin system there are four principal tax-levying bodies—local units of government, school districts, county boards, and the legislature; and three assessing bodies—the local assessor, the county board, and the state.

Using as a basis the figures compiled by the staff assigned to property work, the Department of Taxation compiles an equalized state assessment from which it determines the average state rate which it also applies in the taxation of railroads and other utility properties.

Summary of 1940 Assessments

	Local Assessment	*State Assessment*
Real Estate	$ 3,487,988,843	$ 3,897,384,868
Personal Property	418,474,549	456,118,546
Total	$ 3,906,463,392	$ 4,353,503,414

Summary of Tax Levies

	1940	1941
School *	$ 38,753,721	$ 39,148,823
Local	32,960,430	33,487,567
County	37,133,195	36,509,103
State	871,931	863,836
Total	$109,719,277	$110,009,329

* Includes amount levied for school debt service and for high school tuition.

Taxation of Public Service Corporations

The present statutes provides that the Commissioner of Taxation shall make the ad valorem assessment of the operating property of each public service company.

By statute the property of public service corporations must be assessed at full market value. While real and personal property are assessed according to the value of each individual description or parcel, all operating property of a public service corporation, whether real or personal, and including whatever intangible value that may exist, is assessed as one item or unit and as personal property.

After the assessments have been determined, the average state rate of taxation is applied thereto to determine the taxes which must be paid directly by the public service corporations to the State Treasurer. The rate of taxation is an equalized rate determined by dividing all real and personal property taxes levied locally in the entire state by the state assessment of general property as determined by the Department of Taxation.

In addition to the ad valorem assessments, freight line companies are assessed a tax based upon 6 percent of gross earnings in this state, and rural electric cooperative associations are taxed at 3 percent of their gross receipts.

The statutes provide that after the railroad assessments have been determined, the Department of Taxation must separately value terminal property used in transferring freight and passengers between cars and vessels and compute the taxes thereon at the average state rate. This portion of the total railroad taxes is then remitted by the State Treasurer to the lakeport cities in which the terminal properties are located. All other railroad taxes remain in the state treasury for general state purposes.

All of the taxes paid by telegraph companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, and freight line companies also remain in the state treasury for general state purposes.

Sixty-five percent of the taxes paid by street railway companies, the light, heat and power companies, and conservation and regulation companies is apportioned to the towns, villages, and cities on the basis of the amount of utility property located and gross business transacted in each such community. Twenty percent of such taxes is apportioned to the counties on the same basis, and 15 percent thereof remains in the state treasury for general state purposes.

	Total	APPORTIONMENT		
		State	Counties	Localities
Railroads	$ 4,560,062.90	$ 4,279,151.20	$	$ 280,911.70
Street Railways and Connected Utilities	1,015,733.23	152,359.98	203,146.65	660,226.60
Light, Heat and Power Companies:				
Privately Owned	7,450,795.21	1,117,619.28	1,490,159.04	4,843,016.89
Municipally Owned	28,390.85	4,258.63	5,678.17	18,454.05
Telegraph Companies	108,614.54	108,614.54	.....	.....
Conservation and Regulation Companies	83,645.68	12,546.85	16,729.14	54,369.69
Sleeping Car Companies	23,720.42	23,720.42	.....	.....
Express Companies	13,732.87	13,732.87	.....	.....
Freight Line Companies	103,118.42	103,118.42	.....	.....
Rural Electric Cooperative Associations	23,225.51	861.40	3,354.63	19,009.48
Total	$13,411,039.63	$ 5,815,983.59	$ 1,719,067.63	$ 5,875,988.41

Taxation of Inheritance and Gifts

The terms "inheritance tax" and "estates tax" are widely used in the United States to designate systems of taxes levied upon the transfer or passing of property from the dead to the living.

All but a few of the states have chosen the inheritance tax. Wisconsin was among the first, and our inheritance tax law has been in effect since April 1, 1903.

The tax is assessed by the court in which the estate of the decedent is administered, the proceeding to determine the tax being a part of the regular probate procedure. At the inception of the probate proceedings in any estate, the Department of Taxation is notified thereof, and thereafter it follows the progress of each estate toward final settlement until the tax is determined and paid.

The inheritance taxes collected are apportioned between the state and the counties.

Inheritance Taxes Collected

	Fiscal Years Ending	
	June 30, 1940	*June 30, 1941*
Net Taxes (after deducting expense of collection)	$ 2,384,202.97	$ 2,540,564.99
Emergency Inheritance Tax	622,120.38	1,174,523.39
Total	$ 3,006,323.35	$ 3,715,088.38

The gift tax is an emergency measure adopted in 1933 and was the first attempt by any state to impose such a measure. Unlike the inheritance tax, this tax is imposed upon the value of the property annually transferred by a donor during his lifetime.

The rates, with certain exceptions, are the same as those of the inheritance tax but apply separately to transfers in different calendar years. Property so transferred in any calendar year at the value of $1,000 is exempt. In addition, property up to the value of $15,000 transferred by the donor to his wife, and property up to the value of

$5,000 transferred by the donor to her husband, and property up to the value of $2,000 transferred by the donor to a lineal descendant is exempt, but such additional exemptions shall be allowed but once. The value of the property transferred by a donor shall be aggregated from year to year until the aggregate value equals the exemption.

The tax is collected and handled by the district offices of the department. Collections in the most recent fiscal years follow:

1939	$281,337.69
1940	210,829.83
1941	583,534.73

Taxation of Incomes

In principle, the Wisconsin law and its operation provides for a self-assessed tax on net incomes of both individuals and corporations.

Taxes levied on net incomes of corporations are recorded, collected, and administered by the department's Corporation Division, while taxes levied on net income of individuals, trusts, and estates are collected and administered in the four district offices located within the state at convenient locations within the areas, all under the supervision of the department's administrative office and under the direction of the Commissioner of Taxation.

The tax on incomes can be divided into the several taxes now imposed: a normal tax on Wisconsin net incomes of both corporations and individuals ranging in rates from 2 percent on the first thousand to 6 percent over $6,000 of net incomes of corporations and 1 percent on the first thousand to 7 percent over $12,000 of the net incomes of individuals; a teacher's surtax on Wisconsin net incomes of both corporations and individuals of an amount equal to one-sixth of the normal tax after the elimination of the equivalent of the normal tax on the first $3,000 of net incomes; an old-age assistance tax, commonly known as a 60 percent surtax, on net incomes of individuals in an amount equal to 60 percent of the normal tax; and a privilege dividend tax in an amount of 3 percent of dividends declared and paid by corporations out of Wisconsin net incomes.

Though the income taxes fluctuate from year to year, depending somewhat upon general conditions, the taxes have become a substantial part of the revenue collected in the state ranging from an inconsequential fraction in 1912 to 9.5 percent in 1934 and 10.6 percent in 1941. Collections of income taxes in the fiscal years since 1939 follow:

1939	$14,729,180.84
1940	17,658,440.54
1941	22,812,127.83

The normal taxes collected are distributed 50 percent to the towns, cities, and villages and 10 percent to the counties in which the income is earned. Forty percent is retained by the state. The teachers' surtax is paid into the annuity funds held for retirement of teachers. The other income and privilege dividend taxes collected are retained by the state.

Municipal Accounting and Auditing

By its Division of Municipal Accounting and Auditing, the Department of Taxation holds itself in readiness to serve the political subdivisions of the state at their request in the matter of installing accounting records and systems and of auditing and verifying the account books of such local governmental units.

The services so performed by the state make possible the comparison between like units of government, particularly with respect to the cost of similar activities and uniformity of accounting records.

Uniform accounting records have been installed in all but three counties of the state and in 97 of the cities. Accounting and installation services performed by the department are paid for by the municipality requesting the service.

AUDITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTING SERVICES SUPPLIED TO MUNICIPALITIES AT THEIR DIRECTION IN 1940

Municipalities	Audits	Closings	Installations	Financial Reports	Budget Assistance	Miscel.	Total
Counties	41	29	4	1	13	8	96
Cities	24	35	1	1	1	5	67
Villages	4	3	..	4	..	1	12
Towns	7	2	..	5	..	12	26
Schools	15	2	..	..	..	..	17
Total	91	71	5	11	14	26	218

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Board of Regents of Normal Schools: EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president;* JOHN CALLAHAN; MRS. S. B. CORR; MRS. CHARLES H. CROWNHART; WILSON S. DELZELL; DR. R. H. DIXON; JAY H. GRIMM; ELTON S. KARRMANN; THOMAS H. SKEMP; PETER J. SMITH; DR. GEO. N. SUNDQUIST.

Secretary and Director: EDGAR G. DOUDNA.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Location	Date Established	President
Eau Claire	1916	W. R. Davies
La Crosse	1909	R. S. Mitchell
Milwaukee	1885	F. E. Baker
Oshkosh	1871	F. R. Polk
Platteville	1866	A. M. Royce
River Falls	1875	J. H. Ames
Stevens Point	1894	W. C. Hansen
Superior	1896	C. W. Smith (pro tem)
Whitewater	1868	C. M. Yoder

Total personnel, July 1941: In the office of the board, 6 permanent employes; in the Teachers Colleges—9 presidents, 470 faculty members, 130 part-time city school critics, 140 permanent, and 8 part-time employes in the classified service.

Publications: Biennial reports of the Board of Regents; bulletins and catalogs of the separate colleges.

The government of the teachers colleges is vested in the Board of Normal School Regents made up of ten members—two appointed each year by the Governor for five-year terms and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a member *ex officio*. There is usually one member of the board from each city or locality in which a teachers college is located but it is not required by law. The board selects the secretary and director who is virtually its executive officer. The presidents of the teachers colleges are elected by the board; teachers and other employes are selected by the presidents and confirmed by the board. Teachers now have permanent tenure and, after a probationary period of three years, can be removed only for cause.

The state teachers colleges are devoted to the training of teachers for rural, elementary, and high schools. Until 1925 they were called normal schools and most of the courses of study were two years in length. Now they are on a college basis with many four-year courses leading to the degree of B.E. and B.S. Life certificates are given by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction only to those completing a four-year course and securing the degree. All of the colleges conduct summer sessions at which teachers who are employed during the school year may add to their qualifications.

In each college there is an elementary school, and at Whitewater a junior and senior high school, for demonstration and practice work. This is the distinguishing mark of a teachers college since apprentice teachers are directed by skilled supervisors under conditions as nearly as possible like those of the best public schools. About 2,300 pupils are enrolled in these demonstration schools. Thus the total enrollment of the nine colleges is approximately 9,800 including 7,500 college students.

The demand for teachers trained in the so-called special subjects is limited and it is, therefore, obviously unnecessary to have special subject departments in each college. The Board of Regents, which has control and supervision of the teachers colleges, has designated the teachers college at Milwaukee to train teachers of art, music, and deaf and defective children; River Falls and Platteville for agriculture; Platteville for industrial arts; La Crosse for physical education; and Whitewater for commercial education. Stevens Point offers a major in home economics, and Superior a major in music.

Graduation from high school is required for admission in all courses of the teachers colleges and students in the lower 20 percent of high school classes are usually not admitted. Tuition is free to all residents of the state but nonresidents are required to pay a fee of $25 a semester. There is an incidental fee of $20 a semester for all students. Only two colleges have dormitories—Stevens Point and Superior. Cafeterias are operated at Eau Claire, Milwaukee, and River Falls. Farms are operated in connection with the agricultural courses at Platteville and River Falls.

All monies collected by the teachers colleges are paid into the general fund of the State Treasury, except those which come from the self supporting activities. These are deposited to the credit of the activity which produces them and are automatically appropriated to them. All appropriations are made by the legislature from the general fund of the state. About 80 percent of the funds so appropriated come from tax sources. The Legislature of 1857 created a normal school fund to be built up from the sale of swamp lands. This fund now amounts to more than $3,200,000 and produces an income of about $120,000. This, however, goes to the general fund and cannot be used by the Board of Regents. Students fees are also sent to the general fund and the board has no further claim upon them.

The appraised value of the buildings and contents of the teachers colleges is $8,844,974. The land owned by the Board of Regents amounts to 389.32 acres of which 229.64 acres are in the farms at Platteville and River Falls.

During the first semester of the 1939-40 school year, 7,414 full-time and 727 part-time students were enrolled and paid fees. In addition there were 105 rehabilitation and 563 legislative scholarships, making the total of full-and part-time college students 8,809. During the second semester the enrollment dropped 8.4 percent.

Total receipts from non-tax sources were $495,958.85, from federal grants $28,467.36, and from tax sources $1,433,228.92. Total expenditures were $1,957,655.13. This is about the average of receipts and expenditures for the last decade.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Regents of the University: A. J. GLOVER, *president;* MRS. BARBARA VERGERONT, *vice president;* MICHAEL J. CLEARY; HERMAN L. EKERN; WALTER HODGKINS; A. T. HOLMES; LEONARD J. KLECZKA; FRANK J. SENSENBRENNER; A. MATT WERNER; JOHN CALLAHAN, *ex officio.*

Secretary, Board of Regents: M. E. MCCAFFREY.

Board of Visitors:

Nominated by the Governor: DR. E. L. SCHROEDER; MRS. JULIA A. SCHNETZ; MRS. ANNETTE ROBERTS.

Appointed by the Board of Regents: GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT; FRED DORNER; A. D. GILLETT.

Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Association: R. E. BALLIETTE; MRS. CARL A. JOHNSON; BEN A KIEKHOFER; MARC L. LAW; MYRON T. HARSHAW; BASIL I. PETERSON.

Administrative Officers:

President of the University: CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA.

Dean of Men: SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT.

Dean of Women: LOUISE TROXELL GREELEY.

Secretary of the Faculty: CHARLES A. SMITH.

Registrar and Director, Bureau of Records and Guidance: CURTIS MERRIMAN.
University Librarian: GILBERT H. DOANE.
Commandant (Department of Military Science): LT. COL. HERBERT H. LEWIS.
Director, Department of Student Health: DR. L. R. COLE.
Director of Athletics: HARRY STUHLDREHER.

Business Officers:
Comptroller: ALFRED W. PETERSON.
Residence Halls: DONALD L. HALVERSON, *director*.
Buildings and Grounds: ALBERT F. GALLISTEL, *superintendent*.
Director of Publicity: ROBERT FOSS.

Educational Divisions

College of Letters and Science: GEORGE C. SELLERY, *dean;* H. GLICKSMAN, *junior dean*.
School of Commerce: F. H. ELWELL, *director*.
School of Journalism: GRANT M. HYDE, *director*.
Library School: GEORGE C. ALLEZ, *director*.
School of Music: CARL E. BRICKEN, *director*.

College of Engineering: F. ELLIS JOHNSON, *dean;* ADAM V. MILLAR, *assistant dean*.

College of Agriculture: CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *dean;* IRA L. BALDWIN, *assistant dean;* V. E. KIVLIN, *assistant dean*.
Agricultural Extension: W. W. CLARK, *associate director*.
Short Course: V. E. KIVLIN, *director*.
Course in Home Economics: FRANCES L. ZUILL, *director*.

Law School: LLOYD K. GARRISON, *dean*.

Medical School: DR. W. F. MIDDLETON, *dean;* DR. WALTER J. MEEK, *assistant dean*.

School of Nursing: CHRISTINA C. MURRAY, *director*,

Medical Extension Library Service: GLADYS RAMSEY, *librarian*.

School of Education: C. J. ANDERSON, *dean*.

Graduate School: EDWIN B. FRED, *dean;* HAROLD W. STOKE, *assistant dean*.

Extension division: FRANK O. HOLT, *dean*.
Milwaukee Extension Center: CHARLES M. PURIN, *director*.
Field Organization: CHESTER ALLEN, *director*.
Debating and Public Discussion: ALMERE SCOTT, *director*.

Summer Session: SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT, *dean*.

Besides its duty of educating the youth of the state, the University carries on many services for the benefit of the state's citizens. These services are carried on in the following institutions which are connected with or are part of the University.

Wisconsin General Hospital: DR. H. M. COON, *superintendent;* DR. ERWIN R. SCHMIDT, *chief surgeon*.

Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children: DR. H. M. COON, *acting superintendent*.

Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute: DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *director*.

State Laboratory of Hygiene: DR. WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *director.*
Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey: DR. E. A. BIRGE.
State Geologist: E. F. BEAN.
Washburn Observatory: JOEL H. STEBBINS, *director.*
Agricultural Experiment Station: CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *director;* NOBLE CLARK, *assistant director.*
Wisconsin Union: PORTER BUTTS, *house director.*
Forest Products Laboratory (financed by the United States Government): C. P. WINSLOW, *director.*
United States Weather Bureau: ERIC R. MILLER, *meteorologist.*

Location: With the exceptions noted below all departments of the University are located at Madison. The Extension Division, the general office of which is at Madison, has a Milwaukee center in the University Extension Building, which is located at 619 West State Street. It has other district offices at 108 West College Avenue, Appleton; 1015 Woodland Avenue, Eau Claire; and Box 743, La Crosse. The branch Agricultural Experiment Stations are at Ashland Junction, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner, and the Peninsula State Park in Door County.

Total personnel: See page 369 in the following article.

Publications: Annual Report of Comptroller; Biennial Report of the President; University Press Bulletin (bi-weekly newspaper release); The Badger Quarterly; Bulletins (occasional, including announcements of courses and publications of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research); University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature; University of Wisconsin Studies (quarterly, scientific); Agricultural Experiment Station Reports (annual); Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins (popular research); Retail Bulletin (monthly, $1.00 per year); Wisconsin Law Review (quarterly magazine, $2.50 per year); books by the University of Wisconsin Press.

Our State Constitution provides for the University of Wisconsin in Section 6 of Article X as follows: "Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of government and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require."

Accordingly, a University was established in 1848 in the first year of statehood. Classes began the next year and in 1851 the first building (North Hall) was erected. No appropriation from state funds was made to the University until 1869. In the meantime the institution was financed entirely from the proceeds of the sale of lands donated to the state for the establishment of a university. The Constitution meant these lands to be a permanent endowment but when they had to be sold to meet current expenses practically the entire endowment from the United States was lost. Even though the University has received

some sizable gifts in recent years, its total endowment is only slightly over $1,500,000.

In its present-day work of serving the citizens of Wisconsin, the University operates in three fields—education, science research, and public service. We here review briefly the work of the University in each of these three fields.

Education

There were only 20 students in that first class which met on February 5, 1849 in a little red brick building known as the Madison "Female Academy."

In its early years the University was really a small classical college of the New England type with a large part of the students enrolled in preparatory courses. After the close of the Civil War the state extended financial support and in a few years the number of students increased from 200 to more than 400. A College of Agriculture was established in 1866, under the stimulus of the Morrill Land Grant Act of Congress. The College of Law was founded in 1868, the College of Engineering in 1889, the Extension Division and the Medical School in 1907, and the School of Education in 1930. In the school year 1891-92 the University enrollment was 1,000; ten years later it had grown to 3,000. Thereafter the University increased steadily in enrollment and very rapidly after the World War, as shown in the following table:

	1928-29	1930-31	1933-34	1939-40
Regular Session	9,675	10,001	7,957	11,949
Summer Session	5,065	5,171	3,059	4,680
University Extension	19,976	23,401	20,800	30,792
Agriculture Short Courses	228	156	145	352
Workers' School	40	40	45	50
Totals	34,984	38,769	32,006	47,823

This table shows that regular session enrollment on the campus reached another record high in the 90-year history of the University in 1939-40 with a total of 11,949 students enrolled. The table also shows that the total enrollment in University educational work also reached an all-time high in that year, with 47,823 students registered in University studies.

The figures in the enrollment table, however, do not give a complete picture of the University's educational work in any one year, because they do not include figures as to attendance of state citizens at the various short courses held by the University each year. Several score of these short service courses are sponsored by the various divisions and departments of the University annually, ranging in length from one or two days to several weeks. These courses are attended annually by more than 30,000 Wisconsin citizens. This figure does not include the attendance of the thousands of state citizens at the many meetings held each year by county agents and extension specialists from the University. In addition, there are about a quarter million

grade school pupils and high school students actually enrolled annually in the 15 "School of the Air" courses of study of the state radio stations, WHA and WLBL.

For all regular courses graduation from high school is prerequisite but adult special students are admitted to courses for which they are qualified without meeting general entrance requirements. Residents of the state pay fees of $48 per semester in all schools and colleges except the Law and Medical Schools. Law School students pay $55 per semester and Medical School students pay $112.50 in the first, second and third years and $75 in the fourth year. Non-residents pay an additional fee of $100.

The University operates three dormitories for women and ten for men, with about 16 percent of the student body housed in them. Dining halls are maintained in the dormitories and a variety of dining services are provided in the Memorial Union for students who do not live in the dormitories. The Memorial Union is a building which can be best described as the students' "living room," being the center for student life and activities outside of the classroom.

Instruction given on the campus of the University to resident students is organized in nine colleges and schools: Letters and Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Education, Nursing, Library, and the Graduate School. Subordinate to these colleges are schools and courses as indicated in the roster of educational divisions given at the head of this article. Within each college are departments for the various major divisions of study. The total number of separate classes in which instruction is given exceeds 1,000. Requirements for graduation differ for each course, but in most courses four years of work is required for a degree.

In the College of Agriculture there are, besides four-year courses in home economics, a long course in agriculture of four years, a middle course of two years, a short course of two winter sessions of 15 weeks each, a winter dairy course of two six-week terms, and a summer dairy course of ten weeks.

In some courses students are allowed wide latitude in the selection of particular subjects of study; in others these are rigidly prescribed. Appropriate degrees or certificates are given upon the completion of each course offered. Teachers' certificates entitling their holders to teach in any school of the state are granted to students completing required work in the School of Education in addition to work required in the college in which they seek a degree. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the bar and licensed to practice law in Wisconsin without examination.

Graduate work is offered in most departments and in all colleges. All graduates are enrolled in the Graduate School, but do their class work in the college of their special study. In 1939-40 exactly 1,321 graduate students were enrolled in the University. Many of these do part-time teaching as scholars, fellows, or assistants, earning a part of the costs of their advanced education and affording to the University an assistant teaching corps at low cost. Both second (masters') and

third (doctors') degrees are conferred. For the former at least one year and for the latter at least three years of post graduate study are required, but advanced degrees are given on attainments, as demonstrated by examinations and theses, not upon satisfactory completion of a prescribed number of courses, as are undergraduate degrees.

A summer session of the University is conducted each summer, with instruction in all colleges but with fewer courses than during the regular session. A majority of students in summer sessions are teachers and graduate students. The courses offered range in length from a two weeks' course in railway engineering to a ten weeks' course in the Law School. The general session is six weeks, but graduate students may now take a special eight weeks' course. The fees charged are alike for residents and nonresidents, being computed on the basis of $4.50 per week for undergraduates and of $5.00 per week for graduate students. A considerable number of special courses and conferences, many of them of short duration, are conducted in conjunction with the summer school for groups of people engaged in practical work along particular lines, such as the Summer School for Industrial Workers, the Rural Leadership School, the Music Clinic, the School Administrators' Conference, and the Dramatic and Speech Institute.

Science Research Work

An important function of every true university is research and the advancement of knowledge. This is a function which has long been stressed at the University of Wisconsin. As a result of research conducted at the University, many important inventions and discoveries have been given to mankind. Among these contributions, which have often resulted in direct benefit to Wisconsin agriculture and industry, are the following: a new steel-making process, the desulphurization of iron ore, the development of a new submarine detector, the development of new and more exact designs for the construction of railroad bridges, completion of experiments with reference to the use of reinforced concrete in construction work, the development of a new and more economical method of mixing concrete, the Babcock milk test, the Steenbock process of ultra-violet ray treatment of foods, the curd test, the milk sediment test, the butter moisture test, the casein and the ice cream overrun test, the development of Wisconsin's pedigree seeds, development of new and stable methods of commercial canning, and the development of a remedy for goitre infection of the thyroid gland in pigs, a great boon in preventing losses to hog-raising farmers. The discovery that nicotinic acid is essential in the care of pellagra, a disease yearly affecting over a million people in this country alone, was made in the University laboratories.

All professors are encouraged to engage in research in their special fields along with their teaching, in the belief that the best teacher for university students is one who keeps abreast of the advances in his field and contributes thereto. The legislature has made a small appropriation specifically for research and a few donations have been made

by private parties to the University for investigations along particular lines. In recent years considerable financial assistance for research in the field of the natural sciences has been afforded by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, whose income is derived from patents assigned to it by University professors who have made commercially valuable discoveries in their research.

The greatest amount of attention to practical research and experimentation has been given in the College of Agriculture, one of whose definite functions is the development of improved agricultural methods. This work is done through the Agricultural Experiment Station, whose director is the dean of the College of Agriculture and whose staff are the members of the faculty. The University conducts two good-sized farms at Madison and five branch agricultural stations in different parts of the state, which serve the dual purpose of demonstration and experiment. Members of the staff of the Experiment Station are constantly engaged in experiments along such lines as the control of insect pests and plant diseases, the development of better seed grains and farm animals, the best use to be made of various types of soil and their improvement through fertilizers, the most economical feeds, and numerous other experiments. In recent years much attention has been given to marketing problems and rural social life. The results of all such studies and experimentation are usually embodied in bulletins issued by the College of Agriculture which are widely distributed, the purpose of such research being to improve farming in this state and to make it more profitable and enjoyable.

Other valuable research has been accomplished and is now being carried on in the field of engineering. Aiding Wisconsin industry, the College of Engineering each year carries on important and valuable research in many different fields. Among the more important of these is research conducted for machinery industries, the lime and brick industry, iron foundry industries, and electrical manufactures. By its successful experiments with the mixing of concrete for paving, the Engineering College in one year saved the state a large sum in its highway paving costs, and it is expected that these savings will be larger in the future. The Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering Division of the Engineering College has gone far in helping to keep industrial and domestic wastage from polluting the state's lakes and streams, while the University's electrical standards laboratory has saved Wisconsin electricity consumers thousands of dollars through its rigid testing of electric meters and electric appliances.

Valuable research is also being done by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, whose aim is to apply science to the conservation of the state's natural resources, such as its lakes and streams, and fish and game. Important progress has been made. This work is extremely valuable to Wisconsin because of the state's reputation as the recreational and resort center of the Middle West. The tourist and resort business of the state runs into millions annually, and if the state is to hold this business, it must constantly protect its lakes and streams and maintain its reputation for good fishing grounds.

Considerable additional research is also being carried on constantly in the Medical School, the Law School, the School of Education, and in the Graduate School. There are more than 1,500 research projects being conducted throughout the University—all designed to advance knowledge or benefit the state.

Public Service Work

As in the case of its research work, the University was not projected into the field of public service on a large scale until after 1900. Previous to that time the University had made some very valuable contributions to the welfare of the state—principally through its research work—but there had not yet been developed a conscious policy of service to all of the people of the state.

Such a policy of definite obligation on the part of the University to the citizens of Wisconsin was definitely developed during the first decade of this century. In 1903, Charles R. Van Hise, a native of Wisconsin who had been graduated from the University and who had received the first doctor's degree which it conferred, became its president. He brought to the University a new conception of the work of a state university—that a university should be the servant of the state to which it belongs, and that it should apply all its facilities and resources in an effort to help solve the day-to-day problems of the people of the state.

This idea, first put forth by President Van Hise, became known as "The Wisconsin Idea" in education. During the entire period of his administration from 1903 to 1918, President Van Hise worked for the expansion of this idea. It is recorded that he once said: "I shall never rest content until the boundaries of the campus have become the boundaries of the state." That the people of Wisconsin have given full-hearted approval to this idea during the past generation is revealed today by the widespread use they are making of the many off-campus public services which the University now carries on for them.

It is true that in the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin the University is described as "an institution of learning." But down through the years since 1900, many legislatures, in response to public needs and demands, have added mandates to this original law of the state, requesting the University to conduct this research investigation or that public service for the welfare of the state and its people. The University has willingly undertaken the work requested, realizing its obligations to the people.

Among the more important public services conducted by the University are: the State Hygienic Laboratory; the Wisconsin General Hospital; the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children; the Psychiatric Institute; the Electric Standards Laboratory; the Extension Division with its many services; the manufacture and distribution of legume cultures, Swiss cheese cultures, tuberculin, and vaccines and test fluids used by veterinarians in the diagnosing and prevention of various animal diseases; 4-H club work; the State Seed Laboratory;

the State Limestone Testing Laboratory; the State Soils Laboratory; the radio stations; the State Geologist; and the Bureau of Business Research in the School of Commerce.

Information on these public services is given in detail in the following paragraphs.

Extension Division

More people receive instruction from the University of Wisconsin off the campus than on it. Such instruction is given through correspondence study and extension classes and through various special services available to the people of the state who are not enrolled in the University. Correspondence study may be carried on for University credit and is always on an individual basis, the pupil receiving assignments by mail from the instructor and writing papers and taking examinations through the same method. A fee of $5 per credit hour is charged residents of the state and $8 for non-residents for these courses. A great variety of courses, both academic and vocational, is offered. Extension classes are organized in various communities of the state wherever there are enough students who desire to pursue a particular course to make this feasible. These classes are conducted by members of the faculty of the Extension Division much as are classes on the campus. In Milwaukee the Extension Division has a building of its own, in which, besides the usual evening extension classes, day classes are conducted covering the first two years of the Letters and Science and Engineering Colleges. The fee in both day and evening classes is $5 per credit hour. In 1938-39, the enrollment in day classes at the Milwaukee center was 1,386. Special services rendered by the Extension Division include, among others, the supplying of material to high school debate and study groups, films and motion pictures on educational subjects, a special library of professional material for physicians, selection and staging of amateur plays and pageant dramas, lectures and commencement addresses, the publication of the Retail Bulletin, and answers to inquiries for information in many fields.

Agricultural Extension

A major function of the College of Agriculture is the dissemination of practical information for the betterment of farming and rural life among the farmers and farm women of the state. This is done, not through classes, but through publications, demonstrations, conferences, and county agents. The publications distributed are those of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which are written in popular style and furnished free on application to residents of the state. The demonstrations are given both on the state-owned farms and through the county and special agents. The principal conferences are now the so-called campus extension courses, which are really institutes conducted for a few days: Farmers' Week, and Women's Week in Home Economics, and the Special Dairy Course conducted between semesters in

February; the Farm Field Day in June; and the Rural Leadership School during the summer session. There are also a number of field agents who are specialists in particular fields of agricultural extension, such as farm accounting, home economics, and 4-H Club work.

County agricultural agents, generally called "county agents," are demonstration agents and instructors in agricultural extension, living and working in the counties by which they are employed. Employment of such county agents is optional with the county boards and part of their salary comes from the counties. These county agents, however, are under the direction of the College of Agriculture and one-half or more of their salary comes from the University. However, the Federal Government, under various acts of Congress pays the major part of the cost of all agricultural extension work and considerable part of the costs of research in agriculture.

The College of Agriculture also conducts a Soils Laboratory at which tests are made at cost of soils submitted for analysis and advice given on treatment necessary for best results.

Hospitals

At the University are located two state hospitals; the Wisconsin General Hospital, which was erected under legislation enacted in 1920, and the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children, established in 1929. Both hospitals and also the Student Clinic and Infirmary, which is located in a wing of the Wisconsin General Hospital, are under the same management and are conducted as an integral part of the University.

The Student Clinic and Infirmary serves the students of the University and is supported by $3.50 per semester of each student's general fee. The majority of the patients in the Wisconsin General Hospital are public patients, who are sent to the hospital upon order of the county judge of the county in which they reside, on the recommendation of a local physician, and upon proof that they are unable to pay for treatment. One-half the cost of the treatment and care of public patients is borne by the county and the other half by the state subject to a limitation inserted in the statutes by the 1933 Legislature, not more than two patients per thousand of population from any county may be treated at state expense in any year, except from counties in which there is no hospital. Persons who can pay a part of the cost of their treatment may also be admitted. The Orthopedic Hospital is an institution for the physical restoration of crippled children. Like the Wisconsin General Hospital, it draws its patients from all over the state and most of them receive treatment at public expense. A large percentage of all children treated are charges of the Department of Public Welfare, particularly children from the State Public School at Sparta.

Psychiatric Institute

The Psychiatric Institute was established in 1915 and was under the management of the Board of Control until 1925, when it was trans-

ferred to the University by legislative act. Its principal purpose is to investigate causes of insanity and to promote measures of relief and prevention. It conducts Wassermann and other blood tests for syphilis free of charge from samples sent in by physicians, and also makes tests of cerebro-spinal fluid and chemical blood examinations. Each year the institute makes more than 120,000 such tests and examinations. The institute also serves the Department of Public Welfare in the investigation of medical and medico-social problems arising in the administration of the state charitable and penal institutions. This institute has saved the state a considerable amount by reducing the cost of taking care of the mentally incompetent.

State Laboratory of Hygiene

The State Laboratory of Hygiene is a joint enterprise of the University and the State Board of Health. At this laboratory tests are made for communicable diseases, and vaccines are prepared for the treatment of various diseases. Three-fourths of all physicians of the state made use of the service of this laboratory in the last year.

During the past three-year period, the laboratory examined nearly half a million specimens and sent out more than 100,000 doses of vaccine in the fight against the spread of disease in Wisconsin. In dollars and cents, the good health of the citizens of Wisconsin is valued at $33,000,000, and it is the job of the laboratory to safeguard this greatest of the state's assets.

Forest Products Laboratory and United States Weather Bureau

These two scientific institutions are conducted by the United States government but are located on the University campus. Courses in these special fields are offered as part of the University curriculum and are taught by members of the staffs of these institutions.

Administration

The University is under the management of the Board of Regents of the University. This board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and approved by the state senate, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*. The regents receive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. Meetings are held periodically.

The regents select the president, the deans, and all other officers and employ the faculty and other employes. The president is the executive head of the entire institution; the deans of the several colleges; and the comptroller of the business offices. In 1940-41 the faculty consisted of a total of 1,373 persons, including those on leave of absence. Of this number, however, less than half were assistant professors or higher, and nearly one-half were employed on a part-time basis only.

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Employer Members: JESSEL S. WHYTE, OTTO MOESER, THOMAS KATTNIG.
Employe Members: PETER T. SCHOEMANN, EMIL WALDOW, HILDING OLSON.
Farmer Members: J. E. LEVERICH, R. L. PIERCE, PAUL WEIS.
Ex Officio Members: JOHN CALLAHAN, VOYTA WRABETZ.
State Director: GEO. P. HAMBRECHT.
Secretary: C. L. GREIBER.
Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education: R. L. WELCH.
Supervisor of Agricultural Education: L. M. SASMAN.
Supervisor of Rehabilitation: W. F. FAULKES.

General office: State Office Building; Rehabilitation Division Branch office: Milwaukee Vocational School.

Total personnel, July 1941: 51.

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education is composed of nine members who are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms and two *ex officio* members, namely, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and a member of the Industrial Commission selected by that body. Of the members appointed by the Governor, three must be employers of labor, three must be employes not having supervisory duties, and three must be practical farmers. Appointed members receive $100 per year and are reimbursed their expenses when on official board business. This board is responsible for the "organization, plans, scope, and development of vocational and adult education" in Wisconsin and employs a state director and assistants for the development and supervision of the program.

Wisconsin is a pioneer in the field of vocational and adult education, the first law for part-time education having been passed in this state in 1911. The program of education administered by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education includes that carried on in the schools of vocational and adult education, in rural vocational home economics and vocational agriculture in rural areas, and the administration of the program of rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons in Wisconsin.

In addition to the above regular activities, this department is now engaged in cooperating with the Federal Government in the several phases of vocational education for national defense training programs. These programs are financed wholly by the Federal Government and have as their objective the training of workers for employment in essential defense industries to promote the building of an adequate national defense.

During the fiscal year 1940-41 approximately $1,325,000 was expended in this state by the several schools of vocational and adult

education in the conduct of this program. Appropriations which have been made by the Federal Government for the fiscal year 1941-42 for the training of defense workers far exceed those made in the previous year, and undoubtedly the program in the state will be increased at least twofold. This national defense training program is divided into three major phases:

1. Pre-employment, refresher, and supplementary courses to qualify workers for employment in industry.
2. Training for youth on NYA work projects.
3. Courses of training for out-of-school rural youth with the objective of qualifying them to be more efficient farmers and for those living in villages and small cities to lay a foundation for mechanical efficiency which may be perfected later.

Funds are also furnished for the purchase of equipment in schools which need additional equipment to meet training needs and the rental of space where adequate facilities are not available locally.

The source of trainees for the refresher, supplementary, and pre-employment training courses is the Work Projects Administration and the United States Employment Service. During the year 1940-41, 7,831 WPA workers were assigned for training in defense training classes, and statistics show that 64.72 percent of those who have completed their training have secured employment in industry in this and other states. The Public Employment Service has also referred many trainees to these courses and the record of placement in this instance has also been unusually good. The courses of training offered have been designated by the Federal Government as essential to defense and are as follows: air mechanics, auto mechanics, blacksmithing, blueprint reading, chemistry occupations, Diesel engines, drafting, electricity, foundry, foreman training, ground school, general metal, heat treating, mechanical drafting, loftsman, machine shop, marine machinist, production control in hull construction, automatic oxygen-burning and and cutting, patternmaking, power sewing, radio, sheetmetal, shipbuilding, shipfitting, tool design, and welding.

In the training program for youth on NYA work projects, thousands of these young people have been enabled to gain educational opportunities in fields which would improve their vocational efficiency and general and civic intelligence. Approximately 8,102 youth were enrolled in such courses during the school year 1940-41.

The program for rural and non-rural youth was carried on in the following fields:

Courses	*Number of Courses*	*Enrollment*
Auto Mechanics	267	3,969
Metal Work	157	2,370
Woodworking	70	813
Electricity	70	950
Total	564	8,102

All of the above defense training programs were, in reality, not a new activity in Wisconsin but simply an expansion of going pro-

grams for the out-of-school group which have been carried on in this state since the inception of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education in 1911. For this reason the local schools of vocational and adult education had had previous experience in the training programs of the type required to qualify workers in the national emergency.

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education is continuing its sponsorship of the WPA adult education program. Through this program it has been possible to extend adult education activities to many rural areas of the state where they would not otherwise be available. One of the major activities carried on under this program is Americanization. In 1940-41, approximately 4,000 aliens who had declared their intentions of becoming citizens were given training and assistance through this Americanization program. It is expected that this latter phase of activity will, during the coming year, be materially expanded as a very large number of aliens have indicated their intention to become citizens.

Classes in first aid and safety, general subjects, and home and family relations have also been given under this WPA Adult Education Program.

At the present time there are 41 day and 45 evening schools of vocational and adult education in this state with a total enrollment of 136,000 students. In the early days the employed youth attending the day schools for part-time education under the requirements of the state school law outnumbered the adults coming in the evening or the day time on a voluntary basis. In later years conditions are reversed. The voluntary attendance of 25,000 students 18 years of age and over has grown far beyond the required attendance.

The programs of the day and evening schools of vocational and adult education include general cultural as well as vocational training. Opportunity is offered for general improvement and advancement through classes such as those in current problems, forums, discussion group activities, better English, foreign languages, dramatics, public speaking, science, mathematics, and orchestral and choral music. In many cases persons who have not completed the grades, high school, or college continue their education on a part-time basis. During the last several years there has been a decided increase in the interest for courses in the above fields. A well-informed adult population is one of the soundest bulwarks of a nation in times of either war or peace, and the Wisconsin schools of vocational and adult education are therefore placing a greater emphasis in this direction than ever before.

Constructive federal legislation in the field of vocational education has been of material aid to this state in its development of the vocational training being carried on in the several local schools of vocational and adult education. In 1917 the federal Smith-Hughes Act provided federal aid in trades and industries, home economics, vocational agriculture, and for the training of teachers on the job. The

74th session of Congress in 1936 made available through the George-Deen Act increased federal funds in the fields provided for under the Smith-Hughes Act and also in the field of distributive occupations. All of the federal aid available under the two above-mentioned acts in the amount of $510,000 has been absorbed in this state, and it has been necessary for the communities to assume a larger proportion of the cost because of increased demands upon the schools with no increase in state and federal aids.

During the past two years the apprenticeship program in Wisconsin, which has developed above that of any other state in this country, again received major attention. Classes are set up throughout the state for apprentices to receive instruction especially designed to supplement their shop training. Arrangements are made for qualified instructors to conduct classes in a number of cities in the same section of the state. These instructors spend a day in each school, thereby affording workers the advantage of instruction by specialists at a minimum cost to the community. The instruction is given both apprentices and journeymen in fields of industry such as barbering, plumbing, foundry work, salesmanship, cosmetology, electricity, and many others. In addition to these courses, all of the schools offer instruction in trade fields such as welding, machine shop, sheet metal, and others. Extensive commercial courses are also offered in all of the schools on both a day and evening basis.

Through federal aid provided under the George-Deen Act, 109 departments in rural vocational home economics have been established in high schools and schools of vocational and adult education in 1940-41. Three of these schools have departments devoting their full time to part-time and adult programs for farm girls and women. Others carry on day school work for students regularly enrolled together with part-time and evening classes for out-of-school farm women and girls. Communities are reimbursed to an extent not to exceed one-half of the salary of qualified teachers from federal George-Deen funds. Home experience programs, which include such work as child care and training, meal preparation, clothing construction, home furnishing and decoration, and home ground improvement are carried on by the students correlating their school study with their home experiences. During the year 1940-41 the total enrollment in this program was 12,987 which included about 7,767 attending all-day classes, 1,870 part-time classes, 3,350 adult classes, and 8,462 home projects, carried on by girls enrolled in all-day and part-time classes.

Since the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, departments of vocational agriculture have continually gained in favor with farmers and farm boys. From five schools in that year having a recognized vocational agricultural course there are in 1940-41, 212 with an enrollment of 10,756. In connection with their studies the pupils carry on farming programs including enterprises which the boys own or partly own, improvement enterprises which they carry out on the farm, and practices and skills which the farmer should have. Enterprises include soil improvement, growing pure-bred grain, develop-

ing dairy herds, swine, and poultry, keeping farm records, and the repair and construction of farm machinery of all kinds. In 1940-41 over 7,400 improved practices were completed and the net income on these boys' individual enterprises was $343,625.86.

In addition, teachers of vocational agriculture conduct part-time classes for young farmers and evening classes for adults. These classes generally meet once or twice a week for 10 to 20 weeks. Those attending select the subject which they wish to study, such as alfalfa, farm economics, crops and soils, herd improvement, etc. In 1940-41 there were 3,627 farmers and more than 4,000 farm boys enrolled in these part-time and evening schools.

Federal and state aids for all types of vocational education are distributed only after the annual reports of the different schools and departments have been audited and it is clear that they have complied with the rules and regulations set up by the state board. The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education through its staff assists in finding competent teachers and continues training them on the job. The meeting of the standards of qualifications demanded tends to place the quality of instruction on a basis which is suited to the needs of the various individuals and groups enrolled in the courses.

Another major activity is the rehabilitation of those physically disabled in industry or otherwise. Again Wisconsin pioneered, for work of this kind was started in the state three years before the federal act was passed in 1920, which provided federal aid to the states for vocational rehabilitation. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1921 adopted the federal act and according to terms of the act placed the rehabilitation work under the administration and supervision of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. In the beginning, the rehabilitation work concerned principally the victims of industrial accidents. Now, although they still constitute a large number, the majority of those rehabilitated consists of those injured on the street, in the home, on the farm, and those handicapped from birth or through infantile paralysis. As soon as the injured person is able to think of the future, the board gets in touch with him and arranges for his training if he needs it and if he will react favorably to it. The instruction may be in a school or college or may be special vocational training in a shop or under a private instructor. Usually the costs of such instruction are met locally through school budgets, contributions of service clubs, etc. Efforts are made to find positions for these handicapped persons and to help them in readjusting themselves. In some cases, they are placed in jobs after being furnished with artificial appliances. This work is carried on in districts by a staff consisting of a state supervisor and seven assistant supervisors, who give individual attention to those in their charge.

The 1941 Legislature appropriated funds to carry on a program of instruction for physically handicapped homebound persons. Wisconsin is one of two states in which an experiment is being carried

on in this field through the use of federal rehabilitation funds supplementing state and local funds. It is hoped that many physically homebound persons may be given instruction through this new activity whereby they will be enabled to either wholly or partially maintain themselves.

WATER REGULATORY BOARD

Members: ADOLPH KANNEBERG, Public Service Commission, *chairman;* O. R. ZEASMAN, College of Agriculture; H. T. J. CRAMER, Conservation Commission.
Secretary and Administrative Officer: H. V. TENNANT.

Chapter 370, Laws of 1937, created the Water Regulatory Board which consists of three members—one designated by the College of Agriculture, one by the Conservation Commission, and one by the Public Service Commission. The secretary and administrative officer authorized by the statutes is employed on a part-time basis. The board also employs a part-time clerk-stenographer, laborers, and truck drivers, as needed. This board has power to supervise the operation, repair and maintenance of dams, dykes and other works in the interest of drainage control, water conservation, irrigation, and conservation.

In the exercise of its powers the board is required by the act to consider the problems and needs of the several drainage districts as a unit and, within the limits of its appropriation, to solve the problems in a manner which will be for the best interest of the district as a whole. The act also provides that the board confer with the drainage commissioners in each drainage district on the formation of policies for the operation and maintenance of the dams or with a committee appointed by the county board in drainage districts which have been dissolved.

The board may adopt general or special rules and regulations governing the operation, maintenance, and repair of the dams, dykes, and other works in the drainage district and employ such labor and purchase such materials and purchase or lease such machinery and equipment as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

The 216 dams over which the board now has jurisdiction are located in the drainage ditches and streams in 15 drainage districts organized under state laws. With the exception of the Three Lakes Drainage District in Oneida County, all are located in seven adjoining counties in the central part of the state. The combined area of the drainage districts is 391,300 acres. The drainage projects in most of these districts proved unsuccessful undertakings mainly for the basic reason that the soil is unsuited for general farming purposes. As a consequence of the failure to generally develop farms in the districts containing poor soil, most of the land in such districts

became tax delinquent for many successive years and such lands eventually reverted to the counties on tax deeds. The counties were then faced with the problem of what to do with the tax lands or how to use the lands for the benefit of the public. Some of the drainage districts have been disorganized. In these districts the lands are owned principally by the counties, the federal government, and by a few individuals.

The lands are located chiefly in the sandy bed of glacial Lake Wisconsin. The sand is overlaid by peat varying from a few inches to three or four feet in thickness. Because the lands were drained and the soil is porous, forests and other vegetative cover would have difficulty in coming back unless the ground water level is restored. Peat fires were a constant menace and water fowl had largely abandoned the areas. The solution arrived at was to restore and control the former water table by means of dams in the ditches and streams for sub-irrigation, to devote such lands as are suitable to forestry, to general farming, to the growing of such special crops as cranberries, sphagnum moss, or possibly other special garden or agricultural crops, to the propagation of aquatic wild bird life and fur-bearing animals, and to such other purposes as are mentioned in the act. The Water Regulatory Board has endeavored to correlate these interests and to assist land owners in controlling water levels to the best advantage for the use to which the land is to be put.

The total cost of the 216 dams with their dykes and other works was $514,955, of which the Federal Government contributed $511,955 while the counties contributed approximately $3,000. Concrete dams were constructed according to approved design. The plans for the dams, except a few of the small ones and those which were constructed in connection with highway bridges in Portage County for which no plans were furnished, were submitted to the Public Service Commission for approval and were approved by that commission.

The drainage control and water conservation dams were constructed under the various government relief agencies and the board has found it necessary to use WPA labor in many cases to re-lay permanently the riprap and other protecting works. It is believed that the dams will require considerable supervision of maintenance and operation because of the isolated location of most of the structures, and because of the fact that the safety of the dams requires that the stop logs in the gate openings be promptly removed before heavy runoff or floods occur and be promptly closed after the floods have passed. The dams are frequently located less than one mile apart in order to insure desirable control of water levels. The failure of one dam may cause the failure of a series of dams on the same ditch or stream. One of the obstacles in the way of prompt operation of all the dams is the vast area in the seven counties in which the dams are located and the poor condition of some of the roads leading to the dams.

The sums appropriated by the legislature to the board to carry out its duties and the sums spent by the board were as follows:

Fiscal year	*Amount appropriated*	*Amount available*	*Amount spent*
1937-1938	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ 14,778
1938-1939	15,000	14,569	12,780
1939-1940	9,500	8,310	7,925
1940-1941	9,500	7,125	1,044

It should be stated, however, that WPA funds amounting to $81,674.83 were available and were used under the supervision of the board in making the necessary improvements and carrying out its duties.

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE, *chairman;* CHAS. A. HALBERT, *secretary;* HERMAN L. EKERN.

Secretary's address; State Capitol.
Total personnel, July 1941: None.
Publications: None.

Chapter 377 of the Laws of 1919 created the Deep Waterways Commission which cooperates with other states in promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. Practically the entire appropriation for the year 1939-1941 was expended through the National Seaway Council. The secretary of the commission is the state chief engineer.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government, but none of them have a separate office and most of them have no regular employes.

In addition to these boards which have an independent status, there are a number of licensing and regulatory divisions within state departments.

Six of these divisions are connected with the Board of Health and are examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, nurses, public health nurses, and plumbers. Motor vehicle dealers, salesmen and sales finance companies, and collection agencies are licensed by the Banking Commission; regulation of the sale of home study or correspondence school courses by the Department of Pubic Instruction; owners of certified domestic mink farms by the Conservation Commission; regulation and licensing of the rendering of dead animals by the Board of Health; licensing of certain solicitors of insurance by the Insurance Department; licensing of veterinarians, canneries of farm produce, manufacturers of limburger cheese, makers of processed cheese, dealers in poultry and poultry products and dealers in agricultural and vegetable seeds by the Department of Agriculture. This department also regulates the sale of commercial feed and the registration of dealers in such feed.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Members: A. W. KIMBALL, *secretary;* MILTON A. FELDMANN; CLARENCE H. LICHTFELDT.

Secretary's address: 119 Monona Avenue, Madison.
Total personnel, July 1941: 2.
Publications: Annual Register.

The Board of Accountancy was created in 1911 and in 1935 the law administered by the board was amended. The board conducts examinations for certified public accountants as heretofore and is required to issue certificates of authority to practice as public accountants to all eligible persons other than certified public accountants who applied before December 1, 1935. In order to practice in Wisconsin as a certified public accountant or a public accountant, one must register annually with the board and pay an annual fee of $5. Those eligible to register are holders of unrevoked certificates as certified public accountants or unrevoked certificates of authority. Either type of certificate may be revoked for cause.

REGISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Chairman: F. ELLIS JOHNSON.
Architect's Division: G. J. DEGELLEKE, *chairman;* PETER BRUST; EDGAR H. BERNERS; ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF.
Engineer's Division: JAMES L. FEREBEE, *chairman;* B. V. E. NORDBERG; GROVER KEETH; C. A. HALBERT.
Acting Secretary: C. A. WILLSON.

Acting secretary's address: State Capitol.
Total personnel, July 1941: None.
Publications: The Annual Report, which includes instructions for obtaining registration, rules of the board, the registration act, and rosters of registered architects and professional engineers.

The board consists of three *ex officio* members: the Dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin, the State Architect, and the State Engineer; and three architects and three professional engineers who are appointed by the Industrial Commission from nomination lists submitted by the architectural and engineering societies of the state. The appointed members hold office for three years. They receive no salaries but are reimbursed for their expenses.

Registration of architects in Wisconsin began in 1917. A new law passed in 1931 provided for the registration of both architects and civil engineers. This law was amended in 1935 to provide for the registration of all branches of the engineering profession.

STATE BAR COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners: EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president;* JOHN O. CARBYS; PAUL N. GRUBB; RICHARD T. REINHOLDT; W. T. DOAR.
Secretary: ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *clerk* of the Supreme Court.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.
Total personnel, July 1941: None.
Publications: None.

The Board of State Bar Commissioners was organized in 1886. Members of the board are appointed by the Supreme Court for terms of five years and the clerk of the Supreme Court is *ex officio* secretary of the board. The Supreme Court supervises all activities of the board. The latter examines applicants for admission to the bar, qualifications for which are partly prescribed by statute and partly by rules and regulations of the Supreme Court. The board also investigates complaints of misconduct on the part of licensed attorneys. Causes for disbarment are stated in the statutes and after investigation and a hearing disbarment can be ordered only by the Supreme Court.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN THE BASIC SCIENCES

Members: ROBERT N. BAUER, *secretary;* M. F. GUYER; W. H. BARBER.

Secretary's address: 3414 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.
Total personnel, July 1941: None.
Publications: None.

This board organized in 1925, consists of three members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Their term of office is for six years. The board conducts examinations and issues certificates of registration in basic sciences; passes upon qualifications of applicants who have been granted such certificates in other states, and revokes certificates of registration in basic sciences for cause. No examining board for any profession having for its object the treatment of the sick may admit to an examination any applicant who has not first presented a certificate of registration in the basic sciences.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN CHIROPRACTIC

Members: E. M. CARDELL, *secretary;* E. J. WOLLSCHLAEGER; ALVIN D. FRANTZ.

Secretary's address: Kenosha.
Total personnel, July 1941: None.
Publications: None.

The Board of Examiners in Chiropractic was created in 1925. Its members are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate. It issues licenses to practice chiropractic and also revokes them for cause.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. WILLIAM HAUSMANN, SR., *president;* DR. S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer;* DR. W. H. SCHALLER, DR. C. J. BAUMANN; DR. B. D. ISING.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Total personnel, July 1941: 1.

Publications: New dental law and by-laws; annual report.

The above board, organized in 1885, is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. They receive a per diem salary of $10 for each day actually spent in the performance of duties for the board. It is the duty of the board to conduct examinations for licenses to practice dentistry and dental hygiene, to admit dentists from other states after examining their qualifications, and to revoke licenses for cause.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION BOARD

Members: HELEN S. MATHEWS, *chairman;* C. B. LESTER, *secretary;* MARGARET BIGGERT; PAUL F. CLARK; vacancy.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1941: None.

Publications: None.

The Public Library Certification Board issues certificates testifying to the qualifications of librarians for public library work, based on their education, professional training, and practical experience. Three of its five members are appointed by the Governor for five-year terms without confirmation of the senate; another member is selected by the president of the University; and the fifth, who is *ex officio* the secretary of the board, by the Free Library Commission.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. HENRY H. CHRISTOFFERSON, *president;* DR. H. W. SHUTTER, *secretary,* DR. E. C. MURPHY; DR. E. W. MILLER; DR. A. E. RUFFOLO; DR. R. G. ARVESON; DR. JESSIE P. ALLEN; DR. CHARLES A. DAWSON.

Secretary's address: Room 404, 425 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.
Total personnel, July 1941: 2.
Publications: Rules and regulations; law.

The Board of Medical Examiners was created in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice medicine, surgery, and osteopathy, and all other methods of treating the sick. Its eight members are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years and receive $10 per day for time actually spent in performance of duties.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

Members: HENRY R. TAVS, *president;* THOMAS C. WEST, *secretary;* CHARLES F. BEHNKE, EARLE W. JOHNSON; OTTMAR T. BEECK.

Secretary's address: 110 North Cedar Street, Sturgeon Bay.
Total personnel, July 1941: 1.
Publications: None.

This board was organized in 1915 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice optometry. It also investigates complaints of violation of the statutes on optometric practice and institutes prosecutions against violators.

Five members are appointed to it by the Governor for five-year terms. The secretary receives an annual salary of $450, and the members receive $8 for each day spent in the performance of their duties.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

Members: SYLVESTER H. DRETZKA, *secretary;* EDWIN SCHWEGER; J. P. LEE; EDITH C. SCHMITZ; OSCAR RENNEBOHM.

Secretary's address: 773 North Prospect, Milwaukee.
Total personnel, July 1941: 2.
Publications: Pharmacy laws; regulations; annual reports.

The Board of Pharmacy was organized in 1882, and consists of five pharmacists who are appointed by the Governor for terms of five years. They receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses. It is their duty to examine applicants for registration as pharmacists, enforce the pharmacy laws, and, after hearings, to revoke licenses for cause.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN WATCHMAKING

Members: B. W. HEALD, *secretary;* R. LEES AVERY; RALPH H. YOUNG; E. J. METZKE; C. G. ANDERSON.

Secretary's address: 339 North 35th Street, Milwaukee.
Total personnel, July 1941: Part-time secretary.
Publications: Regulations relating to the practice of watchmaking.

The Board of Examiners in Watchmaking, created in 1937, consists of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. The principal duties of this board are to define the standards of workmanship and skill for persons desiring to engage in watchmaking, to issue certificates of registration to persons qualifying therefor, to revoke certificates for cause, and to administer the provisions of Chapter 125 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Examinations are conducted at the office of the board, 339 North 35th Street, Milwaukee.

SOCIETIES

The following organizations are not state departments in the usual sense of the term. They are private organizations which are aided by state funds and which are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. They are membership organizations, whose members select the officers. The Historical Society is the only one of these organizations which employs a considerable personnel and which might, perhaps, be classified as a state department.

The state also pays aid to county agricultural societies for specified purposes. Such aid is used to pay a part of the premiums and prizes paid at the annual county fairs which are conducted by these societies.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS, AND LETTERS

Secretary: LOYAL DURAND, JR., *Geography Department,* Madison.

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: PROFESSOR E. D. HOLDEN, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

Publications: Annual reports; Lists of improved seeds offered for sale by members; News Letter; Seed Improvement Work Circular.

The Agricultural Experiment Association was organized in 1901, and in 1903 received its first appropriation from the legislature. The three lines of work on which the association concentrates its efforts are (1) cooperating with the state experiment station by carrying on tests of new crops and varieties in all parts of the state, (2) encouraging a large production of high grade seeds of superior varieties, and (3) promoting the use of these seeds on Wisconsin farms. Several county seed growers associations are allied to the state association.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Editor: CHARLES E. BROWN, *Historical Museum*, Madison.

Publications: The Wisconsin Archeologist (quarterly); Wisconsin Archeological Society publications.

The Archeological Society was organized in 1903. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploring, and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and other landmarks, and the recording of its Indian history and folklore.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS, BUTTER MAKERS AND DAIRYMEN'S ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: M. H. PARSONS, Dorchester.

Publications: None.

This is an organization for the promotion of dairying and the protection of the interests of cheese makers and butter makers in central Wisconsin. It has received state aid since 1925.

FOREIGN TYPE CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: FRED GLAUSER, Monroe.

Publications: None.

The Foreign Type Cheese Makers Association was organized in 1922. In 1934 it took over the Southern Wisconsin Cheese Makers

and Dairymen's Association and is now receiving the state aid formerly received by the latter. It operates in the foreign cheese industry and maintains a laboratory at Monroe for studying the latest methods of producing quality cheese.

WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: A. H. GRAF, Zachow.

Publications: Annual proceedings; annual convention book.

The Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association was organized in 1893 and has been receiving state aid since 1913. Its purpose is to improve the quality of Wisconsin cheese thereby increasing its consumption and consequently enhancing the interests of the dairy farm as well as that of the cheese manufacturer.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Secretary: R. W. STUMBO, Fort Atkinson.

Publications: Wisconsin Dairymen's Association Year Book.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association is one of the oldest organizations in the dairy field. It was organized in 1872 and has received state aid since 1913. Its chief purpose is to promote greater use of Dairy Herd Improvement Association materials through cooperative use of sires, production shows, breeding schools, junior dairymen activities, and educational meetings relating to the greater use of dairy farm records, including herd analysis, brood cow and proved sire summaries, and the planning of breeding programs with cooperative groups of dairy farmers.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Superintendent: DR. EDWARD P. ALEXANDER, *Historical Library*, Madison.
Assistant Superintendent: ANNIE A. NUNNS[1].
Research Associate: DR. LOUISE P. KELLOGG.
Director of the Museum: CHARLES E. BROWN.

Total personnel, July 1941: 44.
Publications: The Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Checklist of Wisconsin Public Documents (bimonthly); Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings (annual); Wisconsin Historical Society Publications (irregular).

The Historical Society was established in 1849, one year after Wisconsin became a state, and was reorganized by a special act of the

[1] Deceased January 5, 1942.

legislature in 1853. It is a membership organization with a considerable endowment fund of its own, but functions as a state department. It is governed by a Board of Curators consisting of 36 members, who are elected at the annual meeting. They select the officers, including the Superintendent, who is the administrative head of the society. The Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Superintendent of the Society are permanent *ex officio* members.

The primary function of the Historical Society is to preserve and make available the history of the state. It collects manuscripts, newspapers, books, pamphlets, portraits, and museum objects relating to the history of Wisconsin and publishes historical studies for distribution to its members and to exchanges. It also seeks to stimulate interest in the history of the state among its citizens, and promotes and keeps in close contact with local historical societies in many parts of Wisconsin.

The Historical Society has the largest historical society library in the entire country, with more than 660,000 volumes, and grows at the rate of 10,000 volumes each year. It is housed in a building erected for the society. The University Library, which is a separate organization, is situated in the same building, thereby making easily available the resources of both libraries to research students and others. The museum of the Historical Society, also in the same building, contains a large collection of historical and archeological materials on Wisconsin.[1]

WISCONSIN HORSE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: J. G. FULLER, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

Publications: None.

The Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association was organized in 1906 and has for its purpose the promotion and improvement of better farm horses.

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Secretary: H. J. RAHMLOW, 424 University Farm Place, Madison.

Publications: Wisconsin Horticulture (monthly magazine); circulars on horticultural subjects.

The Horticultural Society was formed in 1865, and has received state aid since 1871. Its purpose is the advancement of all branches of horticulture in the state. The membership of the society totaling 4,800 is composed of 112 affiliated horticultural organizations, both state and local, and individual and life members, including fruit growers, nurserymen, florists, garden club members, and beekeepers.

[1] For a description of the historical manuscripts belonging to the Historical Society, consult pages 1-17 of the 1933 Blue Book.

WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: ARLIE MUCKS, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory; Junior Livestock Exposition Catalog.

The Livestock Breeders Association was organized in 1902 and has received state aid since 1913. It seeks to improve the livestock of the state and to aid breeders directly in the sale of livestock.

WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: PROF. J. G. MILWARD, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

Publications: No regular reports.

The Wisconsin Potato Growers Association was organized in 1912 and has received state aid since that time. It is affiliated with the Department of Horticulture of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and is therefore an extension agency of that college engaged in conducting field work in the interest of the potato improvement program.

VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department officers, 1940-41: JAMES F. JONES, Oconomowoc, *commander;* C. L. HOOKER, Superior, *senior vice commander;* JOHN W. MILLER, Osseo, *junior vice commander*; HENRY ALEXANDER, Baraboo, *chaplain;* A. R. KIBBE, New Richmond, *judge advocate;* W. P. BRYANT, Milwaukee, *master of transportation and assistant adjutant general;* OSCAR HURLBUT, Baraboo, *patriotic instructor.*

Secretary: Alma Cheesman, 5507 West Roger Street, West Allis.
Custodian of Memorial Hall: J. Stanley Dietz.
Location of Memorial Hall: State Capitol.

The Grand Army of the Republic which is the national organization of Civil War Veterans was founded in 1866 and the Wisconsin department was organized in the same year. Wisconsin was the second state to organize such a group. With a population of only 800,000 in

1861, it supplied 91,379 soldiers and 1,000 sailors in the Civil War. A total of 10,752 men and women lost their lives in this struggle.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic served their country well, not only in war, but in peace. Seven governors of Wisconsin were Civil War veterans. Their ranks have thinned rapidly and at present there are only about 25 members. Their records and achievements will last forever.

The state has given financial assistance to the Grand Army of the Republic for many years. A suite of rooms in the state capitol has been set aside as headquarters and as a memorial hall. These rooms house a valuable historical collection and are open to the public. The state pays the custodian and the entire cost of upkeep. In addition, it appropriated a sum not to exceed $1,000 in 1940 for the annual state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, including publication of its proceedings.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Department officers, 1940-41: HARVEY WASHBURN, Menominee, Michigan, *department commander;* CHARLES H. COX, Janesville, *senior vice commander;* HENRY TYRIVER, Oshkosh, *junior vice commander;* GEORGE C. BAUER, Milwaukee, *adjutant;* RUDOLPH SLADKY, Milwaukee, *quartermaster;* DONALD BOYD, Eau Claire, *chief of staff;* WM. F. BAUCHLE, Beloit, *judge advocate;* FRED H. GREEN, Milwaukee, *chaplain;* WILLIAM KIRST, Sheboygan, *inspector;* DR. H. S. STEENBERG, Milwaukee, *surgeon;* WALTER E. CALKINS, King, *historian;* CHARLES H. SPRACKLING, Whitewater, *marshal;* COL. GUST. E. DENZIN, Marinette, *patriotic instructor;* RICHARD P. BARLOW, Milwaukee, *musician;* HANS HILSENHOFF, Madison, *service officer;* ERWIN GERBOTH, Milwaukee, *recruiting officer;* FRANK L. PETERSON, Milwaukee, *press and publicity;* ALB. J. OBENBERGER; E. W. SIMMONS; GEORGE C. BAUER, Milwaukee, *travel directors.*

Department headquarters: Milwaukee.

This organization of veterans served in the Spanish War of 1898, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1901 and encampments have been held annually since that time. The purpose of the organization is to inculcate patriotism, foster national defense, and aid comrades and their families when they need help.

AMERICAN LEGION

Department officers, 1940-41: GEORGE A. WEBER, Baraboo, *commander;* W. SHERIDAN GALLAGHER, Kenosha, LUTHER H. CLAYTON, Madison, RALPH FENSKE, Milwaukee, DR. A. L. PETERS, Marinette, *vice commanders;* G. H. STORDOCK, Milwaukee, *adjutant;* JAMES F. BURNS, Wood, *service officer;* PAUL J. VANDENBERG, Milwaukee, *historian;* HARRY HALBERG, Menomonie, WALTER P. ENDRIES, King, *sergeants-at-arms;* FRED M. EVANS, Madison, *judge advocate;* FR. JOHN S. LANDOWSKI, Manitowoc, *chaplain.*

State headquarters: Room 511, 225 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee.

The American Legion was organized and chartered by Act of Congress in September 1919, and has steadily increased in membership until it is the largest organization of World War veterans in both the state and nation. Any person who was accepted for and assigned to active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States or who served in the naval, military, or air forces of any allied nation and who was a citizen of the United States at the time of his entry into such service, is eligible for membership. At the present time it has the largest membership in the history of the organization.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Department officers, 1940-41: LYALL T. BEGGS, Madison, *department commander;* JACK MACCO, Green Bay, *senior vice commander;* J. E. JOYCE, JR., Menomonie, *junior vice commander;* REV. DASCOMB FORBUSH, Appleton, *chaplain;* E. M. GREINKE, Milwaukee, *judge advocate;* EDWARD J. SCHMIDT, Manitowoc, *adjutant-quartermaster;* LAWRENCE J. BROWN, Madison, *inspector;* DR. GEORGE REDDICK, Wabeno, *department surgeon;* ALBERT R. FREEMAN, Veterans Administration, *liaison officer;* O. C. CLAUS, Stoughton, *editor,* Wisconsin Veteran.

The Wisconsin department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was organized on June 6, 1921. It is an organization to which any honorably discharged veteran who served as an officer or enlisted soldier in any foreign war, insurrection, or expedition may belong. Most of its members are veterans of the World War who saw service in France, but it also numbers among its members veterans of other foreign wars of the United States. The official organ of the organization is the Wisconsin Veteran.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

Department officers, 1941-42: ADOLPH R. LIBKE, Tomah, *commander;* HERBERT MENARD, Green Bay, *vice commander;* LAWRENCE P. WILSON, Fond du Lac, *treasurer;* BERNARD BRADLEY, Racine, *judge advocate;* NORMAN MISWALD, Milwaukee, *past commander;* M. C. ALEXANDER, Madison, *legislative committee chairman;* F. A. SINGER, Kenosha, *1st district commander;* LESLIE JUNGBLUTH, Madison, *2nd district commander;* JOHN KITTS, Oshkosh, *3rd district commander;* TARRANCE FULLER, Menomonie, *4th district commander;* MATT MUELLER, Ashland, *5th district commander;* WILLIAM JAKOBI, Antigo, *6th district commander;* ELMER PERTZSCH, La Crosse, *7th district commander;* HIRAM HANSEN, Stevens Point, *8th district commander;* ROY SPARGUR, Whitefish Bay, *adjutant;* JOE BLOECHL, Oshkosh, *sergeant-at-arms;* ED TORSTENSON, Milwaukee, *officer of the day;* ROY SPARGUR, Whitefish Bay, *publicity director;* THEODORE CORRADO, Wood, *national rehabilitation officer;* R. LA BELLE, Green Bay, *chief of staff;* I. F. STATZ, Madison, *patriotic instructor, dedication and memorials chairman;* R. L. KAVANAUGH, Elroy, *Americanization chairman;* REV. GUSTAVE STEARNS, DD., Wood, *chaplain;* DR. JAMES CHRISTIANSEN, Wood, *surgeon;* MAX O. SCHMULT, Fond du Lac, *child welfare chairman.*

The disabled American Veterans of the World War was organized in 1920 and has its national headquarters in Cincinnati. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1921 and reorganized in 1924 when it was incorporated under state law. For eligibility to membership, a man or woman must have been wounded, gassed, or injured during the World War.

A full-time service officer and an assistant have an office at the Veterans Administration at Wood to assist disabled veterans and their dependents with their claims.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION

Department officers, 1941-42: HENRY BARTLING, West Allis, *commander;* ALVIN GLOYECK, Milwaukee, *senior vice commander;* WALTER J. HARRIS, Madison, *junior vice commander and publicity officer;* LEE HOYT, West Allis, *paymaster;* DR. JOHN E. SANBORN, Milwaukee, *judge advocate;* WALTER GERARDIN, Milwaukee, *chaplain;* JOHN ADER, West Allis, *inspector;* FLOYD HILL, Milwaukee, *officer of the day;* DR. J. J. JANKOWSKI, Milwaukee, *surgeon;* CARL J. JOHNSON, West Allis, *historian;* ROMAN KONKOL, Milwaukee, *patriotic instructor;* L. F. O'BRIEN, West Allis, *adjutant;* CARL DRALLE, SAM DALIN, and ARTHUR BOROWIAK, all of Milwaukee, *council of administration.*

The Army and Navy Union incorporated by an act of Congress in 1888 is the oldest service men's organization in the United States. Its official badge may be worn by officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, marine corps, and air corps during all patriotic public events. The dominant aim of the union is to perpetuate the organization as long as the United States Constitution lives. Eligible for membership are those who have served honorably at any time in some branch of the United States military service. A large number of members are war veterans. A majority were under arms during peace time.

The Wisconsin department was formed in 1917, when Lucas A. Van Toor of Milwaukee became its first commander. Since then 5,000 or more men have sworn in as members. At present ten garrisons make up Wisconsin's strength. Their annual convention is held in August and is often attended by the national commander in chief. They are affiliated with the Wisconsin Veterans' Council.

The State Government
Judicial Branch

WISCONSIN COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

Name	Title	Term Expires
Marvin B. Rosenberry	Chief Justice	January 1950
Chester A. Fowler	Justice	January 1952
Oscar M. Fritz	Justice	January 1945
Edward T. Fairchild	Justice	January 1947
John D. Wickhem	Justice	January 1944
George B. Nelson	Justice	January 1946
Joseph Martin	Justice	January 1948

ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *Clerk of the Supreme Court.*

G. E. LANGDON, *Deputy Clerk.*

FRED L. DOAR, *Marshal.*

Other Employes: FRED C. SEIBOLD, *reporter;* J. H. BLIED, *assistant to reporter;* GILSON G. GLASIER, *librarian;* EDWIN C. JENSEN, *assistant;* ROY MARSDEN, *messenger;* L. WESTLAKE, H. C. HEANY, H. E. BELITZ, G. T. MERRIMAN, D. A. HEIL, G. D. MEYERS, C. J. FRANTZ,[1] *private secretaries* to the Supreme Court Justices.

Court Rooms: East Wing, State Capitol.

Terms of Court: January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January. August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

Publications: Calendar of the Supreme Court (each term); Wisconsin (Supreme Court) Reports (published by Callaghan and Company of Chicago and sold at $2.65 per volume).

[1] On leave for military service. C. Healy is acting private secretary during his absence.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Term six years, expiring on the first Monday in January

Circuit	Judge	Address	Year Term Expires
First	Alfred L. Drury	Kenosha	January 1944
Second			
1st Branch	Otto H. Breidenbach	Milwaukee	January 1948
2nd Branch	Daniel W. Sullivan	Milwaukee	January 1948
3rd Branch	Roland J. Steinle	Milwaukee	January 1946
4th Branch	Walter Schinz	Milwaukee	January 1948
5th Branch	Gustav G. Gehrz	Milwaukee	January 1945
6th Branch	John C. Kleczka	Milwaukee	January 1947
7th Branch	August E. Braun	Milwaukee	January 1944
8th Branch	Charles L. Aarons	Milwaukee	January 1944
9th Branch	Wm. F. Shaughnessy	Milwaukee	January 1946
Third	Henry P. Hughes	Oshkosh	January 1945
Fourth	Henry A. Detling	Sheboygan	January 1947
Fifth	Sherman E. Smalley	Cuba City	January 1943
Sixth	Robert S. Cowie	La Crosse	January 1943
Seventh	Herman J. Severson	Iola	January 1945
Eighth	Geo. Thompson	Hudson	January 1945
Ninth			
1st Branch	Alvin C. Reis	Madison	January 1945
2nd Branch	August C. Hoppmann	Madison	January 1944
Tenth	Joseph R. McCarthy	Shawano	January 1946
Eleventh	Carl H. Daley	Superior	January 1943
Twelfth	Jesse Earle	Janesville	January 1943
Thirteenth	Edward J. Gehl	Hartford	January 1948
Fourteenth	Henry Graass	Green Bay	January 1944
Fifteenth	Gullick N. Risjord	Ashland	January 1948
Sixteenth	Claire B. Bird[1]	Wausau	January 1946[2]
Seventeenth	Emery W. Crosby	Neillsville	January 1946
Eighteenth	Clayton F. Van Pelt	Fond du Lac	January 1948
Nineteenth	James Wickham	Eau Claire	January 1946
Twentieth	Arold F. Murphy	Marinette	January 1948

[1] Appointed to succeed George J. Leight, deceased.
[2] Appointive term expires first Monday in June 1942.

Terms of Court: Held at the county seat at the time designated by section 252.06 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

Judge CLAYTON F. VAN PELT, Fond du Lac, *chairman;* Judge AROLD F. MURPHY, Marinette, *vice chairman;* L. H. MORSE, Fond du Lac, *secretary.*

COUNTY COURTS

For a list of the county judges see the list of County Officers for 1940-41 in this book. County judges have their offices and hold court at the county seats. All expenses of the county courts are paid by the counties.

SPECIAL COURTS

Term of office in all cases six years, expiring on the first Monday in January of the year indicated.

CIVIL COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Year Term Expires
1st Branch	A. J. Hedding	January 1944
2nd Branch	Carl Runge	January 1946
3rd Branch	Thaddeus J. Pruss	January 1944
4th Branch	Francis J. Jennings	January 1948
5th Branch	Herbert Schultz	January 1948
6th Branch	Joseph E. Cordes	January 1946
7th Branch	Edmund Gausewitz	January 1946

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Judge	Year Term Expires
Harvey L. Neelan	January 1944

SUPERIOR COURTS

County	Judge	Year Term Expires
Dane County (Madison)	Roy H. Proctor	January 1945
Douglas County (Superior)	Archibald McKay	January 1947

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland	Ashland	Richard J. Prittie	4 years Jan. 1946
Barron, 1st	Barron	Francis B. Williams	4 years May 1944
Barron, 2nd	Rice Lake	Lawrence S. Coe	4 years May 1943
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	John Bauman	4 years May 1943
Bayfield, 1st	Washburn	Emerson C. Hart	4 years May 1943
Bayfield, 2nd	Iron River	Peter J. Savage	4 years May 1944
Brown*	Green Bay	Nicholas J. Monahan	4 years May 1944
Burnett	Grantsburg	Sherman J. Auringer	4 years May 1942
Douglas	Superior	Claude F. Cooper	4 years May 1945
Dunn	Menomonie	Carl E. Peterson	4 years May 1944
Fond du Lac*	Ripon	Lester J. Burr	4 years May 1944
Fond du Lac*	Fond du Lac	George M. St. Peter	4 years May 1942
Kenosha*	Kenosha	Edward J. Ruetz	4 years Jan. 1946
Lincoln	Tomahawk	Norman F. Fechtner	4 years May 1945
Manitowoc*	Manitowoc	Osuld T. Bredesen	4 years May 1945
Milwaukee*	Milwaukee	Max W. Nohl	6 years Jan. 1944
Outagamie*	Appleton	Thomas H. Ryan	6 years May 1943
Polk	Balsam Lake	Charles D. Madsen	4 years May 1945
Racine*	Racine	Elmer D. Goodland	6 years Jan. 1948
Rock*	Janesville	Ernest P. Agnew	6 years June 1947
Rock*	Beloit	Chester H. Christensen	6 years May 1942
Sawyer	Hayward	Jens Jorgenson	4 years May 1943
Vilas	Eagle River	Ronald M. Adams	4 years May 1943
Washburn	Spooner	Byron L. Kimball	4 years May 1943
Waukesha, East*	Waukesha	Austin J. Baird	6 years May 1943
Waukesha, West*	Oconomowoc	Alvin G. Brendemuehl[1]	6 years May 1943
Winnebago*	Oshkosh	S. J. Luchsinger	6 years Jan. 1944
Winnebago	Winneconne	Otto G. Ansorge	4 years May 1944

* Court of record.

[1] Appointed December 31, 1941 to succeed Judge Newton W. Evans, deceased December 23, 1941.

All expenses of special and municipal courts are paid by the counties or cities in which they are located.

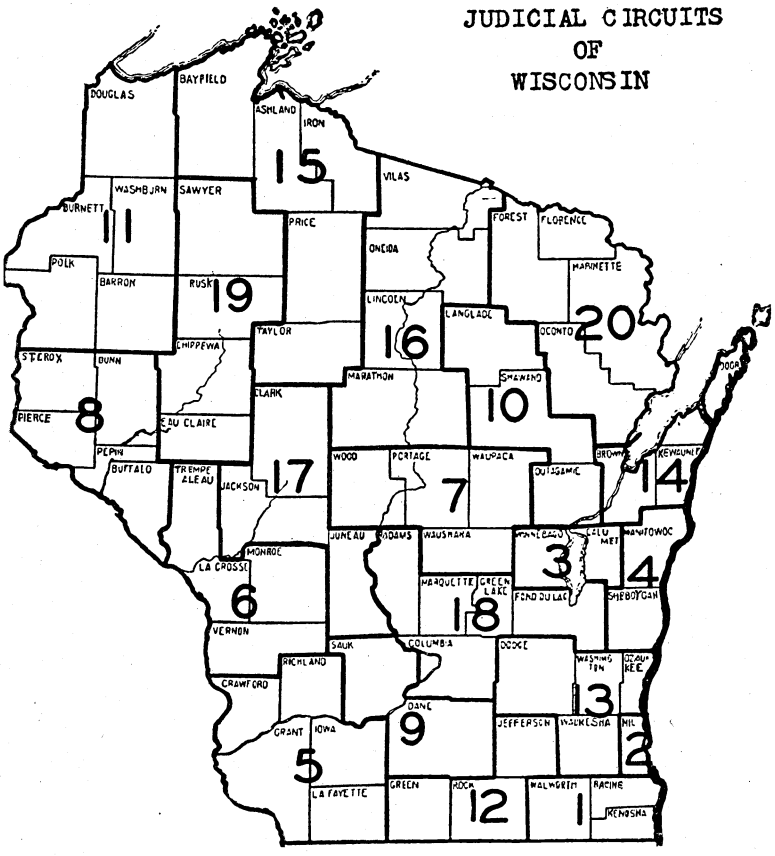
The constitution provides for a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace. There have also been established a considerable number of municipal and other special courts whose organization and jurisdiction depend entirely upon the statutes.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court consists of seven justices elected by the people for ten-year terms. Such elections occur in April and only one justice is elected in any one year. Whenever vacancies occur the Governor fills them by appointment but such appointees must come up for election in the first year following the appointment when no other justice is to be elected. All judicial elections are strictly nonpartisan.

The justice who has been a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the chief justice. Salaries of the justices are fixed by statute at $10,000 per year and the chief justice receives $500 additional.

The Supreme Court appoints the clerk of the Supreme Court who is a constitutional officer. He keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the Board of Bar Commissioners but receives no salary


JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
OF
WISCONSIN
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
15
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
11
PRICE
FOREST
FLORENCE
ONEIDA
MARINETTE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
19
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
OCONTO
20
TAYLOR
16
ST CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
MARATHON
SHAWANO
DOOR
CLARK
10
PIERCE
8
EAU CLAIRE
PEPIN
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
BROWN
KEWAUNEE
14
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
JACKSON
17
7
MANITOWOC
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
3
4
MONROE
LA CROSSE
6
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
FOND DU LAC
18
SHEBOYGAN
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
RICHLAND
CRAWFORD
13
DANE
9
GRANT
IOWA
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
MILWAUKEE
2
5
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
12
WALWORTH
1
RACINE
KENOSHA

except the statutory fees. In addition the court employs a marshal and a reporter, and each justice has a private secretary.

Under the constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a limited number of important classes of cases and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. Between 400 and 500 appeals come to it each year from the circuit and other courts on which it gives its decisions, and it receives about 20 applications for the exercise of its original jurisdiction. No testimony is taken in the Supreme Court. In cases which involve the original jurisdiction of the court it may make provision for the taking of testimony before a commissioner appointed by it. In cases brought to it on appeal the Supreme Court disposes of them on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs and oral arguments by counsel. The court takes up cases in turn, according to a calendar arranged by the clerk. The Supreme Court holds two terms, beginning respectively in August and January, and is in session practically continuously from August to July of each year. Decisions are given in writing, and in all novel or important cases are accompanied by memoranda giving reasons for the conclusions reached. These decisions are published in the Wisconsin Reports and unofficially in the Northwestern Reports. The Supreme Court is the final authority on the state constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a question under the federation constitution is raised, in which case there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court appoints the State Board of Bar Commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and after a hearing may disbar attorneys for cause. Under a 1929 statute it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state. The justices of the Supreme Court together with the Attorney General constitute the board of trustees of the State Library and appoint the Revisor of Statutes.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all matters of law and equity and appellate jurisdiction in certain cases from municipal and other special courts. They are the principal trial courts of the state and any appeal from their decisions goes directly to the Supreme Court. Wisconsin is divided into 20 judicial circuits. Two circuits have more than one judge so that there is a total of 29 circuit judges in the state. They are elected for six-year terms in the April preceding the January in which their terms commence. According to statute circuit judges receive $8,000 per year from the state. Each county in a judicial circuit containing a city or cities having a population of not less than 40,000 nor more than 400,000 may pay the circuit judge such salary, in addition to that paid by the state, as the county board may determine. The salaries of circuit court reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state.

Terms of the circuit court are held at least once each year in every county of the circuit. These terms are prescribed in the statutes and vary in number and length according to the usual business to come before the circuit court in the county.

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

The Board of Circuit Judges has been organized to insure the efficient functioning of the circuit courts. This board consists of all of the circuit judges who, according to the statutes, meet once a year to consider the prompt administration of the judicial business of these courts. The board elects a chairman and a secretary, who is always the reporter of the circuit court judge who is the chairman of the board. Each circuit judge reports to the chairman the condition of the judicial business in his circuit. When work falls behind in any circuit or when the judge thereof is for any reason unable to hold court, another circuit judge is assigned by the chairman of the board to assist in the trial of cases in such circuit.

COUNTY COURTS

There is a county court in each county of the state which is presided over by a county judge. In Milwaukee County there are two judges. The people of the county elect such judge for a term of six years. The salaries of the county judges[1] are fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. As of November 1, 1937 in 27 of the 71 counties the county judges administer the aid for dependent children and the old-age assistance law. In most counties they are also the juvenile judges. Criminal and civil jurisdiction has been conferred upon the county courts of 40 counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction differs and can be ascertained by an examination of the statutes, as amended, which create these courts and which are to be found only in the Session Laws. In probate cases appeal from the county court goes directly to the Supreme Court except in counties having a population of 15,000 or less where such appeals go to the circuit court of the same county. In other cases, appeals go either to the Supreme Court or to the circuit courts, as the special acts conferring criminal and civil jurisdiction on the county courts may provide.

MUNICIPAL AND SPECIAL COURTS

The constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other inferior courts, as well as to confer criminal and civil jurisidiction upon the county courts. Under this authority 31 municipal

[1] For a list of the county judges see County Officers in this book.

courts have been created, two superior courts, a civil court in Milwaukee County with seven branches, and a district court in the same county.

The statutes creating the municipal courts are all special acts to be found only in the session laws and confer varying jurisdiction. Some are not courts of record and do not have a jurisdiction much greater than that of justices of the peace. A larger number are courts of record and have an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The terms of office of the judges are either four or six years, as prescribed in the act creating the particular court in question.

The two superior courts are in Madison and Superior and, except for the title, are similar to the municipal courts which exist elsewhere. The Civil Court of Milwaukee County has jurisdiction in civil cases only, but is the trial court for a large percentage of the civil actions arising in that county. The District Court of Milwaukee County is a criminal court for the trial of minor offenders.

JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts, presided over by a justice of the peace, are constitutional courts which cannot be abolished without amendment to the constitution. They are not courts of record and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are elected annually in most towns and villages and in many cities, there being often a justice for each ward. They have jurisdiction throughout the county, but their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases involving $200 or less and their criminal jurisdiction covers only local ordinances plus the power to bind over for trial persons charged with offenses in instances where the evidence indicates probable guilt. In counties where municipal or other special courts have been established, the jurisdiction of the justice courts is very often limited considerably by the acts creating these special courts. In Milwaukee there is only one justice and he has no jurisdiction in either civil or criminal cases, but all justice court cases are handled by the Civil Court of Milwaukee County which was established in 1909.

POLICE COURTS

Special courts known as police courts exist in a number of cities, having been established by the cities themselves or under old special charters issued many years ago. The jurisdiction of the police courts is confined to the trial of cases involving violations of municipal ordinances.

JUVENILE COURTS

The juvenile courts are not special courts. They consist of the judges of regular courts sitting in a special class of cases, with a special procedure. The judges of the courts of record in each county

annually designate one of their number as juvenile judge. In this capacity, the judge has jurisdiction in all cases involving dependent and neglected children and delinquent children under 18 years of age. He also has concurrent jurisdiction with the criminal courts in cases of delinquent children between 16 and 18. The juvenile court procedure is confidential and the primary function is the protection and welfare of the children that come under their supervision.

COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The Milwaukee Court of Domestic Relations was created by the 1933 Legislature. The group of judges in the nine branches of the Milwaukee Circuit Court select one of their number to preside over the Court of Domestic Relations for a period of not less than two years. This court receives all domestic complaints, investigates them, and exercises such supervision of these cases as the judge thereof may order.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

The judges of the circuit courts have authority to appoint not more than six court commissioners in each county except Milwaukee, in which each circuit judge may appoint not more than two. All county and municipal judges are *ex officio* court commissioners. These commissioners take depositions and testimony in matters pending before the circuit courts, fix bail in certain criminal cases, and have numerous other powers. Nearly all court commissioners are practicing attorneys and proceedings before them are ordinarily taken in their own offices.

The Federal Government

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION

1. Legislative power, where vested.
2. House of representatives; how composed; eligibility; term; apportionment; officers; impeachment.
3. Senate; how composed; classification; eligibility; term; officers; impeachment.
4. Senators and representatives, election of; sessions of congress.
5. Membership; quorum; rules of order; discipline and expulsion; journals; yeas and nays; adjournments.
6. Compensation; privileges; ineligibility.
7. Revenue bills; how a bill becomes law; veto.
8. Powers of congress enumerated.
9. Limitations on power of congress; title of nobility.
10. Limitations on power of states.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION

1. Executive power vested in president; term; election; eligibility; successor; compensation; oath.
2. President chief of army and navy; may require opinions from cabinet, grant pardons, make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc., and fill vacancies.
3. President's message; he may convene and adjourn congress, receive foreign ministers; execute laws; commission officers.
4. Removal of president, vice president and civil officers.

ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SECTION

1. Judicial power; tenure and compensation of judges.
2. Jurisdiction; original and appellate; criminal trials, venue, jury.
3. Treason; proof and punishment.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION

1. Full faith and credit provision.
2. Privileges of citizens; extradition of criminals and slaves.
3. New states; territories and property of United States.
4. Republican form of government and protection guaranteed to states.

ARTICLE V

Constitution, how amended.

ARTICLE VI

Public debt validated; supreme law defined; constitutional oath, who to take; no religious test.

ARTICLE VII

Adoption of constitution.

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE

I. State church; freedom of worship, of speech, of assemblage and of petition.
II. Right to keep and bear arms.
III. Quartering of soldiers.
IV. Searches and seizures.
V. Indictments; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; due process of law, private property for public use.
VI. Conduct of criminal prosecutions.
VII. Jury in civil cases.
VIII. Excessive bail and fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
IX. Rule of constitutional construction.
X. Constitutional construction; rights of states.
XI. Constitutional construction; judicial power limited.
XII. Election of president and vice president.
XIII. Slavery abolished.
XIV. Citizenship; representatives apportioned; official disability; public debt validated; confederate debt repudiated.
XV. Suffrage granted to negroes.
XVI. Income taxes authorized.
XVII. Popular election of senators; vacancies in senate.
XVIII. Prohibition of intoxicating beverages.
XIX. Suffrage granted to women.
XX. Terms of president, vice president, senators and representatives; sessions of congress; successor to president and vice president.
XXI. Repeal of eighteenth amendment; importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of state laws prohibited.

PREAMBLE

WE, THE people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic 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. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with the amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and

proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be 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 entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of the particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:—And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate.

The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice-president.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grant of different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed but when not committed with any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

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

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a captial, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

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

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: **Provided,** That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XX

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECTION 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECTION 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECTION 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE XXI

SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

PENDING AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT*

SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

SECTION 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

* By a vote of seven to two the United States Supreme Court, on June 5, 1939, held that the Child Labor Amendment was still subject to ratification by the states.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

President[1]

Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York
Term expires January 20, 1945
Salary $75,000 per year

Vice President[1]

Henry A. Wallace, Iowa
Term expires January 20, 1945
Salary $15,000 per year

PRESIDENT'S CABINET[2]

Salary $15,000 per year

Secretary of State[3] ..... Cordell Hull, Tennessee
Secretary of the Treasury[4] ..... Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York
Secretary of War[5] ..... Henry L. Stimson, New York
Attorney General[6] ..... Francis Biddle, Pennsylvania
Postmaster General[7] ..... Frank C. Walker, Pennsylvania
Secretary of the Navy[8] ..... Frank Knox, Illinois
Secretary of the Interior[9] ..... Harold L. Ickes, Illinois
Secretary of Agriculture[10] ..... Claude R. Wickard, Indiana
Secretary of Commerce[10] ..... Jesse H. Jones, Texas
Secretary of Labor[10] ..... Frances Perkins, New York

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN[11]

Official address: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.), Madison
Term expires January 3, 1947

Alexander Wiley (Rep.), Chippewa Falls
Term expires January 3, 1945

[1] Elected for a term of four years.
[2] Appointed by the President.
[3-9] Order of succession to the presidency.
[10] Not eligible to presidential succession.
[11] Elected for term of six years.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN[1]

Official address: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Terms expire January 3, 1943

1st District.....	Lawrence H. Smith (Rep.).....	Racine
2nd District.....	Harry Sauthoff (Prog.).....	Madison
3rd District.....	Wm. H. Stevenson (Rep.).....	La Crosse
4th District.....	Thaddeus F. B. Wasielewski (Dem.).	Milwaukee
5th District.....	Lewis D. Thill (Rep.).....	Milwaukee
6th District.....	Frank B. Keefe (Rep.).....	Oshkosh
7th District.....	Reid F. Murray (Rep.).....	Ogdensburg
8th District.....	Joshua L. Johns (Rep.).....	Appleton
9th District.....	Merlin Hull (Prog.).....	Black River Falls
10th District.....	Bernard J. Gehrmann (Prog.).....	Mellen

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salary $20,000 per year

Chief Justice receives $500 additional

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone

Associate Justices

William O. Douglas	Owen J. Roberts
Frank Murphy	Hugo L. Black
James F. Byrnes	Stanley F. Reed
Robert H. Jackson	Felix Frankfurter

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES[2]

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Justice Frank Murphy, Districts of Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin.

Circuit Judges:[3] Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wisconsin; William M. Sparks, Indianapolis, Indiana; J. Earl Major, Hillsboro, Illinois; Sherman Minton, Indianapolis, Indiana; Otto Kerner, Chicago, Illinois.

[1] Elected for a term of two years.
[2] Ten appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court.
[3] Salary $12,500 per year.

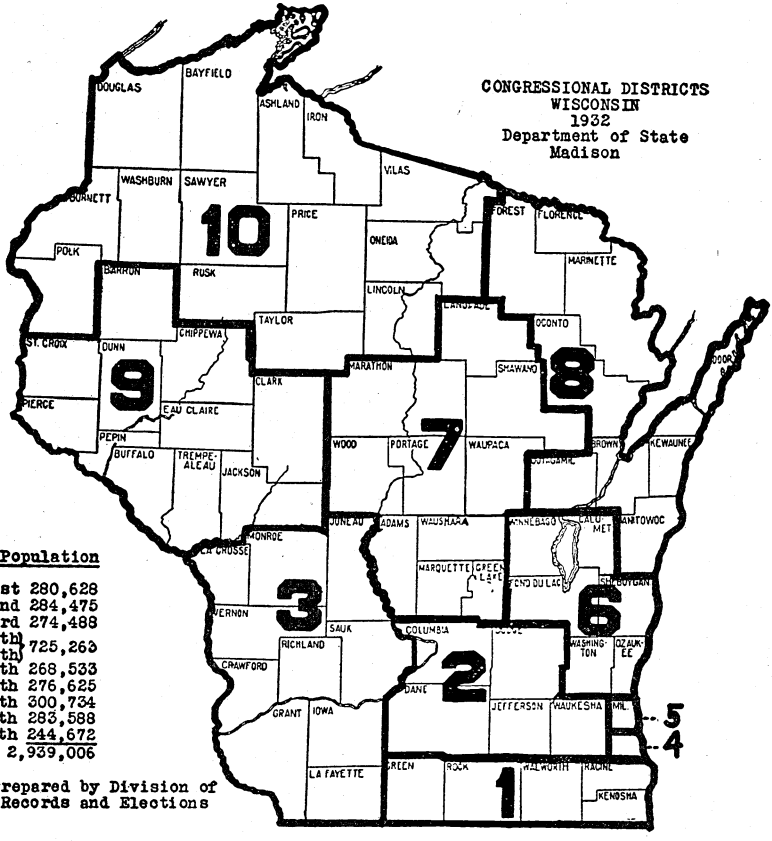
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

	Eastern District[1]	*Western District*[2]
District Judge[3]	F. Ryan Duffy Milwaukee	Patrick T. Stone Wausau
District Attorney	B. J. Husting Mayville	John J. Boyle Darlington
Marshal	A. J. Lukaszewicz Milwaukee	John M. Comeford Madison
Clerk	B. H. Westfahl Milwaukee	H. C. Hale Madison
Referees in Bankruptcy	Thomas F. Millane Milwaukee	Miles Riley Madison
	Frank J. Shannon Kenosha	C. L. Baldwin La Crosse
	Francis A. Yindra Manitowoc	Charles A. Wilson Superior
	Charles H. Forward Oshkosh	
	William L. Evans Green Bay	
Court Commissioners	Floyd E. Jenkins Milwaukee	J. J. McManamy Madison
	James F. Watermolen Green Bay	A. J. Sutherland Eau Claire
	A. L. Aschenbrenner Shawano	H. J. Niehaus La Crosse
		Walter H. Cate Ashland
		C. W. Bishop Superior
		Paul J. Megan Wausau

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, WISCONSIN DISTRICT

Collector ..... F. J. Kuhl, Milwaukee

[1] Headquarters at Milwaukee.
[2] Headquarters at Madison.
[3] Salary $10,000 per year.


CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
WISCONSIN
1932
Department of State
Madison
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
FOREST
FLORENCE
10
POLK
ONEIDA
MARINETTE
BARRON
RUSK
LINCOLN
OCONTO
TAYLOR
CHIPPEWA
ST. CROIX
DUNN
MARATHON
SHAWANO
9
8
CLARK
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
PEPIN
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
BROWN
KEWAUNEE
7
BUFFALO
TREMPE-
ALEAU
JACKSON
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALU-
MET
MANITOWOC
MONROE
LA CROSSE
MARQUETTE
GREEN
LAKE
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
3
6
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
WASHING-
TON
OZAUK-
EE
RICHLAND
CRAWFORD
2
DANE
GRANT
IOWA
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
MIL-
WAUKEE
5
4
LA FAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
1
KENOSHA
Population
1st 280,628
2nd 284,475
3rd 274,488
4th 725,263
5th
6th 268,533
7th 276,625
8th 300,734
9th 283,588
10th 244,672
2,939,006
Prepared by Division of
Records and Elections

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN

November 1, 1941

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).....	J. J. McEntee 13th St. & Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	Frank C.Klode 315 S. Carroll St. Madison, Wisconsin
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	Carl B. Robbins 14th & Indiana Ave. SW Washington, D. C.	Southern Wisconsin F. M. Murchison 164 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois Northern Wisconsin James A. Cole 330 McKnight Bldg. Minneapolis, Minnesota
Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Offices..	U. S. Department of Agriculture The Mall Washington, D. C.	L. C. Streater 176 E. Fifth St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Farm Credit Administration of St. Paul (FCA).....	A. G. Black 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	John D. Jones, Jr. 346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Farm Security Administration	C. B. Baldwin 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington, D. C.	H. S. Muir Milwaukee County Courthouse Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Federal Communications Commission... (FCC)	James Lawrence Fly 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D. C.	Northern Wisconsin C. W. Loeber 208 Uptown Post Office Building St. Paul, Minnesota Southern Wisconsin H. D. Hayes 246 U. S. Courthouse Building Chicago, Illinois
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.. (FDIC)	Leo T. Crowley 14th & F Sts., NW Washington, D. C.	Raby L. Hopkins 715 Tenney Building Madison, Wisconsin
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation...	A. G. Black 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	S. R. Day 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	John H. Fahey First St. & Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	Lawrence D. Gard 105 W. Monroe St. Chicago, Illinois
Federal Housing Administration (FHA).	Abner H. Ferguson Vermont Ave. & K St. Washington, D. C.	Albert G. Schmedeman 161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

DIRECTORY FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN—Continued

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul	George M. Brennan 1300 E St., NW Washington, D. C.	F. H. Klawon 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Land Bank of St. Paul	W. E. Rhea 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	F. W. Peck 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC)	John H. Fahey First St. & Indiana Ave., NW Washington, D. C.	Fred W. Keller Federal Building Milwaukee, Wisconsin
National Labor Relations Board—12th Region (NLRB)	Dr. Harry A. Millis Shoreham Bldg. Washington, D. C.	John G. Shott Madison Bldg. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
National Resources Planning Board	Frederic A. Delano State Dept. Bldg. Washington, D. C.	Lawrence W. Sheridan 528 U. S. Court House & Post Office Bldg. Indianapolis, Indiana
National Youth Administration (NYA)	Aubrey. W. Williams Washington Bldg. Washington, D. C.	John Faville, Jr. 744 N. Fourth St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Office of Government Reports	Lowell Mellett 1405 G St. NW Washington, D. C.	Sveinbjorn Johnson 876 U. S. Court House Chicago, Illinois
Production Credit Corporation of St. Paul	C. R. Arnold 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	George Susens 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)	Emil Schram 1825 H St. NW Washington, D. C.	Southern Wisconsin Frank M. Murchison 164 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois Northern Wisconsin China R. Clarke 438 McKnight Bldg. Minneapolis, Minnesota
RFC Mortgage Company	George B. Williams 811 Vermont Ave. Washington, D. C.	Southern Wisconsin Frank M. Murchison 164 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois Northern Wisconsin China R. Clarke 438 McKnight Bldg. Minneapolis, Minnesota
Rural Electrification Administration (REA)	Harry Slattery Longfellow Bldg. Washington, D. C.	
St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives	S. D. Sanders 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	Hutzel Metzger 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	Ganson Purcell 1778 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D. C.	W. McNeil Kennedy 105 W. Adams St. Chicago, Illinois

DIRECTORY FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN—Continued

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Social Security Board.....	Arthur J. Altmeyer 1712 G St. NW Washington, D. C.	H. L. McCarthy U. S. Courthouse Chicago, Illinois
Soil Conservation Service	Hugh H. Bennett 14th & Independence Ave., SW Washington, D. C.	R. H. Musser 4650 N. Port Washington Road Milwaukee, Wisconsin
United States Employment Service.....	Arthur J. Altmeyer 1712 G St. NW Washington, D. C.	Harry Lippart Tenney Bldg. Madison, Wisconsin
Work Projects Administration (WPA)..	Howard O. Hunter 1734 New York Ave., NW Washington, D. C.	Mark Muth 149 E. Wilson St. Madison,Wisconsin
War Production Board (WPB).....	Donald M. Nelson Social Security Bldg. Washington, D. C.	C. E. Ives 161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.

Miscellaneous

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

July 1941

Office	County
Abbotsford	Clark
Ableman	Sauk
Abrams	Oconto
Adams	Adams
Adell	Sheboygan
Afton	Rock
Albany	Green
Albion	Dane
Algoma	Kewaunee
Allen Grove	Walworth
Allenton	Washington
Allenville	Winnebago
Allouez (Ind. Sta. Superior)	Douglas
Alma	Buffalo
Alma Center	Jackson
Almena	Barron
Almond	Portage
Altoona	Eau Claire
Alvin	Forest
Amberg	Marinette
Amery	Polk
Amherst	Portage
Amherst Junction	Portage
Angus	Barron
Aniwa	Shawano
Antigo	Langlade
Appleton	Outagamie
Arbor Vitae	Vilas
Arcadia	Trempealeau
Arena	Iowa
Argonne	Forest
Argyle	Lafayette
Arkansaw	Pepin
Arkdale	Adams
Arlington	Columbia
Armstrong Creek	Forest
Arpin	Wood
Ashippun	Dodge
Ashland	Ashland
Astico	Dodge
Athelstane	Marinette
Athens	Marathon
Atwater	Dodge
Auburndale	Wood
Augusta	Eau Claire
Auroraville	Waushara
Avalon	Rock
Avoca	Iowa
Babcock	Wood
Bagley	Grant
Baileys Harbor	Door
Baldwin	Saint Croix
Balsam Lake	Polk
Bancroft	Portage
Bangor	La Crosse
Baraboo	Sauk
Barksdale	Bayfield
Barneveld	Iowa
Barnum	Crawford
Barron	Barron
Barronett	Barron
Barton	Washington
Basco	Dane
Bassett	Kenosha
Bay City	Pierce
Bayfield	Bayfield
Bear Creek	Outagamie
Beaver	Marinette
Beaver Brook	Washburn
Beaver Dam	Dodge
Beetown	Grant
Beldenville	Pierce
Belgium	Ozaukee
Belleville	Dane
Belmont	Lafayette
Beloit	Rock
Bennett	Douglas
Benoit	Bayfield
Benton	Lafayette
Berlin	Green Lake
Big Bend	Waukesha
Big Falls	Waupaca
Billings Park (Sta. Superior)	Douglas
Birchwood	Washburn
Birnamwood	Shawano
Blackcreek	Outagamie
Black Earth	Dane
Black River Falls	Jackson
Blackwell	Forest
Blair	Trempealeau
Blanchardville	Lafayette
Blenker	Wood
Bloom City	Richland
Bloomer	Chippewa
Bloomington	Grant
Blue Mounds	Dane
Blue River	Grant
Boardman	Saint Croix
Boaz	Richland
Bonduel	Shawano
Boscobel	Grant
Boulder Junction	Vilas
Bowler	Shawano
Boyceville	Dunn
Boyd	Chippewa
Branch	Manitowoc
Brandon	Fond du Lac
Brantwood	Price
Breed	Oconto
Bridgeport	Crawford
Briggsville	Marquette
Brill	Barron
Brillion	Calumet
Bristol	Kenosha
Brodhead	Green
Brokaw	Marathon
Brookfield	Waukesha
Brooklyn	Green
Brooks	Adams
Brownsville	Dodge
Browntown	Green
Bruce	Rusk
Brule	Douglas
Brussels	Door
Bryant	Langlade
Burkhardt	Saint Croix
Burlington	Racine
Burnett	Dodge
Butler	Waukesha
Butte des Morts	Winnebago
Butternut	Ashland
Byron	Fond du Lac
Cable	Bayfield
Cadott	Chippewa

Office	County
Calamine	Lafayette
Caledonia	Racine
Calvary	Fond du Lac
Cambria	Columbia
Cambridge	Dane
Cameron	Barron
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac
Camp Douglas	Juneau
Camp Lake	Kenosha
Camp McCoy (Ind. Branch of Sparta)	Monroe
Canton	Barron
Caroline	Shawano
Carrollville	Milwaukee
Carter	Forest
Cascade	Sheboygan
Casco	Kewaunee
Cashton	Monroe
Cassville	Grant
Cataract	Monroe
Catawba	Price
Cato	Manitowoc
Cavour	Forest
Cayuga	Ashland
Cazenovia	Richland
Cecil	Shawano
Cedar	Iron
Cedarburg	Ozaukee
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan
Centuria	Polk
Chaseburg	Vernon
Chelsea	Taylor
Chetek	Barron
Chili	Clark
Chilton	Calumet
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa
City Point	Jackson
Clam Falls	Polk
Clam Lake	Ashland
Clarno	Green
Clayton	Polk
Clear Lake	Polk
Clearwater Lake	Oneida
Cleveland	Manitowoc
Clinton	Rock
Clintonville	Waupaca
Cloverdale	Juneau
Clyman	Dodge
Cobb	Iowa
Cochrane	Buffalo
Coddington	Portage
Colby	Marathon
Coleman	Marinette
Colfax	Dunn
Colgate	Washington
College Camp	Walworth
Collins	Manitowoc
Coloma	Waushara
Columbus	Columbia
Combined Locks	Outagamie
Commonwealth	Florence
Comstock	Barron
Conover	Vilas
Conrath	Rusk
Coon Valley	Vernon
Cornell	Chippewa
Cornucopia	Bayfield
Cottage Grove	Dane
Couderay	Sawyer
Crandon	Forest
Crivitz	Marinette
Cross Plains	Dane
Cuba City	Grant
Cudahy	Milwaukee
Cumberland	Barron
Curtiss	Clark
Cushing	Polk
Custer	Portage
Cutler	Juneau
Cylon	Saint Croix
Dale	Outagamie
Dallas	Barron
Dalton	Green Lake
Danbury	Burnett
Dancy	Marathon
Dane	Dane
Darien	Walworth
Darlington	Lafayette
Deerbrook	Langlade
Deerfield	Dane
Deer Park	Saint Croix
De Forest	Dane
Delafield	Waukesha
Delavan	Walworth
Dellwood	Adams
Delta	Bayfield
Denmark	Brown
De Pere	Brown
Deronda	Polk
De Sota	Vernon
Devils Lake (R. Sta. Baraboo)	Sauk
Diamond Bluff	Pierce
Dickeyville	Grant
Dodge	Trempealeau
Dodgeville	Iowa
Donald	Taylor
Dousman	Waukesha
Dorchester	Clark
Downing	Dunn
Downsville	Dunn
Doylestown	Columbia
Dresser	Polk
Drummond	Bayfield
Dunbar	Marinette
Dunbarton	Lafayette
Dundas	Calumet
Durand	Pepin
Eagle	Waukesha
Eagle River	Vilas
Earl	Washburn
East Ellsworth	Pierce
East End	Douglas
Eastman (Ind. Sta. Superior)	Crawford
East Troy	Walworth
Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Eau Galle	Dunn
Eden	Fond du Lac
Edgar	Marathon
Edgerton	Rock
Edgewater	Sawyer
Edmund	Iowa
Egg Harbor	Door
Eland	Shawano
Elcho	Langlade
Elderon	Marathon
Eldorado	Fond du Lac
Eleva	Trempealeau
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan
Elkhorn	Walworth
Elk Mound	Dunn
Ellison Bay	Door
Ellsworth	Pierce
Elm Grove	Waukesha
Elmwood	Pierce
Elroy	Juneau
Elton	Langlade
Embarrass	Waupaca
Emerald	Saint Croix
Endeavor	Marquette
Ephraim	Door
Ettrick	Trempealeau
Eureka	Winnebago
Evansville	Rock
Excelsior	Richland
Exeland	Sawyer

Office	County
Fairchild	Eau Claire
Fair Water	Fond du Lac
Fall Creek	Eau Claire
Fall River	Columbia
Fence	Florence
Fennimore	Grant
Fenwood	Marathon
Fern	Florence
Ferryville	Crawford
Fifield	Price
Finley	Juneau
Fish Creek	Door
Fitchburg	Dane
Florence	Florence
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Fontana	Walworth
Footville	Rock
Forest Junction	Calumet
Forestville	Door
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson
Fountain City	Buffalo
Foxboro	Douglas
Fox Lake	Dodge
Francis Creek	Manitowoc
Franksville	Racine
Frederic	Polk
Fredonia	Ozaukee
Fremont	Waupaca
Friendship	Adams
Friesland	Columbia
Gagen	Oneida
Galesville	Trempealeau
Galloway	Marathon
Gays Mills	Crawford
Genesee Depot	Waukesha
Genoa	Vernon
Genoa City	Walworth
Germantown	Washington
Gile	Iron
Gillett	Oconto
Gillingham	Richland
Gilman	Taylor
Gilmanton	Buffalo
Gleason	Lincoln
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan
Glen Flora	Rusk
Glenhaven	Grant
Glen Oak	Marquette
Glenwood City	Saint Croix
Glidden	Ashland
Goodman	Marinette
Goodrich	Taylor
Gordon	Douglas
Gotham	Richland
Grafton	Ozaukee
Grandmarsh	Adams
Grandview	Bayfield
Granite Heights	Marathon
Granton	Clark
Grantsburg	Burnett
Granville	Milwaukee
Gratiot	Lafayette
Green Bay	Brown
Greenbush	Sheboygan
Greendale	Milwaukee
Green Lake	Green Lake
Greenleaf	Brown
Greenvalley	Shawano
Greenville	Outagamie
Greenwood	Clark
Gresham	Shawano
Grimms	Manitowoc
Gurney	Iron
Hager City	Pierce
Hales Corners	Milwaukee
Hamburg	Marathon
Hammond	Saint Croix
Hancock	Waushara
Hannibal	Taylor
Hanover	Rock
Harshaw	Oneida
Hartford	Washington
Hartland	Waukesha
Hatley	Marathon
Hauer	Sawyer
Haugen	Barron
Haven	Sheboygan
Hawkins	Rusk
Hawthorne	Douglas
Hayward	Sawyer
Hazel Green	Grant
Hazelhurst	Oneida
Heafford Junction	Lincoln
Helenville	Jefferson
Herbster	Bayfield
Hersey	Saint Croix
Hertel	Burnett
Hewitt	Wood
High Bridge	Ashland
Highcliff	Calumet
Highland	Iowa
Hika	Manitowoc
Hilbert	Calumet
Hiles	Forest
Hillpoint	Sauk
Hillsboro	Vernon
Hillsdale	Barron
Hines	Douglas
Hingham	Sheboygan
Hixton	Jackson
Holcombe	Chippewa
Hollandale	Iowa
Hollister	Langlade
Holmen	La Crosse
Honey Creek	Walworth
Horicon	Dodge
Hortonville	Outagamie
Hubbleton	Jefferson
Hubertus	Washington
Hudson	Saint Croix
Humbird	Clark
Hurley	Iron
Hustisford	Dodge
Hustler	Juneau
Independence	Trempealeau
Ingram	Rusk
Iola	Waupaca
Irma	Lincoln
Iron Belt	Iron
Iron Ridge	Dodge
Iron River	Bayfield
Ironton	Sauk
Itasca (Ind. Sta. Superior)	Douglas
Ixonia	Jefferson
Jackson	Washington
Jacksonport	Door
Janesville	Rock
Jefferson	Jefferson
Jefferson Junction	Jefferson
Jewett	Saint Croix
Jim Falls	Chippewa
Joel	Polk
Johnson Creek	Jefferson
Jonesdale	Iowa
Juda	Green
Jump River	Taylor
Junction City	Portage
Juneau	Dodge
Kansasville	Racine
Kaukauna	Outagamie
Kellnersville	Manitowoc

Office	County
Kempster	Langlade
Kendall	Monroe
Kennan	Price
Kenosha	Kenosha
Keshena	Shawano
Kewaskum	Washington
Kewaunee	Kewaunee
Kiel	Manitowoc
Kimball	Iron
Kimberly	Outagamie
King	Waupaca
Kinston	Green Lake
Klevenville	Dane
Knapp	Dunn
Knowles	Dodge
Knowlton	Marathon
Kohler	Sheboygan
Krakow	Shawano
Lac du Flambeau	Vilas
La Crosse	La Crosse
Ladysmith	Rusk
La Farge	Vernon
Lake Beulah	Walworth
Lake Delton	Sauk
Lake Geneva	Walworth
Lake Mills	Jefferson
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas
Lake Tomahawk	Oneida
Lakewood	Oconto
Lampson	Washburn
Lancaster	Grant
Land O'Lakes	Vilas
Lannon	Waukesha
Laona	Forest
La Pointe	Ashland
Larsen	Winnebago
La Valle	Sauk
Leadmine	Lafayette
Lebanon	Dodge
Lemington	Sawyer
Lena	Oconto
Leapolis	Shawano
Lewis	Polk
Lily	Langlade
Lima Center	Rock
Limeridge	Sauk
Linden	Iowa
Lindsey	Wood
Little Chute	Outagamie
Little Suamico	Oconto
Livingston	Grant
Lodi	Columbia
Loganville	Sauk
Lohrville	Waushara
Lomira	Dodge
London	Dane
Lone Rock	Richland
Long Lake	Florence
Loomis	Marinette
Loraine	Polk
Loretta	Sawyer
Louisburg	Grant
Lowell	Dodge
Loyal	Clark
Lublin	Taylor
Luck	Polk
Lugerville	Price
Luxemburg	Kewaunee
Lyndhurst	Shawano
Lyndon Station	Juneau
Lynxville	Crawford
Lyons	Walworth
McAllister	Marinette
McFarland	Dane
McNaughton	Oneida
Madison	Dane
Maiden Rock	Pierce
Malone	Fond du Lac
Manawa	Waupaca
Manchester	Green Lake
Manitowish	Iron
Manitowoc	Manitowoc
Maple	Douglas
Maplewood	Door
Marathon	Marathon
Marengo	Ashland
Maribel	Manitowoc
Marinette	Marinette
Marion	Waupaca
Markesan	Green Lake
Markton	Langlade
Marquette	Green Lake
Marshall	Dane
Marshfield	Wood
Marshville	Dodge
Martell	Pierce
Mason	Bayfield
Mather	Juneau
Mattoon	Shawano
Mauston	Juneau
Mayville	Dodge
Mazomanie	Dane
Medford	Taylor
Medina	Outagamie
Mellen	Ashland
Melrose	Jackson
Melvina	Monroe
Menasha	Winnebago
Mendota	Dane
Menekaunee (Sta. Marinette)	Marinette
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha
Menomonie	Dunn
Mercer	Iron
Merrill	Lincoln
Merrillan	Jackson
Merrimack	Sauk
Merton	Waukesha
Middle Inlet	Marinette
Middleton	Dane
Mifflin	Iowa
Mikana	Barron
Milan	Marathon
Milladore	Wood
Millston	Jackson
Milltown	Polk
Milton	Rock
Milton Junction	Rock
Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Mindoro	La Crosse
Mineral Point	Iowa
Minocqua	Oneida
Minong	Washburn
Mishicot	Manitowoc
Modena	Buffalo
Mondovi	Buffalo
Monico	Oneida
Monroe	Green
Montello	Marquette
Montfort	Grant
Monticello	Green
Montreal	Iron
Moquah	Bayfield
Morrisonville	Dane
Morse	Ashland
Mosinee	Marathon
Mountain	Oconto
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac
Mount Hope	Grant
Mount Horeb	Dane
Mount Sterling	Crawford
Mukwonago	Waukesha
Muscoda	Grant
Muskego	Waukesha
Nashotah	Waukesha
Nashville	Forest
Navarino	Shawano

Office	County
Necedah	Juneau
Neenah	Winnebago
Neillsville	Clark
Nekoosa	Wood
Nelma	Forest
Nelson	Buffalo
Nelsonville	Portage
Neopit	Shawano
Neosho	Dodge
Neshkoro	Marquette
Newald	Forest
New Auburn	Chippewa
Newburg	Washington
New Diggings	Lafayette
New Franken	Brown
New Glarus	Green
New Holstein	Calumet
New Lisbon	Juneau
New London	Waupaca
New Munster	Kenosha
New Richmond	Saint Croix
New Rome	Adams
Newton	Manitowoc
Niagara	Marinette
Nichols	Outagamie
Norrie	Marathon
North Bend	Jackson
Northfield	Jackson
North Fond du Lac (Branch of Fond du Lac)	Fond du Lac
North Freedom	Sauk
North Lake	Waukesha
North Prairie	Waukesha
Norwalk	Monroe
Nye	Polk
Oakdale	Monroe
Oakfield	Fond du Lac
Oakwood	Milwaukee
Oconomowoc	Waukesha
Oconto	Oconto
Oconto Falls	Oconto
Odanah	Ashland
Ogdensburg	Waupaca
Ogema	Price
Ojibwa	Sawyer
Okauchee	Waukesha
Okee	Columbia
Omro	Winnebago
Onalaska	La Crosse
Oneida	Outagamie
Ontario	Vernon
Oostburg	Sheboygan
Oregon	Dane
Orfordville	Rock
Osceola	Polk
Oshkosh	Winnebago
Osseo	Trempealeau
Owen	Clark
Oxford	Marquette
Packwaukee	Marquette
Palmyra	Jefferson
Pardeeville	Columbia
Park Falls	Price
Parrish	Langlade
Patch Grove	Grant
Patzau	Douglas
Pearson	Langlade
Peebles	Fond du Lac
Pelican Lake	Oneida
Pell Lake	Walworth
Pembine	Marinette
Pence	Iron
Pensaukee	Oconto
Pepin	Pepin
Perkinstown	Taylor
Peshtigo	Marinette
Pewaukee	Waukesha
Phelps	Vilas
Phillips	Price
Phlox	Langlade
Pickerel	Langlade
Pickett	Winnebago
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau
Pine River	Waushara
Pittsville	Wood
Plain	Sauk
Plainfield	Waushara
Plainville	Adams
Platteville	Grant
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha
Plover	Portage
Plum City	Pierce
Plymouth	Sheboygan
Polar	Langlade
Polley	Taylor
Poplar	Douglas
Portage	Columbia
Port Edwards	Wood
Porterfield	Marinette
Port Washington	Ozaukee
Port Wing	Bayfield
Poskin	Barron
Potosi	Grant
Potter	Calumet
Pound	Marinette
Powell	Iron
Powers Lake	Kenosha
Poynette	Columbia
Poy Sippi	Waushara
Prairie du Chien	Crawford
Prairie du Sac	Sauk
Prairie Farm	Barron
Pray	Jackson
Prentice	Price
Prescott	Pierce
Princeton	Green Lake
Pulaski	Brown
Pulcifer	Shawano
Quarry	Manitowoc
Racine	Racine
Radisson	Sawyer
Randall	Burnett
Randolph	Columbia
Random Lake	Sheboygan
Readfield	Waupaca
Readstown	Vernon
Redgranite	Waushara
Reedsburg	Sauk
Reedsville	Manitowoc
Reeseville	Dodge
Rewey	Iowa
Rhinelander	Oneida
Rib Lake	Taylor
Rice Lake	Barron
Richfield	Washington
Richland Center	Richland
Richwood	Dodge
Ridgeland	Dunn
Ridgeway	Iowa
Ringle	Marathon
Rio	Columbia
Rio Creek	Kewaunee
Riplinger	Clair
Ripon	Fond du Lac
River Falls	Pierce
Roberts	Saint Croix
Rochester	Racine
Rockbridge	Richland
Rockdale	Dane
Rock Elm	Pierce
Rock Falls	Dunn
Rockfield	Washington

Office	County
Rockland	La Crosse
Rolling Prairie	Dodge
Rome	Jefferson
Rosendale	Fond du Lac
Rosholt	Portage
Rothschild	Marathon
Royalton	Waupaca
Rubicon	Dodge
Rudolph	Wood
Rush Lake	Winnebago
Rusk	Dunn
Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac
Saint Croix Falls	Polk
Saint Francis	Milwaukee
Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc
Salem	Kenosha
Sanborn	Ashland
Sand Creek	Dunn
Sarona	Washburn
Sauk City	Sauk
Saukville	Ozaukee
Sawyer	Door
(Ind. Br. of Sturgeon Bay)	
Saxeville	Waushara
Saxon	Iron
Sayner	Vilas
Scandinavia	Waupaca
Schofield	Marathon
Sechlerville	Jackson
Seneca	Crawford
Sextonville	Richland
Seymour	Outagamie
Sharon	Walworth
Shawano	Shawano
Sheboygan	Sheboygan
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan
Sheldon	Rusk
Shell Lake	Washburn
Sheridan	Waupaca
Sherry	Wood
Sherwood	Calumet
Shiocton	Outagamie
Shorewood	Milwaukee
(Branch of Milwaukee)	
Shullsburg	Lafayette
Silverlake	Kenosha
Sinsinawa	Grant
Siren	Burnett
Sister Bay	Door
Slinger	Washington
Sobieski	Oconto
Soldiers Grove	Crawford
Solon Springs	Douglas
Somers	Kenosha
Somerset	Saint Croix
Soperton	Forest
South Byron	Fond du Lac
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee
South Range	Douglas
South Wayne	Lafayette
Sparta	Monroe
Spencer	Marathon
Spirit Falls	Lincoln
Spooner	Washburn
Sprague	Juneau
Spread Eagle	Florence
Springbrook	Washburn
Springfield	Walworth
Spring Green	Sauk
Spring Valley	Pierce
Stanley	Chippewa
Starks	Oneida
Starlake	Vilas
Star Prairie	Saint Croix
Statesan	Waukesha
Stetsonville	Taylor
Steuben	Crawford
Stevens Point	Portage
Stiles	Oconto
Stitzer	Grant
Stockbridge	Calumet
Stockholm	Pepin
Stoddard	Vernon
Stone Lake	Sawyer
Stoughton	Dane
Stratford	Marathon
Strongs Prairie	Adams
Strum	Trempealeau
Sturgeon Bay	Door
Sturtevant	Racine
Suamico	Brown
Sugar Bush	Outagamie
Sullivan	Jefferson
Summit Lake	Langlade
Sun Prairie	Dane
Superior	Douglas
Suring	Oconto
Sussex	Waukesha
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac
Taylor	Jackson
Theresa	Dodge
Thiensville	Ozaukee
Thorp	Clark
Three Lakes	Oneida
Tiffany	Rock
Tigerton	Shawano
Tilleda	Shawano
Tioga	Clark
Tipler	Florence
Tisch Mills	Manitowoc
Tomah	Monroe
Tomahawk	Lincoln
Tony	Rusk
Townsend	Oconto
Trego	Washburn
Trempealeau	Trempealeau
Trevor	Kenosha
Tripoli	Oneida
Trout Lake	Vilas
Troy Center	Walworth
Truesdell	Kenosha
Tunnel City	Monroe
Turtle Lake	Barron
Twin Bluffs	Richland
Twin Lakes	Kenosha
Two Rivers	Manitowoc
Underhill	Oconto
Union Center	Juneau
Union Grove	Racine
Unity	Marathon
Upson	Iron
Valders	Manitowoc
Valley	Vernon
Vandne	Fond du Lac
Verona	Dane
Vesper	Wood
Victory	Vernon
Viola	Richland
Viroqua	Vernon
Wabeno	Forest
Waldo	Sheboygan
Wales	Waukesha
Walworth	Walworth
Wanderoos	Polk
Warrens	Monroe
Wascott	Douglas
Washburn	Bayfield
Washington Island	Door
Waterford	Racine
Waterloo	Jefferson

Office	County
Watertown	Jefferson
Waubeka (R. Sta. Fredonia)	Ozaukee
Waukau	Winnebago
Waukesha	Waukesha
Waumandee	Buffalo
Waunakee	Dane
Waupaca	Waupaca
Waupun	Fond du Lac
Wausau	Marathon
Wausaukee	Marinette
Wautoma	Waushara
Wauwatosa (Br. of Milwaukee)	Milwaukee
Wauzeka	Crawford
Wayside	Brown
Webb Lake	Burnett
Webster	Burnett
Wentworth	Douglas
West Allis (Br. of Milwaukee)	Milwaukee
West Bend	Washington
West Bloomfield	Waushara
Westboro	Taylor
Westby	Vernon
West De Pere	Brown
Westfield	Marquette
West Lima	Richland
Weston	Dunn
West Salem	La Crosse
West Wrightstown	Brown
Weyauwega	Waupaca
Weyerhauser	Rusk
Wheeler	Dunn
White Creek	Adams
Whitehall	Trempealeau
White Lake	Langlade
Whitelaw	Manitowoc
Whitewater	Walworth
Whittlesey	Taylor
Wild Rose	Waushara
Willard	Clark
Williams Bay	Walworth
Wilmot	Kenosha
Wilson	Saint Croix
Wilton	Monroe
Winchester	Vilas
Windsor	Dane
Winegar	Vilas
Winnebago	Winnebago
Winneconne	Winnebago
Winter	Sawyer
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood
Withee	Clark
Wittenberg	Shawano
Wolfcreek	Polk
Wonewoc	Juneau
Wood	Milwaukee
Woodford	Lafayette
Woodland	Dodge
Woodman	Grant
Woodruff	Oneida
Woodville	Saint Croix
Woodworth	Kenosha
Wrightstown	Brown
Wyalusing	Grant
Wyeville	Monroe
Wyocena	Columbia
Yellowlake	Burnett
Yuba	Richland
Zachow	Shawano
Zenda	Walworth

WISCONSIN CITIES[1] AND VILLAGES[2]

City	County	Population 1940	Year Incorporated	Type of Government
First Class Cities (Over 150,000 Population)				
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	587,472	1846	Mayor-Council
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)				
Green Bay	Brown	46,235	1854	Mayor-Council[3]
Kenosha	Kenosha	48,765	1850	City Manager
La Crosse	La Crosse	42,707	1856	Mayor-Council
Madison	Dane	67,447	1856	Mayor-Council
Oshkosh	Winnebago	39,089	1853	Mayor-Council
Racine	Racine	67,195	1848	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	40,638	1853	Mayor-Council
Superior	Douglas	35,136	1858	City Manager
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)				
Appleton	Outagamie	28,436	1857	Mayor-Council
Ashland	Ashland	11,101	1887	Mayor-Council
Beloit	Rock	25,365	1857	City Manager
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	10,368	1869	Mayor-Council
Cudahy	Milwaukee	10,561	1906	Mayor-Council
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	30,745	1872	Commission
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	27,209	1852	Commission
Janesville	Rock	22,992	1853	City Manager
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	24,404	1870	Mayor-Council
Marinette	Marinette	14,183	1887	Mayor-Council
Menasha	Winnebago	10,481	1874	Mayor-Council
Neenah	Winnebago	10,645	1873	Mayor-Council
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	11,134	1897	Mayor-Council
Stevens Point	Portage	15,777	1858	Mayor-Council
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	10,302	1878	City Manager
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	11,301	1853	Mayor-Council
Waukesha	Waukesha	19,242	1895	Mayor-Council
Wausau	Marathon	27,268	1872	Mayor-Council
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	27,769	1897	Mayor-Council
West Allis	Milwaukee	36,364	1906	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	11,416	1869	Mayor-Council
Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000)				
Adams	Adams	1,310	1926	Mayor-Council
Algoma	Kewaunee	2,652	1879	Mayor-Council
Alma	Buffalo	1,139	1895	Mayor-Council
Altoona	Eau Claire	1,239	1887	Mayor-Council
Amery	Polk	1,461	1919	Mayor-Council
Antigo	Langlade	9,495	1885	Commission
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1,830	1925	Mayor-Council
Augusta	Eau Claire	1,519	1885	Mayor-Council
Baraboo	Sauk	6,415	1882	Mayor-Council
Barron	Barron	2,059	1887	Mayor-Council
Bayfield	Bayfield	1,212	1913	Mayor-Council
Beaver Dam	Dodge	10,356	1856	Mayor-Council
Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	4,247	1857	Mayor-Council
Black River Falls	Jackson	2,539	1883	Mayor-Council
Bloomer	Chippewa	2,204	1920	Mayor-Council
Boscobel	Grant	2,008	1873	Mayor-Council
Brodhead	Green	1,750	1891	Mayor-Council
Buffalo	Buffalo	293	1859	Mayor-Council
Burlington	Racine	4,414	1900	Mayor-Council

[1] Under 62.05 (2) of 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] Villages of 1,000 or more population may become cities under 61.58 of the statutes. In addition, any district containing a population of 1,500 or more and consisting of or containing an incorporated or unincorporated village, may become a city under 62.06 of the statutes.

[3] Green Bay has a special form of commission government, which in many respects is more like the mayor-council form of government than the usual commission type.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1940	Year Incorporated	Type of Government
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	2,245	1885	Mayor-Council
Chetek	Barron	1,227	1891	Mayor-Council
Chilton	Calumet	2,203	1877	Mayor-Council
Clintonville	Waupaca	4,134	1887	Mayor-Council
Colby	Clark, Marathon	903	1891	Mayor-Council
Columbus	Columbia	2,760	1874	Mayor-Council
Crandon	Forest	2,000	1898	Mayor-Council
Cuba City	Grant	1,259	1925	Mayor-Council
Cumberland	Barron	1,539	1885	Mayor-Council
Darlington	Lafayette	2,002	1877	Mayor-Council
Delavan	Walworth	3,444	1897	Mayor-Council
De Pere	Brown	6,373	1883	Mayor-Council
Dodgeville	Iowa	2,269	1889	Mayor-Council
Durand	Pepin	1,858	1887	Mayor-Council
Eagle River	Vilas	1,491	1937	Mayor-Council
Edgerton	Rock	3,266	1883	Mayor-Council
Elkhorn	Walworth	2,382	1897	Mayor-Council
Elroy	Juneau	1,850	1885	Mayor-Council
Evansville	Rock	2,321	1896	Mayor-Council
Fennimore	Grant	1,592	1919	Mayor-Council
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	6,153	1878	City Manager
Fountain City	Buffalo	985	1889	Mayor-Council
Fox Lake	Dodge	1,016	1938	Mayor-Council
Glenwood	St. Croix	811	1895	Mayor-Council
Greenwood	Clark	776	1891	Mayor-Council
Hartford	Washington	3,910	1883	Mayor-Council
Hayward	Sawyer	1,571	1915	Mayor-Council
Hillsboro	Vernon	1,146	1885	Mayor-Council
Horicon	Dodge	2,253	1897	Mayor-Council
Hudson	St. Croix	2,987	1856	Mayor-Council
Hurley	Iron	3,375	1918	Mayor-Council
Jefferson	Jefferson	3,059	1878	Mayor-Council
Juneau	Dodge	1,301	1887	Mayor-Council
Kaukauna	Outagamie	7,382	1885	Mayor-Council
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	2,533	1883	Mayor-Council
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc	1,898	1920	Mayor-Council
Ladysmith	Rusk	3,671	1905	Commission
Lake Geneva	Walworth	3,238	1883	Mayor-Council
Lake Mills	Jefferson	2,219	1905	Mayor-Council
Lancaster	Grant	2,963	1878	Mayor-Council
Lodi	Columbia	1,116	1872	Mayor-Council
Marion	Waupaca	1,034	1898	Mayor-Council
Marshfield	Wood	10,481	1874	Mayor-Council
Mauston	Juneau	2,621	1883	Mayor-Council
Mayville	Dodge	2,754	1885	Mayor-Council
Medford	Taylor	2,361	1889	Mayor-Council
Mellen	Ashland	1,598	1907	Mayor-Council
Menomonie	Dunn	6,582	1882	Commission
Merrill	Lincoln	8,711	1883	Mayor-Council
Mineral Point	Iowa	2,275	1857	Mayor-Council
Mondovi	Buffalo	2,077	1889	Mayor-Council
Monroe	Green	6,182	1882	Mayor-Council
Montello	Marquette	1,138	1938	Mayor-Council
Montreal	Iron	1,700	1924	Mayor-Council
Mosinee	Marathon	1,361	1931	Mayor-Council
Neillsville	Clark	2,562	1882	Mayor-Council
Nekoosa	Wood	2,212	1926	Mayor-Council
New Holstein	Calumet	1,502	1926	Mayor-Council
New Lisbon	Juneau	1,215	1889	Mayor-Council
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	4,825	1877	Mayor-Council
New Richmond	St. Croix	2,388	1885	Mayor-Council

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1940	Year Incorporated	Type of Government
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	4,562	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto	Oconto	5,362	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1,888	1919	Mayor-Council
Onalaska	La Crosse	1,742	1887	Mayor-Council
Osseo	Trempealeau	1,105	1893	Mayor-Council
Owen	Clark	1,083	1925	Mayor-Council
Park Falls	Price	3,252	1912	Mayor-Council
Peshtigo	Marinette	1,947	1903	Mayor-Council
Phillips	Price	1,915	1891	Mayor-Council
Pittsville	Wood	556	1887	Mayor-Council
Platteville	Grant	4,762	1876	Mayor-Council
Plymouth	Sheboygan	4,170	1877	Mayor-Council
Portage	Columbia	7,016	1854	Mayor-Council
Port Washington	Ozaukee	4,046	1882	Commission
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	4,622	1872	Mayor-Council
Prescott	Pierce	857	1857	Mayor-Council
Princeton	Green Lake	1,247	1920	Mayor-Council
Reedsburg	Sauk	3,608	1887	Mayor-Council
Rhinelander	Oneida	8,501	1894	Mayor-Council
Rice Lake	Barron	5,719	1887	Mayor-Council
Richland Center	Richland	4,364	1887	Mayor-Council
Ripon	Fond du Lac	4,566	1858	City Manager
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	2,806	1875	Mayor-Council
Seymour	Outagamie	1,365	1879	Mayor-Council
Shawano	Shawano	5,565	1874	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	3,395	1913	Mayor-Council
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1,197	1889	Mayor-Council
Sparta	Monroe	5,820	1883	Mayor-Council
Spooner	Washburn	2,639	1909	Mayor-Council
Stanley	Chippewa	2,021	1898	Mayor-Council
Stoughton	Dane	4,743	1882	Mayor-Council
Sturgeon Bay	Door	5,439	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomah	Monroe	3,817	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomahawk	Lincoln	3,365	1891	Mayor-Council
Viroqua	Vernon	3,549	1885	Mayor-Council
Washburn	Bayfield	2,363	1904	Mayor-Council
Waupaca	Waupaca	3,458	1875	Mayor-Council
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	6,798	1878	Mayor-Council
Wautoma	Waushara	1,180	1901	Mayor-Council
West Bend	Washington	5,452	1885	Mayor-Council
Westby	Vernon	1,438	1920	Mayor-Council
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1,173	1939	Mayor-Council
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1,035	1887	Mayor-Council
Whitewater	Walworth	3,689	1885	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	1,762	1925	Mayor-Council

Villages[1]

Villages	County	Population 1940	Year Incorporated
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	920	1894
Ableman	Sauk	395	1894
Adell	Sheboygan	313	1918
Albany	Green	741	1883
Alma Center	Jackson	431	1902
Almond	Portage	449	1905
Amherst	Portage	611	1899
Amherst Junction	Portage	197	1912
Aniwa	Shawano	283	1899
Arena	Iowa	278	1923
Argyle	Lafayette	735	1903
Athens	Marathon	856	1901
Auburndale	Wood	342	1881
Avoca	Iowa	417	1870

[1] All villages except the village of Shorewood are governed by a president and board of trustees. Shorewood has a village manager, but also has a president and board of trustees.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1940	Year Incorporated
Bagley	Grant	293	1919
Baldwin	St. Croix	918	1875
Balsam Lake	Polk	452	1905
Bangor	La Crosse	847	1899
Barneveld	Iowa	358	1906
Barton	Washington	900	1925
Bay City	Pierce	299	1909
Bear Creek	Outagamie	409	1902
Belgium	Ozaukee	356	1922
Bell Center	Crawford	264	1901
Belleville	Dane	594	1892
Belmont	Lafayette	476	1894
Benton	Lafayette	835	1892
Big Bend	Waukesha	298	1928
Big Falls	Waupaca	187	1925
Birchwood	Washburn	531	1921
Birnamwood	Shawano	566	1895
Biron	Wood	475	1910
Black Creek	Outagamie	542	1904
Black Earth	Dane	531	1857
Blair	Trempealeau	856	1894
Blanchardville	Lafayette	662	1890
Bloomington	Grant	677	1880
Blue Mounds	Dane	196	1912
Blue River	Grant	381	1916
Boaz	Richland	230	1939
Bonduel	Shawano	661	1916
Bowler	Shawano	315	1923
Boyceville	Dunn	533	1922
Boyd	Chippewa	618	1891
Brandon	Fond du Lac	708	1881
Brillion	Calumet	1,200	1885
Brokaw	Marathon	477	1903
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	449	1905
Browntown	Green	271	1890
Bruce	Rusk	596	1901
Butler	Waukesha	778	1913
Butternut	Ashland	669	1903
Cable	Bayfield	314	1920
Cadott	Chippewa	676	1895
Cambria	Columbia	688	1866
Cambridge	Dane	577	1891
Cameron	Barron	807	1894
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1,094	1902
Camp Douglas	Juneau	445	1893
Cascade	Sheboygan	358	1914
Casco	Kewaunee	292	1920
Cashton	Monroe	706	1901
Cassville	Grant	956	1882
Catawba	Price	290	1922
Cazenovia	Richland	370	1902
Cecil	Shawano	370	1905
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	907	1899
Centuria	Polk	411	1904
Chaseburg	Vernon	258	1922
Chenequa	Waukesha	288	1928
Clayton	Polk	367	1909
Clear Lake	Polk	676	1894
Clinton	Rock	903	1882
Clyman	Dodge	230	1924
Cobb	Iowa	276	1902
Cochrane	Buffalo	458	1910
Coleman	Marinette	562	1903
Colfax	Dunn	992	1904
Coloma	Waushara	308	1939
Combined Locks	Outagamie	625	1920
Conrath	Rusk	128	1915
Coon Valley	Vernon	469	1907
Cornell	Chippewa	1,759	1913
Cottage Grove	Dane	310	1924
Couderay	Sawyer	189	1922
Cross Plains	Dane	374	1920
Curtiss	Clark	171	1917

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1940	Year Incorporated
Dallas	Barron	436	1903
Dane	Dane	301	1899
Deerfield	Dane	611	1891
Deer Park	St. Croix	203	1913
De Forest	Dane	598	1903
Denmark	Brown	864	1915
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	400	1886
Dorchester	Clark	456	1901
Dousman	Waukesha	272	1917
Downing	Dunn	308	1909
Doylestown	Columbia	253	1907
Dresser	Polk	294	1919
Eagle	Waukesha	391	1899
Eastman	Crawford	348	1909
East Troy	Walworth	925	1900
Eden	Fond du Lac	223	1912
Edgar	Marathon	694	1898
Eland	Shawano	296	1905
Elderon	Marathon	249	1917
Eleva	Trempealeau	406	1902
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	571	1894
Elk Mound	Dunn	338	1909
Ellsworth	Pierce	1,340	1887
Elmwood	Pierce	828	1905
Embarrass	Waupaca	335	1895
Ephraim	Door	254	1919
Exeland	Sawyer	194	1920
Fairchild	Eau Claire	639	1880
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	293	1921
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	572	1906
Fall River	Columbia	425	1903
Fenwood	Marathon	156	1904
Ferryville	Crawford	306	1912
Fontana	Walworth	461	1924
Footville	Rock	459	1918
Fox Point	Milwaukee	1,180	1926
Frederic	Polk	725	1903
Fredonia	Ozaukee	356	1922
Fremont	Waupaca	437	1882
Friendship	Adams	453	1907
Galesville	Trempealeau	1,147	1887
Gays Mills	Crawford	737	1900
Genoa	Vernon	339	1935
Genoa City	Walworth	715	1901
Germantown	Washington	292	1927
Gillett	Oconto	1,145	1900
Gilman	Taylor	440	1914
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	357	1913
Glen Flora	Rusk	140	1915
Grafton	Ozaukee	1,150	1896
Granton	Clark	300	1916
Grantsburg	Burnett	874	1887
Gratiot	Lafayette	297	1891
Greendale	Milwaukee	2,527	1939
Green Lake	Green Lake	661	1871
Gresham	Shawano	295	1908
Hammond	St. Croix	467	1880
Hancock	Waushara	481	1902
Hartland	Waukesha	998	1891
Hatley	Marathon	270	1912
Haugen	Barron	268	1918
Hawkins	Rusk	496	1922
Hazel Green	Grant	582	1867
Highland	Iowa	902	1873
Hilbert	Calumet	607	1898
Hixton	Jackson	301	1920
Hollandale	Iowa	290	1910
Hortonville	Outagamie	968	1894
Hustisford	Dodge	564	1870
Hustler	Juneau	167	1914

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1940	Year Incorporated
Independence	Trempealeau	1,036	1885
Ingram	Rusk	174	1907
Iola	Waupaca	746	1892
Iron Ridge	Dodge	273	1913
Ironton	Sauk	213	1914
Jackson	Washington	302	1912
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	511	1903
Junction City	Portage	308	1911
Kendall	Monroe	478	1894
Kennan	Price	256	1903
Kewaskum	Washington	880	1895
Kimberly	Outagamie	2,618	1910
Kingston	Green Lake	295	1923
Knapp	Dunn	436	1905
Kohler	Sheboygan	1,789	1912
Lac Labelle	Waukesha	66	1931
La Farge	Vernon	921	1899
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	357	1907
Lannon	Waukesha	378	1930
La Valle	Sauk	408	1883
Lena	Oconto	469	1921
Lime Ridge	Sauk	197	1910
Linden	Iowa	461	1900
Little Chute	Outagamie	3,360	1899
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	520	1914
Loganville	Sauk	236	1917
Lohrville	Waushara	191	1910
Lomira	Dodge	659	1899
Lone Rock	Richland	502	1886
Lowell	Dodge	282	1894
Loyal	Clark	921	1893
Lublin	Taylor	148	1915
Luck	Polk	617	1905
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	468	1908
Lyndon Station	Juneau	354	1903
Lynxville	Crawford	233	1889
McFarland	Dane	463	1920
Maiden Rock	Pierce	291	1887
Manawa	Waupaca	791	1900
Maple Bluff	Dane	862	1930
Marathon	Marathon	823	1884
Markesan	Green Lake	912	1858
Marshall	Dane	447	1905
Mason	Bayfield	152	1925
Mattoon	Shawano	524	1901
Mazomanie	Dane	851	1899
Melrose	Jackson	462	1914
Melvina	Monroe	135	1922
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	1,469	1892
Merrillan	Jackson	591	1881
Merrimac	Sauk	234	1899
Merton	Waukesha	254	1922
Middleton	Dane	1,358	1905
Milladore	Wood	226	1933
Milltown	Polk	469	1910
Milton	Rock	1,266	1904
Minong	Washburn	308	1915
Monona	Dane	1,323	1938
Montfort	Grant	615	1893
Monticello	Green	716	1891
Mount Hope	Grant	256	1919
Mount Horeb	Dane	1,610	1899
Mt. Sterling	Crawford	264	1936
Mukwonago	Waukesha	855	1905
Muscoda	Grant	902	1894
Necedah	Juneau	838	1870
Nelsonville	Portage	180	1913
Neosho	Dodge	255	1907
Neshkoro	Marquette	301	1906

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1940	Year Incorporated
New Auburn	Chippewa	398	1902
New Glarus	Green	1,068	1901
Niagara	Marinette	2,266	1914
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	2,083	1903
North Freedom	Sauk	547	1893
North Hudson	St. Croix	595	1912
North Prairie	Waukesha	375	1919
Norwalk	Monroe	551	1894
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	655	1903
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	207	1912
Oliver	Douglas	201	1917
Omro	Winnebago	1,401	1857
Ontario	Monroe, Vernon	533	1890
Oostburg	Sheboygan	742	1909
Oregon	Dane	1,005	1883
Orfordville	Rock	510	1900
Osceola	Polk	642	1886
Oxford	Marquette	404	1912
Palmyra	Jefferson	711	1866
Pardeeville	Columbia	1,001	1894
Park Ridge	Portage	210	1938
Patch Grove	Grant	195	1921
Pepin	Pepin	754	.....
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1,352	1876
Plain	Sauk	405	1912
Plainfield	Waushara	571	1882
Plum City	Pierce	368	1909
Poplar	Douglas	462	1917
Port Edwards	Wood	1,192	1902
Potosi	Grant	506	1887
Pound	Marinette	310	1914
Poynette	Columbia	870	1892
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1,001	1885
Prairie Farm	Barron	335	1901
Prentice	Price	452	1899
Pulaski	Brown	979	1910
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1,146	1870
Random Lake	Sheboygan	613	1907
Readstown	Vernon	584	1898
Redgranite	Waushara	857	1904
Reedsville	Manitowoc	729	1892
Reeseville	Dodge	407	.....
Rewey	Iowa	267	1902
Rib Lake	Taylor	1,042	1902
Ridgeland	Dunn	242	1921
Ridgeway	Iowa	431	1902
Rio	Columbia	696	1887
River Hills	Milwaukee	541	1930
Rochester	Racine	288	1912
Rockdale	Dane	136	1914
Rockland	La Crosse	171	1919
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	317	1915
Rosholt	Portage	523	1907
Rothschild	Marathon	812	1917
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	353	1909
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1,007	1888
Sauk City	Sauk	1,325	1854
Saukville	Ozaukee	431	1915
Scandinavia	Waupaca	295	1894
Schofield	Marathon	1,536	1904
Sharon	Walworth	812	1892
Sheldon	Rusk	199	1917
Shell Lake	Washburn	872	1908
Shiocton	Outagamie	592	1903
Shorewood	Milwaukee	15,184	1900
Shorewood Hills	Dane	1,064	1927
Silver Lake	Kenosha	365	1926
Sister Bay	Door	309	1912
Slinger	Washington	775	1869
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	778	1888

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1940	Year Incorporated
Solon Springs	Douglas	392	1920
Somerset	St. Croix	476	1915
South Wayne	Lafayette	331	1911
Spencer	Marathon	506	1902
Spring Green	Sauk	868	1869
Spring Valley	Pierce	973	1895
Star Prairie	St. Croix	250	1900
Steuben	Crawford	321	1900
Stockbridge	Calumet	386	1908
Stockholm	Pepin	179	1903
Stoddard	Vernon	368	1911
Stratford	Marathon	879	1910
Sturtevant	Racine	803	1907
Sullivan	Jefferson	286	1915
Sun Prairie	Dane	1,625	1868
Suring	Oconto	437	1914
Sussex	Waukesha	548	1924
Taylor	Jackson	314	1919
Tennyson	Grant	.....	1940
Theresa	Dodge	418	1898
Thiensville	Ozaukee	645	1910
Thorp	Clark	1,052	1893
Tigerton	Shawano	794	1896
Tony	Rusk	186	1911
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	527	1867
Turtle Lake	Barron	616	1898
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	409	1937
Union Center	Juneau	190	1913
Union Grove	Racine	973	1893
Unity	Clark, Marathon	286	1903
Valders	Manitowoc	580	1919
Verona	Dane	535	1920
Viola	Richland, Vernon	825	1899
Waldo	Sheboygan	324	1922
Wales	Waukasha	170	1922
Walworth	Walworth	875	1901
Waterford	Racine	786	1906
Waterloo	Jefferson	1,474	1859
Waunakee	Dane	773	1893
Wausaukee	Marinette	655	1924
Wauzeka	Crawford	513	1890
Webster	Burnett	524	1916
Westfield	Marquette	851	1902
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	5,010	1906
West Salem	La Crosse	1,254	1893
Weyerhauser	Rusk	298	1906
Wheeler	Dunn	272	1922
Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	9,651	1892
White Lake	Langlade	548	1926
Wild Rose	Waushara	559	1904
Williams Bay	Walworth	717	1919
Wilson	St. Croix	188	1911
Wilton	Monroe	486	1890
Winneconne	Winnebago	931	1871
Withee	Clark	329	1901
Wittenberg	Shawano	900	1893
Wonewoc	Juneau	793	1878
Woodman	Grant	108	1917
Woodville	St. Croix	408	1911
Wrightstown	Brown	718	1901
Wyeville	Monroe	219	1923
Wyocena	Columbia	706	1909
Yuba	Richland	116	1935

COUNTY OFFICERS

County	County Seat	Population 1940	County Board	
			Chairman[1]	Number of Members
Adams	Friendship	8,449	Glenn C. Wood	20
Ashland	Ashland	21,801	Frank L. Hill	27
Barron	Barron	34,289	John A. Matye	50
Bayfield	Washburn	15,827	S. E. Squires	37
Brown	Green Bay	83,109	F. M. Woodward	49
Buffalo	Alma	16,090	Chris Branger	28
Burnett	Grantsburg	11,382	Andrew Lind	23
Calumet	Chilton	17,618	Edward Bonk	20
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	40,703	Clarence Balts	45
Clark	Neillsville	33,972	Claude Sturdevant	52
Columbia	Portage	32,517	Otto G. Johnson	41
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	18,328	Pearl P. Herold	29
Dane	Madison	130,660	Frank Stewart	82
Dodge	Juneau	54,280	Frank Panzer	67
Door	Sturgeon Bay	19,095	Harry Schuyler	20
Douglas	Superior	47,119	James D. Lavelle	40
Dunn	Menomonie	27,375	E. W. Hanson	35
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	46,999	George Zetzman	31
Florence	Florence	4,177	Arthur Peterson	8
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	62,353	William Seffern	56
Forest	Crandon	11,805	Clyde Spencer	19
Grant	Lancaster	40,639	Foster B. Porter	65
Green	Monroe	23,146	Ernest J. Hoesly	27
Green Lake	Green Lake	14,092	Louis Leigh	21
Iowa	Dodgeville	20,595	Joseph B. Eagan	31
Iron	Hurley	10,049	W. F. Rugee	20
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,599	Emil G. Gilbertson	30
Jefferson	Jefferson	38,868	Art Mussehl	45
Juneau	Mauston	18,708	Lester Palmer	37
Kenosha	Kenosha	63,505	Martin Schenning	22
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	16,680	Arthur C. Walecka	18
La Crosse	La Crosse	59,653	R. W. Davis	38
Lafayette	Darlington	18,695	Wm. Ayers	28
Langlade	Antigo	23,227	F. J. Pawlitschek	24
Lincoln	Merrill	22,536	Emil A. Hinz	28
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	61,617	George W. Kiel	38
Marathon	Wausau	75,915	Louis Pauls	69
Marinette	Marinette	36,225	L. E. Ness	30
Marquette	Montello	9,097	Melvin Mills	21
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	766,885	Lawrence J. Timmerman	20
Monroe	Sparta	30,080	R. G. Lahm	37
Oconto	Oconto	27,075	H. E. Muehl	34
Oneida	Rhinelander	18,938	Clarence E. Greene	27
Outagamie	Appleton	70,032	J. D. Bottensek	53
Ozaukee	Port Washington	18,985	Al Krier	21
Pepin	Durand	7,897	Wm. Pittman	13
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,471	W. J. Hophan	29
Polk	Balsam Lake	26,197	F. H. Caudy	36
Portage	Stevens Point	35,800	Charles F. Martin	33
Price	Phillips	18,467	Nels Risberg	27
Racine	Racine	94,047	Frank E. Anderson	32
Richland	Richland Center	20,381	E. E. Brindley	24
Rock	Janesville	80,173	Thomas V. Cronin	62
Rusk	Ladysmith	17,737	O. J. Falge	39
St. Croix	Hudson	24,842	C. A. Heebink	39
Sauk	Baraboo	33,700	H. L. Wischhoff	38
Sawyer	Hayward	11,540	James H. Wilson	21
Shawano	Shawano	35,378	A. E. Swanke	38
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	76,221	James Gannon	36
Taylor	Medford	20,105	Paul C. Schmoldt	28
Trempealeau	Whitehall	24,381	Wm. F. Raichle	28
Vernon	Viroqua	29,940	C. H. Carter	39
Vilas	Eagle River	8,894	Peter Anderson	18
Walworth	Elkhorn	33,103	U. G. Kiteley	34
Washburn	Shell Lake	12,496	Dr. J. D. Eastwold	29
Washington	West Bend	28,430	Guido Schroeder	28
Waukesha	Waukesha	62,744	Vernon M. Gaspar	50
Waupaca	Waupaca	34,614	Henry W. Glocke	48
Waushara	Wautoma	14,268	A. C. Mundinger	28
Winnebago	Oshkosh	80,507	J. F. Shea	44
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	44,465	R. B. Roberts	47

[1]Elected as chairman for 1941-42.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precincts	County Superintendent of Schools[1]	County Judge[2]
Adams	Friendship	20	Irvin S. Jones	Chas. H. Gilman
Ashland	Ashland	27	Dwight Kenyon	James McCully
Barron	Barron	41	Geo. M. Wavrunek	Earl L. Risberg
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Daniel L. Brace	Hartvig P. Axelberg
Brown	Green Bay	52	Joseph D. Donovan	Archie McComb
Buffalo	Alma	28	Orlando J. Sohrweide	Geo. L. Pattison
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Elmer J. Adams	August J. Christianson
Calumet	Chilton	16	Francis F. Flannagan	George M. Goggins
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	46	Theo. A. Sorenson	Dayton E. Cook
Clark	Neillsville	52	Louis R. Slock	O. W. Schoengarth
Columbia	Portage	41	Jay W. Packard	Elton J. Morrison
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	29	Leonore M. Feldmann	J. O'Neil
Dane	Madison	83	Esther Krakow (1st) T. S. Thompson (2nd)	Fred M. Evans
Dodge	Juneau	67	Paul L. Kaiser	Wm. C. O'Connell
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Harvey H. Cornell	Grover M. Stapleton
Douglas	Superior	47	Vera C. Rehnstrand	Robert E. Curran
Dunn	Menomonie	35	Archie A. Shafer	Aloysius W. Galvin
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	32	Mildred D. Wilcox	Merrill R. Farr
Florence	Florence	8	Winifred W. Robinson	Irving W. Smith
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	Lester A. Timm	Lawson E. Lurvey
Forest	Crandon	19	Ann Gray	Walter S. Rowlinson
Grant	Lancaster	66	Robert W. Ostrander	Ray D. Walker
Green	Monroe	27	Alta R. Rouse	Marshall L. Peterson
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Louis Bosman	George E. Ostrander
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Lillian M. Ellis	James E. ONeill
Iron	Hurley	20	Paul J. Santini	R. C. Trembath
Jackson	Black River Falls	30	Grace Webb	Harry M. Perry
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Eva N. Bock	Lorenzo L. Darling
Juneau	Mauston	31	Beatrice Burgdorff	Robert P. Clark
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	Eldyn A. Pitzner	Robert V. Baker
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	Geo. J. Bartel	George H. Crowns
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Hazel B. Leicht	R. V. Ahlstrom
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Kathryn A. Cullen	Floyd E. Olson
Langlade	Antigo	24	Frank J. Nimtz	Ami N. Whiting
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Nellie Evjue	Max Van Hecke
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	42	Edwin S. Mueller	Edward S. Schmitz
Marathon	Wausau	78	William E. Moore	Frank P. Regner
Marinette	Marinette	35	Christine Christenson	William F. Haase
Marquette	Montello	21	Samuel Long	Kevin John Callahan
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	566	Michael S. Kies	Michael S. Sheridan Charles A. Hansen (1946)
Monroe	Sparta	38	Arthur S. Fenske	Otto W. Sprecher
Oconto	Oconto	35	Otto Neumann	Frank P. Megan
Oneida	Rhinelander	27	Jesse M. Reed	H. F. Steel
Outagamie	Appleton	53	Henry J. Van Straten	Fred V. Heinemann
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	22	Richard F. Beger	Peter M. Huiras
Pepin	Durand	13	Wilbur M. Gibson	W. C. Richardson
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Mark L. Saxton	J. H. Grimm
Polk	Balsam Lake	35	Kenneth L. Outcelt	Howard D. Blanding
Portage	Stevens Point	36	Lifelet D. Culver	Byron J. Carpenter
Price	Phillips	27	Glen E. Ehle	Asa K. Owen
Racine	Racine	47	Edith L. McEachron	J. Allan Simpson
Richland	Richland Center	24	Earl L. Anderson	Levi H. Bancroft
Rock	Janesville	58	Donald E. Upson	Harry S. Fox
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Autie C. Sanford	Glenn H. Williams
St. Croix	Hudson	39	Raymond J. Sorenson	Thomas E. Garrity
Sauk	Baraboo	40	Kurt A. Schoenoff	Henry J. Bohn
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Inez M. Sabin	Walter J. Duffy
Shawano	Shawano	42	Arthur L. Pahr	Charles B. Dillett
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Ray B. Lightfoot	Ferd. H. Schlichting
Taylor	Medford	28	Roy J. Forehand	Clifford L. Curran
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	Laura Little	John C. Gaveney
Vernon	Viroqua	39	Elsie Thompson	Lincoln Neprud
Vilas	Eagle River	18	Opal Wiegand	Frank W. Carter
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Laura McDougall	Roscoe R. Luce
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Irving E. Crowell	Albert C. Barrett
Washington	West Bend	28	Michael T. Buckley	Frank W. Bucklin
Waukesha	Waukesha	48	Winston D. Brown	Allen D. Young
Waupaca	Waupaca	49	Carl H. Bacher	A. M. Scheller
Waushara	Wautoma	28	Arthur Dietz	Gad Jones
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	Eva C. Monson	D. E. McDonald
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	50	Silas G. Corey	Frank W. Calkins

[1]Term expires July 1945
[2]Term expires 1st Monday January 1944

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precints	District Attorney[1]	Sheriff[1]
Adams	Friendship	20	Fulton Collipp	Samuel R. Stone
Ashland	Ashland	27	Clarence V. Olson	Julius A. Sherfinski
Barron	Barron	41	Lee C. Youngman	Harry L. Jensen
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Elizabeth Hawkes	Andrew Gidlof
Brown	Green Bay	52	Donald W. Gleason	Andrew J. Lom
Buffalo	Alma	28	B. H. Schlosstein	Henry Rhyner
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Clive J. Strang	George Iverson
Calumet	Chilton	16	Donald E. Bonk	Earl A. Schwabe
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	46	Marshall Norseng	John Hepfler
Clark	Neillsville	52	Bruce Beilfuss	Herman J. Olson
Columbia	Portage	41	William Leitsch	George F. Hibner
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	29	Clarence B. Peterson	Ulysses Day
Dane	Madison	83	Norris E. Maloney	Edward Ace Fischer
Dodge	Juneau	67	Clarence Traeger	Harold Hammer
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Herbert W. Johnson	Harry J. Brann
Douglas	Superior	47	Thomas W. Foley	Frank Carlson
Dunn	Menomonie	35	Lloyd C. Ellingson	Fred Einum
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	32	Connor Hanson	Emil Pepin
Florence	Florence	8	Allen C. Wittkopf	Anthony A. Grell
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	S. Richard Heath	Lowell H. Thalheim
Forest	Crandon	19	S. J. Conway	Frank R. Sturzl
Grant	Lancaster	66	Richard W. Orton	Joe R. Greer
Green	Monroe	27	Rudolph P. Regez	Ray H. Schoonover
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	James McMonigal	Al Christensen
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	David O. Jones	Clarence J. Holman
Iron	Hurley	20	Joseph C. Raineri	Sam Giovanoni
Jackson	Black River Falls	30	Hans Hanson	John A. Kleven
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Francis J. Garity	Norman B. Hyer
Juneau	Mauston	31	Charles P. Curran	Ferd Steffen
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	John P. McEvoy	Thomas J. Jester
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	Aaron G. Murphy	Thomas M. O'Konski
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Frederic W. Crosby	Larry G. Schaefer
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Charles O'Connell	Homer L. Curry
Langlade	Antigo	24	Rex M. Smith	Carl R. Monroe
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Donald E. Schnabel	Walter Kienbaum
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	42	John C. Danielson	Elmer Bergner
Marathon	Wausau	78	Elmer E. Hohman	Ralph W. Gunzel
Marinette	Marinette	35	Norman B. Langill	Marriner Kohlman
Marquette	Montello	21	John A. Conant	William A. Wegner
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	566	Herbert J. Steffes	Joseph J. Shinners
Monroe	Sparta	38	Leo J. Goodman	Hallet T. Jenkins
Oconto	Oconto	35	Harold W. Krueger	Joseph Foral
Oneida	Rhinelander	27	George A. Richards	Adolph Kushman
Outagamie	Appleton	53	Oscar J. Schmiege	Fred H. Frank
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	22	Frank X. Didier	Roland G. Schaefer
Pepin	Durand	13	Wm. E. Thurston	Ceacil Seline
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Theodore A. Waller	Victor Gilbertson
Polk	Balsam Lake	35	Melvin J. McDonald	James W. Moore
Portage	Stevens Point	36	John A. Meleski	Florian A. Krutza
Price	Phillips	27	Louis A. Koenig	August Zierer
Racine	Racine	47	R. G. Harvey Jr.	Miles Hulett
Richland	Richland Center	24	Sidney J. Hanson	Mabel McClaren
Rock	Janesville	58	Howard H. Moss	Owen M. Rex
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Rodney Lee Young	Carl E. Nelson
St. Croix	Hudson	39	R. A. Forsythe	George Evans
Sauk	Baraboo	40	John A. Rouse	Charles Mattice
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Ralph Steller	Art O. Hanson
Shawano	Shawano	42	O. Strossenreuther	Stanley Brown
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Henry Van de Water	Ernst C. Zehms
Taylor	Medford	28	Paul W. Griesser	Charles J. Stellick
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	LaVern G. Kostner	Chauncey E. Heath
Vernon	Viroqua	39	Martin Gulbrandsen	J. E. Hassler
Vilas	Eagle River	18	Edwin W. Hunter	Lloyd Seyfert
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Robert C. Bulkley	George O'Brien
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	John Oltman	Frank J. Pokorny
Washington	West Bend	28	Milton Meister	Herbert A. Baehring
Waukesha	Waukesha	48	Homer J. Williams	Alvin J. Redford
Waupaca	Waupaca	49	J. Kyle Anderson	Walter L. Jones
Waushara	Wautoma	28	Samuel H. Bluthe	Ellery Dutcher
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	Lewis C. Magnusen	Julius G. Holtz
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	50	Daniel T. Hosek	William F. Sanger

[1]Terms expire January 4 1943.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precints	Register of Deeds[1]	Clerk of Court[1]
Adams	Friendship	20	Clara R. Smith	Adolph Troemner
Ashland	Ashland	27	Ralph H. Wiezorek	Perry Summers
Barron	Barron	41	Alfred Mickelson	Ernest R. Salsbury
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Nels Myhre	Percy E. Newhouse
Brown	Green Bay	52	Rigney L. Dwyer	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Alma	28	Chas. H. Kaste	Darwin W. Ulrich
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Ellsworth Sundquist	C. V. Johnson
Calumet	Chilton	16	Charles M. Luther	Math. Nilles Jr.
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	46	Mary T. Emerson	John L. Ritzinger
Clark	Neillsville	52	Henry E. Rahn	Ben Frantz
Columbia	Portage	41	Lewis B. Moore	David R. Owen
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	29	Marguerite Rogers	Hubert C. Freeman
Dane	Madison	83	Albert O. Barton	Myrtle L. Hansen
Dodge	Juneau	67	J. E. Hickey	John H. Witte
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Bert Carmody	Herbert A. Gaeth
Douglas	Superior	47	Ralph Nelson	Peter E. Johnson
Dunn	Menomonie	35	Fred C. Pauly	Doloris Brown
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	32	Byron J. Loken	Harlan Niebuhr
Florence	Florence	8	Ode N. Christensen	Otto A. Dumke
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	John G. Brunkhorst	Geo. E. McConahey
Forest	Crandon	19	Edson O. Woodbury	Paul R. Pichotta
Grant	Lancaster	66	M. Ethel Utt	Fred C. Burr
Green	Monroe	27	Belle Burke	Marvin T. Holcomb
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Leonard A. Krueger	Lillian A. Leigh
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Belva Crook	Ina M. Potterton
Iron	Hurley	20	John A. Lerza	Fred J. Ebli
Jackson	Black River Falls	30	Casper D. Waller	Oliver T. Ristuben
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Arthur J. Gruennert	Irving A. Sievert
Juneau	Mauston	31	Lawrence Larson	Jean Towers
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	John Di Cello	G. Adolph Strangberg
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	Joseph L. Crabb	Louis P. Kasal
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Charles J. Wachs	Lars H. Instenes
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Roy O'Neill	Norbert H. DeMuth
Langlade	Antigo	24	Adela Friedeman	Dulcia Fraley
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Fremont C. Woller	Theodore Lokemoen
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	42	Joseph M. Zahorik	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Wausau	78	Andrew Miller	Neal E. Jones
Marinette	Marinette	35	Marian Hunting	Warner A. Lund
Marquette	Montello	21	Agnes A. Flynn	Sam B. Robinson
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	566	Philip C. Westfahl	Fred J. Jaeger
Monroe	Sparta	38	Elizabeth F. Crossen	Oliver A. Hanson
Oconto	Oconto	35	John Wesner	Floyd Hodgins
Oneida	Rhinelander	27	Agnes Verage	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Appleton	53	Stephen M. Peeters	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	22	Louis J. Deppisch	Wm. Schuknecht
Pepin	Durand	13	W. C. Thompson	Reuben Anderson
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	John L. Swanson	Einar C. Jurgensen
Polk	Balsam Lake	35	Edward E. Husband	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Stevens Point	36	Edward D. Haka	Charles P. Dineen
Price	Phillips	27	Walter F. Koch	Henry Niebauer
Racine	Racine	47	Louis L. Peterson	Edward F. Daley
Richland	Richland Center	24	Alice N. Poole	J. M. Hoke
Rock	Janesville	58	Maurice W. Smith	Sidney J. Thronson
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Selma J. Conklin	Charles D. Swaim
St. Croix	Hudson	39	Gertrude Anderson	Simon Lovaas
Sauk	Baraboo	40	Clinton W. Platt	Herbert H. Prange
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Ray Olson	Harold Gobler
Shawano	Shawano	42	Albert F. Wendt	Clifford A. Perry
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Alice M. Adams	Eugene A. Hickey
Taylor	Medford	28	Glen A. Gowey	Rosabell Hempel
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	Lester Brennom	Clarence H. Johnson
Vernon	Viroqua	39	Wm. Kotvis	Ernest Everson
Vilas	Eagle River	18	Albia Heal	Robt. D. Martinson
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Frank G. Holmes	Harry D. Dunbar
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Lewis I. Gullickson	Dean W. Crowell
Washington	West Bend	28	Edwin Pick	Lawrence Berend
Waukesha	Waukesha	48	Marie L. Lattner	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca	Waupaca	49	Alice C. Larkee	Paul Ovrom
Waushara	Wautoma	28	James L. Anderson	Roy L. Booth
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	George B. Young	Edward C. Abell
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	50	Henry Ebbe	Jasper C. Johnson

[1]Terms expire January 4 1943.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precints	County Clerk[1]	Treasurer[1]
Adams	Friendship	20	Willis H. Kurth	H. D. Klein
Ashland	Ashland	27	Edwin H. Quistorff	Lloyd W. Morley
Barron	Barron	41	Tobias T. Hazelberg	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Ludwig Tranmal	J. O. Bodin
Brown	Green Bay	52	Omer F. Rothe	Joseph LeFevre
Buffalo	Alma	28	James O. Holmes	Esther Brevick
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Carl Wallin	Ada Ortendahl
Calumet	Chilton	16	Roland E. Miller	Jacob J. Grimm
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	46	L. M. Eslinger	Warren K. Robarge
Clark	Neillsville	52	Calvin Mills	James H. Fradette
Columbia	Portage	41	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	29	Lester R. Daugherty	Amos E. Sutton
Dane	Madison	83	Austin N. Johnson	Clarence L. Femrite
Dodge	Juneau	67	Walter Oberdiek	Allen Henke
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Ralph Herlache	Evelyn Wendorf
Douglas	Superior	47	Stephen P. Gray	William C. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	35	Leonard Kingsley	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	32	John H. Nygaard	Joseph Figlmiller
Florence	Florence	8	Wallace T. O'Connor	Charles R. Tiderman
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	Arthur J. Kremer	Fayette M. Coffeen
Forest	Crandon	19	Alton B. Ison	Vic John
Grant	Lancaster	66	Alonzo Aupperle	Rolla L. Rech
Green	Monroe	27	Clarence W. Lengacher	Emanuel G. Stauffacher
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Gustave Doepke	Norbert A. Bierman
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Elizabeth Mitchell	Frances Chappell
Iron	Hurley	20	Eugene Darin	Matthew Gravitz Jr.
Jackson	Black River Falls	30	Hans K. Hanson	Carl G. Monsos
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Elton G. Rice	William H. Nevins
Juneau	Mauston	31	John S. Henry	John Felland
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	John C. Niederprim	George H. Lauer
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	Walter J. Wessely	Joseph Baierl
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Frank D. Goodrich	Roy L. Hastert
Langlade	Antigo	24	Ronald M. Moss	John Callahan
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Beatrice E. Goetsch	Orville G. Scheffner
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	42	Albert W. Tetzlaff	Ray McCarthy
Marathon	Wausau	78	Edward H. Kuhlman	Everett J. Freeman
Marinette	Marinette	35	Geo. E. Costello	Bernard M. Stehle
Marquette	Montello	21	Charles Barry	Edward Gelhar
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	566	George F. Breitbach	Clarence M. Sommers
Monroe	Sparta	38	Loren E. Austin	Roland E. Wildes
Oconto	Oconto	35	Josie M. Cook	Allan Ehlers
Oneida	Rhinelander	27	Lloyd D. Verage	Anna Moe Gruper
Outagamie	Appleton	53	John E. Hantschel	Marie Ziegenhagen
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	22	Harold Wm. Hughes	Max M. Gunther
Pepin	Durand	13	John Gillmore	Guy H. Miller
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Theodore J. Thoreson	William M. Moran
Polk	Balsam Lake	35	Victor A. Hansen	Edward Anderson
Portage	Stevens Point	36	Stephen F. Molski	Ralph A. Woyak
Price	Phillips	27	Joshua Jones	Margaret Corrigan
Racine	Racine	47	Lennie Hardie	Horace F. Edmands
Richland	Richland Center	24	Turon M. Pease	Lena Hart
Rock	Janesville	58	Walter M. Lindemann	Arthur M. Church
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Elmer W. Hill	Yelmer V. Sims
St. Croix	Hudson	39	S. N. Swanson	John C. Bogut
Sauk	Baraboo	40	J. Victor Johnson	Clayton H. Wilcox
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Adolph Sandstrom	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano	Shawano	42	Ralph J. Kuckuk	Grover W. Beversdorf
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	William W. Birkle	John Bruggink
Taylor	Medford	28	Edmund J. Hirsch	Joseph J. Fleischmann
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	Roy H. Matson	Vilas Cram
Vernon	Viroqua	39	Berlie Moore	H. V. Rabbitt
Vilas	Eagle River	18	Mary Thomas	Edmund C. Espeseth
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Leo. D. Dunlap	Volney A. Lackey
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Ole S. Soholt	Newell A. Trumbower
Washington	West Bend	28	Louis Kuhaupt	Paul L. Justman
Waukesha	Waukesha	48	William Koehler	Daniel J. Pierner
Waupaca	Waupaca	49	Leland J. Steiger	Leonard J. Stadler
Waushara	Wautoma	28	Grant Boyson	Ward B. Kent
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	Arthur E. Hedke	Earl E. Fuller
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	50	Joachim A. Schindler	Vernon M. Kelly

[1]Terms expire January 4 1943.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precints	Surveyor[1]	Coroner[1]
Adams	Friendship	20	John W. Purves	Robt. W. Roseberry
Ashland	Ashland	27	Jerod Day	Geo. W. Wartman
Barron	Barron	41	Herbert C. Johnson	Albin J. Hyllengren
Bayfield	Washburn	37		Alvin E. Bratley
Brown	Green Bay	52	Harry R. Albert	Orlen Miller
Buffalo	Alma	28		H. F. Stohr
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Darius Connor	J. Raymond Swedberg
Calumet	Chilton	16	John J. Johnson	John A. Knauf
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	46	Henry Vaver	J. A. Kelly
Clark	Neillsville	52	C. L. Mathewson	Herbert L. Brown
Columbia	Portage	41	Harry J. Corning	William E. Brauer
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	29	Gordon Hurlbut	William J. Rider
Dane	Madison	83	Andrew Dahlen	Wayne Fisher
Dodge	Juneau	67	G. Earl Morse	E. C. Quackenbush
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Richard Rasmussen	Calmer Nelson
Douglas	Superior	47	Raymond K. Skoglund	Herbert L. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	35	Wm. A. Harding	Francis E. Greeley
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	32	George Peterson	E. Wallace Stokes
Florence	Florence	8	Elmer E. Small	Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	George W. Marshall	Alvin C. Florin
Forest	Crandon	19	Chas. E. Walker	Oscar S. Tenley
Grant	Lancaster	66	John T. Buser	George B. Harrower
Green	Monroe	27		Frank A. Shriner
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Arthur A. Marwitz	Mark H. Egbert
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	T. Harry Arthur	Fred W. Kepke
Iron	Hurley	20		Harry Meier
Jackson	Black River Falls	30	David A. Blencoe	Sidney J. Jenson
Jefferson	Jefferson	46		August H. Kieck
Juneau	Mauston	31	Fred Bennett	Clarence Sorenson
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	Hugh Southmayd	James A. Crossin
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14		Wm. J. Laurent
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Walter S. Woods	Ray C. Dwyer
Lafayette	Darlington	28		Paul L. O'Flahrity
Langlade	Antigo	24	Malcolm Hutchinson	Leonard Freiburger Jr.
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Francis X. Fox	Arthur E. Taylor
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	42	George V. Kapitz	Theodore A. Teitgen
Marathon	Wausau	78	Carl H. Paetzold	Harold H. Fechtner
Marinette	Marinette	35	Arthur A. Dama	Robt. L. Thompson
Marquette	Montello	21	Raymond Phillips	Howard E. Schultz
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	566	Anthony H. Kusick	Henry J. Grundman
Monroe	Sparta	38	Henry F. Schroeder	Walter R. Ninneman
Oconto	Oconto	35	Harry A. Hall	Joseph S. Dougherty
Oneida	Rhinelander	27	Vernon M. Maine	Albert G. Onson
Outagamie	Appleton	53	Robert M. Connelly	Herbert E. Ellsworth
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	22	Wilmer Blong	Clarence C. Stein
Pepin	Durand	13	J. W. Harris	G. E. Bryant
Pierce	Ellsworth	27		Roland Hoyer
Polk	Balsam Lake	35	Christian P. A. Jenssen	John C. Park
Portage	Stevens Point	36		Victor S. Prais
Price	Phillips	27	Leonard Risberg	Walter W. Blume
Racine	Racine	47	Charles B. Cape	Edward B. Yanny
Richland	Richland Center	24	Alvin Bannister	R. C. Hoskins
Rock	Janesville	58	Benjamin J. Sunny	Edmund J. Overton
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	John Diamond	Ole B. Ellingboe
St. Croix	Hudson	39	O. G. Holloway	A. M. Ford
Sauk	Baraboo	40		Otto V. Pawlisch
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Cecil B. Noyes	Lester L. Anderson
Shawano	Shawano	42		Harvey C. Stubenvoll
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Jerry Donohue	Wesley Van Zanten
Taylor	Medford	28	Cyrus R. Claussen	David Ruesch
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25		Martin Wiemer
Vernon	Viroqua	39		Ole Jackson
Vilas	Eagle River	18	Claude C. Fisher	P. J. Gaffney
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Lloyd L. Jensen	Carroll W. Rice
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Richard Andrews	Harry W. Dahl
Washington	West Bend	28	Herman Engelke	Raymond Frankow
Waukesha	Waukesha	48	Edward H. Hoffman	Martin E. Fromm
Waupaca	Waupaca	49	Walter E. Hoyord	A. M. Christofferson
Waushara	Wautoma	28	Harold H. Dettman	George A. Blader
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	Robert F. Wolverton	George A. Steele
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	50	George W. Severns	Rogers E. Garrison

[1]Terms expire January 4 1943.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN[1]

Miscellaneous

	Address Correspondence to	
American Association of University Women.....	Mrs. Mary Kingsland Doman	622 Watson St., Ripon
American Automobile Association.....	Wm. E. Huttner.....	730 University Ave. Madison
Association of Wisconsin Cemetery Superintendents and Officials.....	Frank P. Groh.....	St. Joseph's Cemetery Appleton
Badger State Advancement Association of the Blind.....	M. C. Leedom.....	912 N. Hawley Road Milwaukee
Central Wisconsin Aeronautical Association....	Thomas Leech	315 Prais St. Stevens Point
Children's Aid Society of Wisconsin.....	I. Evelyn Smith.....	2835 W. Kilbourn Milwaukee
Daniel Boone Hunters League, Inc.....	Elroy J. Behling.....	3151 N. Buffum St. Milwaukee
Federation of German-American Societies of Wisconsin	Rudolph Beyer.....	2353 N. 28th St. Milwaukee
Insurance Cooperative Agency.....	Amos J. Green.....	Tenney Bldg., Madison
Izaak Walton League of Wisconsin.....	Dr. Harvey H. Vollendorf	811 York St., Manitowoc
League of American Wheelmen of Wisconsin....	Victor T. Broome.....	372 N. Macy St. Fond du Lac
National Aeronautics Association— Wisconsin Chapter	Carlyle E. Godske.....	1236 - 13th St., Racine
National Legion of Mothers of America— Wisconsin Division	Mrs. Howard A. Bateson	2126 N. 42nd St. Milwaukee
United Taxpayers Association of Wisconsin.....	Lucian Holman	P. O. Box 84, Janesville
Wisconsin Amateur Field Trial Association.....	Armin Schlesinger	229 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League	J. Frank Jenner.....	118 W. Wilson St. Madison
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association.....		1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Medical Technologists..	Mrs. Elizabeth Kullmann	511 N. 27th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Citizens Public Expenditure Survey...		340 Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Conservation Congress.....	C. A. Searles.....	Route 3 Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Cooperative Housing Association.....	Richard Dubielzig.....	Crestwood, Madison
Wisconsin Council of Catholic Women.....	Alice Dillon.....	1006 E. State St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Council of Churches.....		511 Insurance Bldg. Madison

[1]This list was compiled as of November 1941 from a questionnaire sent to all known state-wide associations other than religious, fraternal, and similar organizations. Organizations not included in this list are to communicate with the Legislative Reference Library, Blue Book Editor, State Capitol, Madison.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Dramatic Guild	Hiram Eldon Mansfield	Allenville
Wisconsin Electric Cooperatives	John E. Olson	Chetek
Wisconsin Federation Humane Societies	Mrs. Jay Fruit	Waukesha
Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs	Mrs. J. E. Rueth	Milwaukee
Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs	Leo Levenick	1817 University Ave Madison
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs	Mrs. Ovid Blix	2238 N. 58th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Friends of Our Native Landscape	Franz A. Aust	119 Dept. of Hort., U. W., Madison
Wisconsin Frozen Food Locker Association	Alfred Cory	Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation	Mrs. Harry S. Bostock	15 W. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Greater Recreational Association	Dan F. Vicker	Park Falls
Wisconsin Humane Society	Walter J. Dethloff	4151 N. Humboldt Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Indian Head Country, Inc.		Hotel Eau Claire Eau Claire
Wisconsin League of Women Voters	Mrs. F. A. Marshall	1 W. Main St., Madison
Wisconsin Occupational Therapy Association	Mrs. Ralph H. Rose	2508 E. Belleview Pl. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Planners' Club	Norval C. Johnson	Court House, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Pleasure Horse Association	Lowell T. Thronson	121 W. Doty St Madison
Wisconsin Roadside Development Council	Mrs. Charles L. Dean	102 Grand Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Singing Society	A. H. Mueller	Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Society for Mental Hygiene	Dr. Esther H. De Weerdt	110 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Association of Fire Fighters	George J. Henningfeld	2054 Carter St., Racine
Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation	Thomas E. Casey	3125 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Pl. Madison
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance	Paul N. Reynolds	116 W. Washington Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Taxpayers Conference	Arch Ely	Lake Mendota Dr. Madison
Wisconsin War Mothers	Mrs. Frances Sayles	Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Welfare Council	Sanger Powers	Extension Bldg., U. W. Madison
Wisconsin Wildlife Federation	Harold Starkweather	3158 Daley Drive Madison
Wisconsin Women's Legislative Council	Mrs. John Glaettli, Jr.	2141 Fox Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Women's Press Club	Mrs. Charles E. Brown	2011 Chadbourne Ave. Madison
Women's Field Army for the Control of Cancer	Mrs. G. E. Stoddart	Beaver Dam

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Agricultural

	Address Correspondence to	
Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers, Buttermakers, and Dairymen's Advancement Association	Martin Parsons	Dorchester
Cheese Producers Marketing Cooperative Association, Inc.		Monticello
Consolidated Badger Cooperative	Geo. W. Rupple	Shawano
Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association		100 N. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee
Farm Holiday Association	Chas. Goldamer	Abbotsford
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Equity Union of America	K. W. Hones	Chippewa Falls
4-H Club		Agricultural Hall Room 4, U. W. Madison
Fruit Growers Co-Op		Sturgeon Bay
Future Farmers of America	Robert Haile	Downing
Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin	W. John Reynolds	1640 Monroe St. Madison
Junior State Fair Board	Martha Bubeck	State Office Building Madison
Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.	Emil G. Johnson	2201 Kennedy St., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.
Northeastern Wisconsin Cheese & Buttermakers' Association	Louis Rengel	Route 3, Shawano
Northern Wisconsin Co-Op. Tobacco Pool, Inc.		Viroqua
Progressive Farmers of Wisconsin	Jay Lutsey	Pulaski
Pure Milk Association	A. H. Lauterbach	608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
Pure Milk Products Cooperative	William F. Groves	Lodi
Southeastern Wisconsin Cheese Association	Fred Wuetrich	Doylestown
Southwestern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association	C. A. Clarson	Boscobel
Western Wisconsin Ayrshire Association	Mrs. Henry C. Schultz	Galesville
Wisconsin Aberdeen-Angus Association	James G. Fuller	College of Agriculture Madison
Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America	C. H. Bonsack	State Office Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Beekeepers Association	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Pl. Madison
Wisconsin Berkshire Association	Charles Veers	Route 3, Stratford
Wisconsin Brown Swiss Association	Russell Fox	Waterloo
Wisconsin Buttermakers Association	E. R. Eckwright	Spooner
Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Cooperative	E. H. Bruggink	Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association	L. E. Kopitzke	Marion
Wisconsin Chester White Breeders Association	Clarence Rhodes	Burlington

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wiconsin Cooperative Creamery Association		La Valle
Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool	H. H. Jack	1425 S. Memorial Dr. Appleton
Wisconsin Cooperative Poultry Improvement Association	Duane Peck	Baraboo
Wisconsin Co-operative Wool Growers Association	Roy E. Richards	Box 26, Portage
Wisconsin Council of Agriculture	Milo K. Stanton	614 Tenney Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association	Roland Potter	Camp Douglas
Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company	Vernon Goldsworthy	Wood Co. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Association	Glen W. Vergeront	207 King Hall, U. W. Madison
Wisconsin Dairy Industries Association	Fred Huntzicker	Greenwood
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association	R. W. Stumbo	Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Duroc Breeder's Association	Bryce Bartholf	Burlington
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation	Lewis F. Roherty	744 Williamson St. Madison
Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders Association	Gavin McKerrow	Pewaukee
Wisconsin Hampshire Swine Breeders Association	Raymond Henry	Basco
Wisconsin Hatcheries Association	A. A. Brown	Lake Geneva
Wisconsin Herefords Breeders Association	Homer Graber	Mineral Point
Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association	James G. Fuller	College of Agriculture Madison
Wisconsin Jersey Cattle Club	H. M. Wallace	Norwalk
Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association		College of Agriculture Madison
Wisconsin Livestock Marketing Federation Cooperative	Peter Leykauf	Sauk City
Wisconsin Milk Dealers Association Inc.	Harry Klueter	1 W. Main St., Madison
Wisconsin Mink Farmers' Association	James D. Swan, Jr.	Delavan
Wisconsin Poland China Breeders Association	Chas. A. Maas	Evansville
Wisconsin Potato Growers Association		Horticulture Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders Association	Roy E. Richards	Box 26, Portage
Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders Association	J. J. McCann	507 S. Bluff St. Janesville
Wisconsin State Drainage Association	O. R. Zeasman	College of Agriculture Madison
Wisconsin State Grange	Neal Peck	Route 1, Peshtigo
Wisconsin Swine Breeder's Association	Bryce Bartholf	Burlington
Wisconsin Swiss & Limburger Cheese Producers Association	Chas. E. Stone	Monroe
Wisconsin Yorkshire Swine Breeders Association	Gordon Doherty	Route 2, Marshfield

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Educational

	Address Correspondence to	
Association of Wisconsin Teachers Colleges.....	Carrie B. Edmondson...	State Teachers College Milwaukee
County Normal Principals Association.....	M. C. Palmer.....	Marathon Co. Normal School, Wausau
Future Homemaker's Association.....	Martha Bubeck	State Office Bldg. Madison
League of Classroom Teachers of Wisconsin.....	Flora Jane Macdonald..	Hotel New Northern Ashland
Southern Wisconsin Education Association.....	Eleanor H. Cox.....	Jr. High School Baraboo
Wisconsin Alumni Association.....	A. John Berge.....	Memorial Union Madison
Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education	John A. Kubiak.....	State Office Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Association of County Supervising Teachers	Ira Cravillion	Sturgeon Bay
Wisconsin Association of Deans of Women.....	Irma Hathron	State Teachers College River Falls
Wisconsin Association of Education and Vocational Guidance	Carl H. Waller.....	Lincoln School, Madison
Wisconsin Association of Presidents and Deans..	Any president of Wis. college (no permanent secretary)	
Wisconsin Association of School Administrators..	J. H. Murphy.....	S. Wilson Ave. Rice Lake
Wisconsin Association of School Boards.....	Mrs. Letha Bannerman..	1220 Highland Park Blvd., Wausau
Wisconsin Association of Rural Vocational Homemaking Instructors	Jane Chenoweth	Mondovi
Wisconsin Association of Vocational Agriculture Instructors	Willis D. Freitag.....	140 S. Spring St. Columbus
Wisconsin City Grade Supervisors Association...	M. F. Matthies.....	Public Schools Sheboygan
Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers....	Mrs. Roger Scott.....	Route 5, Box 367 Waukesha
Wisconsin County Superintendents Association...	Eva Monson	Oshkosh
Wisconsin County Supervising Teachers Association	Stacy Calhoun	Ladysmith
Wisconsin Education Association.....	O. H. Plenzke.....	404 Insurance Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Elementary School Principals Association	Fred S. Schnell.....	2722 Highland Terrace Sheboygan
Wisconsin Federation of Teachers.....	Howland Paddock	Youth Foundation Kenosha
Wisconsin High School Forensic Association....	Almere L. Scott.....	Univ. Extension Div. Madison
Wisconsin High School Student Council Association	John Toth	1523 Marquette Ave. So. Milwaukee, Wis.
Wisconsin Home Economics Association.....	Florence E. Beatty....	1111 N. Tenth St. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Music Teachers Association	Lucine Marcoux	35 E. Cotton St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin School Music Association	Henry C. Wegner	Waupun
Wisconsin Secondary School Principals Association	Harry Weingartner	Custer High School Milwaukee
Wisconsin Vocational and Adult Education Directors Association	Sam Crockett	Menasha
Wisconsin Vocational Guidance Association	Dorothy Strese	Mondovi

Patriotic

American Legion	G. H. Stordock	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
American Legion Auxiliary	Cora E. Brown	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Army & Navy Union	Walter J. Harris	1 Langdon St., Madison
Daughters of Founders & Patriots of America	Mrs. Robert J. Lacy	East Troy
Daughters of the American Revolution	Adelle W. Wheeler	810 E. College Ave. Appleton
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War	Mrs. Doris Schulze	2172 S. 90th St. West Allis
Disabled American Veterans of the World War	Adolph Libke	Tomah
Disabled American Veterans of the World War (Women's Auxiliary)	Mrs. Charline Andrews	1218 St. James Court Madison
Grand Army of the Republic	Alma Cheesman	5507 W. Roger St. West Allis
Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors in Wisconsin	Mrs. John W. Mariner	411 E. Mason St. Milwaukee
Ladies of Grand Army of Republic	Mrs. E. E. Saunders	6118 - 12th Ave. Kenosha
National Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic	Mrs. Julia Lavin	308 Hubbard St. Racine
National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wisconsin		2718 E. Kenwood Blvd. Milwaukee
Regular Veterans Association	Claude E. Dyer	466 Sidney St. Madison
Reserve Officers' Association	Capt. David W. Bloodgood	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Service Star Legion of Wisconsin	Mrs. W. J. Teckmeyer	143 E. Gorham Madison
Sons of the American Revolution	A. H. Wilkinson	110 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	Gordan K. Cline	427 Camp St., Baraboo
State Association of Service Officers	Walter Hauser	Cumberland
Sons of Veterans of Spanish American War	Norman L. Larson	1118 - 11th St., Beloit
Thirty-second Division Veteran Ass'n	Byron Beveridge	State Capitol, Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
United Spanish War Veterans	George C. Bauer	2867 N. 44th St. Milwaukee
United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary	Mrs. Clara Arnold	251 W. 12th St. Fond du Lac
Veterans of Foreign Wars	Lyall T. Beggs	119 Monona Ave. Madison
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Auxiliary	Mrs. Inslee Gallenberger	125 S. Oakland Ave. Green Bay
Wisconsin Citizens' Military Training Camp Association	Capt. David W. Bloodgood	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of Mayflower Descendants	Gertrude Hull	2841 W. Kilbourn Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Veterans Council	G. H. Stordock	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Woman's Relief Corps	Caroline Schuh	317½ S. Pearl St. New London

Public Officials and Public Employes

American Waterworks Association	L. A. Smith	City Hall, Madison
Association of Wisconsin County Asylums	N. J. Hansen	Monroe County Asylum Sparta
Board of County Judges	F. H. Schlichting	Sheboygan
Circuit Court Clerks Association	Myrtle Hansen	Court House, Madison
Clerks of Courts Association of Wisconsin	Harlan Niebuhr	Eau Claire
International Association of Electrical Inspectors	J. E. Wise	1 W. Wilson St. Madison
League of Wisconsin Municipalities	Frederick N. MacMillin	30 E. Johnson St. Madison
Assessors Section	H. L. McCarthy	416½ State St. Beloit
Attorneys Section	City Attorney	Minahan Bldg. Green Bay
Building Inspectors Section	Roy L. Petersen	City Hall, Kenosha
Clerks and Finance Section	Charles E. Hughes	City Comptroller Waukesha
Engineering and Public Works Section	F. M. Wolverton	City Engineer, Oshkosh
Mayors and Aldermen's Section	F. R. Buechner	City Manager, Superior
Park and Recreation Section	M. G. Simonds	Green Bay
Plumbing Inspectors Section	William Collette	City Hall, Cudahy
Village Section	W. A. Nesemann	Kohler
National Association of Postmasters	Frank J. Horak	P. O. Box 3, Oconto
United National Association of Post Office Clerks	A. H. Mercier	525 S. Quincy St. Green Bay
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association	R. H. McCarty	Kaukauna

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Council on Civil Service	Robert W. Hanson	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin County Boards Association	Frank A. Stewart	1 W. Main St., Madison
Wisconsin County Clerks Association	H. R. Tongen	Portage
Wisconsin County Highway Commissioner's Association	George Batty	Portage
Wisconsin County Highway Committeemen's Association	J. E. McDermid	Ladysmith
Wisconsin County Highway Traffic Officer's Association	W. R. Hare	Owen
Wisconsin County Treasurers Association	Marie Ziegenhagen	Court House, Appleton
Wisconsin District Attorneys' Association	Norris E. Maloney	Court House, Madison
Wisconsin League of Nursing Education	Sister M. Berenice	3058 N. 51st St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Association	John Jedwabny	Menasha
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association	Leo J. Girens	1108 - 5th St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin Policemen's Protective Association	Thos. P. King	Kenosha
Wisconsin Public Welfare Association	Myrtle Biggs	Dept. of Public Welfare Superior
Wisconsin Recorders Association	Lawrence Larson	Mauston
Wisconsin Recreation Association	D. B. Dyer	1111 N. 10th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Rural Letter Carriers Association	Manifee Burris	Platteville
Wisconsin Sanitorium Superintendents Association	Frank Reich	Lake Tomahawk State Camp, Tomahawk
Wisconsin Sheriffs Association	Louis D. Saichek	834 Realty Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Supervisors and Sanitary Inspectors	Richard Mason	1 W. Wilson St. Madison
Wisconsin State Association of Letter Carriers	Ernest R. Hiegel	216 West Ave., N. La Crosse
Wisconsin State Employees Association	Roy E. Kubista	448 W. Washington Ave. Madison
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association	A. V. Simon	Fire Department Ladysmith

Trade and Professional

American Institute of Architects of Wisconsin	Leigh Hunt	152 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
American Institute of Banking	Wall G. Coapman	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
American Institute of Decorators of Wisconsin.	Mrs. Florence Weisskopf	2624 N. Downer Ave. Milwaukee
American Society of Civil Engineers	Lloyd D. Knapp	City Hall, Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers	A. S. Krenz	5114 W. Center St. Milwaukee
Associated Credit Bureaus of Wisconsin	Fred S. Krieger	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin	Edward Wood	2511 W. Greenfield Ave. Milwaukee
Associated Photo-Engravers of Wisconsin	John R. Schultz	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee
Central Wisconsin Association of Credit Men	Charles D. Breon	311-312 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Oshkosh
Central Wisconsin Traffic Association	A. E. Solie	715 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Madison
Committee on Public Relations	Walter W. Belson	210 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Engineering Society of Wisconsin	Bruno J. Hartman	Sheboygan
Independent Theatres Protective Association of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan	Harry Perlewitz	709 N. 11th St. Milwaukee
Insurance Federation of Wisconsin	Walter W. Belson	210 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Junior Chamber of Commerce	Leslie G. Valleskey	Manitowoc
Kiwanis International	Dr. R. D. Boynton	Wisconsin Dells
Masters Builders Association of Wisconsin	Richard Ferge	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association	O. T. Swan	Box 1040, Oshkosh
Professional Photographers Association of Wisconsin	John E. Platz	2638 N. Downer Ave. Milwaukee
Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Wisconsin	Daniel O'Meara	427 W. National Ave. Milwaukee
Retailers Tallow & Calf Skin Association of Wisconsin, Inc.		225 S. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee
Rotary International	I. B. Davies	Delavan
Sheet Metal Contractors Association of Wisconsin	Paul L. Biersach	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
State Association of Wisconsin Architects	Leigh Hunt	152 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
State Medical Society of Wisconsin	Charles H. Crownhart	917 Tenney Bldg. Madison
Travelers Protective Association of America, Wisconsin Division	Wm. F. Schad	6000 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters	Loyal Durand, Jr.	Science Hall, Madison
Wisconsin and Upper Michigan Florists Association	Carl P. Menger	1618 N. 27th St. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Archeological Society	Charles E. Brown	State Historical Museum Madison
Wisconsin Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries	Beulah Clough	Beaver Dam
Wisconsin Association of Finance Companies	L. M. Jeger	759 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Fairs	J. F. Malone	Beaver Dam
Wisconsin Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Inc.	P. C. Carver	Box 645, Oshkosh
Wisconsin Association of Ice Industries	Paul Hoff	1300 E. Locust Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents		207 E. Michigan Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Medical Technologists	Alice Thorngate	701 W. Johnson St. Madison
Wisconsin Association of Memorial Craftsmen of America	John A. Dirienzo	2436 Regent St. Madison
Wisconsin Association of Optometrists	Dr. Armin P. Hille	Menomonee Falls
Wisconsin Association of Personal Finance Companies, Inc.	J. H. Hendee	2309 N. 36th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers	John J. Roache	740 N. Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Taxicab Owners	Wylie Tarr	Yellow Cab Co., Racine
Wisconsin Automotive Trades Association	Louis Milan	111 S. Hamilton Madison
Wisconsin Bakers Association, Inc.	Fred H. Laufenburg	5154 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Bankers Association	Wall G. Coapman	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages	Thomas E. Mills	Black River Falls
Wisconsin Building and Loan League	Carl Taylor	1900 Wisconsin Tower Milwaukee
Wisconsin Canners Association	M. P. Verhulst	1003 Tenney Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Cemetery Owners and Representatives Association	Mrs. Grace L. Saevke	119 Monona Ave Madison
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association	Jos. Kurucz	Cudahy
Wisconsin Commercial Fishermen's Association	Everett Lafond	1820 Jackson St. Two Rivers
Wisconsin Constructors, Inc.	J. Harry Green	Jackman Bldg. Janesville
Wisconsin Council of Painting and Decorating Contractors of America	C. H. Muren	417 Clemons Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Credit Union League		259 E. Wells St. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League	Sidney H. Bliss	The Janesville Gazette Janesville
Wisconsin Dry Cleaners Association, Inc.	Egon W. Peck	208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Electrical Association	E. H. Herzberg	1602 W. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Engineering Conference	C. A. Wiepking	3515 W. Clybourn St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Federation Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.	Carolyn G. Rolfson	1049½ Main St. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Fire Underwriters Association	Miss A. G. Maertzweiler	828 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Fox & Fur Breeders Association	Harley Wittig	Green Bay
Wisconsin Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association	George R. Kellerman	Cumberland
Wisconsin Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, Inc.	Evalyn Wrecza	901 E. Clark St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Hospital Association	Dr. E. T. Thompson	908 N. 12th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Highway Users Conference	Fred M. Elliott	1028 Seminole Hy. Madison
Wisconsin Implement Dealers Association		Whitewater
Wisconsin Journeyman Barbers' Association	John A. Billie	1408 Washington St. Manitowoc
Wisconsin Junior Chamber of Commerce	Leslie J. Valleskey	907 S. 8th St. Manitowoc
Wisconsin Library Association	Sybil Schuette	Kellogg Public Library Green Bay
Wisconsin Locally Owned Telephone Group	L. M. Lamkins	Manawa
Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association	George F. Kull	1 S. Pinckney St. Madison
Wisconsin Master Plumbers Association, Inc.		326 W. Brown St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Motor Carriers Association	Walter W. Belson	210 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance	J. E. Kennedy	219-220 Washington Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Osteopathic Association	Dr. E. J. Elton	1518 N. 70th St. Wauwatosa
Wisconsin Paper Merchants Association	Harry J. Voelker	W. H. Kranz Co. Racine
Wisconsin Petroleum Association	Roy C. Brecke	329 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwauke
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association	Jennings Murphy	625 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Press Association	Carl Zielke	225 Washington Bldg. Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Railroad Association	Andrew R. McDonald	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Restaurant Association	E. A. Conforti	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Credit Association	Fred S. Krieger	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Food Dealers Association	Arthur E. Gesch	342 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Furniture Dealers Association	Theo. E. Stickle	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association	H. A. Lewis	200 Strongs Ave. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Retail Harness and Leather Goods Dealers Association	John Betlach	Sun Prairie
Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association	A. W. Anderson	Neenah
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermens Association	D. S. Montgomery	501 Milwaukee Gas Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Meat Dealers	Harvey Wickert	Oshkosh
Wisconsin Road Builders Association	N. M. Isabella	1 W. Main St., Madison
Wisconsin Sanatorium Trustees Association	Chas. L. Burnham	1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Shoe Retailers Association	Oscar Thureen	Viroqua
Wisconsin Shoe Travelers Association, Inc.	Henry D. Kuehn	3110 W. National Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Shorthand Reporters Association	Harry E. Manzer	2130 Keyes Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants	A. H. Hempe	301 City Hall Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of Chiropodists	Lois K. Brancel	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of X-ray Technicians	Segrid Mattson	c/o Ravn Clinic Merrill
Wisconsin State Association of Life Underwriters	Earl E. Wheeler	1 W. Main St., Madison
Wisconsin State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies	Theodore R. Schmidt	Kewaskum
Wisconsin State Association of Power Engineers	Charles W. Spahr	7833 - 27th Ave. Kenosha
Wisconsin State Association of Retail Meat Dealers	Harvey L. Wickert	1659 Oregon St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Bar Association	Gilson G. Glasier	State Capitol, Madison
Wisconsin State Bowling Association		739 N. Second St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Brewers Association	L. A. Miller	231 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce	Wm. J. Petersen	119 Monona Ave. Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters	Jay A. Hathaway	203 Levitan Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin State Dental Society	Dr. Chas. J. Baumann	208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	J. J. Handley	1012 N. Third St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Hotel Association	Alvin Koerner	Manitowish
Wisconsin State Musicians Association	W. Clayton Dow	Racine
Wisconsin State Nurses Association		3727 E. Layton Ave. Cudahy
Wisconsin State Telephone Association	J. E. Byrne	14 S. Carroll St. Madison
Wisconsin Tavern League	Paul Jorgeson	215 - 6th St., Racine
Wisconsin Tavernkeepers Association	Anthony Sentz	1018 N. Jackson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Title Association	A. J. Achten	Shawano
Wisconsin Tobacco Dealers and Growers Association	Carl Heller	Edgerton
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fruit Jobbers Association	Fred J. Leonard	P. O. Box 199 Appleton
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fuel Dealers Association	Oscar King	905 University Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Utilities Association	A. F. Herwig	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association	Dr. B. A. Beach	Genetics Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Warehousemen's Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Watchmakers Association	B. W. Heald	339 N. 35th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Well Constructors Association	E. A. Conforti	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Wholesale Food Distributors Association	E. J. Malloy	342 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Woman's Bowling Association		1618 W. Lloyd St. Milwaukee
Women's State Bar Association	Vartak Gulbankian	309 Main St., Racine

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS[1]

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Abbotsford	Clark	Tribune	Thurs.	R. J. Janda
Adams	Adams	Adams County Times	Fri.	Ralph E. Klinefelter
Albany	Green	Herald	Thurs.	Ralph Molm
Algoma	Kewaunee	Record-Herald	Fri.	H. H. Heidmann
Alma	Buffalo	Buffalo County Journal	Thurs.	Theodore Buehler
Amery	Polk	Free Press	Thurs.	Robert A. Broad
Amherst	Portage	Advocate	Thurs.	J. L. Moberg
Antigo	Langlade	Journal	Dly. ex. Sun.	Henry Berner
Appleton	Outagamie	Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Erik L. Madisen
		Lawrentian	Fri.	Students of Lawrence College
		Post-Crescent	Dly. ex. Sun.	Victor I. Minahan
Arcadia	Trempealeau	News-Leader	Thurs.	A. H. Gauger
Argyle	Lafayette	Atlas	Thurs.	J. A. McGinnity
Ashland	Ashland	Press	Daily	John C. Chapple
		Student Life	Biweekly	Students of Northland College
Athens	Marathon	Record	Thurs.	A. Neuenschwander
Augusta	Eau Claire	Cooperative Commonwealth	Thurs.	Alvin M. Amundson
		Union	Thurs.	E. G. Herrell
Baldwin	St. Croix	Bulletin	Fri.	W. E. Hawley
Balsam Lake	Polk	Polk County Ledger	Thurs.	Curtis B. Gaylord
Bangor	La Crosse	Independent	Thurs.	Gertrude Gessler
Baraboo	Sauk	News-Republic	Dly. ex. Sun.	H. K. Page and Sons
		Weekly News	Thurs.	H. K. Page and Sons
Barron	Barron	Barron County News-Shield	Thurs.	E. H. Stern
Bayfield	Bayfield	Bayfield County Press	Thurs.	Wm. G. Reque
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	Thurs.	James B. Sherman
		Citizen	Dly. ex. Sun.	J. E. Helfert
Belleville	Dane	Recorder	Thurs.	Herbert L. Adams
Belmont	Lafayette	Success	Thurs.	Donald Benedict
Beloit	Rock	News	Dly. ex. Sun.	Mason H. Dobson
		Round Table	Semiweekly	Students of Beloit College
Benton	Lafayette	Advocate	Fri.	C. M. Vail
Berlin	Green Lake	Journal	Dly. ex. Sat.	William H. Patey
Birnamwood	Shawano	News	Wed.	M. M. Keller
Black Earth	Dane	Dane County News	Fri.	Arthur W. Pickering
Black River Falls	Jackson	Banner-Journal	Wed.	Merlin Hull
Blair	Trempealeau	Press	Thurs.	M. A. Jensen
Blanchardville	Lafayette	Blade	Thurs.	W. F. McGuigan
Bloomer	Chippewa	Advance	Thurs.	F. E. Andrews
Bloomington	Grant	Record	Wed.	C. J. Slaats
Bonduel	Shawano	Times	Thurs.	Mrs. H. C. Van Vuren
Boscobel	Grant	Dial	Wed.	Mrs. H. J. Johnson
Boyceville	Dunn	Press	Fri.	Herman K. Halvorson
Boyd	Chippewa	Transcript	Fri.	H. W. Brochtrup
Brandon	Fond du Lac	Times	Thurs.	Gordon Hamley
Brillion	Calumet	News	Fri.	Otto J. Zander
Brodhead	Green	Independent-Register	Thurs.	Merlin Matzke
Brooklyn	Green & Dane	Teller	Thurs.	H. D. Hanson
Bruce	Rusk	News-Letter	Thurs.	Gordon McConnell
Burlington	Racine	Free Press	Thurs.	Jean Lawrie
		Standard Democrat	Fri.	Louis H. Zimmermann
Butternut	Ashland	Bulletin	Fri.	Hart Publishing Co.
Cadott	Chippewa	Sentinel	Fri.	A. T. Nabbefeld
Cambria	Columbia	News	Thurs.	Mrs. B. W. Hughes
Cambridge	Dane	News	Fri.	H. N. Slater
Cameron	Barron	Echo	Thurs.	L. P. Charles
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	News	Thurs.	Harlow Roate
Cashton	Monroe	Record	Fri.	Martin E. Hagen
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	News	Wed.	Adlai S. Horn
Chetek	Barron	Alert	Weekly	L. P. Charles
Chilton	Calumet	Times-Journal	Thurs.	William J. McHale
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Farmers Equity Union News	Monthly	K. W. Hones
		Herald Telegram	Daily	W. H. Gharrity
Clayton	Polk	Advance	Thurs.	H. E. Bitney
Clear Lake	Polk	Star	Thurs.	Roy Holman
Clinton	Rock	Times-Observer	Thurs.	Mary Mayhew
Clintonville	Waupaca	Tribune-Gazette	Thurs.	C. F. Fredrichs

[1]This list was compiled as of November 1941.

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Cochrane	Buffalo	Recorder	Wed.	D. I. Hammergren
Colby	Marathon & Clark	Phonograph	Thurs.	R. H. Markus
Colfax	Dunn	Messenger	Thurs.	Swift, Rand & Swift
Columbus	Columbia	Journal-Republican	Fri.	W. R. Larson
Cornell	Chippewa	Chippewa Valley Courier	Thurs.	K. W. Howard
Crandon	Forest	Forest Republican	Thurs.	Herman L. Kronschnabl
Cuba City	Grant	News-Herald	Thurs.	W. H. Goldthorpe
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Enterprise	Thurs.	Geo. O. Bauman
		Reminder	Thurs.	Leo. R. Stonek
Cumberland	Barron	Advocate	Thurs.	Alvin Serkland
Darlington	Lafayette	Democrat	Thurs.	Riley & Howery
		Republican-Journal	Thurs.	M. P. Peavy
Deerfield	Dane	Independent	Fri.	E. T. Schultz
De Forest	Dane	Times	Fri.	Earl N. Emerson
Delavan	Walworth	Enterprise	Thurs.	Chester Dorschner
		Republican	Thurs.	Edward Morrissey
Denmark	Brown	Press	Thurs.	J. R. Satran
De Pere	Brown	Journal-Democrat	Thurs.	H. M. Kuypers
De Pere	Brown	St. Norbert Times	Biweekly	Students of St. Norbert College
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Thurs.	L. R. Kessler
Dorchester	Clark	Clarion	Thurs.	B. Dayton Merriman
Dousman	Waukesha	Index	Fri.	F. C. Krueger
Durand	Pepin	Courier-Wedge	Wed.	A. F. Ender
Eagle	Waukesha	Quill	Fri.	H. M. Loibl
Eagle River	Vilas	Vilas County News Review	Thurs.	Joyce Larkin
East Troy	Walworth	News	Wed.	O. R. Kurzrok
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Leader	Dly. ex. Sun.	Eau Claire Press Co.
		Telegram	Dly. ex. Sun.	Eau Claire Press Co.
		Spectator	Biweekly	Students of State Teachers College
Edgar	Marathon	News	Fri.	C. J. Greisch
Edgerton	Rock	Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter	Thurs.	R. M. Pett
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent	Thurs.	Claude F. Eames
Ellsworth	Pierce	Pierce County Herald	Thurs.	Harold F. Doolittle
		Record	Thurs.	O. A. Halls
Elmwood	Pierce	Argus	Thurs.	John Cory
Elroy	Juneau	Leader-Tribune	Thurs.	Elliot H. Cary
Ettrick	Trempealeau	Advance	Wed.	A. G. Sorenson
Evansville	Rock	Review	Thurs.	Wm. B. Antes
Fennimore	Grant	Times	Wed.	E. J. Roethe
Florence	Florence	Mining News	Sat.	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth Reporter	Dly. ex. Sun.	C. F. Coffman
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	W. D. Hoard, Jr.
		Jefferson County Union	Fri.	W. D. Hoard & Sons, Inc.
		News	Fri.	Ray Breitweiser
Fountain City	Buffalo	Buffalo County Republican	Thurs.	M. H. Johnson
Fox Lake	Dodge	Representative	Thurs.	F. H. Baker
Frederic	Polk	Inter-County Leader	Thurs.	Bennie Bye
		Star	Thurs.	Harvey J. Oleson
Friendship	Adams	Reporter	Thurs.	Mrs. Laura M. Klinefelter
Galesville	Trempealeau	Republican	Thurs.	Ward J. Risvold
Gays Mills	Crawford	Crawford County Independent	Thurs.	L. E. Wetmore
Genoa City	Walworth	Broadcaster	Thurs.	Mrs. Hattie Dahlke
Gillett	Oconto	Times	Thurs.	W. E. Clough
Gilman	Taylor	Herald	Fri.	H. W. Brochtrup
Glenwood City	Saint Croix	Tribune	Thurs.	Cornelius W. Lofgren
Glidden	Ashland	Enterprise	Fri.	Hart Publishing Co.
Grantsburg	Burnett	Journal of Burnett Co.	Thurs.	F. B. Huth
Green Bay	Brown	Press-Gazette	Dly. ex. Sun.	Victor I. Minahan
Green Lake	Green Lake	Green Lake County Reporter	Thurs.	Herbert F. Heidel
Greendale	Milwaukee	Review	Biweekly	Greendale Review Publishing Ass'n
Greenwood	Clark	Gleaner	Thurs.	Wm. F. Neuenfeldt
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Tri-Town News	Thurs.	Carl Johnson

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Hammond	Saint Croix	News	Thurs.	F. E. Hartwig
Hancock	Waushara	Hancock-Coloma News	Thurs.	Roy L. Thompson
Hartford	Washington	Times-Press	Fri.	John J. Shinners
Hartland	Waukesha	News	Thurs.	Carl B. Hansen
Hawkins	Rusk	Chronicle	Thurs.	Lyle Speed
Hayward	Sawyer	Sawyer County Record	Thurs.	Frank J. Schweger
Highland	Iowa	Press	Fri.	Geo. W. Dilley
Hilbert	Calumet	Favorite	Thurs.	Leonard J. Suttner
Hillsboro	Vernon	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Edwin W. Shear
Hollandale	Iowa	Review	Thurs.	Bert Day
Horicon	Dodge	Reporter	Thurs.	H. E. Roate
Hudson	Saint Croix	Star Observer	Thurs.	Clarence J. Reiter
Humbird	Clark	Enterprise	Sat.	E. T. Hale
Hurley	Iron	Iron County News	Fri.	Fritz A. Emunson
		Montreal River Miner	Fri.	Alvin E. O'Konsky
Hustisford	Dodge	News	Fri.	Willie Kaul
Independence	Trempealeau	News-Wave	Thurs.	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Iola	Waupaca	Herald	Thurs.	Firman E. Cooper
Iron River	Bayfield	Pioneer	Thurs.	P. J. Savage
Janesville	Rock	Gazette	Dly. ex. Sun.	S. H. Bliss & R. W. Bliss
Jefferson	Jefferson	Banner	Thurs.	Horace L. Buri
Juneau	Dodge	Independent	Fri.	Clifford Brothers
Kaukauna	Outagamie	Times	Wed. & Fri.	C. J. Hansen
Kendall	Monroe	Keystone	Fri.	O. R. Witte
Kenosha	Kenosha	News	Dly. ex. Sun.	E. F. Marlatt
		Telegraph Courier	Thurs.	E. F. Marlatt
Kewaskum	Washington	Statesman	Fri.	D. J. Harbeck
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Enterprise	Fri.	John Read Karel
Kiel	Manitowoc	Tri-County Record	Thurs.	B. A. Cox
Kingston	Green Lake	Spy	Thurs.	E. W. Warnke
La Crosse	La Crosse	Business	Monthly	Hugh G. Corbett
		Hokah Chief	Thurs.	H. E. Wheaton
		Racquet	Biweekly	Students of State Teachers College
		Tribune and Leader Press	Dly.	W. T. Burgess
Ladysmith	Rusk	News	Fri.	M. R. Bell
		Rusk County Reporter	Fri.	Chester P. Burt
La Farge	Vernon	Enterprise	Thurs.	Arnott Widstrand
Lake Geneva	Walworth	Regional News	Thurs.	A. M. Bearder
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Leader	Thurs.	W. J. Erlandson
Lancaster	Grant	Grant County Herald	Wed.	A. L. Sherman
		Grant County Independent	Thurs.	Harry C. Spears
		Wisconsin REA News	Weekly	H. M. Schermerhorn
Lodi	Columbia	Enterprise	Thurs.	Cassius L. Coward
Lomira	Dodge	Review	Fri.	Ray E. Bump
Lone Rock	Richland	Journal	Thurs.	Einar O. Hammer
Loyal	Clark	Tribune	Thurs.	L. V. Cowles & J. R. Steiner
Luck	Polk	Enterprise-Herald	Thurs.	Vernie R. Jensen
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	News	Fri.	C. F. Temby
Madison	Dane	American Political Science Review	Bimonthly	Frederic A. Ogg
		Bulletin of the State Bar Association of Wis.	Quarterly	Gilson G. Glasier
		Capital Area Ruralist	Thurs.	Marshall F. Browne
		Capital Times	Daily	Wm. T. Evjue
		Cardinal	Dly. ex. Mon.	Students of U. of W.
		East Side News	Thurs.	Marshall F. Browne
		Farm Power	Monthly	E. W. Hamilton
		Journal of Educational Research	Monthly	Dr. A. S. Barr
		Journal of Experimental Education	Quarterly	Dr. A. S. Barr
		Monatshefte fur Deutschen Unterricht	Mo. May-Oct.	Prof. R. O. Roseler
		Municipality	Monthly	Frederick N. MacMillin
		Professional Art Magazine	Bimonthly	Ben Duggar, Jr.
		Progressive	Sat.	Progressive Publishing Co.

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Madison—cont.		Rural Gravure	Monthly	B. Smith
		Temperance Education Journal	Quarterly	E. G. Doudna
		Wisconsin Alumnus	Quarterly	Wisconsin Alumni Ass'n
		Wisconsin Beekeeping	Mo. ex. July	H. J. Rahmlow
		Wisconsin Clubwoman	Bimonthly	Jennie T. Schrage
		Wisconsin Congregational Church Life	Bimonthly	Wis. Congregational Conference
		Wisconsin Country Magazine	Mo. Oct.-June	Students of the U. W. Col. of Agriculture
		Wisconsin Engineer	Mo. Oct.-May	Wis. Engineering Journal Association
		Wisconsin Horticulture	Mo. ex. July	H. J. Rahmlow
		Wisconsin Journal of Education	Mo. Sept.-May	O. H. Plenzke
		Wisconsin Law Review	Quarterly	U. of W. Law School
		Wisconsin Magazine of History	Quarterly	Edward P. Alexander
		Wisconsin Medical Journal	Monthly	State Medical Society of Wisconsin
		Wisconsin Octopus	Monthly	Students of U. of W.
		Wisconsin REA News	Monthly	H. M. Schermerhorn
		Wisconsin State Employee Magazine	Mo. ex. July	Roy E. Kubista
		Wisconsin State Journal	Daily	A. M. Brayton
Manawa	Waupaca	Advocate	Thurs.	A. P. Walch
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Herald-Times	Daily	R. T. Bayne
Marathon	Marathon	Times	Fri.	A. P. Gertschen
Marinette	Marinette	Eagle-Star	Daily	Linwood I. Noyes
		Times-Union	Fri.	Edward C. Cochrane
Marion	Waupaca	Advertiser	Thurs.	Elmer Byers
Markesan	Green Lake	Herald	Thurs.	Roy P. Van Vuren
Marshall	Dane	Record	Fri.	C. V. Lake
Marshfield	Wood	Journal	Thurs.	Frank J. Hunn
		News Herald	Dly. ex. Sun.	Howard A. Quirt
Mauston	Juneau	Juneau County Chronicle	Thurs.	Robert J. Temple
		Star	Thurs.	John B. Hanson
Mayville	Dodge	Dodge County Pioneer	Thurs.	Conrad Mueller
		News	Wed.	O. A. Gehrke
		Trade and Farm News	Monthly	E. G. Mueller
Mazomanie	Dane	Sickle	Thurs.	Sam Chesle
Medford	Taylor	Taylor County Star News	Thurs.	W. H. Conrad
Mellen	Ashland	Record	Thurs.	I. A. Kenyon
Melrose	Jackson	Chronicle	Thurs.	Helmer L. Gilbertson
Menasha	Winnebago	Record	Daily	Ira H. Clough
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	News	Thurs.	Mrs. W. H. Rintelman
Menomonie	Dunn	Dunn County News	Wed.	J. T. Flint
		Stoutonia	Wkly. during school yr.	Students of Stout Institute
Merrill	Lincoln	Herald	Dly. ex. Sun.	W. B. Chilsen
Middleton	Dane	Middleton Times-Tribune	Fri.	T. R. Daniels
Milltown	Polk	Herald	Thurs.	V. R. Jensen
Milton	Rock	College Review	Semimonthly during school yr.	Students of Milton College
Milton Junction	Rock	Telephone	Weekly	Orlando H. Frantz
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Advance	Biweekly	B. C. Korn
		American School Board Journal	Monthly	William George Bruce
		Badger De Molay	Monthly	De Molay Publishing Corp.
		Brooms, Brushes & Mops	Monthly	Harry Apple
		Catholic Herald Citizen	Sat.	H. E. Desmond
		Catholic School Journal	Mo. ex. July & Aug.	Edward A. Fitzpatrick
		Church Property Administration	Bimonthly	H. A. Frommelt
		Church Times	Monthly	Rev. Wm. Dawson

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee—cont.		Confectioner	Monthly	Gertrude B. Kluck
		Corriere Italiano	Monthly	Angelo Cerminara
		County Officer	Quarterly	G. F. Breitbach
		Czechoslovak	Sat.	John V. Klabouch
		Deutsche Zeitung	Daily	Wm. B. Schnabel
		Die Hausfrau	Monthly	H. H. Coleman
		Echo	Wkly. during school yr.	Students of State Teachers College
		Engineering	Mo. ex. July & Aug.	John D. Ball
		Excelsior	Thurs.	Jos. M. Matt
		Feed Bag	Monthly	David K. Steenbergh
		Flour & Feed	Monthly	W. R. Anderson
		Ford Field	Monthly	Harry Apple
		Herold	Wed. & Fri.	Leo Luedke
		Hospital Progress	Monthly	Rev. Alphonse Schwitalla
		Ice Cream Review	Monthly	Olsen Publishing Co.
		Industrial Arts and Vocational Education	Monthly ex. July & Aug.	John J. Metz
		Journal	Daily	Marvin H. Creager
		Journal of the Biological Photographic Ass'n	Quarterly	L. C. Massopust
		Jugoslovenski Obzor	Semimonthly	Frank R. Staut
		Kodak	Quarterly	Students of Milwaukee Downer College
		Kuryer Polski	Daily	J. A. Kapmarski
		La Tribuna Italiana	Monthly	Joseph Cacchione
		Layman's Magazine	Monthly	Clifford P. Morehouse
		Living Church	Weekly	Clifford P. Morehouse
		Lumber and Building Material Dealer	Monthly	W. H. Badeaux Co.
		Marquette Engineer	Quarterly	Students of the Col. of Engr. Marquette U.
		Marquette Law Review	Dec., Feb., Apr., June	Students of Marquette Univ. School of Law
		Marquette Tribune	Weekly	Students of Marquette University
		Marquette University Journal	Quarterly	Marquette University
		Masonic Tidings	Monthly	Masonic Tidings Inc.
		Medical Times	Monthly	Robert W. Blumenthal
		Melting Pot	Monthly	Mrs. A. B. Vajda
		Mid-Western Banker	Monthly	Howard W. Clark
		Milk Dealer	Monthly	The Olsen Publishing Co.
		Model Railroader	Monthly	A. C. Kalmbach
		Mount Mary Times	Biweekly	Students of Mount Mary College
		National Butter & Cheese Journal	Monthly	The Olsen Publishing Co.
		Nowiny Polskie	Dly. ex. Sun.	Rev. B. Snella
		Post	Daily	Elmer A. Krahn
		Reporter	Daily	Webster Woodmansee
		Retail Journal	Monthly	The Journal Co.
		Sanitation	Monthly	E. C. Kratsch
		School Science & Mathematics	Mo. Oct.-June	W. E. Roeckr
		Sentinel	Daily	H. H. Fris
		Shorewood Herald	Thurs.	H. J. Kitz
		Sonntagspost	Sun.	H. E. Fritsch
		Times	Thurs.	Harold Towell
		Trains	Monthly	A. C. Kalmbach
		Utilitarian	Monthly	A. F. Herwig
		Western Builder	Thurs.	C. H. Fox
		Whitefish Bay Herald	Thurs.	H. J. Kitz
		Wisconsin Archeologist	Quarterly	R. B. Hartman
		Wisconsin Architect	Bimonthly	Leigh Hunt
		Wisconsin C.I.O. News	Weekly	Wis. C.I.O. News
		Wisconsin Druggist	Monthly	Jennings Murphy
		Wisconsin Enterprise-Blade	Sat.	J. Anthony Josey
		Wisconsin Food Dealer	Monthly	A. E. Gesch
		Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle, Inc.	Weekly	Nathan J. Gould
		Wisconsin Magyarsag	Fri.	Charles Klein
		Wisconsin Odd Fellow	Monthly	A. M. Arvesen

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee—cont.		Wisconsin Restaurateur.	Monthly	Wis. Restaurant Ass'n.
		Wisconsin Telephone News	Monthly	R. H. Angove
		Wochenblat	Fri.	Isador H. Horwitz
Mineral Point	Iowa	Iowa County Democrat & Mineral Point Tribune	Thurs.	Morgan and Jacobs
Minocqua	Oneida	Lakeland Times	Fri.	Enos E. Fisher
Mondovi	Buffalo	Herald-News	Fri.	Mondovi Herald Printing Co.
Monroe	Green	Times	Dly. ex. Sun.	Emery A. Odell
Montello	Marquette	Express	Thurs.	Jack Kronschnabl
Monticello	Green	Messenger	Thurs.	C. M. Wittenwyler
Montfort	Grant	Mail	Thurs.	R. D. Quick
Morrisonville	Dane	Tribune	Sat.	Chas. Eldredge
Mosinee	Marathon	Times	Wed.	Francis F. Schweinler
Mount Horeb	Dane	Mail	Thurs.	A. C. Krohn
Mukwonago	Waukesha	Chief	Thurs.	Mary D. Small
Muscoda	Grant	Progressive	Thurs.	Paul Kratockwill
Necedah	Juneau	Republican	Thurs.	LeRoy Eaton
Neenah	Winnebago	Friend & Guide & Messenger	Monthly	Dio W. Dunham
		News-Times	Dly. ex. Sun.	C. A. Bloom
Neillsville	Clark	Clark County Press	Thurs.	Wells F. Harvey, Sr.
New Glarus	Green	Post	Wed.	Arthur Theiler
New Holstein	Calumet	Reporter	Thurs.	Everett M. Cooley
New Lisbon	Juneau	Times & Juneau County Argus	Thurs.	C. A. Leicht
New London	Waupaca & Outagamie	Republican	Weekly	W. T. Comstock
New Richmond	Saint Croix	News	Wed. & Fri.	Franc. A. R. Van Meter
Niagara	Marinette	Journal	Fri.	Martin Boerner
Norwalk	Monroe	Star Herald News	Fri.	W. L. Dayne
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Trade Journal	Monthly	M. R. Sloggy
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Enterprise	Fri.	C. W. Brown
		Liguorian	Monthly	Rev. D. F. Miller
Oconto	Oconto	Oconto County Reporter	Thurs.	D. S. McCall
Oconto Falls	Oconto	Herald	Thurs.	Ernest J. Shellman
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Courier	Thurs.	Melvin Dahl
Omro	Winnebago	Herald	Thurs.	F. A. Siebensohn
Onalaska	La Crosse	La Crosse County Record	Thurs.	Thos. G. Madigan
Oregon	Dane	Observer	Thurs.	E. F. Kramer
Orfordville	Rock	Journal & Footville News	Wed.	Ward A. Stewart
Osceola	Polk	Sun	Thurs.	F. C. Letch
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Advance	Bimonthly	Students of State Teachers College
		Northwestern	Dly. ex. Sun.	O. J. Hardy
		Shop-O-Gram	Thurs.	James Skole
		Winco Farmer	Semimonthly	Donald Dornbrook
Osseo	Trempealeau	Tri-County News	Thurs.	J. H. Smith
Owen	Clark	Enterprise	Thurs.	V. P. Barager
Palmyra	Jefferson	Enterprise	Thurs.	Kenneth Elwood
Pardeeville	Columbia	Pardeeville-Wyocena Times	Thurs.	H. P. Thompson
Park Falls	Price	Herald	Fri.	Alan M. Young
Pepin	Pepin	Herald	Thurs.	R. E. Portmann
Peshtigo	Marinette	Times	Thurs.	L. J. Pesch
Phillips	Price	Bee	Thurs.	Geo. R. Foster & Sons
Pittsville	Wood	Record	Thurs.	D. M. McKee
Plainfield	Waushara	Sun	Thurs.	W. H. Fields
Platteville	Grant	Exponent	Biweekly	Student staff of State Teachers College
		Grant County News	Thurs.	R. I. Dugdale
		Journal	Thurs.	H. A. Brockman
Plum City	Pierce	Tribune	Fri.	Ralph Peterson
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Mission House Mirror	Bimonthly	Albert Reiss, Jr.
		Review	Mon. & Thurs.	B. L. Harper
Portage	Columbia	Register-Democrat	Dly. ex. Sun.	A. A. Porter
		Wisconsin State Register	Wed.	A. A. Porter
Port Washington	Ozaukee	Herald	Wed.	W. B. Krause
		Pilot	Thurs.	Norbert A. Sauer
Poynette	Columbia	Press	Fri.	C. M. Butler
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Courier	Tue.	H. E. Howe & L. J. Howe
		Crawford County Press	Thurs.	J. Alvin Dru'yer

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Prairie du Sac..	Sauk	Sauk County News.....	Thurs.	Bert Giegerich
Prentice	Price	News	Thurs.	Ralph E. Nehls
Prescott	Pierce	Journal	Thurs.	W. H. Hansen
Princeton	Green Lake .	Times-Republic	Thurs.	H. H. Hobart
Racine	Racine	Journal-Times	Daily	F. R. Starbuck
		Labor	Fri.	Loren Norman
		Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer	Semimonthly ..	F. B. Swingle
Randolph	Dodge	Advance	Thurs.	L. E. Williams
Random Lake ..	Sheboygan ..	Times	Thurs.	H. C. Scholler
Reedsburg	Sauk	Times-Press	Thurs.	T. C. Ninman
Reeseville	Dodge	Review	Thurs.	Robert D. Hutto
Rhinelander ...	Oneida	New North	Thurs.	Harry Slosson
		News	Dly. ex. Sun...	Clifford G. Ferris
Rib Lake	Taylor	Herald	Fri.	L. L. Arnold
Rice Lake	Barron	Bulletin	Fri.	Rice Lake Bulletin, Inc.
		Chronotype	Wed.	
Richland Center.	Richland ...	Democrat	Thurs.	Mrs. Lela P. Andrews
		Republican Observer ...	Thurs.	S. W. Fogo
Rio	Columbia ...	Journal	Thurs.	Victor Stroebel
Ripon	Fond du Lac.	College Days	Tues.	Students of Ripon Coll.
		Commonwealth	Fri.	Robert G. Rashid
		Press	Thurs.	Howe Company, Inc.
River Falls	Pierce	Journal	Thurs.	Clarence E. White
		Student Voice	Wed.	Students of State Teachers College
St. Croix Falls.	Polk	Standard-Press	Thurs.	W. R. Vezina & Sons
St. Francis	Milwaukee ..	Our Young People	Monthly	St. John's School for the Deaf
Sauk City	Sauk	Pioneer Press	Thurs.	Charles F. Ninman
Seymour	Outagamie ..	Press	Thurs.	C. A. Van Vuren
Sharon	Walworth ...	Reporter	Thurs.	J. Luverne Howell
Shawano	Shawano ...	Leader	Dly. ex. Sun...	J. P. Heal
		Shawano County Journal	Thurs.	Harold A. Meyer
Sheboygan	Sheboygan ..	Progressive Mail Trade.	Monthly	Max Schnell
		Press	Dly. ex. Sun...	C. E. Broughton
Sheboygan Falls.	Sheboygan ..	Cheese Reporter	Fri.	F. W. Zimmerman
		Sheboygan County News	Thurs.	Fred Beisser
Shell Lake	Washburn ...	Washburn County Register	Thurs.	Shea & Shea
Shullsburg	Lafayette ...	Pick and Gad.....	Thurs.	H. T. Law
Siren	Burnett	Burnett County Leader.	Thurs.	Inter-County Cooperative Pub. Assn.
Slades Corners..	Kenosha ...	Mugwump	Thurs.	Paul J. Sauer
Soldiers Grove..	Crawford ...	Kickapoo Scout	Thurs.	H. R. Portmann
Somerset	St. Croix ...	Reveille	Thurs.	Donald La Grandeur
So. Milwaukee..	Milwaukee ..	Driller	Monthly	Excavating Engineer Publishing Company
		Excavating Engineer....	Monthly	Excavating Engineer Publishing Co.
		Journal	Fri.	Fred L. Hook
		Voice	Thurs.	Arthur Huebner
South Wayne ..	Lafayette ..	Homestead	Thurs.	Harry Hough & J. L. Smith
Sparta	Monroe	Herald	Mon.	T. C. Radde
		Monroe County Democrat	Thurs.	Monroe County Publishers
Spencer	Marathon ..	Record	Thurs.	C. B. Spicher
Spooner	Washburn ..	Advocate	Thurs.	E. M. Bardill
Spring Green ..	Sauk	Home News	Thurs.	Mrs. R. H. Purdy
Spring Valley ..	Pierce	Sun	Thurs.	Chas. Lowater
Stanley	Chippewa ...	Republican	Fri.	W. H. Bridgman
Stevens Point ..	Portage	Gwiazda Polarna	Sat.	Worzalla Publish'g Co.
		Journal	Daily	Guy W. Rogers
		Pointer	Thurs.	Students of Central State Teachers Coll.
		Rolnik	Sat.	Worzalla Publish'g Co.
Stoughton	Dane	Courier-Hub	Dly. ex. Sun...	H. W. Quirt
Stratford	Marathon ...	Journal	Thurs.	D. D. Hale
Sturgeon Bay...	Door	Cherry	Fri.	Floyd E. Hodge
		Door County Advocate..	Fri.	H. J. Sanderson & A. T. Harris
Sun Prairie	Dane	Countryman	Thurs.	T. G. Stone
Superior	Douglas	Co-operative Builder ...	Thurs.	Co-operative Publishing Assn.
		Peptomist	Bimonthly during school yr.	Students of State Teachers College
		Telegram	Dly. ex. Sun...	Evening Telegram Co.

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Superior—cont.		Tidende	Fri.	Anna D. Fuhr
		Tyomies	Daily	Matt Wiitala
		Tyovaen Osuustoimintalehti	Sat.	Co-operative Publishing Assn.
		Wisconsin Journal	Fri.	S. A. Buchanan
Thorp	Clark	Courier	Thurs.	Wm. Wagner
Three Lakes	Oneida	News	Thurs.	Joyce Larkin
Tigerton	Shawano	Chronicle	Fri.	Lester W. Bowker
Tomah	Monroe	Journal & Monitor-Herald	Thurs.	L. W. Kenny
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Leader	Thurs.	Osborne Brothers
Turtle Lake	Barron	Times	Thurs.	A. T. Grimsrud
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Reporter	Dly. ex. Sun.	Two Rivers Reporter, Inc.
Union Grove	Racine	Sun	Wed.	James J. Page
Unity	Marathon	Marathon County Register	Fri.	C. B. Spicher
Vesper	Wood	State Center	Thurs.	Elmer Trickey
Viola	Richland	News	Thurs.	W. B. Van Winter
Viroqua	Vernon	Vernon County Broadcaster	Thurs.	R. B. Graves
		Vernon County Censor	Wed.	Harlow E. Goldsmith
Wabeno	Forest	Northern Wisconsin News	Fri.	J. W. Norris
Walworth	Walworth	Times	Thurs.	Frank J. McCay
Washburn	Bayfield	Times	Thurs.	Paul L. Robinson
Waterford	Racine	Post	Thurs.	M. J. Chapman
Waterloo	Jefferson	Courier	Thurs.	L. E. Perry
		Dairyland News	Semimonthly	Rural Life Publishing Co.
Watertown	Jefferson	Black & Red	Monthly	Students of Northwestern College
		Brueder-Botschafter	Biweekly	Bishop Karl A. Mueller
		Times	Daily ex. Sun.	John D. Clifford
Waukesha	Waukesha	Burning Bush	Thurs.	Chas. L. Capsel
		Echo	Weekly	Students of Carroll College
		Freeman	Daily	Henry A. Youmans
		Waukesha County Trib.	Fri.	Leo J. Miller
Waunakee	Dane	Tribune	Thurs.	A. T. & F. J. Roessler
Waupaca	Waupaca	Motor	Monthly	Susie Neff
		Waupaca County Post	Thurs.	John Burnham
Waupun	Dodge-Fond du Lac	Leader-News	Thurs.	Geo. W. Greene
Wausau	Marathon	American National Fur & Market Journal	Monthly	F. E. Bump, Jr.
		Marathon County Farm Journal & Wausau Trade Extension	Monthly	F. E. Gritzmacher
		Record-Herald	Dly. ex. Sun.	J. C. Sturtevant
Wausaukee	Marinette	Independent	Fri.	G. E. Bogrand
Wautoma	Waushara	Waushara Argus	Thurs.	R. W. Harmon
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	American Poetry Magazine	Six issues pr. yr.	Clara Catherine Prince
		News	Thurs.	C. L. Benoy
Wauzeka	Crawford	Chief	Thurs.	Harry C. Craig
Webster	Burnett	Burnett County Enterprise	Fri.	L. T. Huth
West Allis	Milwaukee	Star	Thurs.	Jack Grace
West Bend	Washington	News	Thurs.	Mrs. Joseph J. Huber
		Pilot	Thurs.	H. B. Kaempfer
West Salem	La Crosse	Nonpareil-Journal	Thurs.	Mrs. G. W. Garlock
Westby	Vernon	Times	Thurs.	J. T. Hage
Westfield	Marquette	Central Union	Wed.	Charles D. Fuller
Weyauwega	Waupaca	Chronicle	Thurs.	Pete Walch
Whitehall	Trempealeau	Times	Thurs.	Scott B. Nichols
Whitewater	Walworth	Register	Thurs.	R. K. Coe
		Royal Purple	Weekly	Students of State Teachers College
		Wisconsin Implement Dealer	Monthly	M. R. Williams
Winter	Sawyer	Sawyer County Gazette	Thurs.	Thomas E. Noyes
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	Events	Thurs.	W. A. Drumb
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	Tribune	Dly. ex. Sun.	Wm. F. Huffman
Wittenberg	Shawano	Enterprise	Thurs.	John Englund
		For Gammel Og Ung	Sun.	Rev. F. B. Anderson
Wonewoc	Juneau	Reporter	Thurs.	Mrs. V. O. Fuller
Woodville	St. Croix	Leader	Fri.	Art Best
		Midland Cooperator	Monthly	Joseph Gilbert

Parties and Elections
National Party Platforms

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM

1940

PREAMBLE

THE world is undergoing violent change. Humanity, uneasy in this machine age, is demanding a sense of security and dignity based on human values.

No democratic government which fails to recognize this trend—and take appropriate action—can survive.

That is why the Government of this Nation has moved to keep ahead of this trend; has moved with speed inexplicable to those who do not see this trend.

Outside the Americas, established institutions are being overthrown and democratic philosophies are being repudiated by those whose creed recognizes no power higher than military force, no values other than a false efficiency.

What the founding fathers realized upon this continent was a daring dream, that men could have not only physical security, not only efficiency, but something else in addition that men had never had before—the security of the heart that comes with freedom, the peace of mind that comes from a sense of justice.

To this generation of Americans it is given to defend this democratic faith as it is challenged by social maladjustment within and totalitarian greed without. The world revolution against which we prepare our defense is so threatening that not until it has burned itself out in the last corner of the earth will our democracy be able to relax its guard.

In this world crisis, the purpose of the Democratic Party is to defend against external attack and justify by internal progress the system of government and way of life from which the Democratic Party takes its name.

Toward the modern fulfillment of the American ideal, the Democratic Party, durnig the last seven years, has labored successfully—

1. To strengthen democracy by defensive preparedness against aggression, whether by open attack or secret infiltration;
2. To strengthen democracy by increasing our economic efficiency; and
3. To strengthen democracy by improving the welfare of the people.

These three objectives are one and inseparable. No nation can be strong by armaments alone. It must possess and use all the necessary resources for producing goods plentifully and distributing them effectively. It must add to these factors of material strength the unconquerable spirit and energy of a contented people, convinced that there are no boundaries to human progress and happiness in a land of liberty.

Our faith that these objectives can be attained is made unshakable by what has already been done by the present Administration—in

stopping the waste and exploitation of our human and natural resources, in restoring to the average man and woman a stake in the preservation of our democracy, in enlarging our national armaments, and in achieving national unity.

We shall hold fast to these gains. We are proud of our record. Therefore the Party in convention assembled endorses wholeheartedly the brilliant and courageous leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his statesmanship and that of the Congress for the past seven trying years. And to our President and great leader we send our cordial greetings.

WE MUST STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY AGAINST AGGRESSION

The American people are determined that war, raging in Europe, Asia and Africa, shall not come to America.

We will not participate in foreign wars, and we will not send our army, naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack. We favor and shall rigorously enforce and defend the Monroe Doctrine.

The direction and aim of our foreign policy has been, and will continue to be, the security and defense of our own land and the maintenance of its peace.

For years our President has warned the Nation that organized assaults against religion, democracy and international good faith threatened our own peace and security. Men blinded by partisanship brushed aside these warnings as war-mongering and officious intermeddling. The fall of twelve nations was necessary to bring their belated approval of legislative and executive action that the President had urged and undertaken with the full support of the people. It is a tribute to the President's foresight and action that our defense forces are today at the peak of their peacetime effectiveness.

Weakness and unpreparedness invite aggression. We must be so strong that no possible combination of powers would dare to attack us. We propose to provide America with an invincible air force, a navy strong enough to protect all our seacoasts and our national interests, and a fully-equipped and mechanized army. We shall continue to coordinate these implements of defense with the necessary expansion of industrial productive capacity and with the training of appropriate personnel. Outstanding leaders of industry and labor have already been enlisted by the Government to harness our mighty economic forces for national defense.

Experience of other nations gives warning that total defense is necessary to repel attack, and that partial defense is no defense.

We have seen the downfall of nations accomplished through internal dissension provoked from without. We denounce and will do all in our power to destroy the treasonable activities of disguised anti-democratic and un-American agencies which would sap our strength, paralyze our will to defend ourselves, and destroy our unity by inciting race against race, class against class, religion against religion, and the people against their free institutions.

To make America strong, and to keep America free, every American must give of his talents and treasure in accordance with his ability and his country's needs. We must have democracy of sacrifice as well as democracy of opportunity.

To insure that our armaments shall be implements of peace rather than war, we shall continue our traditional policies of the Good Neighbor; observe and advocate international respect for the rights of others and for treaty obligations; cultivate foreign trade through desirable trade agreements; and foster economic collaboration with the Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

In self-defense and in good conscience, the world's greatest democracy cannot afford heartlessly or in a spirit of appeasement to ignore the peace-loving and liberty-loving peoples wantonly attacked by ruthless aggressors. We pledge to extend to these peoples all the material aid at our command, consistent with law and not inconsistent with the interests of our own national self-defense—all to the end that peace and international good faith may yet emerge triumphant.

We do not regard the need for preparedness a warrant for infringement upon our civil liberties, but on the contrary we shall continue to protect them, in the keen realization that the vivid contrast between the freedom we enjoy and the dark repression which prevails in the lands where liberty is dead, affords warning and example to our people to confirm their faith in democracy.

WE MUST STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY BY INCREASING OUR ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

The Land and the Farmer

The well-being of the land and those who work upon it is basic to the real defense and security of America.

The Republican Party gives its promises to the farmer and its allegiance to those who exploit him.

Since 1932, farm income has been doubled; six million farmers, representing more than 80 per cent of all farm families, have participated in an effective soil conservation program; the farm debt and the interest rate on farm debt have been reduced, and the farm foreclosures have been drastically curtailed; rural highways and farm-to-market roads have been vastly improved and extended; the surpluses on the farms have been used to feed the needy; low-cost electricity has been brought to five million farm people as a result of the rural electrification program; thousands of impoverished farm families have been rehabilitated; and steps have been taken to stop the alarming growth of farm tenancy, to increase land ownership, and to mitigate the hardships of migratory farm labor.

We pledge ourselves:

To make parity as well as soil conservation payments until such time as the goal of parity income for agriculture is realized.

To extend and enlarge the tenant-purchase program until every deserving tenant farmer has a real opportunity to have a farm of his own.

To refinance existing farm debts at lower interest rates and on longer and more flexible terms.

To continue to provide for adjustment of production through democratic processes to the extent that excess surpluses are capable of control.

To continue the program of rehabilitation of farmers who need and merit aid.

To preserve and strengthen the Ever-Normal Granary on behalf of the national defense, the consumer at home and abroad, and the American farmer.

To continue to make commodity loans to maintain the Ever-Normal Granary and to prevent destructively low prices.

To expand the domestic consumption of our surpluses by the food and cotton stamp plan, the free school lunch, low-cost milk and other plans for bringing surplus farm commodities to needy consumers.

To continue our substantially increased appropriations for research and extension work through the land-grant colleges, and for research laboratories established to develop new outlets for farm products.

To conserve the soil and water resources for the benefit of farmers and the Nation. In such conservation programs we shall, so far as practicable, bring about that development in forests and other permanent crops as will not unduly expand livestock and dairy production.

To safeguard the farmer's foreign markets and expand his domestic market for all domestic crops.

To enlarge the rural electrification program.

To encourage farmer-owned and controlled cooperatives.

To continue the broad program launched by this Administration for the coordinated development of our river basins through reclamation and irrigation, flood control, reforestation and soil conservation, stream purification, recreation, fish and game protection, low-cost power, and rural industry.

To encourage marketing agreements in aid of producers of dairy products, vegetables, fruits and specialty crops for the purpose of orderly marketing and the avoidance of unfair and wasteful practices.

To extend crop insurance from wheat to other crops as rapidly as experience justifies such extension.

To safeguard the family-sized farm in all our programs.

To finance these programs adequately in order that they may be effective.

In settling new lands reclaimed from desert by projects like Grand Coulee, we shall give priority to homeless families who have lost their farms. As these new lands are brought into use, we shall continue by Federal purchase to retire from the plow submarginal lands so that an increased percentage of our farmers may be able to live and work on good land.

These programs will continue to be in the hands of locally-elected farmer committees to the largest extent possible. In this truly democratic way, we will continue to bring economic security to the farmer and his family, while recognizing the dignity and freedom of American farm life.

Industry and the Worker

Under Democratic auspices, more has been done in the last seven years to foster the essential freedom, dignity and opportunity of the American worker than in any other administration in the Nation's history. In consequence, labor is today taking its rightful place as a partner of management in the common cause of higher earnings, industrial efficiency, national unity and national defense.

A far-flung system of employment exchanges has brought together millions of idle workers and available jobs. The workers' right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing is being enforced. We have enlarged the Federal machinery for the mediation of labor disputes. We have enacted an effective wage and hour law. Child labor in factories has been outlawed. Prevailing wages to workers employed on government contracts have been assured.

We pledge to continue to enforce fair labor standards; to maintain the principles of the National Labor Relations Act; to expand employment training and opportunity for our youth, older workers, and workers displaced by technological changes; to strengthen the orderly processes of collective bargaining and peaceful settlement of labor disputes; and to work always for a just distribution of our national income among those who labor.

We will continue our efforts to achieve equality of opportunity for men and women without impairing the social legislation which promotes true equality by safeguarding the health, safety and economic welfare of women workers. The right to work for compensation in both public and private employment is an inalienable privilege of women as well as men, without distinction as to marital status.

The production of coal is one of our most important basic industries. Stability of production, employment, distribution and price are indispensable to the public welfare. We pledge continuation of the Federal Bituminous Coal Stabilization Act, and sympathetic consideration of the application of similar legislation to the anthracite coal industry, in order to provide additional protection for the owners, miners and consumers of hard coal.

We shall continue to emphasize the human element in industry and strive toward increasingly wholehearted cooperation between labor and industrial management.

Capital and the Business Man

To make democracy strong, our system of business enterprise and individual initiative must be free to gear its tremendous productive capacity to serve the greatest good of the greatest number.

We have defended and will continue to defend all legitimate business.

We have attacked and will continue to attack unbridled concentration of economic power and the exploitation of the consumer and the investor.

We have attacked the kind of banking which treated America as a colonial empire to exploit; the kind of securities business which regarded the Stock Exchange as a private gambling club for wagering other people's money; the kind of public utility holding companies which used consumers' and investors' money to suborn a free press, bludgeon legislatures and political conventions, and control elections against the interest of their customers and their security holders.

We have attacked the kind of business which levied tribute on all the rest of American business by the extortionate methods of monopoly.

We did not stop with attack—we followed through with the remedy. The American people found in themselves, through the democratic process, ability to meet the economic problems of average American business where concentrated power had failed.

We found a broken and prostrate banking and financial system. We restored it to health by strengthening banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions. We have insured 62 million bank accounts, and protected millions of small investors in the security and commodity markets. We have thus revived confidence, safeguarded thrift, and opened the road to all honorable business.

We have made credit at low interest rates available to small business men, thus unfastening the oppressive yoke of a money monopoly, and giving the ordinary citizen a chance to go into business and stay in business.

We recognize the importance of small business concerns and new enterprises in our national economy, and favor the enactment of constructive legislation to safeguard the welfare of small business. Independent small-scale enterprise, no less than big business, should be adequately represented on appropriate governmental boards and commissions, and its interests should be examined and fostered by a continuous research program.

We have provided an important outlet for private capital by stimulating home building and low-rent housing projects. More new homes were built throughout the Nation last year than in any year since 1929.

We have fostered a well-balanced American merchant marine and the world's finest system of civil aeronautics, to promote our commerce and our national defense.

We have steered a steady course between a bankruptcy-producing deflation and thrift-destroying inflation, so that today the dollar is the most stable and sought-after currency in the world—a factor of immeasurable benefit in our foreign and domestic commerce.

We shall continue to oppose barriers which impede trade among the several States. We pledge our best efforts in strengthening our home markets, and to this end we favor the adjustment of freight rates so that no section or State will have undue advantage over any other.

To encourage investment in productive enterprise, the tax-exempt privileges of future Federal, State and local bonds should be removed.

We have enforced the anti-trust laws more vigorously than at any time in our history, thus affording the maximum protection to the competitive system.

We favor strict supervision of all forms of the insurance business by the several States for the protection of policy-holders and the public.

The full force of our policies, by raising the national income by thirty billion dollars from the low of 1932, by encouraging vast re-employment, and by elevating the level of consumer demand, has quickened the flow of buying and selling through every artery of industry and trade.

With mass purchasing power restored and many abuses eliminated, American business stands at the threshold of a great new era, richer in promise than any we have witnessed—an era of pioneering and progress beyond the present frontiers of economic activity—in transportation, in housing, in industrial expansion, and in the new utilization of the products of the farm and the factory.

We shall aid business in redeeming America's promise.

Electric Power

During the past seven years the Democratic Party has won the first major victories for the people of the Nation in their generation-old contest with the Power Monopoly.

These victories have resulted in the recognition of certain self-evident principles and the realization of vast benefits by the people. These principles, long opposed by the Republican Party, are:

That the power of falling water is a gift from God, and consequently belongs not to a privileged few, but to all the people, who are entitled to enjoy its benefits;

That the people have the right through their Government to develop their own power sites and bring low-cost electricity to their homes, farms and factories;

That public utility holding companies must not be permitted to serve as the means by which a few men can pyramid stocks upon stocks for the sole purpose of controlling vast power empires.

We condemn the Republican policies which permitted the victimizing of investors in the securities of private power corporations, and the exploitation of the people by unnecessarily high utility costs.

We condemn the opposition of utility power interests which delayed for years the development of natural defense projects in the Tennessee Valley, and which obstructed river basin improvements and other public projects bringing low-cost electric power to the people. The successful power developments in the Tennessee and Columbia River basins show the wisdom of the Democratic Party in establishing government-owned and operated hydro-electric plants in the interests of power and light consumers.

Through these Democratic victories, whole regions have been revived and restored to prosperous habitation. Production costs have been re-

duced. Industries have been established which employ men and capital. Cheaper electricity has brought vast economic benefits to thousands of homes and communities.

These victories of the people must be safeguarded. They will be turned to defeat if the Republican Party should be returned to power. We pledge our Party militantly to oppose every effort to encroach upon the inherent right of our people to be provided with this primary essential of life at the lowest possible cost.

The nomination of an utility executive by the Republican Party as its Presidential candidate raises squarely the issue, whether the Nation's water power shall be used for all the people or for the selfish interests of a few. We accept that issue.

Development of Western Resources

We take satisfaction in pointing out the incomparable development of the public land States under the wise and constructive legislation of this Administration. Mining has been revived, agriculture fostered, reclamation extended and natural resources developed as never before in a similar period. We pledge the continuance of such policies, based primarily on the expansion of opportunity for the people, as will encourage the full development, free from financial exploitation, of the great resources—mineral, agricultural, livestock, fishing and lumber—which the West affords.

Radio

Radio has become an integral part of the democratically accepted doctrine of freedom of speech, press, assembly and religion. We urge such legislative steps as may be required to afford the same protection from censorship that is now afforded the press under the Constitution of the United States.

WE MUST STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY BY IMPROVING THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

We place human resources first among the assets of a democratic society.

Unemployment

The Democratic Party wages war on unemployment, one of the gravest problems of our times, inherited at its worst from the last Republican administration. Since we assumed office, nine million additional persons have gained regular employment in normal private enterprise. All our policies—financial, industrial and agricultural—will continue to accelerate the rate of this progress.

By pubic action, where necessary to supplement private reemployment, we have rescued millions from idleness that breeds weakness, and given them a real stake in their country's well-being. We shall continue to recognize the obligation of government to provide work for deserving workers who cannot be absorbed by private industry.

We are opposed to vesting in the States and local authorities the control of Federally-financed work relief. We believe that this Republican proposal is a thinly disguised plan to put the unemployed back on the dole.

We will continue energetically to direct our efforts toward the employment in private industry of all those willing to work, as well as the fullest employment of money and machines. This we pedge as our primary objective. To further implement this objective, we favor calling, under the direction of the President, a national unemployment conference of leaders of government, industry, labor and farm groups.

There is work in our factories, mines, fields, forests and river basins, on our coasts, highways, railroads and inland waterways. There are houses to be built to shelter our people. Building a better America means work and a higher standard of living for every family, and a richer and more secure heritage for every American.

Social Security

The Democratic Party, which established social security for the Nation, is dedicated to its extension. We pledge to make the Social Security Act increasingly effective, by covering millions of persons not now protected under its terms; by strengthening our unemployment insurance system and establishing more adequate and uniform benefits, through the Federal equalization fund principle; by progressively extending and increasing the benefits of the old-age and survivors insurance system, including protection of the permanently disabled; and by the early realization of a minimum pension for all who have reached the age of retirement and are not gainfully employed.

Health

Good health for all the people is a prime requisite of national preparedness in its broadest sense. We have advanced public health, industrial hygiene, and maternal and child care. We are coordinating the health functions of the Federal Government. We pledge to expand these efforts, and to provide more hospitals and health centers and better health protection wherever the need exists, in rural and urban areas, all through the cooperative efforts of the Federal, State and local governments, the medical, dental, nursing and other scientific professions, and the voluntary agencies.

Youth and Education

Today, when the youth of other lands is being sacrificed in war, this Nation recognizes the full value of the sound youth program established by the Administration. The National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps have enabled our youths to complete their education, have maintained their health, trained them for useful citizenship, and aided them to secure employment.

Our public works have modernized and greatly expanded the Nation's schools. We have increased Federal aid for vocational education and rehabilitation, and undertaken a comprehensive program of de-

fense-industry training. We shall continue to bring to millions of children, youths and adults, the educational and economic opportunities otherwise beyond their reach.

Slum Clearance and Low-Rent Housing

We have launched a soundly conceived plan of loans and contributions to rid America of overcrowed slum dwellings that breed disease and crime, and to replace them by low-cost housing projects within the means of low-income families. We will extend and accelerate this plan not only in the congested city districts but also in the small towns and farm areas, and we will make it a powerful arm of national defense by supplying housing for the families of enlisted personnel and for workers in areas where industry is expanding to meet defense needs.

Consumers

We are taking effective steps to insure that, in this period of stress, the cost of living shall not be increased by speculation and unjustified price rises.

Negroes

Our Negro citizens have participated actively in the economic and social advances launched by this Administration, including fair labor standards, social security benefits, health protection, work relief projects, decent housing, aid to education, and the rehabilitation of low-income farm families. We have aided more than half a million Negro youths in vocational training, education and employment. We shall continue to strive for complete legislative safeguards against discrimination in government service and benefits, and in the national defense forces. We pledge to uphold due process and the equal protection of the laws for every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color.

Veterans

We pledge to continue our policy of fair treatment of America's war veterans and their dependents, in just tribute to their sacrifices and their devotion to the cause of liberty.

Indians

We favor and pledge the enactment of legislation creating an Indian Claims Commission for the special purpose of entertaining and investigating claims presented by Indian groups, bands and tribes, in order that our Indian citizens may have their claims against the Government considered, adjusted, and finally settled at the earliest possible date.

Civil Service

We pledge the immediate extension of a genuine system of merit to all positions in the executive branch of the Federal Government except actual bona fide policy-making positions. The competitive method of selecting employees shall be improved until experience and qualification shall be the sole test in determining fitness for employment in the

Federal service. Promotion and tenure in Federal service shall likewise depend upon fitness, experience and qualification. Arbitrary and unreasonable rules as to academic training shall be abolished, all to the end that a genuine system of efficiency and merit shall prevail throughout the entire Federal service.

Territories and District of Columbia

We favor a larger measure of self-government leading to Statehood, for Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. We favor the appointment of residents to office, and equal treatment of the citizens of each of these three Territories. We favor the prompt determination and payment of any just claims by Indian and Eskimo citizens of Alaska against the United States.

We also favor the extension of the right of suffrage to the people of the District of Columbia.

We pledge to continue to stand guard on our true first line of defense —the security and welfare of the men, women and children of America.

OUR DEMOCRATIC FAITH

Democracy is more than a political system for the government of a people. It is the expression of a people's faith in themselves as human beings. If this faith is permitted to die, human progress will die with it. We believe that a mechanized existence, lacking the spiritual quality of democracy, is intolerable to the free people of this country.

We therefore pledge ourselves to fight, as our fathers fought, for the right of every American to enjoy freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, and security in his home.

It is America's destiny, in these days of rampant despotism, to be the guardian of the world heritage of liberty and to hold aloft and aflame the torch of Western civilization.

The Democratic Party rededicates itself to this faith in democracy, to the defense of the American system of government, the only system under which men are masters of their own souls, the only system under which the American people, composed of many races and creeds, can live and work, play and worship in peace, security and freedom.

Firmly relying upon a continuation of the blessings of Divine Providence upon all our righteous endeavors to preserve forever the priceless heritage of American Liberty and peace, we appeal to all the liberal-minded men and women of the Nation to approve this platform and to go forward with us by wholeheartedly supporting the candidates who subscribe to the principles which it proclaims.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM

1940

Introduction

THE Republican Party, in representative Convention assembled, submits to the people of the United States the following declaration of its principles and purposes:

We state our general objectives in the simple and comprehensive words of the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

Those objectives as there stated are these:

> "To form a more perfect Union; establish justice; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Meeting within the shadow of Independence Hall where those words were written we solemnly reaffirm them as a perfect statement of the ends for which we as a party propose to plan and to labor.

The record of the Roosevelt Administration is a record of failure to attain any one of those essential objectives.

Instead of leading us into More Perfect Union the Administration has deliberately fanned the flames of class hatred.

Instead of the Establishment of Justice the Administration has sought the subjection of the Judiciary to Executive discipline and domination.

Instead of insuring Domestic Tranquility the Administration has made impossible the normal friendly relation between employers and employees and has even succeeded in alienating both the great divisions of Organized Labor.

Instead of Providing for the Common Defense the Administration, notwithstanding the expenditure of billions of our dollars, has left the Nation unprepared to resist foreign attack.

Instead of promoting the General Welfare the Administration has Domesticated the Deficit, Doubled the Debt, Imposed Taxes where they do the greatest economic harm, and used public money for partisan political advantage.

Instead of the Blessings of Liberty the Administration has imposed upon us a Regime of Regimentation which has deprived the individual of his freedom and has made of America a shackled giant.

Wholly ignoring these great objectives, as solemnly declared by the people of the United States, the New Deal Administration has for seven long years whirled in a turmoil of shifting, contradictory and overlapping administrations and policies. Confusion has reigned supreme. The only steady undeviating characteristic has been the relentless expansion of the power of the Federal Government over the everyday life of the farmer, the industrial worker and the business

man. The emergency demands organization—not confusion. It demands free and intelligent cooperation—not incompetent domination. It demands a change.

The New Deal Administration has failed America.

It has failed by seducing our people to become continuously dependent upon government, thus weakening their morale and quenching the traditional American spirit.

It has failed by viciously attacking our industrial system and sapping its strength and vigor.

It has failed by attempting to send our Congress home during the world's most tragic hour, so that we might be eased into the war by word or deed during the absence of our elected representatives from Washington.

It has failed by disclosing military details of our equipment to foreign powers over protests by the heads of our armed defense.

It has failed by ignoring the lessons of fact concerning modern, mechanized armed defense.

In these and countless other ways the New Deal Administration has either deliberately deceived the American people or proved itself incompetent longer to handle the affairs of our Government.

The zero hour is here. America must prepare at once to defend our shores, our homes, our lives and our most cherished ideals.

To establish a first line of defense we must place in official positions men of faith who put America first and who are determined that her governmental and economic system be kept unimpaired.

Our national defense must be so strong that no unfriendly power shall ever set foot on American soil. To assure this strength our national economy, the true basis of America's defense, must be free of unwarranted government interference.

Only a strong and sufficiently prepared America can speak words of reassurance and hope to the liberty-loving peoples of the world.

National Defense

The Republican Party is firmly opposed to involving this Nation in foreign war.

We are still suffering from the ill effects of the last World War: a war which cost us a twenty-four billion dollar increase in our national debt, billions of uncollectible foreign debts, and the complete upset of our economic system, in addition to the loss of human life and irreparable damage to the health of thousands of our boys.

The present National Administration has already spent for all purposes more than fifty-four billion dollars; has boosted the national debt and current Federal taxes to an all-time high, and yet by the President's own admission we are still wholly unprepared to defend our country, its institutions and our individual liberties in a war that threatens to engulf the whole world; and this in spite of the fact that foreign wars have been in progress for two years or more and that military information concerning these wars and the rearmament pro-

grams of the warring nations has been at all times available to the National Administration through its diplomatic and other channels.

The Republican Party stands for Americanism, preparedness and peace. We accordingly fasten upon the New Deal full responsibility for our unpreparedness and for the consequent danger of involvement in war.

We declare for the prompt, orderly and realistic building of our national defense to the point at which we shall be able not only to defend the United States, its possessions, and essential outposts from foreign attack, but also efficiently to uphold in war the Monroe Doctrine. To this task the Republican Party pledges itself when entrusted with national authority. In the meantime we shall support all necessary and proper defense measures proposed by the Administration in its belated effort to make up for lost time; but we deplore explosive utterances by the President directed at other governments which serve to imperil our peace; and we condemn all executive acts and proceedings which might lead to war without the authorization of the Congress of the United States.

Our sympathies have been profoundly stirred by invasion of unoffending countries and by disaster to nations whose ideals most closely resemble our own. We favor the extension to all peoples fighting for liberty, or whose liberty is threatened, of such aid as shall not be in violation of international law or inconsistent with the requirements of our own national defense.

We believe that the spirit which should animate our entire defensive policy is determination to preserve not our material interests merely, but those liberties which are the priceless heritage of America.

Re-Employment

The New Deal's failure to solve the problem of unemployment and revive opportunity for our youth presents a major challenge to representative government and free enterprise. We propose to recreate opportunity for the youth of America and put our idle millions back to work in private industry, business, and agriculture. We propose to eliminate needless administrative restrictions, thus restoring lost motion to the wheels of individual enterprise.

Relief

We shall remove waste, discrimination, and politics from relief—through administration by the States with Federal grants-in-aid on a fair and non-political basis, thus giving the man and woman on relief a larger share of the funds appropriated.

Social Security

We favor the extention of necessary old age benefits on an earmarked pay-as-you-go basis to the extent that the revenues raised for this purpose will permit. We favor the extension of the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act, wherever practi-

cable, to those groups and classes not now included. For such groups as may thus be covered we favor a system of unemployment compensation with experience rating provisions, aimed at protecting the worker in the regularity of his employment and providing adequate compensation for reasonable periods when that regularity of employment is interrupted. The administration should be left with the States with a minimum of Federal control.

Labor Relations

The Republican Party has always protected the American worker.

We shall maintain labor's right of free organization and collective bargaining.

We believe that peace and prosperity at home require harmony, teamwork, and understanding in all relations between worker and employer. When differences arise, they should be settled directly and voluntarily across the table.

Recent disclosures respecting the administration of the National Labor Relations Act require that this Act be amended in fairness to employers and all groups of employees so as to provide true freedom for, and orderliness in self-organization and collective bargaining.

Agriculture

A prosperous and stable agriculture is the foundation of our economic structure. Its preservation is a national and non-political social problem not yet solved, despite many attempts. The farmer is entitled to a profit-price for his products. The Republican Party will put into effect such governmental policies, temporary and permanent, as will establish and maintain an equitable balance between labor, industry, and agriculture by expanding industrial and business activity, eliminating unemployment, lowering production costs, thereby creating increased consumer buying power for agricultural products.

Until this balance has been attained, we propose to provide benefit payments, based upon a widely-applied, constructive soil conservation program free from Government-dominated production control, but administered, as far as practicable, by farmers themselves; to restrict the major benefits of these payments to operators of family-type farms; to continue all present benefit payments until our program becomes operative; and to eliminate the present extensive and costly bureaucratic interference.

We shall provide incentive payments, when necessary, to encourage increased production of agricultural commodities, adaptable to our soil and climate, not now produced in sufficient quantities for our home markets, and will stimulate the use and processing of all farm products in industry as raw materials.

We shall promote a cooperative system of adequate farm credit, at lowest interest rates commensurate with the cost of money, supervised by an independent governmental agency, with ultimate farmer ownership and control; farm commodity loans to facilitate orderly market-

ing and stabilize farm income; the expansion of sound, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative associations; and the support of educational and extension programs to achieve more efficient production and marketing.

We shall foster Government refinancing, where necessary, of the heavy Federal farm debt load through an agency segregated from cooperative credit.

We shall promote a national land use program for Federal acquisition, without dislocation of local tax returns, of non-productive farm lands by voluntary sale or lease subject to approval of the States concerned; and the disposition of such lands to appropriate public uses including watershed protection and flood prevention, reforestation, recreation, erosion control, and the conservation of wild life.

We advocate a foreign trade policy which will end one-man tariff making, afford effective protection to farm products, regain our export markets, and assure an American price level for the domestically consumed portion of our export crops.

We favor effective quarantine against imported livestock, dairy, and other farm products from countries which do not impose health and sanitary standards equal to our own domestic standards.

We approve the orderly development of reclamation and irrigation, project by project and as conditions justify.

We promise adequate assistance to rural communities suffering disasters from flood, drought, and other natural causes.

We shall promote stabilization of agricultural income through intelligent management of accumulated surpluses, and through the development of outlets by supplying those in need at home and abroad.

Tariff and Reciprocal Trade

We are threatened by unfair competition in world markets and by the invasion of our home markets, especially by the products of state-controlled foreign economies.

We believe in tariff protection for Agriculture, Labor, and Industry, as essential to our American standard of living. The measure of the protection shall be determined by scientific methods with due regard to the interest of the consumer.

We shall explore every possibility of reopening the channels of international trade through negotiations so conducted as to produce genuine reciprocity and expand our exports.

We condemn the manner in which the so-called reciprocal trade agreements of the New Deal have been put into effect without adequate hearings, with undue haste, without proper consideration of our domestic producers, and without Congressional approval. These defects we shall correct.

Money

The Congress should reclaim its constitutional powers over money, and withdraw the President's arbitrary authority to manipulate the currency, establish bimetallism, issue irredeemable paper money, and

debase the gold and silver coinage. We shall repeal the Thomas Inflation Amendment of 1933 and the (foreign) Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and take all possible steps to preserve the value of the Government's huge holdings of gold and re-introduce gold into circulation.

Jobs and Idle Money

Believing it possible to keep the securities market clean without paralyzing it, we endorse the principle of truth in securities in the Securities Acts. To get billions of idle dollars and a multitude of idle men back to work and to promote national defense, these acts should be revised and the policies of the Commission changed to encourage the flow of private capital into industry.

Taxation

Public spending has trebled under the New Deal, while tax burdens have doubled. Huge taxes are necessary to pay for New Deal waste and for neglected national defense. We shall revise the tax system and remove those practices which impede recovery and shall apply policies which stimulate enterprise. We shall not use the taxing power as an instrument of punishment or to secure objectives not otherwise obtainable under existing law.

Public Credit

With urgent need for adequate defense, the people are burdened by a direct and contingent debt exceeding fifty billion dollars. Twenty-nine billion of this debt has been created by New Deal borrowings during the past seven years. We pledge ourselves to conserve the public credit for all essential purposes by levying taxation sufficient to cover necessary civil expenditure, a substantial part of the defense cost, and the interest and retirement of the national debt.

Public Spending

Millions of men and women still out of work after seven years of excessive spending refute the New Deal theory that "deficit spending" is the way to prosperity and jobs. Our American system of private enterprise, if permitted to go to work, can rapidly increase the wealth, income, and standard of living of all the people. We solemnly pledge that public expenditures, other than those required for full national defense and relief, shall be cut to levels necessary for the essential services of government.

Equal Rights

We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women.

Negro

We pledge that our American citizens of Negro descent shall be given a square deal in the economic and political life of this Nation. Discrimination in the civil service, the army, navy, and all other

branches of the Government must cease. To enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness universal suffrage must be made effective for the Negro citizen. Mob violence shocks the conscience of the Nation and legislation to curb this evil should be enacted.

Un-American Activities

We vigorously condemn the New Deal encouragement of various groups that seek to change the American form of Government by means outside the Constitution. We condemn the appointment of members of such un-American groups to high positions of trust in the national Government. The development of the treacherous so-called Fifth Column, as it has operated in war-stricken countries, should be a solemn warning to America. We pledge the Republican Party to get rid of such borers from within.

Immigration

We favor the strict enforcement of all laws controlling the entry of aliens. The activities of undesirable aliens should be investigated and those who seek to change by force and violence the American form of Government should be deported.

Veterans

We pledge adequate compensation and care for veterans disabled in the service of our country, and for their widows, orphans, and dependents.

Indians

We pledge an immediate and final settlement of all Indian claims between the Government and the Indian citizenship of the Nation.

Hawaii

Hawaii, sharing the Nation's obligations equally with the several States, is entitled to the fullest measure of home rule; and to equality with the several States in the rights of her citizens and in the application of our national laws.

Puerto Rico

Statehood is a logical aspiration of the people of Puerto Rico who were made citizens of the United States by Congress in 1917; legislation affecting Puerto Rico, in so far as feasible, should be in harmony with the realization of that aspiration.

Government and Business

We shall encourage a healthy, confident, and growing private enterprise, confine Government activity to essential public services, and regulate business only so far as to protect consumer, employee, and investor and without restricting the production of more and better goods at lower prices.

Monopoly

Since the passage of the Sherman Anti-trust Act by the Republican Party we have consistently fought to preserve free competition with regulation to prevent abuse. New Deal policy fosters Government monopoly, restricts production, and fixes prices. We shall enforce anti-trust legislation without prejudice or discrimination. We condemn the use or threatened use of criminal indictments to obtain through consent decrees objectives not contemplated by law.

Government Competition

We promise to reduce to the minimum Federal competition with business. We pledge ourselves to establish honest accounting and reporting by every agency of the Federal Government and to continue only those enterprises whose maintenance is clearly in the public interest.

Free Speech

The principles of a free press and free speech, as established by the Constitution, should apply to the radio. Federal regulation of radio is necessary in view of the natural limitations of wave lengths, but this gives no excuse for censorship. We oppose the use of licensing to establish arbitrary controls. Licenses should be revocable only when, after public hearings, due cause for cancellation is shown.

Small Business

The New Deal policy of interference and arbitrary regulation has injured all business, but especially small business. We promise to encourage the small business man by removing unnecessary bureaucratic regulation and interference.

Stock and Commodity Exchanges

We favor regulation of stock and commodity exchanges. They should be accorded the fullest measure of self-control consistent with the discharge of their public trust and the prevention of abuse.

Insurance

We condemn the New Deal attempts to destroy the confidence of our people in private insurance institutions. We favor continuance of regulation of insurance by the several States

Government Reorganization

We shall re-establish in the Federal Civil Service a real merit system on a truly competitive basis and extend it to all non-policy-forming positions.

We pledge ourselves to enact legislation standardizing and simplifying quasi-judicial and administrative agencies to insure adequate notice and hearing, impartiality, adherence to the rules of evidence and full judicial review of all questions of law and fact.

Our greatest protection against totalitarian government is the American system of checks and balances. The constitutional distribution of legislative, executive, and judicial functions is essential to the preservation of this system. We pledge ourselves to make it the basis of all our policies affecting the organization and operation of our Republican form of Government.

Third Term

To insure against the overthrow of our American system of Government we favor an Amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be President of the United States for more than two terms.

A Pledge of Good Faith

The acceptance of the nominations made by this Convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth.

We earnestly urge all patriotic men and women, regardless of former affiliations, to unite with us in the support of our declaration of principles to the end that "government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from this earth."

SOCIALIST NATIONAL PLATFORM

1940

EVERY American knows that we have the resources and the machinery, the workers and the skill to conquer poverty. Every American knows that poverty and insecurity, the more unendurable because they are unnecessary, curse this most fortunate of lands.

That the situation has not already lead to worse suffering and graver menace to our imperfect democracy is due to social legislation originating in Socialist immediate demands. The best of what goes by the New Deal name; social insurance, minimum wage laws, guarantees of the right to collective bargaining, public power projects were first demanded by the Socialist Party.

But these things, for reasons that Socialists have always proclaimed, have not averted the multiplying ills of a dying private capitalism nor given any assurance that out of its failure we shall not get the slavery of state capitalism under a fascist or totalitarian government.

Today more than 20 per cent of our people have no place in the social economic order; for ten years we have had an army of 10,000,000 unemployed. Two out of three American families must live on less than $1,500 a year.

Why? Because our private capitalism by its very nature exploits the mass of workers with hand and brain, in town and country, to provide profits for the few. And these profits are dependent on relative scarcity from which the whole community suffers. What planning there is, is not primarily for use, but for the profits of an owning class.

Neither old party offers any adequate remedy. The Republicans want a qualified, and impossible, return to the system which brought us to ruin at the end of 1929. The Democrats as a party have never accepted the New Deal and the New Deal administration itself has turned from its failure to conquer poverty at home to armament economics and the hope of war-time profits.

Under these circumstances democratic Socialism becomes an immediate demand; the one road to plenty, peace and freedom. For the producing and consuming masses of America to recognize this fact and turn their faces while there is yet time to a deliberate harnessing of our machinery to peace, not war, abundance for all, not profit for the few is the one chance of our escape from fascism and war.

This means socialization. Socialization is social ownership and democratic control of industry, substituting the principle of public service or social usefulness for the system of private profit, preserving workers' free choice of occupation, consumers' free choice of goods and freedom of association for all functional groups.

Socialism Is Necessary

Wherever private exploitation of a limited natural resource is highly wasteful, as in the oil, coal and timber industries, there socialization is required in the interest of this as well as of future generations.

Wherever concentration of financial power leads to the restriction of the expansive forces of our economy, as in insurance and investment banking, we propose socialization.

Wherever private monopoly, in the drive for monopoly profit, restricts production to less than is justified by the social usefulness of the product, as in the steel and cement industries, the principle of socialization should be applied.

Wherever concentration of economic power creates a political interest which is too powerful for a democracy to tolerate in private hands, we should put this power in public hands.

Wherever natural monopoly has consumers at its mercy, as in the aluminum industry, socialization is both practical and necessary.

Wherever, as in the railroads, private operation cannot or will not undertake socially-needed investment, socialization becomes the order of the day.

Wherever, as in many large-scale corporations, ownership has lost its management function and the business is managed by hired men, these managers should be working for the public instead of for private owners.

Wherever one or more of these conditions exist it means that the private profit principle is destroying the very basis of living; that business must be taken over by the public.

This is a program of immediate socialization. It is the program of the Socialist Party. It is the only program capable of solving the economic plight of America, of putting men and machines to work, of giving abundance and plenty to all.

This is a program which is the only valid alternative to armament economics and war. Hysterical concern for the kind of defense which seems a threat to our neighbors is the first escape for a government and a system which cannot end unemployment.

War And Totalitarianism

To furnish supplies for other peoples' wars is, to the profit seekers, a welcome alternative to supplying our own people with their daily bread. But the search for war profits and armament economics leads straight to war. War and frantic preparation for war mean the totalitarian state, not Socialist freedom.

To the whole world let America say:

"We will not share in the collective suicide of your wars. We will, to the best of our ability, aid the victims of war and oppression. We will cooperate in disarmament and in all economic arrangements which will lessen the strain of insecurity and exploitation upon the peoples of all the world."

Parties and Elections

State Party Platforms

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM[1]

1940

WE, the qualified members of the Democratic party platform convention of Wisconsin nominated at the 1940 primaries, here and now assembled, make and promulgate the following platform.

1. We commend and endorse the signal achievements of our illustrious president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the national administration he leads toward ever greater approximation to social and economic justice and democracy. We affirm our continued faith in the president and in his sound, just and humanitarian program and we pledge to him our unwavering support and co-operation.

2. We wholeheartedly approve and support the wise foreign policy of Pres. Roosevelt and his sound and necessary defense program.

3. We unhesitatingly approve and endorse the platform adopted at the Democratic national convention held in Chicago in July of this year. That platform tersely and appropriately begins with a statement of achievements as follows:

The world is undergoing violent change. Humanity uneasy in this machine age is demanding a sense of security and dignity based on human values. No democratic government which fails to recognize this trend—and take appropriate action—can survive.

That is why the government of this nation has moved to keep ahead of this trend; has moved with speed incomprehensible to those who do not see this trend.

Outside the Americas, established institutions are being overthrown and democratic philosophies are being repudiated by those whose creed recognizes no power higher than military force, no values other than a false efficiency.

What the founding fathers realized upon this continent was a daring dream that men could have not only physical security, not only efficiency, but something else in addition that men had never had before—the security of the heart that comes with freedom, the peace of mind that comes from a sense of justice.

To this generation of Americans it is given to defend this democratic faith as it is challenged by social maladjustment within and totalitarian greed without. The world revolution against which we prepare our defense is so threatening that not until it has burned itself out in the last corner of the earth will our democracy be able to relax its guard.

In this world crisis, the purpose of the Democratic party is to defend against external attack and justify by internal progress the system of government and way of life from which the Democratic party takes its name.

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[1] No official copy of the Democratic State Platform was filed with the Secretary of State. The platform is printed in this Blue Book as it appeared in the press.

Fulfilling American Ideal

Toward the modern fulfillment of the American ideal, the Democratic party, during the last seven years, has labored successfully:

1. To strengthen democracy by defensive preparedness against aggression, whether by open attack or secret infiltration;

2. To strengthen democracy by increasing our economic efficiency; and

3. To strengthen democracy by improving the welfare of the people.

These three objectives are one and inseparable. No nation can be strong by armaments alone, it must possess and use all the necessary resources for producing goods plentifully and distributing them effectively. It must add to these factors of material strength the unconquerable spirit and energy of a contented people, convinced that there are no boundaries to human progress and happiness in a land of liberty.

Our faith that these objectives can be obtained is made unshakeable by what has already been done by the present administration—in stopping the waste and exploitation of our human and natural resources, in restoring to the average men and women a stake in the preservation of our democracy, in enlarging our national armaments, and in achieving national unity.

We shall hold fast to these gains. We are proud of our record. Therefore, the party in convention assembled endorses wholeheartedly the brilliant and courageous leadership of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and his statesmanship and that of our congress for the past seven trying years. And to our president and great leader we send our cordial greetings.

The American people are determined that war, raging in Europe, Asia and Africa, shall not come to America.

We shall not participate in foreign wars, and we will not send our army, navy or air forces, to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack. We favor and shall rigorously enforce and defend the Monroe Doctrine.

The direction and aim of our foreign policy has been, and will continue to be, the security and defense of our own land and the maintenance of its peace.

Farming

The American farm is an institution and a business. Agriculture is a science of soil culture and wealth production. The farm homestead, free from debt, is the best insurance of a virile and enduring democracy. Lack of it has brought revolution in Europe and Asia today.

From its earliest statehood Wisconsin has been an ideal seat of a stable and wholesome democracy. Here a million live on farms and one-half of their gross income comes from milk. Hence, the farmers' interest in dairy. It brought prosperity and happiness to the Wisconsin farmer.

But democracy and monopoly are incompatible; and during the Republican regime of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover the dairy industry was invaded by monopolistic holding companies to such an extent that

the foundations of democracy were shaken. The Republican party has never in recent years been the consistent or sincere friend of the farmer. It has done nothing for the betterment of the farmer. Worse still, it has not desired that any one else should do anything for him. The reason is obvious. The Republican party has grown effete and become dominated by the big-moneyed industrialists and bankers of the country who short-sightedly believe fair prices for farm products spell higher costs of living and so higher wages for factory labor; and purblind industrialists and bankers always favoring low wages for labor and higher profits for themselves have wanted to keep the farmer down.

In 1921 through the order of the Federal Reserve board drastically contracting the currency of the country took from the farmers of the country in reduction of prices for farm products approximately three billions of dollars a year for 10 years, when the crash came.

In Wisconsin, meanwhile, a worse calamity came. The monopolistic milk holding companies invaded this state and with characteristic neatness and dispatch took over the milk industry. From the first they worked "both ends against the middle;" they lowered the price of milk paid to the farmer and at the same time increased its selling price to the consumer. The spread gave the milk monopolies fabulous profits. For the three years, 1931 to 1933 inclusive leading milk producers and distributors pocketed profits of ninety million dollars as found by the federal trade commission. This was net profits. The Wisconsin department of agriculture found the average price paid to farmers was $1.00 a hundred less than the average price to farmers for the 15 preceding years. The average yearly production of milk in Wisconsin was then about 11,000,000,000 pounds. So here was a loss to the Wisconsin farmer of $330,000,000 during the three year period for milk alone. According to the United States department of agriculture the Wisconsin farmer today is receiving less for his milk wholesale than the farmer of any other state in the union despite the fact that the value of cattle per head according to this authority is one of the highest in the country.

In addition to this loss in income the Wisconsin farmer was carrying on an aggregate mortgage debt of $500,000,000 on which he paid interest rates. With the advent of the depression brought on by the greed and insatiable avarice of big-money business, the market price of farms fell almost to zero, or at least to 50 per cent of its former value.

In these years, taking all the farms of the state, the farmer suffered a loss each year of between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000. By and large they were not solvent. Farming in Wisconsin as a whole was on the road to bankruptcy.

Add to the milk situation other items, the plight of the farmer became frightful. After 12 expensive and disastrous years of Republican rule we find the gross money value of farm production fell to the lowest point in 100 years. Wheat was selling at the lowest price in 300 years. Corn was selling for eight cents per bushel and was used for fuel as being cheaper than coal.

In this plight the tariff revision intended for the relief of farmers was by Pres. Hoover in 1930 transformed into a manufacturer's grab-all known as the Smoot-Hawley act of infamous fame.

Meanwhile foreclosure of farm mortgages choked the calendars of the courts and tenancy arose as an added menace. Nothing could be blacker than the future of farming at this time. Revolution was imminent. Had not government changed hands and Pres. Roosevelt reversed the policies of his predecessors in office, farming in Wisconsin would in all probability have gone into bankruptcy. It is still a question whether farming can be saved from insolvency.

With the advent of Pres. Roosevelt, the farmer had a friend in the presidential chair—the best friend the farmers of America have ever had. During his administration thus far, though harrassed and badgered, the following truthful account of his successful efforts to aid agriculture appears in the Chicago platform:

"The well-being of the land and those who work upon it is basic to the real defense and security of America.

"The Republican party gives its promises to the farmer and its allegiance to those who exploit him.

"Since 1932 farm income has been doubled; six million farmers, representing more than 80 per cent of all farm families, have participated in an effective soil conservation program; the farm debt and the interest rate on farm debt have been reduced, and farm foreclosures have been drastically curtailed; rural highways and farm-to-market roads have been vastly improved and extended; the surpluses on the farms have been used to feed the needy; low cost electricity has been brought to five million farm people as a result of the rural electrification program; thousands of impoverished farm families have been rehabilitated; and steps have been taken to stop the alarming growth of farm tenancy, to increase land ownership, and to mitigate the hardships of migratory farm labor."

All these remedies and betterments and more are as applicable to Wisconsin as to the nation.

Labor

Labor is entitled to a just wage and to the right to organize and bargain collectively by representation of its own choosing. We condemn the indiscriminate scrapping by the Republican administration now in power in this state of the long established labor laws by their enactment of the so-called Catlin and Peterson laws.

We advocate the repeal of both these acts, and the adoption of a labor law for this state that will conform to the national labor policies of the Roosevelt administration, and the enactment of legislation that will protect the laborer, farmer and consumer.

Unemployment

We affirm the American principle that every citizen is entitled to an opportunity for gainful employment and a livelihood and that it is

an obligation of the government to provide such employment where private industry is unable or refuses to do so.

We commend the public works program sponsored by the Roosevelt administration and we advocate the continuation and extension of such programs by the federal and state governments until private industry absorbs the unemployed.

Social Security

We condemn the practice of the present administration of misleading the old-aged and dependent citizens of this state by enacting a $40 maximum pension law and failing to enact legislation to provide funds to make the necessary payments. We pledge to provide sufficient funds to enable full payment to be made to the old-aged and dependent under the laws of the state of Wisconsin and to at all times liberalize Wisconsin's laws on matters of social security in conformity with federal regulations.

We advocate the prompt elimination of any requirement for surrender of homestead rights or reasonable equity in life insurance.

We favor the expansion of social security so as adequately to care for the unemployed, dependents and infirm.

Youth

We approve the signal success of the Civilian Conservation corps and National Youth administration and advocate expansion and extension of them and of our educational and vocational training facilities, so that they will be available for all our youth.

Public Utilities

We fully endorse the position of the Democratic party in its struggle with the power of monopoly. We believe that the people have a right through their government to develop their own power sites and bring low cost electricity to their homes, farms and factories. We favor the continued electrification of all parts of Wisconsin and the right of the public to own public utilities.

Rural Electrification

We deplore the short-sighted action of the present administration in hamstringing rural electrification and we favor co-operation with the federal rural electrification administration in an effort to secure electricity for the uses of our people at a low cost, particularly in farming sections.

Conservation

We regret that the Heil administration has forsaken the promotion, the development of conservation, and has instead lent the prestige, the power, and co-operation of high office to the disruption, interference and hamstringing of good public service. The present administration has followed up one investigation after another in the

conservation department, regardless of the fact that the most critical report filed by an assembly investigating committee gave that department a clean bill of health.

We can only construe the tactics used by the state bureau of research, saboteur of the governor, as expressing the executive's aversion to constructive conservation. We pledge the taking and keeping of the conservation program out of politics. We pledge the taking of as speedy steps as possible toward the acquisition of virgin timber and park lands, especially such as are in near danger of devastation. We pledge that we will provide without stint or equivocation public hunting and shooting grounds and as convenient as possible to all the citizens of the state and the enforcement of the statutes to prevent and stop further pollution of our streams and lakes. We pledge adequate financing for rough fish removal, forestry conservation, and the maintenance of refuges for the protection and breeding of wild and migratory game. We pledge the fullest co-operation with hunters, farmers and all other conservationists in building and maintaining a democratic program of conservation. We advocate the appropriation of sufficient funds to publicize the recreational advantages of the state.

Mill Tax for Forestry Purposes

We pledge to stop the misuse of forestry funds for other general state purposes.

Highways

We favor the extension and improvement of our highway system to all parts of the state, not only for the convenience and pleasure of our own people, but to provide farm-to-market roads, build up our tourist trade industry, and increase employment and home market. We must terminate the present pernicious policy of diverting highway revenues to other state purposes by setting up a separate highway fund, which plan is incorporated in the constitutional amendments we supported and which was unanimously passed in the last leglislative session, and which must be passed by the next legislature and then be submitted to referendum.

Great Lakes Waterway and Ship Building

We favor the development of new industries in the state of Wisconsin, especially the ship building and aircraft industries. We pledge our co-operation with all industries desiring to build or expand their plants in Wisconsin. We favor the building of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway to the Atlantic ocean. We believe this will greatly aid in the development of our ship building industry, encourage the expansion of our commerce and will make Wisconsin, in effect, a seaboard state.

Civil Service

State employes are entitled to the same protection and consideration from the state which the state demands that industry give its employes. In line with our stand for old age pensions and in view of the fact that state employes are excluded from the provisions of the national security act, we pledge adequate retirement legislation for aged public employes. We favor a maximum work day of eight hours, an adequate compensation for state employes. We favor the maintenance and extension of the merit principle in administration for state and local government.

We favor reclassification of the civil service of the state with the inauguration of service ratings by disinterested experts working with the bureau of personnel.

Education

It has always been the policy of the Democratic party to sustain full and definite state support of our primary educational system. We oppose reduction in elementary school aid. We oppose any attempt at centralization of authority that will take from the local school units the rights and power to run their own affairs. We oppose repeal of the surtax for the teachers retirement fund. We believe that those school districts in financial distress should be aided by the state and pledge our wholehearted support to their maintenance. We oppose and condemn most vigorously the withdrawal of funds from the teachers retirement fund.

Taxation

We favor direct taxes based on the principle of ability to pay as the most equitable basis of raising revenue. We therefore stand for properly graduated taxes on income and estates as the fairest means of public finance. We are opposed to tax exempt securities and tax exempt salaries. We favor the gift tax to prevent evasion of inheritance levies. We oppose hidden taxation such as the sales tax as being the most inequitable means of all methods of raising public revenues.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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MRS. H. V. SCHWALBACH, Milwaukee, *vice chairman*

First District
Mrs. Helen Marty, Monroe
Jacob Herman, Kenosha
Mrs. Alma Wade, Kenosha
John Tomek, Racine
R. R. Mason, Clinton
Mrs. Reichert, Racine

Second District
John McGonigle, Sun Prairie
Paul A. Hemmy, Jr., Juneau
Mrs. J. C. Mc Carten, Portage
Mrs. Norma Ahrensmeier, Madison
Kenneth Port, Watertown
Timothy T. Cronin, Oconomowoc

Third District
W. J. Brennan, Tomah
Frank J. Antoine, Prairie du Chien
Mrs. Katherine Schultz, La Crosse
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Mrs. Jerry Garvin, Elroy
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Fourth District
Mrs. Earl Judkins, Milwaukee
Mrs. Erma Melaun, Milwaukee
Mrs. Eleanor Blenski, Milwaukee
Ed. Krzykowski, Cudahy
Andrew R. Campbell, Milwaukee
Ed. Dziennik, Milwaukee

Fifth District
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Mrs. Elsie Preiss, Milwaukee
Mrs. Louise Meyer, Milwaukee
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Sixth District
Oscar Nimmer, Fond du Lac
Dr. M. L. Richdorf, Sheboygan
George Berger, Chilton
Mrs. Adlai Horn, Cedarburg
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John Ringle, Jr., Wausau
Vernon McHale, Antigo
Lucy Keenan, Pittsville
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Eighth District
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Bert Larkin, Two Rivers
Mrs. J. J. Dunn, Green Bay
Dr. C. H. McCormack, Niagara
M. F. Reince, Maplewood
Leo Schmaltz, Kaukauna

Ninth District
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Tenth District
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William Alexander, Hayward
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National Chairman
Edward J. Flynn, New York

Acting National Committeemen
Thomas R. King,[1] Oconomowoc
Mrs. Helen Marty[1], Monroe

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[1] Recommended appointment pending before National Democratic Committee.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY PLATFORM

1940

Introduction

THE tragic events in the Old World prove that the democratic way of life is in danger. The onward sweep of ruthless aggression abroad must convince every American that we have a great responsibility to strengthen and make dynamic the democratic process in the New World. We are face to face with deep rooted social and economic problems which must be solved to preserve our free institutions. The real menace to democracy in the United States is to be found in the continued existence of unemployment, the separation of people from the land, inadequate provision for our senior citizens and the denial of opportunity to the nation's most precious asset—its youth.

Relief, WPA, and made work programs have been necessary stopgaps, but they cannot take the place of a sound, fundamental, American program to put the manpower, capital and productive resources of this mighty nation to work producing vast quantities of real wealth.

The Progressive Party of Wisconsin has supreme faith in the ability of the people of this state and nation to solve the problems of our day and generation. We refuse to join those reactionary and radical pessimists who see disaster lurking around every corner. This is no time for hysteria. We have nothing to fear more than blind unreasoning fear. We live in the most powerful nation on earth. We move 43% of the world's freight, produce nearly 40% of the world's raw materials, generate half of the world's horsepower. We are more powerful industrially than Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and 23 other nations combined.

The central fact in our recent experience as a state and nation is that we are living far below our means. We have the men, the resources, and the technology to provide a decent and secure living for every American who wants to work. Unless we solve this paradox of poverty in the midst of potential plenty we shall be heading for European chaos. Destruction of wealth, prevention of production, and planned scarcity are wrong answers to this problem.

There is no evidence whatever that the reactionary leaders of the two old parties in this state have learned anything from the depression or that they even recognize that a crucial economic problem exists.

Youth is searching for opportunity, the unemployed for a chance to work, the aged for adequate securtiy, labor for civil liberties and security of bargaining power, the farmer for his cost of production plus a reasonable profit, the businessman for a market, the public for intelligent and constructive leadership and government. The Pro-

gressive Party is a dynamic political movement which stands ready today to wage a fight to the finish for these objectives.

We pledge ourselves to a political realignment which will serve the people of the nation as the Progressive Party has done, is doing and proposes to do in this state.

In Wisconsin the Progressive Party proposes to begin right here at home by driving from power the reactionary Republican administration which has done everything possible to prevent democracy from functioning. Vacillating and incompetent, financially unreliable, this Republican state administration has shown consistency in only one course—its persistent defense of the interests of the privileged few as opposed to the needs of the many. Its path is strewn with broken promises.

It promised to cut state expenditures. But its budget is the highest in the history of Wisconsin.

It promised to reduce taxes. But it levied more taxes than any administration in the 92 years of Wisconsin statehood.

It promised to safeguard the principles of civil service. But it has made a mockery of the merit system by dismissing experienced workers to make room for political hangers on.

It promised help to the farmers. But it has destroyed state agencies which were established to assist Wisconsin agriculture.

It promised to safeguard the rights of labor. But it has written one of the most reactionary labor codes in the country.

Democracy cannot grow and flourish in a soil of broken promises. Progressives believe that faith in democracy can and will be maintained by honest adherence to solemn promises. To that end, we submit the following program as a constructive alternative to the destructive policies of the present Republican state administration.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Progressives re-affirm our faith in our democratic form of government and demand that the right of free speech, free worship, free assembly, the inviolability of the home and security against unreasonable searches and seizures be safeguarded; and that equal political, civil and economic rights be assured for all citizens of the Unites States. We commend the outstanding work of the Senate committee, of which Senator La Follette is chairman, in exposing the wholesale violation of civil rights which has prevailed in the United States.

AGRICULTURE

The American farmer has been a principal victim of an unfair economic and political system; much of his produce is sold on an unprotected world market while he buys from a protected domestic market; he sells on a competitive basis and buys on a monopolistic basis. He suffers from excessive costs of distribution, an inadequate market, superfluous prices of farm supplies, and undue costs of production.

Excessive Costs of Distribution

The cooperative movement has proved the most effective method for farmers to help themselves. Therefore, we pledge our faith and support to the cooperative movement and advocate better and broader education concerning the movement.

For many years markets for dairy products have been under the monopolistic control of corporations making enormous profits at the expense of both farmers and consumers. We recommend the investigation of this situation now in progress but we demand more prompt and vigorous action by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice to end this vicious system.

Inadequate Market

American agriculture faced great difficulties after the last war. The war now raging in the Old World will bring more serious readjustments for our farmers.

The great untapped market for farm products is an adequate diet for the people of this country. This requires a better distribution and increased purchasing power. We commend the important part which Senator La Follette has played in the development and extension of the stamp plan for distribution of surplus farm products to the needy. We favor the extension of this plan to the entire nation as one means of aiding the farmers to meet the economic adjustments of this war and its aftermath. We also advocate the continuance and expansion of the federal surplus commodity purchasing program.

Progressives established the Wisconsin Agricultural Authority to promote quality production at home and better markets outside the state. This program, unwisely abolished by the present Republican administration, should be reinaugurated and given adequate support.

We believe a soil conservation program is necessary.

We believe that an ever-normal granary or national holding pool is essential to cope with seasonal surpluses, especially for dairy products. We firmly support our Wisconsin dairy farmers in their efforts to secure a dairy program for adequate income.

We are opposed to reciprocal trade treaties and other tariff measures designed to build markets for industry at the expense of the farmer.

Progressives passed the legislation taxing oleomargarine and we believe this protection against the deceptive competition of butter substitutes is necessary and sound. This measure is now under attack by our present Governor. We condemn this attempt to curry favor with special interest in the South by selling out the Wisconsin farmers. We pledge the retention and vigorous enforcement of the present oleomargarine tax laws.

Excessive Prices for Farm Supplies

The farmers pay too much for farm machinery mainly because the farm machinery trust, represented in this state by the Republican can-

didate for U. S. Senator, controls the market. Farm cooperative organizations should be encouraged and assisted to manufacture and distribute farm machinery to farmers at cost.

We highly commend the rural electrification program, inaugurated in this state by Progressives, under which the amenities of life have been brought to 36,425 Wisconsin farm homes. We commend Orland S. Loomis, Progressive candidate for Governor, for his part in pioneering this program. The attitude of reactionary Wisconsin Republicans and Democrats was demonstrated when they voted to abolish the governmental agency assisting these projects, the Wisconsin Development Authority.

Undue Costs of Production

During the Thirties, largely under Progressive leadership, total property taxes paid by farmers were reduced by over one-third. This was accomplished by means of state aid for highways and schools. We believe that the present general property tax system penalizes agriculture and we favor tax revision which would lighten the farmers' load.

There is no sound reason why farmers should pay 5, 6, and 7 per cent interest for capital when the government can borrow money for 2 and 3 per cent. We favor the pending Wheeler-La Follette- Bankhead-Jones farm debt refinancing bill to make worthy farmers more secure. The recently destroyed Wisconsin Home and Farm Credit Administration should be restored. Ruthless foreclosure and eviction of blameless farmers to make way for speculators and financial corporations undermines democracy.

Conclusion

We favor cost of production for farmers to be achieved not only through the above program but also through other measures in this platform working toward increased industrial production and an equitable distribution of the industrial product.

LABOR

We pledge our adherence to the principle of collective bargaining by act of the majority with no curtailment of the rights of minorities; and the strict enforcement of laws affecting the health, safety and welfare of the working man and woman.

In order to effectuate these principles we propose:

1. The repeal of the un-American Catlin-Peterson laws.
2. The reestablishment for labor of civil rights in industry including the right to join unions of its own choosing without discrimination.
3. The outlawing of company-dominated unions.
4. The establishment of a strong agency to enforce these rights, thus minimizing industrial friction.
5. The enactment of minimum state wage and maximum hour laws in accordance with and along the lines of the federal act.

The voters attention is called to the fact that never during this century has the status of labor "taken such a beating" as during the present administration.

We believe that the interests of the farmer and laborer are fundamentally harmonious. Neither can prosper long while the other is depressed. United there is hardly a limit to the mutual gains which can be achieved. Divided they become an easy prey for their common enemies.

We believe that the federal government with the aid of the states should launch a far more vigorous housing, health, and electrification program. Such a program can be made to pay for itself, provide work opportunity, and produce a vast quality of the essentials of modern living.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Old age pensions, unemployment compensation, and accident compensation should be made far more adequate. Sickness and maternity insurance should be established by joint state and national legislation.

We condemn political exploitation of the aged through the extension of promises never intended to be kept. The present administration's record in promising the millennium and delivering less than nothing is well known.

We favor a national system of old age pensions which will provide far more generously and far more equitably for our senior citizens. The failure of the present non-contributory system has been demonstrated by bitter experience in Wisconsin. Federal legislation makes possible a $40 a month pension, but the refusal of the present state administration to provide its share of the cost has left our needy aged with an average pension of $22 a month and in some counties a pension as low as $16 and $17 a month.

Progressives passed the first old age pension law in Wisconsin and have constantly strived to strengthen it. Our party stands pledged to raise sufficient funds to match the maximum federal contribution and to relieve the counties of part of the costs they now bear.

The provision of the state law which permits the placing of a lien upon homes of pensioners must be repealed.

The old age insurance system should be broadened to include farmers and others not now covered.

The unemployment compensation law should be amended to make the benefits greater and shorten the waiting period.

PUBLIC CREDIT

Money and credit are the life-blood of production and commerce. Credit should be used and controlled by the public and for the public. We are for government owned and operated central banks and the use of public credit for public investment in self liquidating projects. This will raise the national income and provide adequate opportunity.

TAXATION

We reaffirm our faith in the principle that taxes should be levied according to ability to pay. We reaffirm our faith in state and federal incomes and inheritance taxes as the best application of the ability to pay principle.

The general property tax is not in accord with ability to pay. We favor a tax reform program to lighten the tax burden on farms, homes, and places of business. To that end we favor larger state and federal aids to lighten the local burden of welfare and education.

Attention is called to the fact that the average rate for property taxes showed a substantial rise during the first year of the Heil administration.

We are opposed to sales taxes—especially those levied upon the necessities of life. Such unfair taxes fall most heavily upon that part of the American public which is ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed. From the present Governor's statements and proposals it is evident that if the people wish to pay taxes on everything they buy, they can let themselves in for that experience by continuing the present administration in power.

The two reactionary parties in control of the last legislature enacted a cigaret tax—omitting the big-fellow's cigar—reduced income tax exemptions, seriously weakened the inheritance tax, and refused to reenact relief taxes on public utilities. The whole administration has been one long series of hand-outs for the rich and new burdens for the poor. As a result of the present Republican tax policies the state treasury has been deprived of millions of dollars of much needed revenues.

The last legislature killed a bill sponsored by Progressives, providing for the full taxability of all dividends. We insist that to subject wages and cream checks to income taxes, while dividends from Delaware corporations such as that of the present governor, go untaxed is the grossest kind of discrimination. We favor the elimination of tax exempt securities and other loopholes in income and inheritance taxes.

ECONOMY

The present administration's high claims to economy are disproved by its own figures on relative budgets and taxes. These figures show a larger budget and more taxes than in any previous administration. Moreover to cut the already undermanned staff engaged in the administration of the state's income tax and thus create an easy road of evasion for big taxpayers is not economy. Fake reorganization of government to make jobs for Republicans is not economy.

If elected to power we shall try to put economy into government but it will be true economy and not the false brand we have been receiving.

EDUCATION

The American system of free education was established over a hundred years ago by a great victory of organized workers, farmers

and the common folks over the forces of reaction. Progressives are pledged to foster and support this great American tradition. To this end we favor:

1. Adequate financial support for education and the restoration of cuts made by the present administration.
2. Measures for the full preservation of academic freedom.
3. Provisions for teachers tenure that realistically suits the needs of urban and rural communities.
4. An adequate program of state and federal aid.
5. Restoration of workers' education and of farmers' and workers' representation on the board of regents of the State University.
6. We are opposed to any tampering with the teachers retirement fund.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

We favor strict regulation of public utilities operating under private ownership. We favor the further development of public ownership, as the most effective weapon to secure abundant use of power at reasonable cost.

We condemn the state Republican administration for withdrawing public support from the W.D.A., which was setting the pace for Rural Electrification in the entire United States.

We favor statutory changes which would permit municipal competition with privately owned plants. This right has been granted municipalities in nearly all states of the Union. An ounce of public ownership is worth a pound of public regulation.

Progressives favor the establishment of public corporations similar to the TVA, the Wisconsin Development Authority and the Wisconsin Agricultural Authority to perform such functions of government as the welfare of the people makes necessary. These corporations shall pay taxes as private corporations and shall have all powers necessary to carry out the functions for which they were established. Especially are these corporations necessary to furnish electric power to industry, home and farm. They can do much to solve the relief problem by putting idle men to work on useful public works. They can provide transportation and can extract and distribute natural resources without waste.

We favor ratification of a treaty to make possible the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway.

We are opposed to the diversion of water from the Great Lakes to the Chicago Drainage Canal.

PEACE, WAR, AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

War is a form of international aggrandizement in which the people of both sides are ultimate losers.

We condemn the whole futile process and the aggressors who promote it.

Progressives are opposed to policies which provoke and lead to war.

They are unalterably opposed to the United States going to war in Europe, Asia or Africa. They pledge that they will resist with every honorable means at their command any effort to send American boys to die on the battlefields of the Old World.

We pledge our whole hearted support to the immediate task of re-arming to protect this nation and this hemisphere against any and all comers.

Progressives recognize that our precious democracy cannot be safeguarded by guns, bombs, ships and planes alone. The defense of our land and freedom depends just as much on a strong, healthy economy which provides useful work, real security, and a far more equitable distribution of wealth for all the people. We applaud the magnificent leadership of Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., in fighting for federal legislation which meets this double-barrelled program of national defense.

We reaffirm our traditional stand in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for a direct referendum by the people before our country could enter any overseas war in the Old World.

We condemn the unpatriotic, un-American attitude of some arrogant war profiteers who demand tax concessions and guarantees of fat earnings before cooperating in national defense. The scandalous conduct of some industrialists in stalling the national defense program confirms the traditional Progressive position that the maunfacturing of munitions and armaments must be placed exclusively in the hands of the government.

We believe that wealth and income and particularly war profits should make at least as great a sacrifice in wartime as those who render personal service. Big business men in government buying from big business men in business on the latter's own terms created a crop of war millionaires in the last war. A repetition of this scandal would go a long way to undermine the faith of people in their government. We condemn the excess profits tax bills passed by both Houses of Congress as cumbersome, weak, and inequitable. We commend the courage and ability of the Progressive Senator from Wisconsin in his fight to prevent armament profiteering as his father did before him.

CIVIL SERVICE

We will give our fullest support toward re-establishing the morale and efficiency of our civil servants by building and strengthening our civil service laws and administration, so as to insure the competency, the security and retirement of those who serve us in state, county and city governments.

Scandalous defamation during the last two years should be replaced by the protection and improvements of civil service administration.

CONSERVATION

Land must be zoned for forestry, recreation and agricultural purposes. Progressives favor the rapid conversion of large quantities of marginal agricultural land into forest areas.

Fire protection for our forest resources and the extension of the erosion program to save agricultural soil values are urgent necessities.

The re-establishment of water levels in those areas necessary to successful agriculture, the re-establishment of water levels in the unwisely drained marsh, thus recreating the ancient nesting place and home for migratory and upland birds and a vigorous program to end stream and lake pollution are vital.

We favor the full development of the state's facilities for the propagation, planting and protection of fish and game.

Wisconsin is entitled to a Conservation Commission, which shall be unhampered by political pressure.

Progressives are opposed to diversion of conservation funds needed for forest fire protection as practiced by the Republican administration.

We condemn the Republican administration's shortsighted policy of reducing appropriations for the promotion of Wisconsin's great tourist trade, and we pledge ourselves to restore and increase the fund.

We favor cooperation by the state with the federal government in the inauguration of a program to rehabilitate the cut over area and provide needed jobs.

HIGHWAYS

Contrary to the explicit promise of the last Republican platform the present administration has indulged in the wholesale diversion of highway funds. These funds come from taxes pledged for the building and maintenance of highways. When diverted for general purposes, the gas tax becomes a sales tax.

We pledge our support to Joint Resolution 32S which will amend the Constitution to prohibit all diversion.

We believe there should be a survey conducted and a program launched to eliminate death traps and other hazardous features of Wisconsin highways.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

In Wisconsin Progressives favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum. The necessary resolution to make this possible was killed by reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats in the last legislature.

VETERANS

Progressives stand and have always stood for fair and generous legislation for veterans. We believe that the nation should count the full cost of war (including the human cost) before it fights. In accordance with this view our federal representatives supported the payment of adjusted service certificates. We favor legislation placing the burden of proof in disability cases upon the government. We favor adequate hospitalization for needy veterans and adequate support for needy widows and orphans of deceased soldiers.

CONCLUSION

Democracy is under attack all over the world. Progressives are committed to a dynamic program of action which will give life and vitality to the democratic process, and safeguard our free institutions and our liberties against the menace of communism, fascism, and nazism.

We call upon the voters of Wisconsin to drive reaction out of the capitol, elect the entire slate of Progressive candidates, and thereby return government to the people.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

J. K. KYLE, Whitewater, *chairman*

Vice Chairmen

HON. GEORGE HAMPEL, Milwaukee
MELVIN J. HEINRITZ, Milwaukee
LOUIS SCHULTZ, Milwaukee
JOHN J. HANDLEY, Milwaukee
MILES MCMILLIN, Madison
LAWRENCE A. BROWN, JR., Madison
MRS. MARGARET KEENAN ICKS, Green Bay
KENNETH HONES, Colfax
WILLIAM RABE, SR., Tomah
W. E. OWEN, Downing
H. R. JOHNSON, Wausau

First District

Henry I. Noe, Racine
Francis Wendt, Racine
Fred Chamberlain, Whitewater
Mrs. T. B. Swale, Beloit
Fred Stuessy, New Glarus
Mrs. John Milward, Kenosha

Second District

August Paunack, Madison
Mrs. G. E. Elkington, Madison
Frank N. Siegel, Portage
Roy Waehler, Lomira
Mrs. Charles Kading, Watertown
Axel E. Olson, Waukesha

Third District

William Gleiss, Sparta
Rev. O. S. Paulson, La Crosse
Alf M. N. Johnson, Westby
Lloyd Rooney, Shullsburg
Mrs. John Campbell, Dodgeville
Mrs. Verne Edwards, Platteville

Fourth District

Michael J. Nowicki, Milwaukee
Stanley Budney, Milwaukee
Mrs. Maybelle Walsh, Milwaukee
Mrs. Gladys Picken, Milwaukee
Mrs. Marjorie Marten, Milwaukee

Fifth District

Richard Lewis, Milwaukee
John Wartchow, Milwaukee
Mrs. Jerry Klepetka, Milwaukee
Mrs. Horace Conway, Milwaukee
Mrs. Lennie Ross, Milwaukee

Sixth District

Harold H. Priebe, Oshkosh
Robert Stoltz, West Bend
Mrs. Walter D. Corrigan, Cedarburg
Judge Edward Puhr, Sheboygan
Thomas Hayden, Fond du Lac
Miss Adelaide Woelfel, Chilton

Seventh District

Walter Graunke, Wausau
Louis M. Maloney, Stevens Point
Mrs. Amanda Willott, Antigo
Mrs. Pauline Blomquist, Adams
Tom A. Browne, Waupaca
A. P. Bean, Vesper

Eighth District

T. E. McGillan, Appleton
George Pribyl, Tisch Mills
Mrs. George Jackson, Ephraim
Mrs. John Magnin, Lena
Roy Empey, Green Bay
Mrs. Lyman Fischer, Manitowoc

Ninth District

Mable Nelson, Eleva
Fred T. Hansen, Eau Claire
Jack Cory, Elmwood
Thomas Stodola, Black River Falls
Mrs. Ole Halvorson, Menomonie
Hon. Walter Rush, Neillsville

Tenth District

Mrs. A. N. Nelson, Clear Lake
H. F. Guenzl, Merrill
John Whitmer, Park Falls
L. R. Dauplaise, Superior
Thor Peterson, Rhinelander
Hon. Paul Alfonsi, Pence

Young Progressives

Sigurd Krostue, Scandinavia
Thomas Anderson, Ashland
Inez Pfund, Monroe
Gene Cooper, Platteville
Richard Lund, Eau Claire
Charles Stoltenberg, Nelsonville
Ralph Pederson, Argyle
William Flynn, Jr., Fond du Lac
Gaylord Nelson, Madison
Peter Stupar, Milwaukee
Roland Day, Madison
Byron Kimball, Spooner
Robert Roemer, Merrill
Maynard Smith, Mazomanie
Jean Morgan, Milwaukee

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM

1940

WE, THE qualified members of the Wisconsin Republican Platform convention, at this critical time in the life of our state and nation, do make the following declaration of principles:

We declare our enthusiastic support of Wendell L. Willkie of Indiana for President, and Charles L. McNary of Oregon for Vice-President, and we endorse the national platform of the Republican Party adopted, at its convention in Philadelphia, June 21, 1940 together with the interpretation placed thereon by our nominee for the Presidency.

We endorse all Republican candidates for National, State and County offices.

We adhere to the unwritten law of this nation that there shall be no third term for any president.

We commend the record of the present Republican administration which reorganized, consolidated and eliminated state boards, commissions and departments, thereby effecting substantial reduction in state expenditures.

We further commend the Republican administration for granting increased old-age assistance and dependent children and blind aids, and granting of increased aid to counties and local communities for maintenance and construction of highways.

We commend the Republican administration for paying in full all obligations to local units of government, and especially the elementary school aids and the teachers' retirement obligations, payment of which had not been made in full for many years.

We commend the Republican Party of Wisconsin in bringing about greater harmony between workers and employers through the enactment of labor peace acts which provide for mediation and arbitration and afford an opportunity for all parties to be heard.

We commend the Republican Administration for strengthening the oleomargarine tax law through the enactment of Chapter 432, Laws of 1939 which broadened the definition of oleomargarine. We pledge ourselves to oppose any attempt to repeal or reduce the oleomargarine tax.

We re-affirm our support to the farm marketing cooperatives in their quality improvement programs. We believe these farm cooperatives should have equal opportunity with other economic groups.

We oppose reciprocal trade agreements which now discriminate against agriculture and dairy products. Agriculture and dairy products are entitled to the same tariff protection as are accorded our manufactured products. We deplore the discrimination against Wisconsin dairy products on the part of the present national administration.

We commend the Republican state administration for having taken the affairs of the University of Wisconsin out of politics.

We favor honest and competent administration of the regulation of utilities, transportation, securities and banking, and especially com-

mend the real and honest regulation of the sale of securities in Wisconsin by the present administration.

We favor and approve the comprehensive long-time conservation program now under way in this State, to be administered under non-partisan, non-political and scientific control; we urge a more vigorous prosecution of the program for reforestation, with unlimited fire prevention and suppression and including the acquisition and conversion of cut-over and waste areas into forest lands of future economic value; we favor the preservation of clean streams and lakes by strict enforcement of anti-pollution laws; we favor the acquisition by the State of lands and waters for free public use for hunting, fishing and recreation, with particular attention to such areas available in the more densely populated sections; we urge comprehensive program of public education in conservation matters, through schools and the dissemination of information to the public, including appropriate expenditures for advertising nationally Wisconsin's great recreational values.

Adequate opportunity for training our youth in the trades, industry, and arts is essential. We favor a policy of providing such training.

We oppose the encroachments of federal government upon the rights of the states.

We oppose the government meddling in business and re-affirm our recognition of the principles of private ownership and individual initiative.

We charge that bureaucratic methods, with their requirements of many reports and accountings, and restrictive regulations, are imposing crushing burdens upon small businessmen, and that such methods are destructive of the enterprise of persons of small means, and tend to prevent the starting of new enterprises.

We deplore that we have no adequate national defense, notwithstanding the expenditure of billions of dollars for that purpose by the New Deal administration. We demand adequate national defense developed by competent, experienced individuals free from political control.

We pledge ourselves to practice economy in state government so as to bring about a reduction of existing taxes. In matters of taxation we favor the principle of ability to pay.

The Republican party has returned the government to the people. It reversed the practice of the previous administration which enacted law through gag rule, denial of rights to the people's representatives, and unwholesome pressure from the Executive Office. We pledge ourselves to preserve the American system of representative government.

We re-affirm our faith in America and the Constitution, and pledge ourselves to the elimination of influences subversive to our form of government.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

F. L. GULLICKSON, West Salem, *chairman*

ARTHUR PREHN, Wausau, *vice chairman*

First District

William Armstrong, Racine
Ernest E. Jones, Kenosha
William H. Dougherty, Janesville
Mrs. William Freytag, Williams Bay
Mrs. Annette Thompson, Monroe

Second District

Oscar C. Wertheimer, Watertown
Fred M. Evans, Madison
Lawrence M. Lewis, Poynette
Mrs. Lila Burton, Eagle
Mrs. Burt Hopkins, Beaver Dam

Third District

M. P. McGinty, Mauston
August E. Smith, Viroqua
Marian Qualy, Richland Center
John E. Welch, Mount Hope
Mrs. Wallace Martin, Mineral Point

Fourth District

Emory Heuston, Milwaukee
Mrs. Blanche Hogue, Milwaukee
Charles Wesley, Milwaukee
George Bruckner, Milwaukee
Herman Melms, Milwaukee

Fifth District

Edward A. Bacon, Milwaukee
Louis Sawyer, Milwaukee
Lawrence Donovan, Milwaukee
Mrs. Evelyn Stauff, Milwaukee
Mrs. Margret Wilson, Milwaukee

Sixth District

Richard F. McMillan, Fond du Lac
Theodore Holtebeck, West Bend
Mrs. Mary Robertson, Plymouth
Mrs. Josephine Turner, Fond du Lac
Charles Barnard, Oshkosh

Seventh District

Arthur W. Prehn, Wausau
John Roberts, Wisconsin Rapids
M. G. Eberlein, Shawano
Mrs. Nora Roberts, New London
Mrs. Burr Crockett, Westfield

Eighth District

Robert C. Bassett, Green Bay
Mrs. Herbert Wiesener, Sturgeon Bay
Elmer R. Honkamp, Appleton
Mrs. Helma Nordin, Marinette
William O. Rutherford, Manitowoc

Ninth District

William H. Gharrity, Chippewa Falls
Dr. C. A. Dawson, River Falls
C. M. Peddycoart, Menomonie
Mrs. C. E. Hinman, Mondovi
Mrs. Gordon Riley, Eau Claire

Tenth District

J. L. MacRae, Iron River
Harry C. Harding, Osceola
Walter B. Chilsen, Merrill
Al O'Melia, Rhinelander
Frank Cordy, Mellen

National Chairman

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Washington, D.C.

National Committemen

Edward Bacon, Milwaukee
Mrs. Harry Thomas, Sheboygan

Parties and Elections

The Primary Elections

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

District Delegates, April 1940

Democrat

First Congressional District

	Edwin J. Boyle (Conf. End.)	John R. Brown (Garner)	Jay B. Glerum (Conf. End.)	Katherine Munn (Roose.-Farley)	Harry J. O'Haire (Garner)	Matt G. Siebert (Roose.-Farley)
Green	420	359	546	402	349	325
Kenosha	3,370	1,087	4,671	1,716	1,055	3,970
Racine	4,475	2,786	3,377	2,269	2,488	2,368
Rock	2,368	1,143	1,968	1,657	926	1,358
Walworth	825	778	555	511	922	829
Total	11,458	6,153	11,117	6,555	5,735	8,850

Second Congressional District

	Elmer L. Genzmer (Garner)	Paul Hemmy, Jr. (Roose.-Farley)	Thomas R. King (Roose.-Farley)	Henry E. Krueger (Garner)	John M. Mc-Gonigle (Conf. End.)	Ruth Steinert (Conf. End.)
Columbia	566	828	1,169	943	763	537
Dane	2,839	5,637	4,573	2,557	6,794	5,901
Dodge	2,625	3,161	1,152	2,628	1,087	815
Jefferson	1,025	1,669	1,308	1,224	621	607
Waukesha	1,535	1,987	2,937	2,309	1,941	2,092
Total	8,590	13,282	11,139	9,661	11,206	9,952

Third Congressional District

	John C. Dugan (Garner)	William Evenson (Roose.-Farley)	John E. Flanagan (Garner)	Cecil Garvin (Roose.-Farley)	Patrick H. Hansberry (Conf. End.)	Bart E. Mc-Gonigle (Conf. End.)
Crawford	788	343	765	290	321	626
Grant	1,002	1,010	1,322	945	831	868
Iowa	446	476	465	335	310	649
Juneau	462	337	487	477	629	480
La Crosse	933	1,188	1,040	973	953	852
Lafayette	483	508	520	748	514	464
Monroe	588	442	838	729	457	330
Richland	484	477	453	389	342	267
Sauk	717	1,115	622	687	502	893
Vernon	396	395	454	661	742	383
Total	6,299	6,291	6,966	6,234	5,601	5,812

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

Fourth Congressional District

	Frank Charmak (Garner)	Wenzel Dvornik (Prosperity)	Anthony P. Gawronski (Conf. End.)	Stanley Matela (Garner)	John A. Mirzejewski (Roose.-Farley)	Edward J. Mitten (Roose.-Farley)	Charles L. Mullen (Garner vs. Russia)	Robert E. Tehan (Conf. End.)
Milwaukee (part)	10,939	3,182	26,157	8,173	22,697	30,274	5,983	18,358

Fifth Congressional District

	Thomas H. Caffrey (Garner)	Joseph L. Garvens (Garner)	William Matthew Langen (Roose.-Wheel. or (Roose.-LaF.)	Adam Muth (Roose.-Farley)	Clarence E. Neuman (Roose.-Farley)	Charles L. Newberry (Conf. End.)	Cornelius T. Young (Conf. End.)
Milwaukee (part)	11,908	11,623	11,723	18,031	18,104	16,159	20,358

Sixth Congressional District

	Nicholas J. Bichler (Roose.-Farley)	Arthur H. Gruenewald (Roose.-Farley)	Oscar Nimmer (Garner)	Nicholas H. Roden (Garner)	George T. Stine (Conf. End.)	Pearl D. Stroebe (Conf. End.)
Calumet	311	382	700	558	300	261
Fond du Lac	1,658	1,837	1,614	1,224	1,154	1.434
Ozaukee	1,180	839	430	871	226	141
Sheboygan	3,681	4,433	1,768	1,855	1,261	1,023
Washington	1,241	1,187	805	890	444	419
Winnebago	2,033	3,098	1,573	1,210	1,777	1,336
Total	10,104	11,776	6,890	6,608	5,162	4,614

Seventh Congressional District

	Kurt A. Beyreis (Conf. End.)	Charles H. Cashin (Roose.-Farley)	James T. Cavanaugh (Garner)	Frank D. Chapman (Garner)	John Lawrie (Conf. End.)	John Ringle, Jr. (Roose.-Farley)
Adams	146	177	272	207	184	183
Green Lake	325	239	432	477	305	193
Langlade	294	1,054	1,036	704	505	800
Marathon	1,984	2,513	2,022	1,975	1,624	3,475
Marquette	100	142	269	236	126	140
Portage	576	2,116	873	1,566	983	1,223
Shawano	380	615	638	763	722	861
Waupaca	449	634	643	677	402	863
Waushara	326	214	231	256	252	157
Wood	1,316	1,496	1,141	1,199	1,004	1,103
Total	5,896	9,200	7,557	8,060	6,107	8,998

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

Eighth Congressional District

	J. Norman Basten (Conf. End.)	Gerald Clifford (Roose.-Farley)	James W. Early (Garner)	Bert L. Larkin (Roose.-Farley)	Leo H. Schmalz (Conf. End.)	Albert D. Shimek (Garner)
Brown	2,808	3,970	2,024	2,043	1,423	1,572
Door	288	382	547	439	243	479
Florence	125	149	74	139	167	99
Forest	424	529	280	409	601	366
Kewaunee	296	528	592	574	303	1,008
Manitowoc	1,592	1,722	1,527	1,979	1,621	2,023
Marinette	800	1,479	1,332	1,601	840	872
Oconto	545	1,606	820	907	411	647
Outagamie	1,715	2,840	1,707	1,554	2,088	1,715
Total	8,593	13,205	8,903	9,645	7,697	8,781

Ninth Congressional District

	William Crane (Roose.-Farley)	Willis E. Donley (Garner)	Archie V. Hurst (Conf. End.)	Jack E. Joyce, Jr. (Conf. End.)	Miles McNally (Roose.-Farley)	Albert B. Nicolai (Garner)
Barron	513	701	872	658	711	525
Buffalo	226	490	307	224	211	245
Chippewa	1,255	1,069	873	486	748	738
Clark	550	693	348	610	634	642
Dunn	396	812	397	651	614	381
Eau Claire	2,014	1,355	1,572	1,022	1,260	672
Jackson	357	289	390	553	439	263
Pepin	120	389	152	114	154	187
Pierce	241	560	406	334	350	367
St. Croix	638	507	304	336	868	410
Trempealeau	724	502	455	311	380	370
Total	7,034	7,367	6,076	5,299	6,369	4,800

Tenth Congressional District

	John G. Green (Conf. End.)	Chester A. Harris (Conf. End.)	Leo J. O'Reilly (Garner)	Fred Russell (Roose.-Farley)	John Selover (Roose-Farley)	Dell Sipperley (Garner)
Ashland	1,127	906	444	485	398	326
Bayfield	727	428	293	716	520	352
Burnett	360	242	306	489	527	297
Douglas	4,735	2,004	889	4,396	1,617	791
Iron	414	339	194	650	487	161
Lincoln	615	357	1,089	510	1,106	723
Oneida	715	496	542	719	883	463
Polk	788	610	504	402	267	386
Price	550	421	634	667	510	417
Rusk	384	540	465	466	349	319
Sawyer	266	400	352	274	189	247
Taylor	437	672	652	496	421	399
Vilas	384	404	295	499	347	186
Washburn	487	348	302	432	535	309
Total	11,989	8,167	6,961	11,201	8,156	5,376

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

District Delegates, April 1940

Republican

First Congressional District

	George R. Cady (Dewey)	Burger M. Engebretson (Vanden.)	Arthur L. Olson (Uninst.)	Edmund J. Overton (Uninst.)	Elmer H. Pedley (Vanden.)	Santo A. Serpe (Taft)	William A. Sheldon (Dewey)
Green	1,100	593	457	276	433	73	1,150
Kenosha	3,560	2,090	628	355	2,995	426	2,807
Racine	3,563	2,888	1,411	1,048	2,874	231	3,476
Rock	4,147	2,621	2,168	2,759	1,749	174	4,112
Walworth	2,831	1,137	679	457	1,259	294	3,382
Total	15,201	9,329	5,343	4,895	9,310	1,198	14,927

Second Congressional District

	David Bogue (Uninst.)	Alvin G. Brendemuehl (Uninst.)	Robert Caldwell (Dewey)	Fred T. Finn (Vanden.)	George A. Hartman (Vanden.)	William Kohl (Dewey)
Columbia	1,812	807	2,380	911	813	1,438
Dane	1,920	1,249	4,641	5,688	4,020	3,773
Dodge	652	1,359	2,649	1,891	3,691	3,465
Jefferson	491	1,202	1,835	1,032	1,362	1,617
Waukesha	1,087	1,525	4,105	2,454	2,602	3,935
Total	5,962	6,142	15,610	11,976	12,488	14,228

Third Congressional District

	Joseph T. Burns (Vanden.)	Henry E. Ringling (Uninst.)	August E. Smith (Vanden.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Dewey)	Royston P. Wardle (Dewey)
Crawford	489	397	541	1,124	893
Grant	1,407	778	1,584	2,568	1,896
Iowa	739	281	622	1,099	893
Juneau	632	270	475	1,553	1,420
La Crosse	1,824	697	1,653	2,682	2,571
Lafayette	708	374	588	1,279	1,288
Monroe	823	349	1,013	1,911	1,702
Richland	438	535	513	2,314	1,568
Sauk	1,152	1,661	866	2,342	1,878
Vernon	766	314	1,034	2,487	1,815
Total	8,978	5,656	8,889	19,359	15,924

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

Fourth Congressional District

	Edward R. Buer (Prog. $60 at 60)	Elmer Hoepf-ner (Prog. $60 at 60)	Blanche B. Hogue (Dewey)	Leon A. Nowak (Vanden.)	Charles B. Perry (Vanden.)	Peter F. Piasecki (Dewey)
Milwaukee (part)	3,582	3,176	16,450	11,223	10,849	18,842

Fifth Congressional District

	Walter W. Belson (Vanden.)	William Doll (Dewey)	Bernhard Gettel-man (Dewey)	Bernard A. Klatt (Prog. $60 at 60	Richard J. Seifriz (Vanden.)	Peter J. Zisch (Prog. $60 at 60)
Milwaukee (part)	14,499	23,866	25,773	4,142	14,676	3,533

Sixth Congressional District

	William J. Campbell (Vanden.)	Louis J. Fellenz (Uninst.)	George Greeley (Dewey)	Nicholas E. Hausmann (Dewey)	Jesse M. Peters (Vanden.)	Charles Voigt (Uninst.)
Calumet	689	284	1,029	892	676	365
Fond du Lac	2,074	2,559	3,545	3,727	1,887	1 714
Ozaukee	603	464	796	818	572	342
Sheboygan	2,133	1,528	2,667	2,826	2,375	3,001
Washington	1,585	815	1,597	1,811	1,789	599
Winnebago	3,137	1,154	6,435	5,423	2,297	823
Total	10,221	6,804	16,069	15,497	9,596	6,844

Seventh Congressional District

	Harold E. Damon (Vanden.)	Edward F. Kileen (Vanden.)	Otto Mueller (Dewey)	Ralph E. Puchner (Uninst.)	Paul E. Roman (Uninst.)	Julius Spear-braker (Dewey)
Adams	162	141	600	92	72	470
Green Lake	634	626	1,232	148	160	1,117
Langlade	467	609	1,720	220	224	1,456
Marathon	2,869	2,285	4,748	2,220	986	2,703
Marquette	261	285	862	104	86	637
Portage	705	666	1,239	469	427	1,228
Shawano	1,394	1,274	1,542	358	728	1,858
Waupaca	1,096	909	2,411	318	1,411	3,637
Waushara	955	1,116	1,213	106	107	1,132
Wood	1,756	1,325	2,641	426	406	2,452
Total	10,299	9,236	18,208	4,461	4,607	16,690

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

Eighth Congressional District

	Winford H. Johnson (Vanden.)	Richard P. Murray (Vanden.)	Oscar J. Schmiege (Dewey)	Allen C. Wittkopf (Dewey)
Brown	2,637	2,399	2,928	3,112
Door	986	852	1,363	1,364
Florence	151	160	563	750
Forest	219	187	632	597
Kewaunee	634	779	885	780
Manitowoc	2,633	2,347	2,627	2,485
Marinette	1,344	1,670	2,365	2,219
Oconto	1,324	1,262	2,011	2,576
Outagamie	3,029	3,166	6,141	5,175
Total	12,957	12,822	19,515	19,058

Ninth Congressional District

	Walter C. Crocker (Vanden.)	Norris J. Kellman (Dewey)	Alfred J. La Grandeur (Vanden.)	Clinton M. Peddy-coart (Dewey)
Barron	1,009	2,223	1,087	2,172
Buffalo	598	872	435	940
Chippewa	1,302	2,547	1,044	2,196
Clark	1,210	2,481	925	2,744
Dunn	1,290	1,613	1,055	1,797
Eau Claire	2,940	3.572	2,174	3,558
Jackson	488	1,478	480	1,225
Pepin	228	472	190	512
Pierce	1,003	1,114	861	1,032
St. Croix	1,258	1,096	1,599	1,007
Trempealeau	783	2,153	856	1,643
Total	12,109	19,621	10,706	18,826

Tenth Congressional District

	Maynard Berglund (Uninst.)	Ernest A. Heden (Dewey)	Gale W. Huber (Vanden.)	John L. MacRae (Vanden.)	Joseph A. Raffaelle (Dewey)
Ashland	149	980	655	584	778
Bayfield	141	819	567	652	685
Burnett	239	655	371	312	727
Douglas	1,639	2,347	1,294	1,527	2,761
Iron	116	440	218	200	500
Lincoln	467	1,502	986	781	1,224
Oneida	213	1,191	760	609	1,116
Polk	435	1,390	696	620	1,146
Price	171	1,687	343	417	1,350
Rusk	108	893	718	621	711
Sawyer	111	906	473	432	788
Taylor	174	1,188	600	462	986
Vilas	130	584	388	305	628
Washburn	169	785	323	272	889
Total	4,262	15,367	8,392	7,794	14,289

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY
Delegates At Large, April 1940
Democrat

	John A. Callahan (Garner)	James E. Finnegan (Garner)	Maurice J. Fitzsimons, Jr. (Garner)	Charles E. Hammersley (Conf.)	Charles W. Henney (R-F)	Gustave J. Keller (Conf.)	Francis E. McGovern (Conf.)	Adam Port (Garner)	William B. Rubin (R-F)	Julius G. Seyfert (Conf.)	Bertha M. Shropshire (Uninstructed)	Joseph H. Wallis (R-F)	A. Matt Werner (R-F)
Adams	375	254	223	291	280	223	258	151	225	147	38	180	169
Ashland	510	434	658	1,102	802	1,021	974	410	660	668	100	540	436
Barron	1,159	766	755	821	811	774	826	577	730	510	109	1,004	547
Bayfield	517	343	316	452	657	414	479	281	1,186	689	233	1,053	788
Brown	2,652	2,168	1,774	1,890	3,246	2,656	2,401	1,656	2,760	2,514	532	2,596	2,325
Buffalo	436	323	301	283	216	221	257	245	194	474	153	352	318
Burnett	683	474	430	497	504	422	418	300	437	223	70	407	347
Calumet	725	624	553	258	683	527	488	597	508	252	98	371	338
Chippewa	1,022	718	739	606	715	1,458	1,102	778	1,100	775	250	958	664
Clark	819	1,170	854	705	818	626	584	776	645	388	122	563	473
Columbia	937	666	734	1,366	2,165	1,004	1,263	876	1,079	547	138	741	673
Crawford	858	689	606	306	388	773	679	694	602	409	177	414	298
Dane	4,141	2,940	3,169	8,962	6,792	7,111	8,053	2,531	5,596	6,126	935	4,571	4,317
Dodge	2,947	2,192	2,217	1,349	2,139	1,026	1,052	3,305	1,689	1,037	485	2,054	1,859
Door	670	547	486	369	410	340	321	449	357	255	168	541	443
Douglas	1,438	1,157	1,373	3,727	3,074	3,211	3,338	794	2,604	2,422	562	3,045	2,528
Dunn	579	390	402	446	375	529	905	466	633	574	123	574	442
Eau Claire	1,151	867	810	1,243	1,379	1,211	1,424	637	2,410	1,622	358	2,102	1,743
Florence	117	162	105	199	192	184	183	72	154	97	24	128	112
Fond du Lac	1,940	2,066	2,479	1,623	2,162	1,452	1,528	1,335	1,872	864	232	1,602	2,010
Forest	368	539	401	651	678	597	575	275	521	347	72	433	386
Grant	1,551	1,164	990	895	809	853	1,151	1,049	1,662	1,188	534	1,302	976
Green	567	463	439	539	461	447	476	349	403	339	71	695	548
Green Lake	604	460	424	404	339	460	392	328	282	261	39	216	194
Iowa	541	397	354	313	277	886	869	508	720	533	126	436	303
Iron	265	198	180	735	593	632	612	182	399	396	80	349	289
Jackson	401	326	266	386	336	380	802	394	552	540	112	489	384
Jefferson	1,662	1,228	1,116	862	1,246	726	1,044	1,742	1,784	1,076	465	1,302	1,061
Juneau	616	563	745	662	578	564	609	496	481	350	83	373	293
Kenosha	2,300	1,879	1,737	3,204	2,528	2,758	3,229	1,078	3,465	3,233	644	2,947	4,271
Kewaunee	853	712	614	308	453	302	358	793	786	432	176	655	486
La Crosse	1,045	937	900	1,103	1,210	1,419	1,357	876	1,280	809	220	1,077	1,003
Lafayette	809	562	538	552	583	436	479	411	521	829	271	811	718
Langlade	1,267	854	819	892	910	720	734	583	803	395	116	643	1,440
Lincoln	966	1,157	873	799	805	771	778	757	630	549	134	507	461
Manitowoc	2,156	1,836	2,496	2,450	2,315	2,230	2,083	1,540	2,024	1,221	283	1,453	1,336
Marathon	2,250	1,991	2,780	3,090	3,094	2,908	2,723	1,764	2,664	1,783	428	2,160	1,974

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

	John A. Callahan (Garner)	James E. Finnegan (Garner)	Maurice J. Fitzsimons, Jr. (Garner)	Charles E. Hammersley (Conf.)	Charles W. Henney (R-F)	Gustave J. Keller (Conf.)	Francis E. McGovern (Conf.)	Adam Port (Garner)	William B. Rubin (R-F)	Julius G. Seyfert (Conf.)	Bertha M. Shropshire (Uninstructed)	Joseph H. Wallis (R-F)	A. Matt Werner (R-F)
Marinette	1,185	934	891	920	1,060	1,151	2,245	1,042	1,744	1,292	299	1,527	1,216
Marquette	407	282	257	213	257	170	180	197	162	102	23	147	126
Milwaukee	35,194	30,886	27,056	50,723	49,541	49,388	60,956	23,627	53,608	39,455	7,034	45,688	44,203
Monroe	1,013	768	663	529	638	438	470	535	519	356	342	787	714
Oconto	1,217	924	777	705	996	653	699	615	952	492	409	1,459	1,232
Oneida	619	768	563	860	919	834	753	436	725	592	105	629	567
Outagamie	2,326	1,861	1,739	1,657	1,479	3,670	2,594	1,970	2,602	1,932	473	1,817	1,905
Ozaukee	932	760	662	537	710	454	461	567	674	259	102	559	1,028
Pepin	246	198	186	138	114	128	138	163	141	213	61	200	171
Pierce	595	426	400	607	483	548	568	432	305	353	75	307	240
Polk	698	495	494	388	374	369	366	412	871	637	255	775	543
Portage	1,315	1,020	941	922	2,367	1,609	1,641	1,227	1,567	818	278	1,336	1,006
Price	588	853	633	816	745	763	715	494	515	509	103	443	315
Racine	2,841	2,343	2,237	4,920	2,965	4,950	5,034	2,258	2,951	4,622	628	3,000	2,455
Richland	581	447	394	326	330	355	763	482	576	427	139	522	358
Rock	1,210	1,043	988	2,572	1,958	2,169	2,449	889	2,312	2,111	378	1,943	1,645
Rusk	763	497	495	544	578	484	469	391	460	282	81	427	329
St. Croix	641	515	498	607	599	421	486	394	556	296	89	601	833
Sauk	1,059	805	689	706	904	745	703	571	808	525	347	1,104	977
Sawyer	625	422	403	456	362	365	383	304	252	233	61	247	185
Shawano	931	698	605	504	621	471	462	911	1,168	628	277	944	880
Sheboygan	2,568	2,467	2,185	2,660	4,316	1,801	1,630	1,338	3,787	872	382	4,146	5,161
Taylor	919	713	598	497	620	389	383	427	504	258	94	1,138	778
Trempealeau	575	416	307	405	365	429	895	450	593	532	172	577	399
Vernon	804	639	608	716	598	565	562	438	479	318	106	418	940
Vilas	353	267	219	650	423	543	604	257	307	889	83	281	242
Walworth	1,373	942	918	1,185	885	962	999	698	689	632	172	537	451
Washburn	631	421	389	591	499	564	514	279	437	360	57	466	295
Washington	1,364	1,049	887	736	942	521	677	894	931	1,019	313	1,118	1,190
Waukesha	2,594	1,946	1,801	1,927	2,124	1,726	3,419	1,737	3,489	2,321	728	2,504	2,062
Waupaca	880	700	642	497	603	555	563	576	1,172	676	249	931	888
Waushara	374	284	277	371	277	353	352	217	227	237	31	175	153
Winnebago	2,298	1,711	1,550	1,743	2,331	2,702	2,572	1,730	3,150	1,700	813	3,027	2,915
Wood	1,491	1,297	1,755	1,765	1,686	1,713	1,605	1,108	1,461	954	217	1,216	989
Total	113,107	94,013	88,363	127,733	128,692	125,230	142,114	78,121	135,112	101,776	23,737	120,640	114,344

President

Franklin D. Roosevelt, 322,991; John N. Garner, 105,662.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY
Delegates At Large, April 1940
Republican

	Fred H. Clausen (Van)	Michael G. Eberlein (Van)	Walter S. Goodland (Van)	Quincy Hale (Dewey)	Ralph Nelson (Dewey)	Albert J. O'Melia (Dewey)	Edw. W. Richard-son (Van)	Fred R. Zimmer-man (Dewey)
Adams	166	148	203	770	692	650	242	684
Ashland	828	684	711	912	960	897	644	1,020
Barron	958	889	1,276	2,352	2,538	2,353	1,031	2,657
Bayfield	586	528	614	1,023	1,005	928	581	1,010
Brown	2,514	2,545	2,683	3,642	3,469	3,181	2,525	3,592
Buffalo	492	541	719	1,101	995	935	538	1,105
Burnett	486	439	436	679	766	681	530	926
Calumet	978	994	992	1,052	1,031	984	809	1,577
Chippewa	1,071	1,096	1,509	2,547	2,610	2,397	1,290	2,653
Clark	1,001	969	1,099	3,374	3,050	2,874	1,291	3,085
Columbia	1,381	1,307	1,748	2,381	2,399	2,186	1,345	2,678
Crawford	676	549	605	1,287	1,210	1,108	540	1,389
Dane	6,051	5,299	6,009	5,073	5,171	4,473	5,183	6,072
Dodge	3,845	2,724	3,564	3,638	3,756	3,330	2,709	4,239
Door	1,085	880	989	1,472	1,515	1,422	819	1,659
Douglas	1,617	*1,421	1,605	3,140	3,370	2,878	1,729	3,186
Dunn	1,143	1,127	1,354	1,710	1,737	1,635	1,188	1,868
Eau Claire	2,668	2,236	2,334	3,913	3,919	3,820	2,244	4,010
Florence	207	149	168	512	532	514	169	611
Fond du Lac	2,725	2,443	2,719	4,720	4,912	5,020	2,787	5,829
Forest	298	287	241	591	573	669	177	622
Grant	1,869	1,744	1,791	2,376	2,524	2,488	2,211	3,441
Green	579	573	654	1,408	1,680	1,389	653	1,665
Green Lake	607	571	624	1,292	1,658	1,397	699	1,624
Iowa	641	606	688	1,401	1,349	1,176	775	1,374
Iron	290	265	267	445	451	485	344	558
Jackson	491	655	609	1,462	1,427	1,350	518	1,527
Jefferson	1,672	1,413	1,583	2,151	2,803	2,305	1,630	2,998
Juneau	638	608	642	1,565	1,608	1,768	622	1,876
Kenosha	3,173	3,063	3,224	3,361	3,423	3,033	2,891	4,065
Kewaunee	595	593	841	1,030	1,045	954	635	1,107
La Crosse	1,760	1,735	1,868	3,304	3,425	2,984	1,946	3,381
Lafayette	790	751	965	1,293	1,384	1,216	805	1,860
Langlade	634	744	669	1,654	1,735	2,084	669	2,052
Lincoln	1,079	1,092	1,122	1,463	1,470	1,709	990	2,188
Manitowoc	2,386	2,718	2,625	2,637	2,773	2,357	2,597	3,243
Marathon	3,456	3,752	3,520	3,655	3,859	3,763	3,960	5,186
Marinette	1,833	1,389	1,521	2,311	2,373	2,199	1,339	2,643
Marquette	278	281	365	1,012	925	879	370	998
Milwaukee	31,331	29,372	31,634	45,240	46,867	43,561	30,960	50,524
Monroe	839	1,067	1,043	2,245	2,064	1,916	980	2,237
Oconto	1,479	1,484	1,378	2,123	2,131	2,106	1,518	2,831
Oneida	712	590	641	1,289	1,250	1,593	593	1,388
Outagamie	3,440	3,302	3,907	5,025	5,263	5,050	3,350	6,756
Ozaukee	808	785	1,034	1,083	1,100	990	778	1,222
Pepin	216	218	300	534	536	532	251	554
Pierce	908	1,044	1,065	1,234	1,283	1,143	1,000	1,391
Polk	737	669	756	1,292	1,779	1,471	918	1,724
Portage	967	948	960	1,397	1,474	1,415	1,099	1,902
Price	449	415	463	1,293	1,714	1,555	595	1,642
Racine	4,198	3,879	5,165	3,947	4,032	3,860	3,811	4,642
Richland	610	534	666	1,624	2,219	1,767	772	2,223
Rock	3,030	2,644	2,922	5,592	5,642	5,624	2,877	6,285
Rusk	704	829	791	833	863	729	869	900
St. Croix	1,577	1,357	1,422	1,152	1,101	1,046	1,316	1,213
Sauk	1,189	1,092	1,268	2,593	3,202	2,602	1,407	3,277
Sawyer	479	575	562	906	924	857	527	972
Shawano	1,550	2,838	1,905	1,850	1,871	1,639	1,570	2,091
Sheboygan	3,273	3,255	3,450	3,607	3,698	4,007	3,352	4,421
Taylor	548	701	565	1,197	1,178	1,132	552	1,242
Trempealeau	884	812	851	1,802	1,618	1,578	777	2,311
Vernon	856	764	1,055	2,628	2,391	2,181	1,070	2,524
Vilas	344	329	369	669	661	823	407	807
Walworth	1,842	1,664	1,780	3,390	3,292	3,124	1,497	4,327
Washburn	421	360	388	849	828	779	473	1,026
Washington	1,938	1,601	1,817	2,005	2,276	2,610	1,815	2,742
Waukesha	3,358	3,054	3,472	4,558	4,849	4,832	3,276	5,427
Waupaca	1,335	1,720	1,862	3,069	3,143	2,905	1,406	3,554
Waushara	808	807	842	1,324	1,693	1,399	888	1,639
Winnebago	3,336	3,102	3,693	6,264	6,402	5,896	3,054	7,371
Wood	1,713	1,723	1,790	2,903	3,007	2,805	1,569	4,018
Total	129,426	123,342	134,972	195,226	202,473	189,998	127,352	227,441

President

Thomas E. Dewey 70,168; Robert A. Taft 341; Arthur H. Vandenberg 26,182.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS

September 1940

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Looms (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
ADAMS CO.											
Adams	1	0	0	0	0	8	42	1	6	17	9
Big Flats	0	0	0	2	0	8	40	7	6	5	2
Colburn	0	0	0	1	0	3	15	0	5	5	2
Dell Prairie	0	0	0	2	1	6	43	5	1	19	7
Easton	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	3	5	27	9
Jackson	0	0	0	2	0	6	10	1	2	34	33
Leola	0	0	0	1	0	3	13	2	6	9	3
Lincoln	0	0	0	3	1	3	13	2	4	6	6
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	5	28	3	4	12	7
New Chester	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	1	3	34	39
New Haven	4	1	1	2	0	3	13	0	1	40	17
Preston	0	0	0	0	0	7	28	3	6	10	1
Quincy	0	0	0	2	0	4	55	4	2	16	2
Richfield	1	0	0	2	3	7	15	0	5	2	0
Rome	0	0	0	1	4	3	33	4	4	4	11
Springville	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	47	19
Strongs Prairie	4	0	0	13	1	31	105	11	9	22	12
Friendship, vil.	0	0	0	5	3	12	68	3	14	22	8
Adams, city:											
1st ward	3	0	1	3	2	27	77	5	6	5	3
2nd ward	3	0	0	4	3	29	113	8	12	23	7
Totals	16	1	2	43	18	173	749	63	101	359	197
ASHLAND CO.											
Agenda	5	1	1	2	16	2	6	5	7	26	29
Ashland	5	0	0	2	138	4	8	19	12	12	13
Butternut	7	0	0	3	6	0	9	5	4	75	25
Gingles	1	0	0	1	46	5	7	17	12	20	2
Gordon	10	0	0	4	24	10	5	10	24	23	10
Jacobs	9	0	0	27	21	1	6	5	7	121	42
La Pointe	4	0	0	6	7	0	3	7	3	11	1
Marengo	4	0	1	0	78	5	9	11	5	17	8
Morse	7	1	0	4	35	4	8	12	4	33	25
Peeksville	4	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	6	16	26
Sanborn	22	6	2	5	33	2	3	10	12	37	34
Shanagolden	1	0	0	1	19	5	2	8	9	13	8
White River	7	0	0	2	37	1	3	17	7	58	22
Butternut, vil.	13	5	2	4	11	3	2	3	5	73	39
Ashland, city:											
1st ward	11	3	0	8	106	10	8	22	27	66	64
2nd ward	16	1	1	6	113	7	18	35	13	133	40
3rd ward	13	0	0	8	80	8	11	21	17	202	67
4th ward	5	0	0	2	64	1	20	13	9	81	20
5th ward	5	0	0	6	100	5	11	21	15	107	35
6th ward	15	2	0	6	136	7	18	27	28	106	26
7th ward	10	1	1	2	209	6	18	13	32	48	12
8th ward	7	0	0	7	154	3	6	17	22	34	14
9th ward	3	3	0	3	207	9	4	4	21	12	11
10th ward	6	3	0	3	211	6	10	20	32	12	15
Mellen, city:											
1st ward	2	0	1	15	41	1	9	6	8	46	22
2nd ward	2	1	1	7	113	7	18	35	13	31	17
3rd ward	3	1	2	3	31	0	1	1	0	12	7
Totals	181	29	12	142	2,037	113	224	366	354	1,425	634
BARRON CO.											
Almena	2	3	0	2	38	4	21	76	34	23	10
Arland	0	1	0	0	4	15	35	29	31	26	7
Barron	0	1	0	0	9	15	25	22	23	36	12
Bear Lake	2	1	0	0	0	6	7	9	4	10	1
Cedar Lake	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	15	8	47	13
Chetek	4	1	0	1	3	4	9	7	17	40	12
Clinton	3	1	1	1	16	19	24	46	51	20	2
Crystal Lake	1	0	1	2	10	6	14	34	15	16	7
Cumberland	1	0	0	1	5	6	24	34	20	17	11

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
BARRON CO.—Cont.											
Dallas	1	0	1	0	4	5	11	26	11	22	7
Dovre	0	1	2	2	0	6	9	2	18	15	4
Doyle	1	0	2	0	1	10	10	14	5	9	1
Lakeland	1	0	2	1	10	7	19	29	7	21	6
Maple Grove	1	0	1	0	7	19	23	18	17	65	13
Maple Plain	3	0	0	0	0	4	7	10	2	6	2
Oak Grove	0	1	1	0	1	4	7	15	20	9	1
Prairie Farm	0	0	2	0	5	10	8	28	19	9	4
Prairie Lake	1	1	0	0	1	11	29	16	8	27	9
Rice Lake	0	2	2	0	6	6	18	27	34	7	2
Sioux Creek	0	0	0	0	1	7	13	13	18	10	4
Stanfold	1	0	6	0	1	5	16	10	16	12	6
Stanley	0	0	1	5	7	5	10	14	19	15	4
Sumner	1	0	0	0	27	11	18	32	16	13	3
Turtle Lake	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	9	3	10	3
Vance Creek	1	1	1	2	12	13	21	22	20	8	4
Cameron, vil.	4	0	1	2	15	5	11	20	23	82	17
Dallas, vil.	4	0	0	1	4	5	1	21	16	47	12
Haugen, vil.	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	17	9	7	4
Prairie Farm, vil.	1	0	1	3	8	6	0	13	20	17	6
Turtle Lake, vil.	5	0	0	3	7	5	9	11	15	45	15
Barron, city	1	1	0	8	40	31	65	92	145	80	22
Chetek, city	2	2	4	9	13	4	13	21	25	122	21
Cumberland, city	4	1	5	4	33	24	61	35	41	83	13
Rice Lake, city:											
1st ward	3	2	1	4	1	4	9	21	70	51	11
2nd ward	2	0	0	1	1	5	2	30	12	41	7
3rd ward	3	3	4	4	4	3	16	24	18	87	14
4th ward	2	0	1	4	4	5	10	12	40	35	15
5th ward	2	0	0	0	5	6	11	11	35	23	9
6th ward	0	3	0	0	5	4	8	25	23	29	9
7th ward	1	0	0	1	1	3	13	14	45	19	5
8th ward	1	0	2	2	3	3	8	9	29	17	7
Totals	61	26	43	65	318	315	622	933	1,002	1,278	335
BAYFIELD CO.											
Barksdale	12	2	1	6	18	1	2	16	3	26	45
Barnes	6	0	2	6	0	0	0	15	1	31	9
Bayfield	1	1	0	1	4	0	9	13	14	32	19
Bayview	0	1	0	4	18	0	0	2	5	35	35
Bell	4	0	0	2	13	0	0	4	1	13	26
Cable	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	5	7	49	22
Clover	7	1	0	6	31	1	2	15	2	23	24
Delta	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	7	3	7	7
Drummond	7	0	0	3	15	1	3	45	13	39	30
Eileen	1	0	0	3	23	4	0	17	7	22	18
Hughes	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	18	1	15	13
Iron River	10	1	1	9	12	4	8	155	8	69	27
Kelly	2	1	0	1	30	5	5	13	5	16	13
Keystone	5	2	2	4	20	2	2	21	5	9	12
Lincoln	1	0	3	2	11	0	0	10	7	23	6
Mason	5	1	4	2	13	4	1	18	8	21	18
Namekagon	2	0	0	5	3	0	2	7	4	20	13
Orienta	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	0	14	15
Oulu	8	2	4	4	9	1	5	30	7	74	73
Pilsen	6	1	0	2	9	0	0	14	9	9	8
Port Wing	2	0	0	1	5	0	6	21	2	83	84
Pratt	12	5	1	14	31	1	2	8	17	54	29
Russell	0	1	1	5	10	3	7	20	4	15	18
Tripp	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	4	16	22
Washburn	1	2	0	2	6	0	3	7	4	19	28
Cable, vil.	5	0	0	16	3	1	0	3	2	33	28
Mason, vil.	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	18	12
Bayfield, city:											
1st ward	3	1	0	2	2	0	3	2	3	24	13
2nd ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	7
3rd ward	0	0	0	1	8	1	2	6	6	13	9
4th ward	2	0	1	0	4	1	3	8	2	18	6

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
BAYFIELD CO.—Cont.											
Washburn, city:											
1st ward	4	0	0	6	32	0	3	4	11	90	35
2nd ward	2	1	0	6	20	0	0	2	1	22	15
3rd ward	1	0	1	6	10	0	0	4	3	14	19
4th ward	3	0	1	1	19	0	0	0	2	31	36
5th ward	2	0	0	1	27	1	0	1	0	43	23
6th ward	3	1	0	2	23	0	0	1	0	14	25
Totals	122	25	23	131	443	36	71	536	172	1,069	842
BROWN CO.											
Allouez	85	34	7	93	3	1	13	4	7	318	100
Ashwaubenon	13	5	1	19	0	1	3	0	3	24	6
Bellevue	40	8	4	18	0	0	0	5	0	14	7
De Pere	53	8	14	41	0	0	1	0	0	26	4
Eaton	34	16	3	39	1	4	3	0	1	5	10
Glenmore	34	6	4	20	0	0	1	1	5	18	18
Green Bay	7	2	0	5	0	0	1	1	1	25	11
Hobart	13	4	4	20	1	2	10	0	2	28	10
Holland	13	7	1	17	1	0	36	0	4	7	6
Howard	41	13	7	41	0	0	1	0	1	15	9
Humboldt	17	5	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	24	9
Lawrence	7	0	2	9	2	0	3	0	0	26	12
Morrison	14	2	4	12	0	3	17	2	0	60	19
New Denmark	25	5	3	17	0	4	22	9	12	62	40
Pittsfield	23	8	4	28	0	0	2	4	1	17	10
Preble:											
1st pct	37	15	7	50	0	2	0	0	1	68	15
2nd pct	95	32	12	70	0	2	5	3	4	62	27
Rockland	11	1	0	16	0	0	1	0	2	22	8
Scott	18	9	2	39	1	1	3	1	3	41	18
Suamico	23	12	5	22	0	0	0	0	0	65	40
Wrightstown	27	4	1	26	0	0	5	0	2	50	12
Denmark, vil.	23	5	5	31	0	1	4	1	7	79	19
Pulaski, vil.	42	22	3	38	1	1	2	0	2	48	14
Wrightstown, vil.	28	6	1	18	1	1	2	1	2	14	7
De Pere, city:											
1st ward	44	21	7	84	0	1	9	3	2	221	47
2nd ward	98	15	4	79	0	3	3	1	1	101	35
3rd ward	59	17	5	77	0	6	22	7	1	151	58
4th ward	33	17	4	46	0	1	6	5	1	62	22
Green Bay, city:											
1st ward	45	28	5	41	5	1	12	2	3	341	50
2nd ward, 1st pct.	51	41	7	50	1	4	14	4	6	370	79
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	96	48	6	68	2	1	17	3	7	122	51
3rd ward	80	40	4	91	8	5	8	3	5	227	71
4th ward	66	44	8	58	3	3	13	1	3	215	75
5th ward	106	69	20	94	3	4	13	9	8	142	54
6th ward	46	29	2	41	0	2	5	1	5	95	42
7th ward	45	26	3	40	2	0	1	0	1	89	38
8th ward	72	31	9	47	0	7	11	2	3	125	72
9th ward	72	50	9	57	0	1	7	0	2	72	35
10th ward	77	50	9	47	1	2	8	2	6	65	29
11th ward, 1st pct.	78	44	5	58	0	1	11	2	1	42	19
11th ward, 2nd pct.	30	16	2	42	1	0	9	1	5	14	7
12th ward	54	32	7	38	0	3	10	6	2	73	26
13th ward	71	43	8	47	2	6	17	5	10	147	64
14th ward	90	63	12	63	0	8	11	8	3	85	62
15th ward	66	49	7	52	1	5	9	0	5	172	50
16th ward	72	50	2	53	1	3	13	9	12	162	135
17th ward	102	38	9	50	3	5	17	6	5	187	54
18th ward	44	28	11	50	1	6	6	4	13	84	44
19th ward	54	37	5	36	2	3	18	11	7	45	35
20th ward	100	57	15	85	6	2	15	4	7	97	47
21st ward	64	20	8	88	1	1	9	3	1	76	39
22nd ward	80	40	19	50	4	4	12	2	3	150	58
Totals	2,618	1,272	310	2,333	57	111	441	136	188	4,850	1,829

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

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BUFFALO CO.											
Alma	0	0	0	0	0	3	50	0	28	26	9
Belvidere	1	0	1	1	1	2	12	0	16	38	17
Buffalo	2	0	0	1	0	1	11	0	4	25	11
Canton	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	1	16	33	11
Cross	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	4	25	7
Dover	1	0	1	0	0	3	17	0	18	50	15
Gilmanton	0	0	1	1	0	1	22	2	25	88	29
Glencoe	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	10	17	8
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	0	5	18	1	13	23	6
Maxville	0	0	3	1	0	3	7	0	10	30	9
Milton	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	8	14	4
Modena	0	0	2	1	0	3	40	8	38	34	23
Mondovi	0	0	0	1	0	10	20	1	49	49	9
Montana	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	1	13	20	2
Naples	1	0	1	0	0	2	24	2	35	62	9
Nelson	4	0	2	0	1	6	42	6	38	58	28
Waumandee	0	1	0	0	1	1	6	1	9	31	7
Cochrane, vil.	2	0	1	2	1	2	6	0	15	97	23
Alma, city:											
1st ward	1	0	0	2	0	1	6	2	31	59	23
2nd ward	2	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	29	36	12
3rd ward	0	1	0	1	2	1	6	4	45	35	9
Buffalo, city	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	23	6
Fountain City, city:											
1st ward	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	14	60	7
2nd ward	3	0	3	3	0	1	5	0	12	35	14
Mondovi, city:											
1st ward	1	0	0	2	3	5	37	1	36	102	16
2nd ward	1	0	1	0	2	11	24	3	35	86	24
3rd ward	1	0	1	2	0	7	17	2	30	41	7
4th ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	19	19	3
Totals	25	3	20	24	14	78	409	39	613	1,216	348
BURNETT CO.											
Anderson	0	0	1	1	4	15	21	28	10	3	7
Blaine	2	0	3	3	1	2	7	25	4	2	0
Daniels	2	0	0	2	14	1	17	51	17	18	12
Dewey	3	0	0	0	4	0	5	22	6	21	13
Grantsburg	2	0	3	2	8	5	18	39	11	33	5
Jackson	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	11	7	3	6
La Follette	2	0	1	0	5	0	6	27	7	8	2
Lincoln	5	0	1	1	0	4	4	24	5	9	2
Meenon	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	44	5	24	13
Oakland	3	0	2	3	5	3	4	46	15	15	10
Roosevelt	2	1	1	1	5	1	7	21	4	15	6
Rusk	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	25	4	7	2
Sand Lake	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	22	3	6	0
Scott	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	6	8	1
Siren	3	4	1	1	8	2	23	66	12	36	31
Swiss	6	2	2	4	1	0	5	43	6	18	22
Trade Lake	2	0	1	0	5	11	21	97	28	19	12
Union	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	21	2	15	8
Webb Lake	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	8	3	11
West Marshland	1	0	2	1	1	0	6	19	2	3	0
Wood River	2	0	0	0	3	2	13	47	13	36	7
Grantsburg, vil.	3	0	5	2	17	15	31	110	16	60	7
Webster, vil.	14	1	2	2	7	0	4	73	9	23	11
Totals	60	10	31	26	94	66	207	879	200	385	188
CALUMET CO.											
Brillion	5	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	7	130	19
Brothertown	5	6	0	4	7	1	2	0	3	47	27
Charlestown	21	4	3	14	3	10	12	0	23	70	36
Chilton	10	2	2	10	1	4	6	1	5	91	22
Harrison	19	8	2	22	14	19	67	16	40	64	26
New Holstein	11	1	1	10	2	0	19	0	11	31	18
Rantoul	15	0	0	9	0	1	3	0	5	118	26
Stockbridge	8	3	1	4	1	4	6	2	10	60	24

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

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CALUMET CO.—Cont.											
Woodville	5	1	0	3	0	3	3	2	4	58	14
Brillion, vil.	5	2	5	11	4	2	8	2	4	142	27
Hilbert, vil.	4	1	0	10	1	1	5	0	1	76	22
Stockbridge, vil.	5	1	1	9	2	0	2	0	3	23	33
Chilton, city:											
1st pct	32	7	1	56	3	7	15	4	11	177	72
2nd pct	22	3	2	47	2	2	5	3	16	138	58
Kiel, city, 2nd pct.	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	10	3
New Holstein, city	61	6	7	73	0	5	23	5	9	103	23
Totals	228	49	25	288	40	61	176	35	153	1,338	445
CHIPPEWA CO.											
Anson	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	62	107	53
Arthur	1	6	1	2	1	2	6	6	67	59	24
Auburn	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	1	35	13	10
Birch Creek	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	43	27	9
Bloomer	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	90	45	17
Cleveland	2	1	0	0	1	5	1	0	61	22	11
Colburn	0	3	1	2	0	2	2	4	77	29	7
Cooks Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	40	21	9
Delmar	3	2	1	1	0	0	4	6	37	35	12
Eagle Point	2	0	3	1	3	2	12	3	140	81	71
Edson	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	43	40	18
Estella	1	1	1	6	1	0	4	0	28	29	13
Goetz	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	40	67	24
Hallie	2	0	4	3	0	3	2	3	71	71	31
Holcombe	3	3	1	2	0	0	5	0	22	48	10
Howard	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	35	21	11
Lafayette	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	4	75	139	75
Ruby	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	48	43	10
Sampson	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	8	69	23	9
Sigel	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	32	25	13
Tilden	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	54	50	10
Wheaton	2	1	1	0	4	0	5	2	49	28	17
Woodmohr	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	57	42	19
Boyd, vil.	4	1	1	6	0	0	1	1	56	71	17
Cadott, vil.	1	2	0	4	0	0	2	1	35	69	38
Cornell, vil.	9	1	1	6	0	1	1	7	74	86	34
New Auburn, vil.	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	31	39	17
Bloomer, city	1	2	0	7	13	5	27	13	202	208	44
Chippewa Falls, city:											
1st ward	2	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	168	119	49
2nd ward	5	0	2	8	0	4	4	4	149	142	38
3rd ward	2	0	0	2	2	1	7	1	108	99	41
4th ward	2	0	1	6	2	0	6	1	54	130	24
5th ward, 1st pct.	1	2	4	2	0	3	4	4	127	133	49
5th ward, 2nd pct.	0	0	2	3	2	1	15	0	63	177	28
6th ward	4	3	3	1	0	0	1	3	76	114	46
7th ward	2	2	1	8	0	0	8	1	68	97	49
8th ward	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	98	120	44
9th ward	1	1	0	2	3	0	5	0	83	61	35
10th ward	2	0	2	4	0	1	0	5	93	93	23
Stanley, city:											
1st ward	1	0	0	3	0	1	5	3	17	91	15
2nd ward	2	3	0	2	1	1	7	2	22	47	16
3rd ward	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	22	58	14
4th ward	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	24	47	17
Totals	77	44	40	107	40	39	168	116	2,845	3,066	1,121
CLARK CO.											
Beaver	2	0	0	2	1	2	8	7	11	25	8
Butler	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	2	7	12	8
Colby	0	0	0	2	2	3	10	13	7	29	6
Dewhurst	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	6	17	6
Eaton	2	0	0	4	0	7	6	2	12	56	21
Foster	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	8	6	1
Fremont	3	1	0	0	2	4	8	10	12	103	15
Grant	0	0	0	0	36	11	15	12	10	76	15
Green Grove	1	0	0	0	3	2	16	51	30	23	12

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Hell (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
CLARK CO.—Cont.											
Hendren	5	0	2	4	24	11	49	31	97	20	17
Hewett	0	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	5	21	2
Hixon	7	0	1	10	1	6	26	8	26	32	17
Hoard	2	0	0	2	0	2	6	94	4	15	7
Levis	1	1	0	1	8	18	26	13	25	28	4
Longwood	4	0	0	4	0	3	9	18	27	44	24
Loyal	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	85	11
Lynn	0	0	0	0	1	8	12	4	13	34	7
Mayville	2	0	1	3	3	5	5	70	7	31	14
Mead	0	1	0	0	1	5	11	1	9	10	7
Mentor	1	0	0	2	2	1	12	3	12	55	21
Pine Valley	1	0	0	1	7	18	42	6	14	41	11
Reseburg	2	2	0	5	0	1	4	2	17	40	20
Seif	1	0	0	1	1	2	10	0	11	10	0
Sherman	1	0	0	1	2	1	6	1	7	45	10
Sherwood	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	7	17	7
Thorp	4	3	0	18	0	1	12	8	28	28	15
Unity	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	14	55	16
Warner	0	0	0	3	0	6	4	1	14	56	14
Washburn	0	1	0	1	6	8	9	3	12	22	5
Weston	0	0	0	2	1	10	63	3	22	35	9
Withee	9	4	1	12	1	1	6	8	9	19	19
Worden	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	10	41	9
York	0	0	0	0	3	11	20	4	44	71	29
Abbotsford, vil.	1	0	0	0	1	2	12	19	11	80	19
Curtiss, vil.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	23	6
Dorchester, vil.	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	22	0	25	7
Granton, vil.	3	0	0	1	4	1	7	1	6	61	11
Loyal, vil.	2	0	0	6	3	6	28	12	4	107	11
Thorp, vil.	7	0	1	13	3	3	17	4	49	66	36
Unity, vil.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	24	2
Withee, vil.	0	0	0	1	3	3	16	6	12	27	16
Colby, city:											
2nd ward	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	32	6
3rd ward	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	4	2	37	5
Greenwood, city	4	0	0	6	0	0	6	2	9	124	24
Neillsville, City:											
1st ward	1	1	1	2	3	11	22	6	17	66	18
2nd ward	1	0	0	0	6	8	24	7	15	107	20
3rd ward	0	0	1	0	3	4	30	10	9	103	15
4th ward	0	1	0	2	4	6	23	1	7	72	12
Owen, city:											
1st ward	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	5	17	4
2nd ward	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	14	3	44	11
3rd ward	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	5	5	28	17
4th ward	1	0	0	2	0	0	9	10	7	31	12
Totals	78	17	8	132	142	203	631	538	699	2,274	639
COLUMBIA CO.											
Arlington	5	1	2	4	2	5	30	5	13	32	11
Caledonia	4	1	1	3	0	12	11	1	4	54	31
Columbus	8	1	0	6	0	2	1	1	2	17	14
Courtland	8	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	17	8
Dekorra	5	3	1	4	0	7	10	1	10	44	29
Fort Winnebago	2	2	0	7	2	27	5	6	5	19	18
Fountain Prairie	8	2	1	7	0	2	20	0	3	27	30
Hampden	0	0	0	1	0	3	32	1	15	8	6
Leeds	3	2	1	2	2	20	47	3	18	11	8
Lewiston	0	1	2	6	0	14	2	1	3	36	28
Lodi	3	1	1	2	2	3	10	0	2	31	10
Lowville	5	1	2	1	1	21	18	0	5	38	38
Marcellon	2	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	33	10
Newport	1	1	3	2	0	12	9	1	3	13	5
Otsego	6	2	6	12	0	13	20	0	3	35	20
Pacific	2	2	3	1	0	6	3	0	3	21	24
Randolph	2	2	1	1	0	9	7	5	3	52	23
Scott	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	0	7	27	10
Springvale	3	0	1	4	2	3	3	0	3	22	14
West Point	1	0	0	1	3	2	18	2	9	24	8

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.											
Wyocena	4	0	0	5	0	7	12	0	5	48	56
Cambria, vil.	0	1	0	4	0	0	16	2	4	73	38
Doylestown, vil.	6	2	2	27	0	4	0	1	0	28	7
Fall River, vil.	3	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	2	47	28
Lodi, vil.	13	1	4	7	3	7	31	2	16	118	56
Pardeeville, vil.	3	0	0	7	0	13	39	0	7	105	58
Poynette, vil.	11	4	5	18	2	17	23	1	15	59	32
Randolph, vil.	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	2	54	20
Rio, vil.	6	5	0	11	1	25	14	1	6	66	35
Wyocena, vil.	3	4	2	1	0	6	10	0	1	38	79
Columbus, city:											
1st ward	6	0	2	11	0	0	9	1	0	172	67
2nd ward	3	2	1	1	0	5	13	0	0	120	46
3rd ward	6	11	2	8	0	3	6	0	3	140	49
Portage, city:											
1st ward	8	0	4	5	0	25	6	0	2	45	35
2nd ward	14	6	2	13	1	69	10	0	5	149	104
3rd ward	3	2	5	4	0	24	12	1	1	184	57
4th ward	14	8	0	18	1	76	22	7	7	224	91
5th ward	8	6	7	18	1	159	43	9	6	211	131
Wisconsin Dells, city:											
1st ward	5	2	1	2	1	4	12	1	1	35	24
2nd ward	4	1	0	7	3	2	9	1	1	60	22
3rd ward	3	3	1	4	0	3	13	0	2	36	26
Totals	192	80	64	244	30	616	571	55	197	2,573	1,406
CRAWFORD CO.											
Bridgeport	10	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	21	6
Clayton	24	4	0	19	0	6	5	1	7	165	84
Eastman	27	4	0	12	0	1	0	0	1	42	35
Freeman	9	0	0	2	0	8	8	3	6	108	32
Haney	9	0	2	4	0	1	11	3	7	21	16
Marietta	2	1	0	5	0	6	8	0	4	26	21
Prairie du Chien	17	4	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	30	14
Scott	16	1	0	3	0	5	5	2	7	52	37
Seneca	51	2	1	18	1	2	4	0	2	59	39
Utica	25	1	1	11	1	16	23	4	3	96	58
Wauzeka	11	0	0	5	0	9	6	0	4	19	11
Bell Center, vil.	5	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	19	9
De Soto, vil.	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	12	0
Eastman, vil.	13	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	49	10
Ferryville, vil.	11	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	40	7
Gays Mills, vil.	20	1	1	10	0	6	27	1	7	56	26
Lynxville, vil.	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	26	28
Mt. Sterling, vil.	6	0	0	3	1	17	13	6	2	27	17
Soldiers Grove, vil.	10	0	1	3	2	3	10	0	2	97	39
Steuben, vil.	6	1	0	7	1	0	6	0	0	30	17
Wauzeka, vil.	11	2	2	6	1	1	4	3	0	60	19
Prairie du Chien, city											
1st ward	26	5	2	11	1	3	2	4	1	51	14
2nd ward	45	2	1	16	1	2	1	0	1	95	28
3rd ward	38	5	0	19	0	2	7	1	1	92	32
4th ward	29	5	2	9	1	2	0	0	2	31	18
5th ward	24	5	1	21	2	2	7	0	4	46	23
6th ward	46	5	3	10	0	5	0	0	2	57	26
7th ward	37	4	0	20	1	3	0	0	3	71	33
8th ward	29	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	2	78	24
Totals	558	61	18	246	14	103	152	31	80	1,576	723
DANE CO.											
Albion	3	1	0	8	3	43	42	8	70	58	29
Berry	2	1	0	7	3	15	17	1	28	6	13
Black Earth	2	0	0	4	4	4	4	1	4	17	13
Blooming Grove:											
1st dist.	8	3	3	35	86	48	123	49	215	52	37
2nd dist.	5	2	4	14	24	18	43	19	89	15	11
Blue Mounds	2	0	0	2	3	5	30	4	24	14	12
Bristol	1	1	1	10	3	11	10	7	19	12	7

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loom's (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
DANE CO.—Cont.											
Burke	4	3	1	23	43	40	75	23	164	46	46
Christiana	2	1	0	3	6	44	52	11	71	33	8
Cottage Grove	2	1	0	6	0	18	31	11	34	14	9
Cross Plains	2	0	1	15	3	8	25	5	56	10	5
Dane	1	0	0	3	7	4	16	1	15	11	8
Deerfield	0	0	1	2	2	8	15	3	31	12	8
Dunkirk	2	2	0	8	4	31	18	2	35	36	20
Dunn	4	1	0	5	11	11	27	13	56	33	16
Fitchburg	6	1	0	13	12	13	36	3	43	41	22
Madison	10	2	1	33	90	31	202	29	209	211	165
Mazomanie	2	0	0	6	0	3	6	1	11	21	17
Medina	1	0	0	3	0	3	5	2	17	10	8
Middleton	7	2	0	7	0	9	28	5	38	78	57
Montrose	3	3	0	8	7	2	8	3	16	21	8
Oregon	0	0	0	4	3	6	9	2	19	17	5
Perry	0	0	0	5	4	15	16	2	34	10	13
Pleasant Springs	0	1	1	11	4	39	30	17	40	24	21
Primrose	0	0	0	1	4	13	15	3	22	5	4
Roxbury	0	0	0	1	4	5	20	0	13	3	3
Rutland	0	1	0	3	3	13	30	5	27	11	4
Springdale	3	1	0	0	4	14	32	3	52	27	11
Springfield	1	1	0	6	8	9	30	10	38	18	14
Sun Prairie	0	3	0	17	0	6	11	2	43	27	7
Vermont	1	1	0	9	2	15	27	4	24	10	8
Verona	0	2	1	2	6	5	10	3	12	51	56
Vienna	2	1	0	3	4	11	21	3	22	14	13
Westport	10	6	2	20	2	8	44	0	74	39	23
Windsor	3	0	0	6	6	17	48	11	57	36	12
York	1	1	1	4	2	10	15	2	26	9	8
Belleville, vil.	9	2	0	15	0	6	7	1	14	44	10
Black Earth, vil.	1	2	0	8	8	6	24	5	21	33	22
Blue Mounds, vil.	3	1	0	8	1	5	9	1	2	8	6
Brooklyn, vil.	1	0	1	6	3	1	1	5	8	13	4
Cambridge, vil.	0	0	0	2	11	14	26	6	20	45	12
Cottage Grove, vil.	0	0	0	6	0	7	27	3	27	12	4
Cross Plains, vil.	2	1	0	20	5	1	11	1	18	20	5
Dane, vil.	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	1	9	16	4
Deerfield, vil.	3	1	1	12	3	11	23	2	21	64	31
De Forest, vil.	5	1	0	10	0	13	21	2	25	61	14
Maple Bluff, vil.	2	1	1	8	4	4	15	5	42	182	47
Marshall, vil.	2	0	1	7	2	2	19	2	24	37	16
Mazomanie, vil.	3	4	0	12	8	6	9	4	12	73	45
McFarland, vil.	1	1	0	5	2	20	19	5	58	17	0
Middleton, vil.	6	0	0	18	17	8	32	11	52	94	81
Monona, vil.	5	3	2	29	14	22	59	16	153	39	20
Mt. Horeb, vil.	11	1	2	20	15	27	98	8	40	189	84
Oregon, vil.	5	3	0	9	16	17	42	14	70	73	22
Rockdale, vil.	1	0	0	11	0	5	8	1	8	12	6
Shorewood Hills, vil.	5	1	0	16	7	0	58	3	38	133	79
Sun Prairie, vil.	24	7	0	752	6	3	14	17	39	122	57
Verona, vil.	3	1	0	11	4	3	18	5	17	29	31
Waunakee, vil.	13	3	1	19	8	5	10	3	37	52	27
Madison, city:											
1st ward	46	5	3	56	93	31	159	45	213	312	169
2nd ward	40	16	4	54	88	30	182	53	243	226	150
3rd ward	37	7	4	55	63	32	113	37	211	159	88
4th ward	80	7	1	80	96	31	169	47	225	221	158
5th ward	38	3	0	33	166	26	126	39	179	150	101
6th ward	24	3	51	351	78	52	179	59	255	196	90
7th ward	35	3	2	39	76	24	133	29	191	242	91
8th ward	40	3	2	55	92	17	129	31	291	118	109
9th ward	23	4	6	23	322	10	92	40	136	52	43
10th ward	11	1	1	33	46	28	158	19	124	389	167
11th ward	56	14	4	29	102	30	143	31	206	139	83
12th ward	29	9	2	23	88	24	89	27	116	128	83
13th ward	36	1	1	62	51	21	139	15	149	408	182
14th ward	17	1	1	37	46	15	142	27	201	102	93
15th ward	34	6	2	34	83	67	163	39	231	144	79
16th ward	30	12	4	29	106	55	227	39	321	171	106

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
DANE CO.—Cont.											
Madison, city—Cont.											
17th ward	22	6	2	19	87	46	145	39	216	48	53
18th ward	37	7	3	23	147	60	208	43	307	140	100
19th ward	23	0	0	20	48	19	105	32	161	353	197
20th ward	28	3	0	48	32	26	151	47	153	485	230
Stoughton, city:											
1st ward	4	1	0	6	9	45	41	7	29	79	19
2nd ward	2	1	1	13	28	88	90	11	76	65	17
3rd ward	5	1	0	15	23	65	52	11	38	75	35
4th ward	3	0	0	12	17	50	70	13	47	137	36
Totals	895	189	120	1,786	2,490	1,635	4,928	1,169	6,822	6,959	3,827
DODGE CO.											
Ashippun	9	2	2	3	0	0	3	17	0	88	23
Beaver Dam	30	9	10	17	2	2	2	2	4	58	17
Burnett	18	4	8	14	5	6	6	1	3	32	27
Calamus	11	0	6	9	0	1	0	1	2	48	18
Chester	4	3	0	7	5	3	6	0	6	25	11
Clyman	18	8	4	11	0	4	3	2	4	34	22
Elba	21	4	3	14	0	1	8	0	4	27	14
Emmet	17	4	1	10	3	2	3	2	9	46	20
Fox Lake	5	0	1	3	1	2	3	0	1	94	48
Herman	15	2	0	1	0	0	2	5	3	122	67
Hubbard	16	3	1	6	1	2	5	2	0	42	33
Hustisford	6	1	2	9	0	1	2	6	3	80	47
Lebanon	4	3	3	4	0	14	7	8	2	57	46
Le Roy	15	1	2	11	4	0	7	23	2	52	24
Lomira	19	4	1	8	0	1	11	0	3	66	29
Lowell	11	0	3	4	2	4	6	0	5	33	16
Oak Grove	16	8	11	12	0	5	10	3	10	89	52
Portland	2	1	2	6	2	5	5	0	5	44	12
Rubicon	27	6	1	14	0	0	6	12	9	44	14
Shields	8	3	0	8	0	1	3	2	2	16	14
Theresa	6	0	0	5	0	1	5	0	2	60	30
Trenton	11	4	10	8	0	0	0	2	1	98	35
Westford	10	0	5	5	0	0	3	0	3	38	23
Williamstown	19	2	3	14	0	0	2	1	2	43	30
Clyman, vil.	13	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	15	2
Hustisford, vil.	4	1	2	3	1	0	2	1	3	124	33
Iron Ridge, vil.	5	2	2	1	0	0	4	2	1	49	21
Lomira, vil.	13	2	1	8	0	0	13	0	3	18	15
Lowell, vil.	8	2	4	5	0	2	1	2	1	42	19
Neosho, vil.	4	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	0	14	9
Randolph, vil.	3	1	1	8	0	0	3	2	2	97	25
Reeseville, vil.	8	2	0	5	6	2	25	3	3	42	11
Theresa, vil.	6	3	4	7	0	0	3	0	2	41	12
Beaver Dam, city:											
1st ward	20	7	10	19	2	1	0	2	4	21	14
2nd ward	30	10	10	21	0	2	4	2	3	53	16
3rd ward	36	14	7	17	3	0	3	0	2	33	39
4th ward	57	6	6	19	1	0	1	1	6	75	20
5th ward	25	3	15	17	1	4	3	2	1	87	31
6th ward	34	11	5	24	2	2	7	3	5	85	19
7th ward	36	5	4	24	0	0	3	1	5	144	40
8th ward	26	6	4	17	2	1	10	4	2	164	37
9th ward	21	6	9	27	2	0	6	0	4	119	24
10th ward	14	2	8	16	1	1	3	2	3	126	12
11th ward	27	13	5	28	1	0	5	2	9	134	23
12th ward	19	11	7	21	3	2	7	8	6	85	21
13th ward	26	8	9	16	2	3	9	0	7	88	27
14th ward	23	9	5	19	2	9	9	5	13	93	29
Fox Lake, city:											
1st ward	12	3	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	58	18
2nd ward	4	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	1	61	22
3rd ward	10	2	4	8	2	1	2	0	0	89	25
Horicon, city:											
1st ward	36	8	3	18	1	1	10	6	3	117	71
2nd ward	32	5	3	7	0	2	2	1	2	87	66
3rd ward	20	1	5	19	7	3	7	4	2	108	60

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
DODGE CO.—Cont.											
Juneau, city:											
1st ward	20	7	5	32	0	1	4	0	5	**52**	**31**
2nd ward	17	7	9	14	1	1	6	**2**	**1**	**56**	**19**
3rd ward	14	10	10	**13**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**41**	**18**
Mayville, city:											
1st ward	**24**	**3**	**2**	**18**	**1**	**2**	**14**	6	9	63	16
2nd ward	**24**	**2**	**1**	**10**	**0**	**0**	3	2	2	31	12
3rd ward	**37**	**6**	**0**	24	0	2	8	4	6	95	29
Watertown, city:											
5th ward	33	10	2	15	0	5	10	7	11	49	**21**
6th ward	28	8	2	15	3	1	17	1	14	42	16
13th ward	24	4	3	16	6	2	11	2	4	56	21
14th ward	25	8	2	8	1	1	9	3	**7**	37	20
Waupun, city:											
1st ward	5	1	0	14	13	2	9	6	6	99	34
2nd ward	8	2	4	15	20	1	7	8	7	77	36
3rd ward	4	2	6	8	14	1	2	0	4	32	31
4th ward	6	3	2	7	7	1	9	**0**	6	20	25
Totals	1,159	288	262	806	130	115	373	184	262	4,355	1,762
DOOR CO.											
Baileys Harbor	9	1	1	**0**	0	0	3	**7**	0	65	34
Brussels	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	68	46
Clay Banks	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	5	25	36
Egg Harbor	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	13	4	100	58
Forrestville	10	2	0	6	1	0	0	3	1	174	43
Gardner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	59	38
Gibraltar	2	0	0	1	2	4	11	5	5	64	36
Jacksonport	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	5	68	48
Liberty Grove	2	2	1	1	2	2	21	3	0	145	103
Nasewaupee	3	1	1	1	0	2	12	15	5	112	76
Sevastopol	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	5	1	150	77
Sturgeon Bay	3	0	0	1	0	2	3	4	1	38	28
Union	4	0	0	1	3	0	13	4	1	57	40
Washington	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	61	17
Ephraim, vil.	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	51	14
Sister Bay, vil.	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	14	3	49	30
Sturgeon Bay, city:											
1st ward	5	4	0	5	3	1	1	22	4	325	141
2nd ward	3	1	2	1	5	0	0	10	0	212	75
3rd ward	5	2	4	0	4	2	0	11	4	243	91
4th ward	5	0	0	7	3	2	3	18	4	253	134
Totals	72	18	9	32	24	21	80	145	46	2,319	1,165
DOUGLAS CO.											
Amnicon	11	0	1	4	3	4	9	39	9	37	17
Bennett	5	1	0	8	5	0	8	25	3	24	21
Brule	14	3	0	12	22	2	24	43	4	31	10
Cloverland	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	74	2	31	6
Dairyland	3	2	0	2	1	1	3	32	2	14	10
Gordon	11	5	4	10	4	1	3	28	2	28	24
Hawthorne	8	1	2	7	1	2	14	56	3	30	19
Highland	4	0	1	2	4	0	2	11	0	11	5
Lakeside	8	2	2	5	5	0	9	57	3	19	17
Maple	11	3	1	8	3	0	20	76	4	41	12
Oakland	4	0	1	10	1	1	0	40	6	27	32
Parkland	15	1	4	6	10	3	13	82	18	36	36
Solon Springs	7	0	2	4	0	0	2	28	13	30	34
Summit	11	1	2	13	5	2	8	38	1	33	19
Superior											
1st pct	10	1	3	13	12	4	13	62	6	50	39
2nd pct	2	0	2	5	5	1	4	21	4	16	14
Wascott	3	0	0	1	15	1	4	28	1	24	8
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	8	1	0	6	3	1	4	16	7	49	16
Oliver, vil.	4	0	0	2	2	1	4	31	5	2	1
Poplar, vil.	2	0	1	2	2	0	3	27	1	64	32
Solon Springs, vil.	12	2	1	21	7	1	1	11	2	33	21
Superior, city:											
1st ward, east pct.	31	1	7	28	20	3	26	80	10	59	63
1st ward, west pct.	20	7	6	37	28	3	14	121	16	116	98

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Hell (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.											
Superior, city—Cont.											
2nd ward, east pct..	18	9	1	25	15	3	21	106	12	168	87
2nd ward, west pct..	17	2	3	13	18	4	23	90	10	224	76
3rd ward, east pct..	3	1	4	5	26	6	52	223	21	63	38
3rd ward, west pct..	19	5	5	25	37	8	38	158	38	44	48
4th ward, 1st pct..	32	10	13	35	51	4	26	138	13	17	21
4th ward, 2nd pct..	30	8	10	28	40	6	29	174	15	17	30
5th ward, 1st pct..	38	11	13	45	24	5	51	126	16	88	70
5th ward, 2nd pct..	41	9	6	50	36	5	26	169	17	102	66
5th ward, 3rd pct..	14	6	4	27	16	1	14	96	9	143	75
5th ward, 4th pct..	5	3	2	12	17	3	17	63	12	127	65
5th ward, 5th pct..	13	3	1	16	16	0	27	68	10	129	89
6th ward, east pct..	32	8	7	65	19	7	35	215	37	79	76
6th ward, west pct..	41	5	4	27	24	4	21	159	20	84	59
7th ward, 1st pct..	19	5	5	25	22	2	21	84	12	123	78
7th ward, 2nd pct..	24	8	8	43	23	8	25	204	29	70	60
7th ward, 3rd pct..	23	5	4	29	16	4	15	91	10	161	70
7th ward, 4th pct..	14	1	3	30	13	3	20	81	12	157	70
7th ward, 5th pct..	16	9	7	28	26	3	25	146	14	111	80
8th ward, east pct..	9	2	1	15	8	4	21	67	1	114	50
8th ward, west pct..	20	11	6	28	7	5	14	73	8	95	70
9th ward, east pct..	26	6	9	42	29	11	37	139	16	75	90
9th ward, west pct..	37	11	7	35	11	2	31	159	10	114	91
10th ward, east pct..	16	3	1	5	5	3	12	47	2	22	15
10th ward, west pct..	71	18	13	105	19	3	19	123	15	19	3
Totals	785	191	177	965	676	135	811	4,025	481	3,151	2,031
DUNN CO.											
Colfax	0	1	1	1	0	10	11	6	40	18	13
Dunn	2	1	1	2	0	5	14	14	41	123	42
Eau Galle	4	2	1	2	0	0	12	1	17	50	34
Elk Mound	1	1	1	0	0	0	12	3	17	31	11
Grant	2	0	0	0	0	2	20	1	37	13	5
Hay River	0	0	4	1	0	2	4	8	17	58	40
Lucas	1	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	9	51	21
Menomonie	2	0	3	6	0	1	30	9	16	106	72
New Haven	11	6	3	5	0	2	3	3	4	34	9
Otter Creek	0	0	0	1	0	1	12	5	18	19	23
Peru	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	6	19	9
Red Cedar	0	1	0	1	3	3	23	2	16	99	44
Rock Creek	8	4	4	3	0	8	3	4	24	43	11
Sand Creek	1	0	1	2	0	4	44	15	48	33	17
Sheridan	1	0	1	2	1	2	14	4	12	20	19
Sherman	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	3	59	25
Spring Brook	2	2	2	2	0	3	12	5	14	90	47
Stanton	4	1	0	1	1	0	11	1	7	61	16
Tainter	0	0	0	4	0	1	10	1	19	47	17
Tiffany	1	0	0	1	0	4	13	6	15	36	6
Weston	0	11	0	0	2	3	10	2	20	56	33
Wilson	2	0	0	0	5	3	29	14	19	10	10
Boyceville, vil.	3	0	0	4	0	2	1	1	7	76	23
Colfax, vil.	0	1	1	6	2	5	12	12	74	79	37
Downing, vil.	3	0	1	1	2	5	1	3	4	32	10
Elk Mound, vil.	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	1	5	52	11
Knapp, vil.	7	4	1	5	2	0	2	3	13	48	26
Ridgeland, vil.	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	4	9	25	5
Wheeler, vil.	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	7	38	30
Menominee, city:											
1st ward	3	3	0	9	3	3	33	3	30	82	54
2nd ward	0	2	3	8	2	4	24	4	13	216	107
3rd ward	0	2	0	4	0	3	12	4	18	129	67
4th ward	2	1	1	0	1	0	34	3	8	173	68
5th ward	5	1	1	3	2	1	31	4	27	190	69
6th ward	3	3	1	5	0	2	13	3	7	146	67
Totals	71	48	36	92	28	82	475	153	641	2,362	1,098
EAU CLAIRE CO.											
Bridge Creek	1	1	1	0	0	1	8	5	17	51	12
Brunswick	7	2	0	1	3	1	7	4	29	38	12
Clear Creek	5	0	0	2	1	0	4	7	18	38	15

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.											
Drammen	1	0	0	1	1	0	8	1	21	52	22
Fairchild	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	5	35	17
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	4	56	26	11
Ludington	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	11	29	27	12
Otter Creek	2	0	0	2	1	0	7	2	17	45	17
Pleasant Valley	6	1	1	2	1	2	7	5	24	48	26
Seymour	9	2	0	0	16	2	8	7	61	56	20
Union	4	0	0	0	7	2	14	7	63	77	24
Washington	8	0	0	2	2	1	8	4	25	68	28
Wilson	3	0	0	3	0	1	1	3	37	31	10
Fairchild, vil.	17	1	0	3	1	1	6	6	6	51	31
Fall Creek, vil.	4	0	1	2	3	0	11	12	49	31	7
Altoona, city:											
1st ward	3	0	2	2	1	2	11	11	18	16	5
2nd ward	5	2	3	1	12	2	25	21	34	31	21
Augusta, city:											
1st ward	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	31	5
2nd ward	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	69	15
3rd ward	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	8	48	17
4th ward	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	3	43	11
Eau Claire, city:											
1st ward	9	0	2	5	17	4	17	15	86	118	37
2nd ward	20	3	1	13	20	4	14	19	98	280	90
3rd ward, 1st pct.	18	2	3	9	10	1	36	16	84	709	129
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	15	5	0	6	23	2	31	16	97	237	58
4th ward	16	4	1	8	10	4	9	5	67	76	49
5th ward	28	6	2	19	11	3	12	13	86	317	94
6th ward	30	3	1	12	22	5	24	19	114	291	94
7th ward	13	3	1	14	5	2	35	21	101	206	85
8th ward	17	2	2	9	66	2	23	26	171	124	55
9th ward	24	13	7	14	62	10	46	30	256	263	134
10th ward	44	6	3	32	69	17	44	34	287	311	157
Totals	321	57	31	169	366	73	440	331	1,971	3,844	1,320
FLORENCE CO.											
Aurora	7	1	1	4	1	2	6	1	0	66	85
Commonwealth	5	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	34	71
Fence	4	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	38	25
Fern	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	17	16
Florence	3	1	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	299	220
Homestead	4	2	0	0	10	0	2	5	5	46	43
Long Lake	8	0	2	4	12	0	0	0	1	23	11
Tipler	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	22	26
Totals	40	7	5	17	25	3	10	9	13	545	497
FOND DU LAC CO.											
Alto	4	4	1	2	1	0	5	0	0	57	27
Ashford	6	7	1	5	0	3	8	2	1	93	71
Auburn	4	3	0	3	0	0	1	3	3	56	52
Byron	14	10	0	25	0	0	2	2	2	74	23
Calumet	12	4	3	12	0	2	1	1	1	49	15
Eden	49	18	2	19	0	2	4	1	0	78	28
Eldorado	8	3	0	6	2	2	20	0	6	33	22
Empire	33	26	6	18	1	3	2	0	1	61	15
Fond du Lac	36	10	10	31	0	0	6	6	4	94	32
Forest	30	8	5	18	1	1	0	0	1	33	28
Friendship	21	9	1	21	2	1	3	4	3	59	40
Lamartine	17	8	1	14	0	3	4	3	1	62	31
Marshfield	24	22	5	11	0	0	2	0	0	70	62
Metomen	0	1	0	1	0	1	12	5	7	36	11
Oakfield	13	5	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	32	23
Osceola	62	21	3	32	0	1	2	1	0	56	35
Ripon	5	2	0	7	0	2	9	3	4	60	20
Rosendale	2	2	1	1	4	1	4	0	3	55	31
Springvale	13	3	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	41	7
Taycheedah	31	8	17	27	1	0	0	1	2	112	96
Waupun	3	1	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	46	32
Brandon, vil.	10	6	0	17	1	0	26	1	5	79	21
Campbellsport, vil.	39	3	0	8	1	0	7	0	2	201	98

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.											
Eden, vil.	21	5	1	14	4	0	0	0	0	12	12
Fairwater, vil.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	4
North Fond du Lac, vil.	69	28	6	48	3	6	60	18	63	68	32
Oakfield, vil.	19	7	0	15	0	1	2	3	3	77	22
Rosendale, vil.	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	60	22
St. Cloud, vil.	11	8	2	7	1	0	1	0	0	27	11
Fond du Lac, city:											
1st ward	35	7	11	37	2	5	17	3	15	39	55
2nd ward	52	14	26	44	6	4	15	6	8	44	48
3rd ward	53	11	13	39	1	7	11	9	13	145	72
4th ward	48	19	23	72	3	6	17	5	16	89	69
5th ward	61	16	16	45	4	5	14	6	16	62	61
6th ward	85	16	23	67	3	3	19	1	10	47	47
7th ward	44	10	10	65	1	2	17	3	14	111	74
8th ward	91	27	22	82	3	8	8	13	15	208	64
9th ward	58	15	13	65	3	4	11	10	5	112	70
10th ward	77	13	12	56	2	3	8	9	8	97	60
11th ward	41	8	3	57	1	0	11	1	1	140	54
12th ward	43	4	5	29	5	2	6	6	3	152	40
13th ward	50	6	12	50	1	3	15	1	3	133	37
14th ward	39	9	5	38	0	2	7	4	5	139	67
15th ward	38	11	19	35	1	4	16	6	13	150	71
16th ward	33	7	8	51	1	6	19	11	12	176	51
17th ward	55	5	13	31	0	1	16	4	2	126	54
18th ward	34	4	11	19	2	1	9	2	2	146	55
19th ward	42	4	4	29	3	4	16	0	3	184	45
20th ward	52	5	13	45	5	5	9	3	7	145	78
21st ward	47	8	6	48	2	5	17	5	5	105	76
Ripon, city:											
1st ward	10	2	0	2	1	0	19	5	1	60	18
2nd ward	17	2	1	16	0	7	14	1	2	174	40
3rd ward	9	7	0	6	0	1	21	3	1	122	33
4th ward	14	4	2	10	0	4	18	3	3	189	39
Waupun, city:											
5th ward	4	8	1	4	4	1	7	2	1	27	28
6th ward	13	9	2	18	9	3	5	5	9	77	45
Totals	1,703	486	345	1,435	88	125	548	183	305	5,012	2,374
FOREST CO.											
Alvin	22	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	10
Argonne	37	6	2	13	8	0	5	3	5	20	17
Armstrong Creek	26	7	2	47	0	1	1	1	2	3	1
Blackwell	17	7	2	12	1	0	0	1	0	6	3
Caswell	17	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	16	2
Crandon	47	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	9	2
Freedom	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	4	5
Hiles	27	7	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	19	9
Laona	140	28	5	68	7	2	3	4	1	46	16
Lincoln	37	14	4	18	0	0	0	1	2	7	11
Nashville	50	8	4	11	0	0	0	1	1	14	7
Popple River	11	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	3
Ross	18	2	0	5	1	0	1	2	1	13	9
Wabeno	118	24	5	40	5	1	1	0	3	58	20
Crandon, city:											
1st ward	31	6	0	19	2	0	0	0	2	31	22
2nd ward	14	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	9	4
3rd ward	43	9	1	18	1	0	0	0	1	23	15
4th ward	22	3	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	9	8
5th ward	10	1	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	16	5
Totals	693	128	30	319	25	4	14	13	23	322	169
GRANT CO.											
Beetown	1	0	0	0	2	1	6	5	9	35	31
Bloomington	2	0	3	1	0	0	8	0	4	24	8
Boscobel	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	13	8
Cassville	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	4	17	19
Castle Rock	4	0	3	6	1	0	5	4	8	17	27
Clifton	4	2	1	1	1	1	14	0	9	35	28
Ellenboro	2	1	1	1	0	1	5	3	6	25	44

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.											
Fennimore	5	0	4	4	1	10	19	2	21	19	16
Glen Haven	1	2	0	3	2	0	1	2	4	33	16
Harrison	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	23	44
Hazel Green	5	1	0	4	0	2	5	5	4	11	26
Hickory Grove	2	0	0	0	0	5	6	1	4	21	15
Jamestown	3	2	0	5	0	2	5	9	5	29	129
Liberty	0	0	1	3	0	4	17	2	7	31	30
Lima	2	1	0	2	2	1	5	0	6	35	29
Little Grant	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	24	19
Marion	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	1	3	13	6
Millville	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	31	11
Mt. Hope	5	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	3	23	21
Mt. Ida	3	0	1	4	0	8	9	1	1	17	22
Muscoda	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	9	5	11
North Lancaster	0	0	0	0	3	2	11	2	10	24	28
Paris	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	47	50
Patch Grove	3	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	36	17
Platteville	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	36	30
Potosi	5	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	3	68	63
Smelser	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	39	27
South Lancaster	2	0	2	2	2	6	15	3	14	45	29
Waterloo	2	1	0	1	0	1	5	2	9	37	30
Watterstown	0	1	2	4	1	4	3	0	4	17	10
Wingville	2	0	0	3	0	8	10	1	8	15	19
Woodman	4	1	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	23	12
Wyalusing	8	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	40	12
Bagley, vil.	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	42	18
Bloomington, vil.	10	2	0	3	1	2	3	0	3	96	16
Blue River, vil.	0	1	0	6	3	6	11	1	17	30	20
Cassville, vil.	2	3	0	6	5	3	9	7	7	57	27
Hazel Green, vil.	1	4	1	6	1	4	4	6	2	44	33
Livingston, vil.	2	1	0	4	0	0	10	0	4	81	28
Montfort, vil.	4	1	2	4	0	6	18	1	2	63	25
Mt. Hope, vil.	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	57	12
Muscoda, vil.	2	0	2	9	1	10	16	1	34	61	18
Patch Grove, vil.	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	27	8
Potosi, vil.	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	0	2	69	46
Tennyson, vil.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	43
Woodman, vil.	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	11	22
Boscobel, city:											
1st ward	5	0	1	0	1	4	19	0	4	42	39
2nd ward	5	0	0	6	1	4	4	1	5	57	40
3rd ward	0	1	3	6	2	3	9	1	1	31	34
4th ward	1	0	3	1	0	5	12	1	2	49	37
Cuba City, city:											
1st ward	2	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	32	19
2nd ward	5	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	11	30	9
3rd ward	2	5	0	4	1	1	8	1	4	22	9
4th ward	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	6	22	14
Fennimore, city:											
1st ward	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	1	3	44	19
2nd ward	3	1	0	6	2	1	20	0	5	62	28
3rd ward	1	0	1	0	1	2	15	0	5	25	16
4th ward	5	0	3	8	0	2	16	3	7	21	29
Lancaster, city:											
1st ward	0	1	0	1	3	3	11	2	6	61	36
2nd ward	2	3	0	5	3	5	10	4	17	97	52
3rd ward	2	1	0	3	3	5	12	1	20	120	41
4th ward	0	1	0	7	0	4	19	3	20	116	71
Platteville, city:											
1st ward	9	5	0	4	5	5	6	6	10	118	79
2nd ward	10	5	1	5	2	2	18	2	15	127	115
3rd ward	13	4	0	10	2	0	23	0	6	130	82
4th ward	3	3	2	4	0	6	3	2	2	75	40
Totals	171	66	46	183	57	155	479	104	405	2,854	2,012
GREEN CO.											
Adams	1	0	0	1	0	5	2	0	4	44	23
Albany	2	1	0	0	1	2	5	0	2	61	24
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	11	18	11

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
GREEN CO.—Cont.											
Cadiz	0	0	1	0	0	6	2	0	1	42	15
Clarno	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	77	31
Decatur	5	0	0	2	0	3	3	1	7	12	16
Exeter	3	1	0	4	0	8	9	2	5	14	14
Jefferson	4	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	1	96	40
Jordan	4	0	0	1	2	4	3	0	10	32	29
Monroe	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	0	6	62	31
Mt. Pleasant	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	48	23
New Glarus	0	1	0	0	0	11	8	1	20	12	7
Spring Grove	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	6	25	16
Sylvester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	42	19
Washington	2	0	0	3	1	3	3	1	2	46	35
York	1	1	1	1	0	13	24	1	18	13	14
Albany, vil.	1	0	2	4	0	2	5	1	6	141	53
Brooklyn, vil.	10	0	0	3	0	8	7	6	9	26	32
Browntown, vil.	4	0	1	1	2	5	0	0	1	46	21
Monticello, vil.	0	0	0	1	2	4	15	0	3	110	61
New Glarus, vil.	4	2	2	4	5	22	55	4	22	44	33
Brodhead, city:											
1st ward	1	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	17	95	33
2nd ward	2	0	0	6	2	14	10	5	5	133	27
Monroe, city:											
1st ward	6	1	0	14	3	9	20	2	17	359	118
2nd ward	6	0	0	5	0	6	11	2	13	272	80
3rd ward	3	0	1	9	2	6	23	2	11	153	79
4th ward	5	1	2	8	1	5	16	2	10	228	93
Totals	71	8	10	78	26	149	236	35	222	2,251	978
GREEN LAKE CO.											
Berlin	23	2	0	14	1	0	0	1	1	48	8
Brooklyn	19	2	0	7	0	1	4	0	0	145	44
Green Lake	11	2	0	4	1	0	19	0	3	38	16
Kingston	5	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	63	23
Mackford	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	39	10
Manchester	3	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	4	25	14
Marquette	5	1	0	4	2	3	34	3	11	26	17
Princeton	45	6	2	20	1	0	6	0	4	64	30
Seneca	14	4	2	9	0	0	5	1	1	8	4
St. Marie	19	2	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	6
Green Lake, vil.	13	0	1	8	0	1	4	0	2	132	53
Kingston, vil.	3	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	59	16
Markesan, vil.	6	1	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	162	35
Berlin, city:											
1st ward	44	11	2	43	0	1	3	0	0	128	33
2nd ward	29	6	0	38	0	1	10	5	2	200	55
3rd ward	24	2	2	32	0	0	1	1	0	166	42
4th ward	43	11	3	45	1	0	2	0	0	65	22
5th ward	35	4	2	47	0	0	5	0	0	71	31
Princeton, city:											
1st ward	19	3	0	23	0	1	4	0	0	109	33
2nd ward	14	3	2	24	0	1	9	0	0	94	36
3rd ward	17	6	0	30	0	0	5	0	0	34	22
Totals	394	67	18	394	8	12	128	12	34	1,693	550
IOWA CO.											
Arena	5	1	0	6	2	12	12	15	29	51	31
Brigham	4	0	3	8	5	5	44	8	43	41	51
Clyde	9	0	1	9	0	5	10	4	7	17	34
Dodgeville	5	0	0	4	2	4	7	2	6	114	200
Eden	2	1	2	2	0	1	3	2	1	61	28
Highland	11	0	0	14	3	2	7	7	3	58	89
Linden	2	0	0	4	0	1	8	2	13	100	73
Mifflin	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	2	81	75
Mineral Point	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	11	126	106
Moscow	2	1	1	1	3	19	19	6	34	48	42
Pulaski	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	16	21
Ridgeway	9	2	1	4	0	2	5	5	2	43	96
Waldwick	2	0	0	2	1	2	8	3	4	73	52
Wyoming	1	0	0	2	0	4	7	5	8	48	37

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
IOWA CO.—Cont.											
Arena, vil.	1	0	0	6	2	2	0	2	4	43	29
Avoca, vil.	1	0	2	1	0	3	1	2	2	41	27
Barneveld, vil.	3	0	6	0	3	1	23	4	8	46	33
Cobb, vil.	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	44	22
Highland, vil.	40	7	4	42	0	1	4	2	3	67	106
Hollandale, vil.	3	1	0	6	2	5	12	3	10	25	22
Linden, vil.	2	0	4	2	1	1	2	1	0	64	74
Livingston, vil.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
Rewey, vil.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	14	20
Ridgeway, vil.	1	0	3	2	1	4	10	1	9	28	48
Dodgeville, city:											
1st ward	1	0	0	2	1	7	5	0	4	99	93
2nd ward	2	0	0	6	0	6	11	2	10	195	137
3rd ward	4	1	0	6	0	1	9	2	4	157	67
Mineral Point, city:											
1st ward	2	0	1	11	1	0	11	1	6	149	70
2nd ward	3	3	1	14	2	1	5	1	2	181	106
3rd ward	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	37	45
4th ward	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	68	40
Totals	132	19	33	166	31	91	228	92	230	2,139	1,874
IRON CO.											
Anderson	0	0	1	1	29	0	1	3	1	13	11
Carey	0	0	1	0	77	1	2	1	2	7	5
Gurney	1	1	1	0	40	0	0	0	3	27	13
Kimball	3	2	2	1	140	0	0	1	1	45	25
Knight	3	1	3	3	224	5	2	5	9	25	17
Mercer	8	0	1	5	57	0	0	0	2	147	96
Oma	0	0	2	2	96	0	5	0	3	37	17
Pence	2	0	0	0	221	1	2	4	0	9	2
Saxon	2	0	1	2	152	1	1	1	3	79	23
Sherman	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	50	21
Hurley, city:											
1st ward	3	1	2	1	197	3	3	4	2	71	17
2nd ward	0	0	1	3	127	2	0	1	6	45	21
3rd ward	2	2	1	7	154	1	2	0	0	47	22
4th ward	1	1	2	2	157	0	2	4	3	28	14
5th ward	0	1	1	1	56	0	0	1	2	13	5
6th ward	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	9	8
Montreal, city:											
1st ward	0	0	0	1	108	1	2	0	0	3	5
2nd ward	0	0	1	0	73	1	0	0	1	22	11
3rd ward	0	0	0	1	144	2	1	2	4	27	7
4th ward	1	0	0	0	146	1	0	0	1	2	3
Totals	26	9	20	31	2,321	19	23	27	46	706	343
JACKSON CO.											
Adams	2	8	1	1	2	11	29	11	10	31	24
Albion	0	0	0	1	7	17	76	19	38	48	38
Alma	3	1	0	3	4	3	34	6	22	32	17
Bear Bluff	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	10
Brockway	4	4	1	3	2	44	21	5	26	22	26
City Point	0	2	0	2	3	11	28	10	22	7	0
Cleveland	2	5	1	1	2	13	20	8	26	21	10
Curran	1	0	0	0	4	7	39	7	25	21	20
Franklin	0	1	0	0	1	46	20	9	6	24	14
Garden Valley	2	1	0	0	0	3	15	15	11	47	21
Garfield	0	0	1	0	3	8	29	39	15	16	11
Hixton	4	8	0	4	1	2	25	5	14	49	20
Irving	1	1	1	0	1	13	47	19	16	42	24
Knapp	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	6	3	7
Komensky	1	0	0	1	0	1	9	1	7	5	4
Manchester	3	0	0	1	0	3	17	2	14	17	7
Melrose	1	1	0	3	1	3	10	1	4	11	7
Millston	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	8	5
North Bend	4	1	0	1	0	4	12	0	22	40	23
Northfield	3	1	0	1	15	15	134	22	52	27	18
Springfield	0	4	0	0	1	11	58	7	25	43	20

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
JACKSON CO.—Cont.											
Alma Center, vil.	0	1	0	3	3	2	15	1	6	58	27
Hixton, vil.	5	5	0	4	1	1	11	6	6	51	34
Melrose, vil.	4	1	0	7	1	2	3	1	1	121	27
Merrillan, vil.	4	6	1	5	0	3	18	5	23	57	26
Taylor, vil.	1	3	0	1	1	5	39	6	14	33	12
Black River Falls, city:											
1st ward	1	0	0	4	2	8	45	9	25	120	42
2nd ward	2	1	0	7	1	9	45	15	17	79	35
3rd ward	1	5	1	2	1	8	9	3	16	46	26
4th ward	6	6	0	0	2	15	43	15	16	66	38
Totals	59	69	8	57	59	270	867	250	488	1,154	593
JEFFERSON CO.											
Aztalan	34	6	3	23	2	1	5	0	5	34	27
Cold Spring	6	2	6	3	1	2	1	1	2	16	4
Concord	11	1	1	5	1	1	1	4	13	36	16
Farmington	80	14	10	21	2	1	4	2	5	14	18
Hebron	13	2	1	6	3	0	0	0	4	28	5
Ixonia	14	2	5	11	3	1	9	1	4	144	56
Jefferson:											
1st pct	34	6	4	12	0	3	0	0	3	38	10
2nd pct	16	4	4	13	0	0	0	1	0	26	15
Koshkonong	36	7	3	18	2	0	5	0	1	45	14
Lake Mills	11	1	2	6	6	4	12	1	14	41	20
Milford	31	5	5	12	5	4	8	2	9	40	15
Oakland	17	1	3	22	2	3	13	1	13	48	26
Palmyra	5	0	0	3	2	0	7	1	3	24	7
Sullivan	26	3	2	16	2	0	1	2	0	38	10
Sumner	11	2	1	8	1	3	6	0	1	32	14
Waterloo	5	0	0	3	3	1	1	2	6	11	7
Watertown	30	8	4	12	3	2	9	0	9	55	28
Johnson Creek, vil.	61	3	7	34	1	1	3	2	4	28	7
Palmyra, vil.	13	4	1	10	7	0	5	0	5	74	6
Sullivan, vil.	22	2	1	9	0	0	0	1	5	33	3
Waterloo, vil.	38	8	1	24	6	0	14	1	10	191	37
Fort Atkinson, city:											
1st ward	33	2	4	20	2	0	1	0	0	92	23
2nd ward	17	5	5	31	2	3	5	0	1	115	22
3rd ward	33	5	6	27	2	0	5	0	3	98	16
4th ward	32	5	7	22	1	0	0	0	2	41	13
5th ward	20	7	5	15	4	0	5	1	2	59	12
6th ward	26	4	3	17	3	0	4	0	5	40	10
7th ward	28	4	1	19	3	0	9	2	4	58	20
8th ward	32	6	4	23	1	1	0	1	2	89	26
Jefferson, city:											
1st ward	33	2	10	34	0	0	0	1	1	59	18
2nd ward	34	3	2	34	0	1	1	0	3	63	16
3rd ward	61	14	7	50	2	0	0	0	2	72	29
4th ward	59	9	8	25	0	1	1	0	2	29	13
Lake Mills, city:											
1st ward	10	2	0	12	3	1	5	0	4	89	12
2nd ward	3	0	0	5	0	0	9	1	6	65	21
3rd ward	15	2	0	7	5	1	16	0	9	84	28
Watertown, city:											
1st ward	20	16	1	18	0	7	10	0	10	58	22
2nd ward	33	21	5	23	2	0	7	4	7	66	22
3rd ward	36	14	7	42	5	1	9	1	9	56	27
4th ward	52	23	8	33	2	2	7	1	10	46	23
7th ward	50	11	13	42	4	7	12	0	9	48	34
8th ward	20	15	3	10	1	1	12	4	2	67	21
9th ward	19	6	3	8	0	3	4	3	5	92	32
10th ward	24	6	4	41	8	4	20	0	13	136	27
11th ward	36	19	5	31	4	5	17	1	18	137	56
12th ward	33	9	1	33	2	3	10	1	4	41	19
Totals	1,273	291	176	893	108	68	273	43	249	2,796	907

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
JUNEAU CO.											
Armenia	7	1	0	0	0	1	32	2	0	18	15
Clearfield	4	3	1	4	2	2	27	1	8	25	18
Cutler	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	2	17	3
Finley	1	1	0	0	0	2	14	0	1	4	1
Fountain	3	1	0	1	1	2	91	5	1	21	37
Germantown	0	0	0	0	1	0	27	0	1	15	15
Kildare	3	0	0	3	2	0	16	1	2	47	45
Kingston	0	1	0	2	0	2	13	0	0	0	6
Lemonweir	6	0	1	1	3	1	115	0	6	65	70
Lindina	6	2	0	5	3	5	92	1	8	63	57
Lisbon	0	0	0	1	0	1	59	0	3	50	28
Lyndon	9	1	0	3	1	1	22	0	0	27	42
Marion	2	1	0	0	0	1	12	0	4	29	30
Necedah	6	2	0	2	0	2	11	0	2	25	11
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	4	82	0	7	20	8
Plymouth	7	0	0	0	1	4	69	3	4	48	58
Seven Mile Creek	3	0	0	2	1	1	53	0	3	39	38
Summit	2	0	0	1	3	0	59	2	1	43	33
Wonewoc	6	1	0	0	1	7	102	0	5	43	18
Camp Douglas, vil.	1	0	0	11	0	1	51	1	0	42	27
Hustler, vil.	1	0	0	1	0	3	26	1	3	10	9
Lyndon Station, vil.	5	0	0	1	1	1	30	0	0	50	56
Necedah, vil.	22	2	1	6	1	0	27	0	3	82	79
Union Center, vil.	2	1	0	0	1	1	13	1	4	18	27
Wonewoc, vil.	5	0	1	5	1	1	52	0	5	91	47
Elroy, city:											
1st ward	1	0	0	4	2	2	60	0	10	97	51
2nd ward	4	0	1	3	4	1	98	1	5	73	60
Mauston, city:											
1st ward	3	0	1	4	0	2	104	1	1	96	64
2nd ward	7	0	0	3	3	5	221	3	7	283	94
New Lisbon, city:											
1st ward	0	2	0	0	4	4	71	2	8	43	46
2nd ward	1	0	1	1	2	5	57	0	5	28	51
Totals	117	19	7	64	38	62	1,722	25	109	1,512	1,144
KENOSHA CO.											
Brighton	8	4	0	7	0	0	2	0	1	40	20
Bristol	7	8	1	7	3	0	1	2	1	191	54
Paris	8	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	67	22
Pleasant Prairie	72	51	18	72	36	4	44	25	11	357	331
Randall	3	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	28	25
Salem	20	7	7	28	1	0	10	0	2	230	78
Somers:											
1st pct	18	21	6	19	11	2	20	13	9	241	143
2nd pct	15	9	2	14	14	1	16	12	10	82	65
Wheatland	6	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	54	28
Silver Lake, vil.	4	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	64	47
Twin Lakes, vil.	4	4	0	9	1	0	1	1	1	72	34
Kenosha, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct.	103	56	15	123	29	8	54	22	28	161	125
1st ward, 2nd pct.	56	54	10	50	33	5	55	9	9	59	114
2nd ward, 1st pct.	41	11	10	82	19	2	30	4	10	96	87
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	40	14	7	90	39	4	30	15	12	73	100
3rd ward, 1st pct.	46	12	5	74	14	3	37	10	4	187	134
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	33	8	9	80	8	6	23	11	4	357	128
4th ward, 1st pct.	29	9	3	83	10	4	44	15	1	537	165
4th ward, 2nd pct.	21	13	9	39	3	3	29	9	7	158	111
5th ward, 1st pct.	97	99	16	86	115	10	72	23	21	167	168
5th ward, 2nd pct.	37	33	11	40	115	6	35	5	7	40	71
6th ward, 1st pct.	41	36	12	46	147	7	24	10	13	84	54
6th ward, 2nd pct.	33	31	17	29	185	7	44	9	9	78	75
7th ward, 1st pct.	54	24	16	50	51	2	30	12	12	104	107
7th ward, 2nd pct.	42	31	8	48	246	8	36	22	5	85	115
8th ward, 1st pct.	48	20	10	91	32	5	77	19	13	184	132
8th ward, 2nd pct.	36	8	8	62	18	13	89	20	13	128	110
9th ward, 1st pct.	37	12	8	81	32	6	54	33	11	171	150
9th ward, 2nd pct.	29	4	7	53	6	1	43	13	11	280	206
10th ward, 1st pct.	27	19	15	80	22	8	66	19	11	215	128

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
KENOSHA CO.—Cont.											
Kenosha, city—Cont.											
10th ward, 2nd pct..	31	5	7	70	11	6	53	13	17	336	189
11th ward, 1st pct..	43	28	12	39	37	8	66	22	13	144	153
11th ward, 2nd pct..	45	38	8	51	25	5	57	19	11	204	158
12th ward, 1st pct..	39	11	7	45	19	5	56	9	10	113	106
12th ward, 2nd pct..	46	26	14	69	44	12	72	17	8	165	170
Totals	1,219	710	280	1,727	1,329	151	1,274	415	297	5,542	3,903
KEWAUNEE CO.											
Ahnapee	8	1	3	6	4	0	4	1	5	70	14
Carlton	17	9	12	16	1	1	2	5	1	39	17
Casco	16	3	3	16	0	0	3	1	0	29	7
Franklin	75	26	23	33	0	5	7	6	3	22	7
Lincoln	16	5	4	6	1	0	0	0	1	24	14
Luxemburg	8	6	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
Montpelier	21	1	6	13	0	1	3	0	1	88	29
Pierce	6	2	2	7	0	0	3	1	1	32	7
Red River	36	6	8	9	1	0	0	0	1	11	9
West Kewaunee	25	4	8	8	0	0	1	0	1	60	29
Casco, vil.	15	5	5	16	0	0	1	0	0	14	5
Luxemburg, vil.	19	6	6	15	0	0	0	0	0	67	7
Algoma, city	35	18	13	46	1	4	32	16	6	176	41
Kewaunee, city	83	26	29	84	6	3	8	4	5	222	60
Totals	380	118	127	282	14	14	64	34	25	876	246
LA CROSSE CO.											
Bangor	4	0	0	1	0	3	3	2	3	43	8
Barre	0	0	0	1	3	1	9	1	3	32	19
Burns	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	5	4	64	21
Campbell	11	3	2	5	27	28	30	27	41	109	52
Farmington	2	1	0	5	1	4	15	3	7	87	38
Greenfield	6	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	5	40	8
Hamilton	3	0	0	2	4	4	13	3	13	94	25
Holland	4	0	0	6	6	1	18	4	13	144	21
Onalaska	4	0	0	2	6	7	17	3	3	67	26
Shelby	11	0	1	10	12	12	7	14	25	123	44
Washington	11	1	0	2	1	2	5	6	9	32	12
Bangor, vil.	16	0	2	4	0	1	3	0	2	143	23
Rockland, vil.	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	38	5
West Salem, vil.....	12	1	0	15	2	4	12	4	11	170	47
Onalaska, city:											
1st ward	1	2	0	1	6	2	3	3	5	42	14
2nd ward	6	1	0	4	9	2	16	4	7	67	20
3rd ward	6	0	0	6	7	5	6	4	1	54	16
La Crosse, city:											
1st ward	15	2	4	18	22	18	17	14	47	155	55
2nd ward	14	3	1	17	9	16	7	7	31	97	41
3rd ward	16	5	2	19	42	15	8	6	82	112	51
4th ward	15	2	1	15	9	11	7	5	34	246	81
5th ward	11	3	16	4	42	25	18	8	36	76	52
6th ward	14	0	0	22	23	10	14	3	32	328	94
7th ward	14	3	1	31	28	18	24	8	59	316	102
8th ward	35	4	2	22	43	23	23	37	53	290	130
9th ward	12	3	0	1	35	31	24	13	70	152	65
10th ward	12	4	8	0	50	52	24	12	106	210	80
11th ward	6	2	1	18	59	27	29	10	67	222	96
12th ward	8	0	0	11	14	5	8	4	14	49	30
13th ward	10	2	1	23	42	13	6	2	37	138	48
14th ward	20	3	1	19	17	16	17	6	59	577	145
15th ward	24	2	2	10	37	25	24	10	62	86	46
16th ward	7	2	1	22	13	10	11	2	15	555	118
17th ward	23	4	1	8	22	15	9	15	29	248	70
18th ward	28	4	0	14	48	29	22	21	28	159	67
19th ward	14	4	0	13	31	19	20	16	50	119	59
20th ward	25	2	0	12	81	35	50	33	139	132	77
21st ward	37	8	1	30	94	16	21	38	62	197	89
Totals	458	72	48	394	847	509	548	356	1,266	5,813	1,995

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
LAFAYETTE CO.											
Argyle	3	1	0	4	1	2	8	2	21	14	36
Belmont	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	3	21	10
Benton	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	9	55	34
Blanchard	1	1	0	3	0	5	5	1	5	17	12
Darlington	12	3	0	12	1	0	2	0	5	109	130
Elk Grove	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	73	82
Fayette	9	1	0	10	0	4	7	1	5	48	60
Gratiot	9	1	1	11	0	1	7	1	1	78	47
Kendall	9	1	1	8	0	1	7	1	1	14	13
Lamont	0	0	0	3	0	3	5	5	7	45	55
Monticello	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	15	12
New Diggings	5	3	0	7	0	0	6	3	6	95	46
Seymour	15	1	0	11	0	1	2	0	5	62	31
Shullsburg	11	1	0	6	0	0	2	0	3	49	34
Wayne	2	1	0	5	0	1	1	0	8	27	14
White Oak Springs	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	24	17
Willow Springs	24	0	0	11	0	0	7	0	10	65	55
Wiota	2	1	4	7	1	9	23	0	54	114	70
Argyle, vil.	3	1	0	8	3	7	44	3	10	90	74
Belmont, vil.	2	0	0	8	1	0	5	0	9	40	37
Benton, vil.	11	1	0	8	1	1	9	3	5	94	85
Blanchardville, vil.	9	0	1	15	4	11	13	2	11	88	35
Gratiot, vil	5	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	3	22	12
South Wayne, vil.	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	8	62	26
Darlington, city											
1st ward	10	2	1	20	0	0	9	0	9	173	115
2nd ward	17	0	2	17	0	1	6	1	1	181	116
Shullsburg, city											
1st ward	10	0	0	9	1	3	3	1	7	85	42
2nd ward	13	2	1	13	0	3	9	0	1	68	43
Totals	189	21	12	211	16	60	191	24	217	1,828	1,343
LANGLADE CO.											
Ackley	43	25	5	18	3	0	3	3	0	29	12
Ainsworth	33	9	3	9	0	1	2	0	2	37	14
Antigo	83	26	8	44	3	2	5	0	1	88	41
Elcho	31	10	2	26	5	0	2	2	2	71	23
Evergreen	49	15	2	16	0	0	1	0	2	10	5
Langlade	37	12	4	18	2	1	0	0	2	40	11
Neva	49	14	8	18	4	2	8	2	2	53	18
Norwood	52	16	5	9	0	3	8	1	2	41	19
Parrish	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
Peck	17	4	1	6	0	0	4	1	4	28	11
Polar	44	11	2	16	0	3	2	1	1	29	18
Price	23	9	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	18	11
Rolling	28	15	4	15	4	3	15	2	2	37	12
Summit	3	2	0	0	1	3	6	0	6	16	9
Upham	16	8	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	21	13
Vilas	7	6	4	5	0	0	1	0	2	21	4
Wolf River	47	14	2	10	1	2	2	2	0	37	31
White Lake, vil.	54	13	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	59	12
Antigo, city:											
1st ward	107	24	7	61	4	3	3	1	2	145	40
2nd ward	93	40	9	76	4	1	18	0	8	172	37
3rd ward	100	52	6	86	7	4	20	7	4	70	26
4th ward	141	53	10	84	8	5	27	4	2	117	44
5th ward	71	35	7	59	1	1	9	4	2	101	29
6th ward	130	74	9	120	7	4	28	8	8	202	77
Totals	1,261	491	105	746	54	38	165	39	55	1,447	528
LINCOLN CO.											
Birch	3	0	0	2	2	8	13	9	8	41	17
Bradley	4	4	0	4	32	8	15	34	24	58	23
Corning	0	0	0	1	20	20	23	21	24	63	50
Harding	0	1	0	1	3	5	3	2	9	19	9
Harrison	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	3	46	27
King	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	2	24	8
Merrill	3	0	0	2	19	8	7	11	10	80	52
Pine River	4	1	1	4	32	10	5	37	16	84	82

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
LINCOLN CO.—Cont.											
Rock Falls	1	0	0	0	4	2	2	5	8	35	26
Russell	3	0	0	2	6	11	8	4	6	74	43
Schley	2	2	1	1	21	6	6	11	10	70	43
Scott	0	0	0	1	34	33	18	14	17	99	46
Skanawan	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	15	2	35	10
Somo	1	0	0	0	5	1	4	5	8	28	11
Tomahawk	1	0	0	2	5	2	1	1	5	13	13
Wilson	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	2	9	13	5
Merrill, city:											
1st ward	2	1	0	5	42	10	10	14	23	187	101
2nd ward	5	2	1	5	20	4	10	6	11	171	33
3rd ward	10	3	1	7	20	7	10	4	14	228	83
4th ward	9	0	3	10	23	8	22	16	17	115	88
5th ward	5	1	2	10	4	6	2	3	12	161	70
6th ward	2	3	1	5	51	15	11	16	29	172	141
7th ward	9	0	0	6	40	20	46	32	24	321	159
8th ward	9	5	1	9	19	14	15	22	32	112	78
Tomahawk, city:											
1st ward	3	2	0	3	10	5	2	5	13	30	19
2nd ward	1	2	1	5	8	10	7	19	19	63	42
3rd ward	7	1	0	10	23	7	13	12	22	96	48
4th ward	6	3	1	5	15	14	17	19	22	105	42
Totals	92	31	13	104	469	236	275	351	399	2,543	1,369
MANITOWOC CO.											
Cato	17	7	4	15	1	6	10	7	15	114	43
Centerville	18	6	1	12	6	18	27	6	3	69	13
Cooperstown	15	4	2	15	10	16	26	29	29	31	13
Eaton	30	6	6	13	5	7	9	1	4	78	18
Franklin	19	6	7	5	2	9	9	10	15	54	38
Gibson	12	4	1	6	6	5	17	12	17	43	22
Kossuth	11	3	2	14	14	11	26	23	40	75	31
Liberty	14	6	2	11	1	11	9	3	8	92	37
Manitowoc	11	5	0	5	3	7	12	6	6	19	9
Manitowoc Rapids	30	12	7	15	7	36	34	14	11	83	23
Maple Grove	9	2	3	7	4	3	16	4	7	46	15
Meeme	9	1	5	5	1	13	18	2	12	41	10
Mishicot	19	7	6	7	18	19	25	19	31	56	38
Newton	6	3	5	5	3	11	19	6	8	61	21
Rockland	3	1	7	4	10	23	5	2	2	48	24
Schleswig	2	4	1	9	1	3	13	5	10	41	9
Two Creeks	6	3	5	1	3	1	6	4	4	56	20
Two Rivers	24	5	11	16	12	13	33	15	21	84	42
Reedsville, vil.	11	3	2	4	2	1	4	3	5	55	18
Valders, vil.	35	6	7	27	0	5	4	3	3	51	11
Kiel, city:											
1st ward	6	1	2	12	2	6	7	4	9	72	13
2nd ward	9	4	3	13	0	1	4	1	7	87	14
3rd ward	0	0	2	7	0	2	3	0	2	27	4
Manitowoc, city:											
1st ward	70	28	10	78	14	28	61	17	34	203	74
2nd ward	57	22	16	50	7	29	41	15	33	307	50
3rd ward, 1st pct.	71	31	16	72	22	27	106	22	32	187	66
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	83	29	16	57	15	27	100	16	46	122	50
4th ward	64	34	7	80	10	27	49	23	22	283	68
5th ward	146	53	26	95	32	60	135	44	54	224	90
6th ward, 1st pct.	50	23	6	45	0	15	42	19	22	244	47
6th ward, 2nd pct.	51	25	11	40	19	29	49	17	26	158	64
7th ward, 1st pct.	162	83	34	110	38	63	90	26	43	113	65
7th ward, 2nd pct.	64	23	8	47	10	24	71	9	18	45	19
Two Rivers, city:											
1st ward	53	12	14	42	4	9	40	12	21	84	43
2nd ward	30	24	10	21	8	10	29	6	29	44	19
3rd ward	23	4	4	20	13	0	15	3	12	139	40
4th ward	47	15	11	34	13	2	36	9	18	158	39
5th ward	54	10	12	55	25	9	30	7	26	118	30
6th ward	49	22	11	38	19	8	40	10	22	91	48
7th ward	23	5	8	11	15	16	49	21	43	67	41
8th ward	20	4	3	10	11	12	46	12	47	43	21
Totals	1,433	546	314	1,138	386	622	1,365	467	817	4,013	1,360

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MARATHON CO.											
Bergen	3	2	1	6	0	3	10	3	5	14	7
Berlin	1	0	2	0	0	4	1	1	3	74	24
Bern	1	2	2	1	0	0	8	1	5	17	17
Bevent	7	5	15	17	1	6	2	7	0	2	9
Brighton	1	0	1	4	0	1	13	2	2	50	11
Cassel	7	7	4	16	1	2	5	13	4	39	24
Cleveland	3	3	3	2	1	9	10	5	2	31	15
Day	1	1	4	1	1	2	5	1	1	41	18
Easton	1	0	1	0	2	3	1	4	5	65	12
Eau Pleine	6	0	1	2	0	2	7	1	6	28	8
Elderon	5	1	5	8	3	0	5	3	3	20	12
Emmet	9	7	4	16	0	0	6	0	6	37	19
Frankfort	0	2	1	2	0	2	5	3	10	39	9
Franzen	5	0	3	6	1	2	3	0	6	15	2
Green Valley	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	16	4
Guenther	12	4	12	13	0	1	2	1	4	23	13
Halsey	1	0	0	4	9	5	11	11	7	15	12
Hamburg	1	0	0	1	5	5	5	1	3	81	34
Harrison	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	31	15
Hewitt	5	2	1	0	1	7	3	5	4	19	14
Holton	1	1	1	0	0	0	8	14	2	31	15
Hull	1	3	0	1	0	1	10	5	4	57	12
Johnson	4	3	2	2	7	1	3	19	7	49	18
Knowlton	13	17	5	30	1	0	3	0	2	94	69
Kronenwetter	65	64	37	48	3	5	5	6	53	62	47
Maine	4	2	5	3	3	13	12	7	6	40	13
Marathon	8	5	4	10	1	2	5	9	1	44	16
McMillan	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	3	12	42	3
Mosinee	12	10	7	14	3	1	5	5	7	39	25
Norrie	13	4	2	6	1	3	9	4	2	25	11
Plover	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	5	4	51	19
Reid	16	6	12	10	2	1	5	0	3	3	6
Rib Falls	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	52	18
Rib Mountain	12	4	9	8	12	9	7	4	4	60	43
Rietbrook	3	5	4	7	1	0	7	8	2	32	29
Ringle	6	3	0	1	13	5	11	12	7	26	8
Spencer	3	1	0	0	0	4	1	3	9	46	8
Stettin	12	7	7	4	1	8	24	8	9	86	27
Texas	2	0	0	3	3	11	13	30	3	31	18
Wausau	11	2	1	3	3	3	5	16	5	37	21
Weston	23	5	2	6	9	4	21	15	4	46	19
Wien	1	0	1	0	0	2	8	2	3	59	26
Abbotsford, vil.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	11	3
Athens, vil.	7	8	4	6	2	2	4	3	0	69	26
Brokaw, vil.	23	5	4	9	10	5	10	20	3	12	11
Edgar, vil.	15	5	3	11	6	0	4	1	2	70	20
Elderon, vil.	2	1	0	10	1	1	3	3	5	21	6
Fenwood, vil.	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	3	5	7
Hatley, vil.	5	2	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	14	3
Marathon, vil.	6	4	5	4	0	0	5	2	1	104	47
Rothschild, vil.	35	7	1	13	3	10	19	7	11	50	20
Schofield, vil.	31	7	3	15	20	25	69	35	23	62	17
Spencer, vil.	4	0	0	5	0	1	2	1	4	85	13
Stratford, vil.	1	2	2	18	0	3	0	0	2	85	19
Unity, vil.	3	0	0	6	2	2	2	4	2	20	2
Colby, city	3	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	15	2
Mosinee, city:											
1st ward	10	6	5	17	1	1	0	0	11	87	25
2nd ward	7	3	2	18	2	2	2	1	2	32	12
3rd ward	15	4	2	6	1	0	2	0	4	46	31
4th ward	8	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	5	27	12
Wausau, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct	32	2	6	26	19	10	36	22	13	310	79
1st ward, 2nd pct	28	8	3	26	12	6	17	17	13	189	45
1st ward, 3rd pct	42	4	7	35	8	5	22	25	4	171	40
2nd ward	49	9	2	27	14	9	43	17	12	148	43
3rd ward	30	5	2	21	11	4	15	11	10	197	38
4th ward	21	5	2	12	3	2	5	5	8	164	37

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.											
Wausau, city—Cont.											
5th ward, 1st pct...	23	4	2	23	10	7	14	12	8	127	37
5th ward, 2nd pct...	23	3	1	15	5	7	21	11	6	184	34
5th ward, 3rd pct...	16	2	1	18	14	2	20	10	7	254	41
6th ward, 1st pct...	50	80	2	22	21	16	18	18	29	154	68
6th ward, 2nd pct...	53	13	4	25	15	11	21	12	14	91	48
7th ward, 1st pct...	21	3	0	18	8	3	17	10	11	163	39
7th ward, 2nd pct...	37	7	5	26	20	16	29	16	26	131	61
7th ward, 3rd pct...	66	9	4	31	24	10	29	30	26	99	55
8th ward, 1st pct...	21	4	4	7	16	13	34	23	17	104	53
8th ward, 2nd pct...	45	11	4	25	24	18	34	28	21	136	51
9th ward	31	12	5	29	19	7	19	16	15	195	58
Totals	1,053	417	248	796	384	343	797	603	548	5,301	1,854
MARINETTE CO.											
Amberg	2	1	7	7	1	4	1	1	0	96	70
Athelstane	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	39	25
Beaver	21	5	1	9	1	2	7	3	7	57	40
Beacher	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	22	24
Dunbar	12	2	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	34	15
Goodman	59	6	2	14	0	0	5	3	4	52	46
Grover	3	2	1	6	0	0	1	0	1	224	108
Lake	12	1	1	5	0	3	4	0	7	76	34
Middle Inlet	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	47	21
Niagara	10	2	2	5	0	1	2	1	0	27	25
Pembine	48	7	4	25	0	0	0	1	1	47	17
Peshtigo	16	5	2	11	1	0	3	0	0	178	141
Porterfield	15	1	2	10	0	0	1	0	2	149	88
Pound	6	3	0	4	0	4	9	0	4	58	84
Silver Cliff	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	28	12
Stephenson	28	8	5	20	3	3	22	3	6	117	99
Wagner	27	5	2	13	0	0	0	1	0	57	13
Wausaukee	22	14	3	3	0	0	5	4	10	28	21
Coleman, vil.	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	65	28
Niagara, vil.	85	6	6	23	1	1	7	3	9	192	136
Pound, vil.	2	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	32	21
Wausaukee, vil.	19	4	1	13	0	0	5	0	8	46	27
Marinette, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	15	4	1	13	1	3	0	4	4	80	132
1st ward, 2nd pct...	17	5	2	7	2	14	4	2	5	75	149
2nd ward, 1st pct...	10	3	3	6	2	2	3	4	3	112	93
2nd ward, 2nd pct...	22	10	2	18	2	2	8	0	5	204	194
3rd ward, 1st pct...	14	1	0	8	3	2	2	0	4	273	126
3rd ward, 2nd pct...	12	6	1	9	0	2	2	4	4	224	174
4th ward, 1st pct...	44	8	4	24	1	4	1	1	3	264	170
4th ward, 2nd pct...	17	3	1	6	2	1	7	4	0	222	132
5th ward, 1st pct...	38	8	2	16	2	0	4	0	1	277	113
5th ward, 2nd pct...	20	5	0	13	2	1	0	2	3	248	173
Peshtigo, city:											
1st ward	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	2	79	89
2nd ward	10	0	0	2	0	1	2	4	2	117	87
3rd ward	10	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	1	81	101
Totals	647	129	55	317	26	51	112	50	104	3,927	2,826
MARQUETTE CO.											
Buffalo	4	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	38	36
Crystal Lake	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	43	14
Douglas	7	1	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	67	20
Harris	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	21
Mecan	3	0	0	9	1	2	6	0	2	52	77
Montello	10	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	46	38
Moundville	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	61	43
Neshkoro	12	0	0	3	0	2	2	1	0	47	27
Newton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
Oxford	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	24	18
Packwaukee	3	0	0	10	0	1	4	1	2	78	80
Shields	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	43

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MARQUETTE CO.—Cont.											
Springfield	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	40	36
Westfield	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	43	44
Montello, vil.											
1st ward	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	95	39
2nd ward	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	51	33
3rd ward	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	55	29
4th ward	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	57	36
Neshkoro, vil.	1	1	0	8	2	0	0	0	1	73	19
Oxford, vil.	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	4	42	34
Westfield, vil.	1	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	5	162	83
Totals	49	2	2	76	5	16	31	2	14	1,219	779
MILWAUKEE CO.											
Franklin:											
1st pct.	12	5	3	8	2	3	12	8	6	62	21
2nd pct.	3	7	3	3	0	1	10	8	1	56	15
Granville:											
1st pct.	11	4	0	7	0	0	3	0	7	70	16
2nd pct.	10	13	2	15	0	2	9	7	8	98	39
3rd pct.	18	40	7	22	8	7	43	16	34	74	35
4th pct.	14	22	3	14	8	4	26	9	29	42	31
5th pct.	9	23	7	29	14	7	25	15	28	44	32
6th pct.	6	16	6	9	2	0	21	10	24	64	26
7th pct.	13	5	1	17	7	5	36	8	19	67	47
8th pct.	7	19	8	22	2	10	30	11	14	61	49
9th pct.	6	18	4	16	4	2	32	21	23	32	31
Greenfield:											
1st pct.	7	37	11	27	2	5	22	6	6	73	39
2nd pct.	35	59	15	48	22	5	42	17	31	65	43
3rd pct.	16	32	9	14	14	5	33	4	8	48	18
4th pct.	12	25	10	32	5	4	23	1	11	213	40
5th pct.	15	28	9	33	6	8	35	18	19	57	40
6th pct.	23	33	7	16	4	1	18	9	15	97	18
7th pct.	21	42	10	60	5	10	30	8	21	109	22
8th pct.	16	11	5	26	1	3	14	16	13	137	27
Lake:											
1st pct.	78	24	0	18	2	4	11	2	8	190	34
2nd pct.	54	59	6	30	2	6	23	17	23	48	35
3rd pct.	39	69	4	20	6	2	37	15	18	64	40
4th pct.	46	36	8	30	3	5	29	17	23	98	33
5th pct.	25	29	7	36	9	6	43	19	31	86	40
6th pct.	52	71	8	42	7	2	45	9	31	53	37
7th pct.	55	71	4	28	2	2	4	3	10	80	24
8th pct.	46	45	7	22	5	2	30	6	17	31	19
9th pct.	27	24	1	17	2	1	1	2	5	68	18
10th pct.	39	50	8	24	3	2	17	6	14	46	18
Milwaukee:											
1st pct.	11	7	1	17	0	2	7	12	12	120	47
2nd pct.	37	17	5	50	2	4	14	4	18	73	30
3rd pct.	18	11	1	22	6	2	14	10	24	76	34
4th pct.	8	4	4	18	0	3	5	2	6	110	42
Oak Creek:											
1st pct.	29	23	5	20	3	1	3	10	12	135	30
2nd pct.	56	38	10	26	11	1	2	3	7	41	16
Wauwatosa:											
1st pct.	11	17	4	19	3	3	16	10	19	82	48
2nd pct.	8	31	5	18	25	6	42	22	51	73	32
3rd pct.	4	8	4	13	3	1	5	6	11	74	38
4th pct.	14	17	5	14	3	1	9	8	5	99	69
5th pct.	11	29	4	15	8	5	10	14	28	62	40
6th pct.	27	39	6	18	7	4	6	11	15	52	23
7th pct.	21	31	7	12	9	4	9	9	14	29	15
8th pct.	18	30	2	20	22	4	19	15	15	32	43
Fox Point, vil.	7	1	1	9	0	1	0	1	6	333	38
Greendale, vil.:											
1st pct.	22	42	12	74	13	5	42	12	16	46	16
2nd pct.	15	33	9	61	6	2	57	9	21	31	26
River Hills, vil.	3	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	153	9

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.											
Shorewood, vil.:											
1st pct.....	30	16	12	36	1	3	18	8	19	622	115
2nd pct.....	45	11	5	32	6	4	15	15	10	546	106
3rd pct.....	30	15	4	40	2	6	8	8	6	467	99
4th pct.....	34	10	5	47	4	3	10	10	8	649	114
5th pct.....	53	13	3	42	6	5	15	15	17	526	110
West Milwaukee, vil.:											
1st pct.....	9	11	6	13	9	5	72	12	36	48	24
2nd pct.....	6	19	8	14	12	4	39	11	43	67	28
3rd pct.....	17	16	12	25	13	8	28	18	35	68	31
4th pct.....	10	12	4	22	11	6	28	10	11	56	28
5th pct.....	8	22	12	23	3	6	23	9	24	52	39
6th pct.....	6	12	4	6	7	7	32	8	17	11	15
Whitefish Bay, vil.:											
1st pct.....	11	4	1	25	0	0	3	0	12	336	40
2nd pct.....	23	4	1	30	0	2	6	3	10	352	71
3rd pct.....	15	2	0	17	2	3	4	3	2	416	63
4th pct.....	16	1	5	34	1	4	28	10	17	520	80
5th pct.....	17	9	3	28	2	1	10	9	8	466	76
Cudahy, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	51	40	6	30	7	5	11	17	19	84	31
1st ward, 2nd pct...	39	49	8	24	1	1	4	30	13	50	25
2nd ward, 1st pct...	66	58	5	62	6	3	9	8	26	104	64
2nd ward, 2nd pct...	55	43	2	38	2	2	7	12	18	96	43
3rd ward, 1st pct...	83	93	6	55	6	1	6	15	11	35	19
3rd ward, 2nd pct...	58	71	11	31	4	1	4	9	14	34	21
4th ward, 1st pct...	70	76	12	42	1	0	7	4	6	9	18
4th ward, 2nd pct...	62	100	1	51	3	1	3	4	1	17	10
Milwaukee, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	15	10	5	38	2	4	13	5	13	254	45
1st ward, 2nd pct...	17	19	0	53	9	2	12	7	11	143	45
1st ward, 3rd pct...	41	28	4	80	8	2	8	5	9	111	82
1st ward, 4th pct...	11	4	1	28	0	0	2	7	3	196	32
1st ward, 5th pct...	53	25	5	87	8	1	12	9	12	99	62
1st ward, 6th pct...	98	66	7	157	6	3	7	8	3	20	28
1st ward, 7th pct...	83	60	4	167	4	0	6	5	7	18	14
1st ward, 8th pct...	61	53	10	100	24	2	11	3	8	43	37
1st ward, 9th pct...	37	15	6	70	9	2	20	8	7	159	60
1st ward, 10th pct..	47	23	9	98	8	3	11	16	12	57	41
1st ward, 11th pct..	47	48	6	69	64	3	15	20	20	57	59
1st ward, 12th pct..	16	8	3	40	7	1	13	9	13	119	66
1st ward, 13th pct..	26	24	9	61	17	3	27	18	18	106	56
1st ward, 14th pct..	18	14	5	34	46	2	32	10	8	71	34
1st ward, 15th pct..	48	28	1	80	33	2	27	4	19	88	56
1st ward, 16th pct..	32	21	4	55	17	2	14	10	15	101	47
1st ward, 17th pct..	14	8	0	36	1	1	9	5	12	122	31
2nd ward, 1st pct...	32	43	10	37	9	25	42	16	22	79	107
2nd ward, 2nd pct...	21	35	2	29	17	15	33	20	16	70	65
2nd ward, 3rd pct...	32	55	5	45	8	7	23	12	13	80	73
2nd ward, 4th pct...	31	58	3	42	6	15	47	6	13	88	59
2nd ward, 5th pct...	29	45	6	31	5	16	33	4	19	82	48
2nd ward, 6th pct...	22	43	8	24	14	19	60	17	15	65	109
2nd ward, 7th pct...	14	46	7	30	11	13	38	18	16	78	76
2nd ward, 8th pct...	16	34	5	24	5	14	62	11	25	74	64
2nd ward, 9th pct...	29	45	3	47	8	13	34	9	17	125	57
2nd ward, 10th pct..	12	34	5	34	7	12	29	13	23	84	61
2nd ward, 11th pct..	17	33	3	18	10	10	35	16	7	111	43
2nd ward, 12th pct..	22	37	5	37	6	20	37	19	25	79	75
2nd ward, 13th pct..	12	27	4	34	15	7	32	12	10	95	52
2nd ward, 14th pct..	22	29	4	21	4	14	28	12	17	88	62
2nd ward, 15th pct..	17	18	6	27	3	7	35	15	12	143	66
3rd ward, 1st pct...	9	8	3	45	3	3	8	7	2	240	43
3rd ward, 2nd pct...	21	9	0	26	195	2	9	5	13	24	26
3rd ward, 3rd pct...	15	7	1	41	3	1	8	8	9	126	36
3rd ward, 4th pct...	24	26	3	56	4	4	14	15	8	65	33
3rd ward, 5th pct...	25	34	4	83	8	2	18	13	19	40	40
3rd ward, 6th pct...	24	46	5	85	10	7	20	14	19	55	49
3rd ward, 7th pct...	12	3	0	28	0	2	8	3	15	158	28
3rd ward, 8th pct...	22	15	2	65	8	1	19	8	9	77	28

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.											
Milwaukee, city:											
3rd ward, 9th pct...	18	24	2	50	9	1	5	5	20	57	36
3rd ward, 10th pct..	17	8	3	44	58	2	24	3	11	79	29
3rd ward, 11th pct..	22	16	1	44	4	0	10	10	4	184	31
3rd ward, 12th pct..	19	11	1	57	5	4	16	6	8	103	41
3rd ward, 13th pct..	18	25	4	60	3	1	17	10	10	57	34
4th ward, 1st pct...	16	23	10	36	4	3	20	17	7	104	39
4th ward, 2nd pct...	20	45	10	47	11	3	27	19	9	41	32
4th ward, 3rd pct...	34	82	23	53	6	8	36	18	16	89	48
4th ward, 4th pct...	27	51	8	63	5	2	25	12	18	124	49
4th ward, 5th pct...	35	31	5	58	4	2	16	7	11	111	49
4th ward, 6th pct...	42	42	7	56	6	1	25	13	6	98	35
4th ward, 7th pct...	29	15	5	49	5	1	10	6	10	98	24
4th ward, 8th pct...	35	39	5	49	2	7	23	14	11	131	39
4th ward, 9th pct...	27	31	8	41	1	5	20	8	11	71	64
4th ward, 10th pct..	23	39	6	44	3	3	29	3	7	61	28
4th ward, 11th pct..	35	31	5	45	3	3	20	9	10	81	34
4th ward, 12th pct..	30	23	10	46	6	4	25	7	8	85	45
4th ward, 13th pct..	21	30	10	31	5	1	24	12	4	97	53
4th ward, 14th pct..	30	30	9	62	2	2	32	6	17	99	31
4th ward, 15th pct..	38	19	6	37	1	3	13	2	7	53	36
4th ward, 16th pct..	27	36	9	76	4	3	11	12	10	83	44
4th ward, 17th pct..	28	36	6	50	5	3	19	6	5	107	58
5th ward, 1st pct...	28	63	7	83	37	6	54	33	13	25	37
5th ward, 2nd pct...	27	35	6	52	30	6	61	38	26	33	32
5th ward, 3rd pct...	36	40	3	49	24	6	44	16	22	38	25
5th ward, 4th pct...	39	38	8	66	9	5	42	26	30	82	52
5th ward, 5th pct...	26	57	6	59	29	1	48	37	33	59	30
5th ward, 6th pct...	31	59	6	59	55	3	69	43	23	40	21
5th ward, 7th pct...	36	31	9	63	18	5	67	21	15	49	30
5th ward, 8th pct...	29	19	6	55	7	4	44	11	20	62	41
5th ward, 9th pct...	24	30	5	60	10	5	46	25	22	49	34
5th ward, 10th pct..	16	31	4	54	16	6	36	26	23	82	26
5th ward, 11th pct..	15	14	10	41	6	6	35	18	35	95	27
5th ward, 12th pct..	11	40	4	47	4	4	67	23	36	61	28
5th ward, 13th pct..	26	39	4	82	9	6	54	34	35	77	43
5th ward, 14th pct..	19	19	4	82	9	5	32	13	29	86	37
5th ward, 15th pct..	19	17	7	58	3	3	37	16	18	106	49
5th ward, 16th pct..	9	26	3	36	16	6	22	11	26	30	20
6th ward, 1st pct...	29	18	5	43	24	1	37	18	8	67	34
6th ward, 2nd pct...	21	20	5	40	18	4	29	22	10	68	41
6th ward, 3rd pct...	28	17	5	43	22	4	55	21	16	79	48
6th ward, 4th pct...	18	25	8	51	15	8	40	19	16	86	40
6th ward, 5th pct...	22	23	14	42	5	8	28	23	8	41	43
6th ward, 6th pct...	19	24	2	55	8	1	18	14	5	26	32
6th ward, 7th pct...	31	35	8	52	7	4	44	30	19	36	37
6th ward, 8th pct...	18	28	2	39	2	3	10	15	2	31	30
6th ward, 9th pct...	20	31	1	70	5	3	17	18	8	41	45
6th ward, 10th pct..	24	28	2	47	0	1	6	6	1	36	26
6th ward, 11th pct..	29	40	5	46	2	1	18	15	12	57	51
6th ward, 12th pct..	14	38	2	58	5	0	33	29	6	39	49
6th ward, 13th pct..	24	26	7	52	2	1	14	12	5	49	25
6th ward, 14th pct..	40	27	5	52	4	3	24	15	14	41	35
6th ward, 15th pct..	12	27	5	51	0	1	9	5	4	43	40
6th ward, 16th pct..	28	22	5	39	19	1	29	16	9	84	52
7th ward, 1st pct...	22	14	9	28	8	19	31	13	19	85	55
7th ward, 2nd pct...	20	19	6	16	6	19	59	22	20	82	53
7th ward, 3rd pct...	36	33	8	29	8	11	50	24	12	75	67
7th ward, 4th pct...	23	12	5	39	9	15	29	18	18	65	65
7th ward, 5th pct...	31	28	5	28	10	21	32	13	23	63	81
7th ward, 6th pct...	21	22	4	23	7	17	61	16	18	101	72
7th ward, 7th pct...	19	23	9	31	10	15	57	12	20	111	91
7th ward, 8th pct...	55	28	4	30	13	14	48	12	30	71	98
7th ward, 9th pct...	29	16	9	40	8	22	42	21	28	65	60
7th ward, 10th pct..	24	13	5	18	12	8	38	6	9	107	60
7th ward, 11th pct..	32	20	7	20	8	24	56	12	33	103	59
7th ward, 12th pct..	20	9	2	27	2	12	27	15	28	86	72
7th ward, 13th pct..	20	16	2	16	6	13	32	12	18	66	68
7th ward, 14th pct..	34	15	6	17	5	18	42	14	29	121	90

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.											
Milwaukee, city:											
7th ward, 15th pct..	24	8	1	22	7	17	44	19	25	76	60
7th ward, 16th pct..	20	12	4	42	3	8	21	13	17	106	77
7th ward, 17th pct..	24	18	4	28	4	12	43	18	24	141	80
8th ward, 1st pct...	26	53	0	67	6	5	52	15	13	57	27
8th ward, 2nd pct...	48	107	12	125	0	7	37	13	15	66	23
8th ward, 3rd pct...	41	79	6	117	2	1	10	16	15	21	7
8th ward, 4th pct...	19	33	1	56	13	2	62	22	14	73	33
8th ward, 5th pct...	31	83	12	91	3	1	24	4	7	21	24
8th ward, 6th pct...	50	112	8	145	2	1	10	6	14	31	24
8th ward, 7th pct...	16	55	8	46	2	2	69	23	20	54	27
8th ward, 8th pct...	19	39	3	71	6	5	30	13	14	40	34
8th ward, 9th pct...	63	83	10	88	2	8	54	20	14	37	31
8th ward, 10th pct..	50	55	7	71	7	4	48	19	16	60	23
8th ward, 11th pct..	33	51	12	67	6	6	41	16	7	72	26
8th ward, 12th pct..	47	89	8	113	3	1	30	10	9	33	19
8th ward, 13th pct..	14	18	3	31	7	4	4	6	10	318	28
8th ward, 14th pct..	39	120	8	140	8	0	19	8	12	26	19
9th ward, 1st pct...	23	21	13	41	13	7	39	18	25	119	49
9th ward, 2nd pct...	12	10	10	25	3	2	26	18	6	105	57
9th ward, 3rd pct...	3	9	6	32	12	5	34	18	22	170	62
9th ward, 4th pct...	13	20	6	23	2	4	21	12	18	110	58
9th ward, 5th pct...	11	7	6	39	4	2	32	15	24	120	50
9th ward, 6th pct...	17	26	18	40	8	11	49	26	39	41	42
9th ward, 7th pct...	16	19	8	27	13	6	40	17	36	99	52
9th ward, 8th pct...	9	17	13	24	11	5	29	23	21	69	47
9th ward, 9th pct...	13	14	8	37	6	7	35	25	32	113	56
9th ward, 10th pct..	9	16	8	30	5	6	38	12	23	107	51
9th ward, 11th pct..	12	13	16	23	9	6	41	11	28	115	58
9th ward, 12th pct..	11	23	10	21	7	5	54	25	20	85	25
9th ward, 13th pct..	17	21	12	54	4	9	70	21	29	80	59
9th ward, 14th pct..	13	15	5	38	1	4	32	15	20	189	71
9th ward, 15th pct..	19	15	5	39	10	6	55	13	22	109	44
9th ward, 16th pct..	22	17	15	35	5	5	70	9	15	56	25
10th ward, 1st pct...	30	59	5	29	5	15	47	22	16	45	108
10th ward, 2nd pct...	20	53	1	21	11	9	23	3	11	41	71
10th ward, 3rd pct...	14	34	7	38	7	12	34	10	21	56	98
10th ward, 4th pct...	32	50	6	31	16	23	61	21	18	60	66
10th ward, 5th pct...	20	38	7	22	8	14	42	15	17	88	65
10th ward, 6th pct...	24	37	4	29	9	15	55	8	8	56	44
10th ward, 7th pct...	18	16	6	19	5	11	47	12	16	59	69
10th ward, 8th pct...	16	26	5	16	7	12	55	17	25	69	55
10th ward, 9th pct...	21	20	9	27	3	14	46	11	29	50	56
10th ward, 10th pct..	17	36	5	23	12	15	47	13	14	53	46
10th ward, 11th pct..	18	30	4	28	6	23	63	16	26	76	78
10th ward, 12th pct..	14	23	4	27	3	19	66	17	20	75	56
10th ward, 13th pct..	32	61	1	25	10	18	34	17	23	54	70
10th ward, 14th pct..	21	17	5	21	8	8	53	13	16	78	61
11th ward, 1st pct...	84	145	11	91	6	1	13	1	5	27	18
11th ward, 2nd pct...	75	119	10	60	4	6	21	12	12	25	18
11th ward, 3rd pct...	83	122	7	59	1	7	41	12	16	32	23
11th ward, 4th pct...	47	56	7	51	2	1	25	11	15	58	16
11th ward, 5th pct...	33	37	3	37	2	5	60	11	13	77	17
11th ward, 6th pct...	31	32	7	41	5	9	47	10	22	80	32
11th ward, 7th pct...	41	41	3	46	6	8	17	21	27	87	39
11th ward, 8th pct...	43	37	4	48	3	7	31	10	21	72	28
11th ward, 9th pct...	59	32	2	68	5	3	53	8	24	91	21
11th ward, 10th pct..	69	82	5	64	2	4	34	9	28	68	44
11th ward, 11th pct..	25	23	2	38	5	5	42	17	17	114	42
11th ward, 12th pct..	45	43	4	54	6	6	25	9	22	47	29
11th ward, 13th pct..	33	35	2	33	11	4	30	5	22	43	33
11th ward, 14th pct..	71	78	4	78	5	0	39	5	16	65	19
12th ward, 1st pct...	31	61	9	66	30	4	70	20	18	40	27
12th ward, 2nd pct...	19	39	4	61	5	6	30	14	11	63	28
12th ward, 3rd pct...	16	56	0	60	12	9	43	22	30	50	31
12th ward, 4th pct...	39	118	9	121	17	8	52	11	17	33	18
12th ward, 5th pct...	67	137	9	153	9	7	31	12	18	17	15
12th ward, 6th pct...	65	86	13	152	5	2	18	3	7	23	19
12th ward, 7th pct...	43	95	9	134	9	5	32	8	12	26	20

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.											
Milwaukee, city:											
12th ward, 8th pct...	43	64	5	108	9	5	45	12	10	32	13
12th ward, 9th pct...	39	53	7	89	19	6	35	16	9	51	28
12th ward, 10th pct..	35	48	10	87	3	2	31	17	8	66	28
12th ward, 11th pct..	52	82	9	140	6	3	25	11	15	36	12
12th ward, 12th pct..	37	69	9	127	2	7	18	14	8	30	21
13th ward, 1st pct...	60	133	9	78	4	0	4	2	4	29	33
13th ward, 2nd pct...	58	71	12	60	2	0	12	3	8	33	21
13th ward, 3rd pct...	82	123	8	62	3	7	8	5	11	39	31
13th ward, 4th pct...	62	82	16	82	12	2	9	8	8	44	32
13th ward, 5th pct...	36	64	10	58	5	6	9	10	10	55	23
13th ward, 6th pct...	59	93	6	74	4	1	21	5	10	32	30
13th ward, 7th pct...	45	38	6	38	11	3	27	7	15	75	26
13th ward, 8th pct...	22	39	8	49	10	4	18	16	16	98	55
13th ward, 9th pct...	29	36	13	38	14	3	27	18	7	90	42
13th ward, 10th pct..	25	25	9	24	7	4	28	12	15	91	54
13th ward, 11th pct..	23	42	5	37	5	5	27	20	13	96	60
13th ward, 12th pct..	23	33	7	37	14	9	27	10	15	142	50
13th ward, 13th pct..	21	26	6	27	1	10	15	15	13	106	48
13th ward, 14th pct..	30	23	8	41	17	10	29	21	17	87	58
13th ward, 15th pct..	11	21	1	20	16	6	39	13	12	96	48
13th ward, 16th pct..	83	89	10	82	6	2	11	5	8	33	30
14th ward, 1st pct...	73	101	10	140	2	1	14	3	7	12	13
14th ward, 2nd pct...	52	89	9	125	5	0	24	3	18	15	16
14th ward, 3rd pct...	54	149	13	127	2	3	19	5	11	20	7
14th ward, 4th pct...	60	140	9	144	6	2	22	8	17	16	12
14th ward, 5th pct...	61	124	9	129	9	6	39	15	14	7	16
14th ward, 6th pct...	46	89	14	109	1	2	46	12	13	16	14
14th ward, 7th pct...	52	127	10	99	5	3	36	7	17	28	7
14th ward, 8th pct...	58	111	15	164	3	4	39	5	15	23	16
14th ward, 9th pct...	59	121	5	121	4	1	31	3	18	22	29
14th ward, 10th pct..	81	135	10	161	2	1	30	14	15	15	15
14th ward, 11th pct..	48	97	9	151	7	2	31	9	16	24	19
14th ward, 12th pct..	53	112	6	147	8	5	39	9	7	24	11
14th ward, 13th pct..	63	121	14	150	6	5	51	9	11	47	23
14th ward, 14th pct..	42	128	13	109	5	1	41	15	18	23	15
15th ward, 1st pct...	20	19	5	49	9	19	36	28	19	90	70
15th ward, 2nd pct...	22	6	6	45	4	2	22	14	19	133	55
15th ward, 3rd pct...	12	9	0	34	10	5	24	8	4	169	60
15th ward, 4th pct...	16	21	5	49	5	12	46	15	15	89	52
15th ward, 5th pct...	15	7	5	31	4	8	39	12	11	86	78
15th ward, 6th pct...	8	6	2	46	5	12	23	16	13	111	82
15th ward, 7th pct...	12	8	2	40	8	11	16	4	13	173	62
15th ward, 8th pct...	9	7	3	54	5	10	23	4	9	114	75
15th ward, 9th pct...	4	9	0	28	4	5	19	6	13	166	71
15th ward, 10th pct..	11	18	2	47	6	8	23	10	20	131	80
15th ward, 11th pct..	8	4	0	26	4	7	25	13	5	126	71
15th ward, 12th pct..	5	12	3	41	1	4	10	5	16	170	65
15th ward, 13th pct..	19	8	1	36	1	2	23	3	7	206	49
15th ward, 14th pct..	16	6	3	39	3	3	30	8	13	121	60
15th ward, 15th pct..	13	13	1	22	2	6	22	7	10	207	49
15th ward, 16th pct..	9	13	2	31	2	11	17	18	10	97	66
16th ward, 1st pct...	18	22	2	40	4	13	19	7	16	106	38
16th ward, 2nd pct...	16	22	7	40	20	4	8	6	19	81	43
16th ward, 3rd pct...	20	16	8	44	5	4	9	15	5	102	38
16th ward, 4th pct...	20	21	11	44	2	4	16	9	13	106	24
16th ward, 5th pct...	28	18	10	38	18	7	39	10	21	66	27
16th ward, 6th pct...	41	20	10	45	8	8	17	9	19	170	41
16th ward, 7th pct...	43	29	8	63	2	7	28	8	9	81	22
16th ward, 8th pct...	29	39	14	50	14	17	26	12	22	34	24
16th ward, 9th pct...	16	14	7	35	5	4	18	13	15	134	41
16th ward, 10th pct..	34	23	8	42	8	8	21	10	12	78	16
16th ward, 11th pct..	40	33	15	60	13	7	39	10	21	64	30
16th ward, 12th pct..	24	25	12	41	8	15	38	16	28	75	30
16th ward, 13th pct..	28	44	14	53	12	9	46	12	41	51	43
16th ward, 14th pct..	14	7	7	24	3	7	18	10	19	196	34
16th ward, 15th pct..	24	24	5	28	3	6	38	14	15	144	58
16th ward, 16th pct..	14	33	11	37	5	14	34	17	20	96	36
16th ward, 17th pct..	10	24	22	30	10	11	39	15	20	55	32
16th ward, 18th pct..	25	16	12	35	23	10	28	17	20	61	31

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.											
Milwaukee, city:											
16th ward, 19th pct..	12	29	7	16	12	12	19	20	21	79	42
17th ward, 1st pct...	16	26	6	38	19	4	47	36	15	58	35
17th ward, 2nd pct...	21	32	3	44	2	5	38	20	12	54	29
17th ward, 3rd pct...	54	113	10	116	3	3	26	15	25	20	28
17th ward, 4th pct...	20	30	3	28	9	1	55	18	19	49	20
17th ward, 5th pct...	15	10	3	37	7	7	40	19	8	87	39
17th ward, 6th pct...	7	15	3	28	10	2	44	22	10	90	43
17th ward, 7th pct...	15	8	3	28	3	3	27	6	9	128	27
17th ward, 8th pct...	22	41	6	61	11	15	60	28	25	50	40
17th ward, 9th pct...	26	31	7	47	6	2	41	33	15	73	31
17th ward, 10th pct..	18	17	2	52	5	3	47	16	15	101	34
17th ward, 11th pct..	37	100	8	107	4	1	30	13	16	7	8
17th ward, 12th pct..	32	48	3	60	7	3	53	19	24	155	45
17th ward, 13th pct..	15	13	6	35	7	2	21	14	18	103	25
18th ward, 1st pct...	11	4	0	24	2	1	9	2	9	206	54
18th ward, 2nd pct...	44	19	7	45	2	3	12	8	5	123	65
18th ward, 3rd pct...	51	26	3	54	2	1	15	11	25	44	38
18th ward, 4th pct...	26	12	3	36	3	1	11	8	3	141	66
18th ward, 5th pct...	15	6	1	24	0	1	7	3	6	129	35
18th ward, 6th pct...	22	1	1	23	1	3	13	9	1	243	43
18th ward, 7th pct...	8	3	1	23	2	0	1	5	2	187	40
18th ward, 8th pct...	7	2	0	13	1	1	7	0	2	281	27
18th ward, 9th pct...	5	1	1	14	0	1	0	2	2	232	18
18th ward, 10th pct..	17	3	2	16	1	1	7	2	7	228	61
18th ward, 11th pct..	26	6	3	32	4	1	13	6	7	161	44
18th ward, 12th pct..	6	1	0	18	0	0	6	6	5	123	40
18th ward, 13th pct..	20	7	2	26	0	4	23	7	15	143	54
18th ward, 14th pct..	15	4	1	23	2	0	19	3	16	129	33
18th ward, 15th pct..	14	1	0	15	6	2	3	4	4	192	46
18th ward, 16th pct..	12	2	0	12	2	0	2	6	3	160	31
18th ward, 17th pct..	10	2	2	7	2	1	6	1	3	241	40
18th ward, 18th pct..	5	0	1	5	5	1	4	2	4	247	25
18th ward, 19th pct..	0	3	0	8	2	0	2	2	9	217	32
18th ward, 20th pct..	24	4	2	31	7	3	20	11	9	134	35
18th ward, 21st pct..	25	4	1	26	2	1	21	11	15	145	33
18th ward, 22nd pct..	13	7	2	22	3	2	6	11	1	240	64
18th ward, 23rd pct..	2	1	2	10	1	0	3	3	4	261	37
19th ward, 1st pct...	11	16	5	35	10	12	36	13	21	92	75
19th ward, 2nd pct...	21	26	9	36	4	15	32	23	28	89	58
19th ward, 3rd pct...	27	19	8	63	4	8	30	17	15	93	84
19th ward, 4th pct...	11	17	1	37	2	11	19	14	14	108	66
19th ward, 5th pct...	17	11	4	46	3	9	32	10	9	94	41
19th ward, 6th pct...	19	14	1	55	0	8	24	9	18	116	61
19th ward, 7th pct...	16	9	4	40	4	4	24	7	14	103	63
19th ward, 8th pct...	15	11	3	23	2	9	32	5	15	137	57
19th ward, 9th pct...	10	3	1	34	3	10	20	8	11	109	56
19th ward, 10th pct..	13	12	1	28	1	6	12	4	7	129	68
19th ward, 11th pct..	7	7	1	30	3	8	27	13	8	107	43
19th ward, 12th pct..	6	8	1	22	1	4	16	6	7	137	66
19th ward, 13th pct..	7	2	1	35	2	4	5	8	6	212	49
19th ward, 14th pct..	11	3	3	24	2	2	10	4	3	189	38
19th ward, 15th pct..	9	4	3	23	0	5	14	13	5	171	50
19th ward, 16th pct..	9	3	1	27	0	5	13	4	14	195	62
19th ward, 17th pct..	3	8	3	37	1	3	21	17	12	192	50
19th ward, 18th pct..	20	10	1	28	3	6	5	1	1	178	44
20th ward, 1st pct...	16	17	8	43	1	2	42	11	16	140	56
20th ward, 2nd pct...	10	13	6	39	6	6	39	13	24	86	43
20th ward, 3rd pct...	6	15	9	15	7	3	34	9	17	83	33
20th ward, 4th pct...	9	17	9	27	8	11	57	18	27	99	65
20th ward, 5th pct...	13	14	6	22	9	8	54	22	19	84	42
20th ward, 6th pct...	10	15	8	16	13	4	54	26	21	82	55
20th ward, 7th pct...	13	20	9	27	9	9	58	24	33	67	39
20th ward, 8th pct...	14	10	12	25	5	6	33	20	21	71	46
20th ward, 9th pct...	10	10	5	30	4	4	24	8	20	89	39
20th ward, 10th pct..	11	17	4	20	7	7	32	13	27	85	31
20th ward, 11th pct..	11	16	6	24	5	6	50	10	24	98	37
20th ward, 12th pct..	12	16	2	37	9	3	40	11	19	90	47
20th ward, 13th pct..	15	9	11	27	12	2	59	10	18	74	40
20th ward, 14th pct..	7	5	3	25	3	9	26	11	22	96	46

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.											
Milwaukee, city:											
20th ward, 15th pct..	19	17	16	35	11	5	56	19	45	109	53
20th ward, 16th pct..	10	15	17	37	6	12	48	11	20	73	37
20th ward, 17th pct..	15	7	13	27	15	13	42	18	29	72	37
20th ward, 18th pct..	8	17	6	11	7	8	34	13	16	84	40
21st ward, 1st pct...	93	111	14	92	3	0	11	17	3	51	20
21st ward, 2nd pct...	41	62	4	47	6	3	26	6	13	56	47
21st ward, 3rd pct...	27	31	2	43	5	5	39	6	15	76	27
21st ward, 4th pct...	21	14	4	24	7	5	47	20	18	91	40
21st ward, 5th pct...	21	18	4	49	10	4	21	8	23	90	63
21st ward, 6th pct...	14	15	10	35	7	3	31	7	17	109	44
21st ward, 7th pct...	20	36	4	33	7	6	60	7	25	97	35
21st ward, 8th pct...	48	62	9	48	7	2	10	8	19	46	32
21st ward, 9th pct...	55	74	12	75	4	7	26	10	9	88	46
21st ward, 10th pct..	29	54	19	41	9	8	37	15	12	54	37
21st ward, 11th pct..	19	32	6	34	5	5	31	9	14	43	38
21st ward, 12th pct..	9	23	4	30	4	4	23	11	12	80	50
21st ward, 13th pct..	14	22	10	34	6	4	32	13	16	69	41
21st ward, 14th pct..	12	20	35	35	5	7	40	15	17	67	39
21st ward, 15th pct..	74	83	82	82	7	1	32	8	16	45	33
21st ward, 16th pct..	15	16	27	27	6	5	46	10	15	67	38
21st ward, 17th pct..	15	31	19	19	9	10	31	11	14	59	28
22nd ward, 1st pct...	16	27	11	36	5	6	56	25	31	83	64
22nd ward, 2nd pct...	25	27	7	37	5	9	52	24	17	101	76
22nd ward, 3rd pct...	18	29	7	24	4	5	47	13	20	63	44
22nd ward, 4th pct...	15	21	2	33	7	6	25	13	23	83	47
22nd ward, 5th pct...	41	26	3	34	4	6	23	17	34	82	48
22nd ward, 6th pct...	16	15	1	37	1	4	36	16	21	143	52
22nd ward, 7th pct...	16	19	3	64	3	3	14	9	20	105	51
22nd ward, 8th pct...	16	16	3	17	2	3	17	12	18	125	42
22nd ward, 9th pct...	7	22	1	33	2	7	21	4	9	115	49
22nd ward, 10th pct..	11	13	1	11	2	1	18	16	6	165	49
22nd ward, 11th pct..	4	10	1	24	3	3	6	4	5	209	34
22nd ward, 12th pct..	13	11	5	18	5	2	29	9	16	140	74
22nd ward, 13th pct..	7	14	3	22	3	1	16	6	12	128	44
22nd ward, 14th pct..	2	9	2	21	2	7	7	9	12	103	97
22nd ward, 15th pct..	11	4	0	14	1	2	22	3	11	174	37
22nd ward, 16th pct..	12	9	3	31	8	2	28	7	24	167	77
22nd ward, 17th pct..	21	19	1	43	1	3	39	15	11	110	72
22nd ward, 18th pct..	16	13	4	39	3	6	29	12	13	140	52
22nd ward, 19th pct..	14	21	1	30	1	3	23	7	14	112	50
22nd ward, 20th pct..	8	10	3	29	2	7	31	23	13	154	37
23rd ward, 1st pct...	16	17	3	40	9	10	40	16	21	133	34
23rd ward, 2nd pct...	33	48	14	57	8	11	33	12	25	100	30
23rd ward, 3rd pct...	24	13	5	42	4	8	30	14	11	153	42
23rd ward, 4th pct...	21	25	6	38	2	3	24	7	30	114	37
23rd ward, 5th pct...	18	20	5	37	4	9	19	4	25	155	38
23rd ward, 6th pct...	13	18	7	36	5	8	26	10	30	83	45
23rd ward, 7th pct...	16	20	14	25	5	11	32	9	36	78	34
23rd ward, 8th pct...	24	18	9	24	10	14	49	10	41	76	40
23rd ward, 9th pct...	17	34	9	44	5	18	42	15	61	66	33
23rd ward, 10A pct..	16	9	10	24	0	1	1	0	6	116	80
23rd ward, 10B pct..	12	18	13	26	1	8	4	5	7	115	88
23rd ward, 11th pct..	31	30	9	53	18	21	53	14	21	62	36
23rd ward, 12th pct..	21	44	19	30	14	18	46	14	31	36	23
23rd ward, 13th pct..	33	63	28	31	22	21	63	20	23	44	35
24th ward, 1st pct...	101	120	7	114	4	4	16	8	8	36	19
24th ward, 2nd pct...	88	141	9	110	1	1	24	9	12	7	5
24th ward, 3rd pct...	77	98	4	94	4	5	19	5	8	14	7
24th ward, 4th pct...	105	115	6	94	0	5	30	10	23	10	10
24th ward, 5th pct...	102	174	11	93	7	4	23	10	15	19	22
24th ward, 6th pct...	28	24	2	41	4	4	22	9	29	79	25
24th ward, 7th pct...	39	49	4	25	6	12	55	15	17	91	28
24th ward, 8th pct...	40	52	5	53	5	10	81	15	19	111	36
24th ward, 9th pct...	29	34	7	33	9	4	51	8	22	127	36
24th ward, 10th pct..	81	96	3	91	7	2	32	19	22	36	28
24th ward, 11th pct..	121	109	9	114	2	2	25	17	15	21	19
24th ward, 12th pct..	61	53	2	78	2	10	43	15	21	123	37
24th ward, 13th pct..	96	141	7	93	4	0	22	9	20	6	11

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.											
Milwaukee, city:											
24th ward, 14th pct..	95	114	9	105	6	2	31	8	28	19	13
25th ward, 1st pct...	15	14	7	26	6	11	31	6	19	134	65
25th ward, 2nd pct...	13	12	12	27	2	11	62	18	18	89	50
25th ward, 3rd pct...	7	20	8	21	7	15	60	17	17	70	33
25th ward, 4th pct...	2	19	6	13	5	12	44	22	11	63	35
25th ward, 5th pct...	13	9	9	23	10	15	58	17	28	70	59
25th ward, 6th pct...	9	23	11	28	5	12	43	21	29	81	64
25th ward, 7th pct...	9	6	9	17	8	9	34	10	15	115	44
25th ward, 8th pct...	10	24	13	43	5	12	63	17	22	82	47
25th ward, 9th pct...	18	20	13	27	3	37	49	7	22	119	61
25th ward, 10th pct..	13	5	9	19	2	9	21	15	9	144	52
25th ward, 11th pct..	13	9	15	38	7	19	22	16	15	122	59
25th ward, 12th pct..	10	9	7	13	5	10	16	10	18	60	37
25th ward, 13th pct..	10	12	13	29	6	18	33	22	14	82	69
25th ward, 14th pct..	16	21	13	26	6	19	35	11	19	73	67
25th ward, 15th pct..	12	18	11	24	9	25	58	16	24	80	52
25th ward, 16th pct..	4	8	6	21	8	16	44	12	22	92	39
25th ward, 17th pct..	4	10	12	27	1	9	46	14	9	115	63
25th ward, 18th pct..	10	11	7	12	2	10	45	13	15	118	63
25th ward, 19th pct..	4	10	6	22	6	19	38	17	16	118	48
25th ward, 20th pct..	10	7	11	24	5	12	59	10	28	61	30
26th ward, 1st pct...	13	16	11	37	7	8	70	15	29	91	48
26th ward, 2nd pct...	9	5	3	22	4	2	19	3	25	154	63
26th ward, 3rd pct...	6	17	6	26	9	3	25	11	19	147	47
26th ward, 4th pct...	19	15	16	31	5	10	68	14	32	105	67
26th ward, 5th pct...	4	5	7	20	7	7	30	19	19	111	51
26th ward, 6th pct...	14	10	5	19	5	1	24	8	10	192	48
26th ward, 7th pct...	12	8	10	25	3	4	7	19	18	197	72
26th ward, 8th pct...	5	7	6	7	2	2	32	13	21	170	49
26th ward, 9th pct...	6	14	7	23	3	3	28	6	10	106	83
26th ward, 10th pct..	9	6	3	17	2	2	26	7	7	165	63
26th ward, 11th pct..	20	9	7	26	2	2	22	17	17	133	42
26th ward, 12th pct..	14	13	7	23	4	2	38	17	18	136	49
26th ward, 13th pct..	16	17	4	33	6	2	38	15	19	84	33
26th ward, 14th pct..	8	16	0	28	6	1	25	12	19	137	59
26th ward, 15th pct..	11	7	5	21	0	5	28	12	12	120	56
26th ward, 16th pct..	17	18	5	33	0	6	44	15	32	145	95
26th ward, 17th pct..	12	8	6	28	2	5	45	18	24	209	65
26th ward, 18th pct..	7	9	8	21	5	5	19	17	22	132	44
26th ward, 19th pct..	8	7	6	18	1	1	28	9	15	222	50
26th ward, 20th pct..	8	12	3	39	5	9	38	15	18	190	60
27th ward, 1st pct...	34	28	4	49	37	4	21	24	12	102	70
27th ward, 2nd pct...	11	27	5	47	7	1	17	14	12	126	50
27th ward, 3rd pct...	6	16	2	35	3	0	31	14	9	158	55
27th ward, 4th pct...	7	21	2	30	11	3	22	17	13	109	57
27th ward, 5th pct...	20	17	4	48	5	3	33	29	15	82	27
27th ward, 6th pct...	4	11	3	32	1	1	22	11	6	157	38
27th ward, 7th pct...	5	14	2	40	2	3	27	13	13	145	44
27th ward, 8th pct...	21	30	4	52	10	7	35	16	16	106	39
27th ward, 9th pct...	14	28	8	59	6	4	20	8	23	122	37
27th ward, 10th pct..	18	11	3	45	8	2	13	12	15	92	29
27th ward, 11th pct..	12	18	1	32	6	0	18	14	8	121	28
27th ward, 12th pct..	37	63	9	57	14	9	49	29	22	59	34
27th ward, 13th pct..	3	28	4	44	4	4	33	14	16	70	46
27th ward, 14th pct..	4	17	3	30	6	9	30	13	15	81	35
South Milwaukee, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	29	19	2	29	17	1	7	10	17	130	38
1st ward, 2nd pct...	48	43	2	36	10	2	4	10	8	165	43
2nd ward, 1st pct...	49	30	9	39	17	4	6	10	17	124	40
2nd ward, 2nd pct...	54	45	5	44	11	3	6	19	24	119	52
3rd ward, 1st pct...	66	107	13	75	12	3	6	12	12	46	20
3rd ward, 2nd pct...	47	86	17	53	17	2	16	12	22	71	26
4th ward, 1st pct...	59	111	12	81	7	2	2	11	6	41	19
Wauwatosa, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	6	5	5	14	1	0	5	5	2	257	31
1st ward, 2nd pct...	1	1	3	13	0	0	12	7	3	169	16
1st ward, 3rd pct...	8	3	3	14	1	0	5	0	0	347	36
1st ward, 4th pct...	12	6	3	15	2	4	5	7	8	229	53
1st ward, 5th pct...	3	6	6	25	0	0	10	8	11	131	56

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.											
Wauwatosa, city—Cont.											
1st ward, 6th pct...	5	12	10	14	6	3	18	6	25	197	59
2nd ward, 1st pct...	8	1	7	24	3	1	9	4	8	300	60
2nd ward, 2nd pct...	9	10	15	25	0	3	10	7	10	252	61
2nd ward, 3rd pct...	1	3	5	9	2	2	3	0	13	297	32
2nd ward, 4th pct...	10	10	12	29	5	4	11	15	12	293	61
3rd ward, 1st pct...	12	23	16	35	1	5	7	6	12	241	70
3rd ward, 2nd pct...	15	29	9	36	5	1	19	11	17	328	64
3rd ward, 3rd pct...	9	7	2	8	0	0	0	6	3	255	35
4th ward, 1st pct...	9	18	31	19	3	3	18	4	18	134	54
4th ward, 2nd pct...	7	15	17	20	3	6	18	10	17	154	61
4th ward, 3rd pct...	10	7	8	29	9	0	7	4	8	237	50
4th ward, 4th pct...	14	20	6	18	5	1	9	5	8	148	34
5th ward, 1st pct...	8	6	9	16	6	4	9	7	14	271	66
5th ward, 2nd pct...	8	11	18	25	2	5	32	15	26	277	83
5th ward, 3rd pct...	6	5	17	30	4	4	16	6	16	251	48
West Allis, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	16	25	29	34	25	5	41	21	34	72	32
1st ward, 2nd pct...	22	45	21	25	48	7	48	19	28	43	51
1st ward, 3rd pct...	13	35	15	36	21	5	49	15	35	62	35
1st ward, 4th pct...	22	35	8	53	23	5	50	12	35	98	29
1st ward, 5th pct...	43	64	19	56	13	4	40	13	19	90	24
1st ward, 6th pct...	44	72	11	51	48	5	33	17	30	29	15
1st ward, 7th pct...	31	43	16	64	16	6	32	14	22	47	26
1st ward, 8th pct...	24	37	19	41	39	7	42	24	36	115	60
1st ward, 9th pct...	22	50	14	36	29	4	44	19	20	72	46
2nd ward, 1st pct...	43	43	16	17	15	6	32	17	6	69	46
2nd ward, 2nd pct...	11	21	10	34	6	5	27	15	11	121	60
2nd ward, 3rd pct...	15	16	12	33	17	6	38	12	9	69	32
2nd ward, 4th pct...	24	28	18	35	16	8	36	12	11	63	31
2nd ward, 5th pct...	16	31	16	18	16	6	35	6	16	25	16
3rd ward, 1st pct...	11	20	3	29	5	3	21	7	11	127	38
3rd ward, 2nd pct...	12	9	4	19	7	1	18	7	15	149	40
3rd ward, 3rd pct...	15	18	7	40	11	4	20	4	16	139	65
3rd ward, 4th pct...	15	34	13	24	12	2	26	19	18	79	26
3rd ward, 5th pct...	14	24	9	17	12	9	26	19	11	78	35
3rd ward, 6th pct...	13	17	9	19	6	3	25	10	9	76	39
4th ward, 1st pct...	27	49	20	46	14	7	38	20	24	59	40
4th ward, 2nd pct...	20	28	16	34	12	6	36	13	15	75	67
4th ward, 3rd pct...	13	24	14	23	14	6	26	7	7	86	48
4th ward, 4th pct...	12	26	7	38	5	6	24	19	13	139	53
4th ward, 5th pct...	11	24	10	25	8	5	29	9	10	77	36
4th ward, 6th pct...	17	28	7	24	11	5	31	18	24	56	34
4th ward, 7th pct...	13	27	10	19	13	8	37	10	15	47	26
4th ward, 8th pct...	24	21	6	31	5	6	38	18	17	81	27
Totals	14,153	18,024	3,704	23,136	4,206	3,189	15,966	6,914	9,013	57,930	24,312
MONROE CO.											
Adrian	0	0	0	1	0	3	19	1	4	9	19
Angelo	2	0	1	0	2	0	22	7	5	28	26
Byron	0	0	0	1	1	0	37	3	0	9	11
Clifton	0	0	0	1	0	1	106	0	5	28	21
Glendale	2	4	1	2	0	0	42	0	17	7	8
Grant	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	0	3	18	20
Greenfield	1	1	0	0	1	1	19	1	9	23	15
Jefferson	1	1	1	1	0	0	47	2	16	9	27
La Fayette	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	8	23
La Grange	0	0	1	0	4	0	30	0	5	14	12
Leon	4	0	0	0	1	7	21	6	13	27	26
Lincoln	1	3	1	2	0	2	31	1	7	35	15
Little Falls	3	2	0	3	0	5	9	1	4	39	33
New Lyme	4	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	12	11
Oakdale	1	2	0	1	0	2	71	0	5	4	11
Portland	2	1	0	0	0	6	50	3	2	17	13
Ridgeville	1	1	0	1	3	3	31	1	7	30	31
Scott	1	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	2	1	1
Sheldon	2	1	0	3	2	2	22	2	3	20	24
Sparta	3	2	1	0	2	3	24	1	9	74	53
Tomah	1	1	0	3	0	1	24	3	11	29	20
Wellington	0	0	0	0	0	2	27	0	7	10	7

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
MONROE CO.—Cont.											
Wells	3	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	4	12	12
Wilton	2	1	0	1	0	0	34	1	7	16	18
Cashton, vil.	5	4	1	0	2	3	55	4	10	52	30
Kendall, vil.	4	3	3	3	0	0	40	0	2	46	22
Melvina, vil.	0	0	0	1	2	2	12	2	4	5	2
Norwalk, vil.	8	2	1	4	0	2	15	0	5	42	10
Wilton, vil.	3	2	0	7	1	1	12	1	5	34	14
Wyeville, vil.	2	0	0	0	0	4	27	1	3	1	1
Sparta, city:											
1st ward	5	2	0	2	3	1	36	3	19	185	63
2nd ward	2	2	0	2	1	1	32	4	14	149	88
3rd ward	2	0	0	5	1	3	25	3	18	153	111
4th ward	5	2	0	3	1	2	32	2	22	129	92
Tomah, city:											
1st ward	10	4	2	9	0	3	63	1	9	100	30
2nd ward	14	5	0	18	1	5	64	3	10	101	55
3rd ward	5	4	2	9	2	6	82	1	13	45	23
Totals	99	52	15	86	33	75	1,201	58	281	1,521	998
OCONTO CO.											
Abrams	11	1	2	6	0	2	2	1	1	58	25
Armstrong	14	5	2	22	0	0	11	0	1	25	15
Bagley	2	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	11	5
Brazeau	4	5	5	12	0	0	2	0	6	24	34
Breed	16	5	5	9	0	0	2	0	2	20	10
Chase	17	6	3	14	1	0	2	1	1	23	6
Doty	2	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
Gillett	4	1	0	4	0	1	3	1	3	67	30
How	8	2	4	11	1	0	3	3	0	54	10
Lena	13	5	6	15	0	0	3	2	5	27	11
Little River	5	5	3	11	0	6	7	10	14	66	41
Little Suamico	12	9	4	21	1	1	5	1	3	22	10
Maple Valley	7	3	0	4	0	0	1	5	8	62	23
Morgan	9	3	3	9	0	0	1	3	3	42	16
Oconto	13	7	7	18	0	1	0	1	1	75	27
Oconto Falls	12	4	3	5	0	0	1	1	1	67	21
Pensaukee	10	6	4	16	0	0	2	1	6	59	25
Riverview	19	6	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	14	3
Spruce	18	7	10	16	1	1	6	2	12	27	22
Stiles	7	6	4	9	0	1	2	1	3	65	36
Townsend	4	3	2	4	1	0	1	2	1	23	19
Underhill	7	2	5	4	0	0	4	3	2	29	18
Wheeler	7	1	4	10	0	1	1	1	0	40	14
Gillett, vil.	9	3	0	6	0	0	7	1	4	134	30
Lena, vil.	17	2	5	16	0	0	1	0	2	30	14
South Branch, pct.	5	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Suring, vil.	8	8	4	18	0	0	4	1	0	71	16
Oconto, city:											
1st ward	35	18	15	50	3	4	12	2	23	79	39
2nd ward	61	24	18	66	0	4	3	1	3	18	14
3rd ward	46	13	15	54	2	1	3	0	7	47	18
4th ward	28	13	4	57	0	0	8	0	3	140	31
5th ward	60	16	13	75	0	4	10	1	4	197	52
Oconto Falls, city:											
1st ward	5	2	1	11	0	0	2	0	2	41	21
2nd ward	9	3	0	15	1	2	3	1	0	87	22
3rd ward	19	2	1	25	1	1	1	0	0	75	28
Totals	523	199	158	633	12	34	115	46	121	1,826	708
ONEIDA CO.											
Cassian	7	0	0	8	1	2	0	1	3	55	36
Crescent	9	3	0	3	5	3	10	1	5	8	18
Enterprise	2	1	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	42	28
Hazelhurst	8	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	17	17
Lake Tomahawk	4	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	6	25	18
Little Rice	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	1	6	4
Lynne	7	0	0	1	17	2	1	3	1	10	13

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
ONEIDA CO.—Cont.											
Minocqua	20	27	0	9	7	0	2	2	11	139	48
Monico	5	1	0	12	5	0	1	5	0	20	9
Newbold	17	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	31	21
Pelican	33	7	3	12	24	7	27	10	9	56	45
Piehl	9	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	4	13
Pine Lake	55	12	2	31	9	2	7	8	6	29	17
Schoepke	23	9	1	7	1	2	1	0	2	42	14
Stella	8	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	7	1
Sugar Camp	26	9	4	11	9	0	2	2	8	17	19
Three Lakes	25	10	1	27	5	0	4	1	3	67	27
Woodboro	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	19	13
Woodruff	10	13	0	12	10	0	4	1	10	24	19
Rhinelander, city:											
1st ward	61	17	5	35	24	8	19	9	7	48	40
2nd ward	67	9	3	26	4	5	15	8	9	45	29
3rd ward	34	10	0	13	7	3	5	5	11	35	29
4th ward	33	9	1	20	6	1	11	3	3	155	34
5th ward	32	3	1	21	14	2	5	2	3	133	43
6th ward	17	6	1	15	12	2	9	1	2	55	31
7th ward	40	10	4	27	8	2	10	4	7	74	48
8th ward	38	8	1	17	16	6	21	6	2	32	30
Totals	592	168	30	324	194	55	167	79	115	1,195	664
OUTAGAMIE CO.											
Black Creek	5	2	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	65	31
Bovina	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	41	18
Buchanan	33	14	4	15	1	1	12	2	2	60	26
Center	1	1	0	3	1	3	16	2	1	121	70
Cicero	2	0	0	3	2	1	19	1	4	54	30
Dale	2	5	0	13	0	1	7	1	1	97	27
Deer Creek	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	26	14
Ellington	19	0	0	9	0	1	8	0	0	141	48
Freedom	23	3	2	12	0	0	14	0	1	99	62
Grand Chute:											
1st pct.	6	6	3	22	3	3	9	2	8	199	122
2nd pct.	9	3	3	26	1	1	16	2	9	155	137
Greenville	6	0	0	4	0	2	6	3	1	146	48
Hortonia	7	5	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	56	15
Kaukauna	22	2	2	14	0	2	4	2	1	24	26
Liberty	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	54	17
Maine	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	27	13
Maple Creek	4	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	4	36	10
Oneida	17	8	3	5	0	0	9	0	0	111	59
Osborn	3	0	0	4	0	2	7	0	2	57	27
Seymour	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	2	2	74	31
Vandenbroek	4	1	1	1	0	2	6	0	1	38	25
Bear Creek, vil.	9	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	34	15
Black Creek, vil.	7	1	0	21	0	0	3	0	0	133	25
Combined Locks, vil.	13	3	0	6	1	2	6	0	2	45	23
Hortonville, vil.	6	3	1	16	0	1	3	0	0	168	23
Kimberly, vil.	86	28	10	73	2	3	20	4	2	247	129
Little Chute, vil.	26	9	2	30	2	6	34	0	3	383	292
Shiocton, vil.	6	3	2	10	0	7	2	3	4	84	54
Appleton, city:											
1st ward	6	5	4	38	7	8	9	3	9	274	145
2nd ward	8	6	2	40	1	3	10	7	17	480	137
3rd ward	4	4	2	16	2	7	7	2	8	162	79
4th ward	3	2	0	31	3	3	17	2	7	269	107
5th ward	8	6	4	31	0	10	13	4	4	284	152
6th ward	17	7	3	54	2	15	18	6	13	312	177
7th ward	12	3	3	29	5	7	17	1	10	278	118
8th ward	16	9	5	37	1	9	5	1	10	191	84
9th ward	25	10	10	70	2	4	6	2	8	220	103
10th ward	22	11	1	47	2	10	13	7	10	278	82
11th ward	5	6	3	27	1	6	15	2	12	188	66
12th ward	16	9	4	58	6	10	25	8	6	308	137
13th ward	16	5	3	23	4	7	11	4	9	93	120

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.											
Appleton, city—Cont.											
14th ward	6	1	2	17	1	5	3	2	2	425	104
15th ward	4	0	0	28	3	6	10	0	5	277	77
16th ward	14	2	2	32	3	3	10	5	4	190	146
17th ward	15	7	4	36	0	10	11	2	10	197	108
18th ward	11	7	2	32	5	7	8	6	5	147	102
Kaukauna, city:											
1st ward	41	16	7	51	21	10	29	14	37	168	87
2nd ward	45	9	3	44	5	9	34	6	31	175	74
3rd ward	67	9	6	54	5	9	68	9	10	94	70
4th and 5th wards	42	16	4	45	4	8	33	3	20	131	52
New London, city:											
3rd ward	4	5	0	8	3	4	16	1	3	80	36
Seymour, city:											
1st ward	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	153	55
2nd ward	3	1	0	1	0	3	5	0	0	93	52
Totals	739	258	108	1,153	100	215	630	124	303	8,242	3,887
OZAUKEE CO.											
Belgium	28	8	9	17	2	1	6	0	1	94	45
Cedarburg	10	8	5	24	0	0	10	3	3	94	39
Fredonia	12	5	13	12	1	3	11	3	6	97	50
Grafton	14	5	5	12	1	0	5	5	4	53	27
Mequon:											
1st pct.	16	13	7	26	0	5	15	5	10	158	54
2nd pct.	6	10	3	25	1	1	10	2	5	130	60
Port Washington	10	7	7	13	0	1	3	0	1	44	51
Saukville	20	10	13	32	2	2	4	2	2	63	21
Belgium, vil.	14	1	3	10	0	0	1	0	1	63	13
Fredonia, vil.	12	5	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	36	16
Grafton, vil.	29	10	13	20	1	1	5	5	1	75	40
Saukville, vil.	27	14	6	24	2	1	0	0	0	24	17
Thiensville, vil.	18	10	6	26	2	1	10	3	6	66	30
Cedarburg, city:											
1st ward	13	5	4	34	4	3	6	2	5	118	32
2nd ward	6	3	5	15	3	2	8	1	0	56	22
3rd ward	7	7	2	18	2	1	3	2	2	59	25
Port Washington, city:											
1st ward	33	11	12	35	1	9	6	0	1	62	40
2nd ward	25	7	5	30	2	0	11	0	0	55	41
3rd ward	22	7	9	18	2	1	5	0	0	59	41
4th ward	13	2	3	8	2	1	2	1	11	43	37
5th ward	9	7	5	16	1	1	5	2	0	88	45
6th ward	13	7	7	28	1	0	9	0	3	94	43
Totals	357	162	143	461	30	34	135	36	62	1,631	789
PEPIN CO.											
Albany	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	22	14	8
Durand	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	24	5
Frankfort	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	5	38	13
Lima	6	2	1	5	0	0	1	0	3	31	13
Pepin	0	1	1	1	0	1	15	0	15	49	6
Stockholm	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	5	16	2
Waterville	3	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	9	85	41
Waubeek	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	12
Pepin, vil.	3	1	2	8	0	0	2	0	7	82	17
Stockholm, vil.	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	26	6
Durand, city:											
1st ward	3	0	0	3	1	0	9	0	7	50	13
2nd ward	2	2	2	1	0	1	4	0	11	130	30
3rd ward	3	0	0	2	0	1	6	1	0	104	30
Totals	28	8	11	22	1	6	62	4	91	669	196
PIERCE CO.											
Clifton	3	2	0	1	0	2	4	1	6	27	27
Diamond Bluff	0	0	1	0	0	11	5	6	5	12	22
Ellsworth	2	1	0	3	0	13	15	2	17	141	109

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
PIERCE CO.—Cont.											
El Paso	2	1	0	0	0	5	8	0	3	118	94
Gilman	1	0	0	3	0	4	15	5	3	128	38
Hartland	2	1	1	1	0	6	33	3	28	33	62
Isabelle	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	7
Maiden Rock	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	16	31	17
Martell	1	1	0	2	0	10	40	4	13	87	50
Oak Grove	2	1	0	0	0	4	7	0	3	25	30
River Falls	1	1	0	1	1	5	25	4	13	51	46
Rock Elm	1	2	0	0	0	2	6	0	8	45	38
Salem	5	0	0	2	0	4	15	0	8	59	40
Spring Lake	2	0	0	1	1	6	8	1	9	55	11
Trenton	4	2	1	0	0	13	23	5	10	39	52
Trimbelle	1	1	0	0	1	8	28	6	15	93	111
Union	2	0	0	1	0	5	10	2	15	62	57
Bay City, vil.	5	1	0	1	0	4	4	1	4	15	27
Ellsworth, vil.	2	3	0	8	0	8	9	5	10	274	178
Elmwood, vil.	4	5	0	1	7	2	5	0	23	67	67
Maiden Rock, vil.	2	1	0	0	1	4	2	3	2	27	21
Plum City, vil.	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	9	50	20
Spring Valley, vil.	1	1	0	5	1	2	1	0	7	174	40
Prescott, city:											
1st ward	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	30	18
2nd ward	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	26	18
3rd ward	3	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	36	19
River Falls, city:											
2nd election dist.	12	4	1	15	9	9	24	4	32	415	479
Totals	60	29	6	51	25	136	297	54	268	2,121	1,698
POLK CO.											
Alden	3	0	1	1	11	10	44	13	20	43	37
Apple River	0	2	0	4	9	9	40	11	33	22	17
Balsam Lake	0	1	0	1	13	5	36	17	23	34	26
Beaver	2	1	1	0	6	5	19	5	20	18	7
Black Brook	4	1	0	4	11	9	32	22	12	28	13
Bone Lake	0	1	0	0	44	4	29	24	18	10	9
Clam Falls	6	0	0	1	20	2	21	18	9	24	6
Clayton	5	2	0	2	11	1	22	20	9	11	13
Clear Lake	0	0	0	0	40	0	8	12	5	6	2
Eureka	1	0	0	2	16	13	55	27	16	42	35
Farmington	1	0	0	0	5	11	30	9	13	79	46
Garfield	0	0	1	0	12	3	47	7	15	49	35
Georgetown	1	0	1	0	2	2	13	9	32	14	9
Johnstown	1	0	0	0	3	3	21	1	8	7	1
Laketown	2	1	0	1	10	3	43	20	13	34	14
Lincoln	1	1	0	1	13	3	44	13	17	39	24
Lorain	1	0	0	0	5	3	18	28	31	10	6
Luck	3	0	0	1	3	4	15	12	16	20	9
McKinley	3	1	0	3	11	4	20	7	2	11	8
Milltown	5	0	0	1	14	2	40	27	16	19	13
Osceola	2	0	0	9	13	6	39	15	21	40	25
St. Croix Falls	3	0	0	1	7	4	34	11	18	39	51
Sterling	1	0	0	0	2	1	29	15	9	15	14
West Sweden	4	0	1	0	6	6	18	9	13	10	9
Balsam Lake, vil.	2	0	0	2	19	2	20	24	46	41	24
Centuria, vil.	6	1	0	2	12	5	22	13	15	45	26
Clayton, vil.	6	1	0	1	3	3	5	15	5	33	3
Clear Lake, vil.	7	1	0	5	62	3	10	7	9	47	12
Dresser Jct. vil.	4	0	0	0	6	4	21	3	11	20	23
Frederic, vil.	5	2	0	4	3	3	19	9	2	68	43
Luck, vil.	10	0	0	2	4	5	20	7	9	70	23
Milltown, vil.	6	1	1	4	13	4	17	8	5	42	19
Osceola, vil.	7	0	1	7	5	3	11	6	11	75	67
St. Croix Falls, vil.	3	1	0	6	6	1	14	7	7	120	90
Amery, city:											
1st ward	1	3	0	4	12	5	10	2	6	118	37
2nd ward	3	0	0	4	5	3	16	4	6	60	30
Totals	109	21	7	73	437	154	902	457	521	1,363	826

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
PORTAGE CO.											
Alban	10	4	6	13	3	3	16	5	7	19	11
Almond	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	35	11
Amherst	19	7	19	27	0	3	15	2	4	59	20
Belmont	5	7	5	6	1	2	5	0	8	26	18
Buena Vista	14	0	17	5	0	0	2	0	3	60	25
Carson	27	5	8	16	0	1	4	4	12	21	18
Dewey	46	18	11	22	0	0	0	0	1	5	4
Eau Pleine	21	8	4	6	3	5	2	1	6	37	31
Grant	9	2	3	0	1	6	1	2	3	23	13
Hull	89	37	41	61	0	0	0	6	1	9	8
Lanark	9	4	1	4	1	0	1	0	8	39	21
Linwood	20	7	7	13	1	0	3	0	4	13	8
New Hope	18	9	10	9	1	7	29	2	14	31	13
Pine Grove	1	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	2	58	52
Plover	49	9	23	25	7	4	16	2	38	76	75
Sharon	51	66	53	43	0	2	0	0	0	5	1
Stockton	63	30	31	37	1	0	3	0	2	14	8
Almond, vil.	3	0	0	3	1	1	8	0	1	57	16
Amherst, vil.	19	1	3	10	1	1	19	1	5	93	34
Amherst Junction, vil.	16	1	4	12	0	2	1	0	1	10	4
Junction City, vil.	14	3	5	23	0	0	2	1	1	9	9
Nelsonville, vil.	2	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	3	32	6
Park Ridge, vil.	9	0	3	3	0	0	3	2	8	17	3
Rosholt, vil.	9	3	5	6	0	0	5	0	9	51	19
Stevens Point, city:											
1st ward	43	17	12	62	3	0	17	0	16	91	38
2nd ward, 1st pct.	36	9	3	43	2	6	10	1	8	175	30
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	43	8	11	48	5	3	14	4	20	88	40
3rd ward	30	12	11	63	9	4	25	3	28	198	76
4th ward, 1st pct.	101	38	37	81	1	2	0	0	6	17	8
4th ward, 2nd pct.	113	47	40	86	0	3	2	1	6	21	11
5th ward	48	12	14	31	10	14	34	8	54	128	76
6th ward	42	17	15	28	6	5	23	6	49	48	46
7th ward	121	64	80	87	1	0	6	1	12	26	11
8th ward	76	27	27	90	4	2	10	2	14	96	25
9th ward	20	14	12	21	2	2	2	2	6	42	21
Totals	1,199	488	525	990	66	84	290	56	361	1,729	810
PRICE CO.											
Catawba	4	1	0	2	13	3	3	2	3	26	15
Eisenstein	5	0	1	1	21	4	9	2	6	53	69
Elk	7	2	0	1	2	1	5	1	1	80	28
Emery	9	0	1	1	10	2	3	0	5	41	29
Fifield	7	0	1	6	18	2	7	6	9	86	107
Flambeau	19	0	0	2	3	1	1	3	6	48	39
Georgetown	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	26	8
Hackett	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	33	15
Harmony	3	0	0	0	20	1	3	3	0	34	13
Hill	6	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	3	40	57
Kennan	5	1	1	1	3	0	5	1	12	15	23
Knox	5	4	3	3	14	0	7	9	7	42	16
Lake	22	4	4	2	19	2	7	5	2	62	65
Ogema	10	1	1	8	16	1	3	12	6	207	65
Prentice	7	0	0	1	5	0	1	11	5	68	18
Spirit	2	0	0	1	0	3	7	8	3	81	37
Worcester	22	2	4	2	29	10	11	5	15	94	65
Catawba, vil.	1	2	0	2	10	1	1	5	0	33	27
Kennan, vil.	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	2	38	10
Prentice, vil.	4	0	0	6	6	1	5	8	2	66	32
Park Falls, city:											
1st ward	12	0	1	6	17	2	4	6	9	81	30
2nd ward	7	1	0	5	11	0	2	4	5	51	31
3rd ward	7	3	1	4	26	2	5	6	8	132	40
4th ward	9	0	0	3	27	2	4	4	2	55	38
Phillips, city:											
1st ward	5	1	1	4	6	1	3	4	2	116	57
2nd ward	5	0	0	2	4	0	2	1	1	141	53
3rd ward	5	0	1	0	7	2	6	2	4	111	88
Totals	194	22	20	65	305	45	104	115	118	1,860	1,075

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
RACINE CO.											
Burlington	19	8	2	10	0	3	9	1	2	45	17
Caledonia	42	30	4	32	5	7	41	9	15	141	76
Dover	23	5	2	10	2	1	4	1	19	65	22
Mt. Pleasant:											
1st pct.	58	48	11	75	17	17	112	26	38	342	148
2nd pct.	31	33	5	41	38	6	37	5	15	48	53
Norway	4	7	2	5	0	0	4	4	0	109	42
Raymond	11	6	1	4	2	2	30	0	3	91	30
Rochester	4	1	0	3	1	3	2	2	4	39	14
Waterford	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	1	49	26
Yorkville	12	4	1	4	1	3	8	2	6	116	38
Rochester, vil.	2	2	1	0	0	8	11	4	9	65	10
Sturtevant, vil.	6	14	1	16	19	7	27	2	9	45	23
Union Grove, vil.	5	6	0	14	1	2	18	2	19	128	46
Waterford, vil.	8	3	0	6	1	4	7	2	4	81	23
Burlington, city:											
1st ward	6	6	1	6	2	1	6	0	1	26	6
2nd ward	13	7	0	14	0	2	13	4	6	128	14
3rd ward	23	8	0	17	1	3	10	1	3	117	11
4th ward	19	8	2	13	0	2	4	2	4	80	22
Racine, city:											
1st ward	23	5	4	50	5	3	19	4	6	94	26
2nd ward	36	5	2	52	9	4	26	8	16	564	95
3rd ward, N pct.	74	10	2	61	6	2	35	12	14	268	70
3rd ward, S pct.	127	18	9	102	16	5	30	10	15	343	60
4th ward, E pct.	52	36	9	60	10	7	56	10	31	73	47
4th ward, W pct.	58	44	7	79	27	4	43	15	33	135	50
5th ward	76	55	12	76	49	16	79	35	31	94	61
6th ward	63	19	8	82	17	9	59	21	13	83	44
7th ward, 1st pct.	92	51	11	105	18	14	74	13	51	400	118
7th ward, 2nd pct.	78	25	6	82	20	4	60	18	26	170	57
8th ward, 1st pct.	36	33	1	52	18	15	55	27	19	293	65
8th ward, 2nd pct.	43	27	5	59	33	16	78	32	46	283	94
9th ward, 1st pct.	51	29	10	52	50	14	66	17	26	110	59
9th ward, 2nd pct.	50	27	6	68	54	24	62	12	11	118	52
10th ward, 1st pct.	70	14	6	56	13	12	47	24	22	98	42
10th ward, 2nd pct.	80	25	8	87	22	5	24	16	15	56	40
11th ward, 1st pct.	45	11	5	39	11	6	36	13	11	296	66
11th ward, 2nd pct.	60	7	3	75	15	9	69	24	17	146	56
12th ward, 1st pct.	36	25	8	62	13	8	73	22	27	502	138
12th ward, 2nd pct.	27	29	3	47	11	19	46	20	29	469	97
12th ward, 3rd pct.	51	37	21	113	19	15	83	27	32	262	98
13th ward, 1st pct.	48	15	5	78	25	9	46	29	29	147	69
13th ward, 2nd pct.	82	25	4	73	11	9	42	27	25	201	54
13th ward, 3rd pct.	57	16	11	63	24	10	58	22	26	164	59
14th ward, 1st pct.	101	38	8	110	66	4	43	18	25	60	19
14th ward, 2nd pct.	101	37	5	95	26	10	26	19	8	222	33
15th ward, 1st pct.	55	49	5	74	40	10	64	10	37	132	62
15th ward, 2nd pct.	76	38	5	67	23	7	59	24	55	171	68
15th ward, 3rd pct.	76	39	8	72	23	6	58	10	29	144	54
Totals	2,115	986	231	2,362	764	347	1,860	612	883	7,813	2,474
RICHLAND CO.											
Akan	5	1	0	0	0	2	10	0	11	36	35
Bloom	7	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	3	122	39
Buena Vista	8	1	0	2	0	0	8	2	6	96	73
Dayton	14	4	0	4	0	1	2	2	1	69	44
Eagle	5	0	0	5	1	1	6	0	0	57	55
Forest	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	62	29
Henrietta	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	85	43
Ithaca	9	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	9	45	62
Marshall	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	84	31
Orion	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	63	25
Richland	1	1	0	4	1	1	2	0	7	151	109
Richwood	9	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	6	22	45
Rockbridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	121	61
Sylvan	4	1	0	4	0	0	7	0	2	77	23
Westford	7	1	0	6	0	0	21	1	4	20	26
Willow	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	76	46

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
RICHLAND CO.—Cont.											
Boaz, vil.	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	14	20
Cazenovia, vil.	2	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	5	56	23
Lone Rock, vil.	10	0	0	6	0	2	1	1	9	39	30
Viola, vil.	4	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	8	72	35
Yuba, vil.	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	11
Richland Center, city:											
1st ward	4	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	3	212	140
2nd ward	9	3	2	16	1	0	16	1	8	217	172
3rd ward	25	2	1	24	2	1	12	0	4	376	132
Totals	151	20	4	89	11	11	130	10	90	2,170	1,329
ROCK CO.											
Avon	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	20	15
Beloit	8	13	3	10	20	10	17	1	25	98	71
Bradford	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	46	9
Center	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	46	12
Clinton	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	36	4
Fulton	11	1	1	0	4	6	18	3	18	66	35
Harmony	22	1	1	8	0	3	5	0	5	84	30
Janesville	11	3	0	0	0	4	8	2	4	105	42
Johnstown	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	46	12
La Prairie	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	80	23
Lima	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	2	2	67	16
Magnolia	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	1	23	30
Milton	18	1	1	10	2	9	12	1	4	181	63
Newark	0	2	1	0	0	4	4	0	4	54	12
Plymouth	1	4	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	74	22
Porter	7	0	0	4	2	4	14	0	8	24	11
Rock	5	6	2	6	0	3	7	1	3	65	31
Spring Valley	2	1	0	3	1	5	7	2	2	36	17
Turtle	6	1	0	2	2	3	11	0	7	83	34
Union	3	1	0	3	1	2	4	0	6	56	21
Clinton, vil.	1	3	0	8	0	3	17	0	0	132	33
Footville, vil.	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	68	18
Milton, vil.	13	1	2	5	2	5	13	7	16	192	67
Orfordville, vil.	1	1	0	4	0	4	4	0	2	75	27
Beloit, city:											
1st ward	13	12	2	18	16	3	10	0	3	56	39
2nd ward	11	11	2	15	10	7	3	3	6	136	38
3rd ward	27	17	3	23	19	7	11	1	3	88	59
4th ward	13	16	5	13	14	5	5	0	10	79	50
5th ward	6	5	1	20	8	1	0	0	3	142	50
6th ward	19	9	1	22	5	5	9	2	2	235	70
7th ward	7	11	0	12	8	1	4	5	4	203	79
8th ward	8	8	8	20	18	1	2	3	10	88	44
9th ward	14	17	2	20	5	9	10	3	14	118	82
10th ward	12	3	3	11	3	11	8	0	10	73	34
11th ward	12	13	1	19	4	5	6	1	4	81	47
12th ward	14	14	3	20	7	6	13	0	9	83	45
13th ward	14	8	5	9	18	1	5	2	5	79	48
14th ward	5	9	1	4	2	4	9	4	1	98	43
15th ward	6	12	0	5	8	6	4	3	12	89	44
16th ward	8	11	4	16	3	13	9	2	16	93	72
17th ward	9	8	4	14	9	10	7	3	11	101	51
18th ward	8	6	0	16	5	6	8	1	5	69	38
Edgerton, city	20	8	1	18	5	19	53	6	22	241	91
Evansville, city	7	0	0	7	3	12	27	2	15	218	74
Janesville, city:											
1st ward	29	3	3	18	5	14	34	2	10	264	134
2nd ward	21	5	2	12	1	7	8	2	13	215	99
3rd ward	30	5	1	14	5	8	15	0	12	235	85
4th ward	9	3	0	10	1	2	11	3	7	346	54
5th ward	21	6	1	9	1	7	26	4	5	441	126
6th ward	11	5	0	19	6	8	17	2	13	220	64
7th ward	29	4	3	14	11	17	28	1	20	144	48
8th ward	35	6	5	23	2	9	16	3	8	142	82
9th ward	29	4	1	11	2	9	11	0	15	105	70

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.											
Janesville, city—Cont.											
10th ward	25	3	0	12	2	7	13	1	12	84	69
11th ward	39	7	1	14	6	8	19	3	20	76	46
12th ward	31	3	1	13	5	14	23	4	5	111	67
13th ward	29	2	2	12	10	16	24	8	15	160	84
14th ward	25	7	0	12	6	15	30	4	6	176	75
Totals	721	307	79	566	274	351	637	99	441	6,846	2,856
RUSK CO.											
Atlanta	1	0	1	3	10	1	21	4	8	43	19
Big Bend	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	7	35	10
Big Falls	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	15	2
Cedar Rapids	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	5	4	2
Dewey	2	3	0	1	1	3	8	5	4	15	12
Flambeau	8	9	0	2	1	2	5	8	7	52	18
Grant	6	3	2	2	2	0	8	4	10	56	9
Grow	3	1	0	0	6	0	3	4	8	24	7
Hawkins	2	1	0	1	0	1	5	5	2	11	7
Hubbard	2	2	0	2	0	0	9	5	4	9	6
Lawrence	3	3	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	27	3
Marshall	3	1	1	4	4	6	4	7	20	24	4
Murry	6	3	1	0	4	0	4	0	7	20	17
Richland	1	2	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	21	3
Rusk	4	2	0	0	8	1	7	9	12	9	12
South Fork	3	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	8	5
Strickland	7	7	0	5	6	2	5	4	6	4	5
Stubbs	3	5	0	2	4	0	2	3	12	43	21
Thornapple	3	6	0	3	3	2	2	1	12	36	12
True	6	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	4	25	10
Washington	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	17	4
Wilkinson	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	9	8
Willard	4	3	1	1	0	0	2	3	3	23	4
Wilson	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	7	4	1	1
Bruce, vil.	5	1	3	6	1	1	6	0	6	92	36
Conrath, vil.	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	7	0	8	2
Glen Flora, vil.	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	28	8
Hawkins, vil.	4	5	0	6	3	0	3	4	3	40	16
Ingram, vil.	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	6	19	5
Sheldon, vil.	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	15	26	4
Tony, vil.	1	2	0	1	1	3	4	1	1	34	9
Weyerhauser, vil.	4	1	0	3	5	2	0	1	4	37	5
Ladysmith, city:											
1st ward	1	1	0	2	3	2	6	1	6	51	9
2nd ward	5	2	0	1	1	2	4	7	23	82	18
3rd ward	1	1	1	4	2	0	0	1	4	46	12
4th ward	2	0	0	3	2	2	4	2	6	25	11
5th ward	6	0	0	6	5	1	4	3	7	77	10
6th ward	1	1	1	6	0	3	2	2	19	25	9
7th ward	2	3	0	4	1	0	4	4	10	81	15
Totals	109	83	11	91	81	44	152	110	255	1,202	370
ST. CROIX CO.											
Baldwin	5	5	0	0	1	13	5	4	21	84	13
Cady	1	0	2	0	1	3	8	0	6	64	19
Cylon	8	0	0	8	4	7	6	8	39	20	16
Eau Galle	2	0	0	2	5	22	8	13	31	53	10
Emerald	19	4	0	5	2	2	12	2	23	23	15
Erin Prairie	21	1	0	24	1	3	6	0	18	19	16
Forest	4	1	0	0	2	2	14	16	34	13	10
Glenwood	9	2	0	2	15	3	21	4	20	27	14
Hammond	10	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	18	75	25
Hudson	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	14	31	18
Kinnickinnic	17	0	2	3	1	4	5	4	16	22	15
Pleasant Valley	0	1	0	2	0	4	3	0	8	12	13
Richmond	29	3	1	17	0	0	6	1	3	30	28

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.											
Rush River	4	1	0	0	1	2	3	4	22	45	9
Somerset	6	0	0	1	0	1	5	3	5	73	41
Springfield	15	1	0	4	12	3	16	3	19	58	23
Stanton	18	0	1	6	1	13	16	2	32	25	33
Star Prairie	9	0	2	3	4	8	34	5	35	26	19
St. Joseph	13	2	0	1	1	2	3	9	13	38	17
Troy	7	1	1	4	3	5	7	3	18	27	13
Warren	31	1	1	20	1	1	7	3	10	87	40
Baldwin, vil.	18	3	3	8	6	3	6	7	26	179	35
Deer Park, vil.	2	0	0	0	2	10	5	6	42	11	5
Hammond, vil.	3	0	0	6	2	0	2	3	8	127	47
No. Hudson, vil.	14	1	0	6	24	12	9	7	82	11	10
Somerset, vil.	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	161	15
Star Prairie, vil.	6	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	31	25
Wilson, vil.	5	1	0	3	0	0	1	2	2	26	5
Woodville, vil.	14	1	0	3	3	2	2	2	5	37	18
Glenwood, city:											
1st ward	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	19	13
2nd ward	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	26	11
3rd ward	12	1	0	0	7	1	8	0	5	56	11
Hudson, city:											
1st ward	19	4	0	25	4	1	17	5	46	86	36
2nd ward	27	3	1	14	9	6	31	12	86	151	36
3rd ward	9	2	0	8	13	7	32	16	102	89	42
New Richmond, city:											
1st ward	21	3	1	14	1	2	3	1	13	43	36
2nd ward	30	5	0	27	2	3	9	2	121	145	82
3rd ward	20	4	2	11	0	2	9	2	24	43	36
River Falls, city:											
1st ward	1	0	2	0	1	10	5	5	32	25	7
Totals	441	52	21	237	134	160	335	155	1,004	2,118	877
SAUK CO.											
Baraboo	7	4	1	8	1	11	13	1	1	103	46
Bear Creek	18	5	1	5	0	1	15	1	1	6	11
Dellona	8	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	5	11	10
Delton	6	4	1	4	0	2	15	1	4	109	44
Excelsior	4	1	0	1	0	10	23	0	11	38	9
Fairfield	3	1	1	3	0	3	15	0	4	30	15
Franklin	10	3	0	5	11	8	13	6	14	5	7
Freedom	8	0	0	2	1	10	13	2	10	33	27
Greenfield	1	0	0	0	1	3	9	0	4	42	17
Honey Creek	2	0	0	0	3	13	37	2	8	25	6
Ironton	7	0	1	5	2	3	8	1	2	21	24
La Valle	10	4	0	7	0	6	22	1	2	32	23
Merrimac	0	1	0	0	0	1	26	2	10	13	9
Prairie du Sac	3	1	0	1	2	2	5	1	8	33	7
Reedsburg	5	4	0	3	0	6	27	0	7	38	12
Spring Green	10	4	0	3	2	4	3	1	6	16	11
Sumpter	1	0	0	2	0	6	75	1	1	52	6
Troy	0	0	1	1	2	12	39	7	11	36	26
Washington	11	2	0	2	1	26	22	4	9	44	23
Westfield	1	0	1	0	2	9	34	1	10	21	15
Winfield	6	2	0	5	0	3	5	0	1	20	19
Woodland	6	0	1	3	0	3	17	0	5	23	11
Ableman, vil.	4	0	0	8	30	7	17	1	1	25	25
Ironton, vil.	4	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	27	2
La Valle, vil.	8	3	0	16	1	7	15	1	4	63	34
Lime Ridge, vil.	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	28	17
Loganville, vil.	1	0	0	4	0	6	11	1	2	35	14
Merrimac, vil.	2	1	0	2	1	4	5	0	2	29	18
North Freedom, vil.	5	1	0	2	0	7	6	0	0	54	30
Plain, vil.	13	2	2	4	6	1	11	0	2	19	7
Prairie du Sac, vil.	4	1	0	7	4	5	27	3	6	141	27
Sauk City, vil.	7	1	0	9	25	23	82	11	49	69	33
Spring Green, vil.	18	1	0	14	0	9	12	3	7	72	32

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
SAUK CO.—Cont.											
Baraboo, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	16	1	0	15	2	6	29	2	3	203	71
1st ward, 2nd pct...	3	1	1	9	2	4	29	0	5	132	33
2nd ward, 1st pct...	13	0	4	25	12	11	36	6	8	279	67
2nd ward, 2nd pct...	24	4	0	18	14	24	63	1	11	147	74
3rd ward	11	3	3	14	9	20	61	5	20	65	48
Reedsburg, city:											
1st ward	14	4	1	17	0	10	65	4	11	102	48
2nd ward	12	3	0	11	0	5	67	0	5	223	53
Totals	287	64	19	251	134	291	980	70	270	2,464	1,011
SAWYER CO.											
Bass Lake	27	13	5	12	6	4	7	10	15	18	4
Couderay	10	9	4	12	8	0	2	4	9	18	11
Draper	23	7	5	14	9	1	7	14	1	29	22
Edgewater	7	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	6	4
Hayward	17	12	1	16	5	6	12	19	16	35	17
Hunter	5	1	0	4	7	4	3	4	2	4	1
Lenroot	12	9	1	5	5	4	4	16	10	14	14
Meadowbrook	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	5	19	6
Meteor	2	2	0	1	3	3	5	4	19	15	8
Ojibwa	7	7	0	2	8	3	1	4	3	9	6
Radisson	43	29	3	20	3	5	0	2	2	27	24
Round Lake	7	4	1	4	12	1	4	19	3	43	17
Sand Lake	12	9	1	11	17	0	3	11	10	54	12
Spider Lake	4	2	2	2	6	3	3	9	8	33	13
Weirgor	15	2	0	5	6	1	0	6	5	18	15
Winter	24	9	2	14	12	6	10	20	33	63	28
Couderay, vil.	11	1	1	5	1	0	2	0	4	14	2
Exeland, vil.	7	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	26	4
Hayward, city:											
1st ward	21	8	5	21	22	3	8	15	7	57	15
2nd ward	12	3	1	16	24	2	8	20	11	37	18
3rd ward	16	3	1	11	17	10	9	18	5	29	11
Totals	289	138	33	181	173	57	89	199	173	568	252
SHAWANO CO.											
Almon	2	1	0	3	6	6	3	13	5	46	45
Angelica	5	6	1	3	2	0	1	6	3	50	43
Aniwa	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	28	10
Bartelme	8	8	1	3	0	2	0	4	1	12	11
Belle Plaine	0	2	0	3	2	0	16	16	7	108	80
Birnamwood	2	2	0	1	3	6	0	14	5	31	26
Fairbanks	2	5	0	0	0	5	8	24	14	41	41
Germania	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	15	10	23	33
Grant	1	0	1	2	0	3	2	3	0	113	48
Green Valley	0	2	0	1	1	4	11	8	0	115	61
Hartland	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	10	7	56	59
Herman	4	2	2	4	0	2	1	7	5	88	62
Hutchins	3	4	2	1	6	1	2	5	1	40	32
Lessor	4	2	0	3	0	1	4	5	3	72	27
Maple Grove	7	7	1	0	2	3	18	9	3	28	18
Morris	2	2	2	1	0	8	7	72	8	38	12
Navarino	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	18	3	18	31
Pella	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	4	0	64	47
Red Springs	6	11	3	8	0	2	8	10	9	47	35
Richmond	2	1	0	1	2	2	9	20	14	87	66
Seneca	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	9	4	56	45
Washington	0	2	2	0	1	2	3	8	1	73	42
Waukechon	11	2	0	4	1	5	3	22	14	50	67
Wescott	6	7	1	1	1	2	3	21	1	108	93
Wittenberg	0	1	2	2	0	7	8	23	6	65	33
Aniwa, vil.	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	33	19
Birnamwood, vil.	1	1	0	5	2	1	7	0	1	98	23
Bonduel, vil.	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	5	4	121	65
Bowler, vil.	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	64	18

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
SHAWANO CO.—Cont.											
Cecil, vil.	1	3	1	3	0	2	7	4	5	66	23
Eland, vil.	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	25	28
Gresham, vil.	3	2	0	10	1	0	3	4	4	52	52
Keshena Pct.	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	30	26
Mattoon, vil.	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	2	5	63	48
Neopit Pct.	6	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	34	18
Tigerton, vil.	5	3	0	10	1	0	17	4	1	90	48
Wittenberg, vil.	4	8	3	6	2	2	18	15	6	158	49
Shawano, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	4	3	0	7	3	0	10	15	9	194	115
1st ward, 2nd pct...	8	10	1	15	2	2	7	31	19	118	98
2nd ward, 1st pct...	11	7	3	6	0	2	11	25	8	173	147
3rd ward, 1st pct...	8	5	3	7	3	3	21	30	17	240	154
3rd ward, 2nd pct...	8	3	1	8	2	3	6	12	11	123	94
Totals	143	129	36	131	48	84	235	504	211	3,139	2,092
SHEBOYGAN CO.											
Greenbush	6	6	0	13	0	0	5	0	2	61	15
Herman	10	5	4	7	0	2	10	3	4	79	35
Holland	11	10	1	17	0	2	23	1	1	128	51
Lima	12	15	1	14	0	0	10	0	6	134	34
Lyndon	14	14	0	21	0	4	10	2	1	74	28
Mitchell	21	12	0	26	0	2	1	6	4	22	14
Mosel	3	5	1	11	0	1	8	0	5	47	19
Plymouth	14	13	3	16	2	3	12	8	6	92	49
Rhine	9	8	1	13	0	2	8	2	5	42	37
Russell	4	3	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	21	4
Scott	1	4	0	8	0	0	2	0	3	64	13
Sheboygan	75	84	14	64	0	5	63	13	10	163	125
Sheboygan Falls	9	12	2	14	0	0	36	4	4	45	22
Sherman	4	1	3	6	0	0	12	3	9	48	22
Wilson	9	8	3	19	1	1	4	1	4	135	72
Adell, vil.	7	7	0	22	0	0	11	0	2	51	20
Cascade, vil.	18	13	1	40	0	0	0	1	0	44	15
Cedar Grove, vil.	4	5	0	18	1	0	7	1	5	138	51
Elkhart, Lake, vil.	5	2	0	16	1	4	3	1	4	57	26
Glenbeulah, vil.	8	5	1	8	0	0	2	1	2	40	13
Kohler, vil.	17	33	3	46	0	1	7	0	1	290	89
Oostburg, vil.	3	0	0	16	0	1	2	1	0	133	50
Random Lake, vil.	13	14	0	27	0	0	3	0	4	58	21
Waldo, vil.	2	2	0	19	0	0	3	0	0	39	17
Plymouth, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	16	7	0	28	1	2	10	1	12	63	35
1st ward, 2nd pct...	7	11	1	16	0	1	4	2	13	96	48
2nd ward, 1st pct...	12	5	0	16	0	0	2	2	7	117	33
2nd ward, 2nd pct...	5	4	0	32	0	4	11	2	4	146	31
Sheboygan, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	19	26	9	82	3	4	19	8	1	383	102
1st ward, 2nd pct...	36	54	20	154	1	10	26	5	4	421	137
2nd ward, 1st pct...	25	35	14	88	4	7	23	4	17	293	86
2nd ward, 2nd pct...	41	73	26	125	4	15	48	13	7	207	87
3rd ward, 1st pct...	19	36	13	63	1	8	38	9	5	108	48
3rd ward, 2nd pct...	53	66	27	128	8	19	85	28	24	141	59
4th ward, 1st pct...	56	107	40	125	11	31	85	26	16	145	82
4th ward, 2nd pct...	31	55	21	109	6	8	62	19	10	230	125
5th ward, 1st pct...	15	36	16	41	2	6	46	10	11	115	77
5th ward, 2nd pct...	69	92	39	180	7	31	99	37	22	256	177
6th ward, 1st pct...	47	39	14	73	6	7	42	14	9	74	52
6th ward, 2nd pct...	38	43	15	109	1	20	46	18	12	118	98
7th ward, 1st pct...	68	104	38	141	9	20	98	26	9	130	76
7th ward, 2nd pct...	73	83	31	152	3	19	86	22	11	188	88
8th ward, 1st pct...	58	99	15	166	3	13	43	14	12	167	130
8th ward, 2nd pct...	74	79	33	188	8	17	64	20	19	219	96
Sheboygan Falls, city											
1st ward	15	12	5	35	0	0	8	4	6	94	45
2nd ward	10	15	2	37	1	3	12	2	7	105	30
Totals	1,066	1,362	417	2,559	84	273	1,201	334	320	5,821	2,584

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
TAYLOR CO.											
Aurora	5	2	0	5	0	0	2	3	31	19	8
Browning	10	3	0	11	0	1	11	0	2	44	60
Chelsea	4	1	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	82	70
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	22	32
Deer Creek	5	5	1	7	1	0	10	9	8	83	70
Ford	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	7	18	9
Goodrich	4	2	0	5	1	2	12	2	4	24	10
Greenwood	2	4	2	6	0	0	15	1	3	50	51
Grover	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	31	55
Hammel	10	2	3	7	0	2	9	1	4	48	33
Holway	4	0	1	8	0	3	7	15	6	43	29
Jump River	1	4	0	2	0	0	8	3	42	33	16
Little Black	3	1	0	5	0	0	7	19	3	82	87
Maplehurst	4	4	3	1	0	1	5	1	2	21	15
McKinley	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	12	31	25
Medford	9	3	2	17	0	0	15	2	13	150	143
Molitor	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	34	21
Pershing	5	1	1	4	1	0	4	2	11	18	17
Rib Lake	6	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	2	70	86
Roosevelt	10	17	1	22	0	0	4	0	9	28	43
Taft	8	7	2	5	0	0	0	1	3	30	16
Westboro	17	5	6	29	4	0	4	2	5	97	72
Gilman, vil.	2	2	1	7	0	0	3	2	24	37	6
Lublin, vil.	0	9	1	3	0	1	0	1	2	10	8
Rib Lake, vil.	11	4	5	16	1	1	3	2	4	154	131
Medford, city:											
1st ward	7	5	2	23	0	2	5	2	2	179	112
2nd ward	3	3	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	89	82
3rd ward	10	5	2	15	0	1	6	1	1	125	97
Totals	147	98	39	215	10	14	138	71	207	1,652	1,404
TREMPEALEAU CO.											
Albion	1	0	0	1	1	2	13	0	9	47	39
Arcadia	3	2	1	10	5	46	25	14	38	80	74
Burnside	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	3	10	19
Caledonia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	37	27
Chimney Rock	1	0	0	6	0	7	11	1	9	32	31
Dodge	0	1	0	13	0	2	11	0	2	58	38
Ettrick	3	0	0	5	3	11	27	4	35	231	170
Gale	1	0	0	4	2	6	25	3	29	143	92
Hale	1	1	3	5	1	9	55	6	31	101	79
Lincoln	4	2	1	1	0	6	13	3	11	35	45
Pigeon	5	1	1	4	2	23	45	4	32	60	63
Preston	6	0	0	2	1	18	73	6	32	61	65
Sumner	1	2	0	2	2	23	46	4	29	28	21
Trempealeau	1	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	7	79	81
Unity	5	1	0	7	6	22	27	6	25	64	83
Blair, vil.	5	0	0	6	0	10	57	4	15	88	65
Eleva, vil.	1	0	0	4	0	5	7	0	10	66	39
Galesville, vil.	3	0	3	5	2	5	11	0	9	274	102
Independence, vil.	1	0	0	8	1	3	4	0	10	114	56
Osseo, vil.	2	0	2	6	8	7	41	6	17	103	58
Trempealeau, vil.	2	0	1	5	0	1	2	0	6	59	39
Whitehall, vil.	2	0	0	4	2	7	47	6	22	175	129
Arcadia, city:											
1st ward	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	4	71	43
2nd ward	3	1	2	2	1	3	9	1	4	108	85
3rd ward	2	2	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	92	33
Totals	58	13	16	113	39	226	554	69	395	2,206	1,574
VERNON CO.											
Bergen	2	0	0	3	1	29	14	8	16	35	1
Christiana	0	1	1	0	2	41	46	2	20	31	18
Clinton	0	1	0	0	1	13	29	3	11	22	6
Coon	1	0	0	1	3	21	40	3	14	42	12
Forest	1	1	0	4	1	3	9	0	4	45	30
Franklin	1	0	1	0	8	36	39	2	27	75	15
Genoa	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	8	39	9
Greenwood	1	0	1	4	0	4	15	1	4	17	11

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
VERNON CO.—Cont.											
Hamburg	0	0	0	1	1	23	19	1	21	31	9
Harmony	2	1	0	1	5	24	20	1	14	45	9
Hillsboro	2	1	0	0	1	3	13	2	3	37	23
Jefferson	1	0	0	2	6	38	44	10	25	49	5
Kickapoo	3	0	0	0	1	12	13	0	6	21	9
Liberty	0	0	0	2	0	4	7	1	9	16	6
Stark	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	1	6	40	12
Sterling	0	0	1	1	0	22	12	3	13	49	12
Union	1	0	0	3	0	3	15	2	7	17	11
Viroqua	0	0	0	2	5	63	74	6	32	86	35
Webster	0	0	0	4	3	12	19	0	11	33	13
Wheatland	0	0	0	1	3	11	7	2	3	44	26
Whitestown	0	0	0	1	0	6	18	0	11	28	16
Chaseburg, vil.	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	8	42	10
Coon Valley, vil.	1	0	0	0	0	11	30	2	11	27	10
De Soto, vil.	1	0	0	1	1	6	0	1	3	34	15
Genoa, vil.	1	2	0	6	1	5	0	1	6	40	15
La Farge, vil.	0	0	0	5	0	2	5	4	4	94	31
Ontario, vil.	3	1	0	4	2	6	15	0	8	48	30
Readstown, vil.	2	1	0	5	2	9	16	0	8	30	25
Stoddard, vil.	2	0	0	2	3	12	2	2	13	32	6
Viola, vil.	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	25	11
Hillsboro, city:											
1st ward	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	66	34
2nd ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	50	20
3rd ward	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	1	65	37
Viroqua, city:											
1st ward	5	2	1	5	7	32	56	5	41	150	71
2nd ward	1	0	0	3	10	23	45	1	12	205	51
3rd ward	3	0	0	2	13	30	44	5	24	156	56
Westby, city:											
1st ward	2	0	0	0	0	9	31	1	2	30	6
2nd ward	0	0	0	2	2	13	38	0	3	69	21
3rd ward	0	0	0	1	1	7	24	0	5	21	11
Totals	41	11	7	76	86	542	783	71	417	1,986	748
VILAS CO.											
Arbor Vitae	4	1	3	5	30	0	0	2	2	38	29
Boulder Junction	3	1	2	2	13	0	0	1	2	42	31
Cloverland	5	2	0	10	4	0	0	0	3	14	27
Conover	6	1	10	5	39	0	2	1	0	58	43
Flambeau	7	2	1	11	3	0	2	0	1	164	55
Lincoln	9	2	9	34	41	0	1	3	2	68	47
Manitowish Waters	3	2	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	40	20
Phelps	18	8	18	41	86	1	0	1	5	203	90
Plum Lake	1	4	2	4	6	0	0	0	1	38	14
Presque Isle	4	0	2	3	76	0	0	0	2	13	8
St. Germain	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	45	40
State Line	17	5	0	8	11	1	2	1	2	39	38
Washington	4	0	4	5	10	1	0	0	0	35	22
Winchester	3	0	3	6	25	0	0	1	4	18	23
Eagle River, city:											
1st ward	4	2	0	8	3	0	0	1	2	102	34
2nd ward	3	0	1	3	7	0	0	1	0	81	37
3rd ward	1	0	0	6	8	0	0	1	0	70	29
4th ward	6	0	0	8	6	0	0	2	1	27	34
Totals	98	31	55	170	378	3	7	15	28	1,095	621
WALWORTH CO.											
Bloomfield	6	4	1	13	0	3	0	1	4	67	68
Darien	0	3	0	7	0	3	6	1	3	119	30
Delavan	3	2	2	6	0	0	0	2	2	118	58
East Troy	6	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	45	12
Geneva	5	0	1	9	1	1	2	2	3	108	67
LaFayette	3	0	0	1	0	0	10	1	4	52	17
LaGrange	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	48	21
Linn	4	1	0	5	1	1	0	0	3	107	47
Lyons	3	1	0	9	0	0	4	1	3	61	22

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
WALWORTH CO.—Cont.											
Richmond	2	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	42	20
Sharon	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	4	44	12
Spring Prairie	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	28	6
Sugar Creek	7	0	0	11	0	2	10	1	5	70	42
Troy	1	0	0	11	0	0	6	0	7	34	16
Walworth	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	41	16
Whitewater	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	28	10
East Troy, vil.	6	1	0	7	0	0	7	10	0	123	27
Fontana on Geneva Lake, vil.	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	81	24
Genoa City, vil.	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	133	35
Sharon, vil.	4	2	1	4	0	2	2	2	6	107	21
Walworth, vil.	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	3	3	116	32
Williams Bay, vil.	2	2	0	8	0	1	7	2	7	158	52
Delavan, city:											
1st ward	3	0	0	6	3	1	9	2	4	150	58
2nd ward	7	2	0	7	2	0	4	0	4	174	73
3rd ward	3	1	1	6	0	0	3	0	3	189	55
Elkhorn, city:											
1st ward	3	0	0	2	0	0	11	0	4	94	49
2nd ward	13	0	2	5	0	0	3	1	4	151	78
3rd ward	6	1	0	9	0	0	7	0	11	204	86
Lake Geneva, city:											
1st ward	3	4	0	9	0	0	3	0	1	148	51
2nd ward	3	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	5	102	35
3rd ward	2	1	2	15	0	3	10	0	9	152	80
Whitewater, city:											
1st ward	6	0	1	3	7	4	12	1	10	85	56
2nd ward	4	1	1	14	23	3	32	3	8	308	86
3rd ward	4	0	1	11	3	3	10	0	8	152	58
Totals	120	31	17	214	46	35	164	39	134	3,639	1,420
WASHBURN CO.											
Barronett	0	1	1	0	12	4	2	14	4	27	21
Bashaw	0	2	2	0	2	1	5	14	1	53	53
Bass Lake	0	0	0	0	12	0	4	7	5	9	12
Beaver Brook	1	0	0	0	19	1	7	15	1	25	35
Birchwood	0	0	1	0	5	1	11	9	3	11	12
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	4	2	2	11	4	12	16
Casey	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	21	4	16	8
Chicog	0	0	0	2	15	0	2	7	3	9	7
Crystal	3	0	2	1	10	0	7	14	5	13	13
Evergreen	3	0	0	0	9	0	7	16	1	25	15
Frog Creek	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	3	1	25	16
Gull Lake	0	0	1	0	6	0	5	2	1	9	7
Long Lake	2	0	1	4	3	1	4	9	3	29	23
Madge	0	0	0	3	17	0	8	11	1	16	24
Minong	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	13	9	27	16
Sarona	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	43	63
Spooner	1	0	0	0	7	0	10	13	3	23	19
Springbrook	2	1	1	3	5	1	0	12	5	44	23
Stinnett	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	5	4	8	13
Stone Lake	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	18	8
Trego	2	0	0	1	13	2	13	35	7	17	24
Birchwood, vil.	3	1	1	8	0	0	2	3	13	73	22
Minong, vil.	3	0	0	2	3	0	2	11	5	25	16
Shell Lake, vil.	0	0	3	7	19	1	13	51	9	138	97
Spooner, city:											
1st ward	1	2	1	1	17	0	11	25	11	50	27
2nd ward	5	0	1	9	12	3	10	27	15	56	25
3rd ward	5	1	1	6	14	0	18	43	12	34	37
4th ward	0	0	0	1	14	0	25	27	8	33	35
5th ward	1	0	0	1	4	1	9	28	4	16	29
Totals	35	11	18	53	231	23	186	458	146	884	716
WASHINGTON CO.											
Addison	27	28	3	22	0	1	2	1	0	183	121
Barton	8	16	1	5	1	4	1	3	3	77	61
Erin	53	39	5	27	1	2	2	0	1	53	35

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
WASHINGTON CO.—Cont.											
Farmington	20	22	2	17	0	5	9	8	9	89	41
Germantown	19	29	1	24	0	3	4	5	4	156	61
Hartford	17	14	1	9	1	2	6	4	9	99	103
Jackson	10	11	3	8	1	3	5	1	4	116	68
Kewaskum	2	10	1	8	0	2	2	0	0	55	27
Polk	21	30	2	9	4	0	9	1	3	96	92
Richfield	66	75	15	57	0	1	1	0	3	104	60
Trenton	46	37	2	24	3	7	16	2	22	80	41
Wayne	9	8	0	9	0	0	3	2	1	75	38
West Bend	39	34	5	23	3	0	9	4	4	94	63
Barton, vil.	23	30	3	14	3	2	4	1	3	60	55
Germantown, vil.	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	68	27
Jackson, vil.	1	7	2	5	0	1	1	1	0	47	31
Kewaskum, vil.	17	9	0	21	1	0	1	1	3	124	38
Slinger, vil.	6	11	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	135	85
Hartford, city:											
1st ward	14	15	4	15	2	2	3	5	19	203	118
2nd ward	7	13	2	6	1	0	3	0	21	103	59
3rd ward	15	10	0	15	1	0	3	3	12	89	67
4th ward	19	13	1	16	1	0	9	1	16	173	92
West Bend, city:											
1st ward	63	42	3	58	2	1	8	3	9	173	60
2nd ward	58	59	12	84	4	6	8	4	5	351	122
3rd ward	58	72	10	44	3	1	7	5	8	373	123
Totals	620	636	79	531	32	43	116	55	160	3,176	1,688
WAUKESHA CO.											
Brookfield	10	35	5	22	6	3	12	15	14	338	187
Delafield	7	8	2	13	2	2	8	6	7	237	105
Eagle	4	2	1	3	0	3	5	1	10	36	14
Genesee	17	4	5	13	4	2	2	2	4	168	74
Lisbon	4	8	1	6	0	0	8	4	2	93	56
Menomonee	4	11	0	8	1	0	8	3	7	110	111
Merton	8	7	0	8	1	0	1	5	8	122	73
Mukwonago	2	1	2	1	0	3	0	1	3	61	22
Muskego	14	21	0	14	8	3	20	4	14	229	122
New Berlin	17	15	5	10	13	5	21	7	19	179	99
Oconomowoc	11	8	3	9	0	0	10	7	3	294	149
Ottawa	0	4	1	1	7	1	1	0	17	67	17
Pewaukee	15	19	5	24	8	0	20	8	22	270	138
Summit	10	8	3	13	4	1	5	3	3	237	94
Vernon	0	3	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	88	31
Waukesha	3	3	0	8	7	1	7	3	4	226	68
Big Bend, vil.	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	52	17
Butler, vil.	4	17	2	13	5	2	9	4	10	52	52
Chenequa, vil.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	109	18
Dousman, vil.	7	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	66	20
Eagle, vil.	1	2	0	16	3	0	1	0	2	42	31
Hartland, vil.	10	2	1	8	1	1	4	2	1	155	61
Lac La Belle, vil.	3	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	19	60
Lannon, vil.	4	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	25	40
Menomonee Falls, vil.	7	8	1	11	1	5	6	5	4	146	89
Merton, vil.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	36	20
Mukwonago, vil.	4	1	1	7	0	1	1	0	1	145	38
North Prairie, vil	4	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	48	25
Pewaukee, vil.	9	11	2	17	2	1	5	7	3	141	83
Sussex, vil.	3	4	1	2	1	0	7	2	0	98	30
Wales, vil.	2	0	0	2	3	0	3	1	1	33	20
Oconomowoc, city:											
1st pct.	5	9	1	12	2	2	25	3	18	314	145
2nd pct.	7	5	2	11	2	0	21	10	13	439	194
Waukesha, city:											
1st ward	14	4	0	3	14	0	6	1	6	71	85
2nd ward	5	4	2	8	40	1	6	2	3	75	77
3rd ward	7	5	4	21	12	1	7	1	8	178	105
4th ward	7	9	2	8	9	2	5	4	7	131	65
5th ward	11	3	3	12	5	1	13	0	5	234	100
6th ward	7	5	1	14	5	4	18	2	3	254	123
7th ward	6	3	0	6	5	2	7	1	1	208	45

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.											
Waukesha, city—Cont.											
8th ward	11	9	3	15	4	4	8	1	7	252	93
9th ward	5	5	0	19	10	2	4	2	5	292	89
10th ward	2	2	1	7	5	10	0	3	1	381	52
11th ward	6	4	0	7	13	1	15	8	6	207	94
12th ward	12	5	0	13	11	7	5	1	10	180	122
13th ward	2	11	0	15	12	1	14	7	19	74	123
14th ward	15	4	0	14	9	6	10	1	4	163	105
15th ward	14	7	1	22	16	1	15	6	4	133	136
Totals	326	308	62	445	258	86	347	149	288	7,508	3,717
WAUPACA CO.											
Bear Creek	1	0	0	0	2	1	5	5	0	72	36
Caledonia	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	7	38	21
Dayton	1	0	1	4	4	0	7	0	15	35	33
Dupont	0	0	1	0	5	0	5	6	12	111	21
Farmington:											
1st pct.	5	0	0	5	5	3	34	3	30	39	24
2nd pct.	2	4	2	12	35	4	14	5	32	92	99
Fremont	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	24	22
Harrison	0	1	1	1	7	7	6	1	33	10	11
Helvetia	0	0	1	0	3	3	13	3	20	14	4
Iola	0	0	0	1	9	6	18	2	29	28	15
Larrabee	0	1	0	0	9	1	12	4	5	74	33
Lebanon	6	1	1	11	0	0	5	0	9	82	12
Lind	1	0	0	2	2	0	10	5	11	20	14
Little Wolf	9	0	1	2	9	6	8	2	15	40	21
Matteson	0	0	0	1	1	1	14	1	5	25	14
Mukwa	6	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	5	50	23
Royalton	0	0	1	0	9	3	13	2	11	65	39
Scandinavia	0	0	0	1	4	0	15	0	25	46	29
St. Lawrence	1	0	0	8	2	0	14	0	11	60	41
Union	3	0	0	0	4	10	20	2	18	31	29
Waupaca	3	1	1	0	6	1	8	3	17	39	27
Weyauwega	1	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	8	39	7
Wyoming	0	2	0	0	5	1	1	5	16	27	19
Big Falls, vil.	0	0	1	1	4	0	12	1	7	11	11
Embarrass, vil.	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	36	15
Fremont, vil.	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	4	51	11
Iola, vil.	0	1	3	9	29	9	28	7	18	103	32
Manawa, vil.	7	6	0	12	15	6	2	2	6	106	34
Ogdensburg, vil.	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	54	28
Scandinavia, vil.	1	0	0	5	1	2	10	1	13	64	12
Clintonville, city:											
1st ward	2	3	0	9	3	3	11	1	9	126	39
2nd ward	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	4	42	14
3rd ward	3	1	0	5	2	1	12	1	6	83	21
4th ward	2	0	0	4	4	2	8	2	6	145	46
5th ward	0	0	1	4	4	3	6	2	2	145	28
Marion, city:											
1st ward	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	70	11
2nd ward	3	0	1	6	0	0	2	0	1	39	8
3rd ward	6	0	2	5	0	1	1	3	2	88	12
New London, city:											
1st ward	5	0	1	19	7	2	16	1	3	87	22
2nd ward	3	2	2	6	1	0	8	0	2	30	16
4th ward	7	1	1	17	7	2	10	2	19	157	27
5th ward	4	3	0	5	7	4	16	6	10	36	15
Waupaca, city:											
1st ward	3	1	0	4	7	0	18	1	4	136	73
2nd ward	1	0	3	5	5	1	12	1	10	133	70
3rd ward	1	1	0	8	2	1	18	3	10	73	52
4th ward	2	0	0	4	3	1	10	0	5	155	68
Weyauwega, city:											
1st ward	0	2	2	5	1	0	5	1	2	54	7
2nd ward	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	4	55	11
3rd ward	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	18	4
Totals	99	34	31	196	241	91	445	92	489	3,158	1,218

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
WAUSHARA CO.											
Aurora	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	88	24
Bloomfield	6	2	0	2	0	7	19	1	5	84	46
Coloma	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	39	14
Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	69	27
Deerfield	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	49	24
Hancock	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	2	2	28	23
Leon	3	1	0	3	1	0	8	2	3	75	33
Marion	1	1	0	10	0	0	1	1	3	139	78
Mt. Morris	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	123	44
Oasis	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	25	24
Plainfield	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	38	50
Poy Sippi	5	0	0	7	0	0	11	0	0	169	32
Richford	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	70	22
Rose	2	3	1	5	1	0	3	1	0	56	41
Saxeville	6	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	6	81	25
Springwater	4	0	0	5	0	1	4	0	3	48	34
Warren	4	1	0	1	0	0	25	4	6	31	41
Wautoma	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	141	39
Coloma, vil.	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	55	23
Hancock, vil.	3	0	0	6	1	3	6	0	2	60	39
Lohrville, vil.	6	0	0	9	8	0	4	1	2	7	10
Plainfield, vil.	5	2	1	7	1	1	9	0	1	134	60
Redgranite, vil.	12	3	0	46	22	5	20	7	3	73	53
Wild Rose, vil.	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	2	118	78
Berlin, city:											
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wautoma, city:											
1st ward	1	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	3	141	39
2nd ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	127	34
3rd ward	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	142	52
Totals	73	16	2	141	36	24	145	25	59	2,211	1,009
WINNEBAGO CO.											
Algoma	5	0	0	17	1	4	5	5	0	164	55
Black Wolf	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	95	35
Clayton	3	4	0	5	0	3	3	3	3	60	41
Menasha	15	0	0	11	0	2	6	3	3	46	33
Neenah	9	11	3	8	0	0	0	1	5	80	36
Nekimi	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	72	28
Nepeuskun	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	56	10
Omro	1	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	1	71	25
Oshkosh	19	7	19	20	6	2	23	1	12	197	157
Poygan	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	40	13
Rushford	3	1	0	4	0	1	7	1	6	137	36
Utica	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	2	2	75	25
Vinland	1	0	5	3	1	0	2	3	5	80	35
Winchester	1	0	0	4	1	2	15	7	4	54	26
Winneconne	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	92	31
Wolf River	1	2	1	2	0	8	3	4	4	54	17
Omro, vil.	4	3	0	15	2	2	7	0	1	202	68
Winneconne, vil.	1	7	0	2	0	0	3	1	3	186	59
Menasha, city:											
1st ward	63	2	8	43	2	5	6	4	6	109	43
2nd ward	111	16	7	48	2	3	24	5	10	125	62
3rd ward	39	26	1	38	1	4	13	9	50	209	61
4th ward	122	34	48	44	4	2	23	8	33	84	58
5th ward	76	4	4	67	1	1	10	4	7	86	70
Neenah, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct.	28	2	3	16	3	9	6	6	12	295	83
1st ward, 2nd pct.	12	16	5	18	3	4	20	7	13	218	100
2nd ward	25	11	7	34	7	6	9	14	22	222	78
3rd ward	12	6	1	35	1	1	8	7	23	138	78
4th ward	48	5	6	18	1	8	13	2	21	140	69
5th ward	28	16	3	27	4	12	18	3	18	276	89
Oshkosh, city:											
1st ward	21	8	7	21	5	4	9	6	4	170	96
2nd ward	15	11	15	39	26	5	32	12	21	360	163
3rd ward	15	8	7	31	7	2	31	20	25	90	170
4th ward	33	11	15	44	10	3	20	10	13	406	193
5th ward	20	6	12	38	15	10	33	16	24	450	198

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.											
Oshkosh, city—Cont.											
6th ward	37	10	25	52	53	3	75	43	57	112	189
7th ward	18	6	6	29	10	1	9	5	4	370	76
8th ward	21	10	16	25	11	5	32	19	23	235	144
9th ward	13	8	17	45	40	13	54	32	44	363	243
10th ward	18	9	12	36	15	7	29	7	20	429	177
11th ward	23	10	17	44	12	6	28	13	20	564	164
12th ward	25	15	29	46	15	5	18	15	21	353	238
13th ward	22	8	14	28	30	8	53	34	57	178	193
14th ward	28	6	10	36	35	6	28	20	6	236	135
15th ward	17	3	5	18	9	6	17	13	13	248	139
16th ward	25	4	16	29	19	10	28	17	21	107	128
Totals	991	307	344	1,062	357	175	730	385	646	8,334	4,167
WOOD CO.											
Arpin	4	1	0	7	8	3	16	7	13	100	39
Auburndale	0	0	0	2	2	6	6	2	17	44	25
Cameron	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	36	10
Cary	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	5	21	7
Cranmoor	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	1	26	12
Dexter	5	0	2	9	1	1	7	1	4	8	12
Grand Rapids	12	3	0	15	15	20	36	8	21	82	91
Hansen	0	1	1	3	4	4	16	3	4	96	44
Hiles	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	8	10	2
Lincoln	0	0	0	1	2	7	9	4	2	55	22
Marshfield	1	1	1	0	9	3	7	3	8	62	13
Milladore	1	0	0	2	4	7	12	3	9	41	36
Port Edwards	3	0	1	2	4	6	43	4	12	2	11
Remington	5	1	0	6	0	3	14	4	5	5	10
Richfield	0	1	0	2	5	2	9	3	4	74	40
Rock	2	1	0	11	2	2	3	1	3	59	14
Rudolph	1	1	0	7	17	7	10	10	9	37	38
Saratoga	5	1	2	4	2	5	24	4	12	29	50
Seneca	1	1	0	2	10	2	3	3	4	23	16
Sherry	1	0	0	0	3	2	10	2	5	39	32
Sigel	2	1	1	5	9	12	36	11	7	58	42
Wood	2	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	8	33	38
Auburndale, vil.	1	0	1	2	1	3	2	1	5	30	21
Biron, vil.	7	1	3	10	1	2	14	3	8	23	33
Milladore, vil.	2	0	0	5	0	4	2	0	3	24	14
Port Edwards, vil.	7	1	0	7	18	25	40	4	20	40	31
Marshfield, city:											
1st ward	11	1	0	14	8	11	7	6	19	113	49
2nd ward	14	4	1	18	7	6	15	5	28	172	43
3rd ward	5	2	0	12	6	5	10	3	12	223	55
4th ward	9	6	0	7	1	11	15	7	21	185	40
5th ward	9	4	2	3	6	9	15	10	28	160	49
6th ward	4	0	3	10	15	7	18	7	20	172	41
7th ward	7	1	0	9	7	12	15	8	30	162	56
8th ward	5	1	1	5	5	9	11	7	15	84	37
Nekoosa, city:											
1st ward	2	1	1	7	1	8	29	0	7	32	8
2nd ward	8	3	0	7	0	3	19	0	3	45	16
3rd ward	8	1	0	3	9	9	35	0	4	21	24
4th ward	5	1	0	4	3	16	22	1	9	23	27
Pittsville, city:											
1st ward	1	0	0	6	1	3	3	0	3	39	19
2nd ward	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	21	3
3rd ward	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	17	9
Wisconsin Rapids, city:											
1st ward	10	3	0	15	30	10	30	8	22	77	64
2nd ward	10	2	1	16	26	14	57	6	29	173	115
3rd ward	9	1	1	7	8	8	25	1	16	172	58
4th ward	8	1	1	10	47	23	65	17	64	145	124
5th ward	12	1	3	13	32	22	64	15	28	28	30
6th ward	10	6	0	8	33	20	63	10	39	39	42
7th ward	8	0	0	9	18	10	31	10	36	63	28
8th ward	8	0	0	9	17	23	44	8	34	77	38
Totals	230	54	26	297	404	370	930	215	668	3,300	1,678

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
September 1940

County	Callahan (Dem.)	Cannon (Dem.)	Hagedorn (Dem.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Alfonsi (Prog.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Stafford (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Robinson (Rep.)
Adams	16	1	2	43	18	173	749	63	101	359	197
Ashland	181	29	12	142	2,037	113	224	366	354	1,425	634
Barron	61	26	43	65	318	315	622	933	1,002	1,278	335
Bayfield	122	25	23	131	443	36	71	536	172	1,069	842
Brown	2,618	1,272	310	2,333	57	111	441	136	188	4,850	1,829
Buffalo	25	3	20	24	14	78	409	39	613	1,216	348
Burnett	60	10	31	26	94	66	207	879	200	385	188
Calumet	228	49	25	288	40	61	176	35	153	1,338	445
Chippewa	77	44	40	107	40	39	168	116	2,845	3,066	1,121
Clark	78	17	8	132	142	203	631	538	699	2,274	639
Columbia	192	80	64	244	30	616	571	55	197	2,573	1,406
Crawford	558	61	18	246	14	103	152	31	80	1,576	723
Dane	895	189	120	1,786	2,490	1,635	4,928	1,169	6,822	6,959	3,827
Dodge	1,159	288	262	806	130	115	373	184	262	4,355	1,762
Door	72	18	9	32	24	21	80	145	46	2,319	1,165
Douglas	785	191	177	965	676	135	811	4,025	481	3,151	2,031
Dunn	71	48	36	92	28	82	475	153	641	2,362	1,098
Eau Claire	321	57	31	169	366	73	440	331	1,971	3,844	1,320
Florence	40	7	5	17	25	3	10	9	13	545	497
Fond du Lac	1,703	486	345	1,435	88	125	548	133	305	5,012	2,374
Forest	693	128	30	319	25	4	14	13	23	322	169
Grant	171	66	46	183	57	155	479	104	405	2,854	2,012
Green	71	8	10	78	26	149	236	35	222	2,251	978
Green Lake	394	67	18	394	8	12	128	12	34	1,693	550
Iowa	132	19	33	166	31	91	228	92	230	2,139	1,874
Iron	26	9	20	31	2,321	19	23	27	46	706	343
Jackson	59	69	8	57	59	270	867	250	488	1,154	593
Jefferson	1,273	291	176	893	108	68	273	43	249	2,796	907
Juneau	117	19	7	64	38	62	1,722	25	109	1,512	1,144
Kenosha	1,219	710	280	1,727	1,329	151	1,274	415	297	5,542	3,908
Kewaunee	380	118	127	282	14	14	64	34	25	876	246
La Crosse	458	72	48	394	847	509	548	356	1,266	5,813	1,995
Lafayette	189	21	12	211	16	60	191	24	217	1,828	1,343
Langlade	1,261	491	105	746	54	38	165	39	55	1,447	628
Lincoln	92	31	13	104	469	236	275	351	399	2,543	1,369
Manitowoc	1,433	546	314	1,138	386	622	1,365	467	817	4,013	1,360
Marathon	1,053	417	248	796	384	343	797	603	548	5,301	1,854
Marinette	647	129	55	317	26	51	112	50	104	3,927	2,826
Marquette	49	2	2	76	5	16	31	2	14	1,219	779
Milwaukee	14,153	18,024	3,704	23,136	4,206	3,189	15,966	6,914	9,013	57,930	24,312
Monroe	99	52	15	86	33	75	1,201	58	281	1,521	998
Oconto	199	523	158	633	46	121	12	34	115	1,826	708
Oneida	592	168	30	324	194	55	167	79	115	1,195	664
Outagamie	739	258	108	1,153	100	215	630	124	303	8,242	3,887
Ozaukee	357	162	143	461	30	34	135	36	62	1,631	789
Pepin	28	8	11	22	1	6	62	4	91	669	196
Pierce	60	29	6	51	25	136	297	54	268	2,121	1,698
Polk	109	21	7	73	437	154	902	457	521	1,363	826
Portage	1,199	488	525	990	66	84	290	56	361	1,729	810
Price	194	22	20	65	305	45	104	115	118	1,860	1,075
Racine	2,115	986	231	2,362	764	347	1,860	612	883	7,813	2,474
Richland	151	20	4	81	11	11	130	10	90	2,170	1,329
Rock	721	307	79	566	274	351	637	99	441	6,846	2,856
Rusk	109	83	11	91	81	44	152	110	255	1,202	370
St. Croix	441	52	21	237	134	160	335	155	1,004	2,118	877
Sauk	287	64	19	251	134	291	980	70	270	2,464	1,011
Sawyer	289	138	33	181	173	57	89	199	173	568	252
Shawano	143	129	36	131	48	84	235	504	211	3,139	2,092
Sheboygan	1,066	1,362	417	2,559	84	273	1,201	334	320	5,821	2,584
Taylor	147	98	39	215	10	14	138	71	207	1,652	1,404
Trempealeau	58	13	16	113	39	226	554	69	395	2,206	1,574
Vernon	41	11	7	76	86	542	783	71	417	1,986	748
Vilas	98	31	55	170	378	3	7	15	28	1,095	621
Walworth	120	31	17	214	46	35	164	39	134	3,639	1,420
Washburn	35	11	18	53	231	23	186	458	146	884	716
Washington	620	636	79	531	32	43	116	55	160	3,176	1,688
Waukesha	326	308	62	445	258	86	347	149	288	7,508	3,717
Waupaca	99	34	31	196	241	91	445	92	489	3,158	1,281
Waushara	73	16	2	141	25	59	36	24	145	2,211	1,009
Winnebago	991	307	344	1,062	358	175	730	385	646	8,334	4,167
Wood	230	54	26	297	404	370	930	215	668	3,300	1,678
Total	44,868	30,560	9,407	54,025	22,531	14,372	50,699	24,485	41,311	249,269	117,385

PRIMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
September 1940

County	Kelly (Dem.)	Miller (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	O'Konsky (Rep.)	Wardle (Rep.)
Adams	61	831	319	64	59
Ashland	316	2,356	968	571	293
Barron	171	2,416	840	166	354
Bayfield	257	896	799	744	108
Brown	5,176	745	4,034	804	745
Buffalo	63	864	830	124	326
Burnett	118	1,129	308	165	50
Calumet	524	385	1,235	81	225
Chippewa	225	2,218	2,600	879	271
Clark	218	1,693	1,920	337	234
Columbia	513	1,247	2,647	581	309
Crawford	728	305	1,336	361	209
Dane	2,263	13,826	7,752	1,696	842
Dodge	2,182	882	3,891	796	829
Door	114	250	1,591	854	291
Douglas	1,705	4,061	2,394	1,611	373
Dunn	203	992	1,850	556	292
Eau Claire	513	2,436	2,718	837	827
Florence	57	48	585	169	107
Fond du Lac	3,324	882	4,948	667	896
Forest	883	60	306	76	33
Grant	421	939	2,545	905	603
Green	132	535	1,903	409	264
Green Lake	710	161	1,395	337	202
Iowa	301	507	2,088	539	594
Iron	60	1,278	244	653	84
Jackson	157	1,459	851	509	146
Jefferson	2,252	611	2,390	344	574
Juneau	106	1,364	1,352	427	606
Kenosha	3,387	2,736	5,700	1,207	914
Kewaunee	740	129	382	609	107
La Crosse	888	2,874	4,493	1,250	1,335
Lafayette	365	408	2,123	341	215
Langlade	2,175	308	1,249	188	259
Lincoln	239	1,330	2,295	838	308
Manitowoc	2,955	3,106	3,059	1,307	468
Marathon	2,101	2,299	4,310	1,595	581
Marinette	926	281	2,826	3,228	1,283
Marquette	127	54	1,100	267	255
Milwaukee	52,635	34,516	56,257	7,711	9,497
Monroe	224	1,230	1,315	514	321
Oconto	1,307	264	1,390	529	358
Oneida	895	470	1,135	310	134
Outagamie	1,906	1,248	9,076	1,176	912
Ozaukee	897	214	1,712	124	289
Pepin	59	136	400	105	166
Pierce	130	553	2,286	293	291
Polk	182	1,982	1,397	285	145
Portage	2,721	720	1,839	224	209
Price	295	532	1,504	351	524
Racine	4,958	3,844	9,357	526	440
Richland	221	184	2,070	388	382
Rock	1,477	1,511	6,148	1,539	768
Rusk	269	481	925	159	251
St. Croix	646	1,367	1,607	549	318
Sauk	534	1,379	2,420	360	243
Sawyer	503	448	451	134	118
Shawano	377	912	3,354	979	412
Sheboygan	4,528	1,434	5,368	1,039	1,221
Taylor	429	326	1,699	345	548
Trempealeau	185	1,017	1,741	497	762
Vernon	107	1,414	1,467	575	251
Vilas	289	290	872	362	169
Walworth	319	343	3,468	510	385
Washburn	100	770	941	232	163
Washington	1,534	362	3,062	490	436
Waukesha	998	926	8,169	1,141	758
Waupaca	308	1,144	2,849	739	208
Waushara	190	239	1,816	557	327
Winnebago	2,298	1,441	8,239	1,717	1,384
Wood	543	2,074	3,204	744	363
Total	119,690	122,672	231,714	52,296	39,224

PRIMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES
September 1940

County	Seyfert (Dem.)	Larson (Prog.)	Schultz (Prog.)	Gettelman (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)
Adams	54	462	405	72	464
Ashland	299	1,407	1,149	432	1,538
Barron	151	1,549	968	293	1,243
Bayfield	241	494	462	265	1,653
Brown	4,763	422	375	1,159	5,137
Buffalo	68	521	429	200	1,297
Burnett	104	901	291	111	449
Calumet	476	149	237	294	1,437
Chippewa	204	1,245	1,157	682	3,587
Clark	185	796	1,012	844	2,445
Columbia	476	723	524	815	3,142
Crawford	640	250	78	428	1,764
Dane	2,101	9,212	5,552	2,148	8,569
Dodge	2,066	481	444	1,583	4,382
Door	102	161	108	609	2,576
Douglas	1,618	2,574	2,055	937	4,119
Dunn	191	715	352	559	2,707
Eau Claire	461	1,599	960	833	4,182
Florence	55	32	16	176	806
Fond du Lac	2,736	527	488	1,913	4,893
Forest	792	38	26	100	373
Grant	388	611	405	730	4,012
Green	117	349	216	478	2,605
Green Lake	627	86	76	395	1,748
Iowa	281	366	215	665	3,167
Iron	57	881	492	282	741
Jackson	159	1,017	570	260	1,475
Jefferson	2,167	293	363	610	2,832
Juneau	97	1,053	389	662	1,930
Kenosha	3,202	1,554	1,264	1,352	7,648
Kewaunee	670	79	53	180	907
LaCrosse	828	1,665	1,376	1,760	5,773
Lafayette	328	247	196	459	2,594
Langlade	1,998	140	177	294	1,626
Lincoln	205	539	934	956	2,795
Manitowoc	2,767	1,685	1,651	1,121	4,044
Marathon	1,990	1,286	1,116	1,424	5,558
Marinette	878	203	115	1,530	4,958
Marquette	113	18	34	274	1,614
Milwaukee	49,407	19,768	16,948	28,803	51,006
Monroe	207	648	689	384	2,056
Oconto	1,157	182	112	499	1,955
Oneida	869	353	151	446	1,341
Outagamie	1,731	646	604	2,136	9,613
Ozaukee	827	146	99	642	1,710
Pepin	60	74	66	137	681
Pierce	128	314	235	333	3,231
Polk	162	1,498	568	287	1,887
Portage	2,594	534	225	531	1,964
Price	242	336	244	755	2,100
Racine	4,629	2,601	1,510	1,662	8,381
Richland	185	148	55	567	2,799
Rock	1,346	1,033	554	1,641	7,622
Rusk	255	226	300	239	1,271
St. Croix	543	948	446	333	2,533
Sauk	466	712	723	705	2,630
Sawyer	460	289	222	110	688
Shawano	353	442	528	818	4,392
Sheboygan	4,225	1,072	906	1,541	6,578
Taylor	385	170	179	562	2,512
Trempealeau	175	719	366	505	3,086
Vernon	100	967	636	397	2,244
Vilas	384	198	94	446	1,196
Walworth	304	179	189	701	4,232
Washburn	92	490	307	269	1,334
Washington	1,420	131	227	1,038	3,536
Waukesha	925	460	530	2,687	8,203
Waupaca	286	803	407	789	3,557
Waushara	171	143	104	627	2,479
Winnebago	2,016	917	880	2,881	8,754
Wood	485	1,077	1,202	744	4,106
Total	111,244	74,554	57,036	82,100	272,467

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES
September 1940

County	Lawrie (Dem.)	Ringle, Jr. (Dem.)	Johnson (Prog.)	Zeidler (Prog.)	Greeley (Rep.)	Roberts (Rep.)	Smith (Rep.)	Wilkinson (Rep.)
Adams	10	49	518	379	43	81	234	89
Ashland	193	130	1,451	1,099	285	249	702	561
Barron	108	68	1,823	723	126	139	953	209
Bayfield	127	144	532	429	134	177	714	703
Brown	2,346	3,128	441	388	708	1,411	2,655	941
Buffalo	28	25	650	311	147	140	833	204
Burnett	57	47	937	267	44	64	371	54
Calumet	194	326	165	244	258	214	822	276
Chippewa	132	107	1,419	1,011	248	507	2,509	617
Clark	65	153	900	946	252	328	1,339	606
Columbia	299	213	852	433	241	669	2,243	414
Crawford	442	299	265	81	456	369	834	321
Dane	1,369	910	10,183	4,844	1,401	2,036	5,456	1,099
Dodge	1,301	947	433	509	782	1,159	2,812	754
Door	91	32	163	111	567	660	1,140	519
Douglas	826	959	2,561	2,147	485	696	2,329	1,073
Dunn	139	73	823	258	568	422	1,575	385
Eau Claire	273	231	1,481	1,082	901	990	1,687	911
Florence	39	20	30	22	200	215	318	133
Fond du Lac	1,617	1,594	554	469	878	1,111	2,504	2,000
Forest	486	431	36	29	77	97	171	79
Grant	211	205	784	246	406	927	2,109	725
Green	91	49	439	144	537	442	1,318	369
Green Lake	501	257	102	67	552	350	802	238
Iowa	106	187	444	156	341	590	1,663	760
Iron	45	29	757	628	102	161	463	210
Jackson	66	108	1,165	454	192	359	719	208
Jefferson	1,389	932	369	269	546	1,057	1,371	427
Juneau	130	75	910	524	427	418	1,207	265
Kenosha	1,646	1,796	1,123	1,668	1,042	2,585	2,961	1,429
Kewaunee	486	260	63	74	78	134	697	120
La Crosse	532	369	1,848	1,214	2,389	1,365	2,396	922
Lafayette	147	221	399	78	323	427	1,180	771
Langlade	634	1,659	131	187	241	416	705	362
Lincoln	73	164	688	800	510	583	1,502	815
Manitowoc	1,563	1,443	1,527	1,816	688	1,225	2,129	781
Marathon	451	1,952	1,242	1,167	1,010	1,162	2,970	1,352
Marinette	576	440	177	139	1,218	1,373	2,128	1,098
Marquette	50	79	21	28	259	265	862	322
Milwaukee	26,848	26,558	8,531	29,079	10,295	25,711	23,977	14,175
Monroe	99	125	806	561	213	630	990	323
Oconto	786	540	205	96	345	346	1,311	273
Oneida	478	467	297	211	354	291	632	311
Outagamie	1,006	930	521	776	1,686	2,239	5,422	1,563
Ozaukee	518	370	95	154	176	402	1,277	239
Pepin	39	22	89	49	82	76	440	103
Pierce	57	73	366	206	364	844	1,513	345
Polk	98	85	1,333	743	488	346	864	202
Portage	1,328	1,543	483	285	235	321	1,472	306
Price	159	106	332	252	484	471	998	574
Racine	2,585	2,384	1,610	2,479	1,572	3,064	3,150	1,023
Richland	135	91	150	71	683	525	1,363	334
Rock	785	678	1,041	561	1,466	2,381	3,379	1,187
Rusk	125	159	283	229	121	330	745	202
St. Croix	392	229	991	417	592	430	1,142	369
Sauk	286	226	1,006	437	661	545	1,451	397
Sawyer	225	304	293	208	61	214	365	98
Shawano	136	265	493	475	865	1,293	2,172	502
Sheboygan	1,840	2,686	653	974	842	2,319	3,454	987
Taylor	207	223	184	173	363	802	1,221	341
Trempealeau	55	129	776	299	608	354	1,482	721
Vernon	54	58	1,201	420	253	280	1,210	580
Vilas	206	97	191	114	151	301	715	273
Walworth	150	187	201	173	481	629	2,047	1,230
Washburn	68	33	490	335	108	125	1,242	180
Washington	578	983	139	234	506	1,269	1,998	347
Waukesha	536	495	357	655	1,087	3,759	3,926	1,378
Waupaca	159	160	784	444	422	560	2,495	458
Waushara	182	42	157	98	604	603	1,266	277
Winnebago	1,143	1,094	670	999	6,290	1,315	2,424	1,648
Wood	204	339	1,080	1,236	413	893	2,016	1,049
Total	60,306	61,792	64,214	68,884	52,533	79,241	137,542	55,117

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES
September 1940

County	Keller (Dem.)	Christenson (Prog.)	Ingram (Prog.)	Kading (Prog.)	Markham (Rep.)	Martin (Rep.)
Adams	57	488	277	133	139	286
Ashland	289	1,054	572	812	772	885
Barron	166	1,267	666	590	674	663
Bayfield	251	560	208	183	496	1,002
Brown	5,017	388	166	247	1,175	4,899
Buffalo	60	359	451	173	657	601
Burnett	108	819	243	136	214	271
Calumet	493	173	75	146	319	1,221
Chippewa	202	713	1,770	185	1,469	2,200
Clark	194	911	511	347	678	1,677
Columbia	485	517	104	688	1,647	1,839
Crawford	649	277	45	26	775	1,078
Dane	2,067	9,119	2,394	3,788	2,718	7,054
Dodge	2,135	251	79	653	2,981	2,803
Door	103	156	74	33	892	1,959
Douglas	1,637	2,393	1,292	853	1,519	2,640
Dunn	201	355	665	119	1,291	1,441
Eau Claire	466	382	2,385	216	1,809	2,469
Florence	55	20	14	11	291	563
Fond du Lac	3,039	376	254	444	2,451	3,925
Forest	762	30	24	10	127	295
Grant	403	971	102	115	1,240	2,768
Green	122	359	130	77	1,206	1,328
Green Lake	658	76	44	44	930	954
Iowa	276	448	66	77	803	2,406
Iron	54	583	387	352	315	590
Jackson	154	842	573	178	620	843
Jefferson	2,108	121	28	542	1,627	1,660
Juneau	168	988	253	189	768	1,470
Kenosha	3,233	1,174	847	754	2,517	5,577
Kewaunee	708	62	46	26	233	782
La Crosse	840	1,326	600	1,021	3,630	3,206
Lafayette	321	376	35	48	692	1,920
Langlade	2,059	147	78	90	453	1,221
Lincoln	209	827	365	268	1,009	2,295
Manitowoc	2,801	1,956	662	600	2,125	2,679
Marathon	2,004	1,229	667	489	2,526	3,798
Marinette	872	173	55	83	1,750	3,834
Marquette	109	25	16	14	436	1,146
Milwaukee	49,514	13,614	14,061	8,684	27,775	43,981
Monroe	213	803	302	232	985	1,142
Oconto	1,204	56	74	161	643	1,560
Oneida	840	266	158	73	596	976
Outagamie	1,934	510	406	326	3,396	7,243
Ozaukee	829	65	29	137	772	1,246
Pepin	58	38	94	22	348	316
Pierce	123	396	144	50	887	1,988
Polk	166	1,065	692	285	846	943
Portage	2,581	531	108	121	748	1,489
Price	248	273	111	181	972	1,356
Racine	4,524	1,554	1,077	1,364	2,049	6,910
Richland	202	158	55	26	822	1,993
Rock	1,376	853	422	289	4,019	4,232
Rusk	243	229	154	128	439	874
St. Croix	557	700	506	175	1,071	1,363
Sauk	482	971	183	276	1,242	1,679
Sawyer	465	238	124	128	234	447
Shawano	379	557	115	283	1,000	3,728
Sheboygan	4,330	738	368	873	2,231	5,142
Taylor	391	169	94	80	704	1,951
Trempealeau	174	444	500	136	1,778	1,454
Vernon	93	1,260	173	111	515	1,580
Vilas	279	138	111	43	561	859
Walworth	318	185	79	102	1,276	3,016
Washburn	97	371	269	167	557	748
Washington	1,426	97	67	200	1,840	2,276
Waukesha	939	500	158	336	2,814	7,136
Waupaca	299	553	337	295	1,310	2,497
Waushara	190	40	114	90	1,113	1,554
Winnebago	2,189	740	685	521	3,425	6,700
Wood	502	1,487	500	315	1,148	3,139
Total	112,700	61,890	39,493	30,970	114,090	199,766

PRIMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES
September 1940

County	Carroll (Dem.)	Finnegan (Dem.)	Kerwin (Dem.)	Cudahy (Dem.)	La Follette, Jr. (Prog.)	Chilsen (Rep.)	Clausen (Rep.)	Eberlein (Rep.)	Frank (Rep.)	Koehler (Rep.)	Maas (Rep.)	Peterson (Rep.)
Adams	18	31	6	0	975	45	102	33	123	103	33	55
Ashland	88	90	118	38	2,695	301	504	168	260	437	86	131
Barron	50	73	47	14	2,789	124	368	142	165	331	169	156
Bayfield	104	102	27	33	1,164	334	676	125	155	270	52	159
Brown	1,051	2,787	1,217	1,152	943	305	2,589	1,160	833	926	211	339
Buffalo	23	19	24	0	1,030	106	373	117	237	312	134	121
Burnett	44	52	13	11	1,353	38	162	51	90	103	41	49
Calumet	112	212	130	86	458	34	465	308	241	439	100	79
Chippewa	94	95	21	38	2,742	782	1,385	393	382	863	133	238
Clark	87	82	41	19	2,055	229	495	384	325	427	214	605
Columbia	148	212	73	93	1,363	549	1,237	365	857	395	203	279
Crawford	605	232	96	9	394	126	377	98	260	493	199	445
Dane	686	959	381	347	15,829	321	2,496	213	6,277	546	433	658
Dodge	657	1,148	376	163	1,006	476	3,481	702	368	532	264	182
Door	29	70	16	0	302	335	695	218	489	875	221	263
Douglas	780	764	224	182	5,688	735	558	427	754	1,446	730	675
Dunn	66	117	33	9	1,276	357	996	412	517	527	105	260
Eau Claire	153	199	130	56	2,924	271	3,208	411	487	363	79	235
Florence	14	37	9	0	57	30	201	100	103	197	62	217
Fond du Lac	693	2,233	515	134	1,160	488	2,508	836	665	1,455	366	937
Forest	251	627	105	0	75	66	74	205	30	46	32	33
Grant	183	171	65	24	1,184	242	1,335	558	954	842	225	320
Green	40	61	28	20	644	153	1,148	148	552	248	169	454
Green Lake	118	364	89	230	194	44	555	141	143	160	80	1,135
Iowa	130	103	37	60	650	146	677	233	1,239	394	250	616
Iron	25	33	8	10	1,791	117	213	83	137	240	50	138
Jackson	46	87	25	18	1,775	93	574	86	265	170	78	257
Jefferson	711	996	540	133	724	217	1,313	565	520	351	268	337
Juneau	87	90	31	7	1,613	399	479	274	615	348	130	261
Kenosha	1,108	1,398	889	142	3,299	1,006	2,810	781	734	2,176	516	657
Kewaunee	175	392	186	88	151	76	301	131	121	191	155	59
La Crosse	286	343	220	0	3,365	388	2,836	895	796	1,205	517	627
Lafayette	128	174	60	40	492	76	613	184	818	667	218	348
Langlade	587	1,229	549	35	356	323	332	600	129	257	42	144
Lincoln	56	126	30	0	1,637	2,716	287	531	117	191	58	77
Manitowoc	1,000	1,101	747	340	3,637	144	1,848	702	499	1,004	341	558
Marathon	522	1,200	282	229	2,638	997	1,626	2,188	477	712	371	498
Marinette	205	555	213	71	337	225	1,641	815	779	1,492	293	964
Marquette	29	68	11	20	62	250	318	276	366	237	64	218
Milwaukee	15,354	22,882	9,902	8,482	38,222	2,147	25,482	6,466	8,030	20,150	14,735	3,266
Monroe	64	100	21	57	1,494	417	759	153	342	353	113	190
Oconto	276	727	237	184	333	112	628	976	172	223	62	246
Oneida	350	537	103	13	601	574	343	231	141	261	94	133
Outagamie	531	993	344	158	1,356	239	2,204	3,010	1,566	2,254	784	1,416
Ozaukee	280	562	95	64	263	68	648	222	238	599	241	231
Pepin	15	20	19	13	163	23	261	47	155	164	49	58
Pierce	65	40	19	9	749	230	590	189	594	895	317	486
Polk	82	55	29	0	2,352	226	228	110	257	944	127	188
Portage	1,048	1,287	314	322	844	282	876	367	302	268	74	254
Price	126	76	70	0	656	463	664	329	374	400	100	316
Racine	1,980	1,965	953	310	4,416	309	5,470	876	850	1,361	386	633
Richland	93	97	19	42	239	493	691	119	1,074	517	124	285
Rock	473	720	196	0	1,794	730	3,787	927	1,311	1,387	546	427
Rusk	140	57	72	29	601	112	498	230	222	257	42	80
St. Croix	65	192	372	0	1,626	194	919	279	501	376	201	221
Sauk	241	211	40	61	1,706	431	1,133	303	834	360	104	140
Sawyer	331	159	86	31	647	100	206	96	109	158	28	64
Shawano	141	152	55	0	1,044	144	392	3,966	151	306	207	197
Sheboygan	1,075	2,258	800	646	1,937	436	2,418	1,859	790	1,498	461	705
Taylor	154	161	89	40	424	535	586	304	217	412	249	479
Trempealeau	59	58	53	11	1,260	377	1,338	244	415	397	255	325
Vernon	67	37	14	0	1,797	121	805	247	448	378	139	280
Vilas	137	122	39	33	379	258	486	155	203	330	77	95
Walworth	147	122	55	0	400	259	1,623	153	972	1,221	350	231
Washburn	42	40	7	19	989	212	539	147	181	232	53	115
Washington	435	903	215	104	401	85	1,560	401	388	1,124	562	330
Waukesha	395	437	131	96	1,058	360	4,338	818	1,660	2,653	723	413
Waupaca	62	156	37	0	1,328	256	1,026	1,650	294	317	108	652
Waushara	26	47	89	22	288	346	439	228	332	367	58	1,282
Winnebago	672	1,083	494	172	1,980	439	4,882	1,709	1,279	1,998	688	1,355
Wood	191	257	61	0	2,518	286	1,618	914	604	643	191	449
Total	36,306	55,145	22,642	14,773	144,692	24,928	109,293	43,784	47,885	64,774	29,940	29,331

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

September 1940

First District

Counties	Weisman (Dem.)	Slagg (Prog.)	Bolles [1] (Rep.)
Green	118	476	2,122
Kenosha	3,087	2,481	7,332
Racine	3,974	3,709	8,368
Rock	1,293	1,520	8,164
Walworth	283	303	3,968
Total	8,755	8,489	29,954

[1] Deceased July 8, 1941.

Second District

Counties	Brooks (Dem.)	Gerth (Dem.)	McGonigle (Dem.)	Sauthoff (Prog.)	Goetsch (Rep.)	Hawks, Jr. (Rep.)
Columbia	178	99	234	1,305	904	2,462
Dane	830	272	1,217	14,931	2,179	6,805
Dodge	970	842	492	950	1,924	3,858
Jefferson	1,223	894	394	633	818	2,342
Waukesha	488	215	308	965	2,772	6,706
Total	3,689	2,322	2,645	18,784	8,597	22,173

Third District

Counties	Doherty (Dem.)	Rosa (Prog.)	Withrow (Prog.)	Bice (Rep.)	Roethe (Rep.)	Stevenson (Rep.)	Walsh (Rep.)
Crawford	700	34	346	219	941	395	553
Grant	364	319	839	330	2,178	294	2,180
Iowa	246	117	531	374	1,231	409	1,607
Juneau	173	217	1,523	488	458	731	703
La Crosse	839	321	3,325	3,593	606	3,187	511
Lafayette	318	65	413	349	831	514	1,068
Monroe	199	220	1,378	550	383	867	437
Richland	191	23	225	639	627	1,363	521
Sauk	458	162	1,505	579	800	832	851
Vernon	92	171	1,725	566	888	625	339
Total	3,580	1,649	11,810	7,687	8,943	9,217	8,770

Fourth District

Counties	Carter (Dem.)	Mitten (Dem.)	Peardon (Dem.)	Reilly (Dem.)	Wasielewski (Dem.)	Zimny (Dem.)	Fons (Prog.)	Schafer (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	1,857	8,958	691	3,365	18,833	4,082	17,506	26,194
Total	1,857	8,958	691	3,365	18,833	4,082	17,506	26,194

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

Fifth District

Counties	Chadwick (Dem.)	Murphy (Dem.)	Newberry (Dem.)	Murphy (Prog.)	Pasch (Prog.)	Holt (Rep.)	Reilly (Rep.)	Thill (Rep.)	Wells (Rep.)	Wenzel (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	5,555	10,600	5,321	7,463	11,034	3,168	3,097	24,296	9,222	9,112
Total.....	5,555	10,600	5,321	7,463	11,034	3,168	3,097	24,296	9,222	9,112

Sixth District

Counties	Fessler (Dem.)	Hardgrove (Dem.)	Ciriacks (Prog.)	Corrigan, Sr. (Prog.)	Poltl (Prog.)	Keefe (Rep.)
Calumet	354	169	24	284	97	1,392
Fond du Lac	614	2,986	93	660	385	6,289
Ozaukee	490	386	11	206	25	1,753
Sheboygan	4,344	798	367	958	671	7,138
Washington	771	771	76	97	222	3,413
Winnebago	954	1,229	164	1,256	530	11,441
Total	7,527	6,339	735	3,461	1,930	31,426

Seventh District

Counties	Bloedorn (Dem.)	Boileau (Prog.)	Behm (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)
Adams	55	786	87	360
Green Lake	567	165	703	1,257
Langlade	2,059	328	395	1,348
Marathon	1,822	2,590	1,246	5,255
Marquette	106	57	647	992
Portage	2,234	773	370	1,976
Shawano	340	966	1,444	3,429
Waupaca	279	1,184	833	3,566
Waushara	171	268	913	2,086
Wood	431	2,213	1,485	2,843
Total	8,064	9,330	8,123	23,112

Eighth District

Counties	Konop (Dem.)	Kresky (Dem.)	Mulloy (Dem.)	Kresky (Prog.)	Melchior (Prog.)	Dillett (Rep.)	Johns (Rep.)	Kust (Rep.)	Millerd (Rep.)
Brown	1,302	3,920	1,760	820	148	935	4,366	332	459
Door	61	23	37	155	116	788	2,161	120	199
Florence	14	29	13	35	14	228	446	106	103
Forest	279	407	244	32	27	40	325	47	41
Kewaunee	796	166	61	47	94	35	854	186	42
Manitowoc	1,714	928	569	1,729	1,535	518	3,415	521	422
Marinette	243	551	273	198	133	3,611	1,943	444	356
Oconto	448	723	252	202	112	454	1,468	172	264
Outagamie	545	759	668	518	809	1,922	7,306	687	1,299
Total	5,402	7,506	3,877	3,736	2,988	8,531	22,284	2,615	3,185

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

Ninth District

Counties	Hughes (Dem.)	Hull (Prog.)	Donley (Rep.)	Kerslager (Rep.)	Nygaard (Rep.)
Barron	165	2,873	431	185	807
Buffalo	58	1,002	540	179	724
Chippewa	206	2,472	1,847	567	1,730
Clark	181	2,074	958	197	1,325
Dunn	207	1,241	2,576	194	848
Eau Claire	473	2,821	1,803	297	3,222
Jackson	143	1,956	606	72	823
Pepin	56	152	636	34	229
Pierce	123	715	2,003	131	1,312
St. Croix	648	1,544	1,051	91	1,595
Trempealeau	186	1,261	1,167	164	2,061
Total	2,446	18,111	13,618	2,111	14,676

Tenth District

Counties	Green (Dem.)	Gehrmann (Prog.)	Emerich (Rep.)	Ostby (Rep.)	Richardson (Rep.)	Skamser (Rep.)	Sundquist (Rep.)	Van Nostrand (Rep.)
Ashland	280	2,772	339	202	289	267	280	509
Bayfield	236	1,095	82	406	234	324	303	442
Burnett	102	1,255	9	90	93	86	196	42
Douglas	2,015	5,233	350	1,431	230	1,943	1,311	466
Iron	53	1,590	89	41	169	127	68	452
Lincoln	201	1,461	2,047	66	97	91	80	1,579
Oneida	844	518	460	133	243	135	230	434
Polk	146	2,157	230	274	441	207	251	473
Price	243	604	399	259	642	255	354	641
Rusk	245	557	64	71	1,165	58	49	97
Sawyer	463	594	20	174	263	88	91	90
Taylor	374	383	685	278	684	263	128	605
Vilas	268	330	452	34	407	193	100	386
Washburn	88	921	46	315	264	186	325	275
Total	5,558	19,470	5,272	3,774	5,221	4,223	3,766	6,491

SPECIAL ELECTION[1]

August 8, 1941

Primary Vote for Member of Congress

First District

Counties	Amlie (Dem.)	Magruder (Dem.)	Green-quist (Prog.)	Birkett (Rep.)	Cady (Rep.)	Enge-bretson (Rep.)	Hansen (Rep.)	Harvey (Rep.)	Smith (Rep.)	Whittet (Rep.)
Green	151	28	125	238	49	75	74	50	75	40
Kenosha	1,215	223	219	137	2,305	37	131	238	409	13
Racine	1,294	725	1,086	1,536	300	19	526	789	2,742	12
Rock	711	261	103	352	118	1,104	301	223	270	265
Walworth	312	92	52	232	95	152	109	159	400	44
Total	3,683	1,329	1,585	2,495	2,867	1,387	1,141	1,459	3,896	374

[1] To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Stephen Bolles on July 8, 1941.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS

September 1940

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
First	Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door	Berkedal (Dem.)	4,018
		Cashman (Prog.)	2,752
		Wanek (Prog.)	1,609
		Borcherdt (Rep.)	5,399
		Tills (Rep.)	3,269
Second	Brown, Oconto	Martineau (Dem.)	3,758
		Tibbetts (Dem.)	4,029
		Byrnes (Rep.)	3,473
		Lince (Rep.)	1,910
		Shellman (Rep.)	2,667
Fourth	Milwaukee	Nimlos (Dem.)	5,035
		Blechinger (Prog.)	2,639
		Murray (Rep.)	12,238
Sixth	Milwaukee	Hohensee (Dem.)	2,429
		Treichler (Dem.)	2,998
		Hampel (Prog.)	7,674
		Kufalk (Rep.)	4,917
		Rockne (Rep.)	5,392
Eighth	Milwaukee	Murphy (Dem.)	7,710
		Busby (Prog.)	7,059
		Balzer (Rep.)	3,576
		Busby (Rep.)	5,936
		Hagie (Rep.)	769
		Hanson (Rep.)	5,427
Tenth	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix	Simonson (Prog.)	2,890
		Knowles (Rep.)	5,779
		La Grandeur (Rep.)	3,059
Twelfth	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas	McDowell (Prog.)	3,666
		Wolfman (Prog.)	2,539
		Carroll (Rep.)	3,221
		Lamoreux (Rep.)	1,036
		Rugee (Rep.)	3,039
		Simon (Rep.)	2,377
Fourteenth	Outagamie, Shawano	Egan (Prog.)	989
		Jack (Prog.)	1,309
		Gantter (Rep.)	4,241
		Mack (Rep.)	12,437
Sixteenth	Grant, Crawford, Vernon	Haagenson (Prog.)	1,577
		Harper (Prog.)	1,634
		Eastman (Rep.)	3,551
		Lewis (Rep.)	3,613
		Smith (Rep.)	1,876
Eighteenth	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara	Fitzsimons, Jr. (Dem.)	4,318
		Kelley (Prog.)	768
		Luxem (Prog.)	706
		Drews (Rep.)	3,083
		Fellenz, Jr. (Rep.)	5,040
		Knollenberg (Rep.)	890
		Peterson (Rep.)	2,828
Twentieth	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	Bolens (Dem.)	4,233
		Doherty (Dem.)	1,663
		Schmitz (Prog.)	1,737
		Buchen (Rep.)	8,281
Twenty-second	Kenosha, Walworth	Hickey (Prog.)	2,744
		Shearer (Rep.)	11,704

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Twenty-fourth	Clark, Taylor, Wood	Leopold (Prog.)	3,971
		Laird (Rep.)	7,062
		Nehs (Rep.)	2,978
Twenty-sixth	Dane	Gaffney (Dem.)	2,221
		MacIntyre (Prog.)	4,499
		Risser (Prog.)	11,704
		May (Rep.)	8,295
Twenty-eighth	Chippewa, Eau Claire	Larson (Prog.)	4,240
		Fisher (Rep.)	1,186
		Hipke (Rep.)	4,246
		Loken (Rep.)	3,981
Thirtieth	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oneida	Frey (Dem.)	3,655
		Sauld (Dem.)	2,791
		Downing (Rep.)	8,025
Thirty-second	Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau	Davis (Dem.)	1,158
		Hemmy (Prog.)	2,416
		Schilling (Prog.)	3,820
		Esch (Rep.)	3,845
		Kellman (Rep.)	4,211
		Schlabach (Rep.)	4,679

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS
September 1940

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette	Blomquist (Prog.)	941
	Butter (Rep.)	422
	Long (Rep.)	1,891
Ashland	Twomey (Dem.)	24
	Van Guilder (Prog.)	2,591
	Keena (Rep.)	1,098
	Zoesch (Rep.)	792
Barron	Sykes (Prog.)	2,669
	Jensen (Rep.)	413
Bayfield	Riley (Dem.)	247
	Carlson (Prog.)	1,092
	Spears (Rep.)	1,488
Brown, 1st district	Lytie (Dem.)	3,484
	Greenwood (Prog.)	429
	Kaftan (Rep.)	2,369
	Brazner (Rep.)	1,416
Brown, 2nd district	Sweeney (Dem.)	2,109
	Kolb (Prog.)	176
	Champeau (Prog.)	154
	Larsen (Rep.)	1,589
Buffalo and Pepin	Hill (Prog.)	813
	Luetscher (Prog.)	517
	Hammergren (Rep.)	1,524
	Schuldt (Rep.)	740
Burnett and Washburn	Kennedy (Dem.)	50
	Bergren (Prog.)	2,094
	Benson (Rep.)	1,459
Calumet	Hupfauf (Dem.)	492
	Peik (Prog.)	408
	Barnard (Rep.)	833
	Leverenz (Rep.)	784
Chippewa	Cannon (Dem.)	1
	Connor (Prog.)	807
	Padrutt (Prog.)	1,116
	Rheingans (Prog.)	873
	Andrews (Rep.)	651
	Balts (Rep.)	1,996
	Charland (Rep.)	837
	Henneman (Rep.)	937
Clark	Klarich (Prog.)	1,315
	Walters (Prog.)	738
	Anderson (Rep.)	1,261
	Cook (Rep.)	1,542
Columbia	Biedermann (Dem.)	474
	Dunn (Prog.)	1,251
	Austin (Rep.)	1,693
	Moore (Rep.)	795
	Poser (Rep.)	1,293
Crawford	Lathrop (Dem.)	700
	Lathrop (Prog.)	344
	McDowell (Rep.)	1,703
Dane, 1st district	Owens (Dem.)	1,307
	Beggs (Prog.)	3,602
	Ebert (Prog.)	226
	Schenk (Prog.)	2,152
	Schuette (Prog.)	766
	Straus (Prog.)	3,287
	Lowe (Rep.)	2,924
	Orchard (Rep.)	1,368
	Teasdale (Rep.)	1,563

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued
September 1940

District	Candidates	Vote
Dane, 2nd district	Olson (Dem.)	369
	Egre (Prog.)	666
	Femrite (Prog.)	743
	Johnson (Prog.)	347
	Lein (Prog.)	753
	Mullen (Prog.)	640
	Lowry (Prog.)	640
	Armstrong (Rep.)	593
	Larson (Rep.)	504
	Robinson (Rep.)	471
Dane, 3rd district	Coyle (Dem.)	84
	Baker (Prog.)	1,117
	Thompson (Prog.)	706
	Turner (Prog.)	798
	Akey (Rep.)	190
	Morgan (Rep.)	321
	Roethlisberger (Rep.)	606
	Toepfer (Rep.)	1,153
Dodge, 1st district	Genzmer (Dem.)	866
	Grinwald (Prog.)	402
	Markham (Rep.)	946
	Mueller (Rep.)	1,484
Dodge, 2nd district	O'Rourke (Dem.)	1,363
	Abendroth (Prog.)	484
	Jones (Rep.)	2,802
Door	Leasum (Prog.)	99
	Moore (Prog.)	221
	Graass (Rep.)	2,597
Douglas, 1st district	Darrow (Dem.)	721
	Smith (Dem.)	404
	Hall (Prog.)	1,278
	Sheahan (Prog.)	1,982
	Erickson (Rep.)	937
	Whealdon (Rep.)	1,515
Douglas, 2nd district	Ioziorek (Dem.)	729
	Rieckhoff (Dem.)	387
	Fagin (Prog.)	491
	Peterson (Prog.)	1,831
	Charbonneau (Rep.)	981
	Moe (Rep.)	1,029
	Niemi (Rep.)	569
Dunn	Chase (Prog.)	346
	Gilberts (Prog.)	914
	Hanson (Rep.)	2,667
Eau Claire	Kopplin (Dem.)	478
	Pritchard (Prog.)	2,907
	Albrecht (Rep.)	1,516
	Dickinson (Rep.)	1,906
	Schelley (Rep.)	1,242
Florence, Forest, and Oneida	Kennedy (Dem.)	54
	Berquist (Prog.)	675
	Beltz (Rep.)	2,139
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Costas (Dem.)	568
	McCoy, Jr. (Dem.)	1,451
	Lepinski (Dem.)	571
	Koenigs (Prog.)	562
	Kroonemeyer (Rep.)	1,192
	Nuss, Jr. (Rep.)	2,778
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Brown (Dem.)	910
	Kinas (Prog.)	445
	Hinz (Rep.)	1,462
	Van De Zande (Rep.)	1,499

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 1940

District	Candidates	Vote
Grant, 1st district	Slack (Prog.)	331
	Goldthorpe (Rep.)	2,026
Grant, 2nd district	Kramer (Prog.)	657
	McIntyre (Rep.)	1,950
Green	Soseman (Dem.)	54
	Saucerman (Prog.)	525
	Cleveland (Rep.)	612
	Keegan (Rep.)	1,569
	Meythaler (Rep.)	1,109
Green Lake and Waushara	Lawrie (Dem.)	737
	Jahnke (Prog.)	421
	Boyson (Rep.)	3,229
	Lehner (Rep.)	2,133
Iowa	Conley (Dem.)	294
	Engelbert (Prog.)	311
	McCutchin (Prog.)	354
	James (Rep.)	2,153
	Pusch (Rep.)	1,642
Iron and Vilas	Mayer (Dem.)	316
	Varda (Prog.)	2,226
	Hardie (Rep.)	819
	Henderson (Rep.)	829
	Lacy (Rep.)	355
	Yeschek (Rep.)	1,052
Jackson	Heineck (Dem.)	142
	Doud (Prog.)	235
	Johnson (Prog.)	774
	Olson (Prog.)	313
	Rodell (Prog.)	189
	Rygh (Prog.)	388
	Johnson (Rep.)	685
	McDonald (Rep.)	577
	Olson (Rep.)	454
Jefferson	Daugs (Dem.)	2,477
	Archie, Jr. (Rep.)	1,384
	Davis (Rep.)	1,793
Juneau	Barnes (Prog.)	1,524
	Brunner (Rep.)	989
	Lawsha (Rep.)	763
	Lewis (Rep.)	967
Kenosha, 1st district	DeDiemar (Dem.)	1,519
	Martin (Prog.)	592
	Watkins (Prog.)	811
	Hawke (Rep.)	658
	Miller (Rep.)	1,272
	Pfennig (Rep.)	2,872
Kenosha, 2nd district	Schmidt (Dem.)	921
	Siebert (Dem.)	1,192
	Copen (Prog.)	992
	Kluka (Prog.)	921
	Bridges (Rep.)	624
	Brook (Rep.)	1,460
	Seideman (Rep.)	1,928
Kewaunee	Shimek (Dem.)	816
	Leischow (Rep.)	468
	Mleziva (Rep.)	598
La Crosse, 1st district	Shorna (Dem.)	459
	Fritz (Prog.)	2,072
	Condon (Rep.)	2,132
	Krause (Rep.)	2,331

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 1940

District	Candidates	Vote
La Crosse, 2nd district	Gansen (Dem.)	335
	Nuttleman (Prog.)	601
	Roraff (Prog.)	571
	Miller (Rep.)	1,532
	Toepel (Rep.)	1,225
Lafayette	Bennett (Prog.)	160
	La Vassor (Prog.)	322
	Opie (Rep.)	896
	Woodward (Rep.)	886
	Youngblood (Rep.)	1,421
Langlade	Cavanaugh (Dem.)	1,102
	Fronek (Dem.)	669
	Krugel (Dem.)	323
	Rath (Dem.)	966
	Pawlitschek (Prog.)	319
	Alft (Rep.)	1,031
	Frisch (Rep.)	856
Lincoln	AuBuchon (Prog.)	723
	Kannenberg (Prog.)	366
	Kronenwetter (Prog.)	698
	Herman, Sr. (Rep.)	1,745
	Trego (Rep.)	1,875
Manitowoc, 1st district	McCully (Dem.)	1,804
	Vogel (Prog.)	1,948
	Egan (Rep.)	2,252
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Carron (Dem.)	1,090
	Meyer (Prog.)	1,432
	Johannes (Rep.)	714
	LeClair (Rep.)	425
	Riley (Rep.)	934
	Sullivan (Rep.)	226
Marathon, 1st district	Baravetto (Dem.)	300
	Orzechowski (Dem.)	413
	Shimek (Dem.)	304
	Drewek (Prog.)	71
	Kannenberg, Jr. (Prog.)	356
	Riehle (Prog.)	193
	Schillinger (Prog.)	133
	Gruszka (Rep.)	207
	Hoard (Rep.)	548
	King (Rep.)	544
	Landoski (Rep.)	419
	Lueck (Rep.)	707
	Schaetzl (Rep.)	371
Marathon, 2nd district	MacCormick (Dem.)	1,203
	Dittbrender (Prog.)	968
	Wendorf (Prog.)	874
	Barto (Rep.)	745
	Deichsel (Rep.)	517
	Fehlhaber (Rep.)	1,175
	MacCormick (Rep.)	634
	Schroeder (Rep.)	538
	Wincentsen (Rep.)	517
Marinette	Boyle (Dem.)	948
	Angwall (Rep.)	1,419
	Kersten (Rep.)	494
	Olson (Rep.)	1,022
	Sengstock (Rep.)	2,249
	Stibbe (Rep.)	1,808
	Vogt (Rep.)	329

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 1940

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 1st district	Brown (Dem.)	1,252
	DeBrozzo (Dem.)	578
	Domach (Dem.)	1,842
	Calvano (Prog.)	705
	Greene (Prog.)	864
	DelaHunt (Rep.)	1,427
	Druml (Rep.)	494
	Fletcher (Rep.)	486
	Megna (Rep.)	1,102
	Schulz (Rep.)	283
	Steltz (Rep.)	366
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Foerster (Dem.)	2,219
	Biemiller (Prog.)	2,553
	Haese (Rep.)	1,130
	Kehrein (Rep.)	2,080
	Strauss (Rep.)	645
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Foster (Dem.)	1,221
	Larson (Dem.)	954
	Paradowski (Dem.)	1,083
	Swendson (Dem.)	685
	Luebke, Jr. (Prog.)	2,754
	Radjenovich (Prog.)	792
	Conrad, Jr. (Rep.)	669
	Glojek (Rep.)	954
	Hicks (Rep.)	679
	Laybourn (Rep.)	471
	Rogers (Rep.)	1,470
	Snyder (Rep.)	515
Milwaukee, 4th district	Bergen (Dem.)	454
	Owens (Dem.)	262
	Tehan (Dem.)	1,384
	Urbank (Prog.)	685
	Bergan (Rep.)	991
	Coleman (Rep.)	658
	Willis (Rep.)	337
Milwaukee, 5th district	Goetz (Dem.)	761
	Kryszak (Dem.)	2,520
	Simon (Dem.)	741
	Snopek (Dem.)	783
	Larsen (Prog.)	2,609
	Dougan (Rep.)	2,180
Milwaukee, 6th district	Bennett (Dem.)	396
	Dale (Dem.)	647
	Ryan (Dem.)	336
	Wilde (Dem.)	339
	Rubin (Prog.)	951
	Craun (Rep.)	493
	Watson (Rep.)	668
Milwaukee, 7th district	Findley (Dem.)	1,088
	Koegel (Prog.)	1,297
	Ludwigsen (Prog.)	348
	Brandt (Rep.)	235
	Kalivoda (Rep.)	291
	Schreiber (Rep.)	784
	Schroeder (Rep.)	251
Milwaukee, 8th district	Bogart (Dem.)	614
	Doyne (Dem.)	1,642
	Talsky (Dem.)	761
	Sheets (Prog.)	2,307
	Judd (Rep.)	3,383

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued
September 1940

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 9th district	Karan (Dem.)	1,281
	Nissenbaum (Dem.)	712
	Friebert (Prog.)	2,714
	Cordero (Rep.)	310
	Endres (Rep.)	767
	Graf (Rep.)	2,784
	Pallange (Rep.)	859
	Rechlin (Rep.)	1,068
Milwaukee, 10th district	Dockery (Dem.)	1,089
	McParland (Dem.)	1,248
	Podriznik (Dem.)	1,010
	Zych (Dem.)	751
	Taylor (Prog.)	1,117
	Cassebaum (Rep.)	768
	Hartung (Rep.)	550
	O'Brien (Rep.)	956
	Schneider (Rep.)	648
Milwaukee, 11th district	Bauman (Dem.)	169
	Filut (Dem.)	273
	Franzkowiak (Dem.)	997
	Goetz (Dem.)	684
	Krueger (Dem.)	379
	Kujawa (Dem.)	1,026
	Ryczek (Dem.)	2,918
	Stachowiak (Prog.)	1,871
	Kujawa (Rep.)	483
	Sargewitz (Rep.)	577
	Wroblewski (Rep.)	870
Milwaukee, 12th district	Modjeski (Dem.)	829
	Piszczek (Dem.)	2,384
	Pyszczynski (Dem.)	4,327
	Cyborowski (Prog.)	360
	Drozewski (Prog.)	711
	Garfield (Prog.)	324
	Koleski (Prog.)	372
	Smigielski (Rep.)	531
	Tutkowski (Rep.)	552
Milwaukee, 13th district	Jenkinson (Dem.)	316
	Nawrocki (Dem.)	1,740
	Smith (Dem.)	339
	Van Ess (Dem.)	766
	Vanselow (Dem.)	567
	Zywicki (Dem.)	1,073
	Meyer (Prog.)	1,852
	Anewenter (Rep.)	264
	Froemming (Rep.)	1,306
	Guenther (Rep.)	780
	Kremarik (Rep.)	111
	Kuptz (Rep.)	343
	Lewandowski (Rep.)	422
	Wolff (Rep.)	266
Milwaukee, 14th district	Curry (Dem.)	1,505
	Kasten (Prog.)	858
	Liersch, Jr. (Rep.)	3,259
	McBride (Rep.)	7,603
Milwaukee, 15th district	Brophy, Sr. (Dem.)	1,886
	Fergot (Prog.)	1,665
	Apter (Rep.)	1,154
	Collar (Rep.)	2,064
	Lipscomb (Rep.)	984
	Slater (Rep.)	2,046
Milwaukee, 16th district	Korbel (Dem.)	27
	Wegner (Prog.)	1,804
	Burmek (Rep.)	159
	Faber (Rep.)	969
	Herro (Rep.)	718
	Riebau (Rep.)	910

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 1940

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 17th district	Blenski (Dem.)	1,732
	Jones (Dem.)	614
	Stardy (Dem.)	305
	Blenski (Prog.)	759
	Gray (Prog.)	1,263
	Blenski (Rep.)	481
	Double (Rep.)	2,388
	Jonas (Rep.)	514
Milwaukee, 18th district	Clasen (Dem.)	12
	Mayr (Dem.)	55
	Weinheimer (Prog.)	1,582
	Clasen (Rep.)	1,130
	Petersdorf (Rep.)	564
	Stoltz (Rep.)	445
Milwaukee, 19th district	Breitwisch (Dem.)	156
	Garvens (Dem.)	389
	Hall (Dem.)	422
	Reichard (Dem.)	303
	Beyer (Prog.)	1,119
	Westfahl (Rep.)	2,847
Milwaukee, 20th district	Borchardt (Dem.)	1,548
	Steller (Prog.)	1,529
	Foley (Rep.)	1,846
	Hagedorn (Rep.)	2,433
	Nortman (Rep.)	2,105
	Schweppe (Rep.)	586
Monroe	Miller (Dem.)	198
	Nicol (Prog.)	1,435
	Jones (Rep.)	1,703
	Osenbach (Rep.)	638
Oconto	Cain (Dem.)	720
	Lingelbach (Dem.)	922
	Cashman (Prog.)	197
	Shallow (Prog.)	141
	Youngs (Rep.)	2,048
Outagamie, 1st district	Bonini (Dem.)	922
	McGillan (Prog.)	653
	Catlin, Jr. (Rep.)	4,103
	Kuckuk (Rep.)	3,755
Outagamie, 2nd district	Rohan (Dem.)	603
	Schmalz (Dem.)	466
	Hoolihan (Prog.)	383
	Sieber (Prog.)	245
	Hanges (Rep.)	732
	Lang (Rep.)	1,296
	Smith (Rep.)	947
	Zuiches (Rep.)	775
Ozaukee	Bichler (Dem.)	1,086
	Krause (Prog.)	218
	Kaul (Rep.)	1,794
Pierce	Swanson (Prog.)	691
	Aasterud (Rep.)	1,654
	Gunderson (Rep.)	1,775
	Swanson (Rep.)	75
Polk	Evans (Dem.)	59
	Kennedy (Prog.)	2,064
	Husband (Rep.)	1,233
	Winchester (Rep.)	770

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 1940

District	Candidates	Vote
Portage	Kitowski (Dem.)	2,606
	Kostuck (Prog.)	842
	Waterman (Rep.)	1,890
Price	O'Brien (Prog.)	537
	Heden (Rep.)	2,239
Racine, 1st district	Pezanoski (Dem.)	1,747
	Sieb (Prog.)	1,281
	Corbett (Rep.)	2,681
Racine, 2nd district	Geyer (Dem.)	1,027
	Rogan (Dem.)	1,000
	Harvey (Prog.)	1,862
	Hilker (Rep.)	1,823
	Nelson (Rep.)	1,162
	White (Rep.)	1,013
Racine, 3rd district	Terry (Dem.)	885
	Herzog (Prog.)	967
	Aiello (Rep.)	728
	Rundon (Rep.)	1,723
Richland	Thomson (Rep.)	2,698
Rock, 1st district	Murwin (Prog.)	880
	Grassman (Rep.)	4,567
Rock, 2nd district	Anderson (Dem.)	136
	Burns (Prog.)	419
	Quirk (Prog.)	208
	Engebretson (Rep.)	3,281
Rusk, Sawyer	Steinhilber (Dem.)	652
	Dearhamer (Prog.)	563
	Lampe (Prog.)	580
	Burns (Rep.)	1,744
St. Croix	Maloney (Dem.)	604
	Doornink (Prog.)	455
	Hathaway (Prog.)	732
	McElfresh (Prog.)	456
	Minier (Rep.)	944
	Rundell (Rep.)	1,808
Sauk	Blau (Dem.)	138
	Dohner (Dem.)	215
	Kelly (Dem.)	286
	Woerth (Prog.)	1,574
	Enge (Rep.)	2,351
Shawano	Lemancik (Dem.)	317
	Beversdorf (Prog.)	391
	Holom (Prog.)	528
	Stefaniak (Prog.)	198
	Andrews (Rep.)	1,642
	Ebert (Rep.)	1,685
	Larsen (Rep.)	511
	Schlytter (Rep.)	1,382
Sheboygan, 1st district	Theisen (Dem.)	3,086
	Beyer (Prog.)	1,084
	Diederich (Rep.)	2,456
	Zimmermann (Rep.)	1,601
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Krueger (Dem.)	1,148
	Ott (Prog.)	464
	Gessert (Rep.)	1,574
	Larson (Rep.)	1,765

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 1940

District	Candidates	Vote
Taylor	Opachin (Dem.)	388
	Boeckler (Prog.)	317
	Gamper (Prog.)	115
	Nelson (Rep.)	2,819
Trempealeau	Simenson (Dem.)	182
	Oliver (Prog.)	1,002
	Brom (Rep.)	3,290
Vernon	Halvorsen (Prog.)	1,662
	Fowell, Jr. (Rep.)	1,702
	Hage (Rep.)	872
Walworth	Harrington (Prog.)	339
	Rice (Rep.)	4,239
Washington	Russell (Dem.)	1,444
	McPherson (Prog.)	116
	Bandle (Rep.)	819
	O'Reilly (Rep.)	1,026
	Schmitz (Rep.)	2,749
Waukesha, 1st district	Hasselkus (Prog.)	564
	Davies (Rep.)	1,587
	Davis (Rep.)	2,436
	Douglass (Rep.)	2,168
Waukesha, 2nd district	Fortin (Prog.)	334
	Ludvigsen (Rep.)	3,913
Waupaca	Anderson (Prog.)	406
	Handrich (Prog.)	732
	Jensen (Prog.)	226
	Spearbraker (Rep.)	3,652
Winnebago, 1st district	Priebe (Dem.)	899
	Priebe (Prog.)	988
	Niemuth (Rep.)	5,258
	Wiechering (Rep.)	2,463
Winnebago, 2nd district	Grimes (Dem.)	1,218
	Flagg (Rep.)	2,251
	Fritzen (Rep.)	2,671
Wood	Bauer (Dem.)	459
	Fraedrich (Prog.)	706
	Krohn (Prog.)	1,698
	Clark (Rep.)	3,515
	Harlow (Rep.)	1,189

Parties and Elections

The General Election

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

November 1940

District	President						Governor				
	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Mcorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
ADAMS CO.											
Adams	79	84	0	1	0	0	11	104	40	0	0
Big Flats	65	43	0	1	2	0	6	81	18	0	0
Colburn	50	47	0	0	0	0	4	47	35	1	0
Dell Prairie	118	82	0	0	2	0	10	120	60	0	0
Easton	46	154	0	0	0	1	10	59	121	0	0
Jackson	109	95	0	0	1	0	17	108	71	0	1
Leola	36	55	0	0	1	0	7	43	37	1	1
Lincoln	74	100	0	0	0	0	7	93	65	1	1
Monroe	42	79	0	0	3	0	4	66	51	0	1
New Chester	86	133	0	1	3	1	7	110	92	0	1
New Haven	100	148	0	0	0	0	24	113	102	0	0
Preston	46	69	0	0	0	1	9	64	37	0	0
Quincy	61	65	0	0	1	1	7	81	37	0	0
Richfield	57	33	0	0	0	0	4	60	21	0	0
Rome	62	52	0	0	0	1	9	82	16	1	0
Springville	45	124	0	0	0	1	5	57	95	1	0
Strongs Prairie	201	156	0	2	0	1	12	228	102	0	0
Friendship, vil.	136	109	1	0	1	0	19	141	86	0	0
Adams, city:											
1st ward	186	72	0	0	0	0	22	171	48	0	0
2nd ward	284	118	0	0	2	0	17	284	97	0	0
Totals	1,883	1,818	1	5	16	7	211	2,112	1,231	5	5
ASHLAND CO.											
Agenda	101	121	0	0	0	0	43	82	76	0	0
Ashland	257	92	27	0	0	0	54	208	69	24	1
Butternut	77	139	0	2	0	1	34	66	120	1	0
Gingles	129	60	0	0	0	0	30	101	51	0	0
Gordon	140	107	0	0	4	0	39	124	78	0	0
Jacobs	171	371	0	0	3	0	102	129	290	0	1
La Pointe	65	57	0	0	0	0	28	31	49	0	0
Marengo	149	58	21	0	1	0	40	112	47	17	0
Morse	159	102	2	0	0	0	70	98	90	0	0
Peeksville	52	60	1	0	0	0	26	31	53	0	0
Sanborn	314	71	0	0	0	0	125	115	80	0	0
Shanagolden	52	60	4	0	1	0	25	48	39	2	0
White River	161	112	10	0	0	0	46	120	101	9	0
Butternut, vil.	127	159	0	0	1	0	69	71	143	0	0
Ashland, city:											
1st ward	341	176	2	1	1	1	77	270	171	0	0
2nd ward	341	280	2	5	1	1	81	287	249	0	0
3rd ward	225	412	0	1	3	0	76	200	345	0	0
4th ward	187	166	0	2	1	1	37	153	159	0	0
5th ward	246	261	0	1	3	0	41	205	240	0	0
6th ward	356	216	1	4	3	0	108	255	204	0	1
7th ward	444	114	0	5	2	0	70	367	113	0	0
8th ward	256	82	0	2	1	0	65	316	71	0	0
9th ward	384	31	0	0	1	0	52	316	39	1	0
10th ward	435	50	0	3	3	1	39	394	27	0	0
Mellen, city:											
1st ward	171	112	0	1	0	0	71	91	105	0	0
2nd ward	138	75	0	0	0	0	60	70	69	0	0
3rd ward	108	48	0	0	0	0	29	80	42	0	0
Totals	5,586	3,592	70	27	29	5	1,537	4,340	3,120	54	3
BARRON CO.											
Almena	159	353	0	1	4	0	25	296	181	0	0
Arland	161	197	0	2	3	0	22	208	117	0	0
Barron	169	224	2	1	4	0	13	202	177	1	0
Bear Lake	132	62	1	0	1	0	37	108	38	1	0
Cedar Lake	72	134	0	0	1	1	24	64	119	0	0
Chetek	151	225	0	4	2	0	28	201	143	1	0
Clinton	227	200	6	1	6	1	23	304	102	3	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued
November 1940

District	President						Governor				
	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
BARRON CO.—Cont.											
Crystal Lake	131	217	1	0	5	0	37	197	119	0	0
Cumberland	197	208	0	2	5	3	21	256	126	0	0
Dallas	146	183	1	0	3	0	11	203	115	0	0
Dovre	160	103	0	3	0	1	32	142	83	0	0
Doyle	118	105	0	0	1	1	26	106	91	0	0
Lakeland	154	125	1	1	3	0	11	178	86	2	0
Maple Grove	124	366	0	10	6	0	20	228	232	1	0
Maple Plain	106	81	0	0	1	2	22	110	53	0	0
Oak Grove	260	136	1	1	5	2	65	236	92	0	0
Prairie Farm	163	156	0	2	3	0	26	204	78	1	0
Prairie Lake	154	180	0	4	4	0	14	198	124	0	0
Rice Lake	188	153	1	4	4	0	29	205	100	1	0
Sioux Creek	184	110	0	3	0	0	35	167	85	0	0
Stanfold	149	154	5	2	3	0	31	164	103	3	0
Stanley	123	182	2	2	1	0	20	145	126	0	0
Sumner	160	164	0	9	7	0	13	217	104	0	0
Turtle Lake	76	153	0	0	1	0	8	127	79	1	0
Vance Creek	227	107	0	6	4	0	29	229	69	0	0
Cameron, vil.	124	275	0	4	2	0	23	148	230	0	0
Dallas, vil.	61	167	0	2	0	0	17	83	126	0	0
Haugen, vil.	74	41	0	0	0	0	30	44	34	0	0
Prairie Farm, vil.	57	86	0	2	1	0	15	69	54	0	0
Turtle Lake, vil.	77	202	0	1	0	0	26	96	158	1	0
Barron, city	389	634	0	8	10	1	25	482	474	0	0
Chetek, city	273	361	0	4	4	1	38	297	290	2	1
Cumberland, city	282	452	2	0	1	0	42	330	309	0	1
Rice Lake, city:											
1st ward	167	199	1	2	1	1	55	132	168	1	1
2nd ward	110	148	0	0	0	1	24	104	121	0	1
3rd ward	97	284	0	0	0	0	33	108	236	0	0
4th ward	131	183	4	2	1	1	29	156	119	3	0
5th ward	130	157	0	2	4	0	31	135	113	0	0
6th ward	91	146	1	0	5	0	11	117	112	0	0
7th ward	117	97	0	0	1	0	31	115	66	0	1
8th ward	112	96	0	0	0	1	19	105	70	1	1
Totals	6,183	7,806	29	85	107	17	1,071	7,216	5,422	23	6
BAYFIELD CO.											
Barksdale	167	103	0	0	4	0	40	149	72	0	0
Barnes	51	63	0	0	0	0	20	34	48	0	1
Bayfield	150	107	0	3	3	0	34	132	81	0	0
Bayview	92	85	0	0	0	1	26	76	69	0	0
Bell	94	73	0	0	0	0	29	82	38	0	0
Cable	86	118	0	0	2	0	23	77	97	0	0
Clover	134	64	7	2	2	0	18	130	46	2	0
Delta	47	40	0	0	3	0	15	50	22	0	0
Drummond	223	103	0	2	7	0	37	215	93	0	0
Eileen	181	66	1	1	0	0	32	163	41	1	0
Hughes	41	44	0	0	0	0	13	38	32	0	0
Iron River	321	166	0	0	1	0	45	282	137	0	0
Kelley	162	61	2	0	2	0	16	149	52	0	0
Keystone	163	20	0	0	0	1	85	111	30	0	0
Lincoln	110	47	0	0	0	0	21	88	38	0	0
Mason	151	83	2	1	3	0	11	155	64	1	0
Namekagon	35	67	0	0	1	0	9	40	51	0	0
Orienta	61	38	0	0	1	0	10	58	24	0	0
Oulu	237	138	31	0	5	0	41	196	110	21	1
Pilsen	110	21	0	0	1	0	22	82	16	1	0
Port Wing	138	194	1	0	3	2	17	165	140	1	0
Pratt	191	131	1	0	3	0	61	155	93	0	0
Russell	130	88	0	1	1	1	35	129	47	0	1
Tripp	60	44	2	0	0	0	12	63	32	0	0
Washburn	113	45	1	1	4	1	30	91	38	2	1
Cable, vil.	91	70	0	1	0	0	23	81	56	1	0
Mason, vil.	36	33	0	2	0	0	7	34	27	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued
November 1940

District	President						Governor				
	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
BAYFIELD CO.—Con.											
Bayfield, city:											
1st ward	91	62	0	0	0	0	35	51	48	0	0
2nd ward	36	55	0	0	0	0	2	42	35	0	0
3rd ward	85	68	0	1	1	0	13	72	58	1	0
4th ward	49	80	0	0	0	0	15	31	71	0	0
Washburn, city:											
1st ward	164	188	0	1	2	0	37	146	157	0	0
2nd ward	110	51	0	0	0	0	19	85	47	0	0
3rd ward	115	42	0	0	0	0	20	96	32	0	1
4th ward	142	56	0	1	2	1	29	118	55	0	0
5th ward	102	82	1	0	1	1	29	76	75	1	0
6th ward	118	33	0	0	0	0	25	91	26	0	0
Totals	4,387	2,829	49	17	52	8	906	3,833	2,198	32	5
BROWN CO.											
Allouez	532	824	0	0	9	0	305	282	709	0	0
Ashwaubenon	211	178	1	0	0	0	131	85	151	0	1
Bellevue	195	102	0	0	1	0	120	68	63	0	0
De Pere	187	167	0	0	1	3	107	73	150	0	0
Eaton	325	83	0	0	0	0	220	71	64	0	2
Glenmore	175	224	0	0	5	0	119	96	157	1	0
Green Bay	114	231	0	0	0	0	66	46	189	0	0
Hobart	329	195	1	0	2	3	199	109	173	0	0
Holland	214	193	1	0	1	0	115	152	134	1	1
Howard	503	253	0	0	0	0	292	162	213	1	0
Humboldt	154	158	0	1	0	1	97	42	133	0	1
Lawrence	223	182	0	1	1	1	107	127	146	0	0
Morrison	142	424	1	0	3	0	90	139	321	0	0
New Denmark	233	339	0	0	6	2	124	160	266	0	0
Pittsfield	341	135	0	1	2	0	176	130	112	0	0
Preble:											
1st pct	465	250	0	0	0	1	259	136	223	0	0
2nd pct	615	295	0	0	1	1	347	195	274	1	0
Rockland	131	126	0	2	0	0	90	55	98	0	0
Scott	273	339	0	0	0	0	176	86	284	0	0
Suamico	325	211	0	1	1	0	222	80	182	0	1
Wrightstown	210	195	0	0	3	0	132	114	231	0	0
Denmark, vil.	167	258	0	0	1	1	108	91	210	0	0
Pulaski, vil.	381	353	0	0	0	1	285	63	110	0	1
Wrightstown, vil.	202	99	1	0	1	0	112	78	84	1	0
De Pere, city:											
1st ward	366	473	0	1	3	1	228	145	442	0	0
2nd ward	425	286	0	0	1	0	283	137	252	0	0
3rd ward	514	414	0	0	0	0	284	274	347	1	0
4th ward	339	160	0	2	5	0	193	135	139	1	0
Green Bay, city:											
1st ward	325	623	1	0	1	0	208	141	500	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	369	879	0	1	0	1	210	184	817	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	537	368	0	0	0	0	311	223	307	1	0
3rd ward	488	671	1	2	3	1	307	226	561	0	0
4th ward	397	595	0	1	2	0	268	221	481	1	0
5th ward	666	435	0	2	1	0	401	294	352	0	0
6th ward	376	285	0	0	2	0	202	164	253	2	0
7th ward	309	280	1	0	2	1	181	128	237	1	2
8th ward	430	386	0	2	1	0	267	196	291	0	0
9th ward	426	206	1	0	1	1	260	203	185	1	0
10th ward	506	211	0	0	0	0	302	211	173	0	1
11th ward, 1st pct.	521	171	0	0	0	0	274	202	161	0	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	333	64	2	0	0	0	172	131	49	0	1
12th ward	330	225	0	1	1	0	188	154	172	0	0
13th ward	504	418	0	0	2	0	265	296	336	0	0
14th ward	666	334	0	0	1	0	361	394	262	0	0
15th ward	369	506	0	0	3	1	216	217	431	0	0
16th ward	406	480	0	0	3	1	206	247	395	0	0
17th ward	565	566	0	0	1	0	304	306	471	0	0
18th ward	436	248	0	0	1	0	222	242	208	0	0

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BROWN CO.—Con.											
Green Bay, city—Con.											
19th ward	445	218	2	0	1	0	202	284	161	0	0
20th ward	851	349	0	3	3	0	434	448	283	0	0
21st ward	481	283	0	0	1	0	294	202	221	0	0
22nd ward	499	431	0	2	1	0	263	265	372	0	0
Totals	19,526	16,379	13	23	78	21	11,305	8,910	13,536	14	11
BUFFALO CO.											
Alma	108	117	0	0	19	0	3	171	55	0	0
Belvidere	55	161	0	0	2	1	6	95	103	0	0
Buffalo	110	123	0	1	1	0	28	90	93	0	0
Canton	52	170	0	0	0	0	13	86	119	0	0
Cross	61	131	1	1	4	0	12	92	75	0	0
Dover	87	143	0	0	0	4	10	113	110	0	0
Gilmanton	122	212	0	0	0	0	12	173	137	0	0
Glencoe	72	165	0	0	1	1	23	97	95	0	0
Lincoln	68	128	0	0	5	1	2	140	46	0	0
Maxville	96	80	0	1	0	1	20	68	72	0	0
Milton	39	54	0	0	0	0	4	49	37	0	0
Modena	101	185	0	0	0	0	7	186	90	0	0
Mondovi	97	178	0	3	0	1	12	128	122	0	0
Montana	97	81	0	0	1	0	14	107	55	0	0
Naples	103	208	0	0	0	2	8	165	137	0	0
Nelson	245	237	0	0	24	1	32	285	169	0	0
Waumandee	87	163	0	0	0	0	20	116	106	0	0
Cochrane, vil.	59	216	0	0	3	0	14	75	168	0	0
Alma, city:											
1st ward	100	133	1	2	2	1	19	102	89	0	0
2nd ward	59	86	2	0	0	0	8	54	68	1	0
3rd ward	84	109	0	0	9	0	15	82	86	0	0
Buffalo, city	39	83	0	0	0	0	6	44	62	0	0
Fountain City, city:											
1st ward	80	144	0	0	0	0	27	54	129	0	1
2nd ward	91	120	0	0	2	0	21	77	101	1	1
Mondovi, city:											
1st ward	148	231	0	2	1	0	24	172	186	0	0
2nd ward	130	218	0	0	0	1	16	146	160	0	0
3rd ward	89	118	1	1	0	0	16	99	80	0	0
4th ward	37	62	0	0	0	0	1	11	53	0	0
Totals	2,516	4,056	4	11	74	14	393	3,077	2,803	2	2
BURNETT CO.											
Anderson	116	95	2	0	2	1	15	133	49	0	3
Blaine	50	26	0	0	1	0	14	49	9	0	0
Daniels	191	142	0	0	3	2	26	227	69	1	0
Dewey	116	115	0	0	4	0	21	112	84	0	3
Grantsburg	131	120	3	0	2	0	33	111	98	1	0
Jackson	35	46	0	0	0	0	12	29	35	0	1
La Follette	84	83	0	0	0	0	20	103	45	0	1
Lincoln	62	63	0	0	2	1	21	57	47	0	0
Meenon	117	143	0	0	2	0	45	101	108	0	0
Oakland	78	114	1	1	2	1	24	90	77	1	0
Roosevelt	92	54	0	1	0	0	17	85	34	1	0
Rusk	58	59	0	0	0	3	12	55	44	0	0
Sand Lake	78	69	0	0	0	3	29	58	42	0	3
Scott	32	65	1	0	2	0	5	50	40	0	0
Siren	220	181	0	4	4	0	40	228	94	0	0
Swiss	141	158	0	1	0	0	62	111	117	0	0
Trade Lake	244	195	0	4	10	0	15	304	124	1	1
Union	18	65	0	0	0	0	8	23	55	1	0
Webb Lake	27	39	0	0	0	0	14	14	33	0	0
West Marshland	69	39	0	1	0	0	19	56	30	2	1
Wood River	228	217	1	2	3	0	46	201	167	1	0
Grantsburg, vil.	204	280	0	0	5	0	49	160	237	0	0
Webster, vil.	122	142	0	0	2	0	40	92	118	1	0
Totals	2,513	2,510	8	13	50	11	587	2,451	1,756	9	13

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CALUMET CO.											
Brillion	66	497	0	2	4	0	48	92	425	0	1
Brothertown	77	435	1	0	5	0	59	133	302	0	0
Charlestown	216	255	2	0	0	1	90	197	178	0	0
Chilton	112	296	0	1	4	1	82	111	226	0	0
Harrison	377	478	0	2	4	2	190	293	344	1	0
New Holstein	134	259	0	0	6	0	87	119	182	3	0
Rantoul	61	438	0	0	1	1	41	86	370	0	0
Stockbridge	107	320	0	3	4	0	79	147	210	0	0
Woodville	72	355	0	0	4	2	64	64	294	0	1
Brillion, vil.	125	462	0	0	4	3	69	110	390	0	0
Hilbert, vil.	80	222	0	0	0	0	33	60	208	0	0
Stockbridge, vil.	66	112	0	0	0	0	40	56	72	0	1
Chilton, city:											
1st pct	223	468	1	0	3	0	122	205	357	0	0
2nd pct	183	327	0	0	4	0	112	148	238	0	0
New Holstein, city	390	361	0	0	8	1	203	225	330	0	0
Kiel, city:											
2nd pct	35	42	0	0	0	0	31	5	30	0	0
Totals	2,324	5,327	4	8	51	11	1,350	2,051	4,156	4	3
CHIPPEWA CO.											
Anson	148	296	0	0	1	2	28	166	227	0	0
Arthur	214	152	0	0	0	3	45	171	119	0	1
Auburn	87	98	0	1	0	1	21	83	72	0	0
Birch Creek	74	115	0	1	6	1	21	85	89	1	0
Bloomer	114	277	0	0	2	0	27	163	198	0	0
Cleveland	104	154	0	0	0	1	20	80	89	0	0
Colburn	231	173	3	0	1	1	66	228	105	0	0
Cooks Valley	66	165	0	0	1	0	11	101	110	0	0
Delmar	178	268	2	1	1	1	67	183	185	3	0
Eagle Point	290	310	0	1	9	3	54	333	199	0	0
Edson	170	271	0	4	3	0	50	186	204	0	0
Estella	104	111	0	1	0	1	20	105	87	0	0
Goetz	85	180	0	0	2	1	25	99	140	0	0
Hallie	260	200	0	1	4	1	53	258	147	0	1
Holcombe	113	121	0	0	2	0	30	74	113	0	0
Howard	113	131	0	1	0	1	22	116	93	1	0
Lafayette	255	335	0	0	1	1	65	247	276	0	0
Ruby	152	132	1	0	3	1	33	160	87	2	0
Sampson	162	178	0	0	3	0	28	171	135	0	0
Sigel	91	153	0	0	0	3	27	106	101	1	0
Tilden	126	187	5	1	0	1	22	139	138	2	1
Wheaton	252	214	0	2	4	2	59	244	159	0	0
Woodmohr	77	250	0	1	0	1	18	115	181	2	1
Boyd, vil.	132	152	1	0	3	0	27	119	134	0	0
Cadott, vil.	86	223	0	0	2	2	25	102	172	0	0
Cornell, vil.	388	301	0	5	1	0	121	280	264	0	0
New Auburn, vil.	76	93	0	0	2	0	19	66	82	0	0
Bloomer, city:											
1st ward	85	164	0	0	0	0	17	84	140	0	0
2nd ward	92	146	0	0	0	0	13	97	129	0	0
3rd ward	75	246	0	0	0	0	18	92	215	0	0
4th ward	47	135	0	0	1	0	18	46	108	0	0
Chippewa Falls, city:											
1st ward	273	229	0	0	1	0	45	257	180	0	0
2nd ward	321	213	1	0	3	0	75	266	192	1	1
3rd ward	250	211	0	0	2	0	48	212	177	0	0
4th ward	147	214	1	0	0	0	31	126	196	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	238	254	0	1	3	0	57	198	231	1	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	135	267	0	1	4	0	28	137	232	0	0
6th ward	189	196	0	0	0	0	37	169	158	1	0
7th ward	191	148	0	0	0	0	40	144	147	0	0
8th ward	230	221	0	0	4	0	55	166	208	0	1
9th ward	197	138	0	0	0	0	23	188	111	1	0

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CHIPPEWA CO.—Con.											
Chippewa Falls, city - Con.											
10th ward	245	179	0	0	1	0	47	197	156	0	0
Stanley, city:											
1st ward	97	165	0	0	0	2	28	88	143	0	0
2nd ward	78	147	0	0	0	0	25	83	114	0	0
3rd ward	101	125	0	0	2	0	26	77	115	0	0
4th ward	111	143	0	1	0	1	24	92	121	0	0
Totals	7,250	8,781	14	23	72	31	1,659	6,889	6,979	16	6
CLARK CO.											
Beaver	85	218	8	0	2	0	20	122	153	5	0
Butler	14	58	0	0	1	0	9	22	39	0	1
Colby	38	242	1	0	0	1	19	104	150	2	0
Dewhurst	17	46	0	0	0	0	4	14	41	0	0
Eaton	118	203	0	1	0	0	30	111	163	0	0
Foster	7	29	0	0	2	0	2	13	20	1	0
Fremont	57	392	0	1	1	0	6	149	284	1	1
Grant	81	366	1	0	0	1	13	210	209	0	0
Green Grove	106	188	18	0	18	0	19	184	105	9	1
Hendren	285	79	2	1	12	0	31	290	50	1	0
Hewett	28	74	1	0	0	0	8	23	68	0	0
Hixon	224	193	4	0	3	0	46	251	110	2	0
Hoard	142	178	6	1	3	0	25	163	131	7	0
Levis	89	134	2	0	4	1	13	132	74	1	0
Longwood	168	193	7	0	1	0	37	202	124	2	0
Loyal	46	369	0	1	0	4	18	69	310	1	0
Lynn	37	252	1	0	0	1	6	88	186	1	1
Mayville	114	237	3	0	14	1	18	197	146	3	1
Mead	54	63	0	0	5	0	17	58	41	1	0
Mentor	78	235	0	3	1	0	26	140	137	2	0
Pine Valley	80	282	4	2	12	0	9	174	186	0	0
Reseburg	200	161	2	0	3	0	86	161	114	4	0
Seif	39	83	0	0	0	0	5	57	53	0	0
Sherman	56	231	1	0	1	0	7	103	174	0	0
Sherwood	27	69	2	2	2	0	6	33	37	0	0
Thorp	328	138	3	1	0	1	92	260	96	4	0
Unity	92	273	0	0	0	0	22	134	199	0	0
Warner	60	266	8	0	0	0	28	100	200	0	0
Washburn	53	110	0	0	1	0	9	76	78	1	0
Weston	74	258	1	0	10	0	3	202	138	1	0
Withee	351	51	1	1	1	0	114	214	42	1	0
Worden	155	240	0	0	0	1	39	155	187	0	0
York	77	356	1	3	0	1	15	206	202	0	0
Abbotsford, vil.	67	243	0	1	1	0	29	72	209	0	1
Curtiss, vil.	21	54	0	0	0	0	6	31	37	0	0
Dorchester, vil.	36	131	1	0	7	0	13	43	115	0	1
Granton, vil.	37	141	0	0	0	0	5	47	122	0	0
Loyal, vil.	87	352	0	3	0	0	29	97	304	0	0
Thorp, vil.	287	206	0	0	0	0	114	168	180	0	0
Unity, vil.	12	47	0	0	0	0	3	5	50	0	0
Withee, vil.	76	126	3	0	0	0	26	67	90	0	0
Colby, city:											
2nd ward	52	143	0	0	0	0	16	29	142	0	0
3rd ward	33	126	0	0	0	0	16	22	114	0	0
Greenwood, city	81	311	1	0	0	0	29	74	280	0	0
Neillsville, city:											
1st ward	100	297	0	0	2	0	27	141	215	0	1
2nd ward	66	323	0	0	3	0	16	105	271	0	1
3rd ward	56	254	0	1	2	0	12	94	202	0	0
4th ward	57	206	0	0	3	0	12	84	169	0	0
Owen, city:											
1st ward	34	38	0	0	0	0	7	32	28	0	0
2nd ward	48	82	0	0	1	0	12	49	68	0	0
3rd ward	72	66	2	0	0	0	13	66	61	0	0
4th ward	81	88	0	0	2	0	16	92	63	0	0
Totals	4,683	9,501	84	22	118	12	1,203	5,735	6,977	50	9

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COLUMBIA CO.											
Arlington	237	123	0	2	1	0	35	229	99	0	0
Caledonia	160	213	0	1	7	0	52	168	164	0	0
Columbus	112	120	0	0	2	0	20	164	51	0	1
Courtland	85	195	0	0	0	0	37	113	126	0	0
Dekorra	203	151	0	0	2	2	44	191	110	1	0
Fort Winnebago	188	90	0	0	0	0	62	142	70	0	0
Fountain Prairie	170	168	0	1	1	0	69	147	113	2	0
Hampden	230	65	0	0	5	1	17	244	30	1	1
Leeds	304	93	0	0	0	0	12	336	50	0	0
Lewiston	116	182	0	0	0	0	39	124	127	0	0
Lodi	146	113	0	0	2	0	30	135	96	0	0
Lowville	183	91	0	3	2	0	39	167	66	0	0
Marcellon	112	211	0	0	0	1	28	107	174	1	0
Newport	126	71	0	0	2	0	20	135	43	0	0
Otsego	205	147	0	2	2	1	51	194	99	0	0
Pacific	66	63	0	0	0	0	15	77	35	0	0
Randolph	157	311	1	3	5	3	35	182	261	0	0
Scott	79	181	0	1	0	0	19	89	142	0	0
Springvale	120	113	0	0	0	0	35	103	91	0	0
West Point	132	144	0	0	2	0	25	172	80	0	0
Wyocena	108	181	0	2	0	0	26	156	98	0	0
Cambria, vil.	96	235	0	0	1	0	15	132	180	0	1
Doylestown, vil.	67	81	0	0	1	0	41	47	55	0	0
Fall River, vil.	52	147	1	2	0	0	18	102	81	1	0
Lodi, vil.	274	345	0	0	1	0	48	287	277	0	0
Pardeeville, vil.	186	359	0	5	0	0	23	286	228	1	0
Poynette, vil.	277	179	0	0	1	0	54	244	150	0	0
Randolph, vil., west ward	33	155	0	2	0	0	22	27	146	0	0
Rio, vil.	178	203	0	1	1	1	28	202	152	0	0
Wyocena, vil.	86	103	0	0	1	0	17	104	56	0	0
Columbus, city:											
1st ward	139	351	0	2	1	0	56	191	245	0	1
2nd ward	169	298	0	0	2	0	36	235	193	0	0
3rd ward	135	363	0	1	1	2	60	222	225	0	0
Portage, city:											
1st ward	200	93	0	1	0	2	38	179	70	0	0
2nd ward	335	412	0	1	1	0	68	403	252	0	0
3rd ward	241	341	0	2	4	0	55	255	272	0	0
4th ward	404	503	0	1	2	2	99	419	380	0	0
5th ward	607	513	0	2	2	1	86	662	368	0	0
Wisconsin Dells, city:											
1st ward	114	171	0	0	0	0	25	127	136	0	0
2nd ward	95	219	0	0	0	0	26	97	192	0	0
3rd ward	94	163	0	1	0	0	23	113	124	0	0
Totals	7,021	8,260	2	36	52	16	1,548	7,709	5,907	7	4
CRAWFORD CO.											
Bridgeport	55	109	0	1	0	0	31	36	85	0	0
Clayton	325	421	0	0	0	0	146	258	305	0	0
Eastman	181	212	0	2	0	0	138	57	192	0	0
Freeman	205	292	0	1	0	0	62	162	270	0	0
Haney	148	111	0	0	0	1	47	133	68	0	0
Marietta	178	171	0	1	1	0	63	168	100	1	0
Prairie du Chien	73	141	0	0	0	2	66	37	115	0	0
Scott	152	152	0	1	0	0	64	117	120	0	0
Seneca	185	321	0	0	0	0	138	92	208	0	0
Utica	290	240	0	1	1	0	45	291	200	0	0
Wauzeka	116	106	0	0	0	0	44	90	81	1	0
Bell Center, vil.	47	44	1	1	0	0	13	49	29	0	0
De Soto, vil.	14	31	0	0	0	0	8	8	28	0	0
Eastman, vil.	60	105	0	1	1	0	49	19	96	0	0
Ferryville, vil.	42	96	0	0	0	0	26	23	88	0	0
Gays Mills, vil.	153	195	0	1	1	0	51	136	156	0	0
Lynxville, vil.	36	83	0	0	0	0	24	16	66	0	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.	71	54	0	0	0	0	12	75	42	0	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	153	210	0	1	0	0	31	123	188	0	0
Steuben, vil.	81	76	0	0	1	0	34	48	59	0	0

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CRAWFORD CO.—Con.											
Wauzeka, vil.	102	148	0	2	1	0	50	69	122	0	0
Prairie du Chien, city:											
1st ward	121	186	0	1	0	1	97	57	128	0	0
2nd ward	100	194	0	0	0	0	75	48	167	0	0
3rd ward	102	200	0	0	0	0	67	57	169	0	0
4th ward	113	96	0	0	1	1	68	53	73	0	0
5th ward	115	164	0	1	1	0	75	63	133	0	0
6th ward	133	163	0	0	0	0	94	58	137	0	0
7th ward	125	178	0	0	0	0	100	47	142	0	0
8th ward	119	168	0	1	0	1	95	41	145	0	0
Totals	3,595	4,667	1	16	8	6	1,813	2,431	3,712	2	0
DANE CO.											
Albion	432	242	1	2	1	0	49	438	195	0	0
Berry	178	137	0	1	1	0	20	240	53	0	0
Black Earth	62	80	0	1	3	1	12	79	53	0	0
Blooming Grove:											
1st district	1,158	281	1	1	4	1	101	1,152	189	0	1
2nd district	450	67	0	2	3	1	37	414	40	0	0
Blue Mounds	177	101	0	0	1	0	11	201	71	0	0
Bristol	274	117	0	0	3	0	45	296	59	0	0
Burke	1,111	231	1	0	3	0	81	1,115	156	1	1
Christiana	391	110	0	3	0	1	24	395	91	0	0
Cottage Grove	330	84	0	0	3	1	35	309	74	0	0
Cross Plains	277	89	0	0	5	0	25	286	54	0	0
Dane	195	107	0	1	1	0	21	214	64	0	0
Deerfield	223	68	0	0	1	2	16	229	53	1	0
Dunkirk	375	156	0	0	0	0	50	362	119	1	0
Dunn	369	156	0	0	1	0	23	370	134	0	0
Fitchburg	390	159	2	2	1	0	58	372	124	2	0
Madison	1,596	751	3	1	25	1	173	1,613	557	2	2
Mazomanie	55	123	0	0	1	0	20	78	75	0	0
Medina	158	132	0	0	1	0	31	169	82	0	0
Middleton	351	215	1	1	11	0	44	353	174	0	0
Montrose	259	83	1	0	0	0	45	229	71	0	1
Oregon	183	93	0	0	0	0	30	185	65	0	0
Perry	240	79	0	0	0	1	15	253	54	0	1
Pleasant Springs	339	137	0	1	0	1	36	351	117	0	0
Primrose	193	44	0	1	0	0	2	201	35	0	0
Roxbury	213	63	0	0	6	1	21	242	19	1	1
Rutland	313	85	0	1	0	0	30	302	75	0	0
Springdale	291	89	0	0	2	0	9	287	77	0	0
Springfield	258	143	0	0	4	2	12	314	82	0	0
Sun Prairie	256	136	0	0	0	1	44	230	112	0	0
Vermont	209	44	0	0	3	0	36	187	45	0	0
Verona	187	109	0	1	1	0	30	183	84	0	0
Vienna	205	106	0	0	1	0	15	245	59	0	0
Westport	555	207	0	2	1	0	80	567	118	0	0
Windsor	438	172	0	0	0	0	25	460	125	0	0
York	173	127	0	0	0	1	27	199	78	0	0
Belleville, vil.	187	133	0	0	3	0	31	186	99	0	0
Black Earth, vil.	152	136	0	1	0	1	14	187	94	0	0
Blue Mounds, vil.	63	36	0	2	0	0	18	57	24	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.	37	27	0	0	1	0	6	38	21	0	0
Cambridge, vil.	164	111	0	5	2	0	14	171	98	0	0
Cottage Grove, vil.	128	30	0	0	2	0	14	119	25	0	0
Cross Plains, vil.	124	36	0	0	1	0	20	102	36	1	0
Dane, vil.	81	64	0	0	0	0	15	75	50	0	0
Deerfield, vil.	165	132	0	0	1	0	32	159	102	3	0
De Forest, vil.	176	111	0	3	0	0	25	175	94	0	0
Maple Bluff, vil.	186	395	0	0	1	0	48	218	311	0	0
Marshall, vil.	127	106	0	1	2	0	22	131	78	0	0
Mazomanie, vil.	195	240	0	1	0	1	78	167	188	1	0
McFarland, vil.	192	65	0	0	1	0	20	185	48	0	0
Middleton, vil.	399	261	0	1	9	2	66	413	191	0	0
Monona, vil.	457	148	0	1	2	0	63	447	99	1	0

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DANE CO.—Con.											
Mount Horeb, vil.	514	399	0	2	6	0	53	516	350	0	1
Oregon, vil.	308	213	0	2	1	0	51	317	159	1	0
Rockdale, vil.	58	23	0	0	0	0	7	53	19	0	0
Shorewood, vil.	206	391	0	0	10	0	56	274	272	0	0
Sun Prairie, vil.	395	426	0	0	6	0	111	405	313	0	0
Verona, vil.	169	100	2	0	0	0	36	163	73	0	0
Waunakee, vil.	241	152	0	1	0	0	49	242	110	0	1
Madison, city:											
1st ward	1,232	994	6	6	20	0	208	1,556	814	3	4
2nd ward	1,210	663	6	1	6	0	174	1,230	456	7	0
3rd ward	1,045	474	3	1	9	1	192	1,044	323	2	1
4th ward	1,361	619	3	0	6	1	191	1,348	451	2	0
5th ward	1,162	553	15	2	43	0	123	1,303	348	7	1
6th ward	1,171	529	8	0	10	0	102	1,235	370	5	0
7th ward	997	560	0	3	7	0	127	1,025	417	1	0
8th ward	1,295	389	0	1	8	1	136	1,297	265	0	0
9th ward	995	205	4	0	6	2	94	975	145	3	0
10th ward	619	978	3	5	27	0	142	785	696	0	0
11th ward	1,088	486	2	2	29	1	163	1,116	309	0	0
12th ward	670	490	10	0	20	0	96	811	278	6	0
13th ward	869	995	8	2	17	1	145	1,012	720	3	0
14th ward	788	344	2	1	10	0	120	814	336	1	1
15th ward	1,149	445	0	2	3	2	91	1,172	320	1	3
16th ward	1,365	597	3	3	6	0	139	1,441	409	3	0
17th ward	1,018	184	0	2	7	0	65	1,034	118	0	0
18th ward	1,644	492	0	1	9	1	131	1,558	337	0	0
19th ward	678	915	3	3	15	0	135	815	654	0	0
20th ward	790	1,230	0	0	14	1	160	947	907	0	0
Stoughton, city:											
1st ward	268	196	0	2	0	0	16	293	149	0	0
2nd ward	551	148	0	0	0	0	25	556	125	0	0
3rd ward	407	205	0	5	1	0	26	444	161	0	0
4th ward	371	296	0	1	1	0	29	405	264	0	0
Totals	40,331	21,845	88	84	409	30	5,012	42,136	15,863	59	23
DODGE CO.											
Ashippun	137	401	0	1	10	4	58	195	296	0	0
Beaver Dam	313	375	0	0	2	2	133	133	202	0	0
Burnett	208	203	0	1	0	1	81	188	130	1	0
Calamus	121	217	0	0	2	0	69	94	166	0	0
Chester	132	159	0	0	0	0	46	162	78	0	0
Clyman	119	228	0	0	0	4	78	126	144	0	0
Elba	185	256	0	1	7	3	111	170	154	0	0
Emmet	136	228	0	2	1	0	109	112	152	0	0
Fox Lake	77	258	1	3	1	1	42	80	202	1	0
Herman	83	382	0	1	13	1	63	182	223	0	0
Hubbard	145	247	0	0	9	1	93	144	136	1	0
Hustisford	103	236	0	0	4	3	63	141	144	1	1
Lebanon	82	394	0	0	15	1	32	217	236	0	0
Le Roy	106	366	0	0	4	0	103	151	205	0	0
Lomira	145	481	1	1	4	3	99	190	331	4	1
Lowell	167	373	0	0	0	0	66	241	213	0	0
Oak Grove	212	375	0	1	11	1	84	247	251	0	0
Portland	109	230	0	0	1	0	41	149	146	0	0
Rubicon	149	155	5	0	0	0	101	129	155	0	0
Shields	105	164	0	0	0	0	71	93	93	0	0
Theresa	52	365	0	1	4	0	59	106	237	0	0
Trenton	151	370	0	0	3	0	105	112	302	1	0
Westford	159	187	0	0	0	0	90	104	145	1	0
Williamstown	85	275	0	0	5	0	76	101	177	1	0
Clyman, vil.	47	60	0	0	0	0	26	41	35	0	0
Hustisford, vil.	63	232	0	0	2	2	41	75	183	0	0
Iron Ridge, vil.	37	97	0	0	1	1	24	45	60	0	0
Lomira, vil.	94	219	1	0	5	1	42	119	156	0	0
Lowell, vil.	57	100	0	0	1	1	21	73	52	0	0
Neosho, vil.	57	58	0	1	0	0	29	51	41	0	0

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DODGE CO.—Con.											
Randolph, vil.	96	302	0	1	1	0	43	76	269	0	0
Reeseville, vil.	57	163	0	1	2	1	17	96	98	0	0
Theresa, vil.	44	152	0	0	0	0	35	32	128	0	0
Beaver Dam, city:											
1st ward	159	76	0	0	0	0	105	69	58	0	0
2nd ward	153	144	0	0	4	0	73	92	117	1	1
3rd ward	183	95	0	0	0	3	124	98	66	1	0
4th ward	178	178	1	0	1	0	135	66	153	0	0
5th ward	172	180	0	1	2	2	97	99	150	0	0
6th ward	167	205	0	0	0	0	84	109	173	1	0
7th ward	131	266	1	2	3	1	77	89	227	0	2
8th ward	132	332	0	0	1	1	71	96	298	0	0
9th ward	147	234	0	0	0	0	77	94	208	0	0
10th ward	121	223	0	0	2	2	53	106	185	0	0
11th ward	140	282	0	1	2	1	85	98	243	0	0
12th ward	179	188	0	0	1	0	68	121	168	0	0
13th ward	145	226	1	1	1	0	71	114	190	0	0
14th ward	196	219	0	2	3	0	64	158	179	1	0
Fox Lake, city:											
1st ward	86	95	0	0	2	0	52	36	86	1	0
2nd ward	69	126	0	0	1	0	41	35	112	0	0
3rd ward	86	145	0	0	0	0	38	50	131	0	0
Horicon, city:											
1st ward	275	184	0	1	2	1	100	198	154	0	1
2nd ward	196	141	0	0	1	0	78	142	108	0	0
3rd ward	239	240	1	0	5	0	72	190	205	0	0
Juneau, city:											
1st ward	99	148	0	0	2	0	39	105	96	0	0
2nd ward	91	151	0	1	1	0	27	91	119	0	0
3rd ward	89	140	0	0	3	0	34	90	100	0	0
Mayville, city:											
1st ward	119	256	0	0	6	0	66	116	198	0	0
2nd ward	82	143	0	0	5	0	62	61	102	0	0
3rd ward	273	341	0	0	6	2	162	159	273	1	0
Watertown, city:											
5th ward	154	149	0	0	4	0	94	127	122	0	1
6th ward	155	126	0	1	1	0	54	143	80	0	0
13th ward	147	158	0	0	1	1	90	94	114	0	0
14th ward	141	131	0	0	1	0	60	103	93	0	0
Waupun, city:											
1st ward	177	296	0	1	0	1	41	206	222	0	0
2nd ward	209	290	0	0	2	1	65	210	221	1	0
3rd ward	148	151	0	0	1	0	40	155	99	0	0
4th ward	177	184	0	0	1	1	49	184	122	0	0
Totals	8,948	14,651	12	26	174	48	4,599	8,079	10,712	18	7
DOOR CO.											
Baileys Harbor	126	199	0	0	0	2	50	98	146	4	1
Brussels	212	265	1	0	0	1	46	164	207	0	1
Clay Banks	85	91	0	0	5	0	25	60	84	1	1
Egg Harbor	154	244	0	1	2	1	47	161	156	1	3
Forestville	136	423	0	0	1	0	56	121	330	1	2
Gardner	129	209	0	0	0	0	23	125	146	2	3
Gibraltar	148	207	0	0	3	0	38	143	158	2	0
Jacksonport	80	218	0	0	0	0	25	94	167	1	0
Liberty Grove	159	422	2	1	3	0	51	231	277	1	0
Nasewaupee	217	307	0	0	1	2	60	202	226	1	0
Sevastopol	158	451	0	0	7	0	63	211	361	4	1
Sturgeon Bay	74	154	0	0	2	0	15	85	102	1	1
Union	171	124	0	0	0	0	32	154	65	2	0
Washington	66	256	0	3	0	0	27	47	232	0	0
Ephraim, vil.	28	132	0	0	1	0	18	18	109	1	1
Sister Bay, vil.	43	122	0	0	0	0	13	67	84	0	0

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DOOR CO.—Con.											
Sturgeon Bay, city:											
1st ward	275	507	0	0	0	0	96	172	437	0	0
2nd ward	115	314	0	1	1	1	49	82	298	1	0
3rd ward	168	404	0	3	1	0	72	109	402	0	0
4th ward	206	412	1	1	1	0	47	162	397	5	1
Totals	2,750	5,461	4	10	28	7	853	2,596	4,384	28	15
DOUGLAS CO.											
Amnicon	167	114	0	0	0	0	43	141	86	0	0
Bennett	142	85	3	1	1	0	42	111	74	1	0
Brule	257	94	15	1	1	0	73	192	79	10	0
Cloverland	97	79	0	0	2	0	13	87	63	0	0
Dairyland	87	99	2	0	1	3	30	75	76	1	1
Gordon	164	150	0	0	2	0	56	133	103	1	0
Hawthorne	206	124	0	2	1	1	64	150	95	1	0
Highland	46	32	0	0	0	0	20	24	25	0	0
Lakeside	140	91	5	0	0	0	39	116	57	4	1
Maple	240	75	4	0	0	0	56	145	74	3	0
Oakland	161	96	2	1	2	1	53	116	77	3	1
Parkland	315	125	2	0	2	0	76	240	88	0	0
Solon Springs	111	117	0	2	5	0	42	88	83	1	0
Summit	244	114	8	0	2	1	80	180	89	1	0
Superior:											
1st pct.	325	171	0	1	0	0	87	244	114	0	0
2nd pct.	119	56	0	1	0	1	26	91	45	0	0
Wascott	85	105	0	1	0	0	26	75	83	0	0
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	93	95	0	0	1	0	32	67	75	0	0
Oliver, vil.	98	8	0	0	1	0	27	51	12	0	0
Poplar, vil.	85	156	0	1	2	0	33	70	130	1	1
Solon Springs, vil.	104	131	0	2	0	0	43	77	95	0	0
Superior, city:											
1st ward, east pct.	451	121	0	1	3	0	151	279	113	0	0
1st ward, west pct.	472	259	0	1	9	0	138	266	198	2	1
2nd ward, east pct.	456	350	0	3	5	0	152	308	234	2	0
2nd ward, west pct.	332	391	0	0	4	0	73	302	326	0	0
3rd ward, east pct.	475	137	1	1	5	0	108	331	122	1	0
3rd ward, west pct.	480	100	6	0	0	0	121	300	82	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	493	57	2	2	3	0	164	297	46	5	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	578	78	25	0	5	0	123	387	96	27	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	638	217	5	2	2	1	178	441	177	2	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	584	264	2	3	4	0	188	307	280	1	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.	322	332	0	1	4	0	86	282	272	0	0
5th ward, 4th pct.	262	253	0	1	0	0	63	197	235	0	1
5th ward, 5th pct.	319	292	2	0	2	0	72	253	264	2	0
6th ward, east pct.	740	208	1	0	5	0	214	448	158	0	0
6th ward, west pct.	628	202	3	1	6	0	121	251	117	0	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	407	257	0	1	6	1	121	281	248	0	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	618	196	2	2	10	0	156	443	163	3	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.	359	319	0	0	2	0	117	260	280	0	0
7th ward, 4th pct.	298	328	1	1	6	0	94	228	301	0	0
7th ward, 5th pct.	502	272	4	2	2	1	123	374	243	0	0
8th ward, east pct.	263	214	0	1	5	0	80	196	188	1	0
8th ward, west pct.	400	167	1	1	2	0	149	185	106	2	0
9th ward, east pct.	689	215	1	3	3	0	191	470	190	2	1
9th ward, west pct.	572	231	2	0	3	1	196	370	183	2	1
10th ward, east pct.	208	53	0	0	3	0	48	147	57	0	0
10th ward, west pct.	716	65	0	0	0	0	302	342	57	1	0
Totals	15,548	7,695	99	40	122	11	4,490	10,418	6,359	80	10
DUNN CO.											
Colfax	145	146	0	3	0	1	21	192	68	0	2
Dunn	175	301	0	1	0	1	37	190	231	0	0
Eau Galle	126	371	0	0	2	0	46	173	273	0	0
Elk Mound	96	131	0	0	3	0	19	101	107	0	0
Grant	120	107	0	4	1	0	9	161	52	0	0

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DUNN CO.—Con.											
Hay River	120	159	0	3	2	0	24	153	98	0	1
Lucas	94	186	1	0	0	0	17	98	159	0	0
Menomonie	204	381	0	2	6	0	37	235	288	0	0
New Haven	155	180	1	0	6	0	45	157	125	0	0
Otter Creek	111	74	0	1	0	0	12	122	45	0	0
Peru	46	76	0	0	2	0	14	49	54	0	0
Red Cedar	126	322	0	4	0	0	19	182	226	1	0
Rock Creek	118	123	2	0	0	3	20	119	91	0	0
Sand Creek	173	177	0	2	1	0	24	206	77	0	0
Sheridan	116	108	0	2	3	0	24	125	69	1	0
Sherman	57	198	0	0	0	3	13	86	140	0	1
Spring Brook	173	295	0	2	1	0	29	207	209	0	1
Stanton	71	241	3	0	4	2	28	108	179	0	0
Tainter	101	111	0	0	2	1	28	92	90	0	0
Tiffany	135	151	0	0	1	0	23	139	116	0	0
Weston	91	251	0	1	0	0	20	112	194	0	0
Wilson	167	104	0	2	4	0	26	184	59	0	0
Boyceville, vil.	66	206	0	1	1	0	16	82	163	1	0
Colfax, vil.	178	294	0	1	6	1	29	250	193	0	0
Downing, vil.	44	83	0	4	1	0	16	45	62	1	0
Elk Mound, vil.	65	118	0	1	2	0	21	53	103	0	1
Knapp, vil.	85	129	0	1	0	0	32	78	96	0	1
Ridgeland, vil.	84	44	0	1	2	0	15	68	41	0	0
Wheeler, vil.	74	55	0	3	0	0	16	60	45	0	1
Menomonie, city:											
1st ward	241	183	2	0	1	0	32	236	157	0	0
2nd ward	249	377	0	2	6	0	57	252	301	0	0
3rd ward	194	281	0	1	1	0	33	202	196	0	1
4th ward	216	317	0	0	0	0	24	277	225	0	0
5th ward	206	367	0	1	0	0	36	229	301	0	0
6th ward	123	321	0	1	3	0	20	162	250	0	0
Totals	4,545	6,968	9	44	61	12	882	5,185	5,047	4	9
EAU CLAIRE CO.											
Bridge Creek	88	300	0	1	1	3	31	128	224	0	1
Brunswick	175	135	0	0	0	1	41	157	107	1	0
Clear Creek	127	164	0	0	2	0	38	130	118	0	0
Drammen	140	141	0	0	0	0	11	145	111	1	0
Fairchild	43	89	4	2	4	0	13	56	69	0	0
Lincoln	130	245	0	2	3	2	18	229	126	0	0
Ludington	78	243	0	0	2	0	29	152	143	1	0
Otter Creek	62	196	0	0	4	0	14	110	131	0	0
Pleasant Valley	155	242	0	0	0	0	34	179	170	0	0
Seymour	298	188	0	1	0	0	56	184	133	0	1
Union	326	272	0	7	0	0	43	328	203	0	0
Washington	287	304	0	0	0	0	50	266	255	0	0
Wilson	61	172	0	0	0	0	13	92	125	0	0
Fairchild, vil.	116	165	0	0	0	1	44	90	138	0	0
Fall Creek, vil.	117	162	0	0	6	2	15	169	90	0	0
Altoona, city:											
1st ward	178	34	0	0	0	0	29	145	24	0	0
2nd ward	302	95	0	2	0	0	33	278	74	0	0
Augusta, city:											
1st ward	24	64	0	0	0	0	12	22	52	0	0
2nd ward	64	177	0	2	2	0	20	73	145	1	0
3rd ward	63	117	0	1	1	0	28	46	104	0	0
4th ward	46	114	0	0	0	2	15	28	104	0	0
Eau Claire, city:											
1st ward	397	236	0	0	0	0	58	340	210	0	0
2nd ward	537	550	0	4	0	0	95	466	490	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	507	1,285	0	0	3	0	127	448	1,177	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	502	510	0	3	0	1	82	472	433	0	0
4th ward	356	151	0	2	2	0	77	272	132	0	3
5th ward	525	552	0	1	3	1	123	412	514	2	0
6th ward	630	684	1	3	6	1	176	521	593	0	0

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EAU CLAIRE CO.—Con.											
Eau Claire, city—Con.											
7th ward	504	423	0	1	1	0	80	439	397	0	0
8th ward	614	238	1	0	5	0	74	534	321	1	1
9th ward	1,174	640	0	0	0	0	208	1,036	525	0	4
10th ward	1,503	707	3	5	3	0	235	1,277	657	0	0
Totals	10,129	9,595	9	37	48	14	1,922	9,224	8,095	7	10
FLORENCE CO.											
Aurora	214	194	1	0	6	3	92	134	151	2	1
Commonwealth	104	72	2	1	0	0	44	85	32	4	0
Fence	64	66	0	0	1	0	17	57	47	1	0
Fern	33	36	0	0	0	0	17	16	33	1	0
Florence	271	481	1	0	1	0	126	214	359	0	0
Homestead	98	81	0	0	3	0	26	88	61	2	0
Long Lake	83	42	1	0	1	1	44	44	30	1	0
Tipler	113	36	0	0	0	1	45	39	36	2	0
Totals	980	1,008	5	1	12	5	411	677	749	13	1
FOND DU LAC CO.											
Alto	72	398	0	2	0	0	37	100	328	0	0
Ashford	123	434	6	0	2	0	62	197	283	2	0
Auburn	67	377	4	0	4	0	42	105	300	4	0
Byron	144	360	0	1	0	0	99	106	297	0	0
Calumet	89	370	0	1	1	0	53	94	302	0	0
Eden	144	292	3	1	0	0	122	88	212	4	0
Eldorado	133	370	0	1	4	0	79	158	273	0	0
Empire	125	242	0	0	2	0	72	121	174	1	0
Fond du Lac	214	378	2	0	8	0	134	152	296	1	1
Forest	105	289	0	0	1	1	110	103	189	0	0
Friendship	234	263	0	2	2	0	80	200	212	0	0
Lamartine	170	264	0	0	3	4	95	138	193	0	0
Marshfield	127	466	0	0	1	1	109	186	285	0	0
Metomen	72	289	0	0	2	1	27	105	223	0	0
Oakfield	99	188	0	0	1	1	54	84	138	1	0
Osceola	103	260	3	0	4	2	110	85	165	0	0
Ripon	82	329	0	0	2	0	39	73	293	1	0
Rosendale	64	270	0	3	0	0	38	70	227	0	6
Springvale	74	236	0	0	1	4	64	65	183	0	0
Taycheedah	212	397	0	1	0	1	157	210	233	0	0
Waupun	135	298	1	1	1	1	61	126	242	0	0
Brandon, vil.	124	242	0	2	2	0	37	140	183	0	0
Campbellsport, vil.	135	402	0	1	5	0	140	125	268	0	0
Eden, vil.	43	86	0	0	0	0	28	35	51	0	0
Fairwater, vil.	26	112	0	0	0	0	20	23	88	0	1
North Fond du Lac, vil.	662	301	0	1	3	1	182	574	190	2	0
Oakfield, vil	95	254	0	0	0	0	57	82	204	1	0
Rosendale, vil.	46	132	0	2	0	0	17	40	119	0	0
St. Cloud, vil.	34	94	0	0	0	0	41	16	62	0	0
Fond du Lac, city:											
1st ward	209	110	0	0	3	1	94	131	91	0	0
2nd ward	303	141	2	0	3	1	175	157	131	2	0
3rd ward	295	339	0	0	4	1	131	231	272	3	0
4th ward	341	267	2	0	3	1	156	256	202	3	2
5th ward	307	199	0	1	5	1	173	298	139	1	0
6th ward	328	210	3	0	3	0	192	184	171	5	0
7th ward	260	306	0	0	2	1	117	210	255	6	0
8th ward	402	447	2	0	9	0	201	297	373	3	0
9th ward	325	294	0	0	4	2	158	224	240	3	1
10th ward	335	260	0	0	2	0	181	211	195	4	0
11th ward	160	342	0	0	0	0	108	111	279	1	0
12th ward	176	336	0	0	1	0	106	114	289	2	0
13th ward	203	292	0	0	2	0	101	140	261	0	0
14th ward	207	331	0	0	5	0	119	133	279	0	1
15th ward	253	360	0	0	4	2	133	187	297	2	1

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FOND DU LAC CO.—Con.											
Fond du Lac, city - Con.											
16th ward	264	343	0	0	1	0	106	193	317	2	1
17th ward	230	298	0	1	1	0	125	159	248	0	0
18th ward	138	292	1	0	2	1	78	100	259	2	0
19th ward	164	361	0	0	1	0	108	108	321	1	1
20th ward	223	389	0	0	1	1	122	190	313	0	0
21st ward	237	311	0	1	1	0	128	198	234	3	0
Ripon, city:											
1st ward	162	278	0	0	2	2	91	131	232	0	0
2nd ward	201	506	0	1	6	0	64	193	442	0	0
3rd ward	165	383	1	2	4	2	60	159	322	1	1
4th ward	226	503	0	0	4	0	87	195	457	0	0
Waupun, city:											
5th ward	183	166	0	1	0	0	68	150	122	0	0
6th ward	273	347	0	1	2	1	87	274	258	0	0
Totals	10,323	16,804	30	27	124	34	5,435	8,535	13,212	61	10
FOREST CO.											
Alvin	72	81	0	0	0	0	64	8	63	1	0
Argonne	193	99	0	0	1	0	75	161	40	0	0
Armstrong Creek	247	27	0	0	0	1	132	86	22	2	1
Blackwell	61	15	0	0	0	0	54	8	15	0	0
Caswell	67	39	0	0	0	0	28	40	34	1	0
Crandon	152	45	0	0	0	0	78	55	32	0	0
Freedom	46	34	0	0	0	0	28	31	19	0	0
Hiles	83	86	2	0	0	0	56	43	67	2	0
Laona	561	238	0	2	0	1	357	179	210	1	1
Lincoln	147	63	0	0	0	0	66	75	43	0	0
Nashville	187	108	0	0	0	0	104	68	75	0	0
Popple River	29	24	0	0	0	0	18	7	21	0	0
Ross	111	40	0	1	0	1	65	33	35	1	0
Wabeno	607	271	0	3	0	2	297	284	239	1	1
Crandon, city:											
1st ward	105	163	0	1	0	0	59	101	97	0	1
2nd ward	49	44	0	0	0	0	30	32	24	0	0
3rd ward	99	137	0	0	0	0	47	68	109	0	0
4th ward	76	64	0	0	0	0	28	52	47	0	0
5th ward	59	94	0	0	0	1	31	35	75	0	0
Totals	2,951	1,672	2	7	1	6	1,617	1,366	1,267	9	4
GRANT CO.											
Beetown	183	211	0	0	1	0	46	193	129	0	1
Bloomington	102	144	0	0	0	0	40	94	107	0	0
Boscobel	31	53	0	0	0	1	12	35	34	0	0
Cassville	72	113	0	2	0	4	14	93	46	0	0
Castle Rock	158	82	0	0	0	0	59	116	53	0	0
Clifton	161	122	0	2	1	0	32	140	107	0	0
Ellenboro	87	214	0	0	0	1	22	143	121	0	0
Fennimore	216	131	1	0	4	1	33	242	81	0	1
Glen Haven	157	159	0	0	1	0	56	104	113	1	0
Harrison	79	205	1	3	0	1	35	109	131	1	0
Hazel Green	145	182	0	0	0	0	68	153	77	0	0
Hickory Grove	84	126	0	0	3	0	15	118	78	0	0
Jamestown	310	268	0	0	0	0	194	178	151	0	0
Liberty	134	186	0	2	2	0	27	179	100	1	0
Lima	154	217	0	2	1	0	48	174	137	1	0
Little Grant	74	120	0	0	0	0	30	55	100	0	0
Marion	71	88	0	0	0	0	16	89	45	0	0
Millville	31	102	0	0	0	0	10	45	71	0	0
Mt. Hope	91	103	0	5	0	0	43	68	83	2	0
Mt. Ida	128	157	0	0	0	0	22	154	86	0	0
Muscoda	88	69	0	0	0	1	27	76	53	0	0
No. Lancaster	95	163	0	0	0	0	14	151	77	0	0
Paris	88	122	1	0	0	0	50	109	125	0	0

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GRANT CO.—Cont.											
Patch Grove	86	122	0	0	0	0	34	63	106	0	0
Platteville	70	256	0	0	0	0	46	115	160	0	0
Potosi	140	283	0	0	1	0	39	178	167	0	1
Smelser	100	235	0	1	0	0	39	106	185	0	0
So. Lancaster	134	213	0	1	1	0	23	165	141	1	0
Waterloo	82	223	0	1	0	2	15	138	134	1	0
Watterstown	84	81	0	0	2	1	23	77	60	1	0
Wingville	106	144	1	0	2	0	39	118	90	0	0
Woodman	51	79	0	0	1	1	17	64	45	1	0
Wyalusing	121	133	0	0	0	0	45	76	114	1	0
Bagley, vil.	58	89	0	3	0	0	17	45	83	0	0
Bloomington, vil.	120	238	0	3	0	0	65	81	209	0	0
Blue River, vil.	105	95	1	0	0	0	32	98	65	0	0
Cassville, vil.	135	250	0	0	0	1	35	195	143	0	0
Hazel Green, vil.	83	205	0	0	1	1	32	99	146	0	0
Livingston, vil.	90	200	0	3	1	0	16	99	181	0	0
Montfort, vil.	122	184	0	4	1	0	39	128	138	1	0
Mt. Hope, vil.	44	90	0	7	0	1	10	39	88	1	0
Muscoda, vil.	272	196	0	0	1	0	72	229	154	0	1
Patch Grove, vil.	45	64	0	0	0	0	11	41	51	0	0
Potosi, vil.	74	186	0	1	0	0	36	100	117	0	0
Tennyson, vil.	35	57	0	0	0	0	22	30	34	0	0
Woodman, vil.	27	37	0	0	0	1	6	51	10	0	0
Boscobel, city:											
1st ward	136	140	0	1	0	1	35	135	89	0	0
2nd ward	135	162	0	0	0	0	28	128	116	0	0
3rd ward	139	119	0	0	0	0	34	127	83	1	0
4th ward	103	131	0	1	0	0	25	123	82	0	0
Cuba City, city:											
1st ward	49	113	0	0	1	0	18	51	91	0	0
2nd ward	71	107	0	0	1	0	18	77	80	0	0
3rd ward	63	80	0	0	0	0	13	76	52	0	0
4th ward	51	82	0	0	0	0	14	51	64	0	0
Fennimore, city:											
1st ward	56	122	0	0	3	0	17	94	69	0	0
2nd ward	107	149	0	0	1	0	28	137	89	0	0
3rd ward	76	73	0	1	2	0	11	92	42	0	0
4th ward	132	97	0	0	0	1	28	138	61	0	0
Lancaster, city:											
1st ward	137	186	0	4	0	0	20	164	137	1	0
2nd ward	190	279	0	0	1	2	37	212	188	0	0
3rd ward	192	303	0	1	0	2	38	225	208	0	0
4th ward	151	264	0	5	0	1	28	200	168	1	0
Platteville, city:											
1st ward	201	444	0	3	1	0	76	208	351	4	0
2nd ward	240	572	0	0	3	0	95	290	428	0	0
3rd ward	174	426	0	0	4	0	61	208	322	0	0
4th ward	132	297	0	0	1	2	48	157	218	0	0
Totals	7,458	11,143	6	77	46	29	2,298	8,046	7,664	20	4
GREEN CO.											
Adams	137	107	0	1	0	0	30	127	74	0	1
Albany	84	147	0	1	0	2	16	105	120	0	0
Brooklyn	118	131	0	2	0	0	25	120	103	0	0
Cadiz	141	216	0	0	1	0	44	124	178	0	0
Clarno	176	245	1	2	0	0	48	157	205	0	0
Decatur	124	97	0	2	0	0	26	115	75	0	0
Exeter	195	58	0	0	4	1	30	176	31	1	0
Jefferson	159	337	0	3	1	1	48	171	268	1	1
Jordan	140	133	1	0	2	0	32	122	108	0	0
Monroe	170	153	1	0	2	0	30	132	139	1	0
Mt. Pleasant	107	121	0	0	2	0	32	91	94	1	0
New Glarus	149	51	0	1	2	0	3	182	23	0	0
Spring Grove	140	172	0	1	3	0	54	113	140	0	0
Sylvester	85	185	0	0	1	0	24	89	155	1	0
Washington	147	113	0	0	1	0	25	128	104	0	0
York	188	96	0	0	0	3	19	205	61	0	0

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GREEN CO.—Cont.											
Albany, vil.	142	258	1	0	1	0	39	132	231	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.	92	73	0	0	0	0	11	99	51	0	0
Browntown, vil.	34	93	0	0	0	0	13	34	76	0	0
Monticello, vil.	133	230	0	0	2	1	20	136	200	0	0
New Glarus, vil.	333	178	0	0	3	1	24	357	113	0	0
Brodhead, city:											
1st ward	141	280	0	4	2	0	50	142	230	0	0
2nd ward	184	379	0	0	0	0	58	188	299	1	0
Monroe, city:											
1st ward	341	639	0	1	3	1	95	278	598	0	0
2nd ward	290	465	0	2	5	0	70	253	429	0	0
3rd ward	317	331	6	1	8	2	91	260	292	0	0
4th ward	298	423	0	3	5	0	87	228	389	0	0
Totals	4,565	5,711	4	24	48	12	1,044	4,264	4,786	6	2
GREEN LAKE CO.											
Berlin	106	207	1	2	0	2	89	36	187	0	0
Brooklyn	105	358	0	2	1	0	50	98	308	1	0
Green Lake	88	296	0	2	0	2	66	108	204	0	0
Kingston	97	182	0	2	0	0	43	72	150	1	0
Mackford	33	255	0	0	1	0	24	72	182	1	1
Manchester	69	247	0	4	4	2	43	101	168	0	1
Marquette	63	221	1	2	2	3	24	111	138	1	0
Princeton	151	224	0	0	0	0	99	90	181	1	0
Seneca	60	117	0	0	0	0	39	54	88	0	1
St. Marie	80	102	0	0	0	0	71	34	72	1	0
Green Lake, vil.	72	312	0	1	1	0	46	78	249	1	0
Kingston, vil.	67	99	0	0	0	0	28	34	96	1	0
Markesan, vil.	91	474	0	0	0	0	76	61	422	0	0
Berlin, city:											
1st ward	194	250	0	0	0	0	113	76	253	0	0
2nd ward	247	407	0	1	0	0	158	106	377	0	0
3rd ward	195	338	0	0	0	0	108	99	322	0	0
4th ward	180	177	0	0	0	0	142	54	140	0	0
5th ward	162	192	0	0	0	0	101	65	169	0	0
Princeton, city:											
1st ward	79	213	0	0	0	1	45	87	174	0	0
2nd ward	99	168	0	0	0	0	48	89	125	0	0
3rd ward	119	80	0	0	0	1	74	66	66	0	0
Totals	2,357	4,919	2	16	9	11	1,487	1,591	4,071	8	3
IOWA CO.											
Arena	190	177	0	9	2	2	36	204	141	0	0
Brigham	289	126	1	0	0	1	30	305	83	0	0
Clyde	139	90	0	1	0	0	32	142	52	0	0
Dodgeville	274	324	0	15	2	0	51	346	205	0	0
Eden	91	169	0	1	0	0	36	70	145	0	0
Highland	192	254	1	1	1	1	90	188	165	0	0
Linden	167	244	0	1	1	1	44	166	202	0	1
Mifflin	128	272	0	0	1	0	43	116	231	1	0
Mineral Point	130	285	1	2	1	0	50	136	224	0	0
Moscow	225	136	0	3	3	1	13	251	105	0	0
Pulaski	106	138	0	0	1	1	45	97	91	0	0
Ridgeway	154	132	0	18	0	0	32	182	84	0	0
Waldwick	135	139	0	1	1	0	30	121	122	0	0
Wyoming	137	103	2	1	7	1	36	130	73	1	1
Arena, vil.	47	105	0	10	0	0	16	56	84	0	0
Avoca, vil.	78	112	0	0	0	0	27	64	88	1	0
Barneveld, vil.	106	86	0	1	0	1	13	113	64	0	0
Cobb, vil.	40	101	0	0	0	0	15	23	97	0	0
Highland, vil.	198	172	0	1	0	1	98	160	101	2	0
Hollandale, vil.	100	39	0	0	0	0	12	97	31	0	0
Linden, vil.	87	142	0	3	0	0	24	80	114	0	0
Livingston, vil.	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0

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IOWA CO.—Cont.											
Rewey, vil.	76	60	0	0	0	1	16	64	44	0	0
Ridgeway, vil.	127	67	0	11	0	2	12	131	54	1	0
Dodgeville, city:											
1st ward	128	191	0	5	1	0	17	163	129	0	0
2nd ward	166	331	0	10	0	1	38	206	258	0	0
3rd ward	112	243	0	0	0	0	20	105	212	0	0
Mineral Point, city:											
1st ward	148	219	0	0	0	0	39	141	187	0	0
2nd ward	150	290	0	1	0	0	55	121	265	1	0
3rd ward	57	81	0	1	0	0	20	55	70	0	0
4th ward	46	144	0	0	1	0	29	57	107	0	0
Totals	4,025	4,978	5	96	22	14	1,019	4,092	3,834	7	2
IRON CO.											
Anderson	60	33	0	0	0	2	19	37	32	0	0
Carey	126	12	9	0	2	1	19	104	18	1	0
Gurney	71	47	0	0	0	0	18	53	46	0	0
Kimball	255	82	8	1	1	0	34	206	80	11	0
Knight	359	54	3	1	6	1	78	250	59	1	1
Mercer	175	332	1	3	1	1	68	157	270	0	0
Oma	182	72	6	0	0	0	28	145	64	6	0
Pence	226	28	0	0	2	0	7	216	27	0	0
Saxon	253	121	1	0	0	1	46	191	114	1	0
Sherman	70	46	0	0	0	0	16	37	59	0	0
Hurley, city:											
1st ward	269	178	0	0	2	0	67	182	172	0	0
2nd ward	164	144	2	0	3	0	32	133	124	1	0
3rd ward	219	138	2	0	7	0	45	168	118	0	0
4th ward	208	130	0	0	0	0	68	135	114	0	0
5th ward	78	40	0	0	0	0	16	57	29	0	0
6th ward	153	61	0	0	0	0	24	130	33	0	0
Montreal, city:											
1st ward	141	28	0	0	0	2	11	110	26	0	0
2nd ward	141	51	0	0	0	0	31	89	53	0	0
3rd ward	215	54	3	0	0	0	46	133	55	0	0
4th ward	160	21	0	0	0	0	14	138	19	0	0
Totals	3,525	1,672	35	5	24	8	687	2,671	1,512	21	1
JACKSON CO.											
Adams	144	115	0	0	1	0	26	146	77	0	0
Albion	232	171	0	2	1	1	17	271	114	0	0
Alma	196	156	1	4	0	4	26	224	92	0	0
Bear Bluff	18	48	0	2	0	0	5	32	30	0	0
Brockway	247	135	0	0	4	0	34	234	83	0	0
City Point	127	21	0	0	1	0	14	110	13	0	0
Cleveland	119	101	0	0	0	0	15	150	51	0	0
Curran	135	104	0	1	0	1	6	169	52	0	0
Franklin	122	124	0	0	5	0	9	147	94	0	0
Garden Valley	103	164	0	0	0	0	17	130	110	0	0
Garfield	117	113	0	0	0	0	6	130	92	0	0
Hixton	140	152	0	1	0	0	18	143	116	0	0
Irving	203	157	0	0	0	0	18	207	122	0	1
Knapp	26	53	0	0	0	0	4	36	30	0	0
Komensky	75	28	0	0	0	0	17	63	19	1	1
Manchester	110	118	0	2	3	0	16	107	88	0	0
Melrose	87	90	0	0	0	1	19	77	76	0	0
Millston	48	44	0	0	0	0	14	35	32	0	0
North Bend	84	126	0	2	4	0	13	107	85	0	0
Northfield	316	139	0	2	2	0	8	385	64	0	0
Springfield	174	138	0	1	1	1	11	209	89	0	0
Alma Center, vil.	62	170	0	2	0	0	21	83	128	0	0
Hixton, vil.	87	114	0	0	0	0	16	79	93	1	0
Melrose, vil.	79	204	0	3	0	2	29	51	198	0	0
Merrillan, vil.	141	157	0	0	0	2	27	151	109	0	0
Taylor, vil.	70	91	0	0	0	1	1	92	61	0	0

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JACKSON CO.—Cont.											
Black River Falls, city:											
1st ward	156	249	0	2	0	0	15	180	198	0	0
2nd ward	176	199	0	0	0	0	15	189	153	0	0
3rd ward	126	95	0	0	1	0	11	106	79	0	0
4th ward	255	165	0	0	3	0	26	251	127	0	0
Totals	3,975	3,741	1	24	26	13	474	4,294	2,675	2	2
JEFFERSON CO.											
Aztalan	186	196	0	0	3	1	126	124	125	0	0
Cold Spring	127	98	0	0	0	0	45	78	92	0	0
Concord	135	266	0	2	2	0	75	96	228	0	0
Farmington	327	216	0	1	4	0	209	208	107	0	0
Hebron	137	192	0	0	0	0	77	97	153	0	0
Ixonia	95	421	0	0	5	0	60	143	312	0	0
Jefferson:											
1st pct	192	271	0	0	1	0	134	88	236	0	0
2nd pct	125	84	0	0	4	0	84	42	69	0	0
Koshkonong	293	272	0	0	0	1	155	172	214	1	0
Lake Mills	176	254	1	1	7	1	61	194	167	2	0
Milford	140	233	1	1	3	3	93	143	149	0	0
Oakland	320	277	0	0	1	0	129	227	213	0	1
Palmyra	103	152	0	0	1	1	36	88	127	0	1
Sullivan	169	224	0	5	1	1	103	84	196	0	1
Sumner	152	102	0	0	1	1	53	110	87	0	0
Waterloo	98	151	0	0	1	1	45	102	96	0	0
Watertown	178	338	0	1	6	2	109	184	206	0	0
Johnson Creek, vil.	138	145	0	0	1	1	74	88	112	0	0
Palmyra, vil.	134	229	1	2	0	0	51	116	200	0	0
Sullivan, vil.	79	82	0	0	0	1	33	40	75	0	0
Waterloo, vil.	321	478	1	0	3	0	140	237	408	0	2
Fort Atkinson, city:											
1st ward	121	234	1	0	0	0	62	68	217	0	0
2nd ward	157	320	0	0	1	0	40	119	293	0	0
3rd ward	131	238	0	1	1	0	58	101	196	2	0
4th ward	134	168	0	0	2	0	57	77	147	0	0
5th ward	149	145	0	0	1	0	53	109	131	1	0
6th ward	129	136	0	3	1	0	63	77	126	0	0
7th ward	168	226	0	1	0	0	71	131	188	0	1
8th ward	173	250	0	0	0	0	52	137	212	0	0
Jefferson, city:											
1st ward	218	220	0	0	0	1	129	104	199	0	0
2nd ward	168	184	0	0	1	1	106	66	168	0	1
3rd ward	268	251	0	0	2	0	162	125	214	0	0
4th ward	190	139	0	0	1	0	130	76	120	0	0
Lake Mills, city:											
1st ward	123	207	0	1	3	1	46	84	198	0	0
2nd ward	98	212	0	0	6	1	34	99	178	0	0
3rd ward	171	305	0	0	0	3	61	159	260	0	0
Watertown, city:											
1st ward	132	182	0	0	4	0	68	102	128	0	0
2nd ward	167	187	0	0	4	0	104	125	125	0	0
3rd ward	175	171	0	1	0	0	88	130	107	0	0
4th ward	223	177	0	1	3	0	117	144	138	0	0
7th ward	296	164	0	0	2	0	140	205	105	0	0
8th ward	120	211	0	0	1	0	64	87	175	0	0
9th ward	119	222	0	0	2	0	51	101	181	0	1
10th ward	190	387	0	4	4	2	84	174	312	0	0
11th ward	281	423	0	0	9	2	147	236	300	0	0
12th ward	116	138	0	1	1	0	44	79	115	0	1
Totals	7,842	10,178	5	26	93	25	3,923	5,576	8,105	6	9
JUNEAU CO.											
Armenia	81	80	1	1	0	0	3	121	35	0	0
Clearfield	68	94	0	0	5	0	10	97	56	0	0

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JUNEAU CO.—Cont.											
Cutler	23	93	0	0	0	0	6	63	47	0	0
Finley	39	14	0	0	0	0	5	44	5	0	0
Fountain	114	155	1	0	4	1	7	204	66	0	0
Germantown	49	62	0	1	4	2	4	88	22	0	0
Kildare	116	85	0	0	2	0	15	149	39	0	0
Kingston	23	30	0	0	0	1	4	44	4	0	0
Lemonweir	150	303	0	0	2	0	17	325	123	0	0
Lindina	112	331	0	0	5	0	23	261	171	0	0
Lisbon	85	155	0	0	1	0	14	150	84	0	0
Lyndon	105	90	0	1	0	0	11	143	45	0	0
Marion	73	58	0	0	0	0	26	72	33	0	0
Necedah	102	87	0	1	5	0	31	104	51	0	0
Orange	92	109	0	0	1	2	15	149	45	0	1
Plymouth	133	187	0	0	8	1	17	220	91	1	0
Seven Mile Creek	132	169	0	1	1	1	13	218	73	0	0
Summit	109	220	2	1	1	2	9	231	93	2	0
Wonewoc	121	265	0	0	2	0	8	251	132	0	0
Camp Douglas, vil.	93	135	1	2	0	1	15	140	82	0	0
Hustler, vil.	34	50	0	1	1	1	2	53	30	0	0
Lyndon Station, vil.	98	125	0	0	0	0	7	161	46	0	0
Necedah, vil.	180	204	0	0	0	0	20	241	115	0	0
Union Center, vil.	36	56	0	1	0	0	8	60	30	0	0
Wonewoc, vil.	118	259	0	1	2	1	21	194	166	0	0
Elroy, city:											
1st ward	184	208	0	0	3	0	18	222	158	0	0
2nd ward	228	226	0	0	1	0	11	326	124	0	0
Mauston, city:											
1st ward	134	405	0	0	1	0	18	367	164	0	0
2nd ward	240	684	0	0	0	0	25	531	323	0	0
New Lisbon, city:											
1st ward	150	176	0	0	5	0	29	214	90	0	0
2nd ward	132	153	0	0	0	1	22	189	72	0	0
Totals	3,354	5,268	5	11	54	14	434	5,632	2,615	3	1
KENOSHA CO.											
Brighton	131	196	2	1	0	0	102	68	148	2	0
Bristol	134	524	0	2	8	1	99	87	474	1	0
Paris	129	260	0	1	2	2	96	86	213	1	0
Pleasant Prairie	1,013	706	6	0	19	0	480	589	628	6	5
Randall	57	177	0	1	0	0	36	29	161	0	0
Salem	298	636	1	1	2	1	184	129	594	0	0
Somers:											
1st pct	508	528	3	4	14	4	232	336	476	5	3
2nd pct	297	197	0	1	3	1	126	204	152	1	0
Wheatland	80	325	0	0	1	2	83	45	259	0	0
Silver Lake, vil.	67	131	0	0	0	0	41	27	121	0	0
Twin Lakes, vil.	78	180	0	0	1	0	56	26	171	0	1
Kenosha, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct.	789	314	3	0	13	1	359	447	285	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	626	143	4	1	12	3	311	345	119	1	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	417	221	3	1	5	0	211	230	191	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	565	140	3	0	3	0	273	299	100	0	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	551	375	1	0	13	0	268	300	310	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	438	655	0	0	7	1	271	213	569	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	525	919	2	2	16	0	243	282	863	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	365	271	1	1	5	1	152	251	225	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	1,056	349	4	1	22	0	527	597	289	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	521	125	7	1	6	1	229	317	102	0	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	555	201	6	3	8	4	239	344	151	1	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	670	179	6	2	1	2	244	448	136	7	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	519	235	1	2	4	1	252	328	185	2	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	747	274	6	1	7	1	297	529	168	3	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	675	363	4	1	20	1	311	433	299	4	1
8th ward, 2nd pct.	555	291	1	0	6	3	328	380	233	0	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	682	365	1	0	8	1	325	400	297	1	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	516	461	0	1	3	0	215	363	370	0	0

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KENOSHA CO.—Cont.											
Kenosha, city—Cont.											
10th ward, 1st pct...	628	417	5	1	16	3	248	414	356	2	1
10th ward, 2nd pct...	570	621	0	3	8	0	226	403	559	0	0
11th ward, 1st pct...	597	350	0	0	13	2	239	441	289	1	1
11th ward, 2nd pct...	610	404	4	0	6	0	259	403	347	1	0
12th ward, 1st pct...	479	295	6	1	4	0	179	340	283	3	0
12th ward, 2nd pct...	726	354	8	1	6	1	272	495	282	2	1
Totals	17,174	12,182	88	34	262	37	8,013	10,631	10,355	44	15
KEWAUNEE CO.											
Ahnapee	138	272	0	1	2	0	69	93	233	0	4
Carlton	212	230	0	0	2	0	137	117	172	3	0
Casco	242	154	0	0	0	0	148	67	150	1	1
Franklin	251	180	0	1	1	0	170	123	129	0	0
Lincoln	180	262	0	1	0	0	130	76	185	2	0
Luxemburg	157	330	0	0	0	0	99	58	249	0	1
Montpelier	191	309	1	0	1	0	102	104	292	0	1
Pierce	87	174	1	0	0	1	51	59	149	1	0
Red River	250	176	0	0	0	0	115	99	148	2	0
West Kewaunee	285	220	0	1	1	1	166	100	207	3	1
Casco, vil.	89	60	1	0	0	0	56	21	55	1	0
Luxemburg, vil.	69	191	0	0	0	0	51	16	182	0	0
Algoma, vil.	591	617	0	1	2	0	269	284	583	1	1
Kewaunee, city	647	687	0	0	2	0	323	343	597	5	0
Totals	3,389	3,862	3	5	11	2	1,886	1,560	3,331	19	9
LA CROSSE CO.											
Bangor	77	173	0	0	0	0	38	73	128	0	0
Barre	95	102	0	0	2	0	28	94	58	0	0
Burns	107	297	0	0	0	1	20	139	237	0	0
Campbell	493	321	1	2	3	1	132	405	251	3	0
Farmington	140	385	0	0	2	3	55	155	305	0	0
Greenfield	150	125	0	0	0	0	57	105	107	0	0
Hamilton	136	333	0	0	1	1	38	182	237	1	1
Holland	135	420	1	0	0	4	27	157	372	0	0
Onalaska	137	238	0	0	0	0	49	128	189	0	0
Shelby	369	423	1	0	3	1	117	233	365	1	0
Washington	174	109	0	0	0	0	40	159	81	0	0
Bangor, vil.	103	317	0	0	1	1	52	105	264	0	0
Rockland, vil.	33	76	0	0	0	0	10	25	68	0	0
West Salem, vil.	222	396	2	2	13	1	68	178	372	0	0
La Crosse, city:											
1st ward	397	304	0	0	0	1	118	274	271	1	0
2nd ward	260	203	0	1	4	0	111	161	159	0	0
3rd ward	518	265	1	0	1	0	176	349	230	2	2
4th ward	376	600	0	1	3	1	181	252	524	0	0
5th ward	450	169	0	1	0	0	123	346	139	0	0
6th ward	376	622	0	0	3	2	159	262	571	0	0
7th ward	554	700	2	3	0	2	241	399	599	1	0
8th ward	822	646	0	0	5	1	304	540	580	0	0
9th ward	452	303	0	1	2	2	106	397	243	0	0
10th ward	600	449	0	1	1	0	134	561	344	0	0
11th ward	520	511	2	0	4	0	188	381	451	0	0
12th ward	178	132	0	0	0	0	58	117	124	0	0
13th ward	333	283	0	1	1	0	123	214	256	1	0
14th ward	511	1,168	1	1	1	0	226	410	1,033	0	0
15th ward	472	204	0	2	6	1	131	378	161	2	0
16th ward	332	1,042	0	1	3	0	149	265	936	0	0
17th ward	428	529	0	2	1	0	238	363	335	0	0
18th ward	606	317	2	0	5	0	224	401	288	0	0
19th ward	361	286	0	0	1	0	132	289	200	0	0
20th ward	880	407	1	4	2	1	134	789	304	1	1
21st ward	906	468	0	0	0	0	277	671	400	0	0

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LA CROSSE CO.—Cont.											
Onalaska, city:											
1st ward	87	85	1	0	0	0	29	67	73	0	0
2nd ward	171	143	0	0	3	0	43	148	115	0	0
3rd ward	118	160	0	0	1	0	39	105	134	0	0
Totals	13,079	13,711	15	23	72	24	4,375	10,277	11,504	13	4
LAFAYETTE CO.											
Argyle	147	107	0	0	0	0	30	166	59	0	0
Belmont	108	125	0	1	0	1	63	62	110	0	0
Benton	100	225	0	0	0	0	63	76	177	0	0
Blanchard	109	54	0	0	0	1	14	100	50	0	0
Darlington	276	303	0	1	1	1	147	179	232	0	0
Elk Grove	101	241	0	0	2	1	72	53	211	0	0
Fayette	170	152	0	0	4	2	59	161	100	0	0
Gratiot	217	240	1	1	0	0	115	140	196	0	0
Kendall	159	84	0	0	0	0	74	100	57	0	0
Lamont	115	117	0	0	0	1	19	126	85	0	0
Monticello	38	74	0	0	0	0	26	22	61	0	0
New Diggings	115	274	0	0	2	1	78	65	225	0	0
Seymour	141	175	0	0	1	0	98	70	151	0	0
Shullsburg	108	191	0	0	2	1	75	47	118	0	0
Wayne	152	122	0	0	2	0	39	112	130	0	0
White Oak Springs	26	76	0	0	0	0	12	22	65	1	0
Willow Springs	241	184	0	1	0	0	102	167	154	0	0
Wiota	314	315	0	2	1	0	90	288	238	0	0
Argyle, vil.	180	228	0	0	3	0	30	214	157	1	0
Belmont, vil.	87	160	0	0	1	2	39	92	115	0	0
Benton, vil.	161	266	0	0	3	1	83	143	200	0	0
Blanchardville, vil.	201	187	0	1	0	0	31	178	176	2	0
Gratiot, vil.	89	54	0	0	0	0	44	46	46	0	0
South Wayne, vil.	63	128	0	0	1	0	25	42	130	0	0
Darlington, city:											
1st ward	237	310	0	0	0	0	74	208	250	0	0
2nd ward	314	302	0	0	0	1	118	226	263	1	0
Shullsburg, city:											
1st ward	137	184	0	0	0	0	74	88	155	0	0
2nd ward	209	181	0	1	0	0	84	137	154	0	0
Totals	4,315	5,059	1	8	23	13	1,778	3,330	4,065	5	0
LANGLADE CO.											
Ackley	185	110	1	0	1	1	114	85	96	0	0
Ainsworth	99	98	1	0	3	0	59	33	87	0	1
Antigo	312	345	0	0	0	0	161	184	252	3	0
Elcho	194	302	0	1	0	2	132	127	228	0	0
Evergreen	238	41	1	0	0	0	180	17	37	5	0
Langlade	199	113	0	0	0	1	135	39	109	1	0
Neva	239	195	15	0	0	0	137	132	150	3	0
Norwood	205	193	0	0	3	0	150	84	150	1	0
Parrish	17	46	0	0	0	0	14	12	31	0	0
Peck	112	79	1	2	0	2	67	60	71	0	0
Polar	185	183	13	1	5	1	132	111	118	9	0
Price	110	94	0	0	1	0	73	35	82	0	0
Rolling	181	160	0	0	7	0	89	124	124	0	0
Summit	33	92	0	1	1	0	17	42	67	0	0
Upham	63	125	0	2	0	3	56	38	93	0	0
Vilas	73	71	0	1	0	1	38	41	60	0	0
Wolf River	267	113	0	0	3	2	206	54	97	3	0
White Lake, vil.	153	96	0	1	0	1	125	34	83	0	0
Antigo, city:											
1st ward	231	367	0	0	0	0	136	132	313	1	0
2nd ward	344	389	0	0	4	0	160	224	328	0	0
3rd ward	464	207	0	0	3	0	212	263	168	1	0
4th ward	473	312	0	1	2	0	191	311	259	1	0
5th ward	263	284	0	3	4	0	134	196	212	0	0
6th ward	550	508	0	1	0	4	278	332	412	1	0
Totals	5,190	4,523	32	14	37	18	2,996	2,710	3,627	24	1

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LINCOLN CO.											
Birch	101	124	0	2	3	0	22	105	101	1	0
Bradley	226	222	1	0	17	2	58	252	151	1	1
Corning	66	309	0	3	19	3	3	218	171	0	8
Harding	29	67	0	0	3	1	6	50	39	0	0
Harrison	83	131	1	0	2	4	35	69	102	0	1
King	42	81	0	0	0	2	16	31	71	0	0
Merrill	182	198	2	0	2	1	32	204	147	0	0
Pine River	136	367	1	0	20	6	36	293	292	0	0
Rock Falls	84	77	0	1	3	1	27	68	60	1	1
Russell	86	214	0	1	5	5	21	139	153	0	4
Schley	130	249	1	1	10	4	35	207	140	0	2
Scott	111	317	0	0	10	2	19	181	238	1	0
Skanawan	48	70	1	0	0	0	7	65	50	0	0
Somo	56	74	2	0	0	1	16	62	48	2	0
Tomahawk	45	105	0	0	0	0	13	58	68	1	0
Wilson	31	53	0	0	0	0	8	36	34	0	0
Merrill, city:											
1st ward	205	320	0	0	6	4	37	242	250	0	3
2nd ward	125	261	0	1	5	0	31	114	242	0	0
3rd ward	226	331	0	1	1	6	62	193	294	0	1
4th ward	234	198	0	2	7	5	64	218	147	0	2
5th ward	146	257	0	0	2	1	53	113	233	1	0
6th ward	270	287	1	1	3	5	71	280	210	0	4
7th ward	351	490	1	3	4	4	66	407	374	0	0
8th ward	194	214	1	0	5	2	57	204	150	0	1
Tomahawk, city:											
1st ward	114	119	0	0	1	1	37	105	81	0	0
2nd ward	192	117	0	0	1	1	54	146	95	0	0
3rd ward	225	275	0	0	1	0	97	184	203	0	0
4th ward	213	285	0	1	1	0	77	197	208	0	0
Totals	3,951	5,812	12	17	131	61	1,060	4,441	4,352	8	28
MANITOWOC CO.											
Cato	220	441	0	1	1	3	130	177	351	2	0
Centerville	211	286	0	0	7	0	119	151	233	0	0
Cooperstown	239	252	0	0	0	0	133	126	185	1	0
Eaton	151	338	2	1	5	2	94	109	288	1	0
Franklin	263	306	2	0	0	0	128	221	195	0	0
Gibson	176	272	0	0	2	0	73	160	180	0	0
Kossuth	295	460	5	0	0	3	98	344	270	1	0
Liberty	165	344	0	0	1	0	78	135	297	1	0
Manitowoc	101	102	1	2	1	0	34	106	69	0	0
Manitowoc Rapids	379	549	3	1	11	3	145	374	403	3	2
Maple Grove	107	300	0	0	4	1	61	144	189	0	1
Meeme	180	274	2	0	0	3	114	145	191	2	1
Mishicot	306	288	1	0	3	1	118	301	151	1	1
Newton	156	365	0	1	6	0	71	204	258	0	0
Rockland	65	341	0	1	10	0	36	140	240	0	0
Schleswig	148	242	0	1	5	1	53	137	206	0	0
Two Creeks	84	138	0	0	1	0	45	85	92	0	0
Two Rivers	344	201	0	0	16	4	126	273	151	0	0
Reedsville, vil.	91	207	2	0	0	0	49	59	160	0	0
Valders, vil.	103	145	0	0	0	0	42	68	133	0	0
Kiel, city:											
1st ward	134	203	1	1	5	1	84	66	209	0	0
2nd ward	136	207	0	1	1	1	86	52	218	0	0
3rd ward	79	70	0	0	1	0	42	32	71	0	0
Manitowoc, city:											
1st ward	562	506	0	1	13	3	226	396	446	0	0
2nd ward	542	622	4	0	5	0	213	351	575	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	621	466	1	0	17	1	241	470	384	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	557	415	1	0	19	3	177	458	337	0	0
4th ward	612	702	0	0	4	0	263	412	620	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	656	387	0	1	4	2	229	459	337	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	479	321	0	2	11	1	181	358	260	1	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	349	538	0	1	5	0	139	285	461	0	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	508	444	0	0	9	4	191	372	392	0	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	1,112	324	3	1	0	1	470	610	311	0	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	387	151	0	0	5	0	146	273	111	1	0

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MANITOWOC CO.—Con.											
Two Rivers, city:											
1st ward	357	149	0	0	3	2	162	198	169	0	0
2nd ward	285	76	1	1	11	0	111	179	77	0	0
3rd ward	239	260	7	0	0	2	97	168	238	0	0
4th ward	343	290	1	0	7	1	146	231	258	0	0
5th ward	420	231	10	0	10	1	197	239	216	1	0
6th ward	405	146	5	0	0	2	163	235	161	0	0
7th ward	323	159	0	3	34	1	102	299	113	1	1
8th ward	252	98	0	0	11	1	64	230	60	0	0
Totals	13,142	12,616	52	20	248	48	5,477	9,832	10,266	16	6
MARATHON CO.											
Bergen	100	68	1	0	0	0	48	70	48	0	1
Berlin	26	301	0	0	0	1	12	74	237	0	0
Bern	52	107	0	0	13	0	18	75	71	0	0
Bevent	323	17	0	0	1	1	216	81	20	1	0
Brighton	47	214	0	0	4	0	11	76	181	1	1
Cassel	202	162	0	0	0	0	137	103	120	1	1
Cleveland	108	191	0	0	0	0	55	102	152	0	0
Day	56	275	0	0	0	0	28	104	200	1	0
Easton	98	296	0	2	6	0	45	119	227	0	1
Eau Pleine	90	204	0	0	0	0	41	76	168	0	0
Elderon	144	91	0	1	2	1	40	132	54	1	0
Emmet	171	169	0	0	0	0	109	96	126	0	0
Frankfort	68	224	0	0	8	0	30	89	175	1	0
Franzen	202	47	0	0	0	0	125	86	31	0	0
Green Valley	31	92	0	0	1	0	10	40	74	0	0
Guenther	105	35	0	0	0	0	77	24	29	0	0
Halsey	74	131	0	0	23	1	31	104	76	1	0
Hamburg	54	311	0	0	11	2	21	108	224	0	0
Harrison	69	93	0	0	2	0	41	32	89	0	0
Hewitt	76	122	0	0	2	0	28	90	75	0	0
Holton	62	243	0	1	14	0	35	106	168	0	4
Hull	77	281	1	1	6	1	35	89	239	0	1
Johnson	78	242	0	0	11	1	49	79	195	0	1
Knowlton	232	95	0	0	1	1	125	80	91	0	0
Kronenwetter	595	182	2	1	3	0	330	276	146	1	0
Maine	156	272	0	0	12	5	80	159	204	0	1
Marathon	125	203	0	0	5	2	67	97	155	2	3
McMillan	83	312	1	0	6	0	33	149	224	0	0
Mosinee	267	133	0	0	0	0	136	139	102	1	1
Norrie	188	129	0	2	2	0	84	99	121	1	0
Plover	64	176	0	2	1	0	24	56	162	0	0
Reid	243	30	0	0	0	0	141	68	34	0	1
Rib Falls	68	239	0	0	10	3	32	95	184	0	1
Rib Mountain	299	153	0	1	8	3	128	188	118	2	1
Rietbrock	256	128	0	0	4	1	133	103	126	0	3
Ringle	164	85	2	3	10	0	64	132	65	1	0
Spencer	64	191	0	0	3	0	24	94	142	2	0
Stettin	274	334	0	0	15	1	111	237	256	0	2
Texas	182	219	0	0	4	4	55	204	127	0	0
Wausau	182	222	0	1	10	2	97	143	165	0	0
Weston	337	196	2	0	10	3	144	218	168	1	3
Wein	55	250	0	0	6	1	25	75	205	0	0
Abbotsford, vil.	16	44	0	0	0	0	11	13	35	0	0
Athens, vil.	125	196	0	0	0	0	66	79	174	0	0
Brokaw, vil.	185	24	0	0	0	0	56	130	22	1	0
Edgar, vil.	133	161	0	1	5	0	78	64	147	0	0
Elderon, vil.	61	51	1	1	0	1	18	54	41	0	0
Fenwood, vil.	19	29	0	0	3	5	5	24	22	1	0
Hatley, vil.	68	36	0	0	0	0	44	18	40	0	0
Marathon, vil.	145	178	0	0	4	1	79	78	166	0	1
Rothschild, vil.	273	101	0	0	2	1	117	150	96	0	1
Schofield, vil.	424	218	0	0	15	0	177	297	172	0	1
Spencer, vil.	77	217	0	0	0	0	27	63	204	4	0
Stratford, vil.	94	267	1	0	0	0	68	47	247	0	0

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MARATHON CO.—Con.											
Unity, vil.	31	73	1	0	0	1	13	17	73	1	1
Colby, city	24	67	0	0	0	0	11	22	61	0	0
Mosinee, city:											
1st ward	96	131	0	0	1	0	55	70	101	0	0
2nd ward	68	81	0	0	2	0	39	47	64	0	0
3rd ward	77	103	0	1	1	0	34	62	85	0	0
4th ward	74	46	0	0	0	0	20	50	44	0	0
Wausau, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct.	381	602	0	3	11	0	137	302	550	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	341	365	0	0	4	0	155	228	327	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	375	400	0	0	1	1	161	252	350	0	0
2nd ward	374	257	0	1	8	0	141	241	249	1	0
3rd ward	236	340	0	3	3	1	91	138	337	0	0
4th ward	161	335	0	0	2	1	70	127	299	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	221	243	0	0	0	1	86	160	221	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	187	343	0	1	8	1	76	167	297	0	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.	220	477	0	0	7	0	86	160	447	1	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	432	345	0	3	17	1	143	333	304	0	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	381	207	1	0	9	2	181	246	168	0	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	200	301	0	0	0	0	64	143	289	0	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	389	303	0	5	7	1	139	290	272	1	2
7th ward, 3rd pct.	534	271	0	0	7	1	187	377	233	0	1
8th ward, 1st pct.	357	190	0	0	19	1	112	275	166	0	4
8th ward, 2nd pct.	430	364	0	2	14	1	168	337	307	0	2
9th ward	368	433	0	2	9	2	174	239	384	4	0
Totals	13,724	15,264	13	38	373	57	6,164	9,872	12,769	32	39
MARINETTE CO.											
Amberg	102	274	4	1	0	0	41	92	221	0	0
Athelstane	43	138	0	1	4	0	28	22	128	0	2
Beaver	206	235	0	0	9	0	111	122	195	1	0
Beecher	44	80	0	0	1	1	28	19	73	0	0
Dunbar	68	81	0	0	2	0	36	29	86	1	0
Goodman	385	128	0	1	0	1	277	120	110	0	0
Grover	213	493	0	2	0	0	91	131	475	0	0
Lake	166	169	0	1	2	0	65	99	158	0	0
Middle Inlet	102	132	0	0	1	0	79	18	122	1	1
Niagara	130	83	0	0	0	0	78	51	70	0	1
Pembine	137	134	0	0	0	0	80	58	119	1	0
Peshtigo	311	292	2	2	0	0	180	89	314	2	0
Porterfield	211	245	0	0	0	0	141	58	231	0	0
Pound	213	337	0	0	0	0	91	138	291	1	0
Silver Cliff	19	67	1	0	0	0	14	1	58	0	0
Stephenson	405	372	1	2	3	1	235	184	337	5	1
Wagner	113	129	0	0	0	0	80	26	125	0	0
Wausaukee	126	105	0	0	0	0	83	48	86	0	0
Coleman, vil.	103	134	0	0	1	0	44	46	140	0	0
Niagara, vil.	652	314	0	0	1	1	466	207	292	0	0
Pound, vil.	46	101	0	1	1	0	29	31	82	0	0
Wausaukee, vil.	147	137	0	0	0	0	121	51	102	0	0
Marinette, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct.	264	110	0	0	4	0	167	80	114	1	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	346	107	0	0	5	0	165	138	124	1	2
2nd ward, 1st pct.	248	173	0	0	0	0	140	78	192	0	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	452	319	1	0	7	0	276	145	325	1	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	247	447	1	0	2	0	150	84	442	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	405	344	1	1	0	0	215	141	362	1	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	451	313	1	1	1	1	263	108	385	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	325	290	4	2	0	0	178	94	317	3	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	318	457	0	2	2	2	177	113	439	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	346	366	0	2	2	0	183	136	384	0	0
Peshtigo, city:											
1st ward	94	176	1	0	0	0	51	45	160	1	1
2nd ward	142	212	1	0	0	0	71	62	200	0	1
3rd ward	123	194	0	0	0	0	74	57	174	0	0
Totals	7,703	7,688	18	19	48	7	4,508	2,921	7,433	20	12

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MARQUETTE CO.											
Buffalo	88	169	0	0	0	0	34	83	128	0	0
Crystal Lake	11	136	1	0	1	0	2	20	122	0	0
Douglas	104	191	0	0	0	0	31	80	173	0	0
Harris	32	158	0	0	1	1	9	40	129	0	0
Mecan	56	136	0	0	6	0	27	83	82	2	0
Montello	73	109	0	0	0	0	40	52	78	0	0
Moundville	110	215	0	0	0	0	31	101	188	0	0
Neshkoro	50	69	0	0	0	0	39	31	45	2	0
Newton	16	164	0	0	0	3	9	33	132	0	0
Oxford	41	96	0	0	0	1	13	37	86	0	0
Packwaukee	115	205	0	1	0	3	56	97	162	0	0
Shields	32	149	0	0	0	0	23	40	116	0	1
Springfield	37	154	0	0	0	0	13	52	124	0	0
Westfield	81	96	0	2	0	0	27	66	87	0	0
Neshkoro, vil.	37	147	1	0	2	0	22	25	136	0	0
Oxford, vil.	72	132	0	2	0	3	35	49	106	1	0
Westfield, vil.	99	358	0	1	1	0	32	111	318	0	0
Montello, city:											
1st ward	31	132	0	0	0	0	14	27	121	0	0
2nd ward	22	88	0	0	0	0	15	30	64	0	0
3rd ward	45	86	0	0	0	0	28	29	71	0	0
4th ward	43	96	0	0	0	1	16	42	73	0	0
Totals	1,195	3,086	2	6	11	12	510	1,128	2,541	5	1
MILWAUKEE CO.											
Franklin:											
1st pct	266	305	3	0	10	0	118	157	271	0	3
2nd pct	153	162	2	1	7	0	76	86	148	2	0
Granville:											
1st pct	132	211	0	0	4	0	61	93	173	3	0
2nd pct	160	261	1	0	5	1	63	159	205	2	0
3rd pct	417	253	2	0	24	1	130	353	191	0	3
4th pct	344	145	2	0	25	0	98	300	104	0	0
5th pct	369	182	2	1	29	1	120	345	121	1	3
6th pct	252	209	4	0	14	2	99	218	165	0	0
7th pct	324	230	0	1	34	0	93	268	214	0	0
8th pct	342	233	1	0	25	0	101	326	172	1	0
9th pct	312	143	0	1	14	0	110	248	94	0	1
Greenfield:											
1st pct	344	249	0	0	10	0	136	244	203	0	1
2nd pct	716	253	3	0	32	0	257	492	233	1	0
3rd pct	337	127	12	0	11	0	123	234	106	6	1
4th pct	315	427	2	0	9	0	118	201	429	1	0
5th pct	498	161	3	0	20	1	188	347	128	4	1
6th pct	423	193	1	0	30	0	180	273	180	1	2
7th pct	534	232	4	0	13	0	199	332	240	2	2
8th pct	268	298	1	2	7	2	113	200	244	1	1
Lake:											
1st pct	278	277	5	0	10	0	118	140	280	3	0
2nd pct	511	102	5	0	13	0	226	288	95	5	0
3rd pct	479	106	2	0	32	0	194	288	109	4	0
4th pct	463	210	0	1	24	1	172	319	188	1	1
5th pct	406	201	5	2	27	0	144	308	171	3	3
6th pct	511	111	0	0	17	1	208	314	105	1	0
7th pct	354	153	0	0	6	1	159	173	166	1	0
8th pct	274	87	1	0	9	0	122	153	79	1	0
9th pct	186	102	1	1	6	1	105	83	101	2	0
10th pct	364	118	5	1	7	0	186	183	119	1	0
Milwaukee:											
1st pct	222	332	1	0	13	1	105	186	267	2	1
2nd pct	344	148	1	0	21	0	167	213	127	5	1
3rd pct	254	274	1	0	29	1	127	219	195	2	4
4th pct	139	269	0	0	10	0	82	94	228	0	0
Oak Creek:											
1st pct	359	382	4	2	23	1	206	179	361	5	3
2nd pct	408	105	2	0	7	0	246	151	96	1	0

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MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.											
Wauwatosa:											
1st pct	361	317	2	0	25	0	140	294	257	0	1
2nd pct	507	258	9	0	24	1	158	462	171	6	1
3rd pct	243	215	3	1	14	0	101	185	187	1	0
4th pct	243	359	1	0	12	0	144	158	304	2	0
5th pct	360	216	1	1	14	0	122	282	179	1	0
6th pct	318	150	0	0	10	1	136	207	114	0	0
7th pct	352	126	7	0	7	0	134	239	96	5	0
8th pct	328	128	7	0	11	1	135	232	97	6	1
Fox Point, vil.	136	595	0	1	1	0	74	85	561	1	0
Greendale, vil.:											
1st pct	462	90	1	0	16	0	135	345	79	2	2
2nd pct	419	106	2	1	17	2	160	305	76	0	1
River Hills, vil.	74	241	0	0	10	0	47	42	242	0	0
Shorewood, vil.:											
1st pct	518	1,237	1	1	8	8	242	294	1,210	1	0
2nd pct	535	999	0	0	9	5	278	258	981	0	2
3rd pct	470	874	1	0	22	2	240	253	856	1	2
4th pct	502	1,291	0	1	10	1	235	300	1,236	2	1
5th pct	544	1,151	3	0	12	4	237	333	1,145	4	1
West Milwaukee, vil.:											
1st pct	337	133	3	0	19	2	92	296	114	1	2
2nd pct	309	206	2	0	12	2	107	236	167	0	5
3rd pct	323	209	1	0	22	0	104	276	169	1	2
4th pct	246	169	1	1	13	0	74	200	147	0	1
5th pct	234	152	0	0	8	0	108	171	121	0	0
6th pct	277	44	4	0	16	0	79	211	38	2	0
Whitefish Bay, vil.:											
1st pct	167	634	0	0	5	0	78	110	611	0	0
2nd pct	255	755	0	2	6	1	122	155	731	1	0
3rd pct	179	749	0	0	2	0	70	114	742	0	0
4th pct	380	826	0	0	20	3	129	314	778	2	2
5th pct	281	948	0	0	11	0	141	221	878	1	1
Cudahy, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	429	167	1	1	15	1	214	204	162	0	2
1st ward, 2nd pct...	422	135	1	0	4	2	265	161	123	2	0
2nd ward, 1st pct...	524	273	2	1	12	1	276	273	249	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct...	368	216	2	0	13	0	208	179	199	1	0
3rd ward, 1st pct...	608	115	8	2	4	0	380	214	107	2	3
3rd ward, 2nd pct...	466	72	0	0	4	0	284	156	80	1	0
4th ward, 1st pct...	451	29	3	0	2	0	307	128	36	3	2
4th ward, 2nd pct...	499	49	2	0	0	0	326	128	65	1	0
Milwaukee, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct...	216	457	2	0	3	0	97	125	454	2	0
1st ward, 2nd pct...	299	282	6	0	3	0	142	163	275	5	0
1st ward, 3rd pct...	354	208	2	0	15	0	198	180	192	1	2
1st ward, 4th pct...	176	368	0	0	0	0	85	86	371	0	0
1st ward, 5th pct...	375	253	0	0	7	1	191	226	214	0	1
1st ward, 6th pct...	595	53	3	1	5	0	308	282	41	3	0
1st ward, 7th pct...	502	49	1	0	1	0	260	244	38	0	0
1st ward, 8th pct...	477	88	0	0	0	1	223	277	65	1	3
1st ward, 9th pct...	413	367	7	1	7	0	193	245	248	6	0
1st ward, 10th pct..	446	216	2	0	5	0	228	261	162	2	2
1st ward, 11th pct..	491	207	3	0	15	1	199	365	123	3	0
1st ward, 12th pct..	320	295	1	0	6	0	146	209	247	0	0
1st ward, 13th pct..	431	268	1	0	14	1	183	307	220	1	0
1st ward, 14th pct..	320	150	3	1	11	0	104	251	106	4	3
1st ward, 15th pct..	408	212	0	1	15	0	196	260	184	0	2
1st ward, 16th pct..	329	304	5	0	11	2	154	237	252	0	2
1st ward, 17th pct..	242	259	0	1	4	0	105	159	233	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct...	476	189	11	1	27	1	157	400	121	5	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct..	428	197	4	1	24	0	141	344	159	6	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct...	511	195	7	0	20	1	210	333	160	4	1
2nd ward, 4th pct...	467	194	2	1	9	0	169	301	155	2	0
2nd ward, 5th pct...	425	188	8	0	13	2	129	338	145	5	2
2nd ward, 6th pct...	555	151	7	1	28	4	176	461	98	4	2
2nd ward, 7th pct...	469	179	7	0	13	2	162	388	125	5	3

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	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.											
Milwaukee city—Con.											
2nd ward, 8th pct...	462	218	3	0	28	0	141	399	139	2	3
2nd ward, 9th pct...	438	269	2	0	13	2	144	344	224	1	1
2nd ward, 10th pct..	411	202	1	2	21	4	156	328	161	0	3
2nd ward, 11th pct..	363	228	1	0	16	1	113	299	186	0	0
2nd ward, 12th pct..	405	189	7	0	42	3	151	357	134	5	0
2nd ward, 13th pct..	336	237	2	0	17	1	149	255	180	2	1
2nd ward, 14th pct..	361	196	0	1	17	0	144	260	158	1	2
2nd ward, 15th pct..	363	311	0	1	20	0	152	290	250	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct...	261	558	0	1	5	0	111	152	549	1	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct...	311	179	4	0	2	2	83	291	85	2	2
3rd ward, 3rd pct...	211	328	1	1	4	0	92	156	291	1	0
3rd ward, 4th pct...	282	225	6	0	2	0	135	209	164	3	0
3rd ward, 5th pct...	359	131	0	0	3	3	145	247	94	0	1
3rd ward, 6th pct...	355	134	1	2	7	3	149	260	99	0	1
3rd ward, 7th pct...	209	345	0	0	1	0	90	136	326	1	0
3rd ward, 8th pct...	329	211	4	0	6	1	134	219	197	2	0
3rd ward, 9th pct...	303	160	3	0	2	0	128	207	129	1	0
3rd ward, 10th pct..	308	245	4	0	5	0	114	236	192	2	1
3rd ward, 11th pct..	261	423	4	0	1	1	127	155	398	5	2
3rd ward, 12th pct..	307	334	1	0	4	0	145	199	283	1	1
3rd ward, 13th pct..	316	169	1	0	5	1	127	237	120	2	1
4th ward, 1st pct...	316	240	1	0	9	0	137	205	220	1	1
4th ward, 2nd pct...	415	102	3	3	2	1	142	288	90	1	0
4th ward, 3rd pct...	531	180	11	0	6	6	243	324	152	7	5
4th ward, 4th pct...	456	272	4	0	8	1	177	339	219	5	0
4th ward, 5th pct...	424	327	11	0	8	1	199	310	247	10	0
4th ward, 6th pct...	408	254	21	0	9	3	205	247	202	21	5
4th ward, 7th pct...	373	251	2	0	8	0	152	258	216	1	0
4th ward, 8th pct...	345	278	5	0	7	0	170	223	223	4	0
4th ward, 9th pct...	400	252	1	1	10	0	159	280	208	2	1
4th ward, 10th pct..	336	194	0	3	11	0	131	253	156	0	0
4th ward, 11th pct..	302	234	1	2	11	2	128	220	201	2	1
4th ward, 12th pct..	363	262	2	1	4	0	170	237	215	2	0
4th ward, 13th pct..	316	259	3	0	3	1	140	197	242	4	2
4th ward, 14th pct..	381	225	0	0	3	2	133	258	208	0	2
4th ward, 15th pct..	253	151	0	0	1	5	113	171	119	0	3
4th ward, 16th pct..	419	242	5	0	5	2	196	272	195	2	2
4th ward, 17th pct..	375	305	3	0	7	1	156	267	256	4	0
5th ward, 1st pct...	493	89	8	2	12	4	197	341	59	10	5
5th ward, 2nd pct...	480	116	7	0	12	2	146	364	99	7	1
5th ward, 3rd pct...	487	124	4	1	12	2	163	346	103	4	1
5th ward, 4th pct...	479	173	0	1	17	4	167	352	146	2	4
5th ward, 5th pct...	534	144	4	0	16	8	191	365	123	3	9
5th ward, 6th pct...	537	54	13	0	9	2	175	385	47	9	6
5th ward, 7th pct...	514	130	5	2	12	2	162	180	118	2	3
5th ward, 8th pct...	426	120	0	0	10	0	156	282	112	0	0
5th ward, 9th pct...	379	133	3	3	27	3	138	284	112	2	1
5th ward, 10th pct..	432	209	7	0	17	1	158	307	196	7	2
5th ward, 11th pct..	395	221	1	1	15	0	143	302	190	2	0
5th ward, 12th pct..	417	154	0	1	23	0	124	354	113	1	0
5th ward, 13th pct..	465	199	1	1	30	1	165	362	167	1	1
5th ward, 14th pct..	402	187	0	0	27	4	135	305	173	1	4
5th ward, 15th pct..	397	195	0	1	17	0	148	272	184	0	0
5th ward, 16th pct..	298	84	6	2	13	1	100	222	71	8	2
6th ward, 1st pct...	339	161	1	0	17	0	106	291	117	0	1
6th ward, 2nd pct...	356	174	0	0	16	4	114	297	135	2	2
6th ward, 3rd pct...	399	178	4	1	19	2	131	302	156	4	0
6th ward, 4th pct...	404	216	3	0	14	1	134	307	174	2	0
6th ward, 5th pct...	474	121	4	1	18	0	135	364	110	3	2
6th ward, 6th pct...	504	85	6	0	2	2	187	247	86	4	2
6th ward, 7th pct...	465	114	5	1	9	0	189	311	89	2	0
6th ward, 8th pct...	400	105	0	0	11	1	161	222	98	5	0
6th ward, 9th pct...	413	152	1	0	5	2	186	228	124	6	3
6th ward, 10th pct..	454	83	3	2	4	3	235	114	89	1	0
6th ward, 11th pct..	457	137	5	0	7	0	200	230	123	6	5
6th ward, 12th pct..	394	91	5	1	8	3	158	241	70	3	4

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	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.											
Milwaukee city—Con.											
6th ward, 13th pct..	372	144	6	0	3	3	215	179	115	9	3
6th ward, 14th pct..	349	130	2	0	8	1	154	241	101	2	0
6th ward, 15th pct..	428	101	0	1	3	0	198	179	92	0	1
6th ward, 16th pct..	363	192	1	0	16	3	139	253	162	0	3
7th ward, 1st pct...	378	209	5	0	23	1	109	328	172	3	3
7th ward, 2nd pct...	386	197	1	0	37	1	95	351	162	1	1
7th ward, 3rd pct...	464	175	4	0	18	1	141	371	141	3	1
7th ward, 4th pct...	416	194	1	0	27	3	151	346	143	0	3
7th ward, 5th pct...	448	129	5	0	20	0	134	363	83	5	2
7th ward, 6th pct...	392	192	2	0	38	1	105	349	159	3	3
7th ward, 7th pct...	400	249	5	0	37	3	136	344	198	4	4
7th ward, 8th pct...	551	199	3	0	28	2	175	451	136	4	1
7th ward, 9th pct...	414	183	1	0	44	0	137	372	136	2	1
7th ward, 10th pct..	408	179	3	0	23	1	108	357	145	2	0
7th ward, 11th pct..	388	232	3	0	48	2	128	338	196	0	2
7th ward, 12th pct..	346	222	2	1	25	0	96	323	165	1	1
7th ward, 13th pct..	324	175	5	0	26	1	104	276	145	6	0
7th ward, 14th pct..	437	259	7	2	25	4	145	377	206	3	4
7th ward, 15th pct..	317	185	1	0	34	3	86	316	131	1	1
7th ward, 16th pct..	371	227	0	5	21	2	110	297	200	4	0
7th ward, 17th pct..	420	269	3	0	30	0	118	368	234	2	0
8th ward, 1st pct...	471	172	1	0	20	3	180	324	154	1	2
8th ward, 2nd pct...	619	124	1	0	9	1	336	272	138	0	2
8th ward, 3rd pct...	498	66	0	0	6	2	257	243	62	0	0
8th ward, 4th pct...	416	184	1	0	21	0	156	315	147	0	1
8th ward, 5th pct...	468	75	2	0	11	3	214	243	87	1	0
8th ward, 6th pct...	578	52	0	0	7	2	299	236	83	1	0
8th ward, 7th pct...	407	144	1	0	44	1	140	331	115	1	1
8th ward, 8th pct...	423	107	0	0	15	1	168	266	96	0	0
8th ward, 9th pct...	636	93	1	0	31	3	267	366	116	1	0
8th ward, 10th pct..	487	142	2	0	29	2	198	313	127	0	1
8th ward, 11th pct..	465	175	2	1	16	0	187	300	161	2	1
8th ward, 12th pct.	488	68	0	0	6	2	211	260	93	0	0
8th ward, 13th pct.	233	384	0	0	6	0	97	114	401	0	0
8th ward, 14th pct.	574	50	0	0	6	4	325	229	53	1	6
9th ward, 1st pct.	404	299	3	0	29	0	160	317	251	4	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	276	250	0	0	20	1	90	253	202	0	2
9th ward, 3rd pct.	367	397	1	0	18	1	102	342	333	0	1
9th ward, 4th pct.	347	319	1	0	16	1	108	310	257	1	2
9th ward, 5th pct.	439	318	1	0	19	1	135	369	271	1	2
9th ward, 6th pct.	478	188	0	0	29	2	155	410	130	0	2
9th ward, 7th pct.	407	270	3	2	22	2	131	352	228	2	3
9th ward, 8th pct.	341	243	2	0	26	0	129	317	153	4	1
9th ward, 9th pct.	370	262	4	0	28	2	92	355	207	2	3
9th ward, 10th pct.	344	289	1	0	26	1	113	327	221	0	0
9th ward, 11th pct.	367	314	0	1	32	0	113	352	246	0	0
9th ward, 12th pct.	372	218	1	0	39	1	95	374	164	1	1
9th ward, 13th pct.	418	209	1	0	31	2	140	368	143	0	0
9th ward, 14th pct.	303	431	1	0	22	0	116	277	361	1	1
9th ward, 15th pct.	412	285	1	2	23	1	120	365	234	0	1
9th ward, 16th pct.	347	170	0	0	25	0	108	304	126	0	0
10th ward, 1st pct.	694	125	10	2	12	1	176	563	88	5	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	489	96	6	0	10	2	161	327	82	7	1
10th ward, 3rd pct.	529	136	6	1	12	2	130	437	104	9	1
10th ward, 4th pct.	564	128	3	2	16	0	179	429	102	3	2
10th ward, 5th pct.	416	217	3	0	21	0	120	352	175	3	0
10th ward, 6th pct.	338	152	2	2	31	4	126	283	111	5	3
10th ward, 7th pct.	397	181	1	0	22	2	119	354	121	1	2
10th ward, 8th pct.	333	153	4	0	33	2	75	343	103	2	1
10th ward, 9th pct.	363	154	0	0	32	3	112	316	109	0	1
10th ward, 10th pct.	370	116	7	0	29	3	118	292	95	8	0
10th ward, 11th pct.	497	202	0	0	33	2	128	451	151	0	5
10th ward, 12th pct.	388	170	1	0	37	1	109	346	123	5	1
10th ward, 13th pct.	479	141	7	1	21	3	160	362	116	4	1
10th ward, 14th pct.	368	197	1	0	30	0	108	322	162	0	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	565	50	1	0	2	0	276	257	71	2	1

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MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.											
Milwaukee, city—Con.											
11th ward, 2nd pct.	540	58	0	0	10	1	252	289	54	0	0
11th ward, 3rd pct.	509	87	0	1	18	3	232	284	86	1	3
11th ward, 4th pct.	420	126	1	0	11	2	172	243	129	0	2
11th ward, 5th pct.	369	145	0	3	10	3	166	218	146	0	3
11th ward, 6th pct.	417	138	0	1	21	1	135	321	173	0	0
11th ward, 7th pct.	358	207	1	2	21	0	157	233	191	1	0
11th ward, 8th pct.	366	184	2	0	21	0	149	245	175	0	1
11th ward, 9th pct.	386	188	0	0	27	0	112	284	194	0	0
11th ward, 10th pct.	538	169	0	0	19	0	210	340	160	0	0
11th ward, 11th pct.	321	210	1	1	22	0	101	254	196	0	0
11th ward, 12th pct.	396	118	1	0	7	1	149	250	121	2	0
11th ward, 13th pct.	384	93	1	0	9	2	136	264	94	0	2
11th ward, 14th pct.	465	100	0	0	13	5	211	251	111	0	1
12th ward, 1st pct.	552	112	1	0	13	2	202	385	73	1	1
12th ward, 2nd pct.	376	122	0	1	14	0	155	242	110	2	2
12th ward, 3rd pct.	479	128	5	0	21	1	213	305	112	3	2
12th ward, 4th pct.	637	57	3	0	20	0	250	356	82	8	1
12th ward, 5th pct.	685	42	0	0	7	1	311	353	58	0	0
12th ward, 6th pct.	548	63	1	1	10	0	270	252	80	0	0
12th ward, 7th pct.	606	61	2	1	3	0	273	302	80	0	1
12th ward, 8th pct.	500	67	0	0	8	2	203	254	89	2	1
12th ward, 9th pct.	486	139	1	0	11	1	193	302	131	1	0
12th ward, 10th pct.	444	150	2	1	7	0	204	252	124	1	0
12th ward, 11th pct.	583	75	0	0	9	0	298	275	87	0	0
12th ward, 12th pct.	493	72	0	0	7	2	248	227	80	1	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	570	50	0	0	4	0	305	250	68	1	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	402	80	0	0	3	1	196	199	81	1	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.	549	54	1	0	2	1	270	241	85	0	0
13th ward, 4th pct.	526	87	0	0	13	0	257	282	91	0	0
13th ward, 5th pct.	373	113	2	1	13	1	158	220	121	0	0
13th ward, 6th pct.	509	71	0	0	9	0	207	287	74	0	0
13th ward, 7th pct.	376	175	0	0	22	0	150	256	162	1	1
13th ward, 8th pct.	331	239	0	1	9	0	124	265	185	0	0
13th ward, 9th pct.	351	189	0	0	8	0	139	242	170	0	0
13th ward, 10th pct.	302	238	2	0	25	0	99	254	203	3	0
13th ward, 11th pct.	386	237	2	0	19	1	128	318	186	2	2
13th ward, 12th pct.	333	284	4	3	28	1	107	292	238	4	1
13th ward, 13th pct.	271	241	0	0	22	3	105	198	225	1	2
13th ward, 14th pct.	402	250	1	0	25	2	139	348	185	3	3
13th ward, 15th pct.	373	205	3	0	27	3	123	311	167	4	3
13th ward, 16th pct.	528	89	0	1	11	1	230	304	80	1	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	529	27	1	0	2	0	268	233	38	2	1
14th ward, 2nd pct.	549	32	1	0	3	1	267	249	47	0	0
14th ward, 3rd pct.	540	24	0	0	4	0	311	229	45	0	0
14th ward, 4th pct.	626	33	0	1	0	0	328	276	42	0	0
14th ward, 5th pct.	629	19	0	0	3	1	327	272	35	0	1
14th ward, 6th pct.	497	38	1	0	9	0	204	281	42	0	2
14th ward, 7th pct.	575	37	2	0	4	0	262	275	62	2	1
14th ward, 8th pct.	665	65	0	1	4	1	301	343	84	0	0
14th ward, 9th pct.	571	61	3	0	8	0	264	281	82	2	1
14th ward, 10th pct.	674	41	0	0	3	0	327	286	74	2	0
14th ward, 11th pct.	579	67	0	0	10	0	274	275	102	0	0
14th ward, 12th pct.	603	68	4	0	6	0	290	310	86	4	0
14th ward, 13th pct.	700	93	0	0	10	0	346	326	108	1	0
14th ward, 14th pct.	566	37	3	0	3	0	231	325	55	0	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	426	242	4	0	36	2	134	370	190	2	1
15th ward, 2nd pct.	324	279	3	0	10	1	130	231	251	0	2
15th ward, 3rd pct.	224	326	6	1	15	1	98	173	294	6	2
15th ward, 4th pct.	379	197	1	1	29	1	111	329	168	2	0
15th ward, 5th pct.	329	228	4	0	31	0	123	262	196	5	2
15th ward, 6th pct.	326	260	2	0	19	0	106	275	214	3	0
15th ward, 7th pct.	291	351	2	0	5	1	105	233	311	2	1
15th ward, 8th pct.	333	251	1	1	10	1	126	251	223	0	0
15th ward, 9th pct.	262	337	0	0	14	3	78	231	299	1	5
15th ward, 10th pct.	316	299	6	0	12	0	117	253	256	4	0
15th ward, 11th pct.	224	250	1	0	8	0	75	197	213	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued
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District	President						Governor				
	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.											
Milwaukee, city—Con.											
15th ward, 12th pct.	251	340	1	1	13	0	84	197	316	1	1
15th ward, 13th pct.	252	380	0	0	3	0	98	178	352	0	0
15th ward, 14th pct.	304	334	1	0	9	1	115	357	278	1	1
15th ward, 15th pct.	225	382	1	0	17	1	85	185	349	0	0
15th ward, 16th pct.	332	232	0	0	8	0	133	230	206	1	1
16th ward, 1st pct.	351	333	0	1	15	0	134	280	276	1	0
16th ward, 2nd pct.	337	268	1	0	11	0	110	264	241	0	0
16th ward, 3rd pct.	332	241	1	1	6	0	118	227	227	1	1
16th ward, 4th pct.	329	261	0	0	6	1	146	221	228	0	1
16th ward, 5th pct.	357	161	0	0	10	1	129	259	135	0	0
16th ward, 6th pct.	384	395	1	0	9	0	149	280	356	2	0
16th ward, 7th pct.	358	203	0	0	2	0	126	241	184	1	0
16th ward, 8th pct.	432	121	10	0	11	3	194	281	91	8	0
16th ward, 9th pct.	308	324	0	1	7	0	111	243	290	0	0
16th ward, 10th pct.	322	210	2	0	11	2	136	227	184	0	0
16th ward, 11th pct.	461	127	2	0	15	3	171	307	122	2	2
16th ward, 12th pct.	452	206	4	2	20	0	156	362	166	3	0
16th ward, 13th pct.	524	143	8	2	31	2	172	413	117	1	2
16th ward, 14th pct.	213	414	2	0	5	2	92	155	373	2	2
16th ward, 15th pct.	348	335	0	0	20	0	137	273	287	1	1
16th ward, 16th pct.	383	221	0	0	15	0	147	292	185	1	1
16th ward, 17th pct.	349	157	2	0	5	1	116	271	125	0	3
16th ward, 18th pct.	370	168	3	2	15	1	119	288	144	5	1
16th ward, 19th pct.	354	184	3	1	16	0	133	271	149	3	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	427	159	5	0	21	0	131	349	126	4	0
17th ward, 2nd pct.	357	122	0	0	17	0	154	230	112	1	1
17th ward, 3rd pct.	581	41	0	0	5	0	264	270	66	0	2
17th ward, 4th pct.	303	124	0	0	25	0	104	245	99	1	1
17th ward, 5th pct.	287	236	1	0	20	0	123	215	209	1	0
17th ward, 6th pct.	327	234	0	0	13	0	116	251	202	0	1
17th ward, 7th pct.	307	250	0	1	14	1	121	213	233	1	0
17th ward, 8th pct.	476	152	1	0	32	0	171	351	131	3	2
17th ward, 9th pct.	437	165	1	1	9	0	152	333	124	0	0
17th ward, 10th pct.	326	234	0	1	22	0	129	239	216	0	0
17th ward, 11th pct.	538	25	0	0	6	0	275	255	24	1	1
17th ward, 12th pct.	459	342	0	2	21	0	170	346	289	1	1
17th ward, 13th pct.	319	177	4	0	15	0	151	181	175	2	3
18th ward, 1st pct.	192	365	0	1	4	0	102	113	343	0	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	353	272	2	0	10	1	133	266	226	3	0
18th ward, 3rd pct.	410	91	2	0	10	0	206	232	77	1	0
18th ward, 4th pct.	277	289	3	0	9	0	106	205	259	0	0
18th ward, 5th pct.	195	211	0	0	6	2	97	124	194	1	2
18th ward, 6th pct.	198	412	2	0	0	0	93	129	390	1	1
18th ward, 7th pct.	182	351	1	0	1	0	67	100	365	1	0
18th ward, 8th pct.	111	451	0	0	5	0	52	76	387	0	0
18th ward, 9th pct.	88	385	0	0	4	0	36	64	373	0	0
18th ward, 10th pct.	145	443	0	0	6	0	57	120	412	3	0
18th ward, 11th pct.	263	316	1	1	14	0	114	185	296	0	2
18th ward, 12th pct.	166	245	0	0	6	0	82	103	229	0	0
18th ward, 13th pct.	257	291	0	0	12	0	90	209	254	0	0
18th ward, 14th pct.	197	238	1	0	5	0	69	129	239	0	0
18th ward, 15th pct.	140	314	5	0	3	0	47	126	289	1	0
18th ward, 16th pct.	107	280	0	0	4	0	44	77	271	0	0
18th ward, 17th pct.	91	396	0	2	4	0	38	77	374	0	0
18th ward, 18th pct.	101	419	1	0	2	0	44	69	406	0	0
18ht ward, 19th pct.	96	341	0	0	4	0	35	74	321	0	0
18th ward, 20th pct.	302	292	0	0	6	0	123	202	268	0	0
18th ward, 21st pct.	313	279	0	0	8	0	132	212	250	0	0
18th ward, 22nd pct.	221	406	3	0	4	0	85	150	397	3	0
18th ward, 23rd pct.	113	439	0	0	3	0	46	83	420	0	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	417	233	3	0	22	1	141	337	188	3	2
19th ward, 2nd pct.	420	250	0	0	15	1	145	348	184	0	0
19th ward, 3rd pct.	398	272	2	0	15	1	158	316	214	2	0
19th ward, 4th pct.	294	251	2	0	19	0	102	230	229	1	1
19th ward, 5th pct.	315	228	0	0	17	2	134	221	205	1	0
19th ward, 6th pct.	329	285	3	5	8	0	137	245	236	4	0

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District	President						Governor				
	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.											
Milwaukee, city—Con.											
19th ward, 7th pct.	293	255	0	0	14	0	123	220	224	1	0
19th ward, 8th pct.	242	287	0	0	14	0	78	204	256	1	0
19th ward, 9th pct.	257	301	2	1	10	1	110	204	253	2	2
19th ward, 10th pct.	219	330	1	1	6	0	98	171	280	1	0
19th ward, 11th pct.	245	247	1	0	13	0	86	201	204	1	2
19th ward, 12th pct.	198	232	0	0	5	0	64	164	198	0	0
19th ward, 13th pct.	153	371	0	0	8	0	71	90	358	1	0
19th ward, 14th pct.	135	350	1	0	5	0	54	100	335	0	0
19th ward, 15th pct.	208	304	0	0	2	0	83	136	289	1	0
19th ward, 16th pct.	196	391	1	1	3	0	85	160	343	0	0
19th ward, 17th pct.	277	330	0	1	14	0	79	236	309	0	1
19th ward, 18th pct.	156	328	0	0	2	0	69	118	301	0	0
20th ward, 1st pct.	360	304	0	0	33	0	121	317	258	0	0
20th ward, 2nd pct.	337	238	4	0	31	3	94	342	179	1	0
20th ward, 3rd pct.	303	181	1	1	26	2	88	272	150	2	1
20th ward, 4th pct.	363	256	1	0	40	3	104	373	177	2	2
20th ward, 5th pct.	361	195	2	0	41	1	114	327	131	2	2
20th ward, 6th pct.	382	196	2	0	46	0	84	388	152	0	1
20th ward, 7th pct.	392	180	0	0	47	5	90	386	145	0	2
20th ward, 8th pct.	329	188	2	0	32	0	106	293	147	2	0
20th ward, 9th pct.	282	231	0	1	14	0	94	260	170	0	1
20th ward, 10th pct.	331	202	1	0	25	1	95	297	167	2	0
20th ward, 11th pct.	324	252	0	0	30	2	88	296	209	2	2
20th ward, 12th pct.	349	190	1	0	22	0	132	280	149	0	0
20th ward, 13th pct.	390	224	1	0	23	1	108	368	170	0	0
20th ward, 14th pct.	319	240	1	0	20	1	96	276	202	1	2
20th ward, 15th pct.	481	248	1	1	30	2	163	395	202	1	0
20th ward, 16th pct.	403	190	2	0	41	1	135	329	156	1	3
20th ward, 17th pct.	375	202	0	0	25	1	105	336	156	0	0
20th ward, 18th pct.	312	208	3	0	40	1	84	309	160	4	1
21st ward, 1st pct.	581	106	1	0	2	0	312	260	104	0	0
21st ward, 2nd pct.	446	152	4	0	8	0	166	317	119	0	0
21st ward, 3rd pct.	372	206	1	0	13	0	120	301	169	1	0
21st ward, 4th pct.	316	220	1	0	35	0	97	274	182	1	1
21st ward, 5th pct.	295	243	2	0	22	2	117	258	185	1	1
21st ward, 6th pct.	341	260	0	3	17	0	132	294	190	1	1
21st ward, 7th pct.	392	204	0	0	17	1	133	294	174	0	1
21st ward, 8th pct.	429	111	0	0	4	0	189	241	104	0	0
21st ward, 9th pct.	446	219	0	0	9	3	234	241	191	0	3
21st ward, 10th pct.	419	156	0	1	22	2	181	289	123	0	1
21st ward, 11th pct.	317	123	0	0	18	0	95	261	94	0	1
21st ward, 12th pct.	303	197	0	1	14	1	101	240	168	0	3
21st ward, 13th pct.	358	195	1	1	6	0	106	270	175	2	3
21st ward, 14th pct.	365	174	4	0	25	0	132	283	146	4	0
21st ward, 15th pct.	545	92	1	2	15	0	252	286	108	2	1
21st ward, 16th pct.	299	206	2	0	23	0	105	260	155	0	1
21st ward, 17th pct.	298	185	0	0	15	0	91	258	141	0	1
22nd ward, 1st pct.	455	213	1	2	23	2	133	400	152	1	0
22nd ward, 2nd pct.	363	260	0	0	32	0	134	304	209	4	1
22nd ward, 3rd pct.	350	205	1	2	22	0	111	312	149	1	1
22nd ward, 4th pct.	317	226	1	0	36	1	146	262	174	2	1
22nd ward, 5th pct.	351	232	1	0	37	2	121	290	204	0	2
22nd ward, 6th pct.	318	311	0	1	19	1	106	262	271	1	1
22nd ward, 7th pct.	322	276	1	1	1	0	132	222	238	1	0
22nd ward, 8th pct.	240	290	2	1	16	1	108	192	262	2	1
22nd ward, 9th pct.	232	282	0	1	19	0	72	221	238	0	0
22nd ward, 10th pct.	220	296	0	0	13	0	60	188	276	0	1
22nd ward, 11th pct.	159	352	0	0	5	0	69	121	325	0	0
22nd ward, 12th pct.	230	290	3	0	16	1	71	216	249	3	0
22nd ward, 13th pct.	197	304	0	0	12	0	64	188	256	0	0
22nd ward, 14th pct.	346	208	5	0	4	0	67	285	200	5	0
22nd ward, 15th pct.	174	342	0	0	16	0	61	144	324	0	2
22nd ward, 16th pct.	340	352	1	0	7	0	95	290	308	2	1
22nd ward, 17th pct.	423	255	0	1	11	0	134	316	233	0	0
22nd ward, 18th pct.	290	289	0	0	14	0	82	225	282	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued
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District	President						Governor				
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MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.											
Milwaukee, city—Con.											
22nd ward, 19th pct.	285	275	0	0	19	1	117	219	240	0	0
22nd ward, 20th pct.	259	319	0	0	26	0	84	224	298	0	1
23rd ward, 1st pct.	391	240	0	0	22	0	121	278	248	0	0
23rd ward, 2nd pct.	405	216	2	0	15	0	166	273	204	0	0
23rd ward, 3rd pct.	320	294	0	0	15	0	117	211	298	0	0
23rd ward, 4th pct.	365	228	0	0	13	0	129	277	199	1	1
23rd ward, 5th pct.	322	276	0	0	19	0	92	253	271	1	0
23rd ward, 6th pct.	394	201	4	1	16	1	131	301	173	4	1
23rd ward, 7th pct.	350	179	1	1	16	0	114	257	166	0	0
23rd ward, 8th pct.	418	175	0	1	27	0	137	330	153	1	1
23rd ward, 9th pct.	469	176	0	0	24	1	151	373	148	0	0
23rd ward, 10 A pct.	182	268	2	0	7	2	132	84	237	4	0
23rd ward, 10 B pct.	192	315	2	2	5	5	125	105	273	1	5
23rd ward, 11th pct.	534	179	8	0	23	1	193	414	134	3	1
23rd ward, 12th pct.	489	103	3	2	22	9	140	393	77	3	8
23rd ward, 13th pct.	598	124	3	0	21	2	213	426	102	3	0
24th ward, 1st pct.	634	82	0	0	2	0	353	265	86	0	1
24th ward, 2nd pct.	617	29	1	0	5	0	294	305	41	2	1
24th ward, 3rd pct.	493	33	1	0	5	1	252	220	50	1	2
24th ward, 4th pct.	595	14	0	0	1	2	237	331	30	1	1
24th ward, 5th pct.	666	17	0	0	4	0	310	318	35	1	0
24th ward, 6th pct.	349	165	1	2	15	0	119	225	183	0	0
24th ward, 7th pct.	389	172	2	0	30	0	117	301	176	3	1
24th ward, 8th pct.	492	239	0	0	20	0	168	364	211	1	1
24th ward, 9th pct.	397	220	0	0	33	0	129	301	214	0	1
24th ward, 10th pct.	654	89	2	0	3	3	328	305	108	3	3
24th ward, 11th pct.	642	55	1	0	3	1	307	290	96	1	2
24th ward, 12th pct.	552	249	0	0	25	2	213	343	256	0	1
24th ward, 13th pct.	556	30	1	0	2	1	279	278	31	0	0
24th ward, 14th pct.	636	52	2	0	2	1	251	340	79	0	2
25th ward, 1st pct.	323	254	2	0	12	1	96	259	238	0	1
25th ward, 2nd pct.	359	200	1	1	40	0	89	342	173	0	0
25th ward, 3rd pct.	366	184	2	0	35	2	83	355	144	2	1
25th ward, 4th pct.	286	171	3	0	25	0	86	271	124	1	1
25th ward, 5th pct.	396	223	2	0	33	2	98	395	162	2	1
25th ward, 6th pct.	362	246	7	0	27	1	109	325	190	6	1
25th ward, 7th pct.	262	223	2	1	23	0	81	236	187	1	2
25th ward, 8th pct.	399	211	5	0	37	1	118	365	167	4	2
25th ward, 9th pct.	391	282	2	0	24	0	107	350	236	1	1
25th ward, 10th pct.	282	321	3	0	21	0	90	248	277	1	1
25th ward, 11th pct.	371	304	0	1	28	0	126	322	247	0	0
25th ward, 12th pct.	217	144	3	0	23	0	67	205	112	3	0
25th ward, 13th pct.	361	209	0	1	38	0	108	339	157	2	0
25th ward, 14th pct.	352	204	0	0	23	0	95	324	158	0	1
25th ward, 15th pct.	343	217	0	0	44	1	115	328	150	1	1
25th ward, 16th pct.	299	247	0	0	42	0	95	310	180	0	2
25th ward, 17th pct.	249	256	1	0	32	0	75	242	218	1	0
25th ward, 18th pct.	275	271	2	0	23	0	87	261	214	1	1
25th ward, 19th pct.	334	281	1	0	31	4	95	326	218	0	5
25th ward, 20th pct.	339	196	3	0	25	0	109	316	146	0	1
26th ward, 1st pct.	438	214	4	0	34	0	115	398	166	4	0
26th ward, 2nd pct.	219	337	0	0	17	0	81	170	319	0	0
26th ward, 3rd pct.	282	304	0	0	16	1	99	230	274	0	0
26th ward, 4th pct.	432	236	4	1	31	1	104	400	194	0	1
26th ward, 5th pct.	344	361	2	0	31	0	98	320	311	1	1
26th ward, 6th pct.	331	361	0	0	9	0	100	255	339	0	0
26th ward, 7th pct.	265	343	0	1	9	0	73	233	308	0	0
26th ward, 8th pct.	260	331	0	1	14	0	68	243	301	0	0
26th ward, 9th pct.	340	252	3	0	7	0	98	275	219	1	0
26th ward, 10th pct.	330	244	0	0	10	0	83	265	231	0	1
26th ward, 11th pct.	257	333	0	0	15	0	83	225	290	1	0
26th ward, 12th pct.	312	297	0	0	25	0	128	254	254	1	1
26th ward, 13th pct.	337	235	2	0	27	0	109	297	190	1	2
26th ward, 14th pct.	357	317	0	1	15	0	113	308	261	0	0
26th ward, 15th pct.	273	294	2	0	19	0	90	251	235	2	0

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	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.											
Milwaukee, city—Con.											
26th ward, 16th pct.	482	393	1	1	27	2	157	414	330	2	2
26th ward, 17th pct.	374	462	0	0	15	0	99	351	392	0	0
26th ward, 18th pct.	315	264	1	0	11	0	80	266	243	1	0
26th ward, 19th pct.	309	470	2	0	12	0	100	242	436	1	1
26th ward, 20th pct.	280	483	5	0	24	3	90	283	416	5	1
27th ward, 1st pct.	457	158	1	0	14	1	159	305	147	2	1
27th ward, 2nd pct.	386	228	0	0	5	0	157	227	230	0	0
27th ward, 3rd pct.	247	281	0	1	15	1	98	172	271	0	1
27th ward, 4th pct.	323	213	0	1	11	0	106	219	229	0	1
27th ward, 5th pct.	349	173	1	0	25	0	96	281	168	0	0
27th ward, 6th pct.	241	298	1	0	11	0	95	177	290	1	0
27th ward, 7th pct.	240	302	1	1	12	0	104	150	295	1	0
27th ward, 8th pct.	352	234	3	0	28	0	135	261	214	1	0
27th ward, 9th pct.	345	244	0	0	15	0	133	238	218	0	0
27th ward, 10th pct.	301	226	1	0	15	0	141	184	217	1	0
27th ward, 11th pct.	269	226	0	1	12	0	113	169	221	0	0
27th ward, 12th pct.	541	148	1	1	18	1	219	356	132	1	2
27th ward, 13th pct.	351	183	0	0	17	1	137	256	154	0	1
27th ward, 14th pct.	310	186	0	0	11	0	110	229	164	0	0
South Milwaukee, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct..	261	305	1	0	9	1	152	141	273	2	0
1st ward, 2nd pct..	349	350	1	2	7	1	241	154	311	2	1
2nd ward, 1st pct..	344	317	2	1	18	2	216	183	263	2	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct..	499	296	0	1	13	0	299	242	248	6	2
3rd ward, 1st pct..	674	128	2	1	11	2	452	192	128	4	8
3rd ward, 2nd pct..	570	227	4	1	6	2	379	223	191	3	1
4th ward	584	92	1	0	6	1	418	150	92	4	3
Wauwatosa, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct..	134	439	0	0	3	0	49	95	410	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct..	97	318	0	0	6	0	40	69	311	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct..	110	636	0	0	2	0	55	91	594	0	0
1st ward, 4th pct..	160	452	0	0	5	0	86	111	417	0	0
1st ward, 5th pct..	199	333	1	0	4	0	82	149	297	0	0
1st ward, 6th pct..	270	456	0	0	17	1	99	244	393	0	1
2nd ward, 1st pct..	192	628	0	1	7	0	89	136	603	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct..	218	561	0	5	12	0	88	169	520	0	0
2nd ward, 3rd pct..	123	594	0	0	4	0	44	108	566	0	0
2nd ward, 4th pct..	276	646	0	0	15	0	105	216	606	3	0
3rd ward, 1st pct..	308	525	0	0	7	0	172	209	444	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct..	362	707	0	0	4	0	170	241	654	2	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct..	96	446	1	0	0	0	51	57	438	1	0
4th ward, 1st pct..	320	319	1	0	14	0	126	235	283	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct..	286	414	1	1	18	1	104	249	359	2	1
4th ward, 3rd pct..	195	467	1	0	5	0	83	151	428	0	0
4th ward, 4th pct..	220	332	1	0	5	0	90	147	312	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct..	273	532	0	1	18	1	87	213	520	1	1
5th ward, 2nd pct..	378	622	0	0	12	0	144	299	572	0	0
5th ward, 3rd pct..	322	561	0	0	24	0	122	278	508	0	0
West Allis, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct..	431	163	4	0	24	0	120	366	127	5	0
1st ward, 2nd pct..	527	98	12	3	20	2	160	422	67	10	1
1st ward, 3rd pct..	390	137	6	0	17	0	129	291	101	5	0
1st ward, 4th pct..	494	202	4	0	15	0	153	396	169	2	0
1st ward, 5th pct..	483	195	4	0	17	0	193	300	188	1	1
1st ward, 6th pct..	629	88	8	0	13	1	253	360	77	7	2
1st ward, 7th pct..	452	138	4	2	13	1	163	318	124	0	0
1st ward, 8th pct..	572	272	6	0	19	3	183	431	232	9	0
1st ward, 9th pct..	485	219	4	0	16	1	164	384	182	1	1
2nd ward, 1st pct..	415	156	2	0	11	2	159	254	160	1	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct..	300	272	2	0	10	0	101	242	246	3	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct..	327	158	0	1	4	1	121	245	120	1	0
2nd ward, 4th pct..	368	160	5	0	18	0	151	250	137	4	0

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MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.											
West Allis, city—Con.											
2nd ward, 5th pct..	352	74	0	0	9	0	140	226	66	0	4
3rd ward, 1st pct..	263	283	0	1	6	1	108	185	262	0	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct..	269	309	4	1	16	1	94	207	286	3	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct..	329	296	1	1	7	1	110	239	282	0	1
3rd ward, 4th pct..	350	161	1	3	6	1	125	257	141	0	0
3rd ward, 5th pct..	327	163	1	2	9	3	93	250	142	0	4
3rd ward, 6th pct..	266	187	0	0	8	0	89	205	162	1	0
4th ward, 1st pct..	494	142	8	0	10	0	169	362	126	1	0
4th ward, 2nd pct..	404	206	1	2	18	3	160	291	171	3	2
4th ward, 3rd pct..	339	188	3	0	11	0	98	268	173	0	0
4th ward, 4th pct..	342	307	3	2	11	1	122	253	279	2	2
4th ward, 5th pct..	297	193	0	0	10	0	102	251	144	0	1
4th ward, 6th pct..	400	137	2	1	16	1	99	321	118	2	1
4th ward, 7th pct..	366	134	3	0	9	2	129	277	99	5	0
4th ward, 8th pct..	354	186	1	0	11	0	131	256	161	3	0
Totals	209,861	131,120	1,028	225	8,484	479	82,036	147,826	115,732	909	527
MONROE CO.											
Adrian	58	121	1	0	1	0	6	119	48	0	0
Angelo	100	167	0	2	1	0	12	151	97	0	0
Byron	109	149	0	2	6	1	13	193	53	1	0
Clifton	152	217	0	0	3	1	16	268	87	0	0
Glendale	131	219	1	1	6	2	20	265	80	1	0
Grant	20	126	0	0	0	1	7	56	84	0	0
Greenfield	81	153	0	0	7	0	9	152	80	0	0
Jefferson	125	181	0	0	0	2	25	232	44	0	0
La Fayette	31	81	0	1	0	1	10	56	45	0	0
La Grange	113	167	0	1	1	0	19	181	79	0	0
Leon	170	180	0	0	2	1	18	235	99	0	0
Lincoln	131	262	0	4	5	1	32	240	124	0	2
Little Falls	106	316	0	0	0	0	37	173	190	1	1
New Lyme	30	67	0	0	2	1	5	61	27	0	1
Oakdale	131	111	1	0	12	0	8	216	32	1	0
Portland	255	160	0	1	0	0	25	290	94	1	0
Ridgeville	71	247	1	1	4	2	10	206	114	0	0
Scott	19	34	0	0	6	0	2	34	19	2	0
Sheldon	51	253	0	0	0	0	12	175	115	1	0
Sparta	163	373	0	2	4	0	43	263	213	1	0
Tomah	124	211	0	1	5	1	15	195	127	0	0
Wellington	90	230	1	1	2	0	14	203	89	0	0
Wells	89	142	0	0	0	1	30	117	77	0	0
Wilton	117	217	0	0	0	0	14	231	79	0	0
Cashton, vil.	194	180	0	0	1	2	19	237	111	1	1
Kendall, vil.	90	164	0	0	0	0	23	135	90	0	0
Melvina, vil.	53	17	1	0	1	0	4	59	7	0	0
Norwalk, vil.	62	188	0	6	1	1	17	135	101	0	0
Wilton, vil.	88	159	0	0	0	0	22	123	95	0	0
Wyeville, vil.	79	18	0	0	0	0	3	80	16	0	0
Sparta, city:											
1st ward	213	468	0	1	3	1	60	271	362	0	0
2nd ward	218	450	0	1	1	0	86	264	324	0	0
3rd ward	270	457	0	0	0	2	70	298	337	0	0
4th ward	251	449	0	1	1	0	62	270	295	1	0
Tomah, city:											
1st ward	185	401	0	0	2	2	36	278	267	0	0
2nd ward	252	434	0	3	5	3	49	354	268	0	0
3rd ward	251	273	0	2	2	1	36	318	170	1	0
Totals	4,673	8,042	6	31	84	27	889	7,134	4,539	12	5
OCONTO CO.											
Abrams	117	194	0	0	0	0	84	54	165	0	1
Armstrong	147	118	0	1	0	2	65	111	73	0	0
Bagley	41	50	0	1	0	0	29	20	37	0	0
Brazeau	133	251	1	0	2	0	73	90	203	0	0
Breed	96	114	0	0	0	0	81	21	95	0	0
Chase	287	97	0	2	0	0	172	95	93	1	1

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OCONTO CO.—Con.											
Doty	35	28	0	0	0	0	27	11	24	0	0
Gillett	50	308	1	0	1	0	29	104	229	1	0
How	60	243	0	2	1	1	56	69	161	0	0
Lena	236	137	0	0	2	0	126	105	111	0	0
Little River	149	312	0	1	0	0	87	121	243	0	0
Little Suamico	266	149	0	0	1	0	208	73	124	1	0
Maple Valley	109	266	0	0	3	2	63	102	203	0	0
Morgan	135	142	0	0	0	0	93	55	132	0	0
Oconto	218	234	0	0	1	0	144	96	193	1	1
Oconto Falls	126	213	0	0	7	0	78	89	172	0	0
Pensaukee	151	261	0	1	0	0	77	115	203	1	0
Riverview	80	52	0	1	0	1	42	52	31	0	0
Spruce	220	184	1	0	3	0	139	133	129	0	0
Stiles	170	181	0	0	0	1	105	110	134	1	0
Townsend	90	123	0	0	0	0	60	51	91	1	0
Underhill	57	192	0	0	2	0	30	70	143	0	0
Wheeler	68	108	0	0	2	0	55	27	89	0	0
Gillett, vil.	152	361	0	1	1	0	90	72	338	0	0
Lena, vil.	147	93	1	0	2	0	90	33	90	0	0
South Branch, pct.	97	4	0	0	0	0	86	4	8	0	0
Suring, vil.	77	159	0	0	0	0	58	24	144	1	0
Oconto, city:											
1st ward	297	206	0	2	0	1	178	159	160	0	0
2nd ward	294	73	0	1	0	0	188	107	63	1	0
Oconto, city, cont.											
3rd ward	318	107	0	0	0	0	189	143	84	0	0
4th ward	241	296	1	0	4	0	152	136	262	0	1
5th ward	344	399	0	2	2	0	207	195	337	0	0
Oconto Falls, city:											
1st ward	89	145	0	0	1	1	76	19	142	0	0
2nd ward	63	209	0	0	2	0	47	30	193	1	0
3rd ward	113	229	0	0	0	0	80	43	205	1	0
Totals	5,273	6,238	5	15	37	9	3,364	2,739	5,104	11	4
ONEIDA CO.											
Cassian	146	159	0	0	0	0	47	115	128	2	1
Crescent	200	54	0	1	0	0	78	139	24	0	0
Enterprise	79	59	0	0	2	1	41	50	40	1	1
Hazelhurst	57	76	0	0	0	0	22	39	62	1	0
Lake Tomahawk	108	77	0	0	2	0	68	39	71	0	1
Little Rice	34	46	0	0	1	0	16	35	24	0	0
Lynne	71	21	4	0	0	0	27	38	13	5	0
Minocqua	297	464	0	0	5	1	149	222	374	0	3
Monico	107	86	0	0	1	0	60	53	68	0	3
Newbold	122	77	1	0	0	0	45	69	68	0	0
Pelican	447	192	1	1	12	1	131	356	132	0	1
Piehl	57	11	0	0	0	0	26	24	8	1	0
Pine Lake	274	108	0	1	1	1	109	183	74	0	0
Schoepke	138	101	0	0	4	0	72	74	78	0	0
Stella	73	19	0	0	0	0	28	33	24	1	0
Sugar Camp	178	73	0	0	4	1	67	113	61	0	0
Three Lakes	245	310	0	1	2	0	153	110	268	0	0
Woodboro	47	36	0	0	0	0	20	30	26	0	0
Woodruff	192	136	0	0	2	0	110	102	104	0	2
Rhinelander, city:											
1st ward	505	159	0	0	1	1	138	384	135	1	1
2nd ward	335	122	0	0	1	0	122	220	94	1	0
3rd ward	294	84	0	0	2	0	95	206	64	2	0
4th ward	210	321	0	0	3	0	98	147	286	0	1
5th ward	206	406	0	1	4	0	117	170	316	0	0
6th ward	231	127	0	0	1	0	84	155	110	0	0
7th ward	302	260	0	1	4	0	112	235	203	0	0
8th ward	420	110	0	0	7	0	122	317	83	0	0
Totals	5,375	3,694	6	6	59	6	2,157	3,658	2,938	15	14

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OUTAGAMIE CO.											
Black Creek	86	234	0	0	1	1	51	93	183	0	0
Bovina	69	167	0	0	0	2	45	28	149	0	0
Buchanan	277	166	0	0	0	1	165	153	125	2	1
Center	119	431	1	0	6	1	56	167	318	1	0
Cicero	133	302	0	0	7	0	57	136	245	1	0
Dale	103	392	0	0	5	0	65	84	348	1	0
Deer Creek	98	181	0	0	2	1	54	61	167	0	1
Ellington	111	358	0	0	0	0	82	75	309	0	1
Freedom	267	312	0	0	0	1	181	128	238	0	1
Grand Chute:											
1st pct	310	411	0	1	1	2	159	197	352	2	0
2nd pct	299	381	0	0	2	0	164	197	308	2	1
Greenville	152	392	0	0	0	0	78	120	332	0	0
Hortonia	74	173	0	1	1	1	39	43	173	0	0
Kaukauna	151	89	0	0	0	0	95	81	55	0	0
Liberty	37	119	0	0	1	2	18	29	115	0	0
Maine	87	134	0	0	1	2	35	56	119	0	0
Maple Creek	66	234	0	2	1	1	50	54	199	0	0
Oneida	392	303	0	0	2	2	200	125	283	1	3
Osborn	60	204	0	0	2	0	28	87	147	0	0
Seymour	124	305	0	0	4	0	56	130	247	0	1
Vandenbroek	158	110	0	0	0	2	79	97	64	1	2
Bear Creek, vil.	87	79	0	0	0	0	58	24	78	0	1
Black Creek, vil.	51	202	1	0	2	0	36	34	191	0	0
Combined Locks, vil.	178	45	0	0	1	1	73	87	44	0	0
Hortonville, vil.	104	386	0	1	0	1	59	63	370	0	0
Kimberly, vil.	839	301	0	1	2	0	433	294	416	2	1
Little Chute, vil.	936	470	0	0	0	1	374	526	396	4	2
Shiocton, vil.	126	213	1	0	3	0	52	60	203	0	0
Appleton, city:											
1st ward	287	592	1	1	4	0	193	167	521	1	1
2nd ward	267	846	0	1	7	0	154	160	803	0	0
3rd ward	164	298	0	2	3	0	63	131	269	1	0
4th ward	182	495	0	0	5	0	101	146	440	0	0
5th ward	214	581	0	0	1	0	111	172	511	0	2
6th ward	343	613	0	0	5	1	161	249	538	0	0
7th ward	242	479	1	0	1	0	119	178	423	0	0
8th ward	269	376	0	0	2	0	165	124	340	1	2
9th ward	298	407	0	0	1	0	190	124	371	1	0
10th ward	334	490	0	1	0	0	226	154	442	0	0
11th ward	221	323	0	0	1	0	125	114	301	0	0
12th ward	421	544	0	0	0	1	240	229	488	2	0
13th ward	263	206	1	0	0	1	111	196	154	0	0
14th ward	123	680	0	0	7	1	93	94	628	0	0
15th ward	132	460	0	0	2	0	63	102	431	0	0
16th ward	276	425	0	1	0	2	145	149	397	1	3
17th ward	253	373	1	0	2	1	162	147	330	0	0
18th ward	263	303	0	4	0	1	164	139	249	0	0
Kaukauna, city:											
1st ward	438	385	0	1	3	1	201	286	324	0	0
2nd ward	370	379	0	0	1	0	185	250	300	1	1
3rd ward	507	303	1	0	5	1	245	340	222	4	1
4th and 5th wards.	435	260	0	0	2	0	185	269	226	3	1
New London, city:											
3rd ward	198	319	0	2	0	1	79	154	287	0	0
Seymour, city:											
1st ward	86	280	0	2	1	3	43	56	264	1	2
2nd ward	88	222	0	2	2	0	40	62	204	0	0
Totals	12,168	17,733	8	23	99	36	6,406	7,421	15,637	33	28
OZAUKEE CO.											
Belgium	233	278	0	0	0	0	171	144	174	0	0
Cedarburg	151	389	0	2	13	1	97	167	270	0	0
Fredonia	167	327	2	0	11	2	97	220	180	1	0
Grafton	122	244	0	0	11	2	42	163	164	0	0
Mequon:											
1st pct	248	484	1	0	21	3	128	253	366	0	0
2nd pct	233	398	0	0	9	0	130	171	317	0	2

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OZAUKEE CO.—Con.											
Port Washington	167	191	0	0	4	1	85	129	131	0	2
Saukville	126	262	0	0	5	0	74	127	169	1	2
Belgium, vil.	86	87	0	0	0	0	59	25	89	0	0
Fredonia, vil.	74	104	0	0	0	0	47	41	77	0	0
Grafton, vil.	291	275	0	0	2	0	136	175	243	0	0
Saukville, vil.	88	114	0	0	1	1	52	74	65	0	0
Thiensville, vil.	128	193	0	0	13	0	60	108	159	0	0
Cedarburg, city:											
1st ward	139	299	0	0	6	0	71	103	249	0	0
2nd ward	127	158	0	0	3	1	76	82	130	2	1
3rd ward	120	204	3	0	6	0	72	76	164	0	4
Port Washington, city:											
1st ward	284	208	0	0	5	0	114	188	155	0	0
2nd ward	181	113	0	0	1	0	66	127	83	0	0
3rd ward	188	112	0	1	2	0	68	127	96	0	0
4th ward	157	98	0	0	4	1	57	112	70	0	0
5th ward	165	190	0	0	5	1	61	144	149	0	0
6th ward	187	185	0	1	3	0	75	152	141	0	0
Totals	3,662	4,913	6	4	125	13	1,838	2,908	3,641	4	11
PEPIN CO.											
Albany	103	92	0	1	2	0	25	110	55	0	0
Durand	32	95	0	0	5	0	15	41	70	0	0
Frankfort	117	213	0	0	1	2	35	94	191	1	0
Lima	98	163	0	0	0	0	48	82	104	1	0
Pepin	130	283	0	1	19	0	30	164	225	1	0
Stockholm	51	83	0	2	0	0	11	38	66	2	0
Waterville	127	388	0	4	5	0	42	142	290	1	1
Waubeek	20	53	0	0	0	0	9	16	44	0	0
Pepin, vil.	145	181	1	0	2	0	50	79	176	0	0
Stockholm, vil.	37	75	0	0	0	0	11	31	62	0	0
Durand, city:											
1st ward	101	133	0	0	1	1	30	84	102	0	0
2nd ward	138	271	0	3	1	1	35	144	216	0	0
3rd ward	95	242	0	1	3	0	35	112	186	0	1
Totals	1,194	2,272	1	12	39	4	376	1,137	1,787	6	2
PIERCE CO.											
Clifton	100	107	0	0	3	1	30	78	83	0	0
Diamond Bluff	96	82	0	0	4	3	14	112	44	0	0
Ellsworth	153	432	0	0	1	0	32	275	235	1	0
El Paso	78	310	0	0	0	0	15	180	163	0	0
Gilman	108	291	0	2	4	0	6	158	229	0	0
Hartland	118	274	1	0	1	0	20	242	108	0	0
Isabelle	28	35	0	0	0	0	4	37	15	0	0
Maiden Rock	59	297	5	1	6	1	6	139	181	4	1
Martell	184	253	0	0	4	1	12	245	159	0	0
Oak Grove	59	148	0	0	3	0	18	81	93	0	0
River Falls	211	187	0	1	1	0	52	171	133	0	0
Rock Elm	85	250	0	0	5	1	25	153	154	0	0
Salem	86	249	0	1	0	1	21	144	155	0	0
Spring Lake	83	240	1	4	1	4	19	127	175	0	0
Trenton	183	190	0	0	10	0	38	194	114	0	0
Trimbelle	189	278	2	4	6	1	27	282	128	0	0
Union	84	319	0	1	6	0	21	172	199	0	0
Bay City, vil.	112	47	0	1	2	0	28	74	42	0	0
Ellsworth, vil.	244	542	0	2	0	0	60	263	405	0	0
Elmwood, vil.	127	270	0	0	1	2	31	189	156	0	0
Maiden Rock, vil.	41	120	0	1	1	0	23	42	84	0	0
Plum City, vil.	61	111	0	0	2	0	7	66	88	0	0
Spring Valley, vil.	121	367	0	0	0	0	68	82	329	1	0
Prescott, city:											
1st ward	46	95	0	1	0	1	27	32	60	1	0
2nd ward	56	77	0	0	0	0	33	20	64	0	0
3rd ward	50	111	0	1	0	0	25	37	89	0	0
River Falls, city:											
2nd election dist.	497	942	0	2	8	0	149	565	670	0	0
Totals	3,259	6,624	9	22	69	16	811	4,160	4,355	7	1

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POLK CO.											
Alden	240	232	0	2	7	4	38	293	152	0	2
Apple River	145	155	0	0	3	1	21	192	81	0	1
Balsam Lake	129	187	0	3	2	0	24	173	120	0	0
Beaver	127	124	1	0	12	0	23	165	70	0	1
Black Brook	163	146	0	2	4	1	35	175	98	0	0
Bone Lake	203	65	0	0	0	1	20	207	45	0	1
Clam Falls	167	132	0	1	6	0	27	170	94	0	0
Clayton	186	128	1	1	6	0	48	173	88	0	0
Clear Lake	176	146	0	0	7	0	29	210	81	0	0
Eureka	275	267	0	9	14	1	38	371	141	1	0
Farmington	109	277	0	0	6	0	17	189	164	0	2
Garfield	168	179	0	1	1	0	17	198	132	0	0
Georgetown	140	77	0	0	2	0	18	137	53	0	0
Johnstown	71	52	0	0	17	2	13	101	24	0	0
Laketown	215	192	1	0	11	1	28	280	105	1	0
Lincoln	179	240	0	2	5	0	42	212	159	0	0
Lorain	90	102	0	0	6	1	18	124	56	1	0
Luck	152	140	0	0	5	1	28	166	94	0	0
McKinley	126	67	0	0	0	0	12	144	34	0	0
Milltown	178	158	0	1	1	0	31	204	94	0	0
Osceola	143	166	0	0	1	0	22	180	106	0	0
St. Croix Falls	150	223	0	2	5	0	33	187	146	1	1
Sterling	118	114	0	3	3	0	12	129	77	0	1
West Sweden	172	115	0	1	15	0	30	177	74	2	1
Balsam Lake, vil.	93	170	0	1	2	1	13	128	108	0	0
Centuria, vil.	50	153	0	0	6	0	15	84	100	0	0
Clayton, vil.	54	113	0	0	2	0	22	53	79	0	0
Clear Lake, vil.	139	192	0	1	4	2	39	154	137	0	0
Dresser, vil.	68	81	0	0	2	0	6	95	52	0	0
Frederic, vil.	103	253	0	1	5	0	43	115	169	0	0
Luck, vil.	114	191	0	0	4	0	29	133	130	0	1
Milltown, vil.	83	167	0	0	8	0	22	95	135	0	0
Osceola, vil.	106	241	0	0	2	0	44	105	164	0	1
St. Croix Falls, vil.	137	336	0	1	3	0	38	124	289	1	0
Amery, city:											
1st ward	109	253	0	2	2	0	44	90	218	1	0
2nd ward	101	197	0	0	6	0	36	72	175	0	0
Totals	4,979	6,031	3	34	185	16	975	5,805	4,044	8	12
PORTAGE CO.											
Alban	283	92	0	0	0	0	184	114	74	0	0
Almond	67	229	0	0	0	0	42	83	170	0	0
Amherst	223	221	0	0	0	0	118	156	163	1	0
Belmont	132	102	0	0	0	0	62	109	58	0	0
Buena Vista	179	240	0	0	0	0	124	95	193	0	0
Carson	320	170	0	0	0	0	203	146	126	0	0
Dewey	241	17	0	0	0	0	149	47	27	0	0
Eau Pleine	221	209	0	0	0	0	127	130	165	0	1
Grant	120	90	0	0	0	2	58	93	50	2	0
Hull	579	41	0	0	0	1	309	231	42	0	0
Lanark	133	190	1	1	3	2	63	99	147	0	0
Linwood	173	92	0	0	2	0	114	71	70	0	0
New Hope	210	167	0	0	7	0	92	171	124	0	0
Pine Grove	131	231	0	1	0	1	47	109	190	1	1
Plover	578	261	0	0	0	0	219	380	191	2	1
Sharon	775	37	0	0	0	0	535	182	61	0	0
Stockton	557	100	0	1	2	0	393	135	95	1	0
Almond, vil.	58	173	0	1	0	1	27	63	139	0	0
Amherst, vil.	93	230	0	6	1	0	52	85	193	0	0
Amherst Junction, vil.	49	45	1	3	0	0	27	28	32	0	0
Junction City, vil.	124	30	0	0	2	0	52	58	32	0	0
Nelsonville, vil.	30	67	0	3	0	0	5	35	63	0	0
Park Ridge, vil.	44	49	0	0	2	0	10	42	41	0	0
Rosholt, vil.	146	111	0	0	0	1	96	64	88	0	0

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PORTAGE CO.—Con.											
Stevens Point, city:											
1st ward	300	280	2	1	3	0	132	204	242	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	228	322	0	1	2	0	91	138	318	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	359	217	0	1	1	0	142	231	201	0	0
3rd ward	381	519	0	2	8	2	146	328	421	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	470	93	0	1	0	0	229	199	102	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	592	54	1	0	0	0	320	230	55	2	0
5th ward	507	359	0	0	6	1	155	413	293	0	0
6th ward	503	159	0	1	4	0	177	336	118	0	0
7th ward	637	91	0	0	0	1	300	283	107	0	1
8th ward	473	271	0	0	4	3	231	253	247	0	0
9th ward	232	111	0	0	3	1	130	104	98	0	0
Totals	10,148	5,670	5	23	50	16	5,161	5,445	4,736	9	4
PRICE CO.											
Catawba	65	96	1	0	9	0	18	66	76	0	0
Eisenstein	163	163	2	1	3	3	60	134	120	1	1
Elk	117	148	5	0	2	0	47	82	127	2	0
Emery	177	73	6	0	1	1	49	105	70	1	0
Fifield	246	210	0	0	1	0	85	155	172	1	0
Flambeau	129	84	0	0	1	0	45	69	84	0	0
Georgetown	44	89	4	0	1	1	12	49	73	0	0
Hackett	51	81	1	0	2	0	12	35	79	0	1
Harmony	82	66	0	0	0	0	7	77	62	8	0
Hill	97	95	0	1	1	0	33	81	77	0	0
Kennan	115	85	0	0	3	1	31	98	65	0	1
Knox	231	81	44	3	3	0	61	160	76	44	0
Lake	375	226	1	0	6	1	161	172	227	2	1
Ogema	212	324	0	3	5	2	49	190	298	2	0
Prentice	92	154	0	1	8	0	26	89	133	0	0
Spirit	63	180	1	1	6	2	25	64	157	1	0
Worcester	354	216	14	0	2	1	105	204	209	8	1
Catawba, vil.	45	79	0	0	2	0	14	42	68	0	0
Kennan, vil.	43	59	0	0	0	0	21	26	54	0	0
Prentice, vil.	83	148	0	2	4	0	28	85	117	0	0
Park Falls, city:											
1st ward	257	160	0	0	1	0	109	98	177	1	0
2nd ward	118	126	0	0	0	0	40	76	124	0	0
3rd ward	247	273	0	0	0	1	111	127	257	0	0
4th ward	235	131	0	0	1	0	95	117	130	0	0
Phillips, city:											
1st ward	157	176	0	0	5	0	51	93	172	0	0
2nd ward	101	186	1	0	0	0	42	51	189	0	0
3rd ward	143	170	0	0	0	0	55	71	165	3	0
Totals	4,042	3,879	80	12	67	13	1,392	2,616	3,558	74	5
RACINE CO.											
Burlington	254	343	0	0	10	0	147	137	308	1	0
Caledonia	1,037	683	5	0	18	1	412	653	596	1	1
Dover	232	296	3	1	0	1	127	132	268	0	1
Mt. Pleasant:											
District 1	1,076	823	6	5	29	2	357	816	727	5	1
District 2	449	157	11	2	11	2	168	294	126	10	2
Norway	272	346	0	2	12	3	138	186	302	1	4
Raymond	273	410	0	1	5	2	117	201	374	0	0
Rochester	84	156	1	0	2	0	49	65	126	0	0
Waterford	169	336	0	1	4	1	90	99	310	0	0
Yorkville	228	349	0	0	2	5	93	161	330	0	0
Rochester, vil.	52	114	0	0	4	1	34	40	91	0	1
Sturtevant, vil.	261	120	4	0	4	0	110	165	94	2	0
Union Grove, vil.	196	323	0	2	4	0	59	161	299	0	0
Waterford, vil.	120	292	0	2	2	0	82	68	271	0	0
Burlington, city:											
1st ward	153	157	0	0	1	0	76	90	136	0	0
2nd ward	234	490	0	0	8	0	149	133	454	0	0
3rd ward	253	447	0	1	3	0	154	135	406	0	1
4th ward	218	331	0	0	2	0	139	98	316	0	0

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RACINE CO.—Con.											
Racine, city:											
1st ward	258	175	7	1	3	1	114	166	144	7	1
2nd ward	459	1,033	2	2	9	0	244	265	987	0	0
3rd ward, N pct.	476	496	2	2	9	0	243	288	451	1	0
3rd ward, S pct.	662	668	0	0	8	1	368	361	595	1	1
4th ward, E pct.	478	216	0	0	5	1	213	293	174	0	2
4th ward, W pct.	684	301	6	0	19	2	261	467	254	6	3
5th ward	859	265	9	2	32	2	319	564	226	8	3
6th ward	639	226	3	0	9	0	255	421	199	6	2
7th ward, 1st pct.	847	820	2	2	13	0	359	570	723	1	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	670	335	2	1	7	1	293	391	318	1	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	555	549	0	0	17	1	195	425	471	1	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	684	565	1	6	25	0	237	567	475	0	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	604	288	1	4	19	0	201	423	238	1	2
9th ward, 2nd pct.	672	262	4	1	6	3	249	446	213	5	3
10th ward, 1st pct.	519	238	11	0	9	0	191	357	306	0	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	558	160	4	0	2	0	243	313	144	2	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	396	523	2	0	5	1	151	289	489	2	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	576	309	0	1	16	1	322	409	263	0	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	574	960	1	5	24	0	205	480	865	1	2
12th ward, 2nd pct.	603	831	1	6	15	0	212	332	811	0	0
12th ward, 3rd pct.	831	591	2	1	18	1	336	562	523	1	1
13th ward, 1st pct.	580	322	2	0	11	1	194	434	268	0	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	641	404	2	3	11	0	223	439	344	2	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.	760	385	5	0	15	0	258	487	322	1	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	692	123	6	2	7	1	308	404	122	5	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	525	405	0	0	7	0	302	277	362	5	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	695	379	3	2	17	2	257	479	326	6	2
15th ward, 2nd pct.	826	428	3	0	8	0	287	599	353	0	1
15th ward, 3rd pct.	648	325	6	0	13	1	254	441	254	4	3
Totals	23,532	18,753	117	58	480	38	9,795	15,583	16,754	87	39
RICHLAND CO.											
Akan	162	190	0	4	0	0	32	161	151	0	0
Bloom	142	284	0	2	0	0	46	112	267	1	0
Boaz	60	55	0	0	0	0	6	67	37	0	0
Buena Vista	197	253	2	2	1	0	70	134	237	3	0
Cazenovia	77	117	0	1	1	0	30	73	89	0	0
Dayton	134	217	0	0	0	0	48	115	187	0	1
Eagle	145	206	0	0	0	0	52	95	181	1	0
Forest	54	207	0	1	1	1	8	61	196	0	0
Henrietta	147	227	2	0	0	0	64	99	187	1	0
Ithaca	173	186	0	0	3	0	57	164	134	0	0
Lone Rock	125	107	0	1	0	0	41	106	80	0	0
Marshall	89	222	0	3	1	0	22	101	189	0	0
Orion	136	167	0	1	0	1	36	115	139	2	0
Richland	178	306	0	2	2	1	58	144	272	0	0
Richwood	239	196	0	8	3	0	98	178	148	0	1
Rockbridge	100	253	0	2	1	1	18	109	218	0	0
Sylvan	111	227	0	4	0	0	35	96	201	1	0
Viola	79	191	0	1	0	0	26	64	176	0	0
Westford	208	119	0	1	0	0	43	208	74	0	0
Willow	103	225	0	1	2	0	41	61	203	0	0
Yuba	37	14	0	0	0	0	6	27	14	0	0
Richland Center, city:											
1st ward	190	412	1	5	1	1	47	188	358	2	0
2nd ward	295	490	0	2	3	1	90	273	389	0	0
3rd ward	343	656	0	6	11	1	115	290	593	2	0
Totals	3,524	5,527	5	46	30	7	1,089	3,041	4,720	13	2
ROCK CO.											
Avon	143	133	0	0	0	0	57	91	109	0	0
Beloit	750	516	0	2	8	1	343	345	489	1	5
Bradford	102	256	0	0	1	0	45	64	247	1	0
Center	124	238	0	0	4	0	50	85	203	1	0
Clinton	135	279	0	0	0	0	54	78	255	0	0
Fulton	329	247	0	1	1	0	63	268	230	0	0

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ROCK CO.—Con.											
Harmony	316	322	0	0	4	0	133	191	295	0	1
Janesville	285	272	0	1	1	1	98	193	252	2	0
Johnstown	115	252	1	2	1	0	67	74	223	0	1
La Prairie	121	244	0	0	1	0	50	64	237	0	0
Lima	104	266	0	1	0	0	40	72	246	0	0
Magnolia	149	162	0	5	1	0	37	131	139	1	0
Milton	351	558	0	0	0	0	100	283	520	2	0
Newark	137	222	0	0	0	2	48	88	214	1	1
Plymouth	166	287	0	0	1	0	60	104	277	2	0
Porter	235	169	0	1	1	0	41	214	139	0	0
Rock	312	312	1	1	1	1	91	208	279	0	0
Spring Valley	149	200	1	1	2	1	43	123	184	1	0
Turtle	301	369	0	2	0	0	125	156	353	2	2
Union	208	209	0	2	0	1	52	174	171	0	0
Clinton, vil.	152	399	0	2	0	0	64	118	373	0	1
Footville, vil.	63	183	0	1	0	0	35	42	166	0	0
Milton, vil.	187	499	0	7	9	1	53	208	437	0	0
Orfordville, vil.	89	216	0	0	0	0	23	68	207	0	0
Beloit, city:											
1st ward	318	246	2	2	0	2	160	126	237	0	1
2nd ward	252	385	0	0	5	0	126	114	352	1	0
3rd ward	405	270	0	3	2	0	195	201	246	1	2
4th ward	329	256	0	1	2	1	150	183	245	1	1
5th ward	205	390	0	0	0	0	128	72	420	0	0
6th ward	234	496	0	1	4	0	125	121	466	1	1
7th ward	260	531	0	0	2	0	132	140	501	3	0
8th ward	301	293	3	0	3	0	157	150	283	3	2
9th ward	381	395	0	5	2	0	219	221	349	1	2
10th ward	249	229	0	0	3	0	127	128	194	1	0
11th ward	296	307	0	1	0	1	151	144	285	3	0
12th ward	299	326	1	2	3	0	143	193	288	1	2
13th ward	314	320	4	0	2	1	156	159	305	2	0
14th ward	204	309	0	2	2	0	82	134	282	1	0
15th ward	363	277	0	0	1	0	115	151	246	0	0
16th ward	428	386	0	2	2	0	183	223	372	0	0
17th ward	311	352	1	0	2	0	138	185	335	0	1
18th ward	320	287	4	0	0	0	142	199	249	3	0
Edgerton, city	884	887	0	1	7	1	165	823	752	1	2
Evansville, city	550	765	0	13	8	2	152	506	650	1	0
Janesville, city:											
1st ward	472	567	1	0	0	0	143	362	519	3	0
2nd ward	449	471	0	1	2	0	149	314	423	1	1
3rd ward	309	427	0	1	4	0	97	235	398	0	0
4th ward	212	572	0	0	3	0	80	133	563	0	1
5th ward	361	834	0	0	2	0	102	300	802	0	0
6th ward	334	453	0	0	1	0	112	211	426	1	0
7th ward	488	307	0	2	3	0	118	382	265	0	1
8th ward	454	311	0	0	0	0	160	308	268	0	0
9th ward	410	223	0	0	0	1	150	248	198	1	4
10th ward	345	215	0	1	1	0	104	221	218	0	0
11th ward	472	206	1	1	0	1	144	329	181	0	0
12th ward	377	273	0	0	0	0	101	297	238	1	1
13th ward	480	416	0	1	1	1	140	380	378	0	0
14th ward	454	349	0	1	1	1	133	326	307	2	0
Totals	17,543	20,141	20	70	104	20	6,451	11,661	18,482	47	33
RUSK CO.											
Atlanta	120	185	0	0	0	1	38	107	153	0	0
Big Bend	76	122	0	0	3	2	38	47	114	1	0
Big Falls	42	42	0	0	0	0	13	25	42	0	0
Cedar Rapids	33	8	0	0	0	0	6	28	7	0	0
Dewey	105	72	1	0	1	0	15	101	53	0	0
Flambeau	188	155	4	1	2	0	67	120	137	0	1
Grant	221	180	0	0	5	0	73	129	174	1	3
Grow	117	115	0	2	5	2	34	92	104	0	0
Hawkins	83	41	0	0	2	0	30	47	43	0	0
Hubbard	46	58	2	0	1	3	27	43	37	2	1

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RUSK CO.—Con.											
Lawrence	43	82	1	0	0	1	18	35	71	1	0
Marshall	154	135	3	0	12	0	50	155	108	3	1
Murry	97	137	0	0	0	0	48	68	106	0	2
Richland	46	63	0	0	0	0	11	29	63	0	0
Rusk	118	61	8	1	1	1	40	74	54	1	0
South Fork	71	20	0	0	0	0	37	28	26	0	0
Strickland	177	31	0	0	0	0	74	94	39	0	0
Stubbs	160	129	1	1	1	0	73	73	132	0	0
Thornapple	130	110	0	2	1	1	52	68	95	0	1
True	85	106	0	0	1	1	32	58	98	0	0
Washington	60	54	0	0	1	0	39	23	53	0	0
Wilkinson	23	34	1	0	0	0	9	16	29	0	0
Willard	89	55	2	0	0	0	40	44	53	2	0
Wilson	46	28	0	0	0	0	17	28	24	0	0
Bruce, vil.	115	165	0	1	0	0	41	53	177	0	0
Conrath, vil.	18	37	0	0	0	0	3	21	26	0	1
Glen Flora, vil.	17	54	0	0	0	0	4	20	46	0	0
Hawkins, vil.	123	100	0	0	2	0	66	52	104	0	0
Ingram, vil.	42	38	0	1	0	0	19	22	41	0	0
Sheldon, vil.	43	51	1	0	0	1	2	53	39	0	0
Tony, vil.	43	64	0	0	0	0	8	37	59	0	0
Weyerhauser, vil.	62	73	2	0	0	0	29	35	69	0	0
Ladysmith, city:											
1st ward	53	91	0	3	0	0	24	40	79	0	0
2nd ward	111	161	0	0	0	0	27	81	145	0	0
3rd ward	96	82	0	0	0	0	36	56	80	0	1
4th ward	175	114	0	0	1	1	59	91	123	0	0
5th ward	100	170	0	1	2	0	29	65	165	1	3
6th ward	135	90	1	0	0	1	30	98	87	0	0
7th ward	115	171	0	1	1	0	30	77	166	0	1
Totals	3,578	3,484	27	14	42	15	1,288	2,333	3,221	12	15
ST. CROIX CO.											
Baldwin	137	292	0	0	1	2	25	154	237	1	0
Cady	103	277	0	0	4	1	22	142	211	0	0
Cylon	134	155	0	0	3	0	42	136	86	2	1
Eau Galle	146	232	0	1	0	0	34	154	191	0	0
Emerald	170	133	0	3	16	1	63	158	83	0	0
Erin Prairie	138	111	0	0	0	0	100	73	56	0	1
Forest	129	214	0	4	8	1	16	238	82	0	0
Glenwood	214	178	0	2	8	0	52	261	75	0	0
Hammond	103	233	0	0	0	0	59	83	193	0	0
Hudson	107	117	0	0	2	0	47	97	80	0	0
Kinnickinnic	114	155	0	1	1	0	55	116	89	0	0
Pleasant Valley	64	86	0	1	4	0	11	73	65	0	0
Richmond	122	140	0	0	0	0	74	84	88	0	0
Rush River	60	147	0	0	0	0	14	81	107	1	0
Somerset	76	252	0	0	3	1	37	114	179	0	0
Springfield	182	224	1	0	2	0	42	199	149	0	0
Stanton	97	156	0	1	3	0	59	124	67	1	0
Star Prairie	145	159	0	1	1	1	58	142	93	1	1
St. Joseph	139	153	0	0	1	1	71	84	125	0	1
Troy	126	150	0	2	0	0	53	104	105	0	0
Warren	167	213	0	1	1	2	86	113	165	0	0
Baldwin, vil.	185	349	0	2	3	0	62	117	336	0	0
Deer Park, vil.	49	72	0	0	0	1	6	72	36	0	0
Hammond, vil.	84	189	0	1	0	0	35	67	154	0	0
North Hudson, vil.	239	58	0	0	2	0	51	190	43	1	0
Somerset, vil.	50	161	0	1	0	0	24	29	145	0	0
Star Prairie, vil.	35	100	0	0	0	0	17	30	80	0	0
Wilson, vil.	19	69	0	0	2	0	16	20	51	0	0
Woodville, vil.	92	102	0	0	0	0	33	81	75	2	2
Glenwood City, city:											
1st ward	24	70	0	0	0	0	9	32	51	0	0
2nd ward	24	77	0	0	1	0	7	30	55	0	0
3rd ward	52	128	0	1	0	0	11	61	92	0	0

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ST. CROIX CO.—Contd.											
Hudson, city:											
1st ward	182	251	0	0	3	1	75	133	197	0	0
2nd ward	311	336	0	3	2	0	67	260	262	0	0
3rd ward	294	306	0	1	2	1	17	257	159	0	0
New Richmond, city:											
1st ward	139	287	0	0	2	0	96	82	229	0	0
2nd ward	228	320	0	0	5	1	138	134	234	0	0
3rd ward	145	120	0	0	0	0	50	103	82	1	0
River Falls, city:											
1st ward	73	85	0	0	0	0	22	56	64	1	0
Totals	4,898	6,857	1	26	80	14	1,756	4,484	4,871	11	6
SAUK CO.											
Baraboo	295	403	0	16	3	1	44	368	294	0	2
Bear Creek	183	92	0	0	0	0	57	154	59	0	0
Dellona	124	88	0	0	4	0	37	221	54	1	0
Delton	178	312	1	2	0	0	62	192	232	0	0
Excelsior	112	204	1	0	2	0	24	171	121	0	0
Fairfield	109	137	0	6	0	0	22	117	103	0	0
Franklin	143	200	0	0	0	1	37	226	70	0	0
Freedom	82	212	0	0	5	1	28	118	151	0	0
Greenfield	88	190	0	0	1	1	20	119	137	0	0
Honey Creek	141	187	0	1	2	1	19	206	106	1	0
Ironton	127	208	1	3	1	1	46	139	141	0	0
La Valle	152	193	0	2	3	1	44	193	112	0	0
Merrimac	91	110	0	2	2	0	13	116	74	0	0
Prairie du Sac	71	113	0	0	0	0	16	88	77	0	0
Reedsburg	159	190	0	0	7	1	35	196	125	0	0
Spring Green	129	90	0	0	0	1	39	111	59	0	0
Sumpter	151	172	0	1	6	0	14	188	125	0	0
Troy	167	273	1	0	8	0	15	257	159	0	1
Washington	146	259	0	0	11	3	54	235	132	2	0
Westfield	142	201	0	1	12	0	11	238	101	0	0
Winfield	120	133	0	1	0	2	38	121	96	0	0
Woodland	135	198	1	14	1	2	24	179	133	0	0
Ableman, vil.	74	170	2	1	2	0	24	127	90	1	0
Ironton, vil.	36	73	0	2	0	0	16	43	55	0	0
La Valle, vil.	106	130	0	1	1	0	28	109	64	0	0
Lime Ridge, vil.	13	88	0	3	0	0	5	29	64	0	0
Loganville, vil.	47	85	0	0	0	0	4	74	50	0	0
Merrimac, vil.	56	73	0	0	1	1	12	69	42	0	0
North Freedom, vil.	64	223	0	2	2	1	13	83	185	1	2
Plain, vil.	60	130	0	0	2	0	29	87	73	0	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.	162	420	0	1	4	0	33	150	359	0	0
Sauk City, vil.	384	257	0	1	10	2	37	418	186	1	0
Spring Green, vil.	211	245	0	3	4	3	92	184	173	1	1
Baraboo, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct.	241	508	0	8	2	0	65	230	447	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	147	322	0	4	3	0	40	159	264	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	240	577	0	3	0	0	84	230	501	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	280	424	0	3	4	0	82	304	306	0	0
3rd ward	344	260	0	8	6	1	66	357	171	1	0
Reedsburg, city:											
1st ward	271	511	0	0	1	0	76	356	331	0	0
2nd ward	325	702	0	2	6	0	87	423	514	0	0
Totals	6,106	9,363	7	91	116	24	1,492	7,385	6,535	9	6
SAWYER CO.											
Bass Lake	250	123	1	0	3	0	88	128	117	1	0
Couderay	123	81	0	0	1	0	64	67	61	1	0
Draper	129	149	0	0	0	0	62	83	123	0	0
Edgewater	66	67	0	0	0	0	26	44	54	0	0
Hayward	190	205	0	1	0	2	95	97	170	0	0
Hunter	107	48	0	0	0	1	42	64	36	1	1

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SAWYER CO.—Contd.											
Lenroot	168	96	0	0	3	1	50	111	74	1	0
Meadowbrook	47	73	0	0	0	1	16	33	67	0	0
Meteor	52	100	0	0	2	0	11	59	78	0	0
Ojibwa	57	59	0	1	0	0	26	47	41	0	0
Radisson	153	189	2	1	1	0	110	49	121	0	0
Round Lake	99	161	0	0	5	2	47	65	139	0	3
Sand Lake	170	179	0	2	0	0	67	106	152	0	0
Spider Lake	45	145	0	0	0	0	25	34	126	0	0
Weirgor	80	112	0	1	2	0	45	60	81	0	0
Winter	283	322	0	3	3	0	129	155	287	0	0
Couderay, vil.	63	29	0	0	0	0	41	24	20	0	0
Exeland, vil.	33	61	0	2	0	0	16	17	62	0	0
Hayward, city:											
1st ward	129	218	0	2	0	0	52	104	173	0	0
2nd ward	102	165	1	0	1	0	40	93	123	1	0
3rd ward	93	163	0	0	4	0	33	100	113	0	0
Totals	2,439	2,745	4	13	25	7	1,085	1,540	2,218	5	4
SHAWANO CO.											
Almon	137	162	1	0	1	0	43	144	112	2	0
Angelica	306	197	0	0	1	0	189	120	173	1	0
Aniwa	42	148	0	0	0	1	14	44	121	0	0
Bartelme	121	36	0	0	1	0	64	48	32	0	0
Belle Plaine	128	352	0	1	5	1	31	214	243	0	0
Birnamwood	79	151	0	0	2	1	27	77	130	1	1
Fairbanks	71	209	0	0	5	1	29	121	128	0	0
Germania	79	109	0	1	0	2	23	102	57	0	0
Grant	47	378	1	0	4	1	19	73	339	0	0
Green Valley	134	363	0	0	2	3	47	126	323	0	0
Hartland	50	275	0	0	10	6	14	131	195	0	0
Herman	90	296	0	0	0	0	34	98	248	2	0
Hutchins	98	161	0	2	2	0	48	64	144	0	0
Lessor	161	177	0	0	4	0	62	109	153	0	0
Maple Grove	362	133	0	0	1	1	218	107	134	0	0
Morris	175	130	0	1	0	1	36	170	97	0	0
Navarino	103	80	0	0	1	0	19	97	60	0	0
Pella	49	323	0	0	2	1	21	82	260	0	2
Red Springs	200	112	0	0	0	0	75	108	102	0	0
Richmond	115	271	0	1	10	0	28	177	188	1	0
Seneca	69	225	0	0	0	3	36	99	147	0	0
Washington	52	291	0	0	4	0	11	114	224	0	0
Waukechon	173	191	0	0	1	2	54	189	128	1	0
Wescott	199	225	0	0	4	1	66	157	191	0	0
Wittenberg	125	212	0	1	4	2	32	144	150	0	0
Aniwa, vil.	42	75	0	0	5	1	18	39	58	0	4
Birnamwood, vil.	41	253	0	0	1	0	23	50	223	0	0
Bonduel, vil.	60	257	1	0	2	0	15	115	180	1	0
Bowler, vil.	48	111	0	1	1	0	19	49	91	0	0
Cecil, vil.	61	121	0	0	0	0	24	61	97	0	0
Eland, vil.	74	54	0	3	2	1	28	54	43	0	0
Gresham, vil.	80	92	0	0	1	0	39	63	65	0	0
Keshena, pct.	105	74	0	0	0	0	47	28	90	0	1
Mattoon, vil.	120	121	0	1	0	0	54	71	115	0	0
Neopit, pct.	178	172	0	0	1	0	102	68	160	0	0
Tigerton, vil.	102	233	0	0	0	0	53	93	192	0	0
Wittenberg, vil.	146	262	0	0	10	1	49	123	257	0	0
Shawano, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct.	171	308	0	0	0	8	55	163	270	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	203	204	2	0	4	1	61	189	171	0	0
2nd ward	209	267	5	0	0	0	60	203	221	0	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	262	355	0	1	2	0	56	296	279	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	174	211	0	0	1	0	44	177	154	0	2
Totals	5,241	6,377	10	13	94	39	1,987	4,757	6,745	9	11

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SHEBOYGAN CO.											
Greenbush	151	294	1	0	1	0	118	107	215	1	0
Herman	247	448	1	0	30	3	157	233	341	1	0
Holland	183	670	0	5	3	0	117	186	568	0	0
Lima	217	541	0	1	2	1	127	104	532	0	1
Lyndon	145	315	0	2	3	1	99	88	285	0	2
Mitchell	168	172	1	0	2	0	139	53	149	2	0
Mosel	99	202	0	0	4	0	54	93	157	0	0
Plymouth	252	384	1	1	10	1	168	151	329	0	0
Rhine	208	231	1	1	5	0	147	124	175	0	0
Russell	63	94	0	0	11	0	57	26	76	0	0
Scott	122	381	1	0	2	1	92	93	307	0	1
Sheboygan	1,023	539	3	0	28	4	654	373	471	3	1
Sheboygan Falls	301	284	1	0	54	0	191	205	226	1	1
Sherman	130	292	2	0	15	1	83	121	226	2	0
Wilson	245	305	2	0	8	2	157	119	278	1	0
Adell, vil.	46	123	0	0	0	0	32	42	92	0	0
Cascade, vil.	86	118	1	0	0	0	77	14	113	0	0
Cedar Grove, vil.	100	377	0	0	2	0	71	92	321	0	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.	97	184	0	0	3	0	63	45	178	0	1
Glenbeulah, vil.	61	119	0	0	0	0	61	22	98	0	0
Kohler, vil.	325	667	0	0	3	1	248	67	684	1	0
Oostburg, vil.	76	333	0	0	2	0	63	44	301	0	0
Random Lake, vil.	155	164	0	0	0	1	137	37	151	0	0
Waldo, vil.	51	131	0	0	0	0	39	22	119	1	0
Plymouth, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct.	307	176	0	2	8	2	193	88	206	0	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	251	306	0	0	0	1	181	105	275	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	249	271	0	0	7	2	156	110	254	0	3
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	214	336	0	2	3	0	142	113	294	0	1
Sheboygan, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct.	321	713	0	0	6	0	235	124	707	2	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	524	755	1	0	18	2	419	189	753	7	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	393	569	0	1	10	1	293	162	532	5	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	598	382	3	4	15	2	409	243	370	7	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	313	165	0	0	9	1	200	124	164	4	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	658	280	5	2	19	5	431	292	282	10	4
4th ward, 1st pct.	805	280	3	1	8	6	548	305	293	6	3
4th ward, 2nd pct.	606	436	6	0	10	2	413	255	414	7	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	410	186	0	0	12	3	240	178	196	3	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	1,003	521	3	0	37	0	664	422	506	9	1
6th ward, 1st pct.	369	161	0	0	10	1	231	155	161	1	1
6th ward, 2nd pct.	530	231	0	0	26	2	362	238	209	4	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	769	292	1	1	10	2	487	358	280	4	2
7th ward, 2nd pct.	715	359	3	2	12	5	494	278	373	3	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	670	424	3	1	17	6	485	254	382	7	3
8th ward, 2nd pct.	704	466	0	2	19	7	506	283	459	9	0
Sheboygan Falls, city:											
1st ward	517	297	0	0	5	1	356	130	320	0	1
2nd ward	333	321	0	0	4	0	253	88	319	1	0
Totals	15,800	15,305	43	28	504	67	10,732	6,955	14,141	102	33
TAYLOR CO.											
Aurora	120	105	0	1	11	0	54	77	97	0	1
Browning	162	93	0	1	20	0	40	141	89	0	0
Chelsea	109	171	0	1	3	1	49	93	137	0	0
Cleveland	103	92	0	0	2	0	47	53	85	1	0
Deer Creek	163	224	0	0	17	0	45	187	165	1	0
Ford	75	59	1	0	0	0	47	35	48	1	0
Goodrich	80	60	0	0	9	0	36	67	47	0	0
Greenwood	125	117	3	1	7	0	42	114	84	1	0
Grover	75	82	0	0	0	0	24	55	72	1	0
Hammel	100	113	0	1	7	0	49	92	70	1	1
Holway	161	141	1	2	4	1	56	126	116	2	2
Jump River	108	142	0	0	4	0	36	110	95	0	0

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TAYLOR CO.—Con.											
Little Black	191	251	1	2	19	2	45	233	186	0	1
Maplehurst	96	73	0	1	3	0	43	63	60	0	0
McKinley	97	153	0	2	2	2	30	96	134	0	0
Medford	215	336	2	2	34	1	85	238	262	2	0
Molitor	26	67	0	2	2	0	14	11	66	0	0
Pershing	80	82	0	2	2	0	44	44	67	0	1
Rib Lake	177	123	2	0	5	0	109	85	102	0	3
Roosevelt	309	8	2	0	0	0	159	117	10	3	0
Taft	122	83	0	0	1	0	54	72	77	0	0
Westboro	182	192	6	2	1	1	99	111	155	6	0
Gilman, vil.	106	79	0	0	3	0	60	52	70	0	1
Lublin, vil.	53	4	0	0	0	0	27	14	14	0	0
Rib Lake, vil.	267	169	0	0	2	0	143	96	179	0	0
Medford, city:											
1st ward	157	261	0	1	14	0	83	124	226	0	0
2nd ward	117	157	0	0	9	0	50	87	140	0	0
3rd ward	195	231	0	2	9	0	98	119	215	0	1
Totals	3,771	3,668	18	23	190	8	1,668	2,712	3,068	19	11
TREMPEALEAU CO.											
Albion	125	168	0	0	2	1	15	134	135	0	0
Arcadia	596	295	0	2	0	0	214	273	243	0	0
Burnside	207	57	0	0	1	0	65	67	41	0	0
Caledonia	68	82	0	0	1	0	25	44	75	0	0
Chimney Rock	139	115	0	0	1	3	34	118	88	1	0
Dodge	233	28	0	0	0	2	92	110	41	0	0
Ettrick	288	553	0	1	3	0	66	369	372	0	0
Gale	236	360	0	0	8	0	42	278	269	0	0
Hale	331	258	0	3	1	1	48	351	166	1	1
Lincoln	202	79	0	1	0	0	45	176	40	0	0
Pigeon	280	183	0	2	1	1	34	319	68	0	0
Preston	326	261	0	0	3	0	27	410	147	0	0
Sumner	131	162	0	0	0	0	18	174	90	0	0
Trempealeau	197	241	2	1	2	1	84	153	162	1	0
Unity	276	212	0	1	0	1	36	294	143	0	0
Blair, vil.	199	180	0	0	0	0	24	223	125	0	0
Eleva, vil.	93	115	0	5	1	0	13	85	97	0	1
Galesville, vil.	140	431	0	3	2	3	50	116	387	0	0
Independence, vil.	242	179	0	0	5	0	104	96	160	0	0
Osseo, vil.	153	359	1	5	2	0	20	242	247	0	0
Trempealeau, vil.	106	150	0	3	0	0	42	58	130	0	0
Whitehall, vil.	258	335	0	0	5	0	43	319	210	0	0
Arcadia, city:											
1st ward	66	171	0	1	0	0	24	57	140	0	0
2nd ward	161	230	0	1	1	0	65	97	168	0	0
3rd ward	122	113	0	0	1	0	47	48	108	0	0
Totals	5,175	5,319	3	29	40	13	1,277	4,611	3,852	3	2
VERNON CO.											
Bergen	98	173	0	1	0	0	30	80	147	0	0
Christiana	323	110	1	3	3	1	14	332	75	0	0
Clinton	278	154	0	2	1	1	30	290	102	0	0
Coon	247	145	0	0	0	0	19	263	109	0	0
Forest	100	298	1	2	1	0	27	125	235	0	0
Franklin	294	222	1	0	0	1	21	319	163	0	0
Genoa	53	191	0	1	0	0	15	43	183	0	0
Greenwood	129	123	0	0	0	1	47	117	85	0	0
Hamburg	87	211	0	0	3	0	13	117	166	0	0
Harmony	174	177	0	1	1	0	32	175	142	0	0
Hillsboro	190	175	0	1	1	0	57	153	151	0	0
Jefferson	347	186	0	0	1	0	26	325	155	0	0
Kickapoo	117	171	0	2	0	4	31	116	143	0	1
Liberty	73	81	0	0	0	0	7	70	61	0	0
Stark	73	230	0	1	2	2	14	112	167	1	0
Sterling	179	202	0	2	0	0	41	141	198	0	0
Union	159	97	0	3	0	0	34	135	75	0	1
Viroqua	409	276	0	1	2	0	29	461	195	0	0

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VERNON CO.—Con.											
Webster	239	182	0	3	1	0	23	244	139	0	0
Wheatland	118	179	0	3	0	0	31	103	154	0	0
Whitestown	117	194	0	2	1	1	19	138	146	0	0
Chaseburg, vil.	28	113	0	0	0	0	8	38	91	0	0
Coon Valley, vil.	104	103	0	0	0	0	16	107	86	0	0
De Soto, vil.	33	90	1	0	0	0	16	15	86	0	0
Genoa, vil.	59	101	0	0	0	1	30	35	89	0	0
La Farge, vil.	91	304	6	6	0	0	19	99	268	2	2
Ontario, vil.	67	160	0	1	2	0	19	94	107	0	0
Readstown, vil.	120	119	0	3	0	1	28	114	104	0	0
Stoddard, vil.	67	115	0	0	2	0	21	48	102	1	0
Viola, vil.	27	91	0	0	1	0	3	34	82	1	0
Hillsboro, city:											
1st ward	81	109	0	1	1	0	20	70	93	0	0
2nd ward	66	110	0	0	0	0	19	54	92	0	0
3rd ward	70	149	0	2	0	2	16	73	120	0	0
Viroqua, city:											
1st ward	282	343	0	0	0	0	36	296	265	1	1
2nd ward	194	371	0	0	0	0	34	223	303	0	0
3rd ward	325	317	0	6	0	0	57	307	266	0	1
Westby, city:											
1st ward	135	57	0	2	0	0	10	132	50	0	0
2nd ward	143	141	0	3	2	0	7	157	121	0	0
3rd ward	80	44	0	0	0	0	7	78	36	0	0
Totals	5,776	6,614	10	52	25	15	926	5,833	5,352	6	6
VILAS CO.											
Arbor Vitae	142	119	0	1	0	0	86	84	92	0	0
Boulder Junction	120	120	0	0	2	0	52	71	111	0	1
Cloverland	63	44	3	0	2	1	45	37	25	0	2
Conover	146	116	1	0	3	1	70	107	84	1	0
Flambeau	330	206	0	0	5	0	163	60	225	0	0
Lincoln	277	202	3	0	3	1	152	156	149	2	2
Manitowish Waters	54	84	0	0	0	0	50	22	64	1	0
Phelps	434	280	31	1	1	1	303	108	272	24	1
Plum Lake	63	105	0	0	0	0	34	38	83	0	0
Presque Isle	124	46	0	0	0	0	36	83	37	0	0
St. Germain	66	124	0	1	0	0	45	45	94	0	0
State Line	141	134	0	1	1	0	98	59	118	0	0
Washington	109	95	0	2	1	1	75	65	58	0	1
Winchester	88	58	0	0	0	0	34	50	54	0	0
Eagle River, city:											
1st ward	76	146	0	0	0	1	46	45	124	0	0
2nd ward	85	131	0	0	2	0	49	44	120	0	0
3rd ward	61	119	0	0	2	2	31	56	93	0	2
4th ward	91	122	0	0	3	0	58	83	67	0	1
Totals	2,470	2,251	38	6	25	8	1,427	1,213	1,870	28	10
WALWORTH CO.											
Bloomfield	169	278	0	0	3	0	102	68	277	0	0
Darien	235	465	0	2	1	1	112	123	467	0	0
Delavan	256	440	0	2	3	0	151	99	441	0	1
East Troy	195	279	0	2	1	0	104	94	276	0	0
Geneva	190	432	0	3	4	1	104	84	431	1	0
La Fayette	162	198	0	1	1	0	69	105	192	0	0
La Grange	142	245	0	0	2	0	62	88	228	0	0
Linn	127	467	0	1	0	0	95	49	457	0	0
Lyons	151	391	0	0	3	1	92	109	348	0	0
Richmond	124	205	0	2	1	1	64	63	186	0	0
Sharon	120	241	1	4	1	0	67	71	233	0	0
Spring Prairie	149	242	0	0	0	0	70	66	257	1	0
Sugar Creek	214	294	1	1	2	0	90	142	269	0	0
Troy	153	243	0	0	0	0	85	71	231	0	0
Walworth	119	297	0	0	0	0	60	75	285	0	0
Whitewater	105	156	1	0	2	0	47	76	137	1	0
East Troy, vil.	172	299	0	1	1	0	76	113	274	0	0

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WALWORTH CO.—Con.											
Fontana on Geneva Lake, vil.	88	215	0	0	0	0	35	40	223	0	0
Genoa City, vil.	55	305	0	0	1	2	42	18	307	0	0
Sharon, vil.	97	342	0	0	2	2	68	43	328	1	1
Walworth, vil.	115	424	0	1	0	0	51	81	399	0	0
Williams Bay, vil.	129	316	0	0	4	0	52	71	323	0	0
Delavan, city:											
1st ward	203	419	0	1	5	0	84	141	388	0	1
2nd ward	169	430	0	1	2	1	109	107	404	0	0
3rd ward	168	502	0	0	0	0	89	83	497	0	0
Elkhorn, city:											
1st ward	132	218	0	2	1	0	40	67	194	0	0
2nd ward	228	303	2	0	13	0	107	145	272	0	0
3rd ward	193	361	0	0	0	2	74	128	338	0	0
Lake Geneva, city:											
1st ward	98	433	0	0	0	0	70	35	423	0	0
2nd ward	110	273	0	1	4	1	80	34	238	0	0
3rd ward	204	578	0	0	2	0	100	115	557	0	1
Whitewater, city:											
1st ward	193	239	0	2	0	1	69	175	188	1	0
2nd ward	292	704	0	0	2	3	104	313	582	0	0
3rd ward	192	360	0	0	1	1	64	153	330	0	0
Totals	5,449	11,594	5	27	62	17	2,688	3,245	10,980	5	4
WASHBURN CO.											
Barronett	107	84	0	0	1	0	13	99	70	0	0
Bashaw	136	165	0	1	0	0	25	150	116	0	0
Bass Lake	74	66	0	0	0	0	13	85	37	1	0
Beaver Brook	112	110	0	0	1	0	13	137	64	0	0
Birchwood	73	72	0	1	2	0	12	81	56	0	0
Brooklyn	71	68	0	2	1	0	9	85	36	0	0
Casey	17	64	0	0	0	0	8	26	37	1	0
Chicog	49	53	2	0	0	2	11	55	36	2	0
Crystal	104	37	0	0	2	0	16	100	23	0	0
Evergreen	107	98	0	1	1	0	27	105	62	0	1
Frog Creek	19	74	0	2	0	0	6	24	56	0	0
Gull Lake	31	48	0	1	0	0	3	42	34	0	0
Long Lake	117	94	1	0	1	0	31	119	63	0	0
Madge	84	62	1	0	1	0	14	78	37	0	0
Minong	74	123	0	0	0	0	17	87	73	0	0
Sarona	119	126	1	0	1	1	41	104	77	0	0
Spooner	92	69	0	0	1	0	4	120	37	0	0
Springbrook	94	120	1	0	0	0	26	95	78	0	0
Stinnett	63	47	0	0	0	0	8	70	26	0	0
Stone Lake	49	105	0	0	0	0	15	45	87	0	0
Trego	148	101	1	4	0	0	17	164	51	2	0
Birchwood, vil.	99	144	1	0	0	3	56	57	132	1	0
Minong, vil.	58	88	0	0	1	0	12	69	59	0	0
Shell Lake, vil.	228	276	0	2	1	0	43	207	223	1	1
Spooner, city:											
1st ward	168	103	1	2	3	0	11	171	80	0	0
2nd ward	137	131	0	1	2	0	20	152	86	1	0
3rd ward	198	116	0	0	0	1	20	214	75	0	0
4th ward	151	108	0	2	0	0	17	167	63	0	1
5th ward	122	53	0	0	1	1	17	125	29	0	0
Totals	2,901	2,805	9	19	20	8	525	3,033	1,903	9	3
WASHINGTON CO.											
Addison	218	485	0	1	7	1	187	114	407	0	0
Barton	76	267	2	1	1	0	47	103	186	0	0
Erin	195	231	0	0	2	0	112	176	131	0	0
Farmington	136	346	0	0	8	2	88	168	239	0	0
Germantown	252	518	0	0	10	1	113	214	444	0	0
Hartford	175	965	0	3	3	1	99	173	264	0	0
Jackson	118	409	0	0	8	2	60	182	291	1	1

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WASHINGTON CO.-Con.											
Kewaskum	47	277	0	1	2	1	49	63	221	0	0
Polk	158	364	0	1	16	1	95	195	230	3	0
Richfield	261	453	1	1	6	0	143	174	361	0	0
Trenton	242	324	1	3	18	0	111	234	219	0	0
Wayne	64	335	0	0	7	2	43	111	253	0	0
West Bend	206	278	0	0	6	1	114	159	212	0	1
Barton, vil.	203	192	0	0	2	3	86	175	127	0	0
Germantown, vil.	59	84	1	0	6	0	35	48	70	0	0
Jackson, vil.	66	103	0	0	1	0	21	62	86	0	0
Kewaskum, vil.	107	352	0	0	0	1	83	75	286	0	0
Slinger, vil.	177	258	0	0	1	0	78	106	232	0	0
Hartford, city:											
1st ward	245	418	0	2	2	1	125	182	352	0	0
2nd ward	170	245	0	0	4	0	75	112	220	1	1
3rd ward	185	212	0	0	6	2	93	129	173	0	0
4th ward	189	339	0	0	3	2	79	157	304	0	0
West Bend, city:											
1st ward	348	390	0	0	3	0	147	248	331	0	1
2nd ward	373	756	0	1	16	3	175	291	665	2	0
3rd ward	413	500	1	0	12	2	187	300	463	0	0
Totals	4,683	8,501	7	13	150	26	2,445	3,951	6,767	7	4
WAUKESHA CO.											
Brookfield	753	1,244	1	3	34	1	341	375	1,094	6	0
Delafield	502	641	0	0	19	1	194	343	594	0	0
Eagle	120	193	0	0	5	0	41	166	172	0	0
Genesee	311	395	0	1	7	1	131	204	361	7	0
Lisbon	198	355	0	1	9	2	83	175	281	0	0
Menomonee	374	524	0	3	17	2	150	312	388	0	0
Merton	285	380	0	0	4	0	134	182	346	0	0
Mukwonago	159	233	0	0	1	0	55	114	220	0	0
Muskego	539	564	0	0	20	1	211	386	516	1	2
New Berlin	740	634	0	1	20	3	283	523	594	1	1
Oconomowoc	428	534	0	0	4	0	196	251	511	0	0
Ottawa	139	180	0	1	1	1	60	97	169	0	0
Pewaukee	740	665	1	0	17	2	262	573	602	1	0
Summit	303	617	0	1	8	1	149	202	578	1	0
Vernon	144	317	0	0	4	0	48	101	315	0	0
Waukesha	229	492	0	0	0	2	86	190	432	0	0
Big Bend, vil.	33	138	0	0	1	0	16	23	129	0	0
Butler, vil.	204	103	1	1	10	0	73	170	77	1	0
Chenequa, vil.	38	185	0	0	0	0	16	31	175	0	0
Dousman, vil.	63	97	0	1	0	0	28	42	88	0	0
Eagle, vil.	102	127	0	1	0	1	55	68	106	0	0
Hartland, vil.	205	326	0	0	1	0	95	113	315	0	0
Lac La Belle, vil.	71	84	0	0	0	0	13	77	62	0	0
Lannon, vil.	97	77	0	0	1	0	38	65	72	0	0
Menomonee Falls, vil.	333	461	0	4	18	0	123	262	412	0	0
Merton, vil.	42	104	0	0	2	0	16	51	73	0	0
Mukwonago, vil.	117	347	0	1	0	0	35	97	332	0	0
North Prairie, vil.	78	110	0	2	2	0	23	65	107	0	0
Pewaukee, vil.	365	342	0	1	11	1	154	199	355	1	0
Sussex, vil.	82	197	0	0	3	0	29	53	185	0	1
Wales, vil.	38	52	2	1	1	0	3	35	55	1	0
Oconomowoc, city:											
1st pct.	406	596	0	1	18	1	152	314	547	0	0
2nd pct.	450	871	0	0	11	0	187	346	782	0	1
Waukesha, city:											
1st ward	245	95	0	2	3	0	74	169	62	0	0
2nd ward	248	127	0	0	1	0	50	210	117	1	0
3rd ward	315	267	0	3	0	1	89	226	261	0	0
4th ward	215	243	1	0	1	3	75	165	250	1	1
5th ward	334	431	1	2	5	0	98	226	424	0	0
6th ward	292	433	0	0	2	0	96	322	403	0	0
7th ward	154	298	0	0	3	0	57	121	287	0	0
8th ward	288	373	1	0	1	0	80	217	360	0	0

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WAUKESHA CO.—Contd.											
Waukesha, city—Con.											
9th ward	234	441	0	1	0	1	68	188	420	0	0
10th ward	176	519	0	1	5	0	47	125	521	0	0
11th ward	233	320	1	2	5	0	52	222	299	0	0
12th ward	314	304	0	0	1	0	67	278	268	0	1
13th ward	413	186	0	0	6	0	76	349	174	1	1
14th ward	293	272	0	1	1	1	45	285	251	0	1
15th ward	417	232	0	0	4	0	78	360	202	0	1
Totals	12,859	16,726	9	36	287	26	4,532	9,668	15,344	23	10
WAUPACA CO.											
Bear Creek	86	338	0	0	3	2	50	117	254	1	0
Caledonia	40	241	0	0	6	2	22	90	117	0	0
Dayton	156	165	0	3	1	1	33	194	94	0	0
Dupont	32	353	0	0	1	1	10	90	289	0	0
Farmington:											
1st pct.	208	165	0	1	0	0	34	249	85	0	0
2nd pct.	193	409	0	2	5	0	42	368	194	0	0
Fremont	34	119	0	0	0	0	13	72	58	0	0
Harrison	141	101	0	1	2	2	18	165	60	0	0
Helvetia	83	131	0	1	2	0	12	143	65	0	0
Iola	133	178	0	1	0	0	22	172	109	1	0
Larrabee	63	417	0	1	3	1	31	130	318	0	1
Lebanon	125	254	0	0	5	0	60	103	211	1	0
Lind	129	190	0	1	5	0	25	168	131	0	0
Little Wolf	46	311	0	1	10	0	18	144	190	0	0
Matteson	60	239	0	0	9	0	30	101	167	1	0
Mukwa	115	244	0	1	0	0	51	112	184	1	0
Royalton	97	286	0	0	3	2	37	168	169	2	0
St. Lawrence	105	222	0	0	1	0	15	160	154	0	0
Scandinavia	101	251	0	0	0	0	9	178	161	2	0
Union	54	317	1	0	5	1	13	178	177	0	2
Waupaca	140	210	0	0	1	1	31	171	143	0	0
Weyauwega	37	179	2	0	1	0	16	59	144	0	1
Wyoming	39	120	0	0	4	0	6	73	82	0	0
Big Falls, vil.	25	55	0	0	1	1	7	37	33	0	1
Embarrass, vil.	23	116	0	0	1	0	10	26	98	2	0
Fremont, vil.	46	168	1	0	0	1	14	40	165	1	0
Iola, vil.	95	295	0	0	1	0	25	126	239	1	0
Manawa, vil.	86	306	0	0	1	2	40	122	231	0	0
Ogdenburg, vil.	21	100	0	0	0	0	10	33	77	1	0
Scandinavia, vil.	48	131	0	0	0	0	6	59	110	0	0
Clintonville, city:											
1st ward	109	381	0	0	1	0	55	121	313	1	0
2nd ward	68	163	0	0	2	3	27	65	134	0	0
3rd ward	115	268	0	0	1	0	37	105	232	0	0
4th ward	101	383	0	0	0	1	37	114	316	0	1
5th ward	79	296	0	0	1	1	28	94	259	0	0
Marion, city											
1st ward	24	171	0	0	0	0	9	28	154	0	0
2nd ward	18	91	0	0	0	0	9	14	88	0	0
3rd ward	50	177	0	0	0	1	30	33	169	0	0
New London, city:											
1st ward	200	290	0	3	0	3	94	128	264	0	0
2nd ward	120	135	1	0	0	0	59	82	110	0	0
4th ward	225	460	0	0	0	1	82	183	408	1	1
5th ward	153	177	0	0	0	2	51	124	143	4	0
Waupaca, city:											
1st ward	182	287	0	1	0	0	45	197	223	0	0
2nd ward	201	323	0	3	3	1	49	216	257	0	0
3rd ward	168	214	0	2	2	0	39	189	149	1	0
4th ward	135	292	1	4	0	0	24	159	242	1	0
Weyauwega, city:											
1st ward	42	138	0	1	4	0	13	46	121	0	0
2nd ward	34	152	0	0	2	0	13	39	145	0	0
3rd ward	31	90	0	1	0	0	12	28	75	0	0
Totals	4,616	11,099	6	28	87	30	1,423	5,813	8,371	22	7

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued
November 1940

District	President						Governor				
	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
WAUSHARA CO.											
Aurora	75	285	1	1	1	0	40	69	251	2	0
Bloomfield	60	278	0	0	0	0	14	119	206	0	1
Coloma	27	143	0	0	0	0	8	35	122	0	0
Dakota	16	159	0	0	0	0	6	18	149	0	0
Deerfield	17	162	0	2	2	0	8	29	140	0	2
Hancock	80	121	0	1	0	1	32	66	95	0	0
Leon	84	161	0	4	0	0	27	74	148	0	0
Marion	62	306	0	0	2	0	34	73	262	2	0
Mt. Morris	32	206	1	1	0	1	18	48	174	1	0
Oasis	61	104	0	0	1	0	33	47	89	0	0
Plainfield	73	140	0	0	0	1	20	76	120	0	0
Poy Sippi	76	356	0	3	1	1	40	71	308	1	0
Richford	15	177	0	0	0	0	2	46	144	0	0
Rose	84	149	0	0	0	0	47	60	123	0	0
Saxeville	69	176	0	1	0	0	27	57	153	0	0
Springwater	60	112	0	1	0	0	28	51	93	0	0
Warren	117	167	1	1	10	0	30	150	111	4	1
Wautoma	31	220	0	0	0	0	6	33	210	0	0
Coloma, vil.	47	120	0	1	1	1	10	33	124	0	0
Hancock, vil.	69	150	0	0	1	0	19	83	115	0	0
Lohrville, vil.	57	27	0	0	1	1	10	49	24	0	0
Plainfield, vil.	83	207	0	0	0	0	26	72	187	0	0
Redgranite, vil.	222	178	11	1	4	0	60	204	130	8	0
Wild Rose, vil.	78	221	0	0	0	0	31	81	173	0	0
Berlin, city:											
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	7	11	0	0	0	0	5	1	12	0	0
Wautoma, city:											
1st ward	58	199	0	0	2	0	14	44	192	0	0
2nd ward	45	151	0	0	1	1	18	30	158	0	0
3rd ward	42	186	0	1	0	0	15	40	166	0	0
Totals	1,747	4,872	14	18	27	7	628	1,759	4,179	16	2
WINNEBAGO CO.											
Algoma	208	391	0	1	5	1	83	166	348	1	1
Black Wolf	137	287	0	1	0	0	62	96	245	0	0
Clayton	193	304	0	0	2	0	96	148	243	1	0
Menasha	268	270	0	0	3	0	159	133	235	1	0
Neenah	216	240	0	1	2	2	94	131	232	0	0
Nekimi	125	314	2	0	6	0	56	108	265	2	0
Nepeuskun	48	257	0	0	0	0	29	44	233	0	0
Omro	134	318	0	0	1	0	58	114	265	0	0
Oshkosh	524	518	8	8	7	3	210	342	445	2	4
Poygan	100	166	0	0	0	0	52	51	152	1	0
Rushford	113	472	0	4	0	0	70	75	432	1	0
Utica	54	327	0	0	0	0	21	65	294	0	0
Vinland	156	247	0	1	4	0	54	107	233	0	0
Winchester	125	243	0	0	12	0	39	151	185	0	1
Winneconne	83	221	0	0	0	0	33	37	232	0	0
Wolf River	38	217	1	1	5	0	21	80	158	0	0
Omro, vil.	129	496	0	1	0	0	71	90	458	0	0
Winneconne, vil.	123	325	0	4	0	3	54	82	304	0	0
Menasha, city:											
1st ward	399	238	0	0	1	0	241	151	239	0	0
2nd ward	676	274	0	1	2	1	369	284	250	0	0
3rd ward	401	458	1	1	4	0	212	217	425	1	1
4th ward	844	209	0	1	5	2	529	332	185	2	0
5th ward	541	236	0	1	1	0	347	197	330	2	0
Neenah, city:											
1st ward, 1st pct.	353	597	0	0	3	2	199	197	549	0	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	428	454	0	1	7	1	203	261	398	0	0
2nd ward	356	450	1	5	7	1	149	231	429	1	0
3rd ward	336	289	1	2	3	1	189	150	276	1	0
4th ward	360	268	1	1	3	0	148	202	245	1	1
5th ward	436	586	0	5	4	1	241	246	537	0	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued
November 1940

District	President						Governor				
	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.											
Oshkosh, city:											
1st ward	283	321	0	2	5	4	147	159	296	3	0
2nd ward	484	643	1	1	5	1	216	323	586	0	0
3rd ward	429	399	0	0	10	8	161	307	348	2	2
4th ward	529	800	1	2	5	6	263	297	763	1	2
5th ward	501	800	0	5	5	9	255	330	741	1	0
6th ward	812	287	1	0	4	2	260	610	208	0	2
7th ward	238	610	2	2	2	6	139	119	591	3	1
8th ward	466	439	1	0	6	8	159	344	381	1	0
9th ward	643	725	1	1	5	7	259	499	621	3	1
10th ward	473	903	1	5	3	7	242	295	845	1	0
11th ward	528	890	1	1	4	5	246	311	859	2	3
12th ward	653	642	1	1	8	6	300	368	616	2	1
13th ward	593	418	2	3	9	4	192	495	308	1	0
14th ward	455	431	8	0	0	4	176	309	388	4	1
15th ward	329	475	0	1	4	2	134	202	431	3	0
16th ward	450	242	1	0	2	7	175	295	209	5	1
Totals	15,570	18,697	36	64	64	104	7,413	9,751	17,013	49	24
WOOD CO.											
Arpin	155	335	1	1	6	1	42	203	240	1	0
Auburndale	67	277	1	0	7	0	23	163	144	1	0
Cameron	18	102	0	0	1	0	2	34	77	0	11
Cary	28	134	0	0	4	0	17	55	87	0	0
Cranmoor	52	61	0	1	0	0	14	45	47	0	1
Dexter	91	58	0	1	0	0	34	62	35	0	0
Grand Rapids	619	283	0	4	4	1	128	525	191	2	0
Hansen	134	288	0	0	1	1	34	165	183	0	1
Hiles	51	20	0	2	5	0	10	48	10	0	1
Lincoln	108	362	0	0	5	0	35	147	281	0	0
Marshfield	74	259	0	0	2	1	20	121	183	1	0
Milladore	108	220	1	0	1	1	36	124	141	0	0
Port Edwards	128	69	0	0	1	4	26	141	31	0	0
Remington	112	61	0	0	0	0	26	91	42	1	0
Richfield	82	271	1	9	0	1	21	148	186	0	0
Rock	52	258	0	0	2	0	11	84	205	0	0
Rudolph	200	203	0	0	0	0	45	244	102	0	0
Saratoga	252	136	0	1	0	0	46	240	70	2	0
Seneca	92	83	1	0	0	0	17	109	36	0	0
Sherry	94	190	1	1	0	0	29	121	118	0	1
Sigel	230	230	1	4	2	1	45	241	160	1	1
Wood	63	160	2	1	1	0	28	90	100	0	0
Auburndale, vil.	48	78	0	0	0	0	9	42	76	0	0
Biron, vil.	167	70	0	0	0	0	38	126	51	2	0
Milladore, vil.	51	64	0	0	0	0	20	36	52	0	0
Port Edwards, vil.	377	194	0	0	1	0	69	344	139	0	0
Marshfield, city:											
1st ward	199	310	0	0	1	0	57	156	279	0	0
2nd ward	260	339	0	0	1	0	93	150	320	0	0
3rd ward	170	390	0	0	5	1	61	117	363	1	0
4th ward	180	350	1	1	3	1	60	129	333	0	1
5th ward	233	287	0	1	3	0	84	193	358	0	0
6th ward	173	332	0	1	5	1	51	164	289	0	0
7th ward	225	316	0	2	2	1	75	182	280	0	0
8th ward	198	238	1	0	1	0	82	117	215	0	0
Nekoosa, city:											
1st ward	144	95	0	0	0	0	20	135	76	0	1
2nd ward	105	107	0	0	1	0	35	95	77	0	0
3rd ward	190	113	0	0	0	1	31	189	75	1	0
4th ward	211	101	0	0	3	0	36	206	63	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued
November 1940

District	President						Governor				
	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
WOOD CO.—Contd.											
Pittsville, city:											
1st ward	39	112	0	1	3	1	20	56	80	0	0
2nd ward	13	42	0	1	0	0	6	14	37	0	0
3rd ward	19	40	1	0	2	0	6	32	19	0	0
Wisconsin Rapids, city:											
1st ward	351	217	0	3	4	1	72	321	145	0	0
2nd ward	441	416	0	4	4	2	86	436	320	0	0
3rd ward	193	357	0	1	2	0	65	182	285	0	0
4th ward	493	409	0	0	2	1	61	577	242	1	0
5th ward	414	126	0	1	4	2	72	373	60	0	0
6th ward	341	168	0	0	0	0	36	338	94	0	0
7th ward	252	150	0	0	5	0	41	242	105	0	0
8th ward	277	180	0	1	3	0	41	268	129	0	0
Totals	8,574	9,654	12	42	97	23	2,016	8,421	7,231	14	18

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES
November 1940

Counties	Roosevelt and Wallace (Dem.)	Willkie and McNary (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Babson and Moorman (Proh.)	Thomas and Krueger (Soc.)	Aiken and Orange (Soc. Lab.)
Adams	1,883	1,818	1	5	16	7
Ashland	5,586	3,592	70	27	29	5
Barron	6,183	7,806	29	85	107	17
Bayfield	4,387	2,829	49	17	52	8
Brown	19,526	16,379	13	23	78	21
Buffalo	2,516	4,056	4	11	74	14
Burnett	2,513	2,510	8	13	50	11
Calumet	2,324	5,327	4	8	51	11
Chippewa	7,250	8,781	14	23	72	31
Clark	4,683	9,501	84	22	118	12
Columbia	7,021	8,260	2	36	52	16
Crawford	3,595	4,667	1	16	8	6
Dane	40,331	21,845	88	84	409	30
Dodge	8,938	14,651	12	26	174	48
Door	2,750	5,461	4	10	28	7
Douglas	15,548	7,695	99	40	122	11
Dunn	4,545	6,968	9	44	61	12
Eau Claire	10,129	9,595	9	37	48	14
Florence	980	1,008	5	1	12	5
Fond du Lac	10,323	16,804	30	27	124	34
Forest	2,951	1,672	2	7	1	6
Grant	7,458	11,143	6	77	46	29
Green	4,565	5,711	4	24	48	12
Green Lake	2,357	4,919	2	16	9	11
Iowa	4,025	4,978	5	96	22	14
Iron	3,525	1,672	35	5	24	8
Jackson	3,975	3,741	1	24	26	13
Jefferson	7,842	10,178	5	26	93	25
Juneau	3,354	5,268	5	11	54	14
Kenosha	17,174	12,182	88	34	262	37
Kewaunee	3,389	3,862	3	5	11	2
La Crosse	13,079	13,711	15	23	72	24
Lafayette	4,315	5,059	1	8	23	13
Langlade	5,190	4,523	32	14	37	18
Lincoln	3,951	5,812	12	17	131	61
Manitowoc	13,142	12,616	52	20	248	48
Marathon	13,724	15,264	13	38	373	57
Marinette	7,703	7,688	18	19	48	7
Marquette	1,195	3,086	2	6	11	12
Milwaukee	209,861	131,120	1,028	225	8,484	479
Monroe	4,673	8,042	6	31	84	27
Oconto	5,273	6,238	5	15	37	9
Oneida	5,375	3,694	6	6	59	6
Outagamie	12,168	17,733	8	23	99	36
Ozaukee	3,662	4,913	6	4	125	13
Pepin	1,194	2,272	1	12	39	4
Pierce	3,259	6,624	9	22	69	16
Polk	4,979	6,031	3	34	185	16
Portage	10,148	5,670	5	23	50	16
Price	4,042	3,879	80	12	67	13
Racine	23,532	18,753	117	58	480	38
Richland	3,524	5,527	5	46	30	7
Rock	17,543	20,141	20	70	104	20
Rusk	3,578	3,484	27	14	42	15
St. Croix	4,898	6,857	1	26	80	14
Sauk	6,106	9,363	7	91	116	24
Sawyer	2,439	2,745	4	13	25	7
Shawano	5,241	6,377	10	13	94	39
Sheboygan	15,800	15,305	43	28	504	67
Taylor	3,771	3,668	18	23	190	8
Trempealeau	5,175	5,319	3	29	40	13
Vernon	5,776	6,614	10	52	25	15
Vilas	2,470	2,251	38	6	25	8
Walworth	5,449	11,594	5	27	62	17
Washburn	2,901	2,805	9	19	20	8
Washington	4,683	8,501	7	13	150	26
Waukesha	12,859	16,726	9	36	287	26
Waupaca	4,616	11,099	6	28	87	30
Waushara	1,747	4,872	14	18	27	7
Winnebago	15,570	18,697	36	64	64	104
Wood	8,574	9,654	12	42	97	23
Total	704,821	679,206	2,394	2,148	15,071	1,882

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1940

By States

State	Popular Vote					Electoral Vote	
	Roosevelt (Dem.)	Willkie (Rep.)	Thomas (Soc.)	Babson (Proh.)	Browder (Com.)	Roosevelt (Dem.)	Willkie (Rep.)
Alabama	250,726	42,184	100	700	509	11	0
Arizona	95,267	54,030	0	742	0	3	0
Arkansas	158,622	42,121	0	0	0	9	0
California	1,877,618	1,351,419	0	9,400	13,586	22	0
Colorado	265,554	279,576	1,899	1,597	378	0	6
Connecticut	417,621	361,819	0	0	1,091	8	0
Delaware	74,599	61,440	115	220	0	3	0
Florida	359,334	126,158	0	0	0	7	0
Georgia	265,194	23,934	0	983	0	12	0
Idaho	127,842	106,553	497	0	276	4	0
Illinois	2,149,934	2,047,240	10,914	9,190	0	29	0
Indiana	874,063	899,466	2,075	6,437	0	0	14
Iowa	578,800	632,370	0	2,284	1,524	0	11
Kansas	364,725	489,169	2,347	4,056	0	0	9
Kentucky	557,222	410,384	1,014	1,443	0	11	0
Louisiana	319,751	52,446	0	0	0	10	0
Maine	156,478	163,951	0	0	411	0	5
Maryland	384,546	269,534	4,093	0	1,274	8	0
Massachusetts	1,076,522	939,700	4,091	1,370	3,806	17	0
M chigan	1,032,991	1,039,917	7,593	1,795	2,834	0	19
Minnesota	644,196	596,274	5,454	0	2,711	11	0
Mississippi	168,267	2,814	193	0	0	9	0
Missouri	958,476	871,009	2,226	1,809	0	15	0
Montana	145,698	99,579	1,443	664	489	4	0
Nebraska	263,677	352,201	0	0	0	0	7
Nevada	31,945	21,229	0	0	0	3	0
New Hampshire	125,292	110,127	0	0	0	4	0
New Jersey	1,016,808	945,475	2,433	873	6,508	16	0
New Mexico	103,699	79,315	0	0	0	3	0
New York	3,251,918	3,027,478	18,950	3,250	0	47	0
North Carolina	609,015	213,633	0	0	0	13	0
North Dakota	124,036	154,590	1,279	325	0	0	4
Ohio	1,733,139	1,586,773	0	0	0	26	0
Oklahoma	474,313	348,872	0	3,027	0	11	0
Oregon	258,415	219,555	398	154	191	5	0
Pennsylvania	2,171,035	1,889,848	10,967	0	4,519	36	0
Rhode Island	181,122	138,214	0	74	239	4	0
South Carolina	95,470	1,727	0	0	0	8	0
South Dakota	131,362	177,065	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee	351,601	169,153	463	1,606	0	11	0
Texas	840,151	199,152	728	925	212	23	0
Utah	154,277	93,151	198	0	191	4	0
Vermont	64,269	78,371	0	0	411	0	3
Virginia	235,961	109,363	282	882	71	11	0
Washington	462,145	322,123	4,586	1,686	2,626	8	0
West Virginia	495,662	372,414	0	0	0	8	0
Wisconsin	704,821	679,206	15,071	2,148	2,394	12	0
Wyoming	59,287	52,633	148	172	0	3	0
Total	27,243,466	22,304,755	99,557	57,812	46,251	449	82

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
November 1940

Counties	McGovern (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Blair (Com.)	Fisher (Soc. Lab.)
Adams	211	2,112	1,231	5	5
Ashland	1,537	4,340	3,120	54	3
Barron	1,071	7,216	5,422	23	6
Bayfield	906	3,833	2,198	32	5
Brown	11,305	8,910	13,536	14	11
Buffalo	393	3,077	2,803	2	2
Burnett	587	2,451	1,756	9	13
Calumet	1,350	2,051	4,156	4	3
Chippewa	1,659	6,889	6,979	16	6
Clark	1,203	5,735	6,977	50	9
Columbia	1,548	7,709	5,907	7	4
Crawford	1,813	2,431	3,712	2	0
Dane	5,012	42,136	15,863	59	23
Dodge	4,599	8,079	10,712	18	7
Door	853	2,596	4,384	28	15
Douglas	4,490	10,418	6,359	80	10
Dunn	882	5,185	5,047	4	9
Eau Claire	1,922	9,224	8,095	7	10
Florence	411	677	749	13	1
Fond du Lac	5,435	8,535	13,212	61	10
Forest	1,617	1,366	1,267	9	4
Grant	2,298	8,046	7,664	20	4
Green	1,044	4,264	4,786	6	2
Green Lake	1,487	1,591	4,071	8	3
Iowa	1,019	4,092	3,834	7	2
Iron	687	2,671	1,512	21	1
Jackson	474	4,294	2,675	2	2
Jefferson	3,923	5,576	8,105	6	9
Juneau	434	5,632	2,615	3	1
Kenosha	8,013	10,631	10,355	44	15
Kewaunee	1,886	1,560	3,331	19	9
La Crosse	4,375	10,277	11,504	13	4
Lafayette	1,778	3,330	4,065	5	0
Langlade	2,996	2,710	3,627	24	1
Lincoln	1,060	4,441	4,352	8	28
Manitowac	5,477	9,832	10,266	16	6
Marathon	6,164	9,872	12,769	32	39
Marinette	4,508	2,921	7,433	20	12
Marquette	510	1,128	2,541	5	1
Milwaukee	82,036	147,826	115,732	909	527
Monroe	889	7,134	4,539	12	5
Oconto	3,364	2,739	5,104	11	4
Oneida	2,157	3,658	2,938	15	14
Outagamie	6,406	7,421	15,637	33	28
Ozaukee	1,838	2,908	3,641	4	11
Pepin	376	1,137	1,787	6	2
Pierce	811	4,160	4,355	7	1
Polk	975	5,805	4,044	8	12
Portage	5,161	5,445	4,736	9	4
Price	1,392	2,616	3,558	74	5
Racine	9,795	15,583	16,754	87	39
Richland	1,089	3,041	4,720	13	2
Rock	6,451	11,661	18,482	47	33
Rusk	1,288	2,333	3,221	12	15
St. Croix	1,756	4,484	4,871	11	6
Sauk	1,492	7,385	6,535	9	6
Sawyer	1,085	1,540	2,218	5	4
Shawano	1,987	4,757	6,745	9	11
Sheboygan	10,732	6,955	14,141	102	33
Taylor	1,668	2,712	3,068	19	11
Trempealeau	1,277	4,611	3,852	3	2
Vernon	926	5,333	5,352	6	6
Vilas	1,427	1,213	1,870	28	10
Walworth	2,688	3,245	10,980	5	4
Washburn	525	3,033	1,903	9	3
Washington	2,445	3,951	6,767	7	4
Waukesha	4,532	9,668	15,344	23	10
Waupaca	1,423	5,813	8,371	22	7
Waushara	628	1,759	4,179	16	2
Winnebago	7,413	9,751	17,013	49	24
Wood	2,016	8,421	7,231	14	18
Total	264,985	546,436	558,678	2,340	1,158

SUMMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
November 1940

Counties	Kelly (Dem.)	Miller (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Schauffelberger, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams	252	1,510	1,273	7
Ashland	1,549	3,665	3,150	16
Barron	1,030	5,780	5,414	14
Bayfield	807	2,936	2,292	5
Brown	11,408	5,910	13,331	17
Buffalo	409	2,197	2,829	9
Burnett	551	2,033	1,694	10
Calumet	1,376	1,451	4,085	3
Chippewa	1,695	5,421	6,992	10
Clark	1,119	4,500	6,860	28
Columbia	1,584	5,666	6,392	6
Crawford	1,723	1,684	3,747	3
Dane	4,841	36,236	17,995	34
Dodge	4,993	5,143	11,144	38
Door	739	1,551	4,321	29
Douglas	4,574	8,515	6,297	41
Dunn	842	3,729	5,176	15
Eau Claire	1,909	7,623	8,147	19
Florence	375	483	784	13
Fond du Lac	6,977	4,800	13,870	49
Forest	1,550	814	1,276	7
Grant	2,115	5,481	8,521	7
Green	951	3,149	4,847	2
Green Lake	1,576	920	4,035	3
Iowa	1,025	2,678	4,308	5
Iron	634	2,210	1,436	11
Jackson	477	3,316	2,783	6
Jefferson	4,171	3,742	8,168	14
Juneau	528	3,544	3,341	7
Kenosha	8,074	8,352	10,860	48
Kewaunee	1,802	1,080	3,152	14
La Crosse	4,027	8,660	11,734	15
Lafayette	1,895	2,148	4,301	7
Langlade	2,904	2,025	3,556	16
Lincoln	1,008	3,380	4,625	72
Manitowoc	5,915	8,060	9,982	12
Marathon	6,073	8,113	12,689	70
Marinette	4,296	2,178	7,326	30
Marquette	470	647	2,667	7
Milwaukee	91,878	112,697	116,794	1,341
Monroe	982	4,953	5,312	12
Oconto	3,411	1,662	5,141	7
Oneida	2,224	2,450	3,005	17
Outagamie	5,310	6,613	16,261	39
Ozaukee	1,845	1,860	3,600	14
Pepin	345	813	1,709	4
Pierce	707	2,745	4,574	6
Polk	885	4,866	4,126	23
Portage	5,605	3,667	4,890	13
Price	1,256	1,959	3,463	33
Racine	8,605	11,681	19,865	67
Richland	1,129	1,738	4,906	12
Rock	6,319	8,308	18,868	46
Rusk	1,269	1,750	3,135	21
St. Croix	1,745	3,470	4,821	8
Sauk	1,553	5,375	6,893	17
Sawyer	1,033	1,077	2,078	2
Shawano	1,914	3,470	7,125	26
Sheboygan	10,984	5,144	14,324	129
Taylor	1,636	1,912	3,172	33
Trempealeau	1,243	3,394	3,876	5
Vernon	866	4,557	5,471	1
Vilas	1,260	862	1,394	9
Walworth	2,488	2,385	11,112	14
Washburn	512	2,201	2,028	8
Washington	2,569	2,425	6,990	16
Waukesha	4,622	6,856	15,827	43
Waupaca	1,291	4,138	9,073	12
Waushara	606	1,203	4,346	4
Winnebago	7,337	7,091	18,053	35
Wood	2,343	6,403	7,811	20
Total	274,016	411,055	575,983	2,756

SUMMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES
November 1940

Counties	Seyfert (Dem.)	Larsen (Prog.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams	195	1,231	1,698	5
Ashland	1,155	3,134	4,104	12
Barron	847	4,802	6,936	11
Bayfield	672	2,417	3,240	4
Brown	8,887	4,383	17,879	14
Buffalo	308	1,544	3,721	5
Burnett	412	622	2,371	12
Calumet	1,077	956	4,874	5
Chippewa	1,141	4,337	9,031	10
Clark	838	3,508	8,545	22
Columbia	1,279	4,168	8,498	4
Crawford	1,455	1,157	4,667	5
Dane	4,005	31,336	23,620	27
Dodge	4,295	3,270	14,354	21
Door	461	1,059	5,385	17
Douglas	3,506	7,150	8,961	27
Dunn	626	2,637	6,886	13
Eau Claire	1,439	6,231	10,385	9
Florence	285	396	997	14
Fond du Lac	5,308	3,727	16,669	41
Forest	1,337	539	1,868	5
Grant	1,522	4,074	11,056	10
Green	737	2,415	6,055	3
Green Lake	1,172	581	4,955	4
Iowa	837	2,186	5,232	3
Iron	507	1,990	1,805	8
Jackson	373	2,811	3,687	1
Jefferson	3,888	2,570	10,023	12
Juneau	396	2,613	4,584	8
Kenosha	7,035	6,745	13,629	39
Kewaunee	1,252	790	4,199	10
La Crosse	2,725	6,903	15,002	15
Lafayette	1,713	1,573	5,221	4
Langlade	2,408	1,479	4,691	10
Lincoln	749	2,713	5,738	46
Manitowoc	4,525	6,463	13,091	18
Marathon	5,025	6,035	16,057	54
Marinette	3,283	1,502	9,305	25
Marquette	378	449	3,114	5
Milwaukee	81,445	98,777	141,177	1,192
Monroe	733	3,767	7,049	14
Oconto	2,890	1,185	6,430	3
Oneida	1,836	1,833	4,219	16
Outagamie	4,357	3,767	19,535	43
Ozaukee	1,352	1,365	4,867	8
Pepin	275	600	2,135	1
Pierce	538	1,854	6,035	4
Polk	684	3,880	5,581	17
Portage	4,823	3,000	6,658	9
Price	1,001	1,587	4,300	35
Racine	8,059	10,483	21,254	66
Richland	955	1,208	5,873	12
Rock	5,296	6,671	21,732	40
Rusk	1,064	1,507	3,679	19
St. Croix	1,305	2,446	6,442	8
Sauk	1,218	4,021	8,775	5
Sawyer	829	806	2,714	8
Shawano	1,513	2,658	8,541	15
Sheboygan	9,544	4,209	16,939	139
Taylor	1,225	1,409	4,266	27
Trempealeau	877	2,641	5,271	6
Vernon	655	3,729	6,879	3
Vilas	2,113	438	1,886	11
Walworth	2,170	1,966	12,079	8
Washburn	350	1,549	3,021	8
Washington	1,979	1,574	8,630	10
Waukesha	3,966	5,513	18,386	35
Waupaca	960	3,191	10,795	11
Waushara	475	965	4,853	3
Winnebago	6,449	6,161	19,950	40
Wood	1,444	5,249	10,183	12
Total	230,433	332,505	712,267	2,386

SUMMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES
November 1940

Counties	Ringle, Jr. (Dem.)	Zeidler (Prog.)	Smith (Rep.)	Schnarsky (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams	214	1,318	1,453	8
Ashland	1,203	3,496	3,399	15
Barron	902	5,103	6,312	8
Bayfield	742	2,574	2,731	5
Brown	9,885	5,233	15,177	16
Buffalo	339	1,791	3,222	6
Burnett	473	1,698	2,053	13
Calumet	1,102	1,193	4,511	3
Chippewa	1,324	4,635	8,020	17
Clark	949	3,998	7,518	23
Columbia	1,417	4,701	7,318	4
Crawford	1,558	1,271	4,152	4
Dane	4,190	32,144	21,861	33
Dodge	4,711	4,289	12,214	22
Door	504	1,371	4,809	20
Douglas	3,718	7,491	7,660	47
Dunn	725	2,861	5,964	14
Eau Claire	1,640	6,798	8,997	14
Florence	298	451	841	10
Fond du Lac	5,646	4,411	15,022	41
Forest	1,420	692	1,436	7
Grant	1,662	4,408	9,697	10
Green	783	2,626	5,371	4
Green Lake	1,286	801	4,325	0
Iowa	882	2,243	4,815	4
Iron	589	2,056	1,536	11
Jackson	437	2,973	3,120	1
Jefferson	3,886	3,214	8,818	7
Juneau	485	2,741	4,093	7
Kenosha	7,001	7,911	11,653	36
Kewaunee	1,369	978	3,575	15
La Crosse	3,210	7,850	12,905	15
Lafayette	1,801	1,659	4,742	1
Langlade	2,736	1,750	3,864	7
Lincoln	937	3,035	4,931	54
Manitowoc	4,893	7,764	10,883	20
Marathon	9,709	5,402	12,052	63
Marinette	3,541	1,866	8,079	35
Marquette	385	531	2,842	4
Milwaukee	82,248	121,167	115,445	1,294
Monroe	820	4,089	5,986	12
Oconto	3,083	1,356	5,654	6
Oneida	2,067	2,166	3,226	21
Outagamie	4,623	5,256	17,328	49
Ozaukee	1,385	1,933	3,985	7
Pepin	305	602	1,908	5
Pierce	550	2,012	5,278	11
Polk	775	4,161	4,789	15
Portage	5,326	3,152	5,569	14
Price	1,048	1,898	3,697	32
Racine	8,537	12,356	17,562	49
Richland	1,004	1,318	5,339	13
Rock	5,715	7,079	20,126	50
Rusk	1,137	1,568	3,382	25
St. Croix	1,463	2,613	5,494	5
Sauk	1,383	4,322	7,866	5
Sawyer	902	869	2,351	9
Shawano	1,772	3,068	7,608	13
Sheboygan	10,132	4,691	15,423	129
Taylor	1,355	1,608	3,584	39
Trempealeau	1,020	2,833	4,514	6
Vernon	734	3,968	6,050	0
Vilas	1,190	774	2,047	11
Walworth	2,237	2,164	11,555	4
Washburn	390	1,600	2,933	11
Washington	2,077	2,130	7,753	10
Waukesha	4,046	6,501	16,682	30
Waupaca	1,041	3,602	9,782	15
Waushara	521	1,053	4,537	3
Winnebago	6,735	6,891	18,436	43
Wood	1,738	6,110	8,565	14
Total	245,911	382,237	616,425	2,574

SUMMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES
November 1940

Counties	Keller (Dem.)	Christenson (Prog.)	Martin (Rep.)	Fortman (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams	237	1,381	1,295	12
Ashland	1,258	3,533	3,212	11
Barron	898	5,494	5,596	12
Bayfield	832	2,743	2,397	8
Brown	9,931	4,337	16,124	13
Buffalo	358	1,881	2,966	8
Burnett	456	1,967	1,664	18
Calumet	1,319	1,042	4,300	3
Chippewa	1,336	5,251	7,218	13
Clark	1,010	4,100	7,057	20
Columbia	1,489	4,629	7,001	4
Crawford	1,590	1,503	3,852	5
Dane	4,237	34,033	19,953	34
Dodge	4,937	4,019	11,743	18
Door	606	1,368	4,569	19
Douglas	3,940	8,346	6,338	36
Dunn	738	3,097	5,495	15
Eau Claire	1,681	6,918	8,662	15
Florence	308	444	818	14
Fond du Lac	5,972	4,022	14,790	44
Forest	1,413	610	1,430	5
Grant	1,563	7,108	8,008	14
Green	791	2,903	4,911	10
Green Lake	1,462	768	4,119	1
Iowa	950	2,656	4,350	0
Iron	568	2,060	1,524	7
Jackson	429	3,102	2,912	2
Jefferson	4,078	3,089	8,487	9
Juneau	453	3,087	3,704	9
Kenosha	7,498	7,009	11,954	42
Kewaunee	1,532	850	3,416	10
La Crosse	3,502	7,809	16,012	20
Lafayette	1,765	2,039	4,401	2
Langlade	2,717	1,677	3,736	11
Lincoln	901	3,080	4,811	46
Manitowoc	5,482	7,204	10,753	14
Marathon	6,027	6,760	13,175	57
Marinette	3,678	1,685	7,995	26
Marquette	408	536	2,737	3
Milwaukee	88,536	101,208	122,309	1,342
Monroe	843	4,223	5,598	13
Oconto	3,152	1,313	5,562	9
Oneida	2,029	2,117	3,203	13
Outagamie	7,567	3,973	15,941	45
Ozaukee	1,733	1,475	3,902	9
Pepin	308	661	1,796	4
Pierce	583	2,413	4,646	9
Polk	763	4,515	4,251	44
Portage	5,244	3,255	5,479	11
Price	1,092	1,806	3,541	24
Racine	9,182	10,856	17,864	64
Richland	1,009	1,435	5,184	11
Rock	5,719	7,383	19,535	53
Rusk	1,135	1,638	3,177	14
St. Croix	1,450	3,068	5,063	5
Sauk	1,531	4,648	7,256	6
Sawyer	953	975	2,110	8
Shawano	1,788	3,052	7,464	15
Sheboygan	10,516	4,369	14,831	76
Taylor	1,440	1,586	3,467	32
Trempealeau	1,053	3,070	4,087	0
Vernon	714	4,267	5,578	4
Vilas	1,138	723	2,079	14
Walworth	2,262	2,114	11,343	9
Washburn	480	1,837	2,188	14
Washington	2,295	1,822	7,459	9
Waukesha	4,208	5,896	16,641	34
Waupaca	1,197	3,587	9,500	13
Waushara	541	1,079	4,445	3
Winnebago	7,230	6,307	18,345	37
Wood	1,745	6,198	8,351	14
Total	257,786	367,009	605,680	2,568

SUMMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES

November 1940

Counties	Finnegan (Dem.)	La Follette, Jr. (Prog.)	Clausen (Rep.)	Furman (Ind.)	Wiggert, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams	172	2,087	1,210	4	6
Ashland	896	5,044	2,971	49	5
Barron	757	7,267	5,249	7	10
Bayfield	566	4,038	2,215	26	1
Brown	6,752	12,434	13,860	4	8
Buffalo	263	3,176	2,644	5	4
Burnett	356	2,736	1,544	5	5
Calumet	1,065	2,217	4,000	5	0
Chippewa	995	7,214	7,003	5	4
Clark	822	5,861	6,650	27	5
Columbia	1,144	7,110	6,414	2	0
Crawford	1,304	2,824	3,543	5	1
Dane	3,171	39,707	18,734	35	15
Dodge	3,295	8,144	11,486	11	9
Door	452	2,997	3,955	8	6
Douglas	2,406	12,804	5,806	43	10
Dunn	518	4,952	5,278	4	4
Eau Claire	1,165	9,521	8,228	4	5
Florence	211	829	707	7	1
Fond du Lac	4,400	8,547	13,577	40	10
Forest	1,081	1,780	1,186	1	2
Grant	1,468	7,574	8,372	8	3
Green	589	4,822	4,459	1	1
Green Lake	1,023	1,848	4,025	1	3
Iowa	807	3,739	4,176	2	0
Iron	392	3,017	1,363	10	1
Jackson	328	4,046	2,850	1	0
Jefferson	2,955	6,180	7,948	3	3
Juneau	445	4,213	3,356	1	2
Kenosha	4,726	13,901	9,973	23	10
Kewaunee	1,096	2,438	2,860	2	2
La Crosse	2,163	12,049	11,553	5	6
Lafayette	1,366	3,422	4,069	3	0
Langlade	1,986	3,650	3,312	15	4
Lincoln	606	4,508	4,414	5	30
Manitowoc	3,540	12,813	8,742	5	3
Marathon	3,822	12,399	11,979	17	23
Marinette	2,565	4,784	7,056	9	8
Marquette	365	1,057	2,541	4	3
Milwaukee	58,609	167,505	112,685	503	430
Monroe	739	6,078	5,151	6	7
Oconto	2,369	3,449	5,053	4	2
Oneida	1,107	4,431	2,853	8	7
Outagamie	3,664	10,080	14,946	13	16
Ozaukee	1,201	3,397	3,436	1	3
Pepin	238	1,135	1,712	1	3
Pierce	405	4,179	4,310	5	2
Polk	565	6,228	3,766	4	5
Portage	3,900	6,491	4,520	3	2
Price	832	3,118	3,381	55	10
Racine	5,831	19,151	16,088	54	20
Richland	873	2,483	5,038	6	1
Rock	4,028	13,533	18,075	30	18
Rusk	849	2,750	3,023	9	6
St. Croix	1,170	5,236	4,404	1	4
Sauk	1,111	7,082	6,912	7	2
Sawyer	686	2,002	1,934	3	5
Shawano	1,319	5,291	6,640	6	6
Sheboygan	7,142	10,743	13,375	58	16
Taylor	964	3,333	2,902	10	9
Trempealeau	757	4,676	3,858	2	4
Vernon	579	5,827	5,281	3	3
Vilas	787	1,712	1,869	20	4
Walworth	1,986	3,484	10,981	1	4
Washburn	302	3,100	1,872	6	2
Washington	1,706	4,070	6,932	3	3
Waukesha	3,398	9,672	15,573	14	11
Waupaca	877	5,825	8,705	5	4
Waushara	455	1,650	4,295	8	2
Winnebago	5,049	11,141	17,375	43	10
Wood	1,157	9,008	7,439	4	4
Total	176,688	605,609	553,692	1,308	838

SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

November 1940

First District

Counties	Weisman (Dem.)	Slagg (Prog.)	Bolles (Rep.)
Green	844	2,591	5,317
Kenosha	7,891	5,979	12,460
Racine	9,147	9,754	19,633
Rock	6,464	7,947	20,212
Walworth	2,174	2,037	11,654
Total	26,520	28,308	69,276

Second District

Counties	Brooks (Dem.)	Sauthoff (Prog.)	Hawks, Jr. (Rep.)
Columbia	1,357	5,802	6,456
Dane	3,639	38,892	16,404
Dodge	4,731	4,981	11,690
Jefferson	4,533	4,018	7,618
Waukesha	3,977	6,788	15,953
Total	18,237	60,481	58,121

Third District

Counties	Doherty (Dem.)	Withrow (Prog.)	Stevenson (Rep.)
Crawford	1,345	2,518	3,504
Grant	1,379	6,848	7,896
Iowa	865	3,058	4,102
Juneau	415	4,242	3,086
La Crosse	2,845	12,207	10,938
Lafayette	1,589	2,666	3,931
Monroe	766	6,024	4,826
Richland	820	2,164	4,886
Sauk	1,238	6,577	6,392
Vernon	544	5,827	4,896
Total	11,806	52,131	54,457

Fourth District

Counties	Wasiel-ewski (Dem.)	Fons (Prog.)	Schafer (Rep.)
Milwaukee, (part)	57,381	52,907	50,796
Total	57,381	52,907	50,796

SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 1940

Fifth District

Counties	Murphy (Dem.)	Pasch (Prog.)	Thill (Rep.)
Milwaukee, (part)	37,872	54,501	73,728
Total	37,872	54,501	73,728

Sixth District

Counties	Fessler (Dem.)	Corrigan, Sr. (Prog.)	Keefe (Rep.)
Calumet	1,228	972	4,676
Fond du Lac	5,919	4,329	15,900
Ozaukee	1,261	2,693	3,559
Sheboygan	13,283	3,777	13,999
Washington	2,122	1,592	8,196
Winnebago	6,349	6,024	20,491
Total	30,162	19,387	66,821

Seventh District

Counties	Bloedorn (Dem.)	Boileau (Prog.)	Murray (Rep.)
Adams	170	1,361	1,502
Green Lake	1,011	1,302	4,041
Langlade	2,471	2,685	3,322
Marathon	3,245	12,667	11,891
Marquette	324	646	2,726
Portage	3,772	4,457	5,191
Shawano	1,341	4,248	7,045
Waupaca	697	4,078	10,511
Waushara	426	1,342	4,460
Wood	1,038	7,772	8,007
Total	14,495	40,558	58,696

Eighth District

Counties	Kresky (Prog.)	Johns (Rep.)
Brown	15,160	12,347
Door	2,405	4,508
Florence	582	841
Forest	934	1,564
Kewaunee	2,550	3,289
Manitowoc	10,543	10,420
Marinette	5,631	6,814
Oconto	3,125	5,109
Outagamie	8,075	17,095
Total	49,005	61,987

SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 1940

Ninth District

Counties	Hughes (Dem.)	Hull (Prog.)	Nygaard (Rep.)
Barron	751	7,123	5,084
Buffalo	222	3,060	2,610
Chippewa	761	7,742	6,332
Clark	611	7,066	5,647
Dunn	481	5,457	4,707
Eau Claire	983	9,463	8,475
Jackson	227	5,295	1,999
Pepin	201	1,210	1,668
Pierce	412	4,268	3,823
St. Croix	1,429	5,103	4,047
Trempealeau	685	5,222	3,433
Total	6,763	61,009	47,825

Tenth District

Counties	Green (Dem.)	Gehrmann (Prog.)	Van Nostrand (Rep.)
Ashland	1,075	5,058	2,728
Bayfield	669	3,824	2,007
Burnett	386	2,530	1,377
Douglas	6,560	10,070	4,452
Iron	425	2,633	1,507
Lincoln	676	3,412	5,182
Oneida	1,866	3,307	2,717
Polk	628	5,695	3,659
Price	842	2,906	3,150
Rusk	950	2,353	2,875
Sawyer	793	1,913	1,642
Taylor	1,189	2,736	2,863
Vilas	865	1,357	2,021
Washburn	360	2,982	1,639
Total	17,284	50,776	37,819

SPECIAL ELECTION[1]

August 29, 1941

Summary Vote for Member of Congress

First District

Counties	Amlie (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)
Green	594	1,940
Kenosha	4,597	5,498
Racine	7,718	11,884
Rock	3,082	6,339
Walworth	958	3,977
Total	16,949	29,638

[1] To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Stephen Bolles on July 8, 1941.

SUMMARY OF STATE SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS, 1938-1940[1]

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Votes Received	Opponents	Vote
1	Door, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc	John E. Cashman, (Prog.)	15,254	Norman M. Berkedal, (Dem.)	8,629
				Fred C. Borcherdt, (Rep.)	14,087
2	Brown and Oconto	John W. Byrnes, (Rep.)	19,755	Fred H. Tibbetts, (Dem.)	17,630
3	Part of Milwaukee	Arthur L. Zimny, (Dem.)	8,492	Henry Rutz, (Prog.)	8,107
				Robert Michalski, (Rep.)	6,088
				William Langen, (Union)	299
4	Part of Milwaukee	Milton T. Murray, (Rep.)	24,919	Thomas Nimlos, (Dem.)	9,258
				Anton L. Blechinger, (Prog.)	8,346
5	Part of Milwaukee	Bernhard Gettleman, (Rep.)	15,219	Arthur K. Hellermann, (Prog.)	9,640
				Harold V. Schoenecker, (Dem.)	8,915
6	Part of Milwaukee	George Hampel, (Prog.)	24,106	Albert C. Treichler, (Dem.)	9,095
				Andrew J. Rockne, (Rep.)	13,616
7	Part of Milwaukee	Anthony P. Gawronski, (Dem.)	12,032	Frank B. Metcalfe, (Prog.)	10,318
				O'Brien, (Rep.)	9,175
8	Part of Milwaukee	Allen J. Busby, (Rep.)	29,623	Christ Miller	16,887
				John Patrick Murphy, (Dem.)	15,684
				Palmer E. Hanson, (Rep.)	2,928
9	Part of Milwaukee	Cornelius T. Young, (Dem.)	10,827	Harold E. Johnson, (Rep.)	5,717
				Lee Kleiner, (Prog.)	5,523
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix	Warren P. Knowles, (Rep.)	15,932	Carl M. Simonson, (Prog.)	10,681
11	Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn	Philip E. Nelson, (Prog.)	13,207	August J. Christianson, (Rep.)	9,526
				Michael H. Hall, (Ind.)	5,601
				Colin J. McRae, (Dem.)	2,312
12	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer and Vilas	James H. Carroll, (Rep.)	15,842	L. Anderson McDowell (Prog.)	13,825
13	Dodge and Washington	Jesse M. Peters, (Rep.)	10,788	Paul A. Hemmy, Jr. (Dem.)	8,142
				Frank E. Panzer, (Prog.)	7,887
14	Outagamie and Shawano	Mike Mack, (Rep.)	27,005	Harry H. Jack, (Prog.)	9,686
15	Rock	Maurice Coakley, (Rep.)	15,610	Joseph E. Sweeney, (Prog.)	8,653
16	Crawford, Grant and Vernon	Helmer A. Lewis, (Rep.)	19,006	Hugh A. Harper, (Prog.)	13,179
17	Iowa, Lafayette and Green	Carl Lovelace, (Rep.)	10,247	George Engebretson, (Prog.)	8,001
18	Fond du Lac, Green Lake and Waushara	Louis J. Fellenz, Jr. (Rep.)	21,044	Maurice J. Fitzsimons, Jr. (Dem.)	11,510
				John P. Kelley, (Prog.)	5,760

SUMMARY OF STATE SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS, 1938-1940[1]—Continued

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Votes Received	Opponents	Vote
19	Calumet and Winnebago	Taylor G. Brown, (Rep.)	15,277	Herbert G. Pitz, (Prog.)	6,524
				Robert M. Heckner, (Dem.)	5,485
				Nicholas C. Schraa (Union)	250
20	Ozaukee and Sheboygan	Gustave W. Buchen, (Rep.)	17,458	Harry W. Bolens, (Dem.)	15,483
				Andrew Schmitz, (Prog.)	5,570
21	Racine	Kenneth L. Greenquist, (Prog.)	11,800	Joseph Clancy, (Dem.)	10,201
				Fred Ahlgrimm (Rep.)	8,292
22	Kenosha and Walworth	Conrad Shearer, (Rep.)	25,391	Gordon G. Hickey, (Prog.)	11,168
23	Portage and Waupaca	Fred R. Fisher, (Rep.)	10,093	Harley M. Jacklin, (Prog.)	7,139
				Aloysius J. Aschenbrener, (Dem.)	4,550
24	Clark, Taylor and Wood	Melvin R. Laird, (Rep.)	20,358	Max Leopold, (Prog.)	13,138
25	Lincoln and Marathon	Otto Mueller, (Rep.)	15,024	Roland E. Kannenberg, (Prog.)	11,184
26	Dane	Fred Risser, (Prog.)	35,952	George P. Gaffney, (Dem.)	4,840
				Arthur May, (Rep.)	18,338
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk	Jess Miller, (Rep.)	14,762	Merwyn Rowlands, (Prog.)	10,721
28	Chippewa and Eau Claire	George H. Hipke, (Rep.)	17,421	George P. Larson, (Prog.)	12,985
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk	A. J. Connors, (Prog.)	11,524	Milton E. Ausman, (Rep.)	11,265
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida.	Philip Downing, (Rep.)	16,218	Elmer H. Frey, (Dem.)	15,818
31	Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette	Amrose B. Coller, (Rep.)	9,865	Earl Leverich, (Prog.)	9,289
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau	Rudolph M. Schlabach, (Rep.)	19,119	Richard W. Davis, (Dem.)	3,937
				Harry W. Schilling, (Prog.)	16,094
33	Jefferson and Waukesha	William A. Freehoff, (Rep.)	15,465	Chester E. Dempsey, (Dem.)	9,602
				Vincent J. Collins, (Prog.)	6,859

[1] Senators from odd-numbered districts were elected in 1938; senators from even-numbered districts were elected in 1940.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS
November 1940

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Adams and Marquette	Robert M. Long, (Rep.)	4,587	Edwin W. Blomquist, (Prog.)	2,499
Ashland	Harry Van Guilder, (Prog.)	4,749	Frank Keena, (Rep.)	3,318
Barron	Charles H. Sykes, (Prog.)	6,558	Edw. Jensen, (Rep.)	5,521
Bayfield	Laurie E. Carlson, (Prog.)	3,323	Robert M. Spears, (Rep.)	2,866
			Philip L. Riley, (Dem.)	543
Brown, 1st district	Harold A. Lytie (Dem.)	8,728	Arthur Kaftan, (Rep.)	6,859
			F. J. Greenwood, (Prog.)	2,113
Brown, 2nd district	Wm. J. Sweeney, (Dem.)	6,476	Harvey E. Larson, (Rep.)	5,086
			Wm. J. Kolb, (Prog.)	2,530
Buffalo and Pepin	David I. Hammergren, (Rep.)	4,787	Allen B. Hill, (Prog.)	4,054
Burnett and Washburn	Guy Benson, (Rep.)	4,697	Harry B. Bergren, (Prog.)	4,425
Calumet	Charles R. Barnard, (Rep.)	3,358	Carl J. Peik, (Prog.)	2,521
			Henry W. Hupfauf, (Dem.)	1,445
Chippewa	Arthur L. Padrutt, (Prog.)	7,367	Clarence Balts, (Rep.)	6,859
Clark	Walter E. Cook, (Rep.)	7,391	Art. J. Klarich, (Prog.)	5,166
Columbia	Arthur E. Austin, (Rep.)	6,858	John R. Dunn, (Prog.)	5,140
			Arthur Biedermann, (Dem.)	1,996
Crawford	Donald C. McDowell, (Rep.)	4,075	Lowell W. Lathrop, (Dem.)	2,652
Dane 1st district	Lyall T. Beggs, (Prog.)	13,829	Arthur N. Lowe, (Rep.)	10,659
			Edward J. Owens, (Dem.)	2,242
Dane, 2nd district	Lars O. Lein, (Prog.)	8,309	Fred W. Armstrong, (Rep.)	3,875
			Clifford O. Olson, (Dem.)	1,543
Dane, 3rd district	Albert J. Baker, (Prog.)	7,000	Otto Toepfer, (Rep.)	4,763
			Frank L. Coyle, (Dem.)	1,691
Dodge, 1st district	Elmer L. Genzmer, (Dem.)	4,572	Walter Mueller, (Rep.)	4,039
			Edward Grinwald, (Prog.)	1,042
Dodge, 2nd district	William E. Jones, (Rep.)	5,944	Frank O'Rourke, (Dem.)	3,832
			Harry Abendroth, (Prog.)	2,040
Door	Frank N. Graass, (Rep.)	4,189	William H. Moore, (Prog.)	3,000
			Edward Evanson, (Dem.)	398
Douglas, 1st district	Frank Sheahan, (Prog.)	4,366	Albert D. Whealdon, (Rep.)	3,091
			Earl Darrow, (Dem.)	2,330
Douglas, 2nd district	Elmer C. Peterson, (Prog.)	4,251	Felix J. Ioziorek, (Dem.)	3,271
			George A. Moe, (Rep.)	2,975
Dunn	Earl W. Hanson, (Rep.)	5,672	Arnold Gilberts, (Prog.)	4,368

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued
November 1940

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Eau Claire	John Pritchard, (Prog.)	9,778	Virgil L. Dickinsen, (Rep.)	6,845
			Carl J. Kopplin, (Dem.)	1,630
Florence, Forest and Oneida	Henry J. Berquist, (Prog.)	6,878	Marvin J. Beltz, (Rep.)	3,959
			Frank P. Kennedy, (Dem.)	2,677
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Wm. J. Nuss, Jr. (Rep.)	6,602	C. Wm. McCoy, Jr., (Dem.)	4,199
			Math Koenings, (Prog.)	2,485
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Alfred Van De Zande, (Rep.)	7,729	G. Frank Brown, (Dem.)	2,747
			Reinhold J. Kinas, (Prog.)	2,187
Grant, 1st district	W. H. Goldthorpe, (Rep.)	5,111	George Slack, (Prog.)	2,928
Grant, 2nd district	P. Bradley McIntyre, (Rep.)	4,601	John N. Kramer, (Prog.)	3,394
Green	Harry A. Keegan, (Rep.)	5,540	Robert Saucerman, (Prog.)	3,138
			Glen S. Soseman, (Dem.)	683
Green Lake and Waushara	Robert H. Boyson, (Rep.)	8,144	Franklin M. Jahnke, (Prog.)	3,471
			John Lawrie, (Dem.)	1,490
Iowa	Glenn H. James, (Rep.)	4,321	Robert McCutchin, (Prog.)	3,430
			Elmer H. Conley, (Dem.)	821
Iron and Vilas	John P. Varda, (Prog.)	4,819	William R. Yeschek, (Rep.)	3,358
			Adolph E. Mayer, (Dem.)	1,256
Jackson	Oswald H. Johnson, (Rep.)	3,375	Arthur B. Johnson, (Prog.)	3,029
			Edward Heineck, (Dem.)	620
Jefferson	Palmer F. Daugs, (Dem.)	8,988	Henry C. Davis, (Rep.)	7,299
Juneau	Pat W. Brunner, (Rep.)	4,080	William H. Barnes, (Prog.)	3,790
Kenosha, 1st district	Frederick S. Pfennig, (Rep.)	5,587	Claude A. Watkins, (Prog.)	4,103
			Benjamin M. DeDiemar, (Dem.)	3,032
Kenosha, 2nd district	Matt G. Siebert, (Dem.)	6,041	Frederick C. Seideman, (Rep.)	4,927
Kewaunee	Jos. M. Mleziva, (Rep.)	3,447	Harry C. Copen, (Prog.)	3,861
			Albert D. Shimek, (Dem.)	3,201
La Crosse, 1st district	Edward C. Krause, (Rep.)	6,560	Oliver H. Fritz, (Prog.)	6,550
			Mary G. Shorna, (Dem.)	1,045
La Crosse, 2nd district	William F. Miller, (Rep.)	5,134	Adolph Nuttleman, (Prog.)	3,977
			Ed. F. K. Gansen, (Dem.)	1,158
Lafayette	Henry Youngblood, (Rep.)	4,741	Clarence A. LaVassor, (Prog.)	2,693
Langlade	James T. Cavanaugh, (Dem.)	3,424	William Alft, (Rep.)	3,232
			Frank J. Pawlitschek, (Prog.)	2,370
Lincoln	W. H. AuBuchon, (Prog.)	5,067	Reno W. Trego, (Rep.)	4,034
Manitowoc, 1st district	John Egan, (Rep.)	5,695	Otto A. Vogel, (Prog.)	5,569
			Alloy F. McCully, (Dem.)	2,564

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued
November 1940

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Frank E. Riley, (Rep.)	4,271	Louis J. Meyer, (Prog.)	3,284
			Norman E. Carron, (Dem.)	3,085
Marathon, 1st district	Martin Lueck, (Rep.)	6,641	Casimir Orzechowski, (Dem.)	3,195
			Ernest A. Kannenberg, Jr., (Prog.)	2,592
Marathon, 2nd district	Orville W. Fehlhaber, (Rep.)	6,170	John F. Dittbrender, (Prog.)	4,822
			Donald J. MacCormick, (Dem.)	3,643
Marinette	Roy H. Sengstock, (Rep.)	9,270	John Boyle, (Dem.)	4,946
Milwaukee, 1st district	Robert G. Dela Hunt, (Rep.)	6,537	Walter J. Domach, (Dem.)	5,445
			Charles P. Greene, (Prog.)	4,372
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Andrew J. Biemiller, (Prog.)	7,812	Otto A. Kehrein, (Rep.)	4,869
			Elmer H. Foerster, (Dem.)	4,095
Milwaukee, 3rd district	William Luebke, Jr. (Prog.)	8,248	Vern Rogers, (Rep.)	7,501
			Robert R. Foster, (Dem.)	6,986
			Arthur Balzer, (Rep.)	1,480
			Henry E. Paradowski, (Dem.)	339
Milwaukee, 4th district	Robert E. Tehan (Dem.)	5,110	Thomas J. Bergen, (Dem.)	3,139
			Ella Urbank, (Prog.)	1,555
Milwaukee, 5th district	Mary O. Kryszak (Dem.)	7,282	Claud H. Larsen, (Prog.)	6,737
			Robert P. Dougan, (Rep.)	3,120
Milwaukee, 6th district	Ben Rubin, (Prog.)	3,479	Stanley C. Dale, (Dem.)	3,053
			Carl F. Watson, (Rep.)	1,517
Milwaukee, 7th district	Arthur Koegel, (Prog.)	4,248	Martin E. Schreiber, (Rep.)	3,973
			Clarence Findley, (Dem.)	1,828
Milwaukee, 8th district	John Lyons Doyne, (Dem.)	6,793	Charles H. Judd, (Rep.)	6,392
			Harold R. Sheets, (Prog.)	5,524
Milwaukee, 9th district	Edward L. Graf, (Rep.)	9,874	Edward Friebert, (Prog.)	8,485
			David C. Karan, (Dem.)	3,743
Milwaukee, 10th district	Leland S. McParland (Dem.)	6,593	Clarence J. O'Brien, (Rep.)	4,570
			Harry Taylor, (Prog.)	2,891
			Anthony J. Podriznik, (Dem.)	1,166
Milwaukee, 11th district	Ervin John Ryczek, (Dem.)	7,557	Clement Stachowiak, (Prog.)	5,685
			Joseph E. Wroblewski, (Rep.)	3,275
Milwaukee, 12th district	Peter P. Pyszczynski, (Dem.)	9,944	Julius Drozewski, (Prog.)	3,880
			Louis A. Tutkowski, (Rep.)	1,787
Milwaukee, 13th district	William L. Nawrocki, (Dem.)	7,536	John G. Froemming, (Rep.)	5,453
			Roland E. Meyer, (Prog.)	5,123

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued
November 1940

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Milwaukee, 14th district	John C. McBride, (Rep.)	18,971	Albert W. Kasten, (Prog.)	3,790
			Grace R. Curry, (Dem.)	3,672
Milwaukee, 15th district	Charles E. Collar, (Rep.)	8,837	John M. Brophy, Sr. (Dem.)	4,873
			Louis Fergot, (Prog.)	4,548
Milwaukee, 16th district	Herman B. Wegner, (Prog.)	5,429	Louis M. Faber, (Rep.)	4,308
Milwaukee, 17th district	William F. Double, (Rep.)	6,351	Roman Blenski, (Prog.)	4,374
			Edward Gray, (Prog.)	4,099
Milwaukee, 18th district	Frank Weinheimer, (Prog.)	4,162	Alvin J. W. Clasen, (Dem.)	3,875
			Oscar W. Mayr, (Dem.)	1,892
Milwaukee, 19th district	Charles F. Westfahl, (Rep.)	5,306	Rudolph Beyer, (Prog.)	3,229
			James Hall, (Dem.)	2,308
Milwaukee, 20th district	Eric E. Hagedorn, (Rep.)	10,403	Le Roy O. Steller, (Prog.)	4,597
			Carl L. Borchardt, (Dem.)	3,794
			Walter Nortman, (Rep.)	3,083
Monroe	Alex L. Nicol, (Prog.)	5,843	Stephen R. Jones, (Rep.)	5,350
			DeWayne Miller, (Dem.)	657
Oconto	John E. Youngs, (Rep.)	5,101	Frank Lingelbach, (Dem.)	4,435
			Robert Cashman, (Prog.)	1,125
Outagamie, 1st district	Mark S. Catlin, Jr. (Rep.)	9,031	Lawrence F. McGillan, (Prog.)	4,421
			Louis Bonini, (Dem.)	3,021
Outagamie, 2nd district	Lloyd Lang, (Rep.)	5,426	Wm. M. Rohan, (Dem.)	3,819
			Arthur J. Hoolihan, (Prog.)	2,035
			George L. Smith, (Rep.)	345
Ozaukee	Nic. J. Bichler, (Dem.)	3,644	Henry F. Kaul, (Rep.)	3,324
			Elmer Krause, (Rep.)	1,062
Pierce	Selmer W. Gunderson, (Rep.)	4,340	Theodore Swanson, (Prog.)	4,152
Polk	Dougald D. Kennedy, (Prog.)	5,007	Edward E. Husband, (Rep.)	4,859
Portage	John T. Kostuck, (Prog.)	7,229	Vilas O. Waterman, (Rep.)	4,655
			Paul B. Kitowski, (Dem.)	3,546
Price	Ernest A. Heden, (Rep.)	4,124	Joseph O'Brien, (Prog.)	2,453
Racine, 1st district	Thomas P. Corbett, (Rep.)	5,314	John L. Sieb, (Prog.)	4,102
			Adolphe L. Pezanoski, (Dem.)	2,864
Racine, 2nd district	Edward F. Hilker, (Rep.)	5,878	Jack Harvey, (Prog.)	5,652
			Philip M. Geyer, (Dem.)	2,493
Racine, 3rd district	Randolph H. Runden, (Rep.)	5,403	Martin H. Herzog, (Prog.)	4,622
			Harry A. Terry, (Dem.)	2,682

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued
November 1940

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Richland	Vernon W. Thomson, (Rep.)	5,719	L. M. Peckham	1,343
Rock, 1st district	Edward Grassman, (Rep.)	10,786	George H. Murwin, (Prog.)	4,949
Rock, 2nd district	Burger M. Engebretson, (Rep.)	9,778	Harold Anderson, (Dem.)	3,711
			Robert Burns, (Prog.)	2,557
Rusk, Sawyer	Robert H. Burns, (Rep.)	5,249	Herman Lampe, (Prog.)	3,233
			John M. Steinhilber, (Dem.)	1,939
St. Croix	Lloyd Rundell, (Rep.)	4,848	Frank Hathaway, (Prog.)	3,796
			Dan Maloney, (Dem.)	1,811
	George J. Woerth, (Prog.)	5,952	Charles Enge, (Rep.)	5,799
			Daniel M. Kelly, (Dem.)	2,669
Shawano	Charles J. Ebert, (Rep.)	7,454	Oscar Holm, (Prog.)	3,712
			Edmund M. Lemanek, (Dem.)	1,517
Sheboygan, 1st district	Joseph M. Theisen, (Dem.)	7,057	Benjamin W. Diederich, (Rep.)	6,293
			Ernst A. Beyer, (Prog.)	2,522
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Edwin J. Larson, (Rep.)	7,829	Herman W. Krueger, (Dem.)	4,461
			Henry Ott, (Prog.)	2,141
Taylor	Carl M. Nelson, (Rep.)	4,258	Daniel C. Boeckler, (Prog.)	1,655
			Anthony J. Opachin, (Dem.)	1,326
Trempealeau	Martin D. Brom, (Rep.)	6,207	James H. Oliver, (Prog.)	2,436
			Peter Simenson, (Dem.)	818
Vernon	Charles W. Fowell, Jr., (Rep.)	6,261	Hjalmar S. Halvorsen, (Prog.)	4,854
Walworth	Ora R. Rice, (Rep.)	11,855	Sherman E. Harrington, (Prog.)	2,367
Washington	Joseph A. Schmitz, (Rep.)	8,051	Erwin Russell, (Dem.)	4,506
Waukesha, 1st district	Glenn R. Davis, (Rep.)	9,115	Robert Hasselkus, (Prog.)	3,087
Waukesha, 2nd district	Alfred R. Ludvigsen, (Rep.)	8,594	Benjamin Fortin, (Prog.)	2,482
Waupaca	Julius Spearbraker, (Rep.)	8,709	Alvin A. Handrich, (Prog.)	5,858
Winnebago, 1st district	Leo T. Niemuth, (Rep.)	10,321	Harold H. Priebe, (Dem.)	3,892
Winnebago, 2nd district	James C. Fritzen, (Rep.)	9,598	John F. Grimes, (Dem.)	5,288
Wood	Chester A. Krohn, (Prog.)	8,360	William W. Clark, (Rep.)	8,296

Parties and Elections

The Judicial and Nonpartisan Elections

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 1941

Counties	Fowler	Reis
Adams	1,486	756
Ashland	3,192	2,517
Barron	3,842	2,103
Bayfield	1,813	1,881
Brown	6,688	9,835
Buffalo	1,720	1,128
Burnett	1,640	898
Calumet	1,494	1,455
Chippewa	4,496	2,623
Clark	3,004	2,606
Columbia	4,361	2,471
Crawford	1,799	1,291
Dane	6,074	13,753
Dodge	6,291	4,234
Door	2,058	1,303
Douglas	6,841	5,765
Dunn	2,717	2,083
Eau Claire	2,203	1,267
Florence	830	463
Fond du Lac	10,878	5,253
Forest	1,673	1,058
Grant	4,074	2,786
Green	1,143	1,229
Green Lake	3,211	1,012
Iowa	1,327	2,229
Iron	1,075	1,098
Jackson	1,311	1,345
Jefferson	3,523	3,111
Juneau	1,972	2,070
Kenosha	7,469	7,200
Kewaunee	1,597	1,207
La Crosse	5,569	4,925
Lafayette	1,868	2,377
Langlade	2,029	1,502
Lincoln	1,913	1,350
Manitowoc	5,394	4,752
Marathon	7,193	4,070
Marinette	3,972	2,527
Marquette	1,632	517
Milwaukee	38,225	42,558
Monroe	2,461	2,246
Oconto	3,458	1,979
Oneida	2,325	1,241
Outagamie	4,859	4,319
Ozaukee	2,453	1,399
Pepin	711	400
Pierce	1,712	1,235
Polk	2,774	1,743
Portage	5,363	4,008
Price	2,809	1,692
Racine	13,635	10,785
Richland	2,502	1,485
Rock	7,547	5,314
Rusk	1,985	1,713
St. Croix	2,425	1,177
Sauk	2,509	3,493
Sawyer	1,744	1,059
Shawano	2,575	2,492
Sheboygan	10,673	5,881
Taylor	2,295	1,535
Trempealeau	2,110	2,210
Vernon	2,477	2,015
Vilas	1,767	1,331
Walworth	3,905	2,534
Washburn	1,785	1,003
Washington	2,985	2,423
Waukesha	9,773	5,945
Waupaca	3,280	2,043
Waushara	1,512	739
Winnebago	9,900	6,610
Wood	4,370	3,905
Total	290,276	238,562

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
April 1940

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Alfred L. Drury	Edward J. Ruetz
Kenosha	9,500	10,605
Racine	12,946	11,134
Walworth	7,829	1,795
Total	30,275	23,534

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Third Branch)

County	Roland J. Steinle	Leonard C. Fons
Milwaukee	131,959	131,190

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Sixth Branch)

County	John C. Kleszka
Milwaukee	194,541

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Henry A. Detling
Manitowoc	13,691
Sheboygan	16,779
Total	30,470

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued

APRIL 1940

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Carl H. Daley	Thomas W. Foley	Charles A. Taylor
Barron	2,418	639	5,877
Burnett	1,242	422	1,912
Douglas	11,082	1,571	3,844
Polk	2,130	889	2,818
Washburn	1,855	579	1,718
Total	18,727	4,100	16,169

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Edward J. Gehl	Henry Lockney
Dodge	8,852	8,916
Ozaukee	2,734	2,419
Washington	8,801	1,929
Waukesha	7,025	13,733
Total	27,412	26,997

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
April 1941

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(First Branch)

County	Otto H. Breidenbach
Milwaukee	68,944
Total	68,944

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Second Branch)

County	Daniel W. Sullivan
Milwaukee	66,172
Total	66,172

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Fourth Branch)

County	Max E. Geline	Walter Schinz
Milwaukee	18,223	59,087
Total	18,223	59,087

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Edward J. Gehl
Dodge	9,465
Ozaukee	3,867
Washington	5,861
Waukesha	14,302
Total	33,495

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued
April 1941

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Ray J. Haggerty	G. Arthur Johnson	Herman Leicht	Gullick N. Risjord
Ashland	1,403	3,343	443	2,116
Bayfield	928	1,390	208	2,291
Iron	649	943	167	1,220
Price	2,653	989	839	1,696
Taylor	1,192	447	2,355	941
Total	6,825	7,112	4,012	8,264

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Clayton F. Van Pelt
Adams	2,074
Columbia	5,680
Fond du Lac	13,919
Green Lake	3,838
Marquette	1,840
Total	27,351

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Arold F. Murphy
Florence	1,242
Forest	2,584
Marinette	6,353
Oconto	4,773
Total	14,952

VOTE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
April 1941

Counties	Callahan	Doudna	Williams
Adams	417	986	1,121
Ashland	4,161	665	1,441
Barron	3,535	904	1,873
Bayfield	3,057	520	608
Brown	9,795	2,986	4,267
Buffalo	1,821	544	682
Burnett	1,935	334	465
Calumet	1,803	592	673
Chippewa	4,403	1,912	1,473
Clark	3,484	1,572	1,175
Columbia	3,081	2,534	1,105
Crawford	1,613	1,099	818
Dane	7,711	9,015	2,465
Dodge	6,262	2,147	2,395
Door	1,917	926	739
Douglas	7,220	2,312	4,042
Dunn	2,804	1,313	1,085
Eau Claire	1,844	867	985
Florence	1,043	177	225
Fond du Lac	8,885	2,608	4,095
Forest	2,160	414	479
Grant	2,933	2,864	1,759
Green	929	927	646
Green Lake	2,134	1,109	869
Iowa	1,338	1,422	1,192
Iron	1,605	341	493
Jackson	1,139	1,042	807
Jefferson	3,535	1,671	1,654
Juneau	1,615	1,679	1,088
Kenosha	7,212	2,458	5,426
Kewaunee	1,647	711	545
La Crosse	5,281	1,975	2,932
Lafayette	2,578	1,127	936
Langlade	1,728	1,688	719
Lincoln	1,930	686	731
Manitowoc	6,576	1,716	2,061
Marathon	6,171	2,520	2,729
Marinette	4,048	1,184	1,644
Marquette	969	586	680
Milwaukee	40,788	11,730	25,806
Monroe	2,314	1,481	1,301
Oconto	3,069	935	1,649
Oneida	2,201	722	840
Outagamie	5,616	1,773	2,201
Ozaukee	2,760	485	709
Pepin	739	220	313
Pierce	2,393	499	468
Polk	3,134	595	874
Portage	4,990	3,091	1,871
Price	3,173	889	1,192
Racine	14,116	4,027	6,893
Richland	756	3,936	174
Rock	5,382	5,881	2,424
Rusk	2,453	562	1,101
St. Croix	2,517	529	871
Sauk	3,044	2,167	955
Sawyer	2,003	371	711
Shawano	3,399	1,018	837
Sheboygan	9,082	3,270	4,049
Taylor	2,433	1,139	819
Trempealeau	2,230	1,084	1,179
Vernon	2,690	1,119	784
Vilas	1,997	552	584
Walworth	3,576	1,992	1,103
Washburn	2,062	475	535
Washington	3,369	1,112	1,136
Waukesha	8,818	2,554	4,741
Waupaca	2,795	1,352	1,355
Waushara	653	1,208	669
Winnebago	9,166	3,360	4,710
Wood	4,128	3,107	1,619
Total	290,165	123,368	133,595

Parties and Elections
Referenda

REFERENDUM QUESTIONS

County	Relating to Teachers' Tenure Law April 1940		Relating to Installment Payment of Real Estate Taxes April 1940	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	1,285	728	1,267	653
Ashland	2,535	1,995	4,021	1,149
Barron	5,127	2,752	4,120	1,396
Bayfield	2,449	1,756	2,487	858
Brown	7,625	7,230	10,918	3,485
Buffalo	2,292	1,328	1,505	1,074
Burnett	2,255	1,038	1,896	554
Calumet	2,552	1,872	1,760	945
Chippewa	4,031	2,845	4,745	1,605
Clark	5,771	2,799	3,849	1,643
Columbia	5,444	3,131	3,810	1,707
Crawford	3,816	1,525	2,179	1,025
Dane	14,165	15,533	13,730	3,667
Dodge	9,148	6,413	6,076	3,725
Door	3,055	1,676	2,088	1,126
Douglas	6,085	8,752	9,234	2,716
Dunn	3,222	2,044	2,817	1,323
Eau Claire	6,287	6,436	2,210	973
Florence	761	586	953	319
Fond du Lac	6,347	5,499	6,075	3,033
Forest	1,820	1,271	2,162	635
Grant	8,316	3,484	3,993	2,608
Green	2,952	1,450	1,500	847
Green Lake	2,139	1,661	1,953	1,367
Iowa	3,940	1,443	1,920	1,166
Iron	1,534	1,149	1,824	593
Jackson	2,664	1,157	1,618	821
Jefferson	5,410	4,421	3,758	2,314
Juneau	3,053	1,872	2,483	1,165
Kenosha	7,847	9,994	10,832	3,735
Kewaunee	2,698	1,829	1,357	1,218
La Crosse	5,618	3,631	7,257	2,063
Lafayette	3,971	1,621	2,235	1,159
Langlade	3,205	2,636	2,801	774
Lincoln	3,554	2,727	2,110	988
Manitowoc	6,947	6,832	6,324	3,312
Marathon	9,439	8,095	6,387	4,021
Marinette	4,208	5,206	4,231	1,776
Marquette	1,344	923	889	858
Milwaukee	88,541	131,122	51,635	18,546
Monroe	3,943	2,700	2,491	1,650
Oconto	4,740	3,023	2,993	1,817
Oneida	2,846	2,039	2,743	835
Outagamie	8,616	8,267	6,126	2,421
Ozaukee	2,529	2,015	2,188	1,437
Pepin	1,307	644	666	368
Pierce	3,062	1,733	1,963	782
Polk	3,235	1,896	3,197	955
Portage	4,975	3,896	5,860	3,043
Price	4,028	1,763	3,244	1,330
Racine	12,449	9,045	17,354	4,613
Richland	3,781	2,105	2,347	1,388
Rock	7,584	6,681	9,486	3,208
Rusk	2,432	1,160	2,885	916
St. Croix	3,108	1,909	2,277	927
Sauk	5,260	3,010	3,028	2,039
Sawyer	1,946	987	1,937	732
Shawano	5,191	2,892	2,922	1,693
Sheboygan	6,213	9,474	9,312	2,411
Taylor	3,128	1,888	2,907	1,284
Trempealeau	3,631	1,933	2,745	1,271
Vernon	4,709	2,204	2,586	1,329
Vilas	1,855	1,100	2,067	666
Walworth	5,444	3,493	4,387	1,632
Washburn	2,246	1,448	2,018	610
Washington	4,737	3,549	2,700	1,847
Waukesha	8,682	7,784	8,640	4,450
Waupaca	5,301	2,911	3,111	1,515
Waushara	2,073	1,282	1,208	762
Winnebago	5,345	5,793	7,346	1,886
Wood	5,934	5,438	5,228	2,049
Total	403,782	372,524	330,971	134,808

ADDENDA

Appointments to State Administrative Agencies Made Too Late to be Included in the Text

Agency	Appointee	Address	Succeeds	Term Expires
Banking Review Board	Gus Fondrie	Reedsburg	August O. Paunack	1st Mon. Jan. 1947
Normal Schools, Board of Regents	James A. Richards	River Falls	J. H. Grimm, resigned	1st Mon. Feb. 1944
Pharmacy, Board of	Edwin Schweger	Green Bay	Self	April 12, 1947
Public Welfare, State Board of	William G. McKay	Madison	Lloyd V. Ballard, resigned	Oct. 3, 1943
Selective Service Headquarters, Wisconsin	Col. John F. Mullen, (acting state director)	Madison	Col. Walter J. Wilde, leave of absence since Mar. 4, 1942	
Tax Appeals, Board of	Arthur W. Prehn	Wausau	W. J. Conway, deceased April 16, 1942	1st Mon. May 1945

Results of the Judicial Election of April 7, 1942[1]

CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit	Judge	Address	Year Term Expires
Fifth	Arthur W. Kopp	Platteville	January 1949
Sixth	Robert S. Cowie	La Crosse	January 1949
Eleventh	Carl H. Daley	Superior	January 1949
Twelfth	Jesse Earle	Janesville	January 1949
Sixteenth	Gerald J. Boileau	Wausau	January 1946

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Year Term Expires
Burnett	Grantsburg	Sherman J. Auringer	May 1946
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	George M. St. Peter	May 1946
Rock	Beloit	Chester H. Christensen	May 1948
Waukesha, West	Oconomowoc	Alvin G. Brendemuehl	May 1943

[1]For county judges see page 443.

Miscellaneous

Seth Pollard, Waukesha, succeeds Geoffrey Willoughby, Milwaukee, as executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Defense.

Commencing June 1, 1942, Roy Sengstock succeeds Marian Hunting, resigned, as register of deeds of Marinette County, for the unexpired term ending January 4, 1943.

The office of Wisconsin Selective Service Headquarters has been moved from the State Capitol to 122 West Washington Avenue.

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