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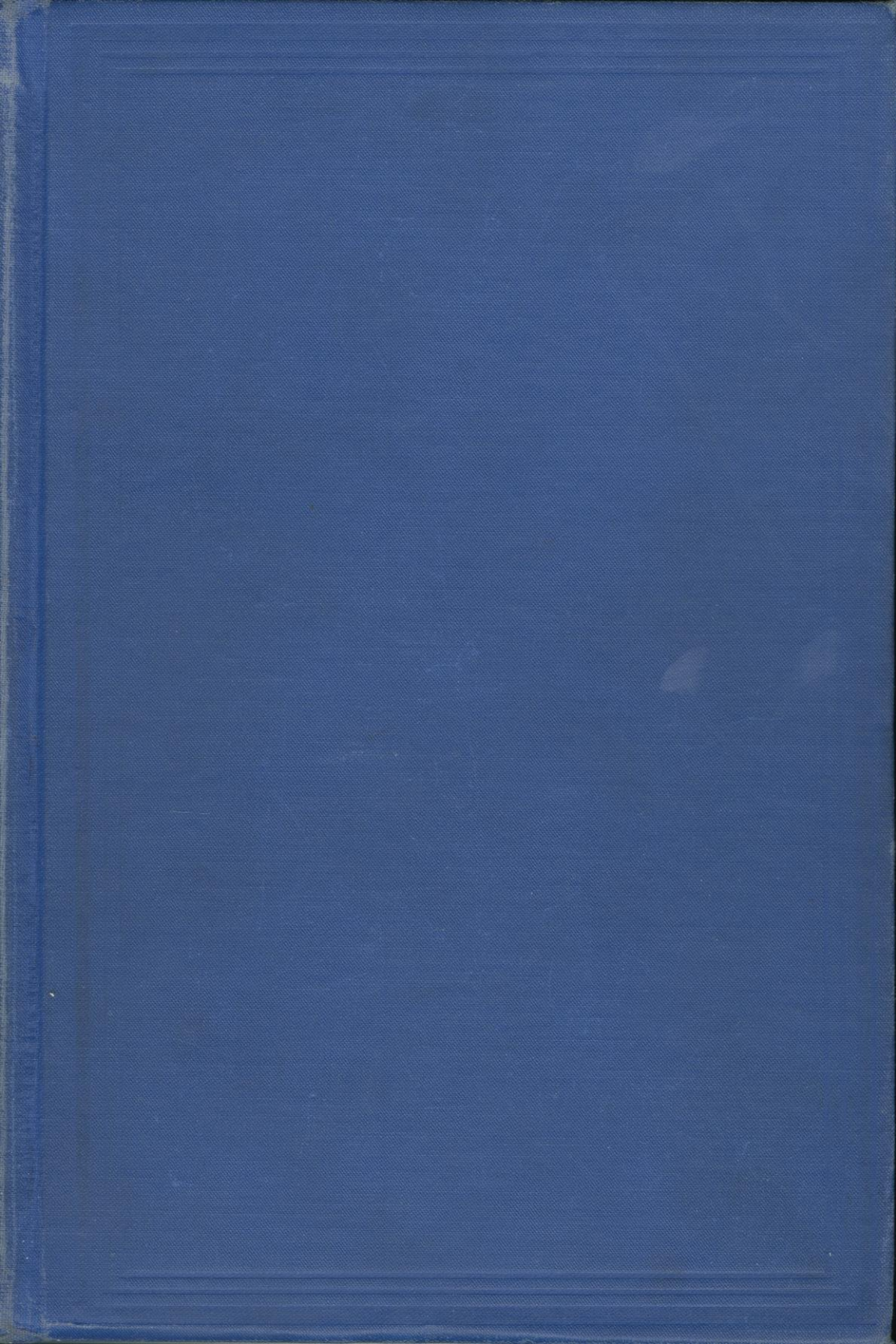
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THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK
1948

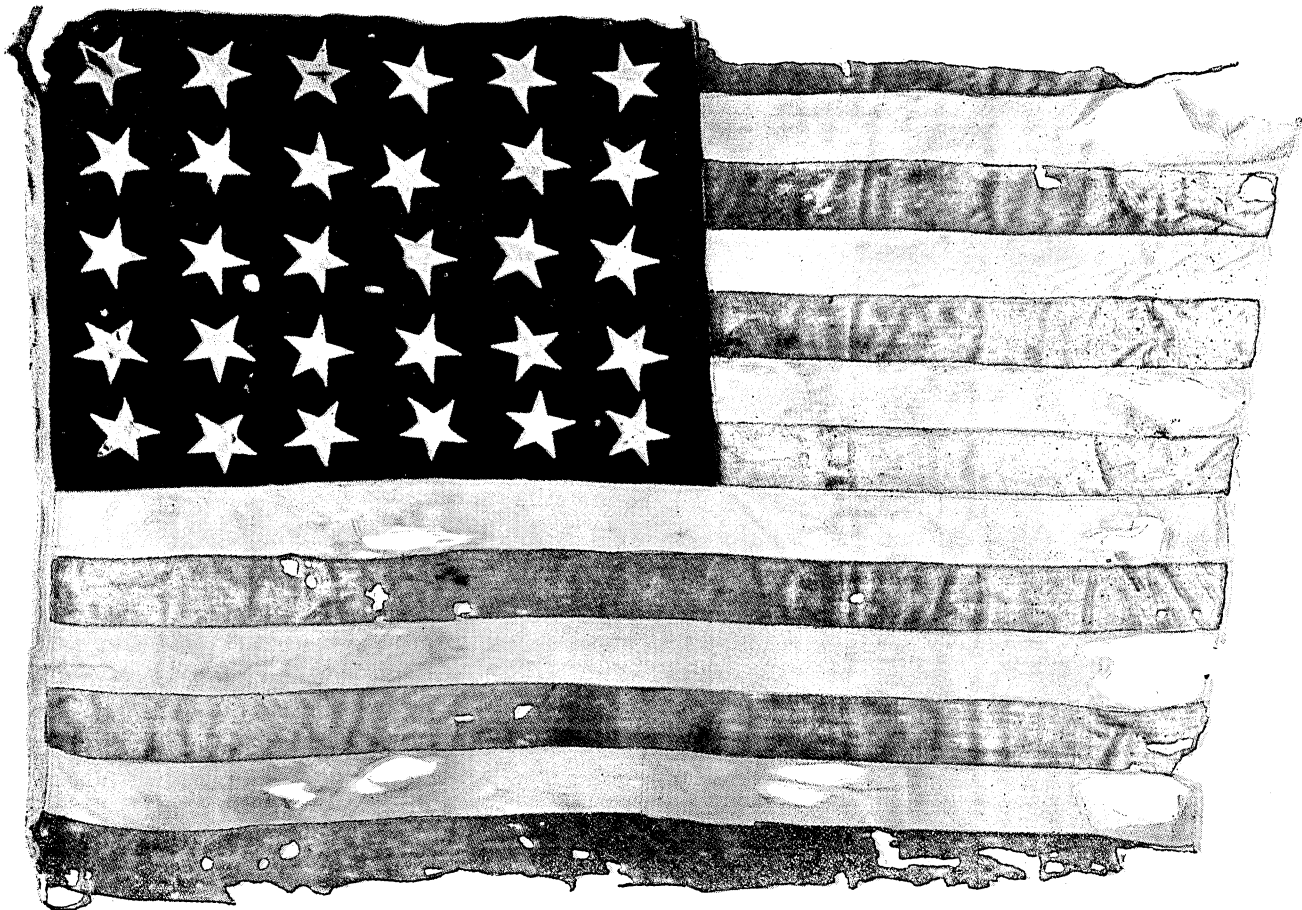
WISCONSIN STATE CENTENNIAL
First Edition

THE
WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK

1948

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The Thirty Star Flag symbolizing Wisconsin's admission as the thirtieth state in 1848. While the age of this flag is not officially known, it is probably an original. It is in the custody of the State

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Foreword

THIS, our 1948 Blue Book, is dedicated to the Wisconsin Centennial for it was on May 29, 1848 that Wisconsin was admitted to the Union as the thirtieth state. The intervening century has been one of great progress and marked accomplishment, as Wisconsin asserted and maintained leadership among the states down through the years.

Tribute to the achievements of our pioneers is being paid at centennial celebrations throughout the state this year. Although many such observances have been held at this writing, only the beginning of Wisconsin's Centennial Year can be chronicled in this volume, for scores of additional celebrations are scheduled.

In my visits about the state this year, I have remarked on several occasions that while it is entirely appropriate that we pay homage this Centennial Year to the accomplishments of our pioneers, it is equally appropriate and even more important that we give serious consideration to the future. Not to do so, in fact, would be to fail in our responsibility to those who fought so hard to gain the freedoms which we are privileged to enjoy, and to those generations yet unborn.

What Wisconsin will be tomorrow depends on what we do as individual citizens today. The time is past when Wisconsin's leadership can be maintained without the active participation of all her citizens in solving the problems of government. In my opinion, an active interest in government on the part of every citizen in the state is the most constructive and the most substantial contribution that can be made in building a sound Wisconsin of tomorrow.

It was just five years after Wisconsin was admitted to statehood that the first Blue Book was published. It has continued

to make its appearance regularly ever since, first annually and then biennially.

This Blue Book can be most helpful in gaining what I consider our most important single objective. If people generally will but read this volume and study its contents, it can contribute immeasurably in informing citizens about their state government and the problems which confront it—a first essential step toward more active participation in government by our citizens as an enlightened electorate.

In recent years whenever I have had a few minutes to spare, I open the current Blue Book which I keep conveniently at hand, and study its pages. I know of no better way to become acquainted with the functions and the operations of our state government than this. Not only do I commend the 1948 Blue Book to your perusal and careful study, but I urge most earnestly that ways be found to induce other thousands of adults and children to read and to study the Blue Book that the time and effort given to its preparation and publication may prove a wise investment, and to the end that there may be a clearer understanding of state government on the part of all our peoples and a more active participation by all citizens in politics, the science of government.

OSCAR RENNEBOHM,
Acting Governor.

March 4, 1948.

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Introduction

BEGINNING in 1853 the Wisconsin Blue Book was published annually. 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 may contain up-to-date information as a result of the regular legislative session of the preceding year and any intervening special session, and to insure more timely publication of the book.

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

The 1948 and 1950 editions of the Blue Book are each dedicated to Wisconsin's centennial anniversary of its admission to statehood.

The editors extend sincere thanks to members of the legislature, state departments, the University of Wisconsin photographic laboratory, particularly Mr. Deam H. Ferris who supplied photographs of members of the legislature, the sergeants at arms' staffs of both houses who cooperated with the photographer, the State Centennial Committee, The Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee Sentinel, and Conservation Commission who furnished pictures of the January 5th official opening of the State Centennial in Madison, the State Historical Society who furnished a print of the Thirty Star Flag for the frontispiece, and all other individuals and organizations who made sug-

gestions, furnished information or photographs, or gave assistance of any kind.

Blue Books may be obtained free by applying to your senator or assemblyman who has a limited number for distribution, or by purchase from the Bureau of Purchases, State Capitol, Madison 2, for the price of \$1.00 per copy. The Legislative Reference Library is directed by statute to compile the book but has nothing to do with its distribution.

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Constitutional Officers



Acting Governor OSCAR RENNEBOHM



The Late Governor WALTER S. GOODLAND
Deceased March 12, 1947.

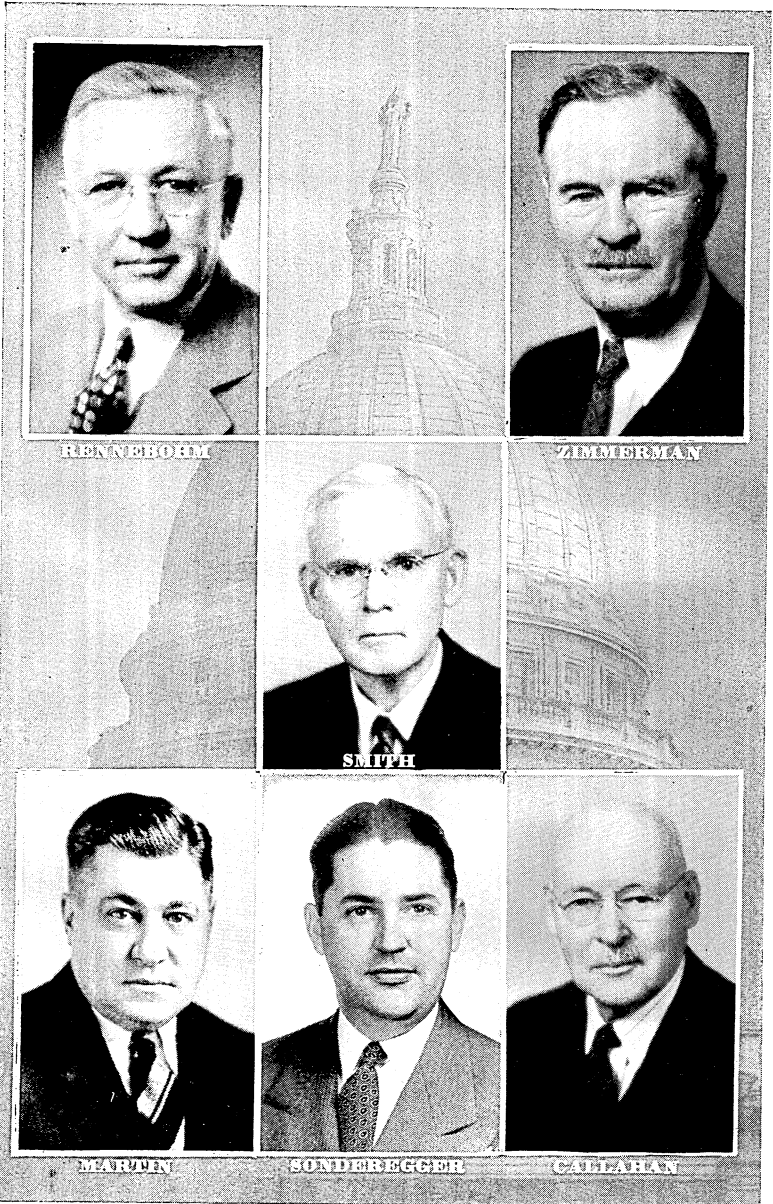
CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

ACTING GOVERNOR

OSCAR RENNEBOHM (Rep.) was born in Columbia County on May 25, 1889. He attended elementary and high schools in Milwaukee and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1911 with a Ph.G. degree. Since 1911 he has been a druggist and at present also operates a dairy farm. Mr. Rennebohm has served as president of the State Board of Pharmacy, president of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, officer of the National Association of Retail Druggists, officer of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and director of the Dane County Holstein Breeders Association. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1944 and again in 1946. Because of the death of Governor Walter S. Goodland on March 12, 1947, Lieutenant Governor Oscar A. Rennebohm became Acting Governor and succeeded to the duties and prerogatives of the office of Governor. Home Address: 201 Farwell Drive, Madison.

THE LATE 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 operated his farm in Racine County. He served two terms in the senate and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1938 and re-elected in 1940 and again in 1942. Because of the death of Governor-Elect Orland S. Loomis on December 7, 1942 Lieutenant Governor Walter S. Goodland became Acting Governor on January 4, 1943 and succeeded to the duties and prerogatives of the office of Governor. In 1944 and again in 1946 he was elected as Governor. Governor Goodland died March 12, 1947. Home Address: 1632 Wisconsin Street, Racine.



OSCAR RENNEBOHM, Acting Governor; FRED R. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary of State; JOHN M. SMITH*, State Treasurer; JOHN L. SONDEREGGER†, State Treasurer; JOHN E. MARTIN, Attorney General; JOHN CALLAHAN, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

*Deceased August 17, 1947
 †Appointed August 19, 1947

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

OSCAR RENNEBOHM (Rep.) *see Acting Governor.*

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, 1940, and 1944 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention. Mr. Zimmerman was again elected Secretary of State in 1938 and re-elected in 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. Home Address: 2995 South Shore Drive, Milwaukee.

THE STATE TREASURER

JOHN LAWRENCE SONDEREGGER (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on December 8, 1914. He received his elementary education in a Milwaukee grade school and graduated in 1933 from the Riverside High School in Milwaukee. In 1940 he received the degree of Ph.B. from the University of Wisconsin. He also is a certified public accountant. At the time of his appointment as State Treasurer he was secretary and comptroller of the Rennebohm Drug Stores in Madison. On August 19, 1947 he was appointed State Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of State Treasurer John M. Smith. Home address: 1802 Jefferson Street, Madison.

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. For the next six years he was an official of the Shell Lake Lumber Company, employing 600 men in timber, mill and lumber yards. He was cashier of the Lumbermen's Bank, Shell Lake, from 1901 to 1925, and then became its president. Mr. Smith had always been active in civic and community affairs. He was president of the Wisconsin Bankers Association in 1922 and 1923. He organized and financed three cooperative creameries and has been secretary of the Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Association since 1923. For five years he was 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 had never held any public office until elected as State Treasurer in 1938. He was re-elected in 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. Mr. Smith died August 17, 1947. Home Address: Shell Lake.

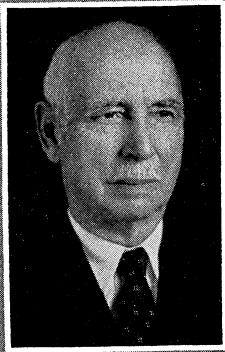
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JOHN E. MARTIN (Rep.) was born on November 15, 1891 in 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 World War I as a first lieutenant in Company E, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. In 1933 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Milwaukee County and served for one year. In 1934 he was counsel for the Banking Commission. He had held no elective public office until his election as Attorney General in 1938. He was re-elected as Attorney General in 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. Home Address: 3422 Circle Close, Madison.

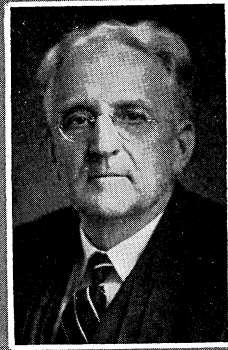
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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: 509 North Lake Street, Madison.

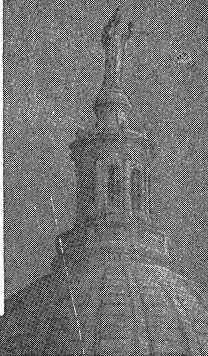
Supreme Court Justices



FOWLER



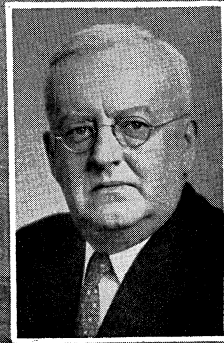
FRITZ



FAIRCHILD



ROSENBERRY



WICKHEM



BARLOW



RECTOR



HUGHES

Members of the Supreme Court: Chief Justice MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY; Justice CHESTER A. FOWLER; Justice OSCAR M. FRITZ; Justice EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD; Justice JOHN D. WICKHEM; Justice ELMER E. BARLOW; Justice J. WARD RECTOR*; Justice HENRY P. HUGHES.

*Served until January 1, 1948; succeeded by Justice Henry P. Hughes.

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, Hurley, Ryan, and Jones at Wausau as student and clerk, where he remained a year and a half. In 1893 he was graduated from the University of Michigan and began the practice of law at Wausau on August 23, 1893. On January 1, 1895 he became a member of the firm of Bump, Kreutzer, and Rosenberry which six years later became Kreutzer, Bird, and Rosenberry. In 1926 he was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Michigan. In 1930 he received the same degree from the University of Wisconsin, in 1938 from Marquette University, and in 1942 from Nashota House. 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 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. Judge Fritz was chairman of the Milwaukee Board of Circuit Judges for six years, and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Board of Circuit Judges. 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. In 1944 he was re-elected. He was married August 30, 1902 to Ena B. Lorch of Madison, Wisconsin, who died on September 8, 1945, leaving two children, Marion Theodore and Norma Louise. On June 21, 1947 he was married to Anna M. Millmann, who was a teacher and principal in the public schools of Milwaukee for forty years.

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, and re-elected in April 1946.

JOHN D. WICKHEM was born at Beloit 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 council of the American Law Institute, was an adviser in the Restatements of Restitution and Security, and a consultant upon the Code of Evidence. He is now an adviser upon the Commercial Code. In 1931 he was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by Beloit College. In 1940 he received the same degree from the University of Wisconsin. 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 and re-elected for a like term in April 1943. He was married in 1920 to Mary Luella Carroll and has two sons, John C. and Robert J.

ELMER E. BARLOW was born in Arcadia, Wisconsin, on May 18, 1887. He was educated in the public schools of Arcadia and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1909. Following his graduation he began the practice of law with J. C. Gaveney and became a member of the firm of Gaveney and Barlow which later became Gaveney, Barlow, and Fugina. When Mr. Gaveney was appointed county judge the firm continued as Barlow and Fugina until the appointment of Judge

Barlow to the Supreme Court. He also maintained a law office in La Crosse since 1934 as a member of the firm of Holmes and Barlow. During the time he was engaged in the practice of law Judge Barlow served as city attorney for twenty years and district attorney for ten years. In January 1939 he was appointed executive counsel by Governor Heil and in October 1939 as Tax Commissioner. He held the latter office until his appointment to the Supreme Court on December 12, 1942 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice George B. Nelson. In 1945 Justice Barlow was elected for a full term. He was married November 4, 1913 to Kate Haralda Clausen who died May 16, 1930, leaving two children, Robert and Mrs. Fred C. Daft. On October 5, 1937 Judge Barlow was married to Mrs. Anna M. Schneider.

JAMES WARD RECTOR was born on June 24, 1903 at Glenwood, Missouri. He received his early education in the elementary and high schools in Missouri. In 1930 he graduated from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. From 1933 to 1935 he was secretary to the Governor and from 1939 to 1946 he was Deputy Attorney General. Except for these periods he practiced law in Madison with the firm of Olin and Butler from the time of his graduation from law school until his appointment to the court. On April 9, 1946 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Joseph Martin. At the end of the term for which he was appointed and since January 1, 1948, Mr. Rector has served as Chief Counsel of the Public Service Commission.

HENRY P. HUGHES was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, on August 13, 1904. He received his early education in St. Peters School. He attended Oshkosh State Teachers College and Marquette University and received his LL.B. from Georgetown University in 1927. From 1934 to 1937 he held the office of judge of the municipal court of Oshkosh and from 1937 to 1948 he held the office of Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin. In April 1947 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court.

Members of Congress
From Wisconsin



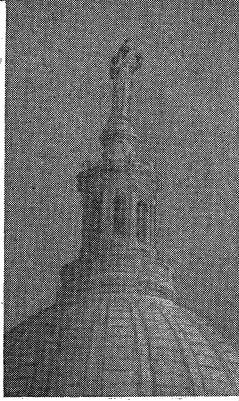
United States Senator ALEXANDER WILEY



United States Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY



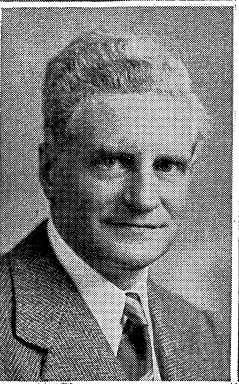
SMITH



DAVIS



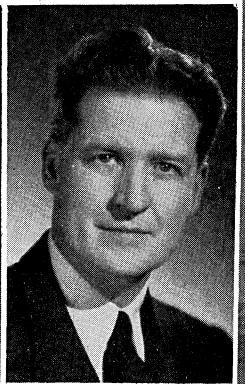
HENRY



STEVENSON



BROPHY

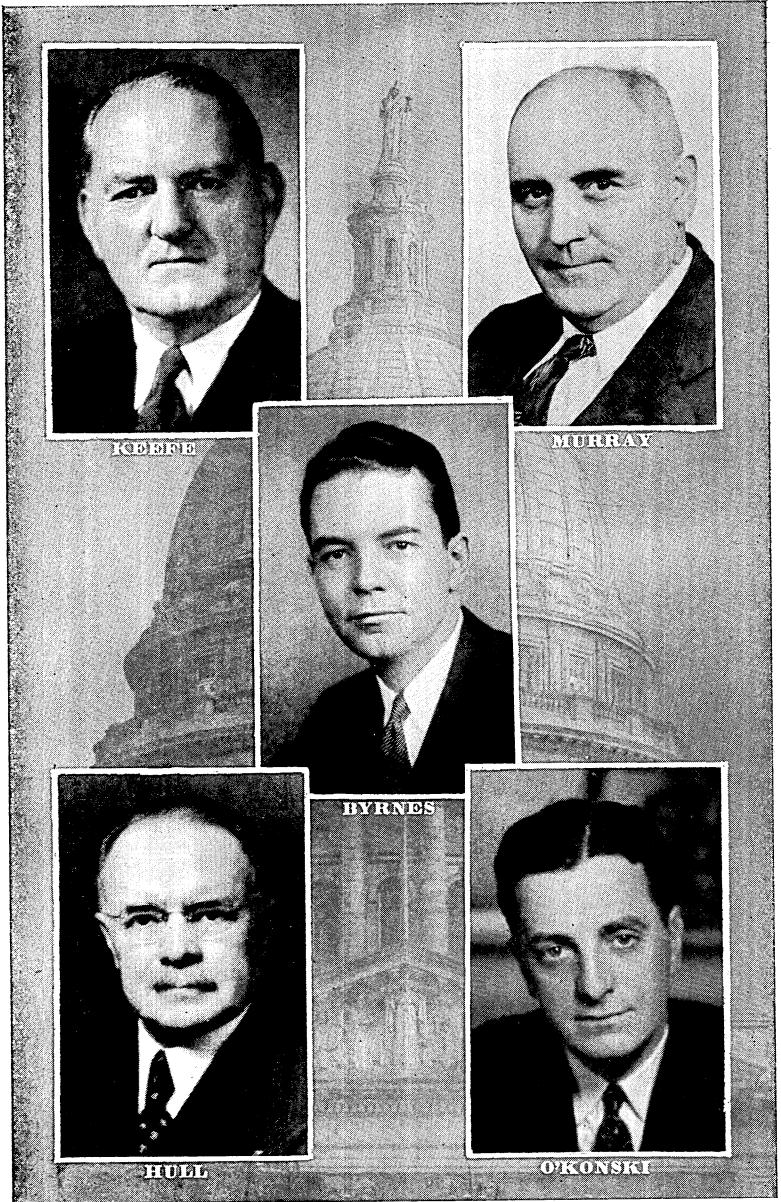


KERSTEN

Members of House of Representatives: LAWRENCE HENRY SMITH, 1st district; GLENN R. DAVIS*, ROBERT K. HENRY**, 2nd district; WILLIAM HENRY STEVENSON, 3rd district; JOHN C. BROPHY, 4th district; CHARLES J. KERSTEN, 5th district.

*Elected April 22, 1947 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert K. Henry, deceased November 20, 1946.

**Elected November 5, 1946; deceased November 20, 1946.



Members of House of Representatives: FRANK B. KEEFFE, 6th district; REID F. MURRAY, 7th district; JOHN W. BYRNES, 8th district; MERLIN HULL, 9th district; ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, 10th district.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 80th CONGRESS

SENATORS

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 also owned and operated a dairy farm in Barron County which was previously owned by his parents. Senator Wiley was district attorney of Chippewa County for three terms from 1909 to 1915, a member of the school board of Chippewa Falls, and governor of the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Kiwanis District in 1933. In 1936 he was the Republican nominee for governor. He was married in 1909 to May Jenkins. They have four children, Elisabeth, Marshall, Rosemary, and Winifred. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1938 and re-elected in 1944. Senator Wiley is chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In September 1939 he served as an official representative of the U. S. government at the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Oslo, Norway, and the British Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda in June 1946. Home Address: Chippewa Falls.

JOSEPH R. McCARTHY (Rep.) was born November 14, 1909 at Grand Chute. He received his early education in the Underhill Elementary School and graduated from Little Wolf High School. In 1935 he received the degree of LL.B. from Marquette University. From 1939 to 1947 he held the office of judge of the 10th circuit court. Senator McCarthy is a World War II veteran, having served in the marines from 1942 to 1945. He was elected to the Senate in 1946. Home Address: Appleton.

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 World War I Mr. Smith was in the infantry of the 32nd Division from 1917 to 1919. From 1938 to 1939 he was department commander of the American Legion Department of Wisconsin. He has also served as president of the Racine County Bar Association. 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. He was re-elected in 1942, in 1944, and again in 1946. Home Address: Rural Route 2, Box 51, Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, and Waukesha Counties

GLENN R. DAVIS (Rep.) was born in the town of Vernon, Waukesha County on October 28, 1914. After graduating from rural and high schools he attended Platteville State Teachers College where he received the degree of B.Ed. After teaching for four years during which time he studied law during the summer, he entered 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 in Waukesha. Mr. Davis is a World War II veteran, having served in the navy from 1942 to 1945. He was a member of the Wisconsin assembly in 1941. In a special election in April 1947 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert K. Henry. Home Address: 934 Harding Avenue, Waukesha.

ROBERT K. HENRY (Rep.) was born on February 9, 1890 at Jefferson. After graduation from Jefferson High School he attended the University of Wisconsin for two years. For five successive terms he was clerk of the city of Jefferson. For many years he was cashier and director of the Jefferson County Bank in Jefferson. In 1932 and again in 1934 he was elected State Treasurer. In 1938 he was a candidate for Governor but withdrew before the general election. In 1940 he was appointed a member of the Banking Commission and re-appointed in 1941. He resigned from this office to become a candidate for Congress and was elected in 1944. He was re-elected on November 5, 1946 and died November 20, 1946. Home Address: Jefferson.

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 cordwood with a bucksaw 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. He was re-elected in 1942, in 1944, and again in 1946. Home Address: 235 West Avenue South, La Crosse.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

JOHN C. BROPHY (Rep.) was born at Eagle on October 8, 1901. He graduated from St. Patrick's School in Milwaukee in 1916, and attended Marquette Academy from 1916 to 1917. For over seven years he has been an alderman. He is a veteran of World War I having served in the navy. Mr. Brophy was elected to Congress in 1946. Home Address: 1332 South 17th Street, 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.

CHARLES J. KERSTEN (Rep.) was born on May 26, 1902 at Chicago. In 1925 he received his LL.B. from Marquette University Law School. For one year he took postgraduate work in Washington, D. C., and in 1925 and 1926 he spent a year of travel and study in Europe and the Near East. At present he is a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. Mr. Kersten served as first assistant district attorney of Milwaukee County. In World War II he was a member of the coast guard reserve (T). He married Mary Edith McKinnon of Antigo, Wisconsin, and they have one daughter and four sons. Mr. Kersten was elected to Congress in 1946. Home Address: 516 East Day Avenue, Whitefish Bay.

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 married Mildred V. Steele of Ripon. They have one son, Bateman, and two daughters, Mrs. Charles F. Nolan and Mrs. Edwin Rosten. He was elected to Congress in 1938 and re-elected in 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. 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 married Lyla Hermanson of Iola, Wisconsin. They have two sons, Reid, Jr. and Hyde, and a daughter, Kittie Ann. He was elected to Congress in 1938 and re-elected in 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. Home Address: Ogdensburg.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

JOHN W. BYRNES (Rep.) was born in 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 engaged in the practice of law in Green Bay. Congressman Byrnes has also been employed by the Banking Department of Wisconsin as a special deputy commissioner of banking and served in the Wisconsin Senate. During the 1943 session of the Wisconsin legislature he was majority floor leader. He was elected to Congress in 1944 and re-elected in 1946 and is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. Home Address: 425 South Monroe, Green Bay.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

MERLIN HULL (Rep.) 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 1928 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

ALVIN E. O'KONSKI (Rep.) was born in Kewaunee on May 26, 1904. He attended rural school and high school. He received his Ed.B. from the Oshkosh State Teachers College and his Ph.M. from the University of Wisconsin. He also attended the University of Iowa. Mr. O'Konski was a teacher, dean of a junior college, city superintendent of schools, and a professor of speech at Oregon State College and the University of Detroit. He has received national and international speech honors. The foreign language press awarded him the title of "the most distinguished American of 1945" for his fight on behalf of smaller nations. He is also president of the Anti-Communist Association, Inc., with headquarters in Washington, D. C.; and president of the World Bill of Rights Association whose headquarters are in New York. At present he is a journalist. He was elected to Congress in 1942 and re-elected in 1944 and again in 1946. Home Address: Mercer.

Members of the
Legislature

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



LaFOND
1st District

LYTIE
2nd District

ZABLOCKI
3rd District

EVERETT LAFOND (Rep.) was born on January 4, 1901 at Two Rivers. From 1906 to 1915 he attended St. Lukes' School in Two Rivers, and attended the Two Rivers High School. Since 1919 he has been a commercial fisherman. Senator Lafond was a member of the city council in 1934, served on the Two Rivers school board from 1940 to 1943, and has been a member of the Manitowoc County Board since 1934. He is past commander of post 1248 of Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is secretary and treasurer of the Wisconsin Commercial Fishermen's Association. He is a World War I veteran, having served in the navy. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Two Rivers.

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

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 twenty-seven years. Mr. Lytie has been secretary, treasurer, and president of the Central West Side Business Men's Association of Green Bay. He is 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 served three terms in the assembly, from 1937 to 1941 inclusive. In 1944 he was elected to the senate. Home Address: 409 West Walnut Street, Green Bay.

Second senatorial district: Brown and Oconto Counties.

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI (Dem.) was born on November 18, 1912 at Milwaukee. After attending St. Vincent's Parochial School and Marquette University High School, he continued his education at Marquette University where he received his Ph.B. degree. From 1935 to 1938 he was a teacher, and since 1933 he has been a church organist. He was elected to the senate in 1942 and re-elected in 1946. Home Address: 1623 South 21st Street, Milwaukee.

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



McBRIDE
4th District

GETTELMAN
5th District

REUTHER
6th District

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, and again in 1942. In 1944 he was elected to the senate. Home Address: 3026 North Frederick Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

BERNHARD 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 and Noving Publishing Company. He has served in the Milwaukee County sheriff's department both as motorcycle officers' chief and as undersheriff. He was elected a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1932, 1936, 1940 and again in 1944. He was elected chairman of the Wisconsin delegation in 1936 and in 1940. From 1917 to 1918 he was a member of the assembly, and from 1923 to 1934 of the senate. He was again elected to the senate in 1938 and re-elected in 1942 and again in 1946. 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.

EDWARD W. REUTHER (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on March 30, 1915. After attending St. Joseph's Parochial School, he was graduated from Messmer High School. Prior to his present occupation in the advertising business he was a glass fitter and a federal employe with the Veteran's Administration. Senator Reuther was active in the war finance program and is now active in many civic affairs. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1637 North 16th 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

TEHAN
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. Senator 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 and re-elected in 1942 and again in 1946. Home Address: 1103 West Morgan Avenue, Milwaukee.

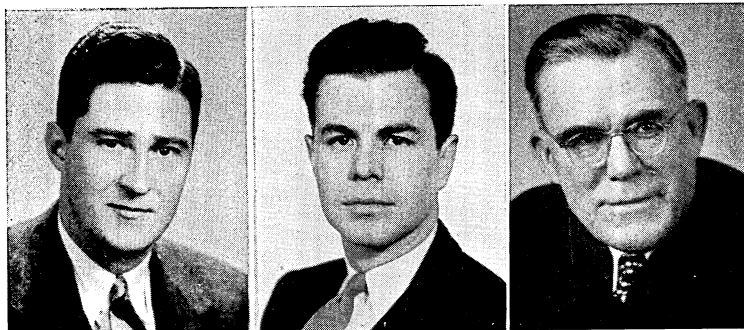
Seventh senatorial district: The twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth, and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee and the cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee; towns of Lake and Oak Creek.

ALLEN J. BUSBY (Rep.) is a graduate of the West Milwaukee public schools, West Allis High School, Milwaukee State Teachers College, and the University of Wisconsin. He received the degrees of B.A., M.A., and LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in 1928. Prior to engaging in the practice of law Senator Busby was principal of the high school at Little Chute for two years and an instructor of English and history at the West Allis High School for five years. Since 1932 he has been village attorney of West Milwaukee and a member of the law firm of Busby and Luehring in Milwaukee. Senator Busby served in the assembly in 1931 and again in 1935. In 1936 he was elected to the senate and re-elected in 1940 and 1944. Home Address: 1673 South 53rd Street, Milwaukee.

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

ROBERT E. TEHAN (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on January 7, 1905. He attended Gesu Grade School and Marquette Academy and received his B.A. degree from Marquette University in 1927 and his LL.B. degree in 1929. Before becoming an attorney he was employed in the railroad shops at Milwaukee and as treasurer of the Pabst Theater. He is a member of both the Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Bar Associations. He served three terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1942 and re-elected in 1946. Home Address: 534 North 11th Street, Milwaukee.

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



KNOWLES
10th District

LENROOT
11th District

HEDEN
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 to 1940 and is past president of both the Kiwanis and Conservation Clubs. He was a Lieutenant serving on the U.S.S. Nevada during the invasions of Attu, Normandy, and Southern France, being released from active duty to serve in the 1945 session. Senator Knowles acted as Republican floor leader in the senate during the 1943, 1945, and 1947 sessions. This is his second term in the senate. Home Address: New Richmond.

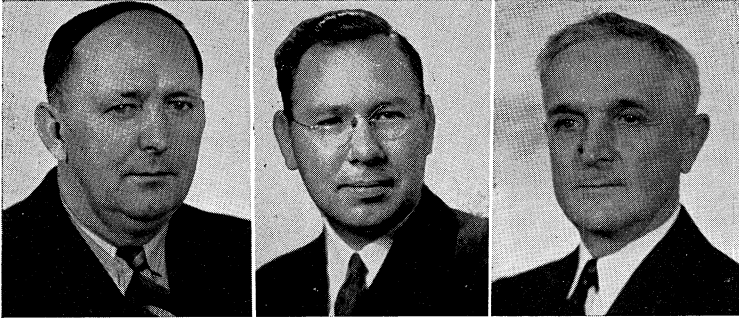
Tenth senatorial district: Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties.

ARTHUR A. LENROOT, JR. (Rep.) was born in Superior on February 18, 1912. He was educated in the common and high schools of Superior and then attended the Superior State Teachers College and the College of St. Thomas. His occupations include railroad laborer, employment in the traffic department of an oil company, traveling salesman, and abstractor. He is a member of the Wisconsin Title Association. Senator Lenroot is active in conservation and tourist promotion. He served two terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1946. Home Address: 821 8th Avenue, East, Superior.

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

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. Senator Heden is circuit court commissioner and jury commissioner of Price County. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1940 and 1944. He served three terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1944. Home Address: Ogema.

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



PANZER
13th District

BUBOLZ
14th District

ROBINSON
15th District

FRANK E. PANZER (Rep.) was born in the town of Hubbard in Dodge County on September 1, 1890. He attended the public schools and the Oakfield High School. Since 1918 he has been a school teacher and a telegraph operator and at present is engaged in farming. Senator Panzer has held several public offices including those of school clerk, town chairman, member of the Dodge County Board since 1925, and chairman of the Dodge County Board since 1940. He served in the assembly in the session of 1931 and was elected to the senate in 1934 and re-elected in 1942 and in 1946. Senator Panzer was elected president pro tem in 1947. Home Address: Route 2, Oakfield.

Thirteenth senatorial district: Dodge and Washington Counties.

GORDON A. BUBOLZ (Rep.) was born September 10, 1905 in Seymour. He is a graduate of Lawrence College, of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, University of Pennsylvania, and of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. He obtained part of his law education at George Washington Law School. He was an accounting instructor at Lawrence College from 1937 to 1938 and was an associate agricultural economist for the Farm Credit Administration. He is a member of a law firm and a practicing attorney at Appleton. His civic activities include president of the Appleton Chamber of Commerce, president of the Appleton Kiwanis Club, chairman of the Outagamie County USO, chairman of the local war chest, and chairman of the county safety council. He has completed two regular sessions during his first term in the legislature. Home address: 78 River Drive, Appleton.

Fourteenth senatorial district: Outagamie and Shawano Counties.

ROBERT P. ROBINSON (Rep.) was born in Beloit on May 15, 1884. He was graduated from the elementary and high schools and from Beloit College. He was a teacher from 1905 to 1916. From 1917 to 1919 he served in the army, entering the Reserve Corps as a lieutenant colonel. He was in the advertising business for several years and is now retired. Senator Robinson has been active in public and civic affairs having served as alderman, as member of the school board, of the Y.M.C.A. board, and of the Red Cross board. He served as Housing Administrator and president of the Beloit Council of Defense. He is a member of the American Legion. This is his second term in the senate. Home Address: 837 Church Street, Beloit.

Fifteenth senatorial district: Rock County.



PORTER
16th District

OLSON
17th District

FELLEENZ
18th District

FOSTER B. PORTER (Rep.) was born at Barnum on August 22, 1891. He received his education in the elementary and high schools. He is a general merchant and a farm owner. He is director of a bank, president of a finance company, and president of a mutual fire insurance company. His public offices include village president for fourteen years, county board member for sixteen years, member of the Mississippi Valley Parkway Committee, and district chairman of the war finance committee. He is a World War I veteran and is active in the American Legion. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Bloomington.

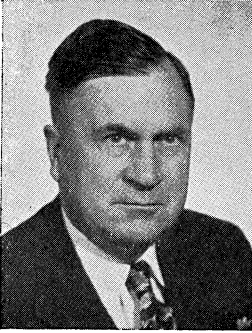
Sixteenth senatorial district: Crawford, Grant, and Vernon Counties.

MELVIN J. OLSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Blanchard in Lafayette County on May 18, 1887. After attending the common and high schools he was graduated from the Monroe Business College. He has been a farmer, a storekeeper, and at present is a farm implement and supply dealer. His public services include the offices of assessor, village treasurer, village president, and memberships on the county board, county relief committee, county selective service board, and the high school board. This is his second term in the senate. Home Address: South Wayne.

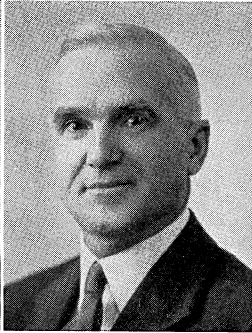
Seventeenth senatorial district: Green, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties.

LOUIS J. FELLEENZ, 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. In June 1944, after repeated efforts to enter various branches of the service, he resigned the office of state senator and volunteered for the United States Army wherein he served until discharged on December 10, 1944. He had held no public office until his election to the senate in 1940. Senator Fellenz was re-elected in 1944, having no opposition in either the primary or general elections. Home Address: 108 South Main Street, Fond du Lac.

Eighteenth senatorial district: Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and Wau-shara Counties.



BROWN
19th District



BUCHEN
20th District



HILKER
21st District

TAYLOR G. BROWN (Rep.) was born in Richland County on February 28, 1890. After his graduation from high school he taught in the rural schools for two years and then attended Platteville State Teachers College and the University of Wisconsin. He taught 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. Senator Brown has operated dairy farms since 1915. He was mayor of Oshkosh from 1930 to 1933 and has served as an officer of the New American Bank at Oshkosh, Oshkosh Fair, Wisconsin Association of Fairs, and Wisconsin Fox Waterways Association. This is his third term in the senate. Home Address: Route 5, 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 in 1854 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. Senator 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. This is his second term in the senate. Home Address: 919 North 5th Street, Sheboygan.

Twentieth senatorial district: Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

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. Senator Hilker was in business for many years and at the present time is a sales promoter. He is interested in athletics having played on and managed many a good ball club and also played polo for a good many years. For fourteen years he has served as alderman. He has been active in local politics as well as in state having served as delegate at large to the Republican National Conventions in 1936 and 1944. He served five terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1942 and re-elected in 1946. Home Address: 2446 Kinzie Avenue, Racine.

Twenty-first senatorial district: Racine County.



SHEARER
22nd District

NEALE
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. He retired from this position July 1, 1946. Senator Shearer served as alderman from 1913 to 1919 and on the Kenosha Park Commission from 1919 to 1923. He was a member of the assembly from 1923 to 1927 and in 1928 was elected to the senate where he is serving his fifth consecutive term. Senator Shearer was chairman for three sessions of the Committee on Agriculture and Labor, and was elected president pro tempore in 1941, 1943, and 1945. Home Address: 520 68th Place, Kenosha.

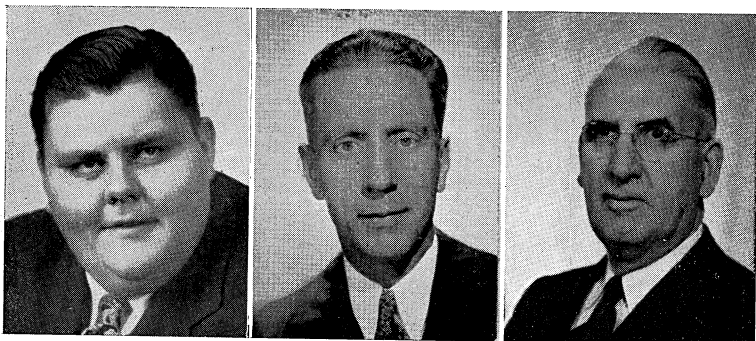
Twenty-second senatorial district: Kenosha and Walworth Counties.

OSCAR W. NEALE (Rep.) was born at Birmingham, Ohio. He received his elementary and high school education in the Birmingham public schools, and attended Denison University in Ohio and Fremont College, Nebraska, receiving a B.S. degree. He has been a teacher in rural and city grade schools, principal of a high school, and county superintendent. Senator Neale was director of rural education at the State Teachers College at Kearney, Nebraska, for ten years and held a similar position for twenty-nine years at the Stevens Point State Teachers College. He is the author of two textbooks on art appreciation. He has been active in civic and municipal affairs, having served as an alderman for two terms, member of police and fire commission for fourteen years, and at present is a trustee of the Portage County Home. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 402 Church Street, Stevens Point.

Twenty-third senatorial district: Portage and Waupaca Counties.

MELVIN R. LAIRD, Jr (Rep.) was born on September 1, 1922 at Omaha, Nebraska. He graduated from the Marshfield grade and high schools and in 1942 received his B.A. from Carleton College. At present he is secretary and treasurer of a building supply company. From May 1942 to April 1946 Senator Laird served first as an enlisted man, later as lieutenant aboard a destroyer in the U. S. Navy. He took part in the Battle of the Philippine Sea, the invasion of Luzon, Leyte, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, various Pacific engagements, and the occupation of Japan. Senator Laird was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father on March 19, 1946. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 208 South Cherry Street, Marshfield.

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



KRUEGER
25th District

RISSER
26th District

MILLER
27th District

CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER (Rep.) was born in Madison on June 24, 1918. After graduating from high school he attended Merrill Commercial College, and at present is a tavern operator. In 1946 he was elected alderman, and in 1940 appointed a deputy sheriff. Senator Krueger has been active in civic and fraternal organizations, and in 1945 received the Junior Chamber of Commerce distinguished service award for outstanding service in civic and fraternal work. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1202 East Main Street, Merrill.

Twenty-fifth senatorial district: Lincoln and Marathon Counties.

FRED RISSER (Prog.) was born near Fountain City, Wisconsin, on January 15, 1900. After graduation from high school, he spent several years on his father's farm before entering the University of Wisconsin, where he received his B.A. and LL.B. degrees. He taught history in the Beaver Dam High School and lectured on business law at Madison College. Since 1925 he has been a practicing attorney in Madison. Senator Risser served as town clerk in the Town of Madison and as treasurer of the Highlands-Mendota Beach School. He was three times elected district attorney of Dane County as a Republican and in 1933 was president of the Wisconsin District Attorney's Association. In 1939 he succeeded the late Governor Walter S. Goodland as a member of the State Office Building Commission. Senator Risser was elected to the senate in 1936 and re-elected in 1940 and 1944. Home Address: Route 2, Madison.

Twenty-sixth senatorial district: Dane County.

JESS MILLER (Rep.) was born in 1884 in the town of Eagle, Richland County. He was educated in the public schools and is a farmer and auctioneer by occupation. Senator 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 and re-elected in 1942 and again in 1946. Home Address: Richland Center.

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



HIPKE
28th District

MADSEN
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. He has held a number of public offices. From 1921 to 1931, he was on the Stanley Board of Education. From 1919 to 1944, he was 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 and again in 1944. Home Address: Route 1, Eau Claire.

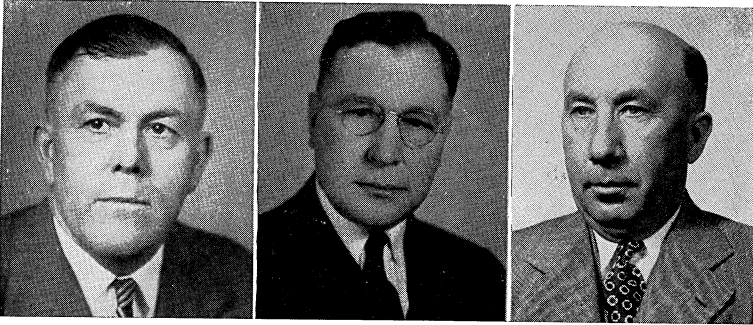
Twenty-eighth senatorial district: Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties.

CHARLES D. MADSEN (Rep.) was born in Durham, Connecticut on November 6, 1906. He attended high school, Harvard University from which he received his B.A. degree, the University of Chicago, and the University of Wisconsin from which he received his LL.B. degree in 1934. Since then he has practiced law. Senator Madsen has held a number of public offices—justice of the peace in 1935 and 1936, member of the village board in 1939 and 1940, and district attorney in 1937 and 1938. From 1939 to 1944 he was municipal judge of Polk County. This is his second term in the senate. Home Address: Luck.

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

PHILIP DOWNING (Rep.) was born in 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 thirteen 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 second term in the senate. Home Address: Amberg.

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



LEVERICH
31st District

SCHLABACH
32nd District

DEMPSEY
33rd District

EARL LEVERICH (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Angelo, Monroe County on December 6, 1891. He is a graduate of Sparta High School, Madison College, and the University of Wisconsin short course in agriculture. He has been a dairy farmer, fruit grower, and farm co-op leader and has served his community as school clerk, town clerk, and town chairman. He is president of the Sparta Co-op Creamery Association and the Western Wisconsin Co-op Creamery Association; agricultural member of the State Board of Vocational Education; a member of various state-wide dairy committees. He organized the anti-oleo demonstration at Madison in 1931 which resulted in the elimination of oleo in Wisconsin. Senator Leverich was elected to the senate in 1934, in 1942, and in 1946. Home Address: Route 1, Sparta.

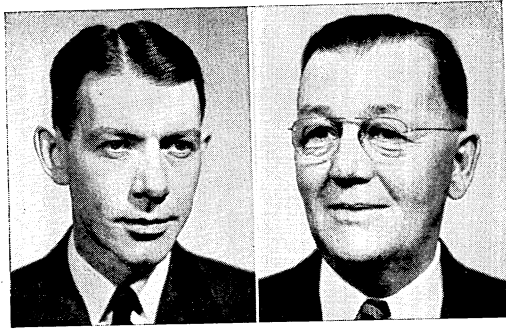
Thirty-first senatorial district: Adams, Juneau, Marquette, and Monroe Counties.

RUDOLPH M. SCHLABACH (Rep.) was born on April 4, 1890 at La Crosse. His parents were pioneering farmers who hewed their farm out of the forests of eastern Minnesota. He attended Ohio Wesleyan for his undergraduate work and received his B.S. in 1914. He then taught high school for several years. His legal studies at the University of Chicago were interrupted by World War I in which he served, and on his return in 1919 he entered the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1921. Since that time he has been practicing law in La Crosse. Senator Schlabach served two terms as district attorney for La Crosse County and was a member of the assembly in 1939. He was elected to the senate in 1940 and re-elected in 1944. Home Address: 132 South 16th Street, La Crosse.

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

CHESTER E. DEMPSEY (Rep.) was born at Merton, Waukesha County, on July 20, 1895. He owns and operates a modern dairy farm of 240 acres which has been the homestead of the Dempsey family since early pioneer days. He received his education in the county schools and has always been a close student of farming and farm problems. He publishes Dempsey's Farm Economics, a paper with a wide circulation among farmers of the state. Prior to his election to the senate in 1934 he was a member of the Waukesha County Board and has held various school and township offices. In 1946 he was again elected to the senate. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

Thirty-third senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.

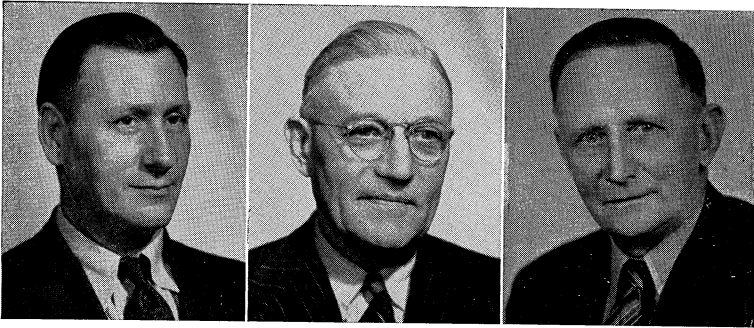


DONAHUE
Chief Clerk

DAMON
Sergeant at Arms

THOMAS M. DONAHUE was born on July 13, 1907 at Kenosha. After graduating from the St. George Parochial School in Kenosha and the Kenosha High School he continued his education at the University of Wisconsin. Since 1941 Mr. Donahue has held the position of personnel examiner in the State Bureau of Personnel. He served in the Navy from 1944 to 1946. He is a member of the American Legion. In the 1939, 1941, and 1943 legislative sessions he was assistant chief clerk of the senate and in 1947 was elected chief clerk of that body. Home Address: 841 East Johnson Street, Madison.

HAROLD E. DAMON was born at Edgerton, Minnesota on October 3, 1885. In 1888 he came to Wisconsin where he has since resided. After graduation from high school he attended Wausau Business College. Mr. Damon is president and general manager of Damon Brothers Insurance Agency and director and vice president of Time Insurance Company. His public offices include alderman and supervisor, deputy sheriff, and deputy clerk of court. In 1942 he was assistant sergeant at arms of the senate; in 1943 he was acting sergeant at arms; and in 1945 and again in 1947 he was elected sergeant at arms of the senate. Home Address: 706 Franklin Street, Wausau.



ROMELL
Adams and Marquette

GEHRMANN
Ashland

SYKES
Barron

LOUIS C. ROMELL (Rep.) was born at Chicago on April 7, 1899. He received his education in the public schools. His occupations include salesman, railroad machinist, and employment at the Badger Ordnance Plant in Baraboo, and at the Dodge plant in Chicago during the war emergency. At present he is engaged in farming. Mr. Romell has served as district school clerk and holds the office of town supervisor. He is interested in township government, elementary and high school education, R.E.A. and cooperatives. In 1942 his four sons were all students in the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior classes of the same high school. Two of these sons served overseas, his second son was lost in the Hurtengen Forest engagement, and the other served in the Philippine and Japanese areas. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Adams.

B. J. GEHRMANN (Rep.) 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 ten 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 years until it merged with the Farmers Union. Mr. Gehrman served as a member of Congress from 1935 to 1943. He was a member of the Wisconsin assembly in 1927 and 1931 and of the senate in 1933. In 1946 he was again elected to the assembly. Home Address: Mellen.

CHARLES H. SYKES (Rep.) 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 fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Cameron.



SQUIRES
Bayfield

LYNCH
Brown, 1st

LARSEN
Brown, 2nd

S. E. SQUIRES (Rep.) was born in Iowa on September 27, 1882. He was educated in the common and high schools and attended college in Iowa. He was a teacher and grain merchant from 1900 to 1917. Since 1919 he has been a farmer. Mr. Squires has served twenty-four terms on the county board. During World War I he served as captain in the infantry. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 2, Mason.

ROBERT E. LYNCH (Dem.) was born in Chicago and was graduated from Notre Dame University. He is sales manager for a building materials company. During the war he was the public relations officer of the Kewaunee Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation. His election to the assembly in 1932 marked his entrance into public office. He was again elected to the assembly in 1934, and since 1943 has served consecutively as a member of that house. Mr. Lynch was elected chairman of the Democratic caucus and assistant Democratic floor leader for 1947. Home Address: 1144 Cass Street, Green Bay.

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

HARVEY E. LARSEN (Rep.) was born at Green Bay on September 8, 1879. After attending public school he engaged in farming. For more than thirty-one years he has been engaged in raising purebred Percheron horses. His public offices include town chairman for eight years, member of the road and bridge committee for four years, and since 1935 president of the Denmark Co-op Service. Home Address: Route 2, Denmark.

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



BROADFOOT
Buffalo and Pepin

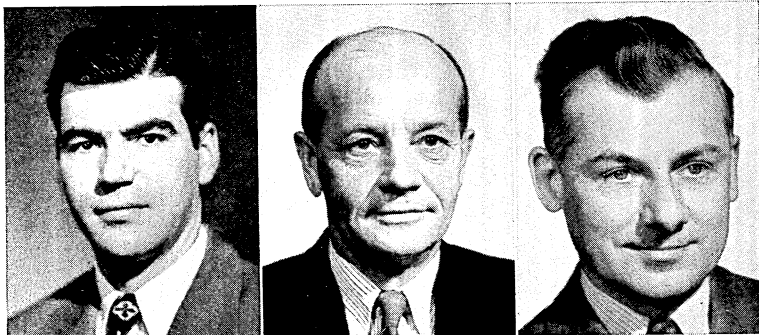
BENSON
Burnett and Washburn

BARNARD
Calumet

GROVER L. BROADFOOT (Rep.) was born on December 27, 1892 in Independence. He was educated in the common schools and received his LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in 1918. He is a practicing attorney, and president of the Mondovi State Bank. His public offices include mayor of Mondovi 1943 to 1947; district attorney 1923 to 1935; and member of the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals 1939 to 1943. He is a veteran of World War I. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Mondovi.

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 thirty-two years. In 1946 he retired. 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. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1940. Home Address: Brillion.



PADRUTT
Chippewa

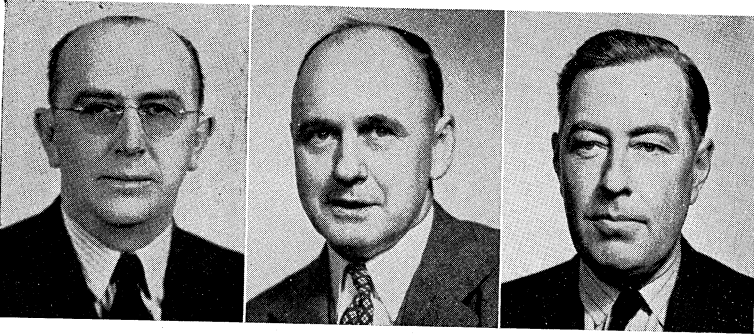
STADLER
Clark

BETTS
Columbia

ARTHUR L. PADRUTT (Rep.) was born in Huron, South Dakota on September 26, 1917. In 1928 he moved with his parents to Chippewa Falls. He was graduated from McDonell Memorial High School in Chippewa Falls and received the degree of B.S. from Eau Claire State Teachers College in 1939. Since then he has attended the University of Wisconsin Law School and has taught in the public schools of Wisconsin. At present he is engaged in operating a commercial photography plant in Chippewa Falls. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 51 East Birch Street, Chippewa Falls.

ARTHUR E. STADLER (Rep.) was born on April 17, 1892 in Marnesco, Michigan. After graduating from elementary and high schools he attended Williams Business College, Oshkosh. For three years he attended evening school in Minnesota, studying advanced accounting. Mr. Stadler was an accountant and at present is engaged in farming. He has been director of various cooperative organizations. His public offices include member of school board, chairman and supervisor of the county board, and chairman of the town board. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 2, Owen.

ARNIE F. BETTS (Rep.) was born in Waterloo on January 7, 1909. After graduating from the Waterloo High School he attended the University of Wisconsin, receiving his B.A. degree in 1935. Mr. Betts has been a farmer, secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, and an editor. At present he is an editor and publisher. He served as secretary of the Lodi-Lake Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Rotary Club. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Lodi.



McDOWELL
Crawford

BEGGS
Dane, 1st

MULLEN
Dane, 2nd

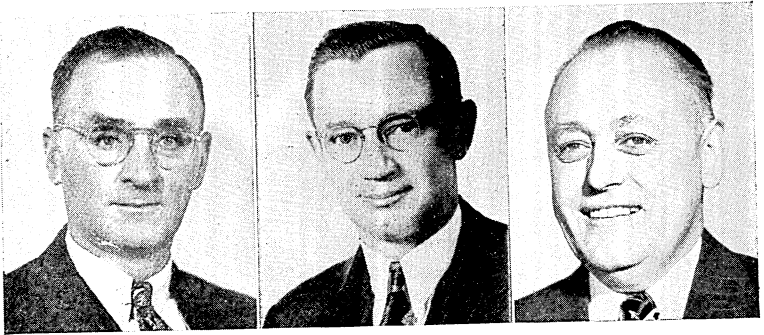
DONALD C. McDOWELL (Rep.) was born at Mt. Sterling in Crawford County on August 27, 1890. He received his education at Soldiers Grove High School, Lawrence College, and the University of Wisconsin. Mr. McDowell is interested in farming and is a farm owner. He was post-master at Soldiers Grove from 1922 to 1935; a member of the school board from 1926 to 1933; of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Commission for the past nine years; and at present is a member of the county board. He served in World War I with the famous 32nd Division. In 1945 and again in 1947 he was elected speaker. This is his sixth term in the assembly. Home Address: Soldiers Grove.

LYALL T. BEGGS (Rep.) was born on November 9, 1899 at Plainfield. He attended the schools in Cameron and graduated from Eau Claire Teachers College in 1922 and in 1925 from the Law School, University of Wisconsin. Mr. Beggs is a practicing attorney in Madison. From 1935 to 1939 he was district attorney and since 1939 circuit court commissioner. During World War I he served overseas with the 65th Regiment, C.A.C., First Army Corps. He is a past commander of the American Legion, former state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and at present is the national senior vice commander-in-chief of that organization. He served as state president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in 1937 and 1938. In 1943 and 1945 he served as Progressive floor leader. He was first elected to the assembly in 1940. Home Address: 806 Miami Pass, Madison.

Dane County, first district: The city of Madison.

EARL MULLEN (Rep.) was born on September 27, 1902 at Deerfield. He is a graduate of the Deerfield High School and attended the University of Wisconsin. He has been a salesman and a farmer and at present is a barber. He is interested in farmers' cooperative movements and in conservation. Mr. Mullen has been very active in preserving the pure food laws of Wisconsin. He was co-author of the cooperative medical health bill, the first law of its kind in the United States. He is chairman of the Blooming Grove town board and is a member of the Dane County Board. Mr. Mullen is chairman of the Dane County Conservation Committee and for eight years has been director of the Dane County Conservation League. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 50, Madison.

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, Monona, Rockdale, and Sun Prairie; city of Stoughton.



ROETHLISBERGER
Dane, 3rd

GENZMER
Dodge, 1st

CANNIFF
Dodge, 2nd

RUDY W. ROETHLISBERGER (Rep.) was born at Wellman, Iowa, on April 9, 1894. He was educated in the common schools in Tennessee and has been a farmer for many years. His public offices include town assessor, town chairman, member of the county board, director and treasurer of a local school district, and director of a high school district. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 2, Verona.

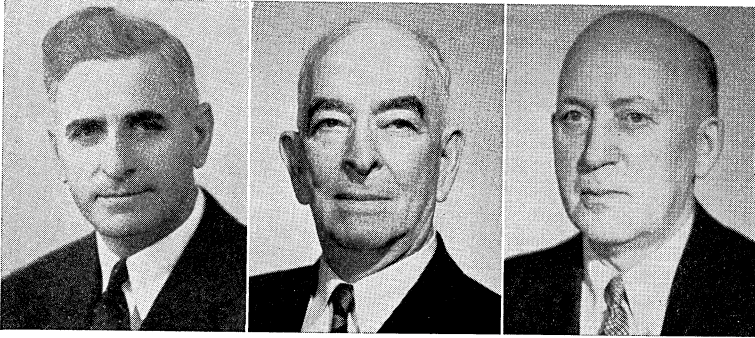
Dane County, third district: Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, and Westport; that part of the village of Brooklyn in Dane County and the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

ELMER L. GENZMER (Rep.) was born on January 3, 1903 in Mayville. He attended Milwaukee State Teachers College and Marquette Law School from 1923 to 1924. Mr. Genzmer served as justice of the peace from 1932 to 1942. In 1942 and again in 1944 he was elected mayor of Mayville and in 1946 he was re-elected to that office. In 1939 he was one of several Democrats instrumental in furthering the Heil program. In 1943 he was Democratic floor leader, and that same year left the Democratic Party because of a policy division and joined the Republican Party. This is Mr. Genzmer's seventh 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 the city of Watertown.

JESSE ANSON CANNIFF (Rep.) was born on a farm near Juneau on April 30, 1900. After attending high school he was graduated from the Beaver Dam Business College. Until 1926 he was a farmer and since that time has been an oil jobber. From 1936 to 1942 he served as alderman. This is his third term in the legislature. Home Address: 308 Mary Street, 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 Lowell, Reeseville, and east ward of Randolph; cities of Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, and Juneau, and first, second, third, and fourth wards of the city of Waupun.



MEUNIER
Door

WHEALDON
Douglas, 1st

NELSON
Douglas, 2nd

ALEX J. MEUNIER (Rep.) was born on November 9, 1897 on a farm in the town of Brussels, Door County. He attended the public schools and graduated from Algoma Normal School. He taught school in Door County for nine years. Mr. Meunier also was a garage bookkeeper, car salesman, collector, and is now a life insurance agent. He served as sheriff and undersheriff of Door County each for four years. For two years he was treasurer of the Lions Club and he is a member of the Sturgeon Bay Chamber of Commerce. In World War I the armistice was signed when he was on the way to Camp Logan, Texas. This is his third term in the legislature. Home Address: Sturgeon Bay.

ALBERT D. WHEALDON (Rep.) was born at Caldwell, Ohio, on May 18, 1868. After graduating from the Ohio public schools he attended State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Missouri, the University of Missouri, from which he received his A.B. degree, the University of Wisconsin, from which he received his M.A. degree, and the University of Berlin, Germany. He taught in the rural and high schools and later was professor of chemistry at the Superior State Teachers College, holding at present the chair of professor of chemistry, emeritus, at the same school. Mr. Whealdon has served as councilman since 1941, and as president of the city council since 1943. He has been active in many church, fraternal, and civic organizations. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1704 Hammond Avenue, Superior.

Douglas County, first district: The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth wards of the city of Superior.

CHARLES E. NELSON (Rep.) was born on July 11, 1882 in Sweden. After graduation from high school he attended the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1906 with an A.B. degree. At present he is employed as a clerk. Mr. Nelson has held several public offices including alderman, county supervisor, and clerk of the circuit and superior court. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 3410 North 21st Street, Superior.

Douglas County, second district: Towns of Amnicon, Bennett, Brule, Cloverland, Dairyland, Gordon, Hawthorne, Highland, Lakeside, Maple, Oakland, Parkland, Solon Springs, Summit, Superior, and Wascott; villages of Lake Nebagamon, Oliver, Solon Springs, and Poplar; first, second, third, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth wards of the city of Superior.



HANSON
Dunn

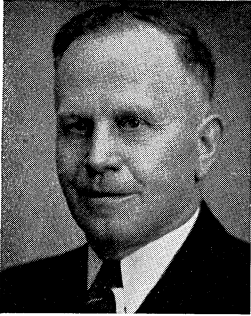
PRITCHARD
Eau Claire

FISHER
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 to 1938, has been a member of the Dunn County Board since 1933 and its chairman since 1935. Mr. Hanson is a World War I veteran. This is his fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: Elk Mound.

JOHN T. PRITCHARD (Rep.) was born on December 20, 1884 in Caer-arvon, 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. In 1943 Mr. Pritchard was selected by the Eau Claire chapter of Future Farmers to receive the certificate of recognition at the Wisconsin State Fair. This award was made to him for outstanding accomplishments as a farmer in contributing to the education and training of rural youth in agriculture. 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 eighth term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 5, Eau Claire.

WALTER S. FISHER (Rep.) was born on April 6, 1894 in Minocqua where he attended the elementary schools. After graduation from the Minocqua High School he attended Oshkosh State Teachers College and the University of Wisconsin from which he received his LL.B. Mr. Fisher is a practicing attorney. In World War I he served in the 304th Field Signal Battalion. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1940. Home Address: Minocqua.



DUEL
Fond du Lac, 1st



VAN DE ZANDE
Fond du Lac, 2nd



TRAVIS
Grant, 1st

MYRTON DUEL (Rep.) was born on January 26, 1891 in Eldorado. He received his education in the Rosendale grade and high schools, Oshkosh State Teachers College, and by attendance at the University of Wisconsin short course in agriculture. He has been a farmer for twenty-five years and has taught in the Fond du Lac County rural schools. Mr. Duel has been clerk of the town of Fond du Lac since 1931. During World War I he served in the infantry. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Fond du Lac.

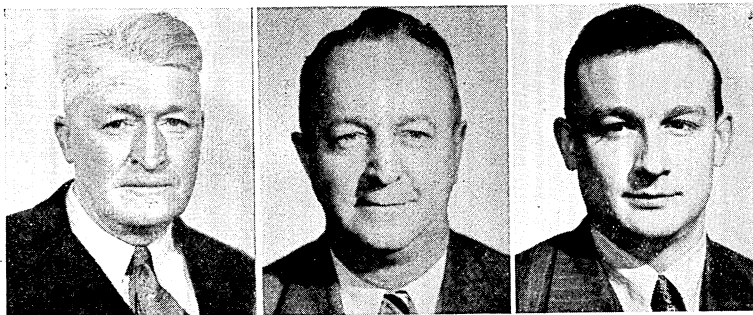
Fond du Lac County, first district: towns of Calumet, Empire, Fond du Lac, and Taycheedah; city of Fond du Lac.

ALFRED VAN DE ZANDE (Rep.) was born at Campbellsport on October 8, 1893. He graduated from the Campbellsport High School in 1912. He has been in the insurance business since 1910 and is 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 four 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 fourth 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.

ROBERT TRAVIS (Rep.) was born on May 2, 1909 at Platteville. After graduating from the Potosi grade and high schools he attended Michigan State College for two years. From 1930 to 1933 he was manager of the Irvington Dairy Products Company in Omaha, Nebraska. From 1933 to 1940 Mr. Travis was engaged in farming. He is a World War II veteran, having served in the anti-aircraft branch of the armed forces. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Platteville.

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, Potosi, and Tennyson; cities of Cuba City and Platteville.



HARPER
Grant, 2nd

SCHOONOVER
Green

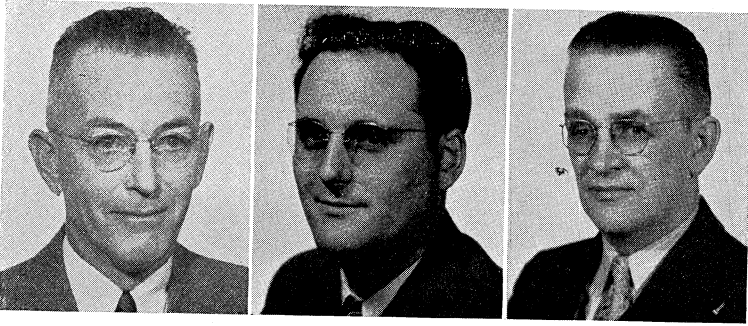
CLARK, B. A.
Green Lake and
Waushara

HUGH A. HARPER (Rep.) was born December 24, 1885 at Lancaster. He attended the University of Wisconsin where he studied both agriculture and liberal arts and was active in athletics, playing for three years on the basketball team. For six years Mr. Harper was with Company F, 3rd Wisconsin Regiment and member of Company F 1910 A.A.U. champion basketball team. His many public offices include chairman of the town board, member of the school board, member of the county board for ten years, three years as chairman. He held offices in the county National Farm Loan Association; county, state, and National Farm Bureaus; Live Stock Shippers Federation; Council of Agriculture; and Grant County Fair. He was a member of the assembly from 1931 to 1936, and was re-elected in 1944 and again in 1946. Home Address: Route 1, 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.

RAY H. SCHOONOVER (Rep.) was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 9, 1896. He was educated in the Monticello public schools. From 1915 to 1941 he was engaged in the auto business and since 1946 has been in the insurance business. He has served as sheriff, under-sheriff, member of county board, and assistant coroner. He has held offices of commander in the local American Legion, chef de gare of the Green County 40 et 8, president of the Monroe Kiwanis Club, and president of the Monticello Commercial Club. Mr. Schoonover is a World War I veteran. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 2144 17th Avenue, Monroe.

BOYD A. CLARK (Rep.) was born at Wild Rose on January 20, 1918. After graduation from the Sparta High School he attended the University of Wisconsin, from which he received his LL.B. in 1946. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney in Wild Rose and Wautoma. Mr. Clark is commander of American Legion Post 370 and treasurer of the Wild Rose Citizens Club. From 1942 to 1945 he served as cryptographer and vocational and educational counselor in the air force. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Wild Rose.



McCUTCHIN
Iowa

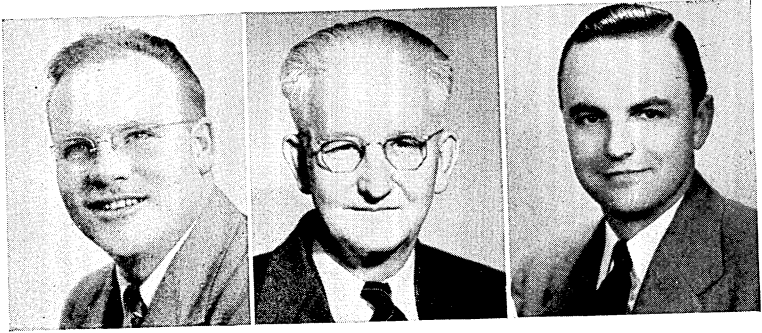
RAINERI
Iron and Vilas

WALLER
Jackson

ROBERT McCUTCHIN (Rep.) was born in the township of Arena on April 15, 1894. He attended the elementary and high schools and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture in 1916. Since 1918 he has been a farmer. He is president and manager of the Arena and Ridgeway Telephone Company and vice president of the Mazomanie Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. McCutchin has been town chairman for fourteen terms and has served on the county highway committee for three years. He also served on the Iowa County Defense Council. Mr. McCutchin was elected to the assembly in 1942, and re-elected in 1946. Home Address: Route 1, Arena.

ALEX J. RAINERI (Rep.) was born in Hurley on September 17, 1918. He attended the public schools and attended Notre Dame and De Paul universities. He received his LL.B. degree in 1943 and at present is a practicing attorney. Mr. Raineri was chairman of the 6th war loan drive. He is a veteran of World War II having served with the engineers. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 308 2nd Avenue, North, Hurley.

CASPER D. WALLER (Rep.) popularly known as Cap Waller, was born at Hixton on May 20, 1892. He was graduated from the common and high schools and attended the Chicago Art Institute where he specialized as a cartoonist and chalk talker. For the past twenty-seven years he has followed that vocation. In addition, he was a salesman for twenty years. His versatile hobbies include lecturing, singing, writing, music, landscape painting, sports, and poetry. From 1935 to 1942 he was register of deeds for Jackson County. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Black River Falls.



JONES
Jefferson

TREMAIN
Juneau

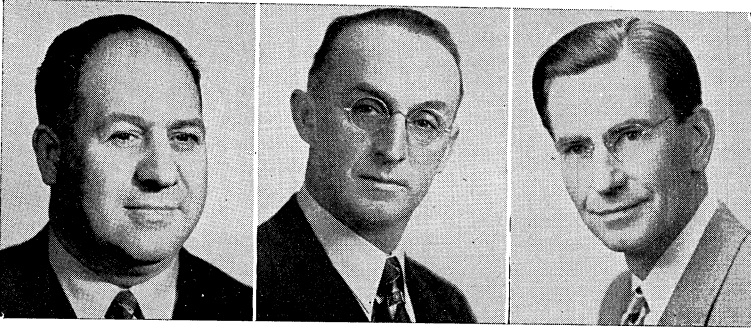
PFENNIG
Kenosha, 1st

THEODORE S. JONES (Rep.) was born on January 27, 1919 at Lake Mills. After graduating from high school he attended Carroll College. Mr. Jones was an agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, was a war fund speaker, and at present is the state U.S.O. chairman. From 1938 to 1944 he served in the marines. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 308 East Lake Street, Lake Mills.

BEN TREMAIN (Rep.) was born on February 25, 1888 at Clifton, Monroe County. His education included attendance at both elementary and high schools. He has been an insurance salesman and a railway mail clerk, and at present he is a business manager and retail merchant. Mr. Tremain has held many public offices: village president, supervisor, and treasurer; director of the Hustler schools; member and chairman of the county board. He was a member of the 1931 assembly and was again elected to that body in 1946. Home Address: Hustler.

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 fourth term in the assembly. In 1947 Mr. Pfennig was chosen assistant Republican floor leader. Home Address: 610 69th Street, Kenosha.

Kenosha County, first district: Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth wards of the city of Kenosha.



MOLINARO
Kenosha, 2nd

MLEZIVA
Kewaunee

BICE
La Crosse, 1st

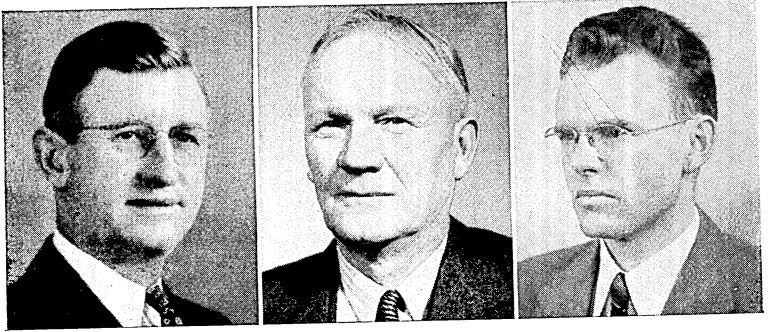
GEORGE MOLINARO (Dem.) was born on October 1, 1902 in Kenosha. He received his education in the Kenosha public schools and later attended the Kenosha Business College, and at present is employed as an auto worker. Since 1939 Mr. Molinaro has served continuously as a member of the county board. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 2417 53rd Street, Kenosha.

Kenosha County, second district: Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland; villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes; first, second, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth 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 business college. During the six years that he worked in Chicago 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 held offices in the Kewaunee County Pure-Bred Seed Growers Association, Luxemburg Livestock Shipping Association, Green Bay Production Credit Association, and Farmers Trading Company at Luxemburg; and has been associated with the crop reporting service and the Agricultural Soil Conservation Program. In 1938 he was awarded a certificate of recognition as a Master Farmer of America. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Luxemburg.

RAYMOND C. BICE (Rep.) was born at La Crosse on April 5, 1896. He received his education in the La Crosse elementary and high schools and the University of Wisconsin Extension Division. From 1921 to 1924 he was a partner in a sash and door company, and since that time has been a building contractor and engaged in a retail lumber business. His many public and civic activities include member and officer of the county board, chairman of county park commission, president of the Business Men's Club and of the county Chamber of Commerce, secretary of the La Crosse Vocational and Adult School Board, member of board of trustees of Oak Forest Sanatorium, and member of numerous other civic organizations. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1707 Avon Street, La Crosse.

La Crosse County, first district: All of the city of La Crosse except the eighth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards.



SCHILLING
La Crosse, 2nd

MONSON
Lafayette

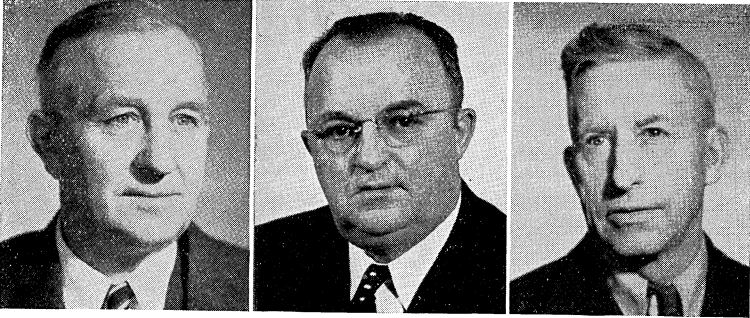
FINCH
Langlade

HARRY W. SCHILLING (Rep.) was born on September 21, 1887 in Onalaska where he attended the public schools. In 1911 he was graduated from the short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. Since the age of seven he has resided on a farm and his occupation has always been farming. The public offices which he has held include director of the creamery board from 1916 to 1924, member of the county board in 1922, member of the town board from 1924 to 1926, and director of the district school since 1931. Mr. Schilling was a member of the assembly in 1935 and 1937, and again in 1947. Home Address: Route 1, Onalaska.

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.

MARTIN O. MONSON (Rep.) was born on May 1, 1885 at Argyle. After attending grade school he took a business course. At present he is engaged in farming and road contracting, furnishing crushed rock for roads, driveways, and concrete work and also ground limestone for farms. For five years he has served as town chairman and county board member. Mr. Monson is president and director of the Lafayette Electric Co-op, and director of the Dairyland Power Co-op and the Wisconsin Electric Co-op. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: South Wayne.

CLAIR L. FINCH (Rep.) was born on July 31, 1911 in Palisade, Colorado. He was educated in the public and high schools of Antigo and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin where he received his B.A. and LL.B. degrees. In addition, he took a postgraduate course in sociology at the same institution. He was graduated with honors from the Antigo High School and the School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin. Since 1940 he has practiced law in Antigo. This is his third term in the legislature. Home Address: 241 Edison Street, Antigo.



HINZ
Lincoln

VOGEL
Manitowoc, 1st

LE CLAIR
Manitowoc, 2nd

EMIL A. HINZ (Rep.) was born on February 21, 1889, in the town of Proviso, Illinois. He received his education in a parochial school in that state. From 1914 to 1917 he was a wheat farmer in Saskatchewan, and since 1919 he has been engaged in farming. He was secretary of a co-operative cheese factory for twenty-one years. His public offices include town treasurer, town chairman, and county board member and chairman. Mr. Hinz is a World War I veteran. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Merrill.

OTTO A. VOGEL (Rep.) was born on October 10, 1886 in the town of Newton, Manitowoc County. He received his education in the parochial and public schools of Manitowoc County. In 1902 he learned barbering and has practiced his trade ever since going into business for himself in 1908. He has held a number of public offices: justice of the peace from 1912 to 1918, and alderman from 1918 to 1930 and from 1932 to 1934. For three years, from 1921 to 1924, he acted as secretary of the Municipal Public Utility Commission. He served in the assembly in 1935, 1939, 1943, 1945, and was re-elected in 1946. Home Address: 1120 Hamilton Street, Manitowoc.

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

FRANK J. LE CLAIR (Rep.) was born on January 1, 1888 at Two Rivers. He received his education in the elementary schools and in business college. At present he is a commercial fisherman. His public offices include membership on the town board and clerk of the school board. Mr. Le Clair served in the navy in World War I, and is past commander of V.F.W. post 1248. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 1, 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; city of Two Rivers and that part of the city of Kiel in Manitowoc County.



LUECK
Marathon, 1st

LUEDTKE
Marathon, 2nd

SENGSTOCK
Marinette

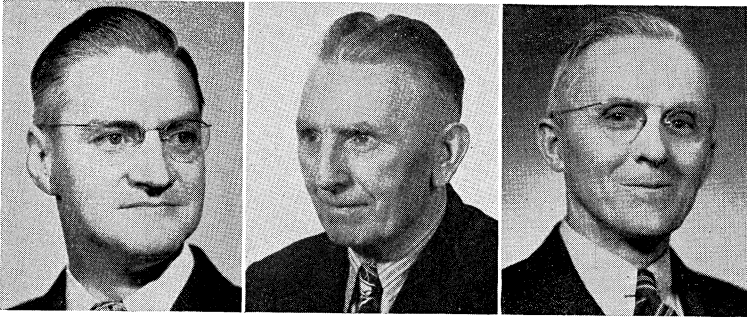
MARTIN C. LUECK (Rep.) was born at Hamburg on February 27, 1888. He was educated in the common schools and took a two-year course in the Marathon County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. Mr. Lueck has been a farmer all his life. He has held various public offices: town assessor, district school clerk, and member of the county board from 1934 to 1941. This is his fourth 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.

PAUL A. LUEDTKE (Rep.) was born in Wausau on August 24, 1888. He was educated in the elementary and parochial schools, and later took a commercial business course. After completing his apprenticeship as decorator and wood finisher he worked for eight years in this field. At the age of twenty-eight he went into business for himself. Since then he has operated a paint and wall paper store employing a crew of men. He has held a number of public offices: president of the city council; alderman and supervisor; chairman of the city equalization and tax board; chairman of the county board; and member of the county highway committee, of the county traffic committee, county board of health, and of the county park board. Mr. Luedtke is an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 118 Second Avenue South, 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 attended the Marinette County Normal School and the University of Wisconsin. He was employed as a factory worker, taught school three years, and since 1931 has been in the insurance business. He has held several offices in the local Republican committees. In 1939 Mr. Sengstock was an assistant secretary in Governor Heil's office. For more than three years he served with the Service Forces, Infantry, Combat Engineers and the Air Corps. He was elected to the assembly in 1940, and re-elected in 1946. Home address: 1724 Main Street, Marinette.



CAVEY
Milwaukee, 1st

O'CONNELL
Milwaukee, 2nd

HICKS
Milwaukee, 3rd

JOHN M. CAVEY (Rep.) was born on May 30, 1907 at Milwaukee. He graduated from St. Rose's Parochial School in Milwaukee and St. John's Military Academy in Delafield. He then studied at Notre Dame and Minnesota and Marquette universities. In 1935 he received his LL.B. from Marquette University Law School. At present Mr. Cavey is engaged in private law practice. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association, and the Milwaukee Bar Association. He is also a member of American Legion Cudworth Post 23 and Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2874. In 1940 he was chairman of the 1st ward Republican club in Milwaukee. During the recent war Mr. Cavey spent eighteen months in the Southwest Pacific areas. He was awarded four bronze battle stars including the Philippine. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1402 East Boylston Place, Milwaukee.

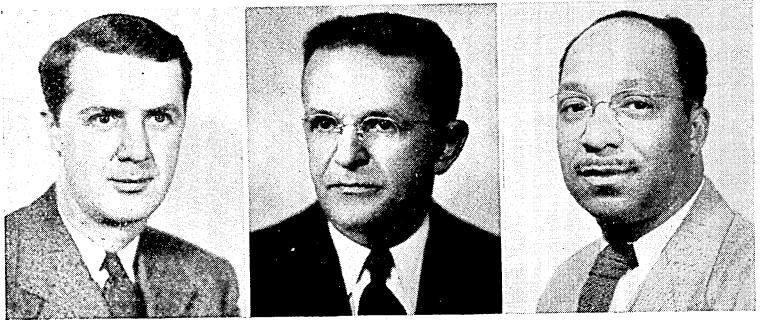
Milwaukee County, first district: The first and third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL (Dem.) was born in Tipperary, Ireland on January 27, 1877. He was educated in the public schools. He is a retired railroad conductor and since 1928 has been an election inspector. He was a member and officer of the Taxpayers League from 1936 to 1940. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 1128 North 18th Street, Milwaukee.

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

LOUIS HICKS (Rep.) was born in England on September 17, 1881. He received his education in the elementary schools and later attended business college. Soon after arriving in this country he studied to become a masseur, a chiropodist, and in giving special electric treatments at the Prairie du Chien Sanitarium, where he lived for two years. Then, returning to Milwaukee, he entered the real estate and insurance business, in which he has continued in ever since. His first experience in the political field was his election to the assembly in 1946. Home Address: 1718 South 81st Street, West Allis.

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



SCHAEFFER
Milwaukee, 4th

KENDZIORSKI
Milwaukee, 5th

SIMMONS
Milwaukee, 6th

FRANK E. SCHAEFFER, Jr. (Dem.) was born on February 1, 1905, in Milwaukee. He is a graduate of Gesu Catholic School, and from 1920 to 1923 attended drafting and machine shop courses at Milwaukee Vocational School. From 1928 to 1940 he was a painting contractor and later was an automobile body builder. For the past twenty years he has been a building superintendent. Mr. Schaeffer has served in his labor union in various capacities. His public offices include vice president of the Fourth of July Committee, and membership on the Red Arrow Park Committee, on the civilian defense council, and on the Red Cross. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 826 North 9th Street, Milwaukee.

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

CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI (Dem.) was born in Poland on December 3, 1898. He received his elementary and high school education in Poland and evening courses in Milwaukee. From 1928 to 1930 he was a real estate broker, and since that time he has been a machinist. Mr. Kendziorski is a member of the Polish National Alliance and is vice chairman of his local union. He has always been interested and active in civic and labor activities. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1946. Home Address: 1951 South 15th Street, Milwaukee.

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

LE ROY J. SIMMONS (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on July 25, 1905. After graduation from high school he attended a night school in Chicago for two years where he studied law. He has been an insurance salesman, a postal clerk, and at present is a salesman. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1944. Home Address: 1457 North 8th Street, Milwaukee.

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



FOLLANSBEE
Milwaukee, 7th

FINNEGAN
Milwaukee, 8th

GRAF
Milwaukee, 9th

CLYDE W. FOLLANSBEE (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on November 14, 1902. After graduation from the public and high schools of Milwaukee he attended the Milwaukee Extension Center of the University of Wisconsin for two years. Mr. Follansbee is an electrical engineer employed by the Milwaukee fire and police alarm system. He has held offices in various associations and labor unions, including the Milwaukee Government Service League, Association of Municipal Engineers, and City Employe's Union. He is a World War II veteran, having served in the signal corps. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 2779 North 8th Street, Milwaukee.

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

JOHN E. FINNEGAN (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on June 7, 1920. After graduating from parochial and high school he attended Marquette University and Carroll College. At present he is a salesman. He is a member of the Eagles, the American Legion, and the Reserve Officers Corps. From 1942 to 1946 he was a liaison pilot with the field artillery. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 708 North 29th 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. He was an accountant and a real estate broker. At present he is again employed as an accountant. Mr. Graf is serving his fifth 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

BANACH
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 in South Milwaukee 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 World War I he served in the United States Navy from 1917 to 1918. In the 1945 and 1947 sessions he served as Democratic floor leader. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 3764 East Armour Avenue, Cudahy.

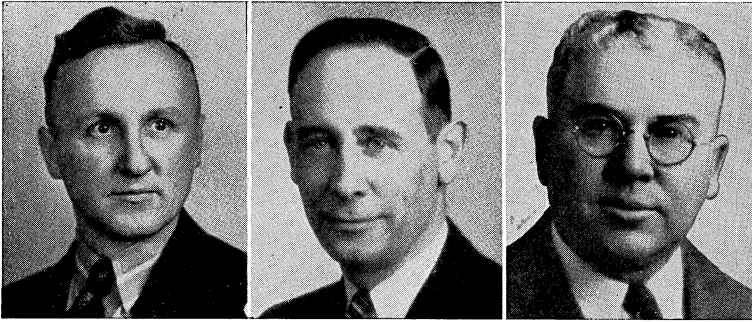
Milwaukee County, tenth district: Towns of Lake and Oak Creek; cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee.

ERVIN JOHN RYCZEK (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on September 20, 1909. He attended St. Adalbert's Parochial School and South Division High School and was graduated from Marquette High School in 1928. In 1933 he was a student at Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee. Since 1930 Mr. Ryczek has been an assistant funeral director. He is a member of the Polish American Citizen Club, Roman Catholic Union, Catholic Order of Foresters, Polish Association of America, Polish National Alliance, Lehitas Club, Federation Group, Holy Name Society, Layton Park Lions Club, South Division Civic Association, and is president of the Polish American Youth Club. He is also a member of the eleventh and twenty-fourth ward Democratic Party. 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.

WILLIAM P. BANACH (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on March 30, 1903. After graduating from St. Josaphat's School he attended South Division High School. From 1919 to 1935 he was a draftsman and from 1935 to 1940 he was an insurance salesman. Since that time he has owned and operated a tavern. For six years Mr. Banach served as president of the Holy Name Society. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Society, Knights of Columbus, Lincoln Avenue Business Association, South Side Businessmen's Association, and the 12th and 14th Ward Democratic Party. In a special election on April 21, 1947 he was elected to the assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Peter P. Pyszczynski. Home Address: 933 West Lincoln Avenue, Milwaukee.

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



NAWROCKI
Milwaukee, 13th

HEIMICK
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 fourth 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 D. HEIMICK (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on December 10, 1899. He received his education in the public schools of Minnesota and Wisconsin. From 1924 to 1930 he was a salesman for Bulfin Printers, Inc., and in 1930 became president of the concern. Mr. Heimick has held the offices of school treasurer, assessor, member of the school board, and member of the advisory council of the Milwaukee County Safety Commission. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 8119 North Whitney Road, 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. He was first elected to the assembly in 1940. Home Address: 2106 North 49th Street, Milwaukee.

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



RIEBAU*
Milwaukee, 16th

HOWARD
Milwaukee, 17th

JAEGER
Milwaukee, 18th

ERNEST L. RIEBAU* (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on August 7, 1895. He attended the elementary schools in Milwaukee and has taken university extension courses in accounting, traffic, and business management. Formerly he was president and manager of a shoe manufacturing company. At present he is secretary and treasurer of an investment firm. He also serves as a consultant in accounting and business administration. He has served as a member of the mayor's advisory council and has been president of several fraternal and civic organizations. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 1527 West Atkinson Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

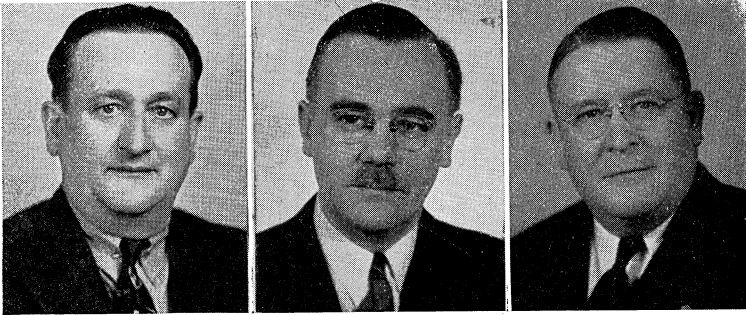
MARTIN F. HOWARD (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on September 12, 1892 and was educated in the public and parochial schools of West Allis. Before 1916 he was an electrician. Since that time he has been in the automobile business, both as salesman and as dealer, and has been a partner in a collection and an insurance agency. Mr. Howard served his country in World War I. He was elected to the assembly in 1934, re-elected in 1936, and again in 1946. Home Address: 2500 South Howell Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

PAUL O. JAEGER (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on June 20, 1891. He received his education in the elementary and high schools. He completed a course in real estate law and abstracting in the vocational school, attended a blue print and drawing course in night school, and has taken a correspondence course in commercial law. From 1916 to 1918 he was a mail clerk and later became a cost clerk and construction foreman. Since 1926 he has been a real estate broker. In 1933 Mr. Jaeger was one of the six Milwaukee real estate brokers appointed by the federal government to appraise property and secure options in the sixth ward for a proposed federal slum clearance project. He attended the Mayors Advisory Council meetings and in 1937 served on the Milwaukee Housing Council. He has held the office of supreme sovereign master of the Fraternal Order of Pilgrims and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Travelers Protective Association. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 2141 West Hopkins Street, Milwaukee.

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

*Deceased October 3, 1947.



WESTFAHL
Milwaukee, 19th

BURMASTER
Milwaukee, 20th

NICOL
Monroe

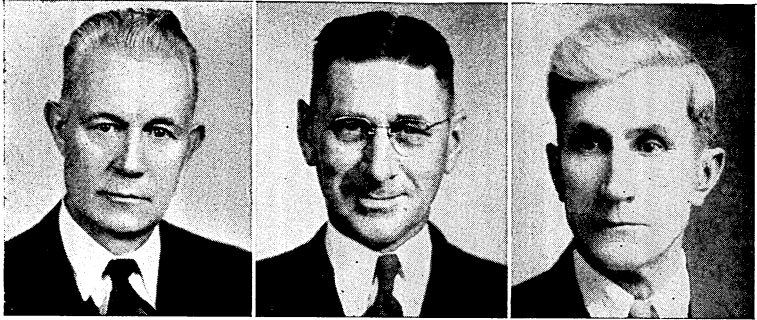
CHARLES F. WESTFAHL (Rep.) was born on April 10, 1885 in Milwaukee where he attended the public schools and Rhodes Business College. He was superintendent of the Westfahl File Company. During the war emergency he was serving as a mechanic in war production. He has served in the 1931, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, and 1947 legislatures. Home Address: 4820 West Lisbon Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

MILTON F. BURMASTER (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on January 19, 1909. He attended the University of Wisconsin, and in 1929 received his LL.B. from the Marquette University Law School. Since then he has been a practicing attorney. From 1939 to 1946 he was a Wauwatosa alderman, and president of the common council in 1941. He is a member of the Wauwatosa Chamber of Commerce, and of several civic and fraternal organizations. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 6229 West Lloyd Street, Wauwatosa.

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

ALEX L. NICOL (Rep.) 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 first elected to the assembly in 1938. Home Address: 319 East Main Street, Sparta.



YOUNGS
Oconto

FRANK
Outagamie, 1st

ROHAN
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 from 1937 to 1942. This is his fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: 522 1st Street, Oconto.

FRED H. FRANK (Rep.) was born on July 1, 1895 in Shawano County. He was graduated from the elementary schools, has taken a correspondence course in bookkeeping, and attended business college. At present he is a salesman. Mr. Frank has served three terms on the county board, two terms as undersheriff, and two terms as sheriff. He was vice president of the Wisconsin Sheriff's Association, and has held various offices in the American Legion. He is a veteran of World War I, having served in France. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 724 South Mason Street, Appleton.

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

WILLIAM M. ROHAN (Rep.) was born in the town of Buchanan, Outagamie County and still resides there on a farm east of Kaukauna. He received his early education in public and parochial schools and later attended Green Bay Business College. He has held a number of public offices: town treasurer, town chairman, county board member, and chairman of the county highway committee. He was a member of the assembly in 1911, 1933, 1937, and 1943, and re-elected for the fifth time in 1946. Home Address: Route 3, Kaukauna.

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.



ZAUN
Ozaukee

GUNDERSON
Pierce

PEABODY
Polk

RALPH L. ZAUN (Rep.) was born at Grafton on December 9, 1920. He attended the Grafton grade and high schools and graduated from the University of Wisconsin from which he received a Ph.B. degree. Following graduation he enlisted in the armed forces of World War II. After discharge from military service he was employed by Kimberly-Clark Corporation, later becoming associated with the Grafton State Bank and the Grafton Insurance Agency. Mr. Zaun is a member of the Veteran's Housing Committee. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Grafton.

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. During the 1903 and 1907 legislative sessions he served as messenger in the assembly. From 1910 to 1918 he was cashier for the Soo Line Railroad. Since 1918 he has engaged in dairy farming, specializing in purebred Guernsey cattle. Mr. Gunderson has been secretary of the Pierce County Guernsey Breeders Association for twenty years, director of the Wisconsin State Guernsey Breeders Association for twenty years and was elected vice president in 1940. This is his fourth term in the assembly. He has been a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Committee on Highways, Committee on Labor, and Committee on Education. Home Address: Route 1, Spring Valley.

RAYMOND A. PEABODY (Rep.) was born on February 24, 1883 in Baldwin, St. Croix County. After completing his education in the common schools he became a railroad telegraph operator. From 1903 to 1918 he was a merchant and since 1918 he has been a banker. Mr. Peabody was a member of the village council from 1922 to 1930 and village president for three years. He was a member of the county board from 1930 to 1942 inclusive and chairman of the board for three years. From 1939 to 1942 he served on the executive council of the Wisconsin Bankers Association. Since the beginning of the association he has been director of Wisconsin Indianhead, Inc., director and officer of the Polk County Association of Commerce, and director of the Highway 35 Association. During the war he was chairman of the Polk County Council of Civilian Defense. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Milltown.



KOSTUCK
Portage

CUMMINGS
Price

CHRISTENSEN
Racine, 1st

JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Dem.), a resident of Stevens Point, was born there on October 7, 1892. 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 ninth consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 130 Algoma Street, Stevens Point.

MIKE J. CUMMINGS (Rep.) was born at Buffalo, New York, on February 2, 1898. He received his education in the elementary and high schools. He has been a lumberman, lumber buyer, lumber inspector, lumber salesman, and assistant sales manager of a lumbering company. At present he furnishes hunting, fishing, and tourist accommodations. His public services include town chairman, member of the highway, welfare, health, equalization, and planning committees of the county board, and delegate to the Conservation Congress. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Fifield.

CARL C. CHRISTENSEN (Rep.) was born in Racine on October 1, 1891. He attended the elementary and high schools and La Salle College. He was an automobile trimmer and at present is proprietor of a filling station. He has been an alderman since 1926, and in 1941 and 1942 was president of the Racine Board of Health. Mr. Christensen served in the infantry in World War I. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 2019 Slauson Avenue, Racine.

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



NIELD
Racine, 2nd

RUNDEN
Racine, 3rd

THOMSON
Richland

WALLACE E. NIELD (Rep.) was born at Racine on April 1, 1889. He was educated in the public schools, and later took a business course. He is a farmer and also is engaged in shipping farm produce. For nine years he has served as school clerk for the North Racine School and has been a County supervisor for fourteen years. Mr. Nield is particularly interested in historical societies. He is a veteran of World War I. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1235 Geneva Street, 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 and member of the county board of supervisors since 1935, and commissioner for the Norway-Dover Drainage District. He is serving his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Union Grove.

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

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 city attorney of Richland Center from 1933 to 1937 and from 1942 to date. In April 1944 Mr. Thomson was elected mayor of Richland Center, and is serving his second term in that position. From 1933 to 1935 he was 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 for three sessions. In 1945 and again in 1947 he served as Republican floor leader. Home Address: Richland Center.



GRASSMAN
Rock, 1st

ENGBRETSON
Rock, 2nd

CLAUSEN
Rusk and Sawyer

EDWARD GRASSMAN (Rep.) was born in Richland County. After having been graduated from Sextonville High School, he attended White-water 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 to 1926; mayor for the next biennium; and county supervisor for the three years preceding his election to the assembly in 1932. He has served in the assembly continuously since 1933. Home Address: 501 Washington Street, Edgerton.

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

BURGER M. ENGBRETSON (Rep.) was born at Oslo, Norway on June 21, 1896. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit and attended the University of Wisconsin. He is a World War I veteran. Mr. Engebretson has been in the insurance and real estate business for the past twenty-two years. He was elected twice to the board of supervisors of Rock County. This is his sixth 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.

HERMAN CLAUSEN (Rep.) was born in Germany on October 7, 1887. He received his early education in the German grade schools and later took two short courses in agriculture in Germany. From 1917 to 1940 Mr. Clausen was a farmer, and he still owns a dairy farm, stock, and machinery. Since 1938 he has been an insurance agent. His public offices include town chairman, town treasurer, member of the town board, school clerk, and school treasurer. Among his many public activities are: president of the Rusk County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and of the Rusk County Guernsey Breeders Association; secretary of Farmers Mutual Insurance Company; and appraiser for GI loans, farm real estate, personal property, and homes. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Bruce.



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 purebred Guernseys. On his farm was bred the highest producing Guernsey cow in the United States west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Rundell was the first 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 and 1923. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: Roberts.

GEORGE J. WOERTH (Rep.) was born on December 4, 1875 at Loganville. With the exception of the 1939 term he has served continuously in the assembly since 1935. Home Address: Prairie du Sac.

CHARLES J. EBERT (Rep.) was born on April 30, 1885 in the town of Seymour, Outagamie County. He has owned and operated several cheese factories in past years and is now owner and operator of a cold storage locker plant in Gresham. Mr. Ebert was a member of the county board and is now serving his twenty-second term as village president. Since 1933 he has been a bank director. For seven years he was secretary of the Wisconsin Natural Cheese Marketing Association. He has served three years as secretary of the Northeastern Cheese Makers and Butter Makers Association and six years as secretary of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association. This is his fourth term in the legislature. Home Address: Gresham.



SCHNEIDER
Sheboygan, 1st

TIMMER
Sheboygan, 2nd

ANDERSEN
Taylor

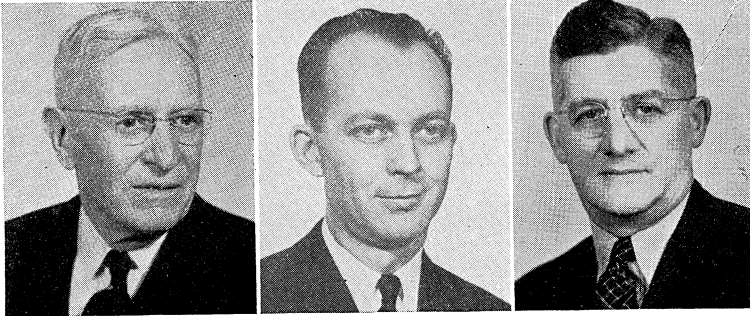
JOHN SCHNEIDER, Jr. (Dem.) was born in Manitowoc on August 20, 1918 and has resided in the city of Sheboygan for the past twenty-five years. After graduation from high school he became a window trimmer and later was connected with the wholesale grocery business. At present he is engaged in the restaurant and liquor business. From 1942 to 1943 he served as alderman. In 1940 he was county chairman of Roosevelt's First Voter's Club. Mr. Schneider is a veteran of World War II, having served with a medical division in the European theatre of the war. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 1801 North 10th Street, Sheboygan.

Sheboygan County, first district: The city of Sheboygan.

HENRY W. TIMMER (Rep.) was born at Gibbsville on June 18, 1873. He received his education in the elementary schools and later attended the Sheboygan Business College. He was born and raised on a farm. He has been a clerk, tinsmith, hardware dealer, and bank cashier. His public offices include county clerk, town clerk, town treasurer, chairman of town board, postmaster, member of Sheboygan County Normal School Board, and chief clerk of the local Selective Service Board. At present he is retired. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: Waldo.

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

NELS ANDERSEN (Rep.) was born on January 15, 1891 at Biersted, Denmark. After attending the public schools he engaged in farming, which is his present occupation. His public services include member of school board, chairman of county board from 1944 to 1947, town chairman from 1934 to 1947, and member of the county Selective Service Board. Mr. Andersen has been a director of the Taylor County National Farm Loan Association for the past twelve years, and is active in a co-operative association. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Gilman.



WILEY
Trempealeau

MOCKRUD
Vernon

RICE
Walworth

GUILFORD M. WILEY (Rep.) was born on July 10, 1880 at Whiteland, Indiana. He attended and taught in rural, village, and city schools. He studied at Franklin College in Indiana and Indiana University and received his B.A. from De Pauw University. He was principal of Central High School in La Crosse for five years and superintendent of the La Crosse public schools for sixteen years. In addition to his work as an instructor of mathematics and economics in various high schools he coached baseball and basketball. He also organized and directed Birchwood Lodge, a summer camp for boys. Mr. Wiley has been secretary and vice president of the Arnold Dryer Company of Milwaukee, which manufactures machines for dehydrating green forage crops. At present he is retired. He has served as president of the La Crosse Kiwanis Club, lieutenant-governor of the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan district of Kiwanis, member of the board of directors of the La Crosse Y.M.C.A., and president and secretary of the Western Wisconsin Teachers Association. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: East Side Farm, Galesville.

ARTHUR O. MOCKRUD (Rep.) was born on August 4, 1912 at Westby. After graduating from the Westby public and high schools he attended the University of Wisconsin, from which he received his Ph.B. and LL.B. degrees. For several sessions Mr. Mockrud was an assembly employe. Since 1942 he has been a practicing attorney, and since 1945 he has served as city attorney of Westby. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 412 South Main Street, Westby.

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. From 1907 to 1936 he practiced dentistry in Delavan and since 1936 he has devoted his time to farming and legislative duties. Dr. Rice has held a number of elective and appointive offices including alderman of Delavan in 1916 and 1917 and mayor of the city from 1918 to 1922. This is his sixth term in the assembly. For the past four sessions he has been chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and is also vice-chairman of the Committee on Rules. Home Address: Delavan.



HOLTEBECK
Washington

DANCEY
Waukesha, 1st

LUDVIGSEN
Waukesha, 2nd

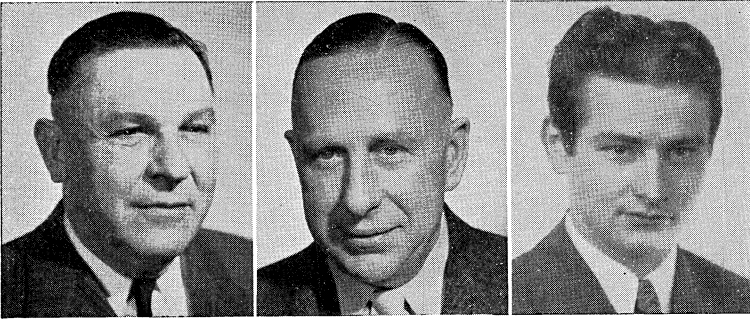
THEODORE HOLTEBECK (Rep.) was born June 4, 1883. He was educated in the public schools and later attended Buckley College in Minneapolis. He worked on a farm in Waupaca County until he was twenty years old. In 1909 he located in West Bend where he operated a barber shop for twenty-five years. Since 1934 he has conducted an insurance office. He has held a number of public offices: alderman from 1920 to 1924, and from 1936 to the present date; undersheriff from 1924 to 1928; and sheriff from 1929 to 1933. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 539 South 6th Avenue, West Bend.

DAVID L. DANCEY (Rep.) was born on July 2, 1917 at Waukesha. After graduating from the Waukesha public schools he attended Carroll College, from which he received his B. A. degree, and the University of Wisconsin from which he received his LL.B. degree. From 1942 to 1943 he was an instructor in radio mechanics in the army air forces. At present he is engaged in the practice of law in Waukesha. Mr. Dancey is a member of the Kiwanis Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. He served in the navy in World War II. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 226 North James Street, 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 was 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 to 1928 and has been secretary of the Waukesha Farm Drainage District Board since 1923. Besides serving on various legislative committees he is a member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation. This is his seventh 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 Butler, Chenequa, Hartland, Lac La Belle, Lannon, Menomonee Falls, Merton, Sussex, and Pewaukee; city of Oconomowoc.



SPEARBRAKER
Waupaca

ABRAHAM
Winnebago, 1st

STEFFENS
Winnebago, 2nd

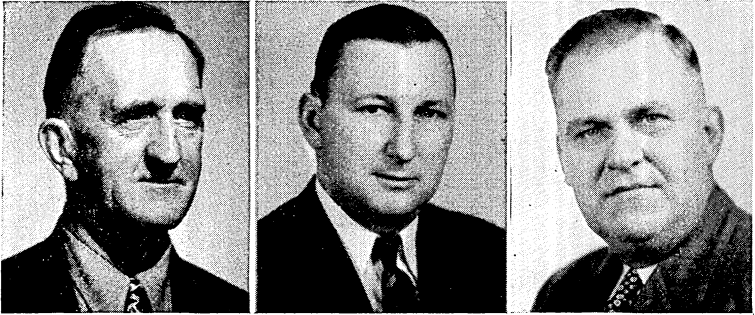
JULIUS SPEARBRAKER (Rep.) was born on September 8, 1886 at Clintonville where he has resided ever since. After his graduation from high school he attended Marquette University for one year. At the present time he is in the general insurance business. Mr. Spearbraker has held a number of positions of trust and honor—city clerk of Clintonville from 1912 to 1934, member and secretary of the 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 and 1944 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and presidential elector in 1944. This is his fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: 16 Ninth Street, Clintonville.

HARVEY R. ABRAHAM (Rep.) was born at Oshkosh on January 15, 1895. He received his education in the public schools and graduated from the Oshkosh Business College. He was a salesman and since 1936 has been a real estate salesman. He is a past commander of the local post 70 of the American Legion, and a past exalted ruler of the Elks, No. 292. Mr. Abraham is a veteran of World War I, having served in overseas combat duty with the 318th engineers, 6th division. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 194½ Ceape Street, Oshkosh.

Winnebago County, first district: City of Oshkosh.

RICHARD J. STEFFENS (Rep.) was born on August 23, 1921 in Neenah. He attended parochial school, the Menasha High School, and Oshkosh State Teachers College. At present he is completing his law studies at the University of Wisconsin. He is president of the Menasha High School Alumni Society and a member of Pi Kappa Delta. In 1947 he was elected chief of staff of the Wisconsin Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In World War II he served in the coast artillery and was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm and the Bronze Star. Mr. Steffens, who is serving his first term in the legislature, is the youngest member of the assembly. Home Address: 221 Second Street, Menasha.

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



CLARK, W. W.
Wood

MAY
Chief Clerk

KELLMAN
Sergeant at Arms

WILLIAM WALTER CLARK (Rep.) was born in Plum City on July 7, 1885. He was graduated from Plum City graded school, Ellsworth High School, River Falls Teachers College, and attended the University of Wisconsin. He taught for a number of years in a country school, high school, and Wood County Agricultural School, and has also served as county agricultural agent. Mr. Clark is a farmer and a cattle buyer. He has acted as town chairman of the town of Hansen and as chairman of the Wood County Board. Mr. Clark served as chairman of the Committee on Education in 1945 and 1947, and is a member of the Committee on Transportation. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and re-elected in 1938, 1942, 1944 and 1946. Home Address: Vesper.

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 a delegate to the 1944 Republican National Convention. He was elected chief clerk of the assembly in 1941, 1943, 1945, and again in 1947. Home Address: 1431 Morrison 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 World War I 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. He was a delegate to the 1940 convention of the party in Philadelphia and his father was an alternate. Mr. Kellman was elected a delegate to the 1944 Republican National Convention. Mr. Kellman was a member of the assembly in the 1939 session. In 1941, 1943, 1945, and 1947 he was elected sergeant at arms of that body. Home Address: Galesville.

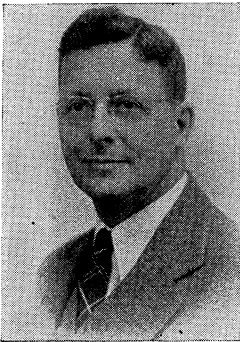
Articles of General
Interest

WISCONSIN PLANS ITS CENTENNIAL

By MERLE C. PALMER

*Office Manager of the Wisconsin
Centennial Committee*

AS the anniversary of Wisconsin's 100 years of statehood approached, the sentiment of a number of our legislators, state officers and other citizens seemed to crystalize in a strong desire for suitable observances of such an important event.



Merle C. Palmer

Accordingly, Assemblyman Ora R. Rice and the late Senator Melvin R. Laird, both chairmen of the Agriculture Committees of their respective houses, agreed to introduce a joint resolution providing plans to set up a committee for this purpose.

The resolution provided for the appointment of a committee composed of two senators, three assemblymen, and 15 citizens to be appointed by the Governor. It was enthusiastically approved by the citizens of the state generally, met with immediate favor in both houses of the Legislature, and was soon adopted unanimously.

Wisconsin was particularly fortunate in having many people who were very much in favor of this movement on the part of its legislature. Among them was one who was outstanding in his interest, Frederick Lionel Holmes. As a Madison attorney, a newspaper man, an author, and historian, Mr. Holmes was particularly interested in the people of Wisconsin. He loved people, believed in people, and was happiest when contacting people. He wanted to learn at first hand their ambitions, desires, and accomplishments. He was reputed to have traveled more miles and spent fewer nights in public hostels of the state than any other person who ever lived in Wisconsin. Mr. Holmes enjoyed life most when he and his beloved wife were travelling in beautiful Wisconsin and could spend the night in the home of some farmer, village or city resident—there to learn the real lives of the people. His death on July 27, 1946 was a real loss both to the Centennial Committee and to the state as a whole.

The consequent result of the interest shown by legislators and others in a centennial observance resulted in the adoption of Joint Resolution 29, S. by the 1945 Legislature.

(Jt. Res. No. 29, S.)

(Deposited March 20, 1945.)

No. 11, 1945

JOINT RESOLUTION

"Providing for the holding of the centennial observance of Wisconsin's admission to statehood and creating a state centennial committee to make arrangements therefor.

"WHEREAS, The year 1948 marks the 100th anniversary of Wisconsin's admission to statehood; and

"WHEREAS, It is fitting and desirable that a proper observance of this epochal event be held in 1948 to commemorate a century of growth, achievement and progress of which the citizens of Wisconsin can justly be proud; and

"WHEREAS, In keeping with the state's motto "Forward", a rugged, industrious, idealistic, God-fearing people have built a commonwealth whose agricultural production ranks second to none, whose varied industrial products have earned an enviable reputation far and wide, whose labor in factory and mill is characterized by its skill and loyalty, and whose scenic beauty is unsurpassed; and

"WHEREAS, The buildings, facilities and surroundings of Wisconsin's State Fair Park at Milwaukee are ideally adaptable and appropriate for the centennial observance and would make it unnecessary for the state to spend a substantial amount of money for construction and equipment of buildings and grounds for the occasion; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Wisconsin centennial observance be held in 1948 at the State Fair Park at Milwaukee at a time to be later determined; that the governor be requested to appoint a state centennial committee consisting of one citizen from each congressional district, one representative each of the university, agriculture, industry, labor, and conservation and recreation, and 2 senators and 3 assemblymen to be appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses; and that said committee be authorized and directed to make all necessary plans and arrangements for the state centennial and report thereon to the governor at such times as he may request. Be it further

"Resolved, That the University of Wisconsin which will also celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1948 and the several departments and agencies of the state government be authorized and directed to participate fully in the centennial. Be it further

"Resolved, That the State Department of Agriculture in particular be requested and directed to co-operate with the state centennial committee and to make available, as far as possible from the funds of the Wisconsin State Fair, moneys to cover the necessary expenditures in carrying out the plans of the state centennial committee. Be it further

"Resolved, That the various other departments and agencies of the state government be authorized and directed to co-operate upon request to the fullest possible extent with the state centennial committee."

Members of the State Centennial Committee

Senators:

Robinson, Robert P.

Beloit

McBride, John C.

Milwaukee

Assemblymen:

Rice, Ora R.

Delavan

Angwall, Orin W.

Marinette

Padrutt, Arthur L.

Chippewa Falls

Citizen members appointed by the Governor:

Dobson, Mason	1st	Congr.	District	Beloit
Holmes, Frederick L.	2nd	"	"	Madison
Earl, J. Scott	3rd	"	"	Prairie du Chien
Fawlak, Albert	4th	"	"	Milwaukee
Polland, Milton R.	5th	"	"	Milwaukee
Laack, Julius A.	6th	"	"	Plymouth
Eberlein, M. J.	7th	"	"	Shawano
Graff, Marshall	8th	"	"	Appleton
Wyman, Dr. Walker D.	9th	"	"	River Falls
Underhill, Howard	10th	"	"	Superior
Fred, Pres. E. B.	Univ. of Wis.			Madison
Haberman, George A.	Labor			Milwaukee
Heil, Joseph F.	Industry			Milwaukee
Swanton, Milo K.	Agriculture			Madison
Swift, Ernest	Conservation & Recreation			Madison

The committee held its first meeting on October 5, 1945, at which time Assemblyman Ora R. Rice was elected chairman; Frederick L. Holmes, vice chairman; and Senator Robert P. Robinson, secretary.

At the same meeting a Planning Committee was created as follows:

Senator Robert P. Robinson, *chairman*

Marshall C. Graff

Joseph F. Heil

J. A. Laack

Assemblyman Ora R. Rice, *ex officio*

Howard J. Underhill

At this meeting, also, Ralph E. Ammon, chief of division of fairs of the Department of Agriculture, was appointed director of the Centennial Exposition. This exposition is to be an outstanding observance of the centennial celebration and is to be held at the state fair grounds in West Allis August 7-29, 1948.

At one of the first meetings of the Planning Committee it was decided to set up various subcommittees with chairmen, as follows:

- Agriculture: Milo K. Swanton, Madison.
- Archeology: William Andrew, Milwaukee.
- Commemorative Stamp, Coin and Blue Book: E. B. Fred, Madison.
- Communications and Utilities: Howard Underhill, Superior.
- Conservation and Recreation: Ernest F. Swift, Madison.
- Education: Clarence L. Greiber, Madison.
- Finance: Julius Spearbraker, Clintonville.
- Fishing: Orin W. Angwall, Marinette.
- Government: Marvin B. Rosenberry, Madison.
- Indians: Chief Yellowthunder, Wisconsin Dells.
- Industry: Joseph F. Heil, Milwaukee.
- Labor: Voyta Wrabetz, Madison.
- Libraries: C. B. Lester, Madison.
- Military: Marshall C. Graff, Appleton.
- Mining: Arthur L. Padrutt, Chippewa Falls.
- Museums: Walter Bubbet, Milwaukee.
- Music, Drama, and Art:
 - Gen. Chm. and Music: Mrs. Ronald A. Dougan, Beloit.
 - Drama: R. E. Gard, Madison.
 - Art: Burton Cumming, Milwaukee.
- Newspapers: Mason Dobson, Beloit, *honorary chairman*;
Grant M. Hyde, Madison, *chairman*.
- Pageantry: Ray Dvorak, Madison.
- Peoples and Nationalities: E. G. Doudna, Madison.
- Professions: J. Scott Earl, Prairie du Chien.
- Radio: H. B. McCarty, Madison.
- Religion: M. G. Eberlein, Shawano.
- Sports: Paul F. Neverman, Marinette.
- State Historical Society: Clifford L. Lord, Madison.
- Transportation: James R. Law, Madison.
- University: E. B. Fred, Madison, *chairman*;
William H. Kiekhofer, Madison, *co-chairman*.
- Wisconsin Authors and Writers: E. G. Doudna, Madison.
- Wisconsin's Families: Mrs. Alice Bright Parker, Fort Atkinson.
- Wisconsin's Women: Mrs. Herbert Kohler, Kohler.
- Wisconsin's Youth: Wakelin McNeel, Madison.

Meetings of the Planning Committee were held monthly until the plans for the centennial year were practically completed. In addition to the Centennial Exposition to be held August 7-29, 1948 at the state fair grounds, two other state celebrations were planned. The first of these was the opening celebration of the centennial year on January 5, 1948. This date was selected because the first

Monday in January is the beginning of the political year and the date of inauguration of elective state officers. The celebration was centered in the state capitol with appropriate exercises, including short addresses by Dr. Ora R. Rice, chairman of the State Centennial Committee, Acting Governor Oscar Rennebohm, and Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry.

May 29, 1948 was selected as the date for the other observance because that is the anniversary date of Wisconsin's admission to the Union as the 30th state. The 1947 Legislature, by Chapter 92, Laws of 1947, designated May 29, 1948 as a legal holiday. This celebration was also centered in the state capitol building.

In February 1946 it became apparent that the Centennial Committee needed a more efficient office organization. Consequently, on February 15, 1946 the Planning Committee appointed Mr. M. C. Palmer as office manager with headquarters in the state capitol.

The need for a great deal of promotional work became apparent and the committee felt that the observance of the centennial year should be in the mind of every citizen of the state and participated in by as many people as possible. It was the feeling that every man, woman, and child in Wisconsin should be given an opportunity to take some part in the commemoration of Wisconsin's statehood, especially by finding celebrations sufficiently near home so that every person could have the privilege of attending at least one outstanding celebration during the year. In order to carry out this thought, a letter was addressed to each county clerk of the 71 counties asking that steps be taken to bring the matter before the county board of supervisors for the purpose of officially setting up a county centennial committee. The response was most satisfactory. Within a short time committees were appointed in over three-fourths of the counties.

The question arose as to the authority of a county board to appropriate county funds for the celebration of a centennial. To avoid any controversy over this, the 1947 Legislature by Chapter 96 authorized county boards to appropriate money for this purpose.

On February 15, 1946 the Centennial Committee lost one of its members by the death of C. E. Brown. Mr. Brown was an outstanding authority on Indian life and lore and the early pioneers of Wisconsin.

With the creation of over 30 subcommittees there has developed a great deal of effective planning and work. Many of these subcommittees have been outstanding in their accomplishments.

The subcommittee on Centennial Stamp, Coin, and Blue Book forwarded to the Post Office Department several designs for a centennial stamp. After selection of the design, the stamp was placed on sale at the local post offices on May 29, 1948.

In connection with the Blue Book, the committee decided that the 1948 and 1950 editions should be dedicated to the centennial and contain a complete account of centennial activities.

The Wisconsin Centennial Committee had hoped for the issuance of a centennial coin by the Bureau of the Mint with the approval of

the Secretary of the Treasury. This coin was to be purchased from the federal government and sold at a profit by the state. This would have aided in financing the centennial observance. In 1947 Congress unanimously passed a bill, H.R. 1180, authorizing the coining of 500,000 Wisconsin centennial half dollars. The Centennial Committee intended to purchase these for 50 cents and sell them for \$2 each. This would have made a profit of at least \$200,000 to \$300,000. Our representatives in Congress gave unstintingly of their time and energy in promoting the passage of this measure. However, the bill failed as it was pocket vetoed by the President on July 31, 1947. In his memorandum of Disapproval of H. R. 1180, as given in the Congressional Record of August 15, 1947, (Appendix A 4451-A, 4452) President Truman said, in part:

"A year ago when I approved the legislation authorizing the special coins honoring the late Booker T. Washington and the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of Iowa into the Union, I stated that I would have preferred to approve legislation providing for commemorative medals and that in the future I would look with disfavor upon legislation authorizing the issuance of commemorative coins

"There are pending before Congress 18 bills commemorating 12 events of importance in the history of our great country, all of which are well deserving of commemoration

"I have pointed out before that the multiplicity of designs on United States coins resulting from the coinage of commemorative coins tends to create confusion, to increase the possibility of counterfeiting, to encourage traffic in commemorative coins for private profit, and, in general to detract from the fundamental purpose for which money is issued, namely, to provide a medium of exchange . . ."

With the failure of this plan of financing the celebration the 1947 Legislature found it necessary to appropriate money for this purpose. Chapters 162, 280, and 613, Laws of 1947 appropriated a total of \$355,000 to the Centennial Committee. The committee has determined that the costs of the centennial shall be limited to the amount appropriated.

Many other subcommittees have made extensive and most worthwhile plans. Limited space, however, allows only a brief mention of these. Several of the subcommittees are bending their energies toward contributing worthwhile activities during the Centennial Exposition. Others have carried on equally important considerations in preparing to aid local celebrations throughout the state. These aids are to be furnished free or at a nominal cost to such local communities as may desire to avail themselves of such assistance.

One of the first subcommittees to make plans was the one on Government, with Chief Justice Rosenberry as chairman. The plans provided for the portrayal of government by means of a motion picture. While the cost of such a production is comparatively large, the results will be educationally valuable, not only during the centennial year, but for many years to come. A motion picture in technicolor was produced, explaining the Wisconsin legislative

process. This is available to organizations of all kinds in the state at a nominal charge. This is the first production of its kind ever made in any state. In addition, strip films were made of the same subject for the use of localities which do not have facilities for the exhibition of motion pictures. Both films may be procured from the Bureau of Visual Instruction of the University of Wisconsin.

The subcommittee on Wisconsin's Women has been most active. The 100 women who are members of this committee have set up a program including the collection of antique clothing and household furnishings, the writing and publication of a history of Wisconsin women, a poster contest showing women's achievements and progress, and the promotion of good citizenship with special emphasis on inducing citizens to vote.

The entertainment and cultural side has received most careful consideration by subcommittees on Education; Music, Drama, and Art; Pageantry; and Wisconsin Writers and Authors. The occupations that have caused Wisconsin to become one of the leading states of the Union are receiving careful consideration and attention through the subcommittees on Agriculture, Industry, and Mining. The history of the state is being most effectively considered by the subcommittees on State Historical Society, Archeology, and Museums. Labor and its influences are receiving attention through the subcommittee on Labor, while the subcommittee on Sports promises a most interesting program for the entire year. The people, themselves, are receiving attention by such subcommittees as those on Peoples and Nationalities, Wisconsin's Families, Wisconsin's Women, and Wisconsin's Youth.

When the year 1948 shall have passed into history and the state celebrations of January 5, May 29, and the Centennial Exposition of August 7 to 29, together with the hundreds of celebrations held locally throughout the state, shall have been observed, Wisconsin should be most proud of its past accomplishments; and its people should know that the future has in store very great things, provided we, as its people, shall have learned the lessons of thrift, energy, and brotherly love that were manifest in those that came into early-day Wisconsin and reduced it from a wilderness of forest, prairies, lakes, and streams to a land of pleasure, peace, and plenty, and have made possible this glorious age in which we live.



Madison massed church choirs singing under the direction of Professor Paul G. Jones of the University of Wisconsin.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF WISCONSIN'S CENTENNIAL YEAR
JANUARY 5, 1948

By

MERLE C. PALMER

*Office Manager of the Wisconsin
Centennial Committee*

VERY early in its deliberations the Wisconsin State Centennial Committee decided that three state celebrations during the centennial year were highly desirable. An opening celebration of the year should be held, quite appropriately, in the state capitol. The first Monday of the odd-numbered years is the inaugural day for the newly elected state officers. Therefore, January 5, 1948, the first Monday of the year, should naturally be the day for the opening of the Centennial Year.

The actual 100th anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin to the Union being May 29, this was another day when a celebration should be centered in the State Capitol. The chairman of the Centennial Committee, at the suggestion of the Planning Committee, introduced a bill in the 1947 Legislature, setting apart Saturday, May 29, 1948 as a legal holiday for the state. This bill was enacted into law and became Chapter 92, Laws of 1947. The Executive Committee of the State Centennial Committee made provision for the celebration of May 29 by Dane County, the city of Madison, the University of Wisconsin, and the people of the state, all working cooperatively.

The law creating the State Centennial Committee also made provision for a State Exposition to be held at the State Fair Park in West Allis. This location was chosen because the park is owned by the state and more equipment and accommodations are available there than could be found in any other place in the state. It was decided that the Centennial Exposition would continue for 23 days—from August 7 to 29 inclusive. Mr. Ralph Ammon, who has been director of the state fair for several years, was named director of the exposition.

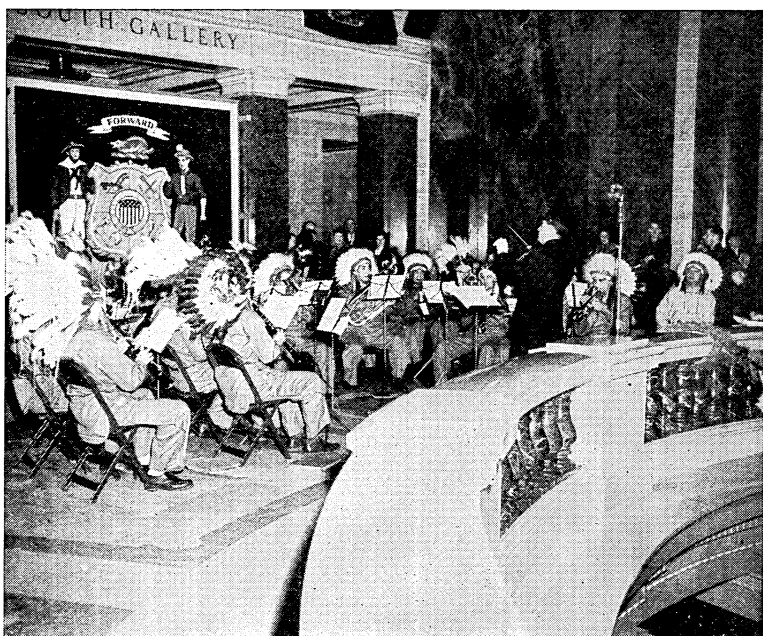
Plans for the January 5th celebration were begun by the appointment of a committee consisting of the constitutional officers and a few additional members as follows:

Oscar Rennebohm, Acting Governor of Wisconsin
Fred R. Zimmerman, Secretary of State
John Sonderegger, State Treasurer
John Martin, Attorney General
John Callahan, Superintendent of Public Instruction
Marvin B. Rosenberry, Chief Justice, Supreme Court

John F. Mullen, Adjutant General
Howard F. Ohm, Chief, Legislative Reference Library
Frank Panzer, President pro tem of the Senate
Donald C. McDowell, Speaker of the Assembly
Ora R. Rice, Chairman of the State Centennial Committee

Chief Justice Rosenberry was elected chairman of the committee. Mr. Charles W. Ellis of Madison was chosen director and undertook the execution of the details of the plan. It was decided that a formal opening should properly be held at noon in the rotunda of the state capitol.

Because of the outstanding beauty of the building very little could be added to its artistic beauty by decoration. However, by the use of a profusion of Wisconsin state flags and "30 star" flags



The Menominee Indian Band played a number of selections at the morning exercises in the capitol. Francis Lyons is director of the band.

an air of festivity and dignity in keeping with the occasion was achieved. A large stage was erected on the second floor of the East Wing of the state capitol. Flags of various nations furnished a colorful background for the occasion. The stage was used as the setting for the mid-day program and for the orchestras which played in the evening. The ground floor rotunda and the

spacious galleries of the first and second floors made it possible to accommodate a large audience, both during the program of the formal opening and during the grand ball of the evening.

The formal program of the opening celebration on January 5 was as follows:

MORNING PROGRAM

STATE CAPITOL

- Prelude10:30—11:30 A.M. Concert by Menominee Indian Band—Francis Lyons, Director
- Assembly11:30 A.M.— Speakers assemble on first floor, east balcony — Senator Robert P. Robinson, presiding
- “The Star Spangled Banner”Madison Massed Choirs—Prof. Paul Jones, Director
- InvocationEdwin Holt Hughes, Bishop, The Methodist Church, Wisconsin Area
- “God of Our Fathers” and “America the Beautiful”Madison Massed Choirs
- Address—“Territorial Wisconsin” byHon. Ora R. Rice, Chairman, Wisconsin State Centennial Committee
- Address—“One Hundred Years of Wisconsin Statehood” byHon. Oscar Rennebohm, Acting Governor of Wisconsin
- Address—“Wisconsin in the Future” byHon. Marvin B. Rosenberry, Chief Justice, Wisconsin Supreme Court
- “Freedom”Mr. Donald Gramm, Milwaukee
- “Wisconsin” (“Wisconsin,” prize winning song in a state-wide contest is sung for the first time.) (Music by Richard Koebner, Milwaukee, Words by Floyd S. Knight—Wausau).
- “On Wisconsin”Madison Massed Choirs
- BenedictionRt. Rev. Monsignor W. F. Mahoney, Pastor St. Raphael’s Cathedral, Madison
- ConclusionMenominee Indian Band

Invocation

By EDWIN HOLT HUGHES,

Bishop, The Methodist Church, Wisconsin Area

Almighty and most merciful God:

It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty that we should at this time and in this place give thanks unto Thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty, Everlasting God. Therefore with Angels and Archangels, and with all the company of heaven, we laud and magnify Thy glorious name, evermore praising Thee, and saying: Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts, heaven and earth are full of Thy glory. Glory be to Thee, O Lord Most High.

In this centennial time we are under duty to thank Thee for this great State of Wisconsin. All seas are Thine: for Thou has made them; and Thy hands formed the dry land. Thou didst fashion our rivers and lakes and hills and vales and prairies; and when our fathers hither came they found waiting for them these wondrous acres as Thy gifts.

And we thank Thee for the hardy men and women who built here their humble homes and for us cut pathways through the forests and made furrows across the fields and fulfilled the prophecy of the Holy Book by making the desert blossom as the rose.

Accept our gratitude, also, for their successors who here amid storm, and snow, and heat, and cold, and dry, carried forward the work of these pioneers; and gave us a Territory; and then a State; wrote for us a Constitution and laws; founded institutions of learning and of mercy; and thus made for us a gracious and worthy heritage.

We are glad, too, for the millions with whom we now labor. But we pray earnestly that more and more we shall join in the endeavor to make Wisconsin one of the colonies of God's Empire. To this sacred end, wilt Thou not lead us, O Most Gracious and Compassionate Lord! Guide our Governor, our legislators, our civic leaders, and all our people.

We would not leave the altar of Thy grace until we have put up a prayer for all our country. We commit the interests of our democracy to the King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, the only Wise God. We repeat now the petition that has been on many lips,—for our President, our Senators, our Congressmen, that in these times of perplexity we may find and do the Will of the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. "God, bless America, land that we love. Stand beside her, and guide her, through the night, with a light, from above. From her mountains to her prairies, to the ocean touched with foam, God bless America, our home, sweet home." Amen.

Territorial Wisconsin

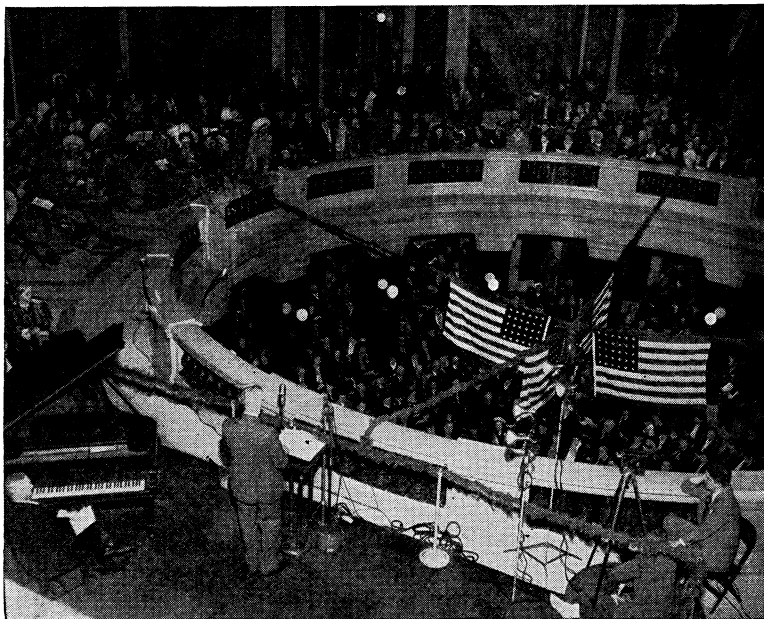
By HON. ORA R. RICE,

Chairman, Wisconsin State Centennial Committee

Salutation.

It is a great privilege and a high honor to welcome you on this significant occasion. Today marks the official opening of the Wisconsin Centennial, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of our great state into the Union.

The people of Wisconsin may be justly proud of the remarkable development and progress of their state during this 100-year period. The Wisconsin Centennial was devised and has been planned to



Honorable Ora R. Rice, chairman, Wisconsin State Centennial Committee, addressing the crowd in the state capitol rotunda. Senator Robinson, presiding chairman, is seated in the foreground to the left.

enable all of the people in every section and community of the state to acclaim throughout the year 1948 this great record of achievement by appropriate ceremony and observance.

It is fitting, I think, that we review briefly the events that led to the organization of Wisconsin as a territory in 1836 and as a state in 1848.

In 1634 Jean Nicolet, accompanied by friendly Indians, after a trip down Lake Michigan to the vicinity of what is now Chicago, returned to land at a point near Green Bay, and what is now Wisconsin was discovered and possessed in the name of France. Among the missionaries and explorers who followed Nicolet we have the names of Radisson and Groziera who built the first white man's habitation near what is now Ashland, Wisconsin. Father Menard was the first missionary and lost his life near what is now Merrill while going to visit an Indian in distress. Then came Allowa, Marquette, Joliet, LaSalle, Duluth, Langlade and many others.

In 1763 at the close of the French and Indian War the French ceded all of the territory east of the Mississippi River to the British who proceeded to establish order in accordance with English law. The Revolutionary War and the year following were a period of great turbulence throughout the entire region between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River, which was for a time a sort of "No man's land."

With the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 the territory northwest of the Ohio River was organized and thereafter known as the "Northwest Territory." Among other things the ordinance declared "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, school and the means of education shall be ever encouraged." Today this ordinance passes almost unnoticed but it was the foundation upon which five great states were built, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

In 1836 Congress adopted an act creating the territory of Wisconsin which had been a part of the territory of Michigan, and the history of Wisconsin as a political entity began. Henry Dodge became the first Governor of the Wisconsin Territory. Charles Dunn, a great jurist whose services have not been sufficiently recognized, was appointed Chief Justice of the territorial court, and served until the adoption of the Constitution. The first territorial assembly or legislature met at Belmont, October 25, 1836. After careful deliberation that legislature determined that the future capital city should be Madison. The territory was fully organized in accordance with the act of Congress approved April 20, 1836. With the establishment of the territory settlers followed in increasing numbers. The territory was especially fortunate in two respects: first, the kind of men who came to administer the government during the territorial period; and second, in the people who came to take up lands and establish their homes.

At the time of its organization the territory had a population of 11,683. When the territory became a state the population, according to the census of 1850, was 305,391.

The increasing development of the resources of the state very naturally led to an insistent demand for the admission of the ter-

ritory into the Union. On August 6, 1846, Congress adopted an act authorizing the people of the Wisconsin territory to form a Constitution for state government in preparation for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. The first constitutional convention assembled on the 5th day of October, 1846, and concluded its deliberations December 16, 1846. A proposed Constitution was submitted to the electorate at the April 1847 election, and was defeated by a vote of approximately 20,000 to 14,000. Its defeat was due principally to the provision relating to the organization of banks of issue.

The second constitutional convention was assembled on December 15, 1847, and completed its work in seven weeks. The proposed Constitution was submitted to the people the following March, and on May 29, 1848, Wisconsin was duly admitted to the Union and joined the sisterhood of states.

It was to commemorate the admission of Wisconsin into the Union that the Legislature at its 1945 session authorized the Governor to appoint a Centennial Committee which was "authorized and directed to make all necessary arrangements for the State Centennial." Governor Goodland appointed the State Centennial Committee composed of twenty members, representing all sections of the state. The committee elected Ora R. Rice, chairman, Fred L. Holmes, vice chairman, and Robert P. Robinson, secretary. The committee created more than 30 subcommittees in various fields of activity, whose members included a large number of citizens from all parts of the state. At this point, I wish to publicly acknowledge the splendid cooperation and services of the members of the Centennial Committee and of the various subcommittees, who gave so generously of their time, even at a sacrifice of their personal affairs, and who served so efficiently and effectively; also of the many citizens who assisted them so ably in their work. The passing of the late Fred L. Holmes, vice chairman, who held such a wide and intimate knowledge of Wisconsin, its history and its people, was a severe loss to the committee.

On behalf of the people of Wisconsin, I wish to further publicly acknowledge the splendid cooperation and timely aid and assistance by the members of the 1947 Legislature and Governor Rennebohm, whose efforts made possible this great Wisconsin Centennial observance.

After deliberation the committee chose January 5, 1948, as the day on which the move for statehood and the framing of the Constitution of 1848 should be commemorated. The program for today is a part of the result of the deliberations and work of that committee. We are here now pursuant to the legislative mandate. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the very valuable service these citizens of the territory rendered the future citizens of the state in the framing of the Constitution and the organization of the state government. While the Constitution has been amended 53 times, the amendments in the main have been to make corrections

and to adjust the Constitution to the changing conditions which came about during the centenary which we are commemorating. Some of the amendments, however, are very significant. Particularly the ones relating to internal improvements, municipal home rule, one relating to banking law, and the recall of elective officers. These are not all of the important amendments but they are perhaps the most important.

In conclusion, I sincerely urge the people of this great state, in every community, in every county, to observe with fitting celebrations our 100 years of achievement and progress. Let us all rejoice and be grateful to our Creator for his Divine guidance through our first 100 years of statehood; for the heritage we are privileged to enjoy, made possible through the leadership and unflinching efforts of our forefathers; and for the many blessings that He has bestowed upon us. Let us, the people of Wisconsin, firmly resolve that our motto "Forward" shall ever guide us and our posterity during the next 100 years to even greater achievements and progress.

One Hundred Years of Wisconsin Statehood

By HON. OSCAR RENNEBOHM,
Acting Governor of Wisconsin

Salutation.

The history of the Territory of Wisconsin is a story filled with soul-stirring drama and of intriguing accomplishment in which we feel deep pride.

In good time that magnificent territory considered herself ready for statehood. Congress had passed the enabling act which made possible the first Constitutional Convention, October 15, 1846. The second Constitutional Convention opened at Madison December 15, 1847, and on March 13, 1848 the Constitution proposed by the convention was adopted by popular vote. Wisconsin was admitted to the Union under act of Congress May 29, 1848.

It is my purpose, very briefly, to review the story of our commonwealth from the year of its birth through a century of dramatic achievement,—100 years during which Wisconsin has been the example of her noble motto "Forward." In that century of statehood ours has been a happy and prosperous commonwealth, always in the forefront as a testing place of new ideas for the benefit of all our people.

In the notable year of 1848, Nelson Dewey was elected first Governor of the state. The first legislature convened June 5, and the state officers were sworn in. Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker were elected United States Senators, and Andrew J. Miller was appointed Judge of the United States District Court. A free school

system was established by law, a land grant for a University was made by Congress, and the state university was incorporated.

Auspiciously inaugurated into the sisterhood of states, the new member of the Union, for a century of time, has set a magnificent example of adventure, experimentation, loyalty, sacrifice and devotion.

Politics formed the excitement of the pioneer state. The majority party of early days was the Democratic Party. Politically the conflict was between Democrats and Whigs.

In the decade of the fifties, the slavery issue became acute throughout the nation. Anti-slavery agitation was strong in Wisconsin, and in 1854, at a mass meeting held in Ripon, the name Republican was suggested for a new party which held a convention



Acting Governor Oscar Rennebohm presenting his address at the opening centennial celebration held in the state capitol.

in Madison. The movement resulted in sending Charles Durkee, the first Republican Senator, to Congress.

In those early years economic as well as political problems were among those of interest and significance to the people of the new state. Wisconsin was, of course, predominantly an agricultural area. Wisconsin's agriculture was then, as it has been ever since, a progressive industry.

The precedent of new and ever more effective inventions, was established by the development of harvesters and reapers. The Esterly Reaper and the Appleby Knotter were Wisconsin inventions. From those early years to the present the story of agriculture in the state is replete with the introduction of new methods and new machinery which have made possible greater diversity of agriculture, more prosperous farms, and the most enviable standard of living among our rural population.

The development of transportation is a story which intrigues the imagination. Progress in agriculture created the need for railroads. The first railroad was the Milwaukee and Mississippi which ran its first train from Milwaukee to Waukesha in 1851. By 1854 it had reached the Capitol City, and in 1857 had been extended to Prairie du Chien. The coming of the railroad gave impetus to the expansion of telegraph lines. Road building became a necessity, basically plank roads. Ferries were superseded by bridges, and life moved at an ever increasing pace.

But to the happy and prosperous first decade of the new state came rumblings of war; then its advance was tragically checked by war. The existence of the Union was threatened. The ideals which motivated the brave men and women who had settled the state were under attack. The call to the colors which reached this then remote area, was a clarion call. The response was characteristic of a freedom-loving and loyal people.

The first week after the call for men, 36 militia companies offered their services. Never was there a time, throughout the Civil War, when Wisconsin's quota of troops was not full. This state supplied 58 regiments, 91,379 men to the Union armies, and lost 10,752 to the Union cause.

After four years of bloody strife, peace came, and in 1865 our troops were mustered out. With the return of troops from the battle field, and with the opening of our northern area, Wisconsin moved from an era of provincialism to enter upon a promising period of development and prosperity.

The federal census of 1870 showed the population of Wisconsin as upwards of one million. The population was largely concentrated in the southern third, below the parallel running approximately through Portage. There are those now living, possibly some in the audience today, who will remember the challenge of the immediately postwar years presented in the great task of diversifying the many potential possibilities of the state.

In the seventies the lumber industry grew to amazing proportions. Great fortunes were accumulated from the resources of the north. Lumbering gave employment to increasing thousands. Mills were built at convenient locations and from those early milltowns have grown important cities extending from Marinette on the east to Eau Claire on the west.

Wisconsin, up to the turn of the century, was largely ruled by men prominent in the lumber industry who became interested in

government. The most important offices in the gift of the people were held by leaders in the lumber fraternity.

Northern Wisconsin became the stage for another spectacular drama when timber inevitably became exhausted and cut-over lands became available for a new influx of settlers. Many factors combined to bring a sturdy, solid people to that area. Hardship did not daunt them. They were possessed of the spirit of adventure. They were ambitious to build homes for their families and to assure a brighter future for their children.

In 1872 the Wisconsin farmers organized a dairy association at Watertown. Its objective was to promote milk, butter, and cheese production. Thus began the agricultural revolution which has resulted in Wisconsin becoming the first dairy state in the Union.

In the decades of the seventies and eighties, manufacturing began to compete with agriculture as an industry of importance. From small beginnings in which the basis of manufacture has been the state's chief products, and which gave rise to the production of flour and mill machinery, to lumber and timber products, this state has advanced to a position of high rank among the industrial states of America. Upwards of 7,000 manufacturing establishments, employing between 400,000 to 500,000 workers who earn approximately \$1,500,000,000 per year, are the proud boast of Wisconsin. Indeed, significant as is our agricultural record (a close approach to 180,000 farms with a land area approaching 24,000,000 acres, and income from all farm crops reaching nearly a billion dollars) the value of the products of industry is over 2½ times as great.

Today there is no state of the nation and hardly a country of the world in which the products of Wisconsin factories are not known and used.

I have referred to the state's enviable record in the Civil War. No less proud was our record in the Spanish-American War, for which we raised and equipped four regiments of infantry and one battery—5,469 men in all.

During the administration of Governor Philipp the catastrophe of World War I came upon us. Wisconsin's record in that war, with all its people evidencing splendid loyalty, was such that the head of selective service paid splendid tribute to the efficiency of the state when he said, "I have come to expect the impossible from Wisconsin."

Equally notable was the record of Wisconsin in World War II. This state supplied 348,618 of its citizens to the armed service in this greatest of wars. Wisconsin never failed to make her total and complete contribution in the hour of the nation's need.

Badger participation in World War II is a bright spot in our annals. Whether it be service in the army or the navy, women's auxiliaries, industry, labor, agriculture, or any other activity incident to the war effort, there are none but bright spots on our record.

Characteristic of the leadership of the state, plans were begun soon after the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, to readjust those

who served in the armed forces, to the problems of returning to civilian life. Wisconsin has been acknowledged, by the Federal Government, as having formulated the most comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of its veterans of any of the 48 states.

Veterans' problems have been recognized as matters of government concern beyond anything which has ever happened in the life of the state. Whatever the economic circumstance or social status, practically every family has had a direct interest in the problems faced by veterans.

Had I time properly to relate the story of the major federal legislation in favor of the veteran and the equally favorable cooperation of state agencies with federal laws, I would tell a story which deserves a prominent place in the 100 year history of Wisconsin.

Anything like an adequate inventory of Wisconsin's record in the field of legislation is impossible.

Among the outstanding achievements which we may contemplate with pride as we close a glorious century of progress, I would remind you of a few:

1. Here was enacted the first primary election law.
2. The state passed one of the earliest corrupt practices acts.
3. We led in the development of ad valorem taxation of railroad property and in the effective regulation of railroads and public utilities.
4. The state was among the first to adopt a civil service system for its employes, and to adopt a budget system and centralized purchasing.
5. The first legislative reference and bill drafting service was a Wisconsin idea.
6. Laws relating to the Industrial Commission, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, and fair labor practices, have set the example for legislation by many states and the federal government.

Yes, you and I, fellow citizens, live in a great state populated by a great people. On this hundredth anniversary let us draw inspiration from a past in which those who have gone before achieved so notably. May we appreciate to the full those whose deeds and accomplishments have handed on to us a rich and enviable heritage.

And may we, in our time, so conduct the social, economic, and political life of Wisconsin that each passing year may add to the glory that is Wisconsin.

Wisconsin in the Future

By HON. MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY,

Chief Justice, Wisconsin Supreme Court

Salutation.

As we look back over the history of Wisconsin for the century now ending, it is only natural that we look forward to the century to come. It is not my purpose to enter the field of prophecy but to bring before you some of the conditions and trends which are likely to influence our development in the coming century. Perhaps the most important among these is the fact that the relation between state and federal government is undergoing a fundamental change. This change will affect not only Wisconsin but all the other states.

It is now quite apparent that during the last half of the centenary governmental power has passed more and more rapidly from the states to the Federal Government. In a large measure this departure is due to a new interpretation placed upon the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court has held in effect that a farmer who raises wheat on a farm owned by him from seed grown by him on his farm and performs all the labor in connection therewith, is engaged in interstate commerce, and because of that his operation is subject to federal control. Logically followed out this brings every productive activity under the control of Congress.

An adequate presentation of the reasons for and consequences of this shift would make a good-sized book. Suffice it to say that it is no doubt due in part to the great improvements in communications and transportation that have been made in the last century. Where the trend will end no one can foresee. One thing is certain,—that because of this shift the destiny of Wisconsin in the coming century will be bound much more closely to that of the nation than it has been in the century just passed.

This trend is primarily based upon two facts: first, Congress has exercised powers which, although they were granted to it under the Constitution, have long remained dormant and, second, the states have been more than willing, oftentimes in consideration of appropriations by the Federal Government, that the United States should take over what were originally thought to be state functions. Among these are the construction of the state highways; the preservation of the public health; education; and other like state activities.

The appropriations have been made to the states on condition that they accept standards which are established by the Federal Government. In practice this brings about federal control and in some cases approaches management. The most familiar example is the control of agriculture exercised by the United States, which had once been a state function. Until very recently a farmer did not have to ask Washington what and how much he could raise on his back field.

In planning for the coming century we may profitably do what a careful individual does when he enters upon a new undertaking. He first makes an inventory of his resources and liabilities. While



Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry presenting his address at the morning ceremonies in the state capitol.

no balance can be struck between Wisconsin's resources and its obligations, we can enumerate and evaluate some of the things which are upon the credit side of the account and call attention to some of Wisconsin's obligations.

The resources of a state naturally fall into two categories: first, the material; and second, the spiritual. First, as to the material. The past century has brought to Wisconsin, as to the country at large, a vast number of inventions, the use of which has added tremendously to our wealth and has raised our standard of living to a point never before achieved anywhere in any century.

Time does not permit reference to more than a very few of these, but there will come to mind, first, the great improvement in railway transportation by bettering the equipment and the service; next, the invention and perfection of the telephone, followed by the improvement and extension of the telegraph; and perhaps most important of all, the invention and perfection of the internal combustion engine which has given us the automobile, the airplane, and has supplied power in any desired quantity to innumerable industries. Its use on the farm has resulted in an increase in the size of farms, and has drawn city and country together. These and its other uses have almost transformed our economic set-up.

Fifty years ago many people thought that invention, except for some improvements, had reached its utmost limits. But the invention of the radio and radar, the discovery of means for releasing atomic energy, if we may believe those best qualified to speak upon the subject, usher in a new era far more dazzling in its prospects than any previous period.

If atomic energy can be used in the pursuits of peace, there is at hand an inexhaustible new source of power. Whether invention will reduce the cost of releasing this energy, thus making it available to the manifold processes of our civilization, remains to be seen, but it is strongly indicated that it is possible. To the non-scientist the future of radar is simply unimaginable. There is no reason to suppose that these and other recent inventions have touched the limits of man's capacity to control his environment. If we may judge by the past, invention leads to invention. Take the innumerable uses to which electricity is now being put, as an illustration. We may confidently prophecy that the next century will bring with it as many and probably even more startling changes than has the past century.

There is not time even to mention the great advances made in Medicine, Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Biochemistry and other fields during the past century. We can confidently look for an even greater advance during the coming hundred years. That difficult problem, the cause and cure of cancer, may yield its secrets to the world in the not distant future. We can be sure that discovery will follow discovery in the future as in the past.

On the debit side, there can be no doubt that we are rapidly exhausting the vast natural resources with which Providence endowed the new world. The exhaustion of our forests, our minerals, including oil, and the productivity of our soils, as well as the lowering of the water table in the productive areas of the country, —all warn us that if we are to live in the long future approximately

as we have lived in the past century, it is imperatively necessary for us to conserve what is left of our natural resources. Upon the wise use of what remains may depend the future standard of living of our people.

Second, as to the spiritual, which is what the Continental Congress had in mind when it declared in the Ordinance of 1787 that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." While our Constitution, as does the constitution of most other states, provides that the state shall not interfere in matters of conscience and religion, nor contribute toward the support of any religious societies or seminaries, that implies that the state will protect the people in the exercise of their various religious beliefs and practices.

This provision leaves to the people themselves the duty and obligation to maintain religious instruction and their several religious institutions. It can truthfully be said that the people of this state in general have been and are a religious people. As a rule the settlers who came to Wisconsin provided a place of worship before they established a school or any other community function. This is a foundation upon which Wisconsin can build with confidence during the coming century. We shall continue to look to God for guidance as did our forefathers and stand as they stood for the encouragement of religion and morality. Far more than we realize our future depends upon our moral stamina and our adherence to fundamental principles.

The framers of the Constitution of 1848 provided in Article X that the legislature "shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools." Provision was also made for a Superintendent of Public Instruction and ample funds provided for the support of the entire educational system of the state. Our university is the crowning glory of our educational institutions. It will duly celebrate the centennial by appropriate exercises.

In my opinion the principal and lasting resource of Wisconsin is the character of its people. Not only Wisconsin, but the country as a whole, will be obliged in the coming century to rely more strongly than ever upon the character of its citizenry. A mere recital of the advances made in the last century raises in the mind of every thoughtful person the question: Will we in the coming century have the spiritual strength and moral courage to make a wise use of the great forces which in the recent past have been loosed upon the world? Is it not true that compared with our material progress our spiritual development lags? There is not time to consider the reasons for this, but certainly there is no such progress in the field of the spiritual as exists in the field of the material.

Even a casual reading of history will disclose to any thoughtful person how dependent a state is upon the character of its citizens. As I read history, none of the great civilizations of the past died

because of lack of material resources. It was when the people of a nation became indifferent to their duties and responsibilities as citizens, when their morals became decadent, and when religion became a mere prop to respectability, that the nation began to decline. Whether we look at Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Rome or any other ancient civilization, it seems to be true of each one. The only way we can escape a similar fate is by maintaining high standards and the encouragement of religion, morality, and knowledge.

Our forefathers came to this country not with the idea that they would depend upon someone else for their economic and social security. They came here seeking freedom of opportunity; not an opportunity to have someone else protect them, but opportunity to work for themselves, to secure free land, to be at liberty to make their own decisions, to be the arbiters of their own destiny, and to succeed or fail according to their merits. They asked for no odds, only a fair field, and no favors.

It is especially appropriate that we of Wisconsin which was once a part of the Northwest Territory should continue to observe in this state in the future even more closely than in the past the admonitions of the founding fathers. May we as a people of this great state of Wisconsin go forward in the spirit of our ancestors to build our state firmly upon the foundations they laid, and pass on to our descendants untarnished the precious heritage we received from our fathers. May I close with the final paragraph of the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights:

"As the Committee concludes this Report we would remind ourselves that the future of our nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principle of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights—these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God. With His guidance and help we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all."

Benediction

By RT. REV. MONSIGNOR W. F. MAHONEY,
Pastor, St. Raphael's Cathedral, Madison

We beseech Thee, Oh God! to grant us the citizens of Wisconsin, entering into our second century of statehood to be actuated by the spirit of gratitude for the many blessings we have received from Your bounty and goodness. A religious pious pioneer, who dotted our landscape with the spires of Christian churches and religious institutions, who gave us an example of industry and sobriety, that made us one of the richest, most constant states in the Union, a moral religious commonwealth, a social conscious people, whose ideas of law and order have been copied by many of our sister

states until we have known less of want and failure than many of our elder sisters.

We do not envy the younger members of our Union. Neither are we jealous of any state's achievements, seek nothing they have and are contented and happy in our lot.

As we face the oncoming 100 years one favor only do we ask.

Keep us, Oh Lord, in Your care and give us a citizenry that will not dissipate our inheritance but keep it and enrich it for those who are to come after us. Amen.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

In the preliminary stages of planning for this observance an invitation was sent to Honorable George Marshall, Secretary of State of the United States, to be the principal speaker of the afternoon program. The invitation was tentatively accepted but later the Secretary of State asked to be excused from making a personal appearance on this program. This was due to the fact that he had very recently returned from London where he had been spending several weeks as a representative of the United States in the council of foreign ministers. Then, too, he found it necessary to appear before Congress at this particular time in order to support and explain the Marshall Plan for aid to foreign countries. Mr. Marshall then requested Honorable Charles E. Bohlen to substitute for him. Mr. Bohlen is an outstanding authority on foreign affairs. He has been a state department counselor under two Presidents and four Secretaries of State and was present in that capacity at all international conferences for the past five years. He was also a delegate to the San Francisco conference at which the United Nations charter was written.

An audience of approximately 5,000 people gathered at the Field House of the University of Wisconsin where the following program was presented.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN FIELD HOUSE

2:00 P.M.

- Opening MusicUniversity of Wisconsin Band — Prof. Raymond F. Dvorak, Director
- National AnthemUniversity of Wisconsin Band and assembled guests
- InvocationBishop William P. O'Connor — Bishop of Madison
- Presentation of the
Hon. Oscar Rennebohm, Acting Governor of Wisconsin ..By Hon. Marvin B. Rosenberry, Chief Justice, Wisconsin Supreme Court
- Introduction ofHon. Charles E. Bohlen, Counselor of the Department of State
- AddressBy Acting Governor Oscar Rennebohm
- MusicHon. Charles E. Bohlen
- BenedictionUniversity of Wisconsin Band
Rev. John O. Patterson, Rector Grace Episcopal Church, Madison
- Closing MusicUniversity of Wisconsin Band

Invocation

By BISHOP WILLIAM P. O'CONNOR, *Bishop of Madison*

Almighty and Eternal God, Lord of Men and Nations, we stand in Thy sacred presence today as loyal and devoted citizens of this great State of Wisconsin, to beseech Thy benign blessing upon our commemoration of its first hundred years of statehood in this union of freedom-loving people.

Mindful of Thy overruling providence, we are humbly thankful for the multitude of favors Thou has granted us across the years. We are thankful for the good earth of Wisconsin, and the trees, the lakes, rivers, and streams, which make it beautiful and fertile. We are thankful for the labors and sacrifices of those intrepid pioneer men and women, who a century ago laid the foundations of this splendid commonwealth.

We are thankful for the intelligent and patriotic services of all those public servants who through the years have guided the destinies of our beloved state. Above all we are thankful for the thousands of unsung heroes and heroines whose lives of daily toil in homes, in offices, shops, factories, on farms, have built and maintained our state for a hundred years.

And now may God bless us all, may He prosper our work, may He guide, protect, and love us all for another hundred years. In the Name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

Presentation of Hon. Oscar Rennebohm,
Acting Governor of Wisconsin

By HON. MARVIN B. ROSENBERY,

Chief Justice, Wisconsin Supreme Court

Salutation.

One hundred years ago today, here in the Capitol, the second constitutional convention was in session formulating a Constitution to be submitted to the voters of the Territory. Congress had passed an enabling act on August 6, 1846 authorizing the people of the Territory of Wisconsin to prepare a Constitution in preparation for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union.

The Constitution formulated by the Convention of 1846 had been submitted to the people and rejected, principally because the people were strongly opposed to the provision of the constitution which authorized the incorporation of state banks of issue.

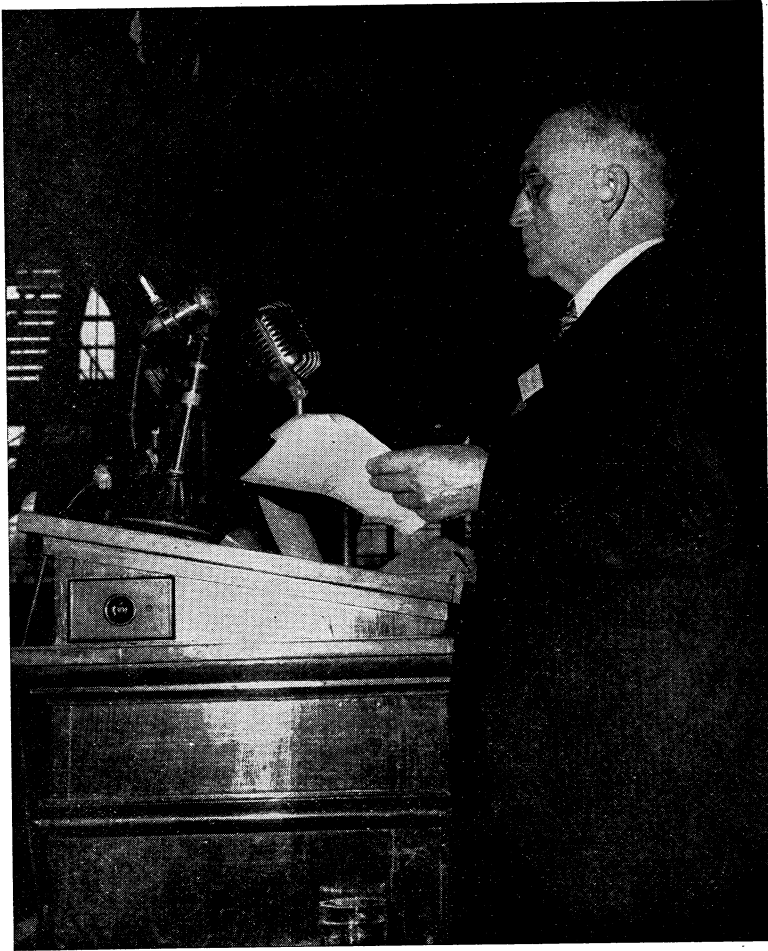
The second convention completed its work in seven weeks and in March 1848 the Constitution was submitted to the people and ratified. The state was admitted to the Union on May 29, 1848. The legislature assembled, a Governor was chosen, and the history of Wisconsin as a state began.

This year we are commemorating our first centenary or 100 years of the state's existence. The Governor, by authority of a legislative act, appointed a Centennial Committee of which Assemblyman Ora R. Rice is chairman and Senator Robert P. Robinson is secretary. This committee appointed a number of subcommittees which have charge of special projects. During the year other commemorative exercises will be held under the auspices of the state, the cities, and other municipal organizations throughout the state.

Today, the first of these commemorative exercises is being held here in Madison. On May 29th an elaborate celebration will take place, that being the actual birthday of the state. Extensive preparations are under way. It will be an outstanding event. In August of 1948 a great industrial-agricultural-cultural exposition of the state's resources will be held at the state fair grounds in Milwaukee. It will commence on August 7th and close on August 29th. It will far excel in magnitude, variety, and entertainment any exhibition ever held within the state.

The Constitution of 1848, among other things, provides, "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." These commemorative exercises are intended to make more vivid to the people of the state the many blessings and great advantages which we enjoy under our Constitution, and at the same time we are given an opportunity to consider some of our duties and obligations as citizens.

In the past century we have certainly made great progress, not only on the material side, but Wisconsin is recognized everywhere as being a leader in the formulation and adoption of forward-



Chief Justice Rosenberry presenting Acting Governor Rennebohm at the University of Wisconsin Field House.

looking legislation, such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Public Service Commission Act, and other like enactments.

By the admission of Wisconsin into the Union its people undertook to discharge two major functions: first, to govern the state

of Wisconsin in matters of local concern; second, as a member of the sisterhood of states along with other states, to administer the federal government.

The exercises held in the Capitol this morning were commemorative of the activities of Wisconsin as a state and emphasis was placed on the discharge of its first function. It has been thought appropriate that the program this afternoon should deal with matters which concern the state of Wisconsin as a member of the Union.

At this time it is my very great pleasure to present to you the Honorable Oscar Rennebohm, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, who will introduce the speaker of the day.

Introduction of the Hon. Charles E. Bohlen,

Counselor of the Department of State of the United States

By *Acting Governor* OSCAR RENNEBOHM

Salutation.

When Wisconsin entered statehood approximately a hundred years ago, the problems which confronted our people were almost entirely local in character. Europe was a long, long way off. The Far East was known for the most part only as it was depicted in books on ancient history.

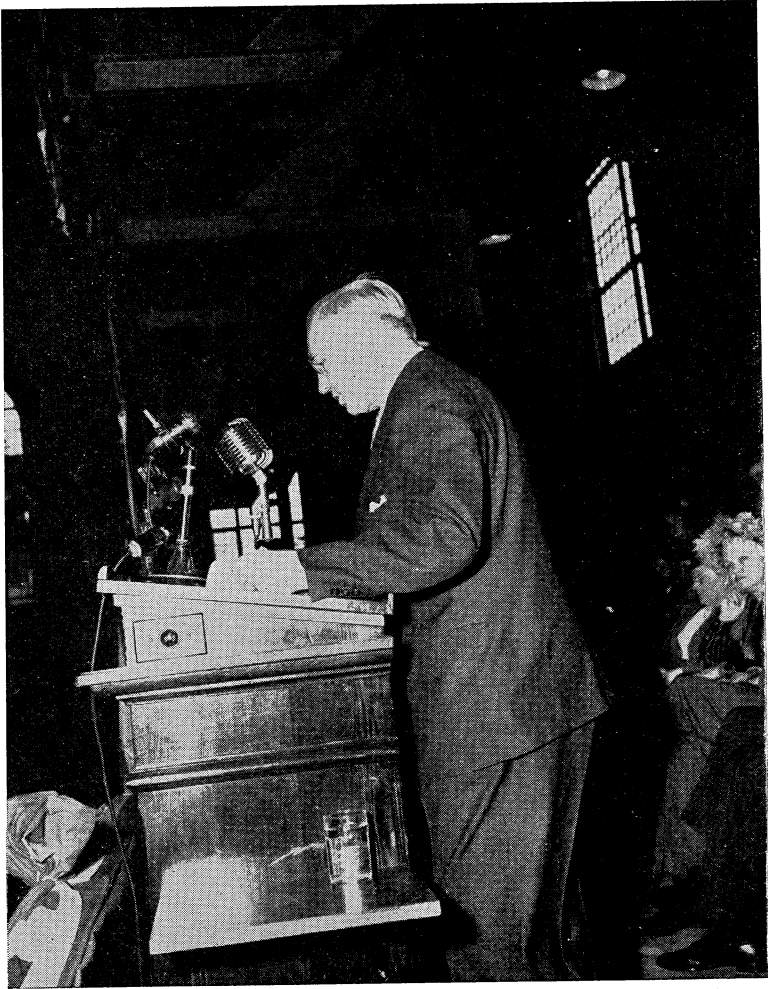
Today all that has changed. Through the bitter experiences of two devastating world wars, we have learned how very close to home, problems of the world can be. Decisions made today on questions pertaining to peoples in far off lands may easily affect our social, economic, and political lives tomorrow, and for many years to come.

With world problems so important to each of us, we are most privileged today in being able to hear a message from a man who is probably more intimately familiar with those problems than any other American citizen.

Several months ago while in attendance at the Governors' Conference in Salt Lake City, it was my pleasure to listen to a message delivered by General Marshall. Our speaker today was present on that occasion and it was eminently clear to me, as it was to all others present, that he is the career diplomat in our State Department whose judgment above all others is relied upon by men in higher authority when they represent the United States of America at conferences of international import.

While I could tell you much about the Honorable Charles E. Bohlen, Counselor of the Department of State, who is to address us this afternoon, I can cite nothing more significant about him than the fact that he has attended all the major international conferences participated in by two presidents and four secretaries of state

from 1943 to date. His influence on our country's foreign policy has probably been more profound than that of any other American. This is an experience uniquely his and provides him with a con-



Acting Governor Oscar Rennebohm introducing Honorable Charles E. Bohlen at the University of Wisconsin Field House.

tinuity and intimacy of observation, not shared by any other individual in his department.

It is a great honor for me to present to you now the Honorable Charles E. Bohlen, Counselor of the Department of State.

The European Recovery Program

By HON. CHARLES E. BOHLEN,
Counselor of the Department of State

Secretary Marshall has asked me to express to you his sincere regrets that he is unable to be present at this distinguished gathering commemorating the 100th anniversary of the State of Wisconsin. The Secretary has also asked me to extend his best wishes to the Governor and people of the State of Wisconsin on this historic occasion.

He is unable to attend for a very real reason. As you all know, Congress convenes tomorrow in Washington. Its first order of business is a measure in foreign affairs with which Secretary Marshall has been intimately associated and which in the popular mind is known as the Marshall Plan. In the circumstances, he could not be absent from Washington at this time. Had he been able to be present here, I am sure that his keen interest in American history and his ability to draw on the lessons of history for guidance in the solution of current problems would have found expression in a statement particularly appropriate to this occasion. I personally appreciate very much the warmth of the welcome you have given me as his representative.

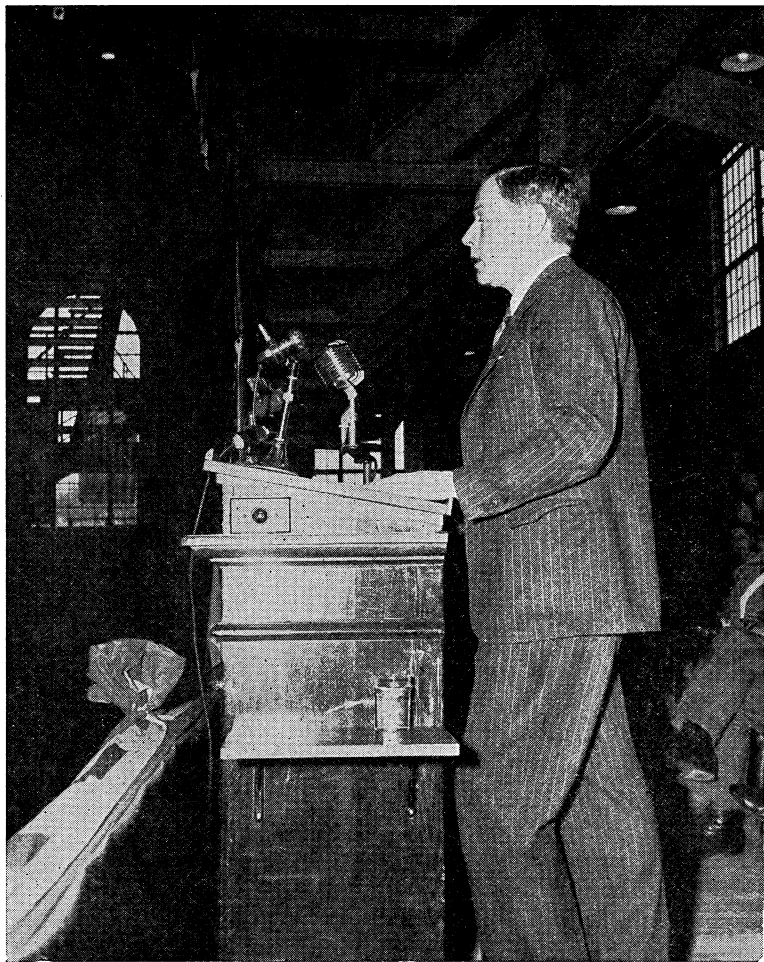
An appreciation of the continuity of history and a realization of the profound effect of past events upon the present are especially needed by the American people at this time. Today our world is in ferment and great issues press upon us for decision. In some respects, we can find similarities between 1848, the year Wisconsin became a state, and 1948, which marks the end of a century of growth and progress for your state and the nation.

Here in the United States 100 years ago the vision of a democratic nation extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific was becoming a reality; the continental area of our country today is practically that of a century ago. The wave of migration already moving westward soon reached flood tide with news of the discovery of gold in California on January 24, 1848.

Across the sea, Europe was in turmoil. The industrial revolution had unleashed social and economic forces that erupted in violent but generally short-lived revolts. The second French Republic was proclaimed. A German national assembly convened at Frankfurt. New constitutions were written in France, the Italian states, Austria and Switzerland. The popular heroes were Kossuth of Hungary and Mazzini of Italy. But early democratic successes soon gave way to repression—a turn of events that stimulated large-scale migration of liberal-minded Europeans to this country. As you know, Wisconsin, in common with other states, owes much to the contributions of these industrious and progressive settlers.

I present this admittedly sketchy summary of events of a century ago to make a point which I think needs to be brought home to many

Americans. Despite these points of similarity there is one fundamental difference of vital importance to the United States between events of 1848 and those of 1948. A century ago the United States



Honorable Charles E. Bohlen, Counselor of the United States Department of State, addressing the crowd at the University of Wisconsin Field House. The subject of his address was the European Recovery Program.

was preoccupied with internal developments and in laying the foundations of our Federal Union as it exists today. Our foreign relations in 1848 took second place in the thoughts and energies

of our people. While not without influence on the outside world the United States having not yet completed the early stages of its growth did not occupy a leading position of responsibility. In 1948 history has placed upon us as great a responsibility for the future of the world as was ever placed on any nation in history. Such responsibility demands from us a maturity of judgment and a sound understanding of history far beyond anything we have been forced to do in our favored past. We can no longer afford the luxury of the role of an observer. The United States in effect is now an active participant, in fact the leading participant, in world affairs.

One of the great needs of 1948 is the realization by our people of the truth that time cannot be chopped into neatly compartmented segments, each sufficient and comprehensible unto itself. The present is irrevocably joined to the past and present events will determine the character of the future as certainly as the parent stamps his likeness on the child. The decisions we make today will influence the course of history for years to come.

One proof of this statement, of a tragically negative kind, is found in American policy from 1918 to 1939. This country fought in World War I because it recognized that the basic self-interest of the United States required the existence in Europe of a group of free, independent, and prosperous nations which shared our general ideals and objectives. We understood then—and we belatedly reaffirmed the conviction a generation later—that the subjugation of the separate nations of Europe by a single power-hungry state would sooner or later jeopardize our own security and freedom of action.

We put forth our strength to help turn back the threat of single-power domination in 1917-18, and then made the regrettable mistake of thinking that the job would stay done. We turned our backs on Europe and went our own way. As a consequence we found, for the very same reason that proved so compelling before, that we had to go back and do the job all over again, at an immensely greater cost. We were still a young nation, unaccustomed to a leading role in world affairs. We had not yet learned that peace must not only be won—it also must be defended.

This, it seems to me, is the great lesson of history that we Americans need to apply to our present problems. We are, roughly, back where we were after 1918. This time, however, the United States is determined that the opportunity to make a better world, won at such great cost, shall not be lost by default. We are determined that the power and the prestige and the good-will of the United States shall continue to be used to attain—and to hold—those objectives for which we have fought two major wars. These objectives may be stated in many ways, but for the sake of brevity let us say that they consist, in essence, of the right to live as free men and as citizens of an independent, democratic nation, in a peaceful world of independent nations whose citizens are also free men.

That, you may rightly say, is the statement of an ideal, and we are far from realizing the ideal. The qualification is correct. The truth is that no one nation, no matter how powerful or how well intentioned, is able to create an ideal world. No one country, even the most powerful and the most determined, can even make its own foreign policy exactly what it would like it to be. In the kind of practical, imperfect world in which we actually live, the policy of the United States Government—as of any government—represents a certain compromise between what it would like to do and what it is able, within practical limits, to do.

The basic consideration is that in making concessions to reality, we never surrender our loyalty to the ideal; that in compromising, when necessary, with things as they are, we never cease to strive for things as they should be. Judged by that criterion, the foreign policy of this Government has remained, through unprecedented stresses and strains, true to our fundamental principles. No better evidence to support this conclusion can be found than in the events, extending back several years, that led to the formulation of the policy of which the Marshall Plan is an essential element.

It is sometimes asserted by friend and critic alike that during these years the foreign policy of the United States has been lacking in consistency—that it has been subject to sharp twists and turns and even basic contradictions as between the policy of one Secretary of State or another.

I have had the privilege of being associated in these matters with two Presidents and four Secretaries of State, and on the basis of this experience I do not believe that such assertions are borne out by the record. The fundamental objectives of American foreign policy have remained constant. They are the same today as they have been in the past. They have always been and still are directed toward the establishment of a peaceful and orderly world in which all nations, secure under the rule of law, would be free to follow a course of development in accordance with their distinctive national traditions. That still remains the goal of our foreign policy. But the changing world of necessity brought about changes in the method and means of furthering that aim.

During the war and since the end of hostilities, the United States has taken the lead in almost every movement designed to further world cooperation and to bring about the substitution of the rule of law for anarchy and force in international affairs. The Charter of the United Nations, as well as the basic idea on which it rests, was in large measure the result of United States initiative. The International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, UNRRA, and virtually every other international organization for a constructive purpose bears a strong imprint of American leadership and idealism. It would be false to pretend that the hopes which found expression in these endeavors have as yet been fulfilled. But it can be asserted with confidence that if the world today is still far from the realiza-

tion of these hopes it has not been due to a lack of genuine effort on the part of your Government.

It should be a matter of pride to our people that the United States took the lead in these constructive efforts. It is because of its record in this respect—notwithstanding the disappointments that have been encountered—that the United States now enjoys the support and confidence of the free peoples of the earth. As a result of that record, we can with clear conscience proceed to do what is necessary in the present world situation. And in doing so, we must face the world as it is—not as we would like it to be.

In the past year and particularly in the last few months, the harsh outlines of the present world situation have emerged with greater clarity. It is a matter of tragic fact that the United States and the western democracies, in their efforts to bring about a free and prosperous world community, have encountered at every step opposition and obstruction on the part of the Soviet Government.

The record of the western allies in earnestly attempting to find a secure foundation for such common action is convincing testimony to their good faith and their sincerity of purpose. It is a cause of profound regret that the sentiments that motivated their efforts were not reciprocated.

It is in relation to Europe that the deep cleavage between the aims and purposes of the western democracies on the one hand and those of the Soviet Union on the other find clearest expression. The fundamental facts of the European situation and the cause of our disagreements with the Soviet Union in that area have been clearly outlined on a number of occasions by the President and the Secretary of State as well as other officials of the United States Government. A thorough understanding on this point, however, is so vital to an understanding of our foreign policy as a whole that, at the risk of appearing repetitious to many of you, I shall restate these facts.

The basic cause of the present state of affairs in Europe is of course the war itself. This most destructive of all wars quite literally shattered the European community.

It left behind it, as Secretary Marshall stated in his report to the nation on December 19th, a continent whose economic and political life was completely disrupted. The essential question confronting the major allies at the close of hostilities was what policies were to be adopted in relation to this shattered continent. Was a helping hand to be extended to the European nations to assist them in rebuilding an independent community of free nations? Or was their weakness and misery to be exploited for purposes of domination and control? The answer was not slow in coming and is now I think, plain to all.

If the cooperation of all the major allies could have been enlisted in this task of reconstruction, it would obviously have been far simpler and less costly. To this end, during the war and postwar conferences, the western democracies with patience and persistence

sought the cooperation of the Soviet Union in this task. Despite freely negotiated agreements at Yalta and Potsdam to further the revival of a free and democratic European community, the Soviet Union, at first by devious means and later openly, has consistently sought to block the realization of that aim. The United States, the United Kingdom and the western democracies have sought a revival of Europe, free from outside pressure or threat. The Soviet Union on the other hand has sought not the revival of the European community but the perpetuation of conditions there most favorable for the extension of its control.

The issue in regard to Europe is as simple as that. It is the cause of the present division which tragically stares at us from the map of Europe today. It has been the underlying reason for the failure to agree on a peace settlement for Germany and Austria.

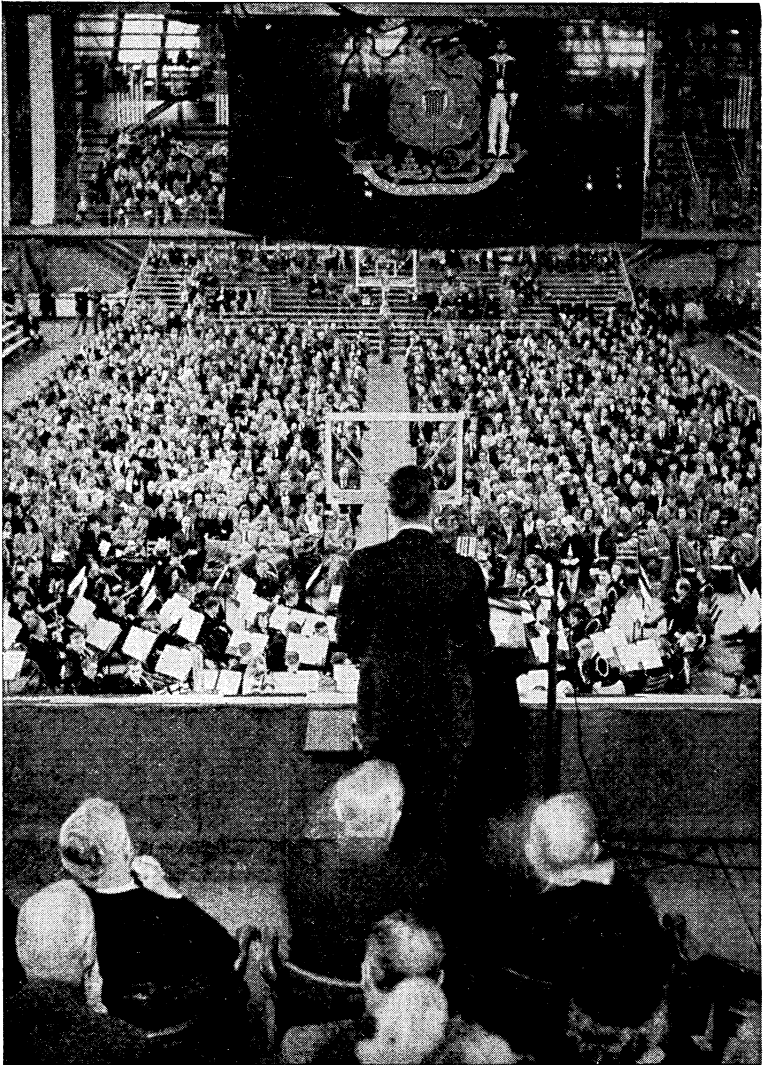
Against this background the European Recovery Program represents no new departure in United States policy towards Europe. It is merely the application of that same policy to conditions as they exist today.

Through no fault of the United States, or any of the participating countries, only 16 European nations plus the area of Germany under western occupation have felt free to join in the cooperative effort for the restoration, or more accurately, the continuance of their civilization. The original suggestion of Secretary Marshall on June 5th of last year for a joint European program for recovery contained no geographic or political limitations, nor did the original invitation by the British and French Governments to the Paris Conference last summer. The fact that only 16 and not all of the European nations are involved in this great constructive endeavor is the responsibility of the Soviet Government. Soviet refusal and outright opposition, however, must not and will not prevent this great effort from going forward.

We know now that we cannot count today upon any assistance from the Soviet Union or groups politically subservient to it in the task of European reconstruction. On the contrary, we know that the disruption of this program is high on the list of immediate Soviet objectives. This is not a mere supposition, but a matter of public record in the form of a declaration by one of the leading officials of the Soviet Union. This opposition has been reflected in word and deed by the Communist parties of Europe and of the world.

I think it worthwhile to digress briefly, to point out that when we use the term Communism, we need to know just what we mean. Alertness to the threat represented by a highly organized group whose loyalties are to a foreign government rather than to their own country does not in any sense warrant a witch-hunt. Any loose definition of Communism which would embrace progressive or even racial thought of native origin is not only misleading but actually dangerous to the foundations of any democratic society. Confusion on this issue and the suspicion which can be sown between Americans

of different political views but of equally sincere patriotism would be of great advantage to the Communist purpose. In fact, such



Ceremonies held in the University of Wisconsin Field House in the afternoon. Here is the group assembled to hear the centennial celebration speakers.

confusion and suspicion are a by-product of the Communist movement which is welcomed by its leaders, who cultivate "muddying the waters" as a fine art.

The economic recovery program now before the Congress is the latest concrete manifestation of our policy directed towards the restoration of the European community. No other step in our foreign relations has received closer analysis or more careful study than the measure that the President has recommended. During the hearings before Congress, every aspect of this proposal and its effect upon the United States and its foreign policy will unquestionably and quite rightly be explored by Congress.

It is obviously impossible in one short speech to attempt to discuss the multiplicity of detail involved in this undertaking. Nothing approaching it in scope and magnitude—affecting the daily lives of millions of people and involving the resources of continents—has ever been attempted for peaceful purposes in the world's history.

To begin with, the representatives of 16 European countries with different languages, institutions, economies, and currencies met together in Paris and analyzed the needs and potentialities of these countries, in terms of commodities, production, manpower, trade, and finances, and then projected these estimates four years into the future. These estimates were then carefully appraised in relation to each other and to world supplies, and were correlated into a comprehensive program which was presented to the United States Government for its consideration. As a statistical feat alone, the Paris Report ranks as a major accomplishment, but it was much more than that. It outlined a course of action calculated to enable these 16 countries and western Germany, over a four-year period, to achieve a reasonable standard of living which could be sustained without further abnormal assistance from abroad.

Even the full achievement of the ambitious goals set by the Paris Report—most of them calling for production surpassing that prevailing before the war—would hardly restore the European standard of living to pre-war levels. The reason for this is that the European countries have been forced to liquidate most of the foreign investments and have lost the shipping fleets that formerly helped pay for imports, while their combined population has increased almost 10 percent. Britain, for example, must surpass its pre-war exports by an estimated 75 percent in order to sustain its present population. Evidence like this makes it clear that the recovery program envisaged by the Paris Report represents neither merely an appeal for continued relief nor an attempt to enable Europe to enjoy a life of ease.

The Paris Report emphasized that the maximum collective effort of the European countries could not succeed without this additional support and that prompt action was essential in order to prevent a rapid deterioration of Europe's already precarious situation.

When the Paris Report reached this Government, the Krug, Nourse, and Harriman committees were concluding their studies, at the direction of the President, of the probable effect of foreign aid on the economy and resources of the United States. More than 200 members of Congress had visited Europe to obtain first-hand information on conditions there. The Executive Branch had organized

a corps of specialists from the various departments and agencies to carry out the mass of detailed technical work in connection with the program.

These experts subjected the Paris Report to searching analysis. They scrutinized the Paris recommendations especially in respect to the ability of the Europeans to make full use of their own resources and the estimated requirements for imported goods in relation to availability of specific commodities in the United States and other sources.

The American authorities found the Paris Report essentially correct in its appraisal of the recovery program and the proposed lines of remedial action. There were numerous imperfections of detail, and our working parties in Washington made many revisions in the estimates presented to them. These defects in detail, however, did not invalidate the Paris Report as a starting point of a genuinely cooperative program of recovery. The point I wish to emphasize is that the program submitted to Congress by the President while based primarily upon the report of the Paris Conference, represents independent and expert American judgment which took into account every scrap of available relevant information. Moreover, the evolution of the program to date constitutes a triumph of the democratic process in both national and international affairs. It is an inspiring and challenging cooperative undertaking that has been worked out on both sides of the Atlantic amid open debate and discussion, which will continue during consideration of the President's recommendations by Congress.

An essential element in this long-term recovery program is its aim to terminate as rapidly as possible Europe's dependence upon the United States for assistance. Its purpose is to bring about conditions under which Europe's overseas needs would be met through the operations of normal international trade and not through extraordinary help from outside sources.

This objective, of course, is the exact opposite of any imperialistic design. An imperialist country aims to keep others dependent upon it. This program aims at assuring Europe's complete and lasting independence. To American ears, it must sound completely unreal to hear this program denounced as imperialism when the American people know they are being asked to make sacrifices with no immediate prospect of return and certainly no possibility for profit. In fact, one of the chief obstacles to public understanding of the program in this country is the difficulty some experience in understanding why we should expend large amounts of our substance, in the form of dollars and goods, when all that we can expect in return is expressed in intangibles. What we must realize is that these intangibles—the dividends we will receive in terms of peace, security, well-being and the right to live in the kind of world we desire—represent values perhaps even more real because they cannot be expressed directly in terms of money.

The President has proposed a program estimated to require a total of about 17 billion dollars over four and a quarter years, ending in the middle of 1952. Of this amount, 6.8 billions would be provided in the first 15 months, beginning next April 1, with a progressively smaller expenditure during the next three years. The money would be used by the 16 participating countries and western Germany to pay for necessary imports, which would be bought in Latin America, Canada, and other parts of the world, as well as in the United States, in order to lessen the drain on this country as much as possible. The funds will be made available both as free grants and loans, with ability to repay as the determining factor in each case.

The countries receiving our aid will sign an agreement among themselves formalizing their undertakings set forth in the Paris Report, and will sign separate bilateral agreements with this country reaffirming these commitments and adding others which will vary in individual cases. Among other things, the European countries will be asked to agree to set aside amounts of their own money equal to grants from the United States, and use these special funds to stabilize their currencies and combat inflation. Those countries having exportable supplies of raw materials suitable for our stockpiling program will agree to make such materials available to us.

These are some of the prominent features of the proposed program. More fundamental, however, are two questions with which, I believe, the American people are primarily concerned. One is: what will be the effect of this far-reaching measure on the internal economy of the United States? This aspect of the matter has been uppermost in the minds of the authors of this proposal from the beginning as evidenced by the President's appointment of the three committees to explore that subject thoroughly.

The general conclusion of the Krug, Nourse, and Harriman groups, after the most intensive study, was that a program of this magnitude could be safely undertaken by this country without undue strain upon our internal economy or damaging depletion of our natural resources. These conclusions will undoubtedly be subjected to the closest scrutiny by Congress. There is one factor in this connection, however, that can be stated now: that is, that under the first year of the proposed program, for which proportionately the largest annual appropriation is being asked, the total export of United States products will not exceed the level of similar exports in 1947. This in effect means that no greater quantity of American commodities will be diverted through export from the American domestic supply than during the preceding two years, when our people enjoyed the highest standard of living in history. Viewed in this light, the program will not by itself add to the existing pressures on American sources of supply.

Another basic question is: will this program succeed in establishing a genuine recovery of western Europe? On this point, Secretary Marshall has referred to the program as a calculated risk.

Even under the best of circumstances, the imponderables of any long-range program of this character—such as future agricultural conditions and other natural phenomena, to say nothing of the political and human factors involved — make it impossible to guarantee automatic success.

In so far as it is humanly possible to do so, however, the program contemplates, with a good chance of success, the laying of a solid foundation for European recovery which would definitely end the dependence of western Europe on the United States for extraordinary aid. In this sense, it is not only a recovery program but a blueprint for European economic independence.

The opponents of recovery in Europe seem to have little doubt of the feasibility of the European recovery program. They are indeed fearful of its success. Otherwise it would be inconceivable that so much time and energy would be devoted to a concerted assault by word and deed on the cooperative proposal to unite the strength of the United States with that of the participating countries in order to assure the recovery of Europe.

We are all in agreement, I think, that the continuance of piecemeal relief rather than a program of genuine recovery would be possibly the worst way of dealing with the situation. Secretary Marshall said at Harvard last June 5th that any such measure "should provide a cure rather than a mere palliative." The decision now rests with the United States—its people and its Congress.

The war and its aftermath imposed upon this country a vast responsibility for the future of the world. History has placed us in a position of world leadership which, since we have a large measure of choice, we can either accept or refuse to recognize.

I do not believe that there is any danger that the United States will shrink from this responsibility and turn its back on the outside world by refusing to do anything in the present circumstances. The issue is rather whether or not we will take prompt and effective action in meeting this responsibility or whether the tragic specter of too little and too late will be the judgment of history.

I do not believe it is necessary here in the state of Wisconsin, which has benefited so much by the energetic and progressive settlers from the continent of Europe, to elaborate on the vital stake the United States has in the preservation of a free and prosperous Europe or what that means to the United States. There is no need to justify to you the main objectives of this program or to dwell on what its success will mean to the security, prosperity, and every day well-being of the citizens of this country.

Certainly there are risks, but this country has not grown to greatness by the avoidance of risks. We must calculate most carefully what we can afford to do, but we must calculate even more carefully what we cannot afford *not* to do.

The risks and burdens which this country will assume in adopting the European recovery program have been calculated. The consequences of failure to meet this challenge and to act boldly and decisively in our enlightened self-interest might well be incalculable.

If western Europe, as we know it, falters and goes under, such a cataclysm would automatically bring about a radical change for the worse in the position of the United States in the world. The cost to our people for the requirements of national security alone would in all probability far exceed in a single year the full amount now asked for the entire European recovery program. Even beyond this the pressures economic and political to which this country would be subjected would place an intolerable strain on the American way of life as we know it. In elementary self-preservation in such a situation it is doubtful if we could afford the political liberties which have been the cornerstone of our democracy and our greatness. Our liberty of choice in both foreign and domestic affairs which is always the hallmark of a free people would at least be seriously curtailed. Our development as a country would not proceed as in the past by the free response of the American people in accordance with our national traditions but would in large measure be forced upon us not by our own choice but by the pressures emanating from a hostile world.

In the present critical world situation, the proposed program offers us the best chance for the eventual achievement of a stable and peaceful world. It is certainly the best chance—and it may be the last.

Benediction

By REV. JOHN O. PATTERSON,

Rector, Grace Episcopal Church, Madison

Almighty God, who has given us this good state for our heritage; we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our state with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion; from pride and arrogancy, and from every evil way. Defend our liberties and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom in Thy name we entrust the authority of government, that there may be justice and peace at home, and that, through obedience to Thy law, we may show forth Thy praise among the peoples of the earth. We give hearty thanks for the manifold blessings of the past 100 years and humbly supplicate Thy protection in the years to come. In the time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail; all which we ask through Jesus Christ, Our Lord, Amen.

Unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit you. The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you. The Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace, both now and ever more. Amen.

Following the program at the Field House, the constitutional state officers held receptions in their respective offices in the capitol. During this period music was furnished by the university orchestra.

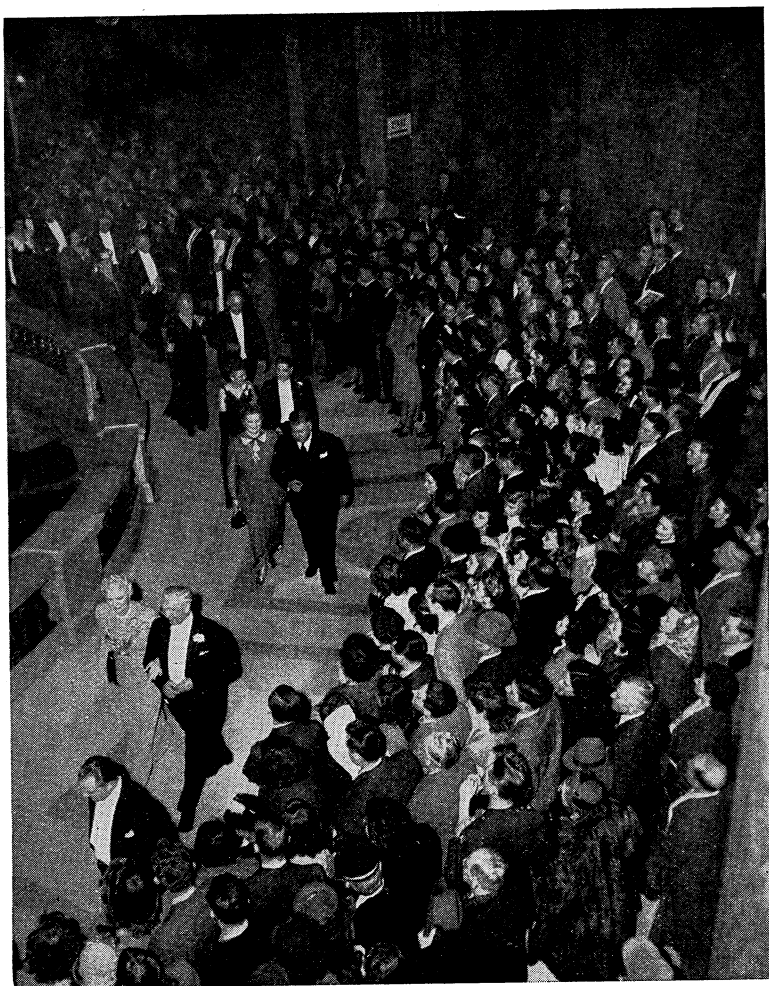


The Harps of Harmony. A group of Madison artists directed by Margaret Rupp Cooper, furnished music in the capitol in the afternoon while the officers of the state held receptions in their respective offices.

under the direction of Professor Richard C. Church, and also by the Harps of Harmony, a group of Madison artists directed by Margaret Rupp Cooper.

EVENING PROGRAM

In the evening a capacity group filled the capitol where entertaining festivities concluded the day's program. Professor Raymond Dvorak was master of ceremonies for the evening. Music was



The grand march in the capitol led by state officers.

furnished by two Madison orchestras, Don Voegli's which played music for modern dancing, and Joey Tantillo's which furnished music for old time square dancing. A grand march was led by



Old-time dancing by the Shorewood Hills square dancers, under the direction of Senator Fred Risser, was featured during the evening celebration in the capitol.

Acting Governor and Mrs. Rennebohm and joined by the state officers and their wives. This gave a touch of pomp and glory to the festivities. The spectators on the first three floors of the magnificent state capitol watched the group as it wound through the spacious halls and passed up and down the beautiful stairways from floor to floor.

At the close of the grand march an impressive dramatic feature was added to the evening's program when the first Governor of Wisconsin, Nelson Dewey, was impersonated by Mr. Paul Hunter, Jr., of Madison. He was accompanied by others impersonating the members of the state official party of 1848, who met Acting Governor Renebohm and his coterie of state officers. They presented in dramatic form the accomplishments of the state of Wisconsin during the first 100 years of statehood and impressed the need for careful and extensive planning to carry the state "Forward" at this, the initial opening of its second century.



Impersonation of the first Governor of Wisconsin, Nelson Dewey, and his state official party by members of the Madison Theater Guild.

Congratulatory Telegram from GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

I join with my fellow citizens of Wisconsin—indeed with all Americans—in hailing in infinite pride and satisfaction the completion of 100 years of statehood in the American Union. For those 100 years have seen fulfilled, with high honor and distinction, the sacred obligations of that political, economic, and social partnership which in 1848 Wisconsin assumed. Through those hundred years, in retrospect one may view a panorama of American life and progress, from the once widely scattered frontier settlements to the highly developed agricultural communities and industrial centers which now blanket the length and breadth of Wisconsin's soil.

As we thus, in satisfaction, view the progress which these hundred years have wrought, it is fitting that, in due humility, we honor those sturdy Americans of successive generations who have made that progress possible—who by their invincible will and indomitable courage and determination have met and overcome the many difficult obstacles which have beset the way, and welded in

Wisconsin a strong and durable link to that chain of national solidarity indispensable to the full strength of our republic.

Nor has Wisconsin played a passive part in the building of the nation. For within her borders has been demonstrated through the years that freedom-loving men, whatever their origin by family or birth, can live together and work together in harmony and understanding, with all dedicated to the common purpose of advancing the cause of human freedom in the development of individual, as well as community, welfare. There, has been exemplified in war as in peace the highest standard of devotion to national as well as to state and community service. For in war, Wisconsin's sons have kept the faith with unexcelled valor and determination, and in peace they have given the country strong leadership in the encouragement of liberal thought and the advancement of academic freedom, while invincibly safeguarding those immutable concepts underlying the political, economic, and social liberties which both pattern and buttress our American way of life.

As I reflect upon the events in this century of effort and progress, I am proud indeed that my own life is deeply rooted in Wisconsin's past, for I have trod those same Wisconsin paths which my father and my grandfather once trod, and take great pride in the knowledge that my opportunity for service to country found its origin in Wisconsin's selection and appointment, as did my fathers and grandfathers before me. For in the labyrinth of destiny's pattern, there can be no greater satisfaction than such as comes from the confidence reflected in the selection by one's neighbors for public service—no more challenging responsibility than lies in the fulfillment of their trust.

From Tokyo I join the men and women, who now carry forward the great traditions of my home state, in reverent homage to those whose spiritual and material heritage we now enjoy. Many of them now lie in eternal rest, but their works will live forever.

Signed—Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander Allied Powers,
Tokyo, Japan

Letter from Hon. Oscar Rennebohm,
Acting Governor, to
Hon. Marvin B. Rosenberry, Chief Justice

STATE OF WISCONSIN
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Madison

January 7, 1948

Honorable Marvin B. Rosenberry
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Justice Rosenberry:

I just want you to know how much I appreciate the strenuous effort you put forth as chairman of the January 5th Centennial Committee in making such a success of the events both at the capitol and at the field house in the afternoon.

In representing General Marshall, I thought the Honorable Charles E. Bohlen presented an outstanding address. The evening ceremonies were the only ones that people generally were free to attend and I am sure the thousands of people who turned out enjoyed the program arranged. There was an atmosphere of informality about all the festivities which was especially appropriate.

Please accept this expression of gratitude for the time, the thought and the energy you devoted to the success of this historical observance.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR RENNEBOHM (Signed)
Acting Governor

THE STATE CENTENNIAL SONG

The following centennial song was chosen as a winner among 200 entries. The lyrics are by Floyd S. Knight of Wausau and the music by Richard Koebner of Milwaukee.

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MADISON

WISCONSIN

Lyrics by Floyd S. Knight.

Music by Richard Koebner

Moderato

Intro. *f*

Verse *mf*

For Stream and wood on ev - ry hand, for fish and fowl and
 For In - land ports and lake re sorts, for Cit - ies large and
 The Queen of all the for - ty eight, the one for you and

game; as our great coun - try's dair - y land, we
 small; in sum - mer scenes and win - ter land, we
 me; we dear - ly love our Bad - ger Sports Wis -
 State Wis -

Chorus *f*

hail Wis - con - sin's fame. Hail! Hail! we hail Wis -
 - con - sin leads them all. Hail! Hail! Wis - con - sin
 - con - sin, hail to thee! Hail! Hail! Wis - con - sin

- con - sin's fame Hail! Hail! we Hail Wis -
 leads them all Hail! Hail! Wis - con - sin
 Hail to thee Hail! Hail! Wis - con - sin
 con - sin's fame
 leads them all.
 Hail! to thee

1st Prize
 Wisconsin State Song Contest
 Conducted By
 Centennial Committee On Music

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Copies Available Through
 Wisconsin State Centennial Committee
 State Capitol
 Madison 2, Wisconsin

FOUR WISCONSIN CAPITOLS

A 1947 revision by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library of an original article prepared by John G. D. Mack and published in the 1923 Blue Book.

Wisconsin territory was created by act of Congress approved April 20, 1836. The territory included the area of the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the portion of the two Dakotas each of the Missouri River and its tributary, the White Earth River. This river flows through the northwestern corner of North Dakota. It was then known that the territory would be reduced in size at a later date.

The temporary seat of the territorial government was established at Belmont, a village built for the occasion with the possible hope that it might become the capital city of the future state. This hope was soon shattered.

Belmont was located in what is now Lafayette County between Platt and Belmont Mounds, landmarks visible for 25 miles in every direction. The village is about five and one-half miles northeast of Platteville and about one-fourth of a mile from the present Chicago and Northwestern Railway station Leslie.

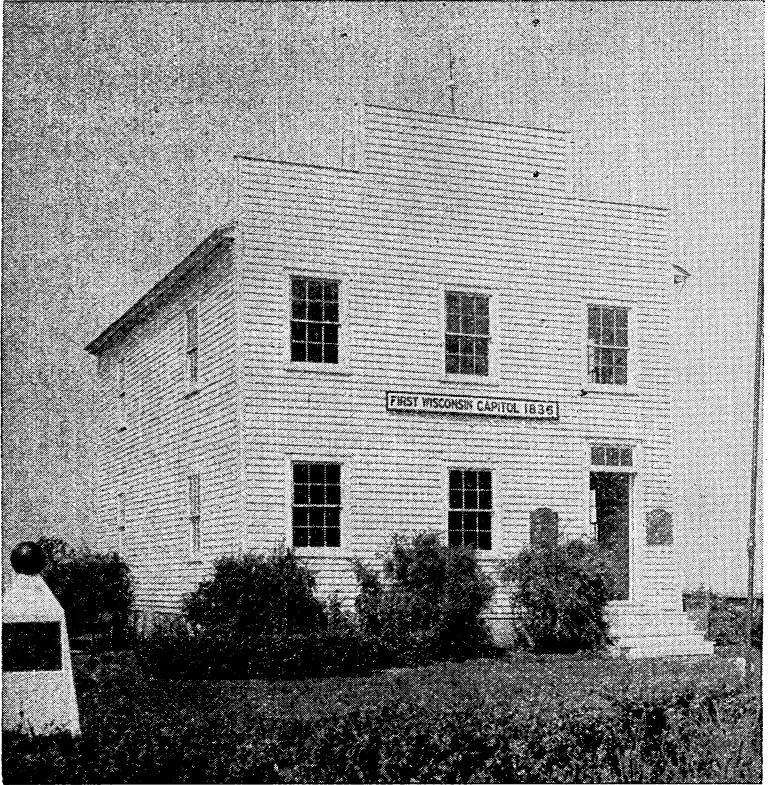
The First Capitol

In anticipation of the convening of the legislature a frame building had been erected by James Atchison. This two-story structure with a battlement front, 25 by 40 feet in dimensions, was rented for the use of the legislature. The timber for the building was purchased in Pittsburgh and brought down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi River by steamboat and landed at Galena, Illinois, from whence it was hauled 30 miles to Belmont. The interior was lathed with split oak and plastered, making a very substantial frame building for that period.

The territorial legislature met in this building in a 46-day session between October 25 and December 9, 1836. A long struggle took place during this session in both the Council and House of Representatives on the question of the location of the future capital city. The following locations were proposed: Astor, Belleview, Belmont, Burlington, Cassville, City of the Four Lakes, DuBuque, Fond du Lac, Helena, Koshkonong, Madison, Milwaukee, Mineral Point, Osceola, Peru, Platteville, Portage, Prairie du Chien, Racine, Wisconsin City, and Wisconsinapolis.

Madison was finally selected, probably through the efforts of Judge James Duane Doty, who later became a Governor of Wisconsin. In anticipation of its being made the capital city a survey had been made of the present site of Madison. Judge Doty also had surveys made of Wisconsinapolis and the City of Four Lakes, being part owner of these sites as well as of the Madison site.

After the capital was moved from Belmont to Madison the village of Belmont lost its importance. When the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was built about three miles to the south of Belmont the village was moved to a new location near the railroad, where it is presently located.



Territorial Capitol of Wisconsin

The territorial capital building had a varied but not a very picturesque career. Finally, in the later eighties, it was moved about 100 yards south of its original site where it was used as a barn until purchased by the state in 1919.

In 1910 the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs purchased the tract of land on which the original state capitol was erected. The federation erected a granite and bronze marker in the center of the area and enclosed the tract in an iron fence. The site was later

transferred to the state after the legislatures of 1917 and 1921 had provided funds for the purchase, replacement, and restoration of the building and for improvements to the site.

The legislature of 1917 created the Belmont Capitol Commission, with instructions to purchase the original site of the capitol and two acres surrounding it. The commission was also directed to purchase the old building, restore it, and move it to its original location. A preliminary appropriation of \$3,000 was made. The commission consisted of Honorable M. P. Rindlaub of Platteville, chairman; Honorable Platt Whitman; and the state chief engineer, J. G. D. Mack. Because of title difficulties the land was not purchased until 1919. Additional funds were provided by the Legislature of 1921. This money was used to complete the restoration of the building and for the improvement of the grounds.

This work was carried on and completed by the Belmont Capitol Commission, and in 1924 the area was turned over to the Conservation Commission to be administered as a state park, named First Capitol State Park.

The Wisconsin territorial legislature of 1837 met in Burlington, now in the state of Iowa, on November 6. On December 13, while the legislature was in session, the two-story frame building 40 by 70 feet, was destroyed by fire. A special session convened at Burlington on June 11, 1838. While the building in Burlington in which the 1837 Legislature met might be classed as a Wisconsin capitol, this meeting was an interim meeting insofar as Wisconsin was concerned, for Madison had been selected as the capital city and it probably was well known that the Mississippi River would soon be the western boundary of Wisconsin.

On June 12, 1838, by act of Congress, Wisconsin territory was reduced to the limits of the present state boundaries including that portion of the state of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River and east of a meridian drawn through Lake Itasca.

The Second Capitol

On June 10, 1837, workmen arrived in Madison and began the construction of the capitol under the direction of Augustus A. Bird, building commissioner. The cornerstone was laid with proper ceremonies on July 4, 1837, the site being that of the present capitol.

The building commission decided on a building to cost between \$40,000 and \$45,000. They attempted to do the work without bids by day labor but this proved unsatisfactory. On February 20, 1838, the commission advertised for bids with the following specifications:

"To commence on top of the water table—to be built of stone of the following dimensions: one hundred and four feet long and fifty-four feet wide; the walls to be thirty feet high above the water table, first story thirteen feet between joints, second story sixteen feet between joints, floor timbers one foot deep, a projection on

both sides of the edifice of four inches, thirty feet long, which is the length of the piazza, same all cut stone to the top of said wall; the remainder of said walls to be cut on all the corners of the edifice, and the corners of the doors and windows and caps and sills of the same. First story walls two feet and six inches thick, second story walls two feet thick; to be two front doors going into the edifice, to be forty-six windows, 20 lights 11 by 16 inch glass each window; roof to be square with a balustrade rail all around, said roof with a dome on center, 26 feet in diameter lighted with glass on top, remainder of dome covered with tin above its base.

"Roof covered with pine shingles three-eighths of an inch thick; a lightning rod put on immediately after roof is finished; two chimney pieces carried up in the walls, with two fire places in each chimney with cut stone jams, two flues carried up in tops equal to chimney tops with necessary pipes and tubes; to be four tin conductors with suitable heads and necessary gutters made of tin or sheet lead to convey water into conductors.

"To be a piazza on each front of said edifice twelve feet projection, thirty feet long, placed on stone abutments settled five feet below the surface of the ground and raised on a level with the basement story, which is five feet above the surface; floor of piazza to be of oak, two inches thick, matched; to be steps the whole length of the piazza and railing at the ends with heavy banisters; piazza roof to break in with roof and cornice of main building; the cornice to be executed in the Grecian Doric order; piazza roof to be supported on four columns to each piazza suitable size, same order as cornice.

"First floor to have a hall twenty-four feet through center of edifice, and one room on each side of the hall, partitions to be ten inches thick, to be two doors in each partition. To be a flight of stairs on each side of hall to ascend to second story, floor to be laid with oak one and a half inches thick, lined and matched. Hall to be plastered with three coat work with cornice overhead. Second floor to be laid with oak, one and one-half inches thick, matched, to be divided as follows: to be a hall twenty-four feet square in centre for reception of the stairs and the light from the top of the dome to lower floor, dome to be finished open overhead through to light in the top, with proper cornice and plastering; on one side of main hall to be a hall seven feet wide the whole length of the edifice; one room for council chamber thirty feet square with gallery on one side seven feet wide circular supported by two columns with seats elevated, and stairs to ascend to gallery, under gallery to be a railing on line with columns or breastworks; to be one room thirty by twenty feet on the other side of the hall; to be a hall twenty-eight feet long and ten feet wide, and a representative chamber forty by thirty-eight feet finished the same as the council chamber.

"The plastering on this floor to be three coat work, the rooms to be all corniced; the council and representative chamber to be finished with an elipsis spring in the corner over head to form panel of the level part of the ceiling; to be twelve inside doors, all of which are



Second State Capitol

to be made of pine two inches thick in modern styles, the two outside doors to be double finished with egg and dart moulding, and suitable fastening and hangings as directed by the acting commissioner. All doors to be cased with pilasters; all windows to be cased with pilasters, with pabbel jams and backs, to the floor; to be counter check sash, hung with weights, glass of best quality; all wood work except shingles and floor to be painted outside and in, three coats as directed by acting commissioner.

"Said edifice to be completed according to said plan and specification, by the 20th of September, 1839. The outside of said edifice and the rooms on the first floor to be completed by the 15th day of October next."

This was signed by J. D. Doty, John F. O'Neil, A. A. Bird, Commissioners. February 20, 1838.

The construction dragged on year after year, and the building was not completed in all details until some time after 1848. The total cost has never been determined but it was considerably in excess of \$60,000.

Stone from Maple Bluff was used in the construction of the capitol. The stone was brought across the lake and landed near the present Madison city waterworks pumping station. The timber was obtained from the hill on which the executive residence now stands.

The territorial legislature was scheduled to meet in the capitol on November 28, 1838, but as the building was not ready for occupancy, the House of Representatives met on this date and organized in the basement of the American Hotel at the north corner of East Washington Avenue and North Pinckney Street.

The Council met upstairs in the hotel and organized on the same date as the House of Representatives. On November 27 the two bodies met in joint session in temporary quarters in the hotel basement and heard the Governor's message. On the following day, November 28, 1838, the legislature met in the unfinished capitol and worked faithfully under conditions of low temperature and other discomforts now seemingly unbelievable. The legislature adjourned on December 22.

Some of these discomforts are described in detail by Colonel Ebenezzer Childs, a member of the legislature:

"At length we took possession of the new assembly hall. The floors were laid with green oak boards, full of ice; the walls of the room were iced over; green oak seats, and desks made of rough boards; one fire-place and one small stove. In a few days the flooring near the stove and fireplace so shrunk on account of the heat, that a person could run his hands between the boards. The basement story was all open, and James Morrison's large drove of hogs had taken possession; they were awfully poor, and it would have taken two of them, standing side by side, to have made a decent shadow on a bright day. We had a great many smart members in the house, and sometimes they spoke for Buncombe. When members of this ilk would become too tedious, I would take a long pole, go at the hogs, and stir them up; when they would raise a young pandemonium for

noise and confusion. The speaker's voice would become completely drowned, and he would be compelled to stop, not, however, without giving his squealing disturbers a sample of his swearing ability.

"The weather was cold; the halls were cold, our ink would freeze, everything froze—so when we could stand it no longer, we passed a joint resolution to adjourn for twenty days. I was appointed by the two houses to procure carpeting for both halls during the recess; I bought all I could find in the territory, and brought it to Madison, and put it down after covering the floor with a thick coating of hay. After this, we were more comfortable."—Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. IV., p. 191.

After the floors were covered, as noted by Colonel Childs, the session was continued on January 21, 1839.

This capitol was used until 1863 when it was finally removed to make room for the extension of the succeeding capitol.

On August 6, 1846, by act of Congress, Wisconsin territory was reduced to the present state boundaries. On May 29, 1848, during the period of the second capitol, Wisconsin was admitted to statehood.

The Third Capitol

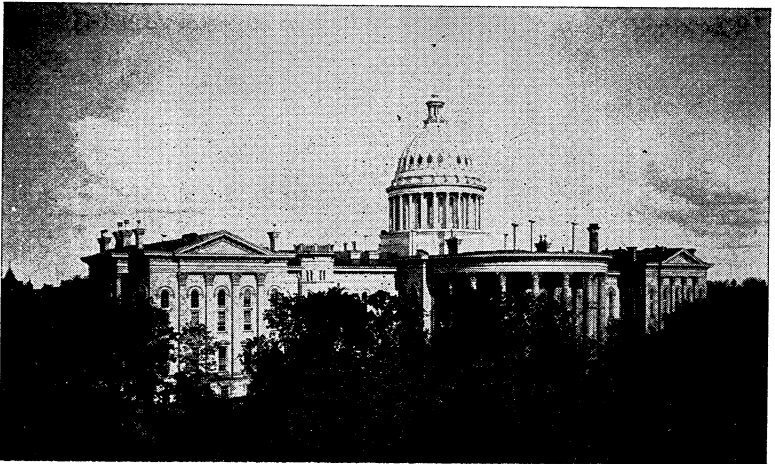
The second capitol had been completed but a few years when the growing activities of the new state rendered the building too small. There was much discussion on the providing of additional space which culminated in an act of the legislature on February 28, 1857 providing for the enlargement and improvement of the building. It was generally understood that this was the purpose of the act as there was strong opposition to a new building. Fortunately someone, probably Governor Coles Bashford, had vision beyond the immediate need, and work on a new building was started. There was some rather sharp discussion when it was found that the beginning of an entirely new capitol was under way.

The east wing with the semicircular row of columns was built first in 1857-59. The opposition to a new capitol building subsided, and the west wing was built in 1861-62. Both wings were erected without destroying the second capitol, which was wrecked in 1863 to make room for the north and south wings which included the octagonal corner towers. The north and south wings were built in 1863-64, the north wing being practically completed by the end of 1863. The central rotunda was finished in 1868, the entire dome being built in the year 1869. The dome was designed by Major S. V. Shipman, who was supervising architect for the Madison post office building. This completed the building as originally planned. It was a structure of architectural beauty and an imposing capitol for a pioneer state.

The large north and south wings outside the octagonal towers were built in 1882-84 and were made necessary by the constant expansion of the state's business, the growth of the state historical library and museum, and the increase in the state law library. These large wings detracted from the beauty of the building and reduced the effect of

the fine dome. The exterior material was a light buff limestone quarried near Prairie du Chien. The total cost of the building and park improvements was estimated at \$900,000.

Even with the removal of the historical library and museum to the new building on the university campus in 1900, the capitol became more crowded year by year. The Legislature of 1903 recognized the necessity for more space and by Chapter 339 created a commission "to provide proper accommodations for the state law library and the supreme judicial department of the state, and making an appropriation therefor."



Third State Capitol

Before this commission had an opportunity to develop its plans a disastrous fire occurred in the capitol on February 27, 1904, destroying a considerable portion of the interior and many state records. This led to the destruction of the third capitol which was but temporarily repaired after the fire and was wrecked by sections as the progress of the fourth capitol progressed. The last remaining portion of the third capitol, the large north wing, was wrecked in 1913, the last trace of it being removed on December 4, 1913.

The third capitol had a total life of 56 years, while the larger portion, the wings built in 1882-84, had a life of about 27 years.

The Fourth Capitol

The present, or fourth, capitol had its real beginning in 1903. After the fire on February 27, 1904, the commission created by Chapter 399, Laws of 1903, arranged to have the burned portion of the building repaired for temporary use. The commission then proceeded energetically to secure a plan for the new capitol. A plan was submitted to the 1905 Legislature but it was rejected as being too comprehensive and too expensive. However, Chapter 516, Laws of 1905, provided for the building of a new capitol. After a study by the commission this law was modified by Chapter 15 at a special session of the legislature held in December 1905.

Five architectural firms of national standing were asked to compete on plans for the new building. After the plans were submitted the plan of George B. Post and Sons of New York was adopted.

The first construction contract, excavation for the west wing, was let October 11, 1906 and work was started on the next day. The west wing was completed in 1909, and made ready for the legislature of that year. The need to house the government during the construction of the building made it necessary to extend the work over a period of years, only one wing being built at a time. The other wings were erected in the following order: the east wing, 1908-1910; the south wing, 1910-1913; and the north wing, 1914-1917. The central rotunda and dome were constructed in 1911-1915. The building was completed for occupancy in 1917.

Some of the measurements are:

Length from north to south and east to west	438.8	ft.
Top of statue, the tip of head dress, above esplanade	285.9	ft.
Gable end of roof to esplanade	84.2	ft.
Breadth of wings	125.0	ft.
Ground area of building	2.42	acres
Length of each side of capitol park	764.7	ft.
Area of capitol park	13.4	acres

The fourth state capitol is one of the most beautiful public buildings in the world, and it was stated by competent authority, that it was the lowest unit cost building of its type ever built. While the cost was large it was but \$3.05 per capita based on the average state population during the period of its construction. As the work extended over a period of approximately 12 years the per capita per year cost was 25.4 cents.

The low unit cost of the building was due primarily to the character of the capitol building commission; to the fact that the commission acted as a general contractor, thus saving a large amount in contractors' percentage fees; and, to the fact that the building was built during a low cost period.

Summary of Cost

When the final settlement was made with the architects of the building it was necessary to make a complete audit of the books of



Present State Capitol of Wisconsin

the capitol commission. Early in 1920 the audit was made by J. H. Gormley, representing the architects and J. E. Hoyt, representing the state chief engineer.

Following is a summary from the July 1, 1920 quarterly report of the state chief engineer.

I. The Capitol Building.

1. Construction—West wing	\$ 782,215.63	
East wing	794,701.14	
South wing	787,442.19	
North wing	804,149.43	
Central portion	2,042,468.04	

5,210,976.43

2. Decoration—West wing	77,659.04	
East wing	114,834.70	
South wing	70,609.00	
North wing	71,240.95	
Central portion	142,056.10	476,399.79

5,687,376.22

II. Ground work		348,005.77
		<u>\$6,035,381.99</u>

III. Procurement and preparation of plans and specifications and supervision of construction:

1. The architectural competition \$	7,005.41	
2. Commission paid architects		
George B. Post and Sons	308,444.02	
3. Extra blue prints and miscellaneous	940.21	316,389.64

6,351,771.63

IV. Administration and expenses connected therewith; includes supervision of decorations and furnishings

77,876.60

\$6,429,648.23

V. Furniture and furnishings, covering both capitol and power plant

277,202.52

6,706,850.75

VI. Power plant and tunnel and their equipment of piping, cables, and machinery

496,975.60

Total costs of new permanent structures; the capitol and power plant, and their furniture, furnishings, and equipment

\$7,203,826.35

VII. Expended on old capitol after the fire:

1. To keep same in condition for use	\$40,261.16	
2. To remove same to give place to new structure	14,676.24	54,937.40

\$7,258,763.75

VIII. The cubical contents are as follows:

Capitol building	8,369,665 cubic feet
Power plant building	1,175,194 cubic feet
Tunnel	169,727 cubic feet
	8,785,569 cubic feet

Chapter 195 Laws of 1917 terminated the capitol commission, and transferred its functions to the state department of engineering effective on July 1, 1917. The department of engineering was also placed in charge of the maintenance of the building. At this date the building was practically completed and plans had been made for finishing the remaining details.

The state capitol has never been formally dedicated, according to available records. Nor is there a cornerstone or a plaque carrying the names of the capitol commissioners.

The Capitol Commission

The capitol commission underwent various changes in its composition during its period of existence from 1903 to 1917. The following served as members, with the governors serving as *ex officio* members:

Governor Robert M. La Follette.

Honorable O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire, citizen member.

Chief Justice J. B. Winslow, Supreme Court.

Honorable H. W. Chynoweth, Madison, citizen member.

Honorable Edwin Reynolds, Milwaukee, citizen member.

Honorable J. A. Van Cleve, Marinette, citizen member.

Justice R. D. Marshall, Supreme Court.

Governor James O. Davidson.

Honorable George H. D. Johnson, Milwaukee, citizen member.

Colonel William F. Vilas, Madison, citizen member.

Honorable Magnus Swenson, Madison, citizen member.

Governor Francis E. McGovern.

Governor Emanuel L. Philipp.

Honorable A. C. Clas, Milwaukee, citizen member.

Throughout the designing and construction of the capitol the commission was ably assisted by Mr. Lew F. Porter of Madison, a gifted architect and a man of discriminating artistic talents who was in direct charge of many details of the building. After the termination of the commission Mr. Porter was attached to the staff of the state department of engineering where he continued the work of completing the details and taking charge of the maintenance of this building.

The work of the capitol commission was performed quietly and without fanfare over a period of years. The members of the commission gave much time and study to the plans, decorations, legal matters, and other features involved in so large an undertaking. The members of this commission served without compensation. The spirit of these men represents the spirit of Wisconsin and on the part of

the men who had supervision of the construction of the capitol, the spirit of unselfish devotion to their state.

After 30 years there are still many visitors on the conducted tours through the capitol, around 30,000 annually.

STATE OFFICE BUILDING

In 1929 because the state capitol building became overcrowded and a number of state departments were renting quarters outside of the capitol the legislature created a special joint committee to investigate the advisability of constructing a state office building. The committee recommended the construction of such a building. Accordingly, the 1929 Legislature, by Chapter 486, created the State Office Building Commission. The original members of the commission were Walter S. Goodland, chairman; H. A. Martin, secretary; Otto Mueller, E. M. Rowlands; and Michael Laffey. The present members are Otto Mueller, chairman; Fred Risser, vice chairman; H. A. Martin, secretary; Allen J. Busby; and Conrad Shearer. Arthur F. Stofen has been the director of the commission ever since its creation in 1929.

The funds for constructing the building were provided by an appropriation (loans) from the state insurance fund pursuant to Chapter 486, Laws of 1929 and Chapter 385, Laws of 1931, and by a federal grant under PWA. The original law provided that the loan should be amortized over a period of 20 years with an interest rate of five percent. Later laws somewhat modified the original provisions. Under Chapter 120, Laws of 1937, the commission was directed to fix rental bases for the building sufficient to cover the administration and to repay the indebtedness to the state insurance fund over a period of years.

The state office building is located at 1 West Wilson Street in Madison. In 1932 the first wing or unit was completed at a cost to the state of \$637,980, which included the real estate and the utility tunnel connecting the building with the capitol. The second unit or wing of the state office building was completed on May 29, 1942 at a cost of \$1,800,250.19, exclusive of furniture and equipment. A federal grant for the construction of this wing reduced the actual cost to the state to \$1,096,642.32. Additional construction is contemplated.

The present building, consisting of two units, contains approximately 200,000 square feet of usable floor space and houses about 20 state departments and about 1,200 employees.

The granite used in the state office building was obtained from a Wisconsin quarry and the quarrying was done by inmates of the State Reformatory.



The State Office Building

WISCONSIN — THE THIRTIETH STAR

By EDGAR G. DOUDNA

Secretary and Director of Board of Regents of Normal Schools

PROLOGUE

“What is Past is Prologue”

WISCONSIN, “The state with the beautiful name,” has a distinct and unique individuality. The centennial of 1948 emphasizes the story of its growth and development. Although Wisconsin be-

came the thirtieth star in the flag of the United States on May 29, 1848, the prelude to Statehood was a long one closely interwoven with the history of other lands and other peoples.



Edgar G. Doudna

How it has become a state with 3,300,000 people who with limited natural resources have developed great industries and rich farms with excellent transportation and communication systems making for a high standard of living, material and cultural, is a story of adventure, heroism, sacrifice, disappointment, courage, and character.

The geographical situation of Wisconsin at the headwaters of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence river systems had much to do with its early exploration and its comparatively late settlement and development. It was on the direct water route of most of the attempts to find the “Northwest Passage” through the continent to the Pacific and the riches of the East.

Marco Polo’s Travels initiated the search for an easy route to the East. With his father and uncle, Marco had spent 17 years in the kingdom of Ghengis Khan, in India, Ceylon, and most of the East. When they returned to Venice their tales were looked upon as the usual exaggerations of travelers. Marco’s book seemed fantastic and unbelievable. He was however the greatest traveler of the Middle Ages, an incomparable observer, and an accurate reporter.

When the long land route over which the Polos had traveled from Venice to Cathay was closed by the Turks, Italian and Portuguese merchants and sailors undertook to discover a water route to the East. This urge was the driving force behind the discoveries and explorations which began with the daring attempt of Christopher Columbus to reach the East by sailing west. The new continent which he discovered was at first regarded as only a barrier in the dream route to China.

As Spanish, Portuguese, French, English, and Dutch explorers slowly enlarged the world’s knowledge of both of the Americas, the

determination to find a "Northwest Passage" became an obsession of the French, English, and Dutch. Since French voyagers had discovered the St. Lawrence River they were certain they held the key to the mystery.

From French settlements at Quebec and Montreal explorers, missionaries, traders, and adventurers slowly made their way up and down rivers, across lakes, through forests, swamps, and prairies on their unceasing and unending quest. The English who had tried to find the way through Hudson's and Baffin's Bays now attempted the more promising route opened up by the French by sending Robert Rogers and Jonathan Carver on their romantic and unsuccessful adventures. It remained for the Lewis and Clark Expedition initiated by President Jefferson in 1803 to reach the Pacific two years later and dispel the dream of an easy land and water route through the continent of North America.

The search for the Northwest Passage led to the visit of the first white man to Wisconsin. In 1634 Jean Nicolet had been sent by Champlain, the Governor of New France, to make another attempt to reach China. The dramatic story of his theatrical entrance to the Winnebago village at Red Banks on Green Bay, of the feasts given in his honor, of his treaty with the Indians has become a familiar story to Wisconsin people. Wisconsin was thus one of the first parts of the Middle West to be visited by a white man. Not an Englishman had as yet gone a hundred miles west from the Atlantic seaboard. There were not a dozen white settlements on the continent of America—all was a vast and timeless wilderness. Although it was twenty years before Nicolet's explorations were followed up he had taken the first step in the French conquest of the Mississippi Valley and the great Middle West.

When Wilderness Was King

It is more than 300 years since Nicolet came to Wisconsin. But these years are but seconds when one considers the periods of time which have elapsed since the oldest land in Wisconsin emerged from the restless and unbroken sea. The rocks, stratified and unstratified, testify to a history that seems almost without a beginning. Near Wausau and Wisconsin Rapids there are rock formations which are probably the oldest in the world. The geologist estimates that they were young about 1,600 million years ago, for he measures time not in years but in millions of years. He tells us of great granite mountains rising out of the sea, of their wearing away by the elements, of their sinking again into the sea where new material was piled upon them to form sedimentary rocks, of their re-emergence and subsidence at least a dozen times, and of their bending, breaking, and erosion. Then came enormous masses of ice and snow, called glaciers, plowing slowly, relentlessly, across the state, leveling its hills, filling in its valleys, changing the direction of rivers, digging out lakes, depositing rich alluvial soil, and retreating again to the north. The glacier covered all but 14,000 square miles

of southwestern Wisconsin. This section is called the Driftless Area and is of great interest to geologists. Here there are no lakes and very few marshes, but the river valleys are deep and the bluffs and hills are high. No one knows how or when the glaciers came and went, although it is from 6,000 to 10,000 years since the last withdrawal of the ice sheet from Wisconsin. "With the retreat of the glacier, vegetation covered the surface, and by its aid and the action of the elements our fertile drift soils, among the last and best of Wisconsin's formations, were produced; and the work still goes on."

Minerals—Unlike California, which boasts of 60 kinds of minerals, Wisconsin does not rank high as a mining state. It has no gold or silver, no coal or oil, no opals or diamonds. It has some lead and zinc ores which were very important in the second and third decades of the nineteenth century and which still produce limited amounts of usable ores. Iron is found in considerable quantities in Iron County, and smaller deposits are mined elsewhere. Of more value are the non-metallic minerals such as building stone, crushed stone, gravel, sand, lime, talc, and clay materials.

Soil—The soil of Wisconsin is not uniform but is generally fertile and suited to agriculture. There are six predominate types of soils—the glaciated limestone soil of the southeastern part, the unglaciated limestone of the southwestern part, the sandy loam of the central portion, the red clay area around Green Bay and Lake Winnebago, the heavy silt loam of the north central section, and the glaciated granite soils of the north. These variations in soils make possible and necessary a diversified agriculture. They are one of our greatest assets. Wisconsin, unlike some of the other states, does not have to depend upon one crop for support.

Forests and Prairies—The rich soil, plentiful rainfall, and temperate climate produced a heavy growth of trees throughout the state. In the southern part forests were broken here and there by treeless openings called prairies, if dry, or marsh or swamp if wet. Pine forests covered most of the north and north central portions of the state. Maple and oak predominated in the south. Numerous other trees abounded such as spruce, hemlock, birch, elm, and cedar. Berries of every description grew in the open spaces of the forests, and the wild grape was abundant. Whether the prairies were once covered with trees and were destroyed by fire or disease is unknown.

It is estimated that 100 billion feet of pine stood in the forests of Wisconsin which covered 30 million acres or six-sevenths of its area. Most of this is now gone, taken as toll by the 40 years in which lumbering was the most important industry of the state.

Furs—The presence of fur-bearing animals first attracted the French to Wisconsin, just as the lure of gold had been responsible for the discovery of America. The fur trade was the state's first industry, and for nearly two centuries it dominated our history. "The hardy, adventurous, lawless, fascinating fur-trade" was possible

because in the upper regions of the Mississippi Valley there were more fur-bearing animals than in any other part of the world.

The most important of these animals were the beaver, fox, otter, sable, muskrat, lynx, marten, mink, and to a lesser extent the bear, buffalo, and wolf. The beaver was the most valuable and most highly prized—one wonders as he reads the records of Wisconsin that this was not called the "Beaver State" so important was this little animal in our first two centuries.

The trees were full of song birds, the rivers and lakes were the home of myriads of wild fowl, but the birds of prey were here also. The hawk, the owl, the buzzard, and others of their kind made bird life a struggle for existence. Wolves, bears, wild cats, and other wild animals were hazards to life in the woods. The rattlesnake was all too common on the bluffs and hillsides and was a real menace to human life. This was the only poisonous reptile although many varieties of snakes glided through the bushes.

Great herds of buffalo often crossed the Mississippi and St. Croix from the western plains to live on the prairies and in the forests of western and southern Wisconsin. Elk and deer were found everywhere, and with the ducks, geese, rabbits, squirrels, and other game which was so plentiful the Indian and early explorer had little difficulty in obtaining plenty of animal food in the spring, summer, and fall. The rivers and lakes were teeming with fish. Trout, the beautiful brook trout, found the cool, clear, spring water of the smaller streams a perfect living place.

The Indians who lived in Wisconsin practiced a rude sort of agriculture. In their clearings and in the prairie openings they raised quantities of corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, and melons. Other edible plants grew wild in the forests. Blueberries, huckleberries, and other berries and wild fruits added variety to the food of the natives. Some of the Indian tribes dried berries for the winter season. The most valuable of all the native plants was the wild rice which grew in great quantities in the marshes along the rivers and lakes. In the fall Indian women in canoes harvested the rice to be used for food during the months when food was certain to be scarce. One Indian tribe—the Menomonie—was known as the Wild Rice Eaters. Not only did rice supply the red man, but it was the principal food of the wild fowl that found Wisconsin so attractive in the summer and early fall.

These were the usable natural resources of Wisconsin, animal, vegetable, and mineral. The red man knew of them, he used them somewhat, but the real development of the state had to await the coming of the white man who could utilize efficiently and even waste prodigally the riches with which the state had been endowed. But here were the raw materials for a diversity of industries that was to make this a rich, happy, useful, and honored state. It is the story of the growth of Wisconsin from the days of the primeval forest that we are celebrating. This is but the background of the story, the stage upon which the drama was to be played.

Under the Flag of France

The fur trade of New France became, and for two centuries, remained the controlling economic basis of her life. Everything was subordinated to the lure of this adventurous, fascinating, and lawless trade. The Indians soon abandoned their old economic habits and customs and concentrated on hunting and trapping furbearing animals whose pelts found a ready market. Many tribes and remnants of tribes moved into the Wisconsin region and by the middle of the seventeenth century it had the largest Indian population in its history. They lived in villages along the rivers and lakes where later populous cities developed. Their furs were sold to the trader from Canada and sent to Europe where they brought such high prices that enormous profits were made by the merchants and were a source of new revenue for a wasteful and profligate government.

Settlements were not discouraged but were limited to French Catholics, for New France was to be strictly French, its economic development was to be confined principally to the fur trade and allied enterprises, and its government was feudal and autocratic.

If the monopolistic control had been rigidly enforced very few persons could have engaged in the fur trade. But New France was a land of magnificent distances and the government offices were far away. Many young men of adventurous spirit and ambition were willing to risk their lives in the forests for the enormous profits which allured and tantalized them. When the trade was at its height a thousand percent was the usual profit on a year's transactions—that is ten francs for one. As only 25 traders could be legally licensed each year and hundreds desired to share in the enterprise it is not surprising that the woods attracted many adventurers who did not stop for the formality of a license, but went everywhere, hunting, trapping, and trading knives, combs, beads, gorgeously dyed cloth, firearms, and brandy for furs. Such adventurers were known as Forest Rangers, and were regarded as outlaws. Radisson, La Salle, Duluth, and many other famous names are among those who at some time in their lives were engaged in this illegal trade.

Important as the fur trade was to the development of New France its influence was equalled by the incredible efforts of the Black Robes, as the Indians came to call the Jesuit missionaries who shared their hardships, bore their burdens, and prepared them for life eternal. It so happened that the explorations of Champlain, Nicolet, and others came at the time when the movement in the Catholic Church known as the Counter-Reformation was at its height. The Society of Jesus had grown rapidly and its members, who mockingly were called Jesuits, underwent the most arduous training through severe physical, mental, and spiritual discipline. They separated themselves from all worldly ties, such as marriage and possession of property, and swore obedience to their superior

officers. They were not to be hermits who lived apart but were to go to the ends of the earth if need be to bring all the world into the church.

New France seemed a fertile field to the enthusiasts who had accepted this challenge. In 1632 the Jesuits were given control of those missions to the Hurons which had been begun by the Recollect Fathers. They went wherever they could find an opportunity to work with the Indians. Unlike the fur traders they were highly educated men; many were of noble families. Complete reports of their work were sent annually to their superiors in Quebec where they were edited and forwarded to Paris. These reports, covering the years 1632-1673, have been collected and published and are known as *The Jesuit Relations*. The Jesuits failed in their principal aim, the conversion of the native tribes. However, they helped to keep the Indians loyal to France and in that way held back the English, and preserved for us the story of their incredible labors. Three men—Rene Menard, Claude Allouez, and Jacques Marquette—are inseparably associated with the history of Wisconsin.

That a great river lay to the west of the territory which the French had explored was never doubted by Champlain or any of his followers. No white man had seen it, but reliable Indian stories made the rulers of New France eager to reach it. They were uncertain whether the river flowed into the Pacific, as they hoped, or into the Gulf of Mexico, as seemed more probable. If they knew of De Soto's discovery of the lower Mississippi they never associated it with the river whose mystery they hoped to solve. As a result of the efforts of Jolliet and Marquette the Mississippi Valley was explored, and to these men belong the honor and glory of discovering the Father of Waters. It is interesting to note that the exploration and settlement of this great river valley began near its source and slowly moved toward the sea, whereas almost every other river valley has been explored and developed from the ocean toward the headwaters.

Louis Jolliet, who through a series of misfortunes has not received the credit to which he is probably entitled, was the leader of the expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Mississippi. His early schooling was received from Jesuits who hoped that he would become one of their number. After taking minor orders he turned aside to devote himself to the fur trade. He mastered several Indian dialects and frequently served as an interpreter for explorers and traders who were unfamiliar with Indian languages.

Associated with Jolliet was the famous Jesuit missionary Jacques Marquette, his senior by eight years. Marquette was descended from an ancient family living in the town of Laon in France. Although his family were professional soldiers he dedicated himself to the church and like Jolliet received the severe training of the Jesuits. He came to Quebec in 1666 to fit himself for the work of a missionary in the wilderness. After two years of preparation he was sent to succeed Father Allouez at La Pointe although he was the youngest missionary then living in New France.

New France now had a governor, Count Frontenac, who was second in ability only to Champlain. He was devoted to his king, but was as jealous of his own powers as the most arbitrary of monarchs could have been. Although he was vain, boastful, selfish, and ill-tempered, he had a genius for colonization. He served as governor of New France from 1672 to 1682, and again from 1689 to his death in 1698. An excellent account of him can be found in Willa Cather's *Shadows on the Rock*.

One of his first projects was the exploration of the Mississippi Valley and thus secure for his king the control of the route to China. He appointed Louis Jolliet, without doubt the best equipped and most experienced woodsman in Canada, to go in search of the river, and to determine whether or not it led to the East.

No expedition ever left Quebec for new fields without taking one or more priests to convert the Indians to Catholicism. Marquette was assigned to be the priest of this exploring party. Joliet was instructed to go to Mackinac where Marquette was stationed and to confer with him. The good father was delighted at the opportunity to go into the country of the Illinois. The story of that journey and that of La Salle is an American odyssey. The tragic loss of Jolliet's notes and the subsequent publication of Marquette's reports in the Jesuit Relations gave Marquette greater recognition than Jolliet received although they were equally responsible. France had now validated her claim to the Mississippi Valley—only to lose it to England.

For many centuries European history was marked by almost constant warfare between France and England. It is not at all difficult to see that they must eventually clash in the new world where each nation was hoping to develop an empire. The struggle which American historians speak of as "The French and Indian War" was known in Europe as "The Seven Years War." It was a continuation of the old struggle, but as England had become Protestant while France had remained Catholic a new bitterness was added to old antagonisms. France, also, under Louis XIV had developed a completely autocratic government.

England in 1688 had overthrown the Stuarts and had restored parliamentary government. From 1690 to 1760 there was constant warfare between the two nations, although there were short intervals of peace which were used in preparation for further hostilities. These wars were commonly called after the rulers of England—William, Anne, and George.

These wars affected Wisconsin but slightly. The fur trade continued, subject to the usual fluctuations of trade. The Indians, with the exception of the Iroquois, generally allied themselves with the French until the Fox Indians joined the issue which resulted in a war that all but exterminated them and brought on the conflict which decided the ownership of the Mississippi Valley.

When the Fox war closed the Fox-Wisconsin portage, the French began to look for other routes. The Ohio Valley was now the key to the fur country and both France and England resolved to control it. France claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Rivers, and their tributaries. England claimed all the lands occupied by the Iroquois Indians. The claims overlapped, and no peaceable settlement could be made.

In 1753 Duquesne, who was now governor of New France, built Fort Le Boeuf at the source of the Allegheny River, and but a few miles from Lake Erie. With this as a base the French moved into the Ohio Valley much as they had penetrated the Mississippi Valley. They stirred up the Indians and convinced them of the necessity of a French and Indian alliance. But they were now in territory claimed by the English colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania who were not ready to see their land taken from them by the enemies of the mother country.

In December of 1753, George Washington made a long journey to find out the intentions of the French. The story of this trip is familiar to all readers of American history.

The next year the Ohio Company, acting under a charter from the British government, built a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. Early in April the French destroyed it and built a fort on the present site of Pittsburgh and named it in honor of their governor, Fort Du Quesne. Washington attempted to capture it but was forced to return. Then came Braddock's invasion and the terrible defeat of the English army.

It is of more than passing interest to Wisconsin that the honors of this battle—if a massacre can be called a battle—belong to Charles de Langlade, the first settler of Wisconsin. He organized in Wisconsin a band of Chippewa, Menominee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Huron Indians. In the final assault of two hours it was his forces that defeated the English. Braddock was killed, and only Washington's genius saved the English and colonists from complete annihilation.

The struggle now began in earnest. The English colonies were united and the war became almost world wide. In 1759 Quebec fell before General James Wolfe, and with its fall New France practically ceased to exist. French trading posts were abandoned. In 1763 the treaty of peace was signed at Paris, and England gained all of Canada, the Ohio Valley, and all French possessions east of the Mississippi except the island of New Orleans. Spain received the part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi. France thus lost all of her possessions in the New World. Her dream of empire was gone.

The story of the French in Wisconsin is rich in romance and history. No more thrilling and inspiring histories have been written than those of Parkman in which he traces the rise and fall of New France.

Fourteen of Wisconsin's counties have French names, and many of our cities, rivers, and lakes retain the musical "singing names"

given by the French, but France had little or no influence in the development of the Badger state.

Under the Flag of England

For 20 years (1763-1783) the Northwest was legally under the control of England. Actually it was 1815, at the close of the War of 1812, before the English flag was permanently removed. So far as we know it was not until the 19th of June, 1814 at Prairie du Chien that the first flag of the United States was raised over a Wisconsin building. During this period of English authority and control the fur trade was still dominant. The rules were changed, control was different, but life went on about as it had in the period of French ascendancy. Since the Indians were the key to the fur trade it was natural that efforts to win them were a part of the policy of both the government and the traders.

The French had not been interested in permanent settlements. Their object was to maintain New France as a hunting ground for the enrichment of the empire. But as soon as the French flag ceased to fly over the forts and trading camps, a permanent settlement was begun at Green Bay, probably in the year 1764. There may have been earlier settlements, but as no records remain we commonly accept Green Bay as our Wisconsin Jamestown and Charles Langlade as our Captain John Smith.

Charles Langlade, regarded as the first citizen of Wisconsin, had a romantic and eventful career. His father was a French officer and his mother the daughter of an Ottawa chief. Jesuit priests tried vainly to interest the young half-breed in books and the tools of learning. The easy paths of peace had no allure for him; he loved the out-of-doors more than books and the weapons of the warriors more than the alphabet. At the age of ten he was taken with an uncle on the warpath, and before he died was said to have participated in 99 skirmishes and battles.

In 1764 the Langlades—father and son—came to Green Bay and here made what was probably the first permanent settlement in Wisconsin. Years before this they had frequently visited the Bay and as early as 1746 had started a trading post here. Their permanent removal from Mackinac would probably have occurred sooner, but for the Pontiac uprising which followed soon after the close of the French and Indian War.

Always loyal to the country under whose flag he served Langlade was in the service of the British during the Revolutionary War. He was ready to assist the English defense at Vincennes but that post was surrendered to George Rogers Clark before he could go to its relief. He was with Burgoyne but the humane policy of "Gentleman Johnny" was not to the liking of the warriors from Wisconsin and in disgust they left for home.

After the treaty of 1783 Langlade gave up active service and became a prosperous business man at Green Bay. He had received grants of land and an annuity of \$800 from the British Government.

One of his grandsons tells how in his old age he gathered his grandchildren about him and repeated the tales of the hundred battles and skirmishes in which he had participated. He died in the winter of 1800. For many years after his death an old Canadian custom of raising a flag pole on the first of May each year in his memory was revived.

Although Wisconsin was a long way from the Atlantic coast where the American Revolution began and where its principal battles were fought, the Northwest supplied one of the causes and one of the most important events of that great struggle for independence. Both France and England regarded their colonies merely as sources of profit for the mother country. Acting upon this theory the British government immediately began to enforce a series of measures, of which the Stamp Act was one, so oppressive that the colonies eventually were driven to declare their independence and to carry on the struggle that we know as the Revolutionary War.

Among the laws enacted by the British Parliament that led to war was the Quebec Act of 1774. This brought the entire Northwest, including the present state of Wisconsin, under the government of Quebec, abolished the free system of English law, and established the laws which had been in force under the government of France. As the charters of the eastern colonies generally granted them the land westward to the Pacific, the Quebec Act deprived them of much territory. Parliament even went so far as to make laws to prohibit settlements in the Northwest for the fur trade was considered to be of more importance than the development of the country.

The Revolution had been in progress on the Atlantic coast for two years before the news of it reached the few inhabitants of the scattered villages west of Lake Michigan. It is doubtful if even then they would have known or cared about it but for the efforts of General Hamilton, the British commander at Detroit, to stir up the Wisconsin Indians against the Kentuckians who were carrying on America's War in the West. He made an effective appeal to the savages by offering a reward for every American scalp taken during the conflict thus becoming known as The Hair-Buyer General. He had no great difficulty in inducing the Indians to become the allies of the very men they had been fighting against for 20 years. The English had been more successful in their treatment of the Indians than were the Americans, who wanted to settle the land, cut down the forests, make settlements, and drive the Indian out. The English, like the French, were desirous of keeping the land in its primitive state to maintain the fur trade. It is easy to see, therefore, why the Indians, half-breeds, and French were on the side of the English and opposed to the Americans.

In 1777, two years after Lexington and Concord, Hamilton organized war parties in Wisconsin to assist in the capture of the American town of Vincennes in Indiana and other settlements in the Ohio Valley. From his headquarters at Detroit he directed the attacks

which brought the west into a state of panic. He seems to have been a brave, audacious, persistent, unscrupulous man. Backwoodsmen were ambushed, their posts burned, and their towns destroyed. Soon all but five or six hundred had been killed, taken prisoner, or been driven across the Alleghenies to their old homes.

Chief among the men who entered into the plans of the British were Charles Langlade and his nephew, Charles Gautier. Gautier, like his uncle, was a dashing son of the woods who knew no fear and loved adventure for adventure's sake. He spoke the languages of all the northwestern tribes, and with his war belts went from village to village along the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. As a result of the efforts of these two men a large number of Indians were induced to go on the warpath against the Virginian, George Rogers Clark, who was defending the western country. But before they were able to attack they learned that Hamilton had been captured at Fort Vincennes. Without a single scalp they returned home in disgust.

Although none of the incidents of the George Rogers Clark expedition took place on Wisconsin soil, they played a large part in determining the future of the state. Clark was then but 26 years of age, tall, commanding, and like Washington, a backwoods land surveyor. He had come from an old Virginia family and had a fair education. He had traveled over most of the western region either as a hunter or to survey the land and so knew perfectly its trails, forts, and its people, both red and white. With him were Daniel Boone, Benjamin Logan, and other border heroes who had come to Kentucky in 1776 to organize the settlers against their savage foes.

After studying the situation, Clark decided that the most effective defense was to carry the war into the enemy's country. He went to Virginia and laid his plans before Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia. He was given 500 pounds of powder, made a colonel, and empowered to raise a company of men to carry out his plans. With a small force of frontiersmen, 153 in all, he marched into the Illinois country. Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes were persuaded to surrender without the firing of a shot. Within 30 days Clark had won the entire Illinois territory without the loss of a single life.

General Hamilton soon heard of the surrender of the forts and, with a force of 800 men, marched from Detroit to recapture Vincennes. Part of his army were Indians from Wisconsin who had been recruited by Langlade and Gautier. Not knowing how numerous—or, rather, how few—the Americans were, Hamilton besieged the fort and demanded its surrender. Clark had left Captain Helm and one private to hold the fort. The two plucky Americans sent back the defiant answer that they would surrender if permitted to march out with the honors of war; otherwise they would defy the British to take the fort. General Hamilton accepted the proposal. It is easy to imagine his surprise when from the fort there marched the "army of defense"—one captain and a private.

When George Rogers Clark heard that the British had recaptured Vincennes, he decided to make another bold stroke. It was more than

200 miles from Kaskaskia, where Clark was, to Vincennes but in spite of almost insuperable obstacles he set out in the dead of winter to surprise Hamilton. The journey of this handful of men, without provisions and with little ammunition, over miles of land covered with ice and water, where they had to wade sometimes up to their necks, in weather so cold that their clothes froze as solid as coats of mail, is one of the most heroic marches in history. Clark and his officers were often at their wits' end to know how to keep the men in good humor when they were suffering with cold and hunger. Clark inspired his men by having them join in singing patriotic songs. Once he mounted his drummer boy on the shoulders of a sergeant who was six feet, two inches in height, and ordered him to advance into an icy flood. With Clark following and the drummer beating the charge, the men followed with enthusiasm. But at times the men were difficult to manage and he had to detail 25 picked men to shoot down any who refused to march.

The story of the final capture of the fort and the unconditional surrender of General Hamilton is a stirring chapter of history. Clark marched and countermarched his men about the fort until the British general thought many times 200 soldiers were about to attack him. At night they attacked. Under a flag of truce Hamilton asked for terms. Clark demanded unconditional surrender or "treatment" as is justly due a "murderer", and General Hamilton yielded the fort. With 26 of his followers he was sent as a prisoner of war to Virginia but eventually he was freed by Washington. Thus ended the old Northwest. Without Clark's conquest the English might never have surrendered the territory now comprising the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. The American commissioners, Franklin, Jay, and Adams, negotiating the Treaty of Paris, forced Great Britain to yield her claim to this region largely because of its military possession by American forces under Clark.

Although Clark himself never came to Wisconsin, his agents were active among the Indians trying to overcome the influence of Langlade. Some tribes remained neutral. The Pottawatomies at Milwaukee allied themselves with the Americans, and at Prairie du Chien the leading French trader, Godfrey Linctot, took the American side. Thus there was considerable American influence in Wisconsin although the English fur trade continued in full strength. Many vessels were sent to the Great Lakes, and one at least kept up a trade along the Wisconsin shore of Lake Michigan. The Revolutionary War closed with the Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783, and the new nation was in legal, but not actual, possession of Wisconsin. As we said earlier the American flag went up for the first time at Prairie du Chien in 1814 although from 1787 Wisconsin was legally a part of the Northwest Territory.

During the American Revolution there appeared in London a book of travel which created a sensation. Its accuracy was questioned although now it is regarded as fairly accurate in spite of attacks

by some critical historians. The book was Jonathan Carver's *Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768*. It was speedily reprinted, and translated into several languages and is said to be the source and inspiration of the German poet Schiller's *Death Song of a Nadowessie Chief*. The book had a tremendous vogue and doubtless did much to focus the attention of European people upon the upper Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes. It was for many years the chief source of information about Indian life and led to not a little misunderstanding. When he stuck to real reporting the author seems to have been pretty accurate.

He reached the Wisconsin country in September 1766, remaining at Green Bay a few days and then beginning a journey up the Fox River. He stopped at Doty's Island and visited the eighty-year old Glory-of-the-Morning now at the sunset of life and not very glorious. She entertained Carver "in a very distinguished manner" and sent her grandson to accompany him to the Falls of St. Anthony. In a month he was at Prairie du Chien. His description of the settlement there is worthy of a real estate promoter—"This is one of the most delightful settlements I saw during my travels. I could scarce refrain from envying these people their delectable situation."

From the Prairie he went up the river to Lake Pepin which he describes with enthusiasm. Here he saw for the first time some Indian mounds and so became the first writer to describe these strange earthworks to Europeans. In November he camped with the Sioux and studied their language. He was their first English visitor and they liked him.

"Here" he said, "I found excellent good land and very pleasant country, one might travel all day and only see now and then a small pleasant Grove of Oak and Walnut, this country is covered with grass which affords excellent pasturage for the Buffaloe which are very plenty. Could see them at a distance under the shady oaks like cattle in a pasture. Here is a great plenty of elk the largest that ever I had seen."

It was claimed that a great Sioux council gave him title forever to about 1,400 square miles of land including the entire north-western part of Wisconsin. Although Congress denied the heirs of Carver the right of title, any number of lawsuits were instituted to win it back. On many of the early maps of the United States the grant appears as "Carver's Tract."

Carver died in poverty in London in 1780. He didn't find the Northwest passage which he sought, nor any wealth from his land grant, but he did a real service by his observations and reporting.

The Old Northwest Territory

The American colonists while united in the Revolutionary War were bound together in government by a rope of sand known as the Articles of Confederation. An effective central government was all but impossible, for the individuality of each of the 13 colonies was dominant. The Confederation was so loose that the Treaty of

Paris in 1783 was signed by the colonies individually and not as a group.

The problem of the western country perplexed the peace commissioners not a little. The Americans demanded the west and won it as far as the Mississippi. The territory west of the river was ceded to Spain and by them to France from whom we purchased it in 1803. The United States commissioners were able to secure the Northwestern Territory because there had already been a large migration from the eastern states into the Northwest; because the Revolutionary armies had been successful; but principally because of the efforts of George Rogers Clark.

There were many problems of boundaries, occupation, and the like still unsettled after the treaty was signed. Some of them have been determining factors in our state government.

As soon as peace was declared, there was a mad scramble among the original colonies for possession of the new territory. Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, because of provisions in their royal charters, claimed all or part of it. Virginia used the conquest of Clark as an argument to justify her claim. The other states, led by Maryland, contended that as the land had been acquired through the common sacrifice of all, the individual states should surrender their claims. This view prevailed, and the western lands were regarded as territory to be used for national purposes. Common ownership in this great territorial possession was a tie which bound the states more firmly into a single nation than any formal document could do.

Congress began early to plan for governing the new territory. Several suggestions were made only to be rejected. An act known as The Ordinance of 1787 was at last agreed upon and passed by Congress in July of that year. Next to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, this is the most important document in the history of the United States and is one of the three basic charters of Wisconsin, ranking with the state and federal Constitutions. It contains the germs of much that is best in our national legislation and many of the most important features of the Ordinance are found in the Constitution of Wisconsin. Speaking of this Ordinance much later, Daniel Webster said, "I doubt whether one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787."

The preliminary Ordinance of 1785 contained the plan for disposing of the lands in the western territory. Although some land had already been given to the soldiers of the Revolution in payment for their services the title to the greater part remained in the United States. To get clear title the Indians had to be appeased, hence treaties were made with various tribes to extinguish their claims. Thus by the cession of the states, the treaty with England, and the compacts with the Indians the national government finally held clear rights to the territory and its lands.

To dispose of the land it was necessary that it be surveyed, so the Ordinance of 1785 set up an amazingly simple method which has since been followed in all our land surveys. By this method practically all the land in Wisconsin is measured. It provided first for the division of the territory into townships six miles square, or 36 square miles, measured by north-south and east-west lines crossing at right angles. Various base lines were run east and west and certain longitudinal lines were designated as prime meridians. Townships were located by numbering north and south from the base lines and east and west from the meridians.

Each township was divided into lots one mile square containing 640 acres with boundary lines parallel to the base lines and meridians. The divisions were called sections and were designated by numbers. The numbers began with the northeast section and were counted west for six sections, then they dropped to the next tier and were counted east for six sections and so on. Each township thus had 36 sections. Section One was in the northeast corner, Section Six in the northwest, Section 31 was in the southwest corner, and Section 36 in the southeast.

Sections were later divided into halves, quarters, and other combinations. A quarter section contained 160 acres, and one fourth of this 40 acres. It was common for the settlers to speak of their lands as multiples of "forties". One very important provision required that Section 16 of every township should be reserved for the maintenance of public schools. Surveying was often crudely done and considerable litigation grew out of it; but on the whole the system proved to be convenient, accurate, and workable.

The famous Ordinance of 1787 first provided a form of government for the Northwest Territory. This was a model which has been generally followed in all our territorial government.

It provided for the ultimate division of the territory into not less than three nor more than five states and described provisional boundary lines. Had these lines been observed Wisconsin would have extended south to the southern point of Lake Michigan, north to Lake Superior, and west to the Mississippi River. It would thus have included all of Upper Michigan and a large portion of both Minnesota and Illinois. The state would have then been almost double its present size.

Besides the provisions concerning boundaries and government the Ordinance had six articles guaranteeing certain rights to the people of the new territory. These were all incorporated in the Bill of Rights of the state Constitution in 1848. It declared that "No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments." Article II guaranteed trial by jury, proportional representation in the legislature, the writ of habeas corpus, and the sanctity of contracts.

The third article is the basis of our school system. "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall

forever be encouraged." This with the grant of Section 16 and subsequent donations of land made possible the school system of the five states organized from the Old Northwest Territory.

Article VI prohibited slavery in language later used in the constitution:—"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." However, there was a modification as follows:—Providing always, that any person escaping from the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid." Such are the principal provisions of this great document.

Life in Early Wisconsin

If there had been airplanes almost any time before 1832 and a flier making news reels could have recorded some photographic journeys over Wisconsin, he would have observed that since the landing of Jean Nicolet (1634) there were few changes to record. Indian villages would be located where they were then, but more than likely other tribes would occupy them. The landscape would be about the same, and the few settlements would hardly interest the observer. The fur trade would still dominate, but the Indian had so changed his economic life that he was as puzzled about his security as we are in these later days. There would be small settlements at Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee, Portage, and Kaukauna, with here and there a group of cabins or isolated camps. It was not until after the Black Hawk War of 1832 that immigration became important.

The little settlement at Green Bay had been in turn an Indian village, a French fort, and an English stockade. When the flag of France floated over it, it was known as Fort Francis, when it fell to the English in 1761 its name was promptly changed to Fort Edward Augustus. During the War of 1812 the English held the fort for a few months, but during all of these times the community was essentially French. The prosperity of the country depended on the fur trade, and at every trading post there were small settlements of French-Canadians, Indians, and half-breeds, with now and then an adventurous Englishman or American colonial. Their life was simple, primitive, and easygoing. Far away from governmental centers, they cared little what country had nominal control, for they accepted the mandates of the traders and such elementary forms of government as suited their needs. There was very little attempt to develop the agricultural possibilities of the surrounding country. These first settlers were totally unlike the pioneers who later subdued the wilderness and made it a splendid farming area. This was the first frontier, not the middle border.

When the settlement was not engaged in trade with the Indians, and this was a seasonal occupation, its life was a lazy one. There

were simple social events, much story-telling, not a little boasting, and a good deal of music and dancing. In almost every group some one could play the fiddle and play it well. Rollicking boating songs and many gay melodies echoed through the forests. The musical abilities of the French were greatly appreciated by the Indians, for "music hath power to soothe the savage breast." Although English fur companies succeeded the French, the fur trade was dominated by French people and was the center of the life of Green Bay until well beyond the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The early settlements were usually built along a river bank. The crude log cabins were close together, partly to protect the settlers from Indians and wild animals and partly for social neighborliness. The Americans who came later and who were somewhat contemptuous of the apparently indolent Frenchmen living in groups of cabins which resembled those of the beaver or muskrat called the early settlers muskrat Frenchmen to distinguish them from the more spectacular and aggressive woodsmen. The French settler was unlike either the English or the American. He worked enough to supply his simple needs and lived happily and contentedly without visions of riches and power.

Although some farming was attempted, it was of the crudest sort. Wooden plows with metal ploughshares were pulled by oxen, harnessed with ropes of twisted rawhide fastened to their horns. The familiar wood yoke of the Yankee was apparently little used. Most of the cleared land was owned in common and used for the benefit of the whole community. Often an enclosure of several hundred acres would be divided into plots and assigned to the various families in proportion to the number of their children. Neglect of a plot by the family to whom it was assigned resulted in forfeiture. There were rules commonly understood and generally enforced by the rather intangible thing called public opinion. Because of this elementary communism, there was very little individual ambition or responsibility. The principal source of wealth continued to be the fur trade. Until the opening of the land offices by the United States government in 1834, this was the principal commercial interest of the state except in the southwestern section where mining became of more importance.

The social life of the trading post was never neglected. Every winter the snowbound villagers made the season one of gaiety. There were snowshoe races, skating contests, and other outdoor sports. In the long evenings there were dancing parties with enormous feats of eating and drinking at the conclusion of the night's entertainment. And often as a touch of color there was an Indian in his blanket, an interested spectator if not an active participant.

Mrs. Kinzie arrived in Green Bay in 1830. She found the only hotel to be "a tolerably-sized house near the riverside and we were infinitely amused at the motley assemblage it contained.

Various groups were seated around. Newcomers, like ourselves, stood here and there, for there were not seats enough to accommodate all who sought entertainment. The landlord (John P. Arndt) sat calm and indifferent, his hands in his pockets, exhibiting all the phlegm of a Pennsylvania Dutchman.

"His fat, notable spouse was strolling around, now stopping to scold someone who—'burn his skin'—had fallen short of his duty; now laughing good-humoredly until her sides shook at some witicism addressed to her.

"A gentleman pointed out to me Fort Howard, on a projecting point of the opposite shore, about three-quarters of a mile distant—the old barracks, the picketed inclosure, all looking quaint, and considering their modern erection (1816) really ancient and venerable."

Mrs. Kinzie then describes her visit to the home of Judge James Duane Doty. To reach it she traveled "in muck and mire, over bad roads, and up-and-down hilly break-neck places until we reached the little brick dwelling of our friends." Here a party had been arranged which many interesting people attended. Mrs. Kinzie heard stories of a French trader and his two sisters. "The manner in which Mademoiselle Julie would borrow, without leave, a fine damask napkin or two, to wipe out the ducks in preparation for cooking—the difficulty of persuading either of the sisters of the propriety of washing and rinsing their table apparatus before packing it away in the mess basket, the consequence of which was that another nice napkin must be stealthily whisked out to wipe the dishes when the hour for meals arrived." The Indians at day-break awakened her with the salute to the sunrise in a "plaintive, monotonous chant, rising and then falling in a sort of mournful cadence. It seemed to me a wail of something unearthly—so wild—so strange—so unaccountable. There was to me something inexpressibly beautiful in this morning song of praise from the untaught sons of the forest."

Morgan L. Martin arrived in Green Bay in 1827, three years before Mrs. Kinzie. He achieved eminence in the state, and his accounts of those early days are revealing. Of Green Bay he says:

"There were perhaps about a hundred civilians at the Bay settlement when I arrived. They were French and mixed blood-voyageurs in the main—in the winters attending on the Indian traders, who also lived in the community, and in summers cultivating an acre or so apiece, mainly planted to vegetables. In the fall, a trader, in setting out for the Indian country, would engage four or five, or more, of these voyageurs for the season. Their duty was to help load and propel the boats; collect furs from the savages throughout the winter; and indeed perform any service the trader might ask of them, however menial. The voyageurs were bound to the trader by an ironclad contract, among its provisions being one that the former should submit to living on corn and grease or in fact any sort of edible which the exigencies of this rough life might demand."

From Green Bay we go to Prairie du Chien, the other principal trading post. If we were to take the usual route of the trader, we would take a canoe up the Fox river to Lake Winnebago. At Kaukauna we would portage around the rapids. Here was a little settlement on the north side of the river with Menominee corn fields on the south. At Doty's Island we would find a Winnebago village of almost 200 lodges. At Butte des Mortes we might see Chief Oshkosh in his camp. At Portage we could spend a day or two in Pierre Paquette's log house and then launch our canoe on the Wisconsin, just as Marquette and Jolliet had done in 1673. From the canoe, as we floated and paddled along, we would see Indian camps at Sauk City, Muscoda, and other town sites. Finally, we would reach the Mississippi River and Prairie du Chien. Here was a village of perhaps 50 houses. The principal trader was the ubiquitous Frenchman—this time Joseph Rolette. If we stayed here, we would visit the fort, hear the story of Red Bird, and perhaps see the little girl who, minus her scalp, was exhibited as a curiosity and a tragic reminder of the massacre. On the river we would see some primitive steamboats going to or from St. Anthony's Falls at the head of navigation. Here we might visit a court not unlike that of Judge Reaume at Green Bay but presided over by an Irishman with the Scotch name of John Campbell.

Among other interesting people we would meet an Indian agent, John Marsh, who had an interesting career. He was a Harvard graduate, a pioneer on six American frontiers, and a leader wherever he went. The following letter which he wrote in 1828 to his father in Massachusetts is about as satisfactory a story of this settlement and the lead region as you will find:

"About two hundred years ago," he wrote, "and not very long after the French had begun to settle in Canada, those enterprising people had penetrated through all the Great Lakes, and established trading forts and Jesuit religious schools at Mackinaw and Green Bay. From their establishments at the latter place, six daring Frenchmen ascended the Fox River to near its source, and then across the Portage and down the Wisconsin to the Great River as it was then called. This was thought an immense undertaking in those days; but both those rivers are now as familiar to me as Goldthwait's Brook or Rocky Run. Near the mouth of the Wisconsin were several large bands of Indians, and the Frenchmen found no difficulty in loading their bark canoe with beaver skins for a few small articles of merchandise. These traders, as may be supposed, returned the next season, and some established themselves in the Indian village on the Prairie just above the mouth of the river, and where this village now stands. These men took them wives of the daughters of the land, and their descendants now are the inhabitants of this place. Many more Canadians soon established themselves here, and as there were no white women they commonly married Indian women. The Indian trade was much more attended to than anything else, and they cultivated only as much land as

would just support them. About one-fourth part of the inhabitants are pure French and the others have more or less a mixture of Indian blood. These people are generally remarkably handsome, and in point of capacity and conduct fully equal to the others. Many of the Prairie's principal inhabitants are of this class. These people are but poor farmers, but in general they are not ambitious of wealth—there are however, some exceptions. They have heretofore considered Canada as the best place in the world, next to old France.

“What surprises the people here most is the miners. Five years ago some Americans discovered a lead mine at Fever River about eighty miles below this place, and now there are four or five thousand men employed in working the mines in that place and the adjacent country. Some thousands of tons of lead have been mined, and many poor men have suddenly become rich. The mining business has been much retarded the past season by the difficulties with the Indians, but they are now advancing with astonishing rapidity. Multitudes of men are now flocking here from every part of America and Europe. One drunken Irishman, a few weeks ago, discovered a mine of lead ore for which he was offered thirty thousand dollars, but he laughed at the proposal. This man came into the country about two years ago, a common bog trotter without a sixpence.

“I returned two or three days ago from the new town of Cassville about thirty miles below this place. There are at present only about a dozen log huts, but there are thirty or forty men at work, and I doubt not before twelve months there will be a large town. The country abounds in lead ore—every hill is full of it. It is found in masses from the size of a bullet to a barrel, and even larger. It is truly surprising to witness the labour of these people. They penetrated into the earth from twenty to eighty feet, and often through the solid rock. You may easily believe that men, stimulated by such prospects of gain, would not pay much regard to the rights of the Indians who own the most valuable part of the mineral country. The agents of the Government have not been able to govern the miners, and nothing but a strong force can control them. A treaty will be held with the Indians next spring, to attempt to purchase the land. There is no doubt that the murders committed by the Indians last summer were partly caused by the aggressions of the whites. Eight of the Indians are now in irons at the fort, and will be tried and probably hanged next May. I expect that this and the treaty together will breed a war in which the Winnebagoes will be exterminated. This is now, has been, and I fear ever will be, the fate of the red man when he comes in contact with the white strangers.

“There is a great demand for all sorts of men at the mines. A common labourer gets twenty dollars per month, and can hardly be obtained at any price, since everyone can obtain a grant of a small piece of ground and dig for himself, and there are plenty of merchants and traders of all sorts who will advance tools, provisions,

and clothing on credit, to be paid in mineral when it is found. The ore, when raised to the top of the ground, is as current as silver at about sixteen dollars per thousand."

About 1820, as John Marsh told us, the southwest country began to draw settlers since Indian treaties had opened up the areas where the Indians by primitive methods were mining lead. They were very jealous of their mines and minerals and refused to let the white men have access, even as visitors, to the lands which hid their valuable ores. But when the region was opened for settlement, there was a rush of men into the territory not unlike that which 30 years later swept so many seekers of wealth to the gold fields of California.

Galena soon became the metropolis of the middle west. It was a typical mining center. An excellent description of the activities of the city when it was at its best is given in a novel by Janet Ayer Fairbanks, entitled *The Bright Land*. To this city came men from Kentucky and Missouri, who after outfitting themselves went out into the wilderness to locate mineral claims and grow rich. Of course not many achieved wealth, but most of the miners made a good living and a few left their names permanently written in the annals of southwestern Wisconsin. Here came Henry Dodge and his family, James Johnson, Henry Gratiot, William S. Hamilton, to mention only a few. In 1824 the first mine in Wisconsin operated by permanent settlers was opened at New Diggings. The whole region was soon dotted with little mining settlements. Many have disappeared, others have developed into thriving villages and cities and a few remain about as they were—a small group of houses and a few people operating mines when not engaged in farming.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY

Wisconsin was a part of Michigan territory until the new territorial government accepted control on July 4, 1836. The act of Congress creating the Territory had been signed by President Andrew Jackson on April 20 of that year. The boundaries established by the act were the same as they are today for the north, south, and east, but the western boundary included all lands north of the state of Missouri and west to the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. The population as indicated by a census taken in 1836 showed that in all of this vast area there were but 22,218 persons other than Indians and only about half of these lived in what is now the state of Wisconsin. There was, of course, a large Indian population, but no census was taken of the nomadic red men.

The lead region in the southwest had by far the largest population. At Green Bay and Prairie du Chien there were French-Canadian settlements; they were still primarily fur trading and military posts. With the close of the Black Hawk war and treaty agreements with the Indians, settlers and speculators rushed to purchase lands from the general government. The territory had been surveyed into townships and sections and descriptions were

easily made and identified. Land offices were set up at Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Mineral Point and by December 1st almost 900,000 acres had been sold, two-thirds of it to speculators who managed to create a land boom which collapsed in the Panic of 1837.

When Thomas Jefferson drafted his plan for the division of the Northwest Territory he had suggested some fantastic names for the future state, but Wisconsin was not among them. When campaigning for the new territory Judge Doty had proposed that the name "Chippewau" be adopted for it was well known, euphonious, and would perpetuate the name of a great Indian family. Congress wasn't impressed by the suggestion, so Doty tried again with "Wiskonsin" which was the phonetic rendering of the French name of the principal river of the state. The name was spelled in various ways, "Ouisconsin", "Wiskonsan", and finally it took its present form. There was a good deal of quarrelling about the spelling, Doty fought for "K", but Congress in its lexicographical wisdom preferred "hard C", and so it is. What it means nobody knows; indeed it's not certain whether it is French or Indian in origin. We used to believe it meant "gathering of the waters" but neither French nor Indian students find any warrant for that, so one guess is as good—or bad—as another.

With boundaries and name settled, what about the government? Congress determined that it should follow the pattern of the Ordinance of 1787. It created a government with three departments:—executive, legislative, and judicial. Except for veto powers exercised by Congress it was thoroughly republican. The chief executive was a Governor appointed by the President for a term of three years. He need not be a resident of the territory at the time of his appointment, but on assuming office he must reside here. He was also commander-in-chief of the militia and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. His salary was \$2,500. He had veto power on territorial legislation, could grant pardons for offenses against territorial laws, and reprieves against infractions of federal laws, and many other powers and duties usual to executive officers.

There was a Secretary of the Territory who received \$1,200 a year for performing his numerous and exacting duties. No other administrative officers were provided for.

The legislature consisted of a Council of thirteen members chosen by the people for four-year terms, and a House of Representatives with 26 members elected for two years. The members of the legislature received three dollars a day and three dollars for each 20 miles they were required to travel from their homes to the capital. Sessions were restricted to 75 days. The Governor was authorized to choose the time and place of their first meeting and with the advice and consent of the legislature had power to appoint the other officers of the territory. One provision seems important enough to quote just as it appeared in the original law:—

“The Legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws of the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to, and if disapproved by the Congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.”

A very important provision was that the inhabitants of the Territory were to have all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities granted and secured by the Ordinance of 1787, and until the new legislature should change them, the laws of the Territory of Michigan, under which they had been living, should be in force.

Congress appropriated small but inadequate sums to pay the expenses of the new government. For instance, they granted \$350 for the first legislative session, but it actually cost \$25,000. They allocated \$20,000 for public buildings at the capital and \$5,000 for a territorial library. The general government was supposed to be a Santa Claus, although not a very liberal one.

When the President got around to making his appointments he found one man in Wisconsin to his liking, Henry Dodge, who received the appointment as Governor. For Secretary of the Territory he appointed John S. Horner, a young and not very popular officer who had held the same office in Michigan territory. The first chief justice was Charles Dunn of Illinois. George W. Jones of Grant County was chosen at the first election as Territorial Delegate to Congress. Thus the new government was organized, staffed, and ready to function, and after Governor Dodge took the oath of office on July 4, 1836 the territory had taken its longest step toward statehood. While it took two centuries to reach this point, 12 years were enough to enable the territory to become the 30th star in the flag of the Union.

The selection of a capital was one of the important problems of the new territory. Governor Dodge selected Belmont for the first capital but the final decision would be made by the legislature. The whole country was then afire with speculative fever. Everywhere town sites were being laid out, villages at crossroads were visioned as future metropolises, and hundreds of paper cities were marked on the maps of the speculators and land boomers. Most of them were potential capitals. In the voting in the Territorial council, Fond du Lac, Portage, Helena, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Platteville, Green Bay, Cassville, Bellevue, Koshkonong, Wisconsinapolis, Peru, and Wisconsin City lacked but one vote each as they were successively presented to the Council. Each received six votes for and seven against.

Judge Doty with young Governor Mason of Michigan had purchased much of the land between Lakes Monona and Mendota

hoping that it would become an important city. Judge Doty so manipulated matters that this land, not yet laid out except on paper, was chosen as the future capital.

Doty had traveled very extensively through southern Wisconsin. He was greatly impressed by the Four Lakes region and with Governor Mason purchased from the government Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24. At the point where these sections meet is the present capitol building. The land was surveyed but not platted. The future city was named after President James Madison, and the streets after the signers of the United States Constitution. He named the county Dane, after Nathan Dane who had drafted the Ordinance of 1787. The seven men who finally voted for Madison in the council and the 16 in the House of Representatives are presumed to have accepted deeds of town lots from the proprietors of the new city, and their friends were very fortunate in purchasing lots at favorable prices. There were, however, many justifiable reasons for the choice of Madison. All of the other existing villages were anything but central, although each had persuasive and eloquent friends.

In spite of the unsavory story of the land speculations, the location of the capital at Madison was wise since the state is much smaller than the inhabitants of the territory believed it would be and it is situated about midway between the settlements in the lead regions and Lake Michigan. The beauty of the site was admitted then and experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the choice.

The first capitol building at Old Belmont has been restored and is now visited by thousands of people each year. Only one session of the territorial legislature met here, however, as it had been agreed that until the new building could be erected at Madison the legislature was to meet at Burlington, now in the state of Iowa. The new capital city of Madison was patterned after the city of Washington with the capitol at the center and streets radiating from the capitol square. The first house was built in the spring of 1837 by Eben Peck, who opened a tavern to board the workmen sent to erect the capitol. His wife, Rosaline, and their two-year old boy reached Madison in April in advance of Mr. Peck and so became the first permanent settlers of the city.

The building of the capitol could not be begun until men could make the ten-day trip from Milwaukee. There were no roads except crude tracks which followed the Indian trails. Today the railroads make the trip in two hours and by air it's just a jump. It took a long time to complete the first building. Contracting troubles and much litigation held up completion and it was not until late in January of 1839 that the legislature could meet in the then uncompleted building.

The first territorial legislature met on October 25, 1836 at Belmont and after taking the oath of office from the Governor,

organized, elected officers, and adjourned. The next day Governor Dodge read his message to the joint session. He made several recommendations regarding the courts and other governmental functions. He recommended that the legislature should memorialize Congress to reduce the price of public lands and to ask \$250,000 for the improvement of the upper Mississippi. He wanted appropriations for a canal on the Rock River and aid for the construction of a railroad. He also asked Congress to make "a donation of one township of land, to be sold, and the proceeds of the sale placed under the direction of the Legislative Assembly, for the establishment of an academy for the education of youth."

The legislature incorporated three banks, all of which were organized just in time to gather in deposits and be swept away by the Panic of 1837. They memorialized Congress for all that the Governor had asked and added a few requests of their own. This was in the days of congressional appropriations for "internal improvements," the practical equivalent of WPA projects of the 1930's.

In 1836 the land speculation mania was at its height. All over America and in Europe people were buying lands and town lots for the purpose of selling them later at a profit. We also find the squatter and the settler. The squatter was in a peculiar situation. He came in ahead of legal settlers and on the fringe of the frontier built himself a log cabin, cleared a little of the land, and helped extinguish the Indian title to the land. The squatter, who got his name because he went into areas which Congress had not yet opened to settlers, was therefore an unlawful occupant of the land. When later Congress threw it open to legal settlement the squatter claimed pre-emption rights and usually won them. He was entitled to some credit, because he actually lived for a time on the land, he improved it somewhat, and by his improvements he raised the value of the land for the legitimate settler. It was this unearned increment for which the speculator gambled.

The state of Wisconsin was made by the real settler who came into the wilderness and developed it. During the thirties Wisconsin had a very large movement of settlers so that the territory grew to have a population of more than a quarter of a million in 12 years. It is one of the most interesting "melting-pots" in history. Here came people from New England, New York, the South, and from Europe. The reactions of these peoples, their adjustments to the frontier produced a state whose individuality is still marked. As an observer from Europe wrote at the time of this blending of the people:—

"They meet half way, and embrace; and the society thus newly organized and constituted is more liberal, enlarged, unprejudiced, and of course more affectionate and pleasant, than a society of people of unique birth and character, who bring all their early prejudices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance in perpetuity."

The Yankee came in a "prairie schooner" with a feather bed, saddles, simple household utensils, and crude machines all set to build a home, and help to organize a community in which would be a school, a church, a grist mill, and a store. Here came the German with a peasant equipment but usually with some family relics to tie him to the fatherland.

These diverse elements, and there were others of course, had to make many adjustments to each other. They were often given descriptive titles "beer-drinking Dutch"; "wild Irishmen"; "Bowie-knife southerners"; "wooden nutmeg Yankees" and so on. But they did fuse:—Protestant and Catholic, radical and conservative until a community of mind began to appear. One of the greatest leveling influence was the country school, later glorified as the "little red school house", which was seldom red.

It didn't take much ready capital to make a home. The trip from Boston to the lead mines would cost about 40 or 50 dollars. A family of four could cross the Atlantic for about \$100 and a like amount would bring them to Wisconsin. Once here they could buy government lands from \$1.25 an acre up so that an 80 acre farm would cost another hundred dollars. But the settler had a lifetime of work ahead of him. Neither the problem of unemployment nor the use of leisure time bothered him. He could live, but if he had been so unfortunate as to borrow money he would find soon what terrible toll the interest charges took from his labor. The legal rate in Wisconsin was 12½ percent but the rapacious capitalist often got 100 percent. It's important to remember this because it helps explain the hatred of the moneylender which has so long prevailed in this state.

As good a picture of the movement into the territory as any can be found in Hamlin Garland's "*Trailmakers of the Middle Border*" or Herbert Quick's "*Vandemark's Folly*", both dealing with the second period of immigration. Unfortunately our literature hasn't done much with the very beginnings of the settlements. The reports of the Historical Society contain a good many letters and records which help reconstruct this amazing period of the self-reliant pioneer. One of the Fourth of July orations of the period emphasizes this when the orator said:

"With the Past we have literally nothing to do, save to dream of it. Its lessons are lost, and its tongue is silent. We are ourselves at the head of all political experience. Precedents have lost their virtue, and all their authority is gone. Experience can profit us only to guard us from antiquated delusions."

This indicates the extreme view of the new people who on the frontier saw unlimited possibilities for economic, social, and political liberty. That they followed their dream is the glory of the state that is now Wisconsin.

Territorial Governors

Wisconsin, which became a territory in 1836, had three governors during the territorial period. One—Henry Dodge—served two terms and one, Nathaniel Tallmadge, had little or no influence on the state. The third—James Duane Doty—was an important force through three decades. Doty and Dodge were personal and political enemies whose characters and methods separated them as far as two men could well be. A great deal that happened in territorial politics is connected with the rivalries of these two men. Dodge was 17 years older than Doty, but in Wisconsin their political careers ran parallel although Doty had been in Wisconsin six years before Dodge came.

Almost everyone is acquainted with the name of Henry Dodge. We have it preserved in Dodgeville, the county seat of Iowa County, and in Dodge County. Curiously enough Iowa has made larger use of his memory in place names than has Wisconsin. The life of Henry Dodge is really the story of the border states during the first half of the nineteenth century. He was the epitome of the qualities admired by the frontier; self-confidence, unquestioned integrity, personal bravery amounting to fearlessness, capacity for leadership, abounding energy, and physical prowess. In addition to these personal qualities he had an almost religious faith in the emerging democracy of the frontier and a belief that the Mississippi Valley and not the effete east would finally determine the pattern of American life.

Henry Dodge was born October 12, 1782 in the cabin of a trader named Moses Henry on the edges of the settlement at Vincennes, Indiana. His mother was on the journey from her home in Kentucky to St. Genevieve, Missouri, where her husband, Israel Dodge, had gone to make the family home and fortune. Out of gratitude to the trader for his protection from an irate Indian chief the young mother named her son Moses Henry Dodge. The first name he later dropped. Mrs. Dodge before her marriage was Nancy Ann Hunter, daughter of Scotch-Irish parents who had moved into Kentucky from Pennsylvania. She was a remarkable girl with a life story as fascinating as fiction. When she was about 15 the settlement in which she was living was besieged by an Indian war party. The only cow of the settlement with a newborn calf was outside the stockade behind which the settlers had taken refuge. While the others were debating how to get the cow and calf into the safety zone Nancy Ann ran out with arrows flying about her, took the calf in her arms and flew to cover. The cow, of course, followed her to safety. Sense and courage both.

Later she married Israel Dodge who came to Kentucky from New England. As a boy he had worked on a slave ship between Africa and America. He enlisted in the American army during the Revolution and was wounded in the Battle of Brandywine. Later he drifted into Kentucky where he met and married Nancy Ann Hunter.

From there he went to St. Genevieve, Missouri, to engage in lead mining, farming, salt-making, and trading. He died before the close of the century. Sometime after his death Mrs. Dodge married Asael Linn who had come to Missouri from Louisville, Kentucky. A son by this marriage, Lewis Fields Linn, was elected to the United States Senate from Missouri in 1836, the year in which her other son became the first Governor of Wisconsin Territory. Henry Dodge, as we shall see later, was successively Delegate in Congress from Wisconsin and United States Senator. At the same time his son, Augustus Caesar Dodge, was delegate and senator from Iowa. So Nancy Ann Hunter, pioneer Kentucky girl, became the mother of two United States Senators and the grandmother of a third, from three states.

Apparently Dodge had very little schooling even for those days of limited opportunity. A visit in a Kentucky village with his mother when he was about 14 brought an experience that would have made Tom Sawyer his loyal and devoted slave. He was returning to the village just at dusk when he saw an Indian about to scalp a white woman. He seized a stone and threw it at the savage, killing him on the spot or at least thinking he had—an exploit like that of David and Goliath. When he told his mother what he had done she advised him to hide, for the Indians would surely attempt to avenge the death of their brother. Henry spent the night in the cemetery, safe from attacks, and the following morning joined an emigrant train to Missouri. He arrived at St. Genevieve, where his uncle and father were engaged in business. He made many trips down the Mississippi and was very successful in his relations with both red and black men, as well as with the whites.

In 1800 he married Christiana McDonald, who was three years his junior. Several years of uneventful trading and mining followed. Always a leader of men, Dodge was appointed deputy sheriff in 1805, although the year before he, with nine others, had been convicted for assault and battery.

About 1805 representatives of Aaron Burr came to St. Genevieve and Dodge fell under the spell of this magnetic personality. With a friend he joined the expedition which Burr was leading to New Orleans on some errand of mystery and which was causing much excitement in the Mississippi Valley. After a few weeks Dodge, deciding that the purposes of Burr were not what he had thought, returned to St. Genevieve. Here he was met by an officer with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of treason. Dodge was incensed, but accepted service. He then went to the court house and waited for the grand jury of 12 men who had indicted him to come out. Removing his coat, he administered a thrashing to nine of them, but the other three refused a trial by combat so his vengeance was not complete.

Soon afterward, on the death of his father, he was made sheriff of his county, in which capacity he served until 1821. During this period he personally executed two murderers in true Andrew Jack-

son style. A natural leader, he served in various Indian wars, always with distinction and success, achieving the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was trusted by the red men because of his fairness and honesty, and was able to negotiate many favorable treaties with them. In 1820 he was a delegate to the convention that framed the Constitution for Missouri under the famous Missouri Compromise.

The lead mines of southwestern Wisconsin had now begun to draw men, much as the discovery of gold in California did in 1849. Dodge had suffered business reverses and in 1827 he moved to Wisconsin to the present site of the city of Dodgeville, with his wife, nine children, and four negroes. Here he built a home and opened lead mines, but difficulties with the Indians arose and he moved about four and a half miles to the southeast where he purchased a thousand acres. With the help of his negroes he often mined as much as 2,000 pounds of lead in a single day. He built the first lead smelter in the state, shipping his lead to New Orleans from Helena on the Wisconsin River.

Wisconsin was then a part of Michigan territory, and Fort Union, or Dodgeville, was a long way from the capital. Evidently the problem of taxation was a pressing one then as now, for in 1829 we find Dodge writing to the governor: "The people of the mining country have paid a greater amount of taxes than any equal number of citizens." This has a familiar sound. Apparently the people approved of his position, for in 1831 they chose him to represent them in the territorial legislature at Detroit; but because of the Black Hawk War he never attended a session.

The Black Hawk War began on April 6, 1832 and ended August 2 of the same year. About 700 Sauk and Winnebago Indians were fighting against 4,000 whites. The first battle, at Stillman's Creek, was a decisive victory for Black Hawk. All of the lead region was alarmed and panicky. Dodge's influence prevented the Winnebago from joining Black Hawk. On June 16 he led his men against an Indian band on the Horseshoe Bend of the Pecatonica river in Lafayette County. Here, on a battlefield "not to exceed sixty feet square" the second battle of "war" was fought. All but two of the Indians were killed although Dodge lost but three men. "This little action will equal any for courage, brilliancy, and success in the whole history of Indian wars." It revived confidence in the army and was soon followed by successes at Wisconsin Heights and Bad Axe, the capture of Black Hawk, and the annihilation of his forces.

Dodge's courage, perseverance, knowledge of the Indians, and tireless efforts were mainly responsible for the quick ending of what might have been a devastating series of massacres. General Atkinson was in nominal charge of the army, although President Jackson seemed to have had little faith in his ability, for he wrote him once that if he did not put an end to the war in a few days he would strike his name from the roll of the army. After the battle at Bad Axe, Atkinson said to Dodge, "You have led me on to victory, you have saved me."

The Black Hawk uprising cost upward of \$2,000,000 and the lives of 250 white soldiers and six or seven hundred Indians. It was a useless, wanton war. It did, however, bring to the attention of the world the great possibilities of Wisconsin, and soon settlers were pouring into the state from the East and from Europe. While this development was going on Dodge was in the far west as colonel of dragoons. He returned to his home in 1835.

In 1836 Wisconsin was made a territory and President Jackson appointed Henry Dodge as the first Governor. He took the oath of office at Mineral Point on July 4, 1836. His appointment was for three years at a salary of \$1,500. He received an additional \$1,000 for acting as superintendent of Indian affairs. There were then four counties east of the Mississippi with a population of 11,683. Two more counties—Dubuque and Des Moines—extended west to the Missouri and had a population of 10,531.

The first session of the territorial legislature to meet in Madison convened on November 26, 1838. Dodge sent a strong message in which he urged a tax upon the land of nonresidents to be used for schools. One reads here his faith in education, for he said: "Its happy influence over the morals of our citizens would promote the cause of Religion and Virtue, and cement more clearly the bonds of our political union, and be the means of preparing the rising generation to participate in the councils of our common country, as well as to enjoy and defend our free institutions from the polluting touch of aristocracy and despotism."

In his next message he reflects the Wisconsin attitude of today: "It must be admitted, however, that monied associations are not republican in their tendency, and when used for purposes of speculation have a withering influence on the best interests of the great mass of the community. Monopolies of every kind should be put down, and all corporations strictly confined to the privileges of their charters."

He was constantly urging statehood. When the Whigs came into power in 1840 Dodge was removed as Governor but was at once elected territorial delegate to Congress. Evidently he had not a high regard for his fellow Congressmen, for he writes to a friend: "You have Never Seen Such a Body of men Convened as the present Members of the House of Representatives. Bitter and Vindicative as they Can be Towards Each other & but Little of that Courtesy Necessary in Legislative Bodies, the Whigs are divided and Cut to pieces Among themselves . . . and to tell you My Opinion there appears to be With the Heads of the Departments a great deficiency of Practical Knowledge to enable them to administer the Govt."

When the Democrats returned to power with the election of Polk to the presidency in 1844, Dodge was reappointed to the governorship. President Polk justified his appointment by saying that Dodge "was a pioneer of the West, an old Indian fighter, a man of high character and one of the common people." He still regarded education as fundamental in a democracy, for in his first message

he urged a revision of the school laws. He also pressed for Wisconsin's admission as a state. Congress passed an act providing for the creation of a state and in April 1846 a referendum gave it a six to one majority.

After the Constitution was ratified the legislature chose Henry Dodge and Isaac Walker as Wisconsin's first senators. The former was assigned to the class whose term expired in 1851. (See Constitution of the United States Article I, Section 3.) His son, Augustus Caesar Dodge, was serving as Senator from the new state of Iowa. It is interesting to note that Dodge voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill while his son supported it. During the nine years he served in the Senate he was in close contact with Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Cass, Douglas, and Jefferson Davis, who had served under him in the Black Hawk War. His closest personal friend was Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. Dodge was not a great senator, he lacked academic training, he was not interested in abstract questions of government, nor was he a good public speaker. His talents were administrative and executive; he was more of a Jackson than a Jefferson. He voted consistently against the extension of slavery, was opposed to the nullification ideas of Calhoun, and in general represented the principles which Lincoln later expressed so ably. His theory of office is expressed in the following statement:

"As long as I represent the people of Wisconsin, and as long as their legislature which sends me here, instructs me, as it has done ever since I was a member of this body, for eight years, I feel bound to conform my action to their instructions, or resign my position."

During his Senatorship a New York convention nominated him for the Vice Presidency, but he declined the honor. In 1857, at the age of 75, he retired from the Senate. President Pierce offered to appoint him Governor of Washington territory but he declined. He spent his last years with his son, Augustus Caesar Dodge, in Burlington, Iowa, where he died June 19, 1867, two years after the death of his wife.

James Duane Doty was born in Salem, Washington County, New York on November 5, 1799. Unlike Dodge, whose earliest years were spent on the frontier, Doty grew up under eastern influences. He had more formal education than Dodge since he completed the common schools and attended a New York academy. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in 1819, the year after he arrived in Detroit to begin his career.

Doty had an attractive personality, was sociable and adaptable. He became a warm friend of General Cass and with Henry Schoolcraft made in 1820 a 4,000 mile canoe journey through Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan. They spent 90 days in the wilderness and kept detailed journals of the expedition. Doty was therefore intimately acquainted with the geography of Wisconsin and believed that it had a magnificent future.

In 1823 Governor Cass appointed him as judge of the western district of Michigan—which was practically the same as the early territory of Wisconsin. He went back to New York and married a daughter of General Collins. The young couple planned to make Prairie du Chien their home, but found it more convenient to live in Green Bay. Doty served as judge until after the Black Hawk War when he was removed from office—his friends said at the instigation of Governor Dodge. Then he became a land speculator with considerable success. It will be recalled that he acquired considerable land on the present site of Madison and succeeded in having the capital located here. There was some doubt that the Governor would sign the bill, but in spite of his intense dislike of Doty he did affix his name to the act of the legislature making Madison the capital. Doty, so the story goes, went to see Dodge and thanked him for his favorable action. He then offered to make Dodge a present of some lots in the new city. Dodge in intense anger said to him, "Judge Doty, when I want lots in Madison I'll come to see you sir. Good day!"

In 1837 Doty was elected territorial delegate from Wisconsin and served until appointed by President Tyler to succeed Dodge as territorial Governor. His administration was a stormy one and many charges of high-handed and illegal actions were made against him, some of which seem at least technically indefensible. After the Democratic success in the election of 1844 he was removed from office and was succeeded by his old enemy, Henry Dodge.

Doty was a member of the first constitutional convention in 1846 and served two terms in Congress. At the beginning of the Civil War President Lincoln appointed him Indian Agent for Utah Territory and in 1863 Governor of that territory. He died on June 13, 1865, two years before the passing of his rival, Governor Dodge.

He lived for a long time on an island at the outlet of the Fox River between Neenah and Menasha on the site of the Winnebago Indian village where a century earlier Glory-of-the-Morning had ruled her people.

His was a career typical of the pioneer who was acquisitive, ambitious, and able. But he apparently lacked that integrity which was so evident in the pioneer of Dodge's type. Both Dodge and Doty were successful but in different fields and by different methods. The influence of Dodge was much greater, and a good deal that he stood for is embodied in the traditions of the state.

Wisconsin Makes a Constitution

To bring Wisconsin into the Union was no easy task. The leaders had to overcome the apathy of the people toward assuming the responsibilities and costs of state government, the quarrels over boundary lines, the fear of excessive taxation, the hatred of debts, and in the nation the overshadowing problems of slavery and the relations of the states to the federal government. The period was a critical one for the world. So great an historian as

Channing has called 1846 "the most memorable in American history." It was the year in which the Mexican War began; when California was occupied by American troops; when the dispute with England over the Oregon boundary was settled; when the Mormons made their history-making journey to Utah. Europe was in ferment. Revolutions were in the making everywhere. The political atmosphere in America and in Europe was electric with plans for a brave new world in which there would be security, contentment, and peace. It was a year of divine discontent. On the border, where the frontier was slowly moving westward, the impact of these forces was reflected in the making of the Constitution of Wisconsin which Professor Paxson has so well characterized as "A Constitution of Democracy."

The convention of 1846 met in Madison at noon on the fifth of October with 95 of the 124 elected delegates present. They were generally young men, the average age of the members was between 35 and 36. The oldest was 65 and the youngest was 23. Their political allegiance was overwhelmingly Democratic; there were but 18 Whigs in the first convention. But the Democrats were sharply divided between radicals and conservatives, as any party with a large majority always separates into right and left wing factions. In Wisconsin the left wing, or radical group, who followed the leadership of Jackson and Van Buren had a very large majority.

Although the territory was new, and the foreign-born represented about one third of the population, there were but 13 foreign-born delegates, and 7 of these were Irish. Of the others 42 were born in New York and 42 in New England, 10 were from the south, and 13 scattered through the other eastern states.

If then we were to describe a typical member of the first convention he would be a native-born farmer, 35 years of age who had come quite recently from the eastern part of the United States to the new territory. He would be a strong, self-reliant man, radical in his thinking, a follower of Andrew Jackson, who personified what in these days we call "rugged individualism".

The second convention was a new body, for only five members of the first convention were in the second. The membership had been reduced from 124 to 69 and the districts changed somewhat. In general a typical member would take the same picture that described a member of the first group. In fact the principal business of the second convention was that of modifying the Constitution made by the first convention to make it more workable and to insure its adoption.

Several of the members of both conventions had served one or more terms in the territorial legislature and many of them afterward occupied important official positions in state and national life. Fifty-two of the first convention were later in the state senate or assembly. Three—Randall, Harvey, and Lewis were Governors; one—Randall was a Cabinet member; five were Attorneys General—Baird, Estabrook, and three Smiths; Eleazer Root was State Su-

perintendent of Public Instruction; Cole, Doty, Larabee, and Barber were Congressmen; three—Cole, Ryan, and Whiton served on the Supreme bench. It was a notable group of men who laid the foundations of this state and it is no wonder it is strong and secure in its basic structure.

Edward G. Ryan was a brilliant man, an unusually able trial lawyer and an honest and scholarly judge. His address to the graduating class of the law school at the University in 1873 made such an indelible impression upon the elder Robert M. La Follette that he repeatedly quoted from it. His influence upon our state was enormous, and not a little of the attitude which seeks to preserve and defend the rights of man against property is due to him.

Mr. Ryan was made chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and the next day he reported a drastic anti-bank article. The convention in general was in favor of the principal provisions of the article, but spent several days debating the punitive sections which Mr. Ryan had insisted upon.

Ryan reflected the attitude of Andrew Jackson toward the Bank of the United States and the political ineptitude of those who managed it. The bank, which in the political jargon of the hour was referred to as "The Monster", passed out of existence in 1836 at the height of a speculative mania which all but ruined the country. In the new territory there was the wildest speculation in land, town lots, and mining projects. State, local, and private banks were organized everywhere and frequently the most unconscionable scoundrels were in control. In 1836, for example, there were 718 such banks in the United States with a capital of \$251,900,000 against which were loans of \$457,500,000 and currency of \$140,300,000. The dishonesty that ran through this "wild cat" system is shown by a group of banks in Michigan which were organized on the basis of a single box of currency moved from city to city to validate bank notes issued and circulated through the Middle West. When the banks collapsed \$580,000 in paper money had been issued. The strong box was opened and found to contain exactly \$86.46 in currency and several pounds of bolts and scrap iron. One of the "banks" was located in an old sawmill in the woods where some one ironically remarked there are "few people, but plenty of wild-cats."

When Ryan introduced his section on banks the convention was in the main in complete sympathy with him. They were thoroughly familiar with the deplorable bank situation and especially with the demoralized paper currency. In the southwestern section of the territory paper money was almost unknown as the miners insisted upon gold and silver. Almost to a man they were "hard money" men. Around Milwaukee and along the lakeshore paper money was in general use.

Although the territorial legislature had refused to authorize banks, the certificates and due bills of the Wisconsin Marine and

Fire Insurance Company of Milwaukee owned by two Scotchmen, George Smith and Alexander Mitchell, were used as currency generally known as "George Smith's money." All told the company issued about a million and a half dollars of certificates of deposit in denominations of one, two, three, five, and ten dollars which circulated as bank notes. Although the charter of the Insurance Company was revoked Smith and Mitchell went right on redeeming in coin all notes presented to them, thus retaining the confidence of the entire region. The bank which succeeded the Insurance Company is still in active business in Milwaukee.

The members were almost unanimous in opposition to authorizing banks to issue paper money, which then was the principal function of banks and the main source of profits. There was less feeling about discounting, accepting deposits, and the like. Many of the delegates while opposed to banks thought that their prohibition by constitutional enactment was unwise. They believed that the return of normal conditions would be hindered by such action and that the people would eventually need a banking system carefully regulated and closely supervised. A few Whigs urged the free banking system of New York. Ryan's report had drastic sections in which fines to the extent of ten thousand dollars and penitentiary sentences up to five years could be imposed. It was this portion of his report that occasioned the most bitter debate. Arguments were long and repetitious and generally returned to the propriety of incorporating "pains and penalties" into the Constitution. Finally a banking section was adopted and the convention moved on to other problems.

After the banking problem had been disposed of in the convention the members attacked the problem of setting up an adequate judicial system. The committee accepted the general principle of the convention that all officials should be chosen by popular vote and they proposed an elective judiciary. Such a break with the precedents so enraged Mr. Ryan, who was a member of the Committee on Judiciary, that he resigned from the committee rather than accept so revolutionary a proposal. Federal judges were appointed by the President, and in almost every state all or most of the judges were appointed. It was cynically said that "a judge is a lawyer who knew a governor." Here was a state proposing to go all the way and have the people choose all the judges. Largely through the leadership of Charles M. Baker of Walworth county the proposed plan was adopted by the convention. Ironically Mr. Ryan lived to be elected to the Supreme Court by the people.

There were long and bitter debates over the question of boundaries, but in the end they had to be satisfied with those proposed by Congress. It has been an interesting theme of discussion for those who believe that we were robbed of our heritage. Even so there was nothing to be done about it, except to debate endlessly.

Many novel and radical suggestions were made. Imprisonment for debt was then common although Dickens in both England and America had succeeded in arousing a good deal of interest in the subject. The convention went on record against this practice.

When it was proposed that the common law relating to ownership of property by married women be set aside there was some consternation. One member, E. V. Whiton, who later became a Justice of the Supreme Court vehemently declared that such a practice "would entail the utter destruction of the home and the annihilation of the marriage contract itself." The article, however, was adopted.

The problem of voting and the elective franchise aroused much feeling. Many felt that residence should not alone give the right to vote. As a compromise between mere residence and citizenship in the United States it was voted to require a declaration of intention to become a citizen was a sufficient prerequisite for the ballot. Should negroes vote? There were very few in the territory, but the question was acute in the United States. Finally it was dodged by agreeing to submit to the people a separate article giving the right of suffrage to colored male citizens. This disposed of the vote problem in the convention, but left it in the air so far as a final solution was concerned. It was lost in the election.

After 11 weeks of hard work the convention adjourned. Already a number of members had left for their homes with threats of defeating the proposed Constitution. Now ensued a long, hard, and bitter struggle to secure ratification.

The election was held on April 6, 1847 and the proposed Constitution was rejected by a vote of 20,233 against and 14,119 for. The article on banks seemed to be the most vulnerable, but among the foreign-born the article proposing equal property rights for married women aroused much resentment.

Up to this point we have discussed principally the work of the first convention whose work was unacceptable to the majority of the voters. It was largely a Whig victory in a Democratic state, and yet the Whigs never had much voting strength. One would naturally suppose that after this expression of opinion the second convention would be composed of a majority of Whigs. However, the total was reduced to 69 delegates and the Democrats had 46, or exactly two-thirds.

The second convention really worked over the first Constitution by eliminating the radical and controversial features. Thus the banking article and that giving married women the right to hold property were omitted in the redrafting. Both were wisely left to possible future legislative judgment. In the case of banks the convention fell back upon the method of the referendum by providing that the legislature might submit the question of "banks or no banks" to the voters for decision. And to safeguard it still farther they provided that if a favorable vote was given and the legislature passed any banking laws or granted a bank charter their action would not be valid until approved a second time. Thus they doubly protected their basic work.

The work of this convention attracted less attention and gave rise to very little controversy. The newspapers did little to arouse opposition as they had the year before. When the vote was taken on March 13, 1848 there were 16,417 for and 6,174 against, a clear majority of 10,243. On May 29 Congress formally admitted Wisconsin into the Union and it became the 30th star in the flag. Thus after 12 years Wisconsin was in the sisterhood of states with a Constitution which has survived for a century. Yet it serves now in a new era with a population more than 12 times that of 1848. It contains a provision against state debt, it is difficult to amend, and it is limited to governmental functions. In short, we have a Constitution drafted by unusually able men, refined by discussion, and rewritten by a second group who profited by the campaign arguments, and who were able to draft a Constitution that has worked well for almost a century and which bids fair to be our fundamental law for years to come.

Early Statehood

Although President Polk signed the bill accepting the Constitution and making Wisconsin the thirtieth state on May 29, 1848, the legislature of the new state did not meet until June 5. The elective state officers were inaugurated two days later and the new state began to function so smoothly that state newspapers did not devote much space to congratulations nor did they print accounts of any unusual activities because of the new status. They seemed much more concerned with the election of a President and with national issues than with local and state problems. The transition was not a sudden transformation but a natural evolution as the signers of the Ordinance of 1787 had hoped and planned.

The first Governor was Nelson Dewey, a native of Connecticut, who had come to Wisconsin in 1836. After living a year at Cassville, which he had supposed would become the capital, he moved to Lancaster, the county seat of Grant County and became active in Democratic politics. He had a good education, had read law in his father's office, and had been admitted to the bar. After serving in the lower house of the territorial legislature, including one term as speaker, he was elected to the upper house or Council. When he was elected Governor he was 35 years old with promises of a great future which sadly were unfulfilled. His administration, was competent and he exercised a great deal of influence over the legislature, and was re-elected without opposition.

In view of the clearly unreliable stories of why Wisconsin is called the Badger State it is worthwhile to report the explanation given to Governor Dewey by his mother. "The first settlers", she said, "actually came to do mining and remained and dug deep, and to discriminate between these people and those who came up from Illinois in the spring and ran back in the fall, doing only shallow mining, they were called *Suckers* and we were called *Badgers*."

Another contribution was the Wisconsin motto. He and Edward G. Ryan planned the state coat of arms. A contemporary said "It was all plain sailing, the miner, the sailor, and the badger, but they differed violently over the motto. Ryan was for "*Excelsior*" and Governor Dewey for "*Forward*", and no entreaty, denunciation, or eloquence could budge him. If for nothing else than the selection of that motto he earned the respect and admiration of every Badger."

The Democrats had overwhelming control of the first legislature, which then elected United States Senators. The two leading political leaders with decidedly opposite opinions and characters were James Duane Doty and Henry Dodge. Dodge was easily elected but for the second senator Isaac Walker was chosen, Doty was elected as a representative in Congress, with Orasmus Cole, a Whig, and Charles Durkee, a Free Soiler.

There was intense interest in the presidential election of 1848 for this was Wisconsin's first chance to participate. The Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor, had commanded the army post at Fort Crawford. The Democrat aspirant was General Lewis Cass, who as Governor of Michigan Territory when it included Wisconsin, had many followers and received 15,001 votes to Taylor's 13,374. A third candidate was a former President, Martin Van Buren, who was the representative of the anti-slavery party. He received 10,418 votes.

The responsibilities of statehood were taken very seriously by the people of the new state, but they gave a great deal of attention to national problems, interests, and political parties. For a century this attitude has continued, although at times local and state politics overshadowed national issues. The history of Wisconsin after 1848 then becomes less particularistic, less limited by state boundaries, and more and more integrated with the history of the United States. There was intense state consciousness, however, and once or twice Wisconsin outdid South Carolina in demanding state rights even to the point of having our Supreme Court declare an act of Congress—the Fugitive Slave Law—unconstitutional and null and void in Wisconsin.

When the new state had paid the obligations of the territory it had a balance of about \$4,000 in the state treasury, a half year to operate before taxes could be collected, a prohibition on a state debt, and counties were delinquent about \$10,000 on their state taxes. Taxation and finance, therefore, became the first problem of the legislature which passed a tax levy of 4½ mills on the property of the state. There was not much money in the state, banks had not yet been authorized and most of the borrowing necessary for public and private purposes had to be secured in the east and from individuals. Interest rates were high and many a project necessary for state development was financed by devious or fraudulent devices. Railroad scandals, such as that of 1856, when wholesale bribery of the legislature and state officers, including the Governor, the mortgaging of private property, and

bonding of cities, villages, and towns, and the sale of highly speculative stock issues made a sordid chapter in Wisconsin history. The Panic of 1857 nearly undermined the state and nation, and increased the difficulties of the settlers and of the government. Only the strongest survived but the memory remained and had much to do with the political and social attitudes of the state for many years.

In the election of 1856 the newly organized Republican Party which had received its name at a meeting in Ripon on March 20, 1854, had nominated Coles Bashford for Governor. William A. Barstow was a candidate for re-election as a Democrat, with Arthur McArthur for Lieutenant Governor. Barstow's party controlled the election machinery and reported him as having a plurality of 157 votes over Bashford. Charges of fraud were made and a bitter contest ensued. Much evidence of fraud was uncovered—Barstow's friends claiming that if there was fraud on one side there was more on the other. The issue went to the Supreme Court which found that Bashford had a majority of 1,009 votes. Barstow, who foresaw the result had resigned and for five days Arthur McArthur acted as Governor intending to hold the office by constitutional right. When the court decision was announced he withdrew and Bashford was inaugurated. The scandals of that year naturally prevented his re-election and he was succeeded by Alexander W. Randall one of the ablest men who has held the office of Governor of Wisconsin. He gained national fame for the energy and enthusiasm with which he organized the state's war effort. After the expiration of his term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Rome and later Assistant Postmaster General. He served in President Johnson's cabinet as Postmaster General, but his adherence to the President in the struggle with Congress alienated him from the Republican Party and he retired to Elmira, New York, where he died at the age of 52 in 1872.

During Bashford's administration the legislature made an investigation of the administration of the school lands. The Constitution of Wisconsin (Article X) provided that all lands granted to the state by the general government for educational purposes or "any grant to the state when the purposes of such grants are not specified" should be set apart as a school fund, the income to be used for the support of the common schools, libraries, academies, and normal schools. The Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General were made a Land Commission to manage the funds. The administration of the school lands is a rather unpleasant story, although the mismanagement has been exaggerated. By comparison with disposition of land grants for railroads and canals, the school lands seem comparatively free from the frauds which made much unsavory history.

The Legislature of 1856 appointed a committee to investigate the management of the school lands. Making due allowance for political bias, rhetorical emphasis, and oratorical phrasing, and

that this legislature was the most venal in the history of the state, the report showed that there were gross irregularities, slovenly bookkeeping, lack of vouchers or receipts, and defective mortgages and contracts. There was evidence to show that some of the commissioners and employes engaged in speculations for themselves and their friends; that they issued certificates of sale with no payments; that they sold timber lands on 20 year contracts which were cleared of all timber and the cut-over lands reverted to the state with no payment for the land. The report says:

The School Fund has sustained great loss by these irregularities, and also by the haste with which the school lands have been brought into the market. Tens of thousands of dollars have been embezzled, and hundreds of thousands lost and squandered. The fund has been handled with criminal negligence, wanton recklessness, and utter disregard for the most responsible duties that could be imposed on man.

Nothing seems to have been done, for another report made in 1861 says:

Truth compels the confession that this trust has been and is now of necessity, most unfaithfully administered. The best of the school lands have been disposed of with eager haste and disregard of the interest of the funds for which they were dedicated.

The Slavery Issue

Wisconsin of course was a free state but the majority of the settlers had come from New York and New England or from the northern part of Europe and were a unit in their opposition to the extension of slavery into the territory. The more radical favored abolition but they were in a decided minority. The intense feeling generated by the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was accentuated by an episode at Racine where a runaway slave, Joshua Glover, was captured by seven heavily-armed white men on March 10, 1854. He was claimed by a Mr. Garland from St. Louis. His kidnapers hurried him across country to Milwaukee on a bitterly cold night, unprotected and in an open wagon, and there he was thrown into jail. Anti-slavery leaders, the most prominent of whom was Sherman M. Booth, editor of the "Wisconsin Free Democrat", organized a rescue party of some 5,000 men and freed Glover who made his way to freedom in Canada.

Four days later Booth was arrested for "aiding and abetting" the escape. Justice Smith of the Wisconsin Supreme Court issued a writ of *habeas corpus* discharging Booth and in an opinion accompanying the writ declared that the state judiciary was "the sole and exclusive judge of its own power" and advised the federal government to "abstain from interference with state affairs." The full court later declared the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional and void. The affair achieved national fame and became a sort of minor Dred Scott case. The United States Supreme Court overruled the

state court and after much controversy between the two courts Booth was finally sentenced to jail and was confined there until pardoned by President Buchanan in the last days of his term.

The Legislature of 1857 passed a drastic anti-kidnapping law designed to protect negroes for slavery was now a state issue and even judicial elections turned upon it. As late as 1859, two years before the outbreak of the Civil War, Byron Paine was elected to the Supreme Court on a platform of state's rights which said "The states have the right to judge, in the last resort, when their sovereignties are encroached upon and to take measures for their protection." Senator Sumner of Massachusetts recognized the importance of the election by saying: "God bless the people of Wisconsin who know their rights and knowing them maintain them."

Local and state-wide political problems were many and difficult during the first 12 years of Statehood. The population grew from 250,000 to 700,000. The census of 1850 gave the population as 305,391 of whom 198,000 were native born. There were 35,000 Germans, 21,000 Irish, 19,000 English, 8,600 Norwegians, 8,300 Canadians, 4,000 Welsh, and 3,500 Scotch. Only 1,551 persons of native birth were illiterate and 4,902 of the foreign-born could not read or write their own language. The illiteracy was thus only about two percent. These first citizens had established 72 libraries, while six daily and 35 weekly papers were published in the state. It was a highly literate people who founded the state. They had the usual attributes of the pioneer—strength, intelligence, independence, adaptability, and a fierce belief in liberty and freedom, economic, political, and social.

Local government followed the township plan of New England with a county organization based upon the town plan. A great deal of local rivalry existed over the location of county seats, sometimes almost reaching a state of warfare. But the instinct of obedience to the law and faith in the Constitutions and the courts always triumphed over force.

The Constitution had provided that the legislature might authorize a referendum on the question of establishing banks. The first vote on "Banks or no banks" was taken in 1851 and resulted in a vote of 31,219 for and 19,126 against. The Legislature of 1852 passed a general banking act which was approved by the people in a second referendum and the first bank was established at Madison—"The State Bank of Madison." The people now had control of the banking system which operated successfully until the Panic of 1857. From then on until after a national banking system was established there was a great deal of difficulty culminating in the bank riots of 1861.

Except in the three southwestern counties of Grant, LaFayette, and Iowa, where lead mining was an important industry, agriculture was the principle source of income and means of livelihood. Wheat was the leading product and at one time Wisconsin was the leading wheat producing state. Over four million bushels were raised in

the first year of statehood, but in 1860 the production had risen to almost thirty million bushels. Soon after the Civil War the depletion of the soil resulting from a single crop, the chinch bug, the decline in production per acre, and the rise of diversified farming caused many farmers to seek new farms in the western states and territories. The invention of the knotter by a Wisconsin man, John Appleby, made the twine binder possible and wheat farming on a large scale feasible and profitable.

Lumbering was second to agriculture and later became the state's foremost industry. The northern part of the state had huge pine forests and at least seven large rivers and their tributaries made the "pineries" accessible. There were excellent waterways down which logs and lumber in huge rafts could be floated to the Mississippi and marketed in the areas where lumber was not produced but was in great demand by the prairie settlers. The first sawmill in Wisconsin seems to have been built at De Pere in 1809. Lumbering reached its height in 1876 when about a billion and a half feet of pine lumber reached the market. Many fortunes were made and lost, and the apparently inexhaustible supply induced the most wasteful and irresponsible methods. Conservation was unthought of until the "cut-over" areas focused attention upon the wasted resources.

Next to credit the most important need of the settlers was transportation. Rivers and lakes sufficed for the Indian and trader, but the heavier minerals, wheat, and lumber required something more. Canals connecting the Fox and Wisconsin, and the Rock and Milwaukee were early promoted and developed, but the railroad soon displaced them. The first railroad to be chartered was the "Milwaukee and Waukesha" which ran its first train on February 25, 1851 from Milwaukee to Waukesha and in 1854 it reached Madison. The further expansion to Prairie du Chien was achieved in 1857 and the problem of an east to west route was solved. The Chicago and Northwestern reached Janesville in 1855 and Fond du Lac in 1858 and a route north and south was now a feasibility.

Congress made two large land grants in 1856 for two railroads to be built under conditions to be prescribed by the state legislature. Of course there was a scramble for the grants which consisted of "every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width, on each side of said roads respectively." The "unparalleled acts of mismanagement, gross violation of duty, fraud, and plunder" which took place in the Legislature of 1856 is one of the most unpleasant stories in the history of Wisconsin. The Legislature of 1858 investigated the frauds and reported that 13 senators had received stocks and bonds of \$10,000 to \$20,000; that 58 assemblymen had been given \$5,000 to \$10,000, that the Governor had participated to the amount of \$50,000 and that other state officers had been given \$5,000 and \$10,000. The Panic of 1857 made the securities worthless, the railroad failed, and the men who had taken part in the unscrupulous distribution lost both money and reputation.

"Lightning stooped to carry mail" when the first telegraph line entered Milwaukee in January 1848 and gradually all parts of the state had the benefit of rapid transmission of the news. Postal routes were assigned as rapidly as passable roads and bridges could be constructed. Plank roads operated as toll roads and supported by imposts levied on the vehicles using them were chartered and along them taverns and inns made traveling not only useful but recreational as well.

During the decades known as the "roaring forties" and the "feminine fifties" reforms of every sort were part of the social climate. Prison reform, abolition of slavery, socialization of industry, woman suffrage, and temperance were all vehemently discussed by the "demons of reform." School systems were established under the influence of Horace Mann, Henry Barnard, and Michael Frank. Universities, colleges, and academies were chartered and churches were organized in every settlement.

The humanitarian influences of the fifties resulted in the abolition of capital punishment in Wisconsin by an act of the legislature approved by the Governor on July 12, 1853. Wisconsin was the first state to take this step—and only seven states have followed the lead of Wisconsin. Before the passage of this law three men had been hanged, the last one saying on the scaffold as his last words, "I am not guilty." The revulsion following this episode was probably responsible for the passage of the law.

There were dark sides to the picture as some of the incidents referred to demonstrate. Speculation had almost ruined the country, gambling seemed a common vice, political trickery was too common, partisan politics were bitter, vindictive, ruthless, and greedy, and pessimists were predicting a speedy collapse of the country. Perhaps this point of view was well stated by Governor Randall in his legislative message of 1858, when he said:

"In this age more than at any other in the history of the civilized world, crimes are increasing with astounding rapidity. There is more learning and comparatively less wisdom; more professions of virtue and comparatively more vice; more religion and comparatively less true Christianity, than the world ever witnessed before. Art and science pay tribute to criminal rapacity, and are made auxiliaries to aid in successful violation of the law. Unless greater efforts are made to secure punishment for offences; if the boldness and frequency of public wrongs are to secure their impunity, but a little time must elapse before an aptitude for the commission of crime will become a confirmed defect in the character of the American people."

Wisconsin had its share of reformers among them advocates of temperance, by which was meant total abstinence. The territorial legislature in 1836 had provided two types of license, one for taverns and one for grocers. The rate for grocers was four times that for taverns. In 1840 the sale of alcoholic beverages to Indians was prohibited.

One year after the territory became a state the first cost-damage law ever passed in the United States was enacted. This law, generally called the "Bond Law", required every seller of liquor to post a bond of \$1,000 with three or more sureties "to pay all damages, to support all paupers, widows, and orphans, pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions, growing out of or justly attributed to such traffic, that communities or individuals may suffer from such traffic." Married women were authorized to sue on such bond for damages sustained by themselves or children. The penalty for selling without bond was a fine of 50 to 100 dollars and for imprisonment for from ten days to six months.

There was, of course, much opposition to this law which never seems to have been enforced. In Milwaukee a mob attacked the home of Senator John B. Smith who had pushed the bill through the legislature. It was repealed in 1851 and a milder license law passed.

In the meantime Maine had passed the first prohibition law in the United States. A temperance wave was sweeping the country along with other social reform projects such as the abolitionist movement. A society known as Sons of Temperance became active. In Wisconsin they campaigned for a prohibition law like that of Maine. The best they were able to do was to get the legislature in 1852 to refer the problem to the voters on a referendum. The vote was 27,519 for prohibition and 24,109 against. But the referendum statement had a "joker" in it which made the law merely a register of opinion not binding on the legislature.

In 1854 the assembly passed a prohibition bill in response to the referendum but it was killed in the senate. The next year both houses passed the bill but it was vetoed by Governor Barstow.

The slavery question and the threatened secession of the southern states drew most of the attention of the voters. During the war and early reconstruction years all other problems were subordinated to the important task of winning the war and preserving the union. Wisconsin had to reverse its attitude on state's rights and take its stand with Lincoln in maintaining the higher rights of the nation.

Civil War Years

The spring of 1861 was well on its way when the portentous news of the firing on Fort Sumter was flashed through Wisconsin. In the fall of 1860 the state had cast its vote for Lincoln and had chosen Republicans to fill the state offices. With other northern states it then settled back into the routine of its normal daily life. It seemed inconceivable that the South would carry out the threat of secession because of the election to the presidency of a quiet man from Illinois. There was no desire for war; there were no fire-eating radicals to stir the antagonisms that make state fight against state, brother against brother. The skies seemed clearer because of the moderation of Lincoln and his sincere love of peace.

In the Governor's chair was Alexander W. Randall who had seen the coming struggle more clearly than most men. When he read his annual message to the legislature in January 1861 he expressed in vigorous language the part Wisconsin would play if the slave states persisted in following the leaders who echoed the sophistries of Calhoun. Said he, "We will make sacrifices to appease and conciliate our brethren, but we will make no sacrifices of principles Secession is revolution; revolution is war; war against the United States is treason." He asked for some preparatory measures, and he was given authority to act if the President should call for troops.

President Lincoln, immediately after the fall of Sumter, issued his famous call for 75,000 volunteers for 90 days. This to the Union leaders seemed ample. Governor Randall felt that it was not enough, and Wisconsin, although the third from the youngest state in the Union, was willing and anxious to do even more. Within a week 36 Wisconsin companies tendered their services. The Madison Guards were the first to be accepted. From the promise of the beautiful spring and a peaceful life, young men hurried away at every call singing "We're coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong." With a population of 800,000, a total of 90,000 Wisconsin men were in the war.

1861 came and went and the war was still in the beginning. At Falling Waters in Virginia, George C. Drake was killed, the first Wisconsin soldier to fall. 1862 found Louis P. Harvey in the Governor's chair. At the battle of Shiloh many Wisconsin troops had participated. There were heavy losses and when the news reached Madison the Governor set out for the South personally to direct the relief work. As he was about to start for home he was accidentally drowned in the Tennessee River. Mrs. Harvey took up his unfinished work and did much to correct the mistakes made by the military authorities in handling the sick and wounded. She went to Washington and pleaded with Lincoln and Stanton for army hospitals. As a result, three were established in Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien. Thousands of lives were saved through her efforts. Mrs. Harvey was one of Wisconsin's great women.

When the year of 1863 had passed it seemed that the war was nearing the close. Gettysburg and Vicksburg had been fought and won; the tide of the Confederacy was ebbing. But when the spring of 1864 came, the President was still calling for volunteers, and Wisconsin was still responding. By the end of 1864 General Grant had demonstrated his genius and the North was sure that the war would soon be ended. When Lee surrendered to Grant in April, Wisconsin still had additional men waiting for service. But recruiting ceased on April 13, 1865, just four years from the time it had begun. Spring was here again, a spring of peace, a spring of hope, but a spring of sorrow.

The part taken by our state in the Civil War certainly gives us all the glory that the bloody business of war can possibly bestow. There were 130,000 men and boys of military age in Wisconsin when the census of 1860 was taken. Two-thirds of these were enrolled at some time or other. There was tremendous mortality. The second Wisconsin has the distinction of having suffered the greatest losses of any regiment on the Union side. This regiment became a part of the famous Iron Brigade led by such generals as Rufus King and Edward Bragg. It opened the Battle of Gettysburg and joined in the fruitless pursuit of Lee's army to the Potomac. In the G. A. R. Memorial Room in the capitol is a beautiful banner given to the Iron Brigade although its beauty is marred by the vandalism of some relic hunter who ruthlessly cut a square from its silken folds.

It is unnecessary to relate in detail the experiences of the many Wisconsin units in the war. In almost every battle and in every campaign Wisconsin troops were found and many individual exploits are recorded. Who has not heard of Old Abe, the war eagle, who screamed above many a battlefield and who seemed to bear a charmed life. Monuments have been erected to many of the leaders including that of Colonel Hans C. Hegg, famous Scandinavian leader, who lost his life in the battle of Chickamauga, which stands in the capitol park.

In some of the great battles—Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Shiloh, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, Wisconsin troops held positions that saved the Union forces. The great commanders Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan gave special praise to many of Wisconsin's volunteers.

An incident associated with the Seventh Wisconsin's part at Gettysburg has been made famous by Bret Harte's poem *John Burns of Gettysburg*. During the fighting there, a quaint-looking old man approached the boys of Company E and asked them to loan him a gun. He looked like a character from the days of the American Revolution, but he had been a soldier in both the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. When the Confederates drove away his cows and looted his barnyard, the old spirit revived in him. General Callis of Lancaster gave him a gun and ammunition. In the thick of the fight the old man loaded and fired it as calmly as though he were hunting squirrels. Three times wounded, he continued to send his leaden messengers of death among the enemy and refused to leave the Wisconsin men whom he had chosen as his comrades.

Another stirring episode occurred on the 27th of October, 1864, when Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, a native of Waukesha County, performed one of the most daring deeds of the war. The Confederate ram Albemarle, had caused great destruction to Union shipping and had been unsuccessfully attacked by the federal fleet. At this time it was holding the river front of the town of Plymouth, North Carolina, which the Union forces were attacking by land and water. Cushing planned a torpedo boat raid. With a party of 14 men,

he proceeded in the dark to where the Albemarle lay. Although the boat was guarded by a boom of logs which surrounded her at a distance of 30 feet and was guarded by a force ten times as large as his little crew, the lieutenant ran his boat over the boom through a rain of bullets to the side of the Albemarle, placed a torpedo under her and blew her up. His men were captured but his own daring spirit enabled him to elude the enemy and escape. Cushing received a vote of thanks from Congress and the congratulations of the Navy Department. He was also promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander. A student of naval history has written, "It is safe to say that the naval history of the world affords no other example of such marvelous coolness and professional skill as that shown by Cushing."

Wisconsin soldiers suffered in the great Confederate prisons, Libbey at Richmond, Virginia, and Andersonville in Georgia. In many cases confinement in these prisons was a living death. On the night of February 9, 1864, more than a hundred prisoners escaped from the Libbey Prison. A secret tunnel was ingeniously excavated under the direction of General Harrison C. Hobart, originally of the Twenty-first Wisconsin. After the men had passed through, he closed the tunnel and followed those who had previously escaped. A series of remarkable adventures enabled more than half of them to evade the pursuing guards and bloodhounds and reach the Union lines in safety.

The war ended in 1865 and Wisconsin's loyalty and devotion to the Union had been demonstrated. The soldiers came home to take up the works of peace. But almost 11,000 were left behind—dead. Wisconsin had more than done its share to save the Union.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

1866—1948

Recovery

The close of the war found Wisconsin like all of the other states taking account of its losses. Governor Fairchild, who had lost an arm at Gettysburg, reported to the legislature that Wisconsin had recruited "91,379 men of which number 79,934 were volunteers, 11,445 drafted men and substitutes. The total quota of the states under all calls is 90,116. The state stands credited with 1,263 men, as an excess over all calls, a gratifying evidence of the devotion and patriotism of the people of Wisconsin. The total military service from the state has been about equal to one in every nine of the population, or one in every five of the entire male population, and more than one from every two voters of the state. The losses by death alone, omitting all other casualties, are 10,752 or about one in every eight in the service."

In addition to these sacrifices the state and its subdivisions spent \$11,652,505.67 on military expenses. The state later received back from the federal government about \$4,000,000; the local units received nothing.

Industry had been halted, expansion discontinued, and maintenance neglected. The problem of rehabilitation was tremendous but was undertaken with such energy that in a few years Wisconsin's agriculture and industry moved forward with speed and energy. Political and social problems were complex and conflicting.

Development was retarded by panics in 1873, 1893, and 1930. In 1871, the year of the great Chicago fire, terrible forest fires swept through the six northeastern counties destroying forests, villages, and farm buildings, and killing over a thousand persons. Smaller and less disastrous fires in 1894 and again in 1898, caused large property losses. Numerous cyclones like those that hit Hazel Green in 1876 and New Richmond in 1899 destroyed lives and property, but in each case the recovery was rapid and sometimes resulted in better community planning. Fire destroyed the state capitol in Madison in 1904. Many cities suffered disastrous conflagrations such as those which almost destroyed Marshfield and Oshkosh. In spite of such "acts of God", which are usually the result of the carelessness of man, the state went steadily ahead.

Agriculture and Industry

Agriculture, of course, was and is now a basic industry. Dependence upon wheat as the principal cash crop after the war gradually gave way to dairy products. The Swiss cheese industry developed in Green County which with LaFayette and Iowa Counties now produce more than half of the nation's Swiss and Limburger cheese. The principal cheese made in Wisconsin is generally known as American, although most of it is technically cheddar.

Italian types of cheese have supplemented Swiss as the second most important cheese manufactured in Wisconsin. In 1946 production of all Italian varieties amounted to 41,723,000 pounds which was 5,497,000 greater than the output of Swiss cheese. This development has taken place in the last 20 years, for in 1926 the amount of Italian cheese produced was only 525,000 pounds. Wisconsin now produces more than half of these types of cheese manufactured in the United States.

There is some controversy over the location of the first cheese factory in Wisconsin. The evidence seems to prove that in 1859 Hiram Smith of Sheboygan started the first regular cheese factory which manufactured cheese for the market from milk purchased or gathered from his patrons. It is reasonably certain that John J. Smith purchased the first cheese vat in 1858, gathered milk from his neighbors after the Ohio plan, and manufactured it into cheese. Cheese boxes were unattainable so he barrelled up 58 cheese and took them to Chicago for sale. He was told there was no market for anything but New York cheese. After much effort he disposed of his product for eight cents a pound—the first wholesale cheese sale from Wisconsin. In 1948 the marketing center for American cheese is Plymouth, Wisconsin, the cheese capital of America.

A case can be made for Ladoga in Fond du Lac County where Chester Hazen is credited with opening the first commercial cheese factory in 1864. Apparently the definition of *factory* determines which was "first". Hazen and Smith are certainly to be given the credit for pioneering an industry in which Wisconsin now leads all of the states.

The state ranks first in milk production, in number of dairy cows, and in cheese production. In this centennial year there are 2,500,000 milk producing cows on Wisconsin farms. From the "scrub cattle" of the pioneer Wisconsin has become the leader in high grade dairy cows which have an average production of 6,370 pounds of milk per cow per year.

Wisconsin ranks first in the production of cheese and third in creamery butter. Almost 10 million gallons of ice cream are manufactured annually in Wisconsin. Besides these products the 3,000 dairy plants of the state produce more than one-fourth of the condensed and powdered milk made in the United States. Wisconsin's slogan "America's Dairyland" is a statement of fact.

In other lines of agriculture developments have been significant. A strong State Department of Agriculture and one of the leading American colleges of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin have invented, developed, and promoted agricultural machines, methods, and products of incalculable value. Babcock's milk test is a notable example. No one can measure its practical and social influence. Dean William A. Henry gave inspired leadership in the college, and William D. Hoard was the great missionary who promoted dairying among the farmers.

Mining and lumbering followed the fur trade as means of livelihood. Lumbering which began in the 1830's along the Chippewa and other rivers of the north became one of the most important state industries and certainly one of the most romantic. As late as 1870 five-sixths of the state was still covered with virgin timber. By 1880 lumbering was the second industry of the state and in 1890 the first. After 1910 it went into a decline and in 1930 it had fallen to fourteenth. However paper and pulp mills replaced the saw mills and in 1948 the products of these mills and the factories which produce greatly developed lines of finished goods are among the leading industries.

The manufactures of the state have developed along so many lines that a sketch such as this can only refer to them. Wisconsin was once fourth among the states in the production of iron ore and in 1948 the manufacture of metal products constitutes our most important industry. Wisconsin ranked tenth in manufacturing according to the census of 1940.

Inventions

Wisconsin has given the world many important inventions and products. The first patent taken out by a resident of the state was issued to David Irwin for an improvement on saddles. Every year

from 500 to 1,000 patents are taken out by hopeful Wisconsin inventors, very few of which prove to be practical or profitable.

Among the important inventions were John Appleby's knotter, which revolutionized the harvesting of grains. He sold his invention to the Deering interests who in 1877 at Beloit made a successful demonstration of the binder which utilized Appleby's knotter.

John Stevens of Neenah patented a process for grinding wheat with steel rollers which soon supplemented the old millstone and revolutionized the milling industry. J. I. Case at Racine developed a threshing machine which greatly increased the efficiency of one of the most laborious of farming activities. These Wisconsin inventions have been most effective in increasing the world's supply of bread.

The most important and influential invention affecting agriculture was the Babcock milk test which changed dairying from a haphazard occupation to an exact and profitable business enterprise. Stephen M. Babcock came to the University of Wisconsin in 1888 as a member of the faculty. He made many contributions to the early science of biochemistry, but his great day came in 1890 when he announced to Dean Henry "Well, I've got it." "It" was a simple and accurate means of determining the amount of butterfat in milk. It was tested and proven. The bulletin which was issued describing the "new method for the determination of fat in milk adapted to creameries and milk factories" contained this remarkable sentence. "The test is not patented." Babcock gave his discovery to the world with no profit to himself.

In 1868 Christopher Latham Sholes obtained a patent for a machine that would write with the type letters used in printing. Many previous attempts had been made but none was successful until Sholes made his first machine in 1867. He sold his patent for \$12,000, thus joining many other inventors who received little monetary reward for their efforts.

Warren E. Johnson, a teacher in the Whitewater Normal School, invented the first heating controls, by use of electric thermostat and air pressure—the dual control now used in most public buildings.

Peter Huston of Cambria invented the folding film roll of the Kodak which he sold to George Eastman who developed a gigantic industry from this Wisconsin invention.

Water Power and Electricity

Although coal is not among the natural resources of Wisconsin there was enough water power to operate the mills of the settler. After the invention of the dynamo, electric motor, and electric light, water power was soon being transformed into electric power. The first commercial electric lighting plant operated by water power was put into operation at Appleton on August 20, 1882. In 1886 Appleton put into operation what is claimed to be the first electric street railway system. Under both private and public

ownership electric power plants have now made electricity available to almost every part of the state. In 1948 power lines reached three out of every four farms in Wisconsin.

Government and Politics

Wisconsin was then operating and still is, under the Constitution adopted a century ago, which is older than the Constitutions of any of the states, except those of New England. Because it outlines only the fundamental law it has had to be amended only for very real reasons; the long, hard road leading to the adoption of an amendment precludes hasty and unwise action. There have been times when the limitations of the Constitution have made restless reformers declare that it is adapted only to the horse and buggy age. Adopted during one of the fluid periods of history it is well described as "the high water mark of Democracy in the Northwest before the tide began to ebb."

State interests and national interest sometimes were contradictory and had to be adjusted within the framework of the two major political parties. Reconstruction issues were sharply debated but the majority of the voters were on the side of Congress and in opposition to President Johnson. One of the Wisconsin senators—James R. Doolittle—supported the President and was asked by the state legislature to resign as being "totally unworthy of further confidence and support." He refused to do so, but lost his seat at the end of his term to able Mathew H. Carpenter of Milwaukee.

During the 1870's the influence of the war had receded but those who participated largely controlled the political life of the state. Economic difficulties of the farmers of this period led to a brief revolt against the so-called "interests", and "grangers" elected a Governor pledged to regulate and control railroads and other corporations which seemed to be their enemies. Among the leaders was Edward G. Ryan, who as Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court handed down a fundamental decision on the Potter Railroad Act of 1874. The railroads had refused to obey its provisions and challenged the power of the state. Judge Ryan's decision became a landmark in establishing the relations of a corporation to the state. It definitely established the right of state government to enter the field of social control. Wisconsin was on its way to assume increased responsibility for the care of dependents, for public health, education, conservation, agriculture, and industry. In the early 1900's these reforms came so rapidly that President Theodore Roosevelt characterized Wisconsin as a political laboratory and the new attitude on the relations of government and its social responsibilities was designated—probably with too much emphasis—as the Wisconsin Idea, a phrase originated by Charles McCarthy, chief of the newly organized Legislative Reference Library.

The Republican Party controlled Wisconsin until 1891 when George W. Peck was elected by the Democrats. He served two terms before the Republicans were returned to power by the election of

1894. A division of the Republican Party led by Robert M. La Follette, described by themselves as Progressives and by their opponents as "Half-Breeds", challenged the conservative control of the "Stand-Patters" or "Stalwart" group. La Follette was elected Governor in 1900 serving until 1906 when he was elected to the United States Senate where he served until his death in 1925. During his administration many liberalizing measures became laws. Among them were the direct primary law, civil service law, tax reforms, anti-pass law, and railroad regulation. Later politics are still too controversial to be properly evaluated.

Typical of careless and hasty legislation was the Bennett Law passed by the Legislature of 1889 without much resistance and with no thought that it would become a political issue and make the "little red school house" a campaign shibboleth. The law was named the Bennett Law because Assemblyman Bennett of Iowa County introduced it. The principal provision of the law required parents to send their children between the ages of seven and 14 for at least 12 weeks "to some public or private school in the city, town, or school district in which he resides." A penalty of from three to 20 dollars was to be imposed for each week or portion of a week in which a pupil was absent.

A second provision aroused more antagonism than the first by declaring that "no school shall be regarded as a school, under this act, unless there shall be taught therein, as part of the elementary education of children, reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history in the English language." Gov. William D. Hoard signed the bill, although he afterward said that "at no time have I maintained that it is an absolutely perfect piece of legislation."

In the election of 1890, Hoard was the Republican candidate for re-election but he was defeated in the Democratic landslide of that year by Mayor George W. Peck of Milwaukee. The Democratic platform denounced the Bennett Law as "unnecessary, unwise, unconstitutional, un-American, and undemocratic" and demanded its repeal. Peck said that he believed that all the children of the state should be taught English, but he did not believe in trying to accomplish this by legislative enactment. The objection to the law came mainly from those Catholics and Lutherans who argued that it meant the extinction of the German language and the eventual destruction of their parochial schools. The law was repealed by the 1891 Legislature and a modified attendance law passed.

Communication

The first newspaper "The Intelligencer" in Wisconsin was published at Green Bay in 1833. The early papers were largely political organs for promoting party men and measures. Papers published in German, Norwegian, and Polish were circulated among the immigrant population. The all but universal use of the English language has forced most of them to be discontinued. Agricultural papers and trade magazines published here are widely read.

Radio history began in Wisconsin at the university in 1915 with a broadcast over its own station then 9XM, now WHA. Five years later it began sending out weather reports and market quotations. A second state-owned station is WLBL at Stevens Point, owned and operated by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. WHA is owned and controlled by the university and has given educational and entertainment programs of high quality. A State Radio Council was created by the legislature in 1945 for the integration of all state institutions using radio.

Telephone service is almost universal and telegraph offices are within the reach of almost every citizen.

Writers

More than a thousand Wisconsin writers have published books, most of which are unimportant. The Indians left a rich lore, much of which was preserved in the works of Henry Schoolcraft from which Longfellow derived a great deal of the material he used in *Hiawatha*. The principal source of our knowledge of the middle west before its settlement is found in the *Jesuit Relations* which the Jesuit missionaries sent to France between 1611 and 1763. Father Marquette was one of the outstanding contributors to this publication. Reuben Gold Thwaites, while secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, translated these reports, about 30 of which deal with Wisconsin. *Waubun*, by Mrs. Kinzie, describes life "in the early day." Not much has been written about the romantic fur trade but large collections of lumbermen's stories have grown up about Paul Bunyan, a legendary logger of enormous strength and power. Most of these fables have developed since the pineries disappeared. The writing of American history was greatly influenced by Professor Fredrick J. Turner of the University of Wisconsin, in his books dealing with the influence of the frontier.

The people of the pioneer period have been written about with understanding and literary charm by Hamlin Garland in his *Middle Border* books. Garland was one of the first to write of life on the farm as it really was lived. *Main Travelled Roads* is a classic of the pioneer. Other writers dealing with this and similar periods are Glenway Wescott and August Derleth. John Muirs' *Story of My Boyhood and Youth* and Grant Showerman's *Country Chronicle* show the brighter pictures of frontier life.

Zona Gale one of the best known Wisconsin writers, received a Pulitzer prize in 1921 for her *Miss Lulu Bett*. She pictured small town life and ordinary people with quiet humor and understanding. Edna Ferber lived many years in Wisconsin, and attended high school at Appleton. Her autobiography, *A Peculiar Treasure*, describes these happy years. Three of her novels deal with Wisconsin: *Dawn O'Hara*, *Fanny Herself*, and *Come and Get It*.

James Gates Percival, once thought of as one of America's leading poets, lived for a time in Wisconsin and is buried at Hazel Green. Ella Wheeler Wilcox and William Ellery Leonard are well-known

poets. George W. Peck and Bill (Edgar Wilson) Nye were famous humorists in their day.

A good many songs written by Wisconsin composers, such as: The Little Brown Church in the Vale, Sweet Bye and Bye, Silver Threads Among the Gold, The End of A Perfect Day, and On Wisconsin are still popular but the sentimental ballads of Charles K. Harris such as After the Ball, are now period pieces.

The Indian was a popular subject for early painters, the most important of whom was George Catlin. It is often said of him that he did for the Indian as much as Audubon did for the birds of North America. Carl Van Marr's enormous painting "The Flagellants" is in the Milwaukee Auditorium. Layton Art Gallery in Milwaukee has a fine collection of pictures.

Wisconsin is represented by two famous sculptors—Vinnie Ream, born in Madison, who made a statue from life of Abraham Lincoln, and Helen Farnsworth Mears. In the capitol at Madison is "The Genius of Wisconsin" and in the Hall of Fame at Washington a bust of Frances E. Willard, both carved by Miss Mears.

Architecture

In architecture, Father Samuel Mazzuchelli and Frank Lloyd Wright are best known. Mazzuchelli designed many early churches, he was chaplain of the first territorial legislature, he did the first job printing in the state, he planned and directed the building of the stone Church of St. Gabriel at Prairie du Chien which is still used, he planned the first capitol building for the state of Iowa, he founded St. Clara's Academy at Sinsinawa and made the plans for the buildings, and at New Diggings an old church remains which is an excellent example of the work of this pioneer genius.

Modern architecture of the extreme type owes much to the originality of Frank Lloyd Wright. He planned and designed many famous buildings including a revolutionary use of concrete blocks and slabs. His most famous building is without doubt the Imperial Hotel at Tokyo. At Taliesen, near Spring Green, he conducts a school for the training of architects. He has written several books and lectured to thousands of interested groups all over the world.

The Melting Pot

The development of a unified people from groups of very diverse origins, traditions, and interests is often called the melting pot. Wisconsin had a less homogeneous population than any state except Pennsylvania so that the process was more than usually difficult here. The Germans were the first large group to enter the state after 1846 and they have been a stable and effective force in our economic and political life. The English, Irish, Scandinavian, Polish, Welsh, Scotch, Swiss, and many others settled generally in groups where their native language could be used and the transition to a new country, a new government, and a new way of life would be less difficult.

Generally they saw the fertile lands, the endless forests, and the new freedom as something too easily acquired. Land was abundant and as they had known only scarcity, to own land seemed the way to affluence. But they soon discovered that American life was competitive, that "root, hog or die" was the way of survival. They were compelled to shed their illusions, to pick and choose with care, and to keep on good terms with the neighbors. They lived simply but with plenty, if they worked hard and used ordinary prudence. They thought of the Indian and the forest as enemies to be overcome. The ax and saw, the plough and harrow were the crude instruments of their struggle to become prosperous.

For the women life was hard. Her cares and responsibilities, her limited social life often drove her insane. Most of them turned to religion and they encouraged the missionaries and preachers who conducted meetings and built churches. The drab life of the border was enlivened by social gatherings, utilitarian as well as recreative. Logging "bees", husking "bees", spelling schools, music schools, and political rallies did much to consolidate the growing senses of unity from which has come the state whose centennial we are celebrating this year. "Forward" is still the motto of Wisconsin.

The story of Wisconsin after the close of the Civil War era is so interwoven with national events, with world affairs, and with the amazing technological developments of the twentieth century that no unified picture is likely to be more than suggestive. The state has been both contributor, originator, and it has shared in the advances which originate elsewhere. No single sketch can attempt to deal with all of the activities, events, and personalities that have made Wisconsin one of the states whose union and unity have made "America the Beautiful."

Agriculture, Industry, Literature, the Arts, Education, Transportation, Communication, and the like are all treated in specialized books to which the reader is referred. The university and the teachers colleges will each have their histories and the Wisconsin Education Association has published a brief history of elementary and secondary education. Readers are referred to these publications and others in specialized fields for complete histories.

The following chronology will be of assistance in locating dates, events, and personalities.

MILESTONES IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

Under the Flag of France

- 1634—Jean Nicolet: First white man to reach Wisconsin. Seeks Northwest Passage.
- 1654-56—Radisson and Groseilliers: First of the fur traders in Wisconsin.
- 1661—Father Rene Menard: First missionary to Wisconsin Indians.
- 1665—Father Claude Allouez. Mission at La Pointe.
- 1666—Nicholas Perrot opens fur trade with Wisconsin Indians.

- 1672—Allouez and Andre build mission house at DePere.
 1673—Jolliet and Marquette discover Mississippi River.
 1678—Duluth explores western end of Lake Superior.
 1679—La Salle begins his "great adventures."
 1685—Perrot made Commandant of the West.
 1690—Perrot discovers lead mines in Wisconsin and Iowa.
 1712-31—Fox Indian Wars.
 1755—Wisconsin Indians under Charles Langlade aid in Braddock's defeat.
 1763—Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin becomes part of British colonial territory.

Under the Flag of England

- 1761—Fort at Green Bay accepted by English.
 1763—Conspiracy of Pontiac. Two Englishmen killed by Indians at Muscoda.
 1764—Charles Langlade settles at Green Bay. First permanent settlement.
 1766—Jonathan Carver visits Wisconsin seeking Northwest Passage.
 1773-75—Peter Pond visits Wisconsin.
 1774—Quebec Act makes Wisconsin a part of province of Quebec. (One of causes of American Revolution.)
 1781—Traditional date of settlement at Prairie du Chien.
 1783—Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin becomes a part of the United States.

Achieving Territorial Status

- 1787—Ordinance of 1787—Wisconsin part of Northwest Territory.
 1787-1800—In Old Northwest Territory.
 1800-1809—In territory of Indiana.
 1809-1818—In territory of Illinois.
 1818-1836—In territory of Michigan.
 1795—Jacques Vieau establishes trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Makes headquarters at Milwaukee.
 1804—Harrison's treaty with Indians at St. Louis. U. S. extinguishes Indian title to lead region. (A cause of Black Hawk War.)
 1813—Fort Shelby built at Prairie du Chien.
 1814—English capture Fort Shelby—name changed to Fort McKay.
 1815—War with England concluded. Fort McKay abandoned by British.
 1816—Fort Shelby rebuilt at Prairie du Chien (renamed Fort Crawford).
 1816—Astor's American Fur Company begins operations in Wisconsin.
 1818—Solomon Juneau buys trading post of Jacques Vieau at Milwaukee.
 1820—Rev. Jedediah Morse preaches first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard (Green Bay) July 9. Henry School-

- craft, James Duane Doty, Lewis Cass make exploring trip through Wisconsin.
- 1822—New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) moved to Wisconsin.
Beginning of mining leases in southwest Wisconsin.
- 1825—Dr. Beaumont begins observations on St. Martin of action of gastric juice.
Indian Treaty establishing tribal boundaries.
- 1826—Winnebago Indian War. Surrender of Red Bird.
- 1828—Fort Winnebago begun at Portage.
- 1831—Shot tower erected at old Helena.
- 1832—Black Hawk War.
- 1833—Land treaty with Indians clearing southern Wisconsin land titles. First newspaper—Green Bay Intelligencer established.
- 1834—Land offices established at Green Bay and Mineral Point.
First Public road laid out.
- 1835—First steamboat arrived at Milwaukee.
First bank in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay.
- 1836—Act creating Territory of Wisconsin signed April 20, by President Jackson. (Provisions of Ordinance of 1787 made part of the Act.)

Wisconsin Territory

- 1836—Capital located at Belmont—Henry Dodge became Governor, July 4. First session of legislature. Madison chosen as permanent capital.
- 1837—Madison surveyed and platted. First Capitol begun. Panic of 1837—all territorial banks failed. Winnebago Indians ceded all claims to land in Wisconsin. Imprisonment for debt abolished.
- 1838—Territorial legislature met in Madison. Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company chartered.
- 1839—First school taxes authorized and levied. Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company (Mitchell's Bank) incorporated.
- 1840—Census showed population of 30,945 white people in territory. Henry Dodge removed as Governor—elected territorial delegate to Congress. James D. Doty appointed Governor.
- 1842—C. C. Arndt shot and killed in legislature by James R. Vineyard.
- 1844—Doty removed and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed Governor, Wisconsin Phalanx at Ceresco (Ripon).
- 1845—Tallmadge removed and Dodge re-appointed Governor. Mormon settlement at Voree (Burlington). Swiss colony came to New Glarus.
- 1846—Congress passed enabling act for admission of Wisconsin as state. First Constitutional Convention met at Madison.
- 1847—Census showed population to be 219,456. First Constitution rejected by people. Second Constitutional Convention.
- 1848—Second Constitution adopted. President Polk signs bill on May 29 making Wisconsin a state.

Early Statehood

- 1848—Legislature met, June 5. Governor Nelson Dewey inaugurated June 7. Henry Dodge and Isaac Walker elected to United States Senate. State university incorporated. First telegram reached Milwaukee. Large scale German immigration begins.
- 1849—School code adopted. First free tax supported, graded school with high school at Kenosha. School for Blind opened.
- 1850—Bond Law for controlling sale of liquor passed.
U. S. Census reported population of Wisconsin as 305,391.
- 1851—First railroad train—Milwaukee to Waukesha.
First State Fair at Janesville.
- 1852—School for Deaf opened at Delavan.
- 1853—Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell. Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reaches Madison. Capital punishment abolished (first state to take action).
- 1854—Republican Party named at Ripon. First class graduated at state university. Joshua Glover, fugitive slave, arrested at Racine. State Supreme Court declares Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional.
- 1856—Bashford-Barstow election scandal.
Legislative report on maladministration of school funds.
- 1857—Railroad completed to Prairie du Chien.
First high school class graduated, Racine.
Industrial School for Boys opened at Waukesha.
- 1858—Legislative investigation of bribery in Legislature of 1856.
- 1859—Abraham Lincoln spoke at State Fair, Milwaukee. Hiram Smith starts cheese factory at Sheboygan.
- 1860—Census showed Wisconsin population as 775,881. State presidential vote cast for Abraham Lincoln.
- 1861—Beginning of Civil War. Governor calls for volunteers for military service. Bank riot in Milwaukee. Office of county superintendent of schools created.
- 1862—Governor Harvey drowned. Wisconsin raised 15,000 troops. Draft riots. Ryan address at Democratic Convention criticizing Lincoln's conduct of war.
- 1864—Cheese factory started at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen.
- 1865—Civil War closes. Wisconsin furnished 96,000 soldiers, losses were 12,216.
Ex-Governors Doty and Barstow died.

The Maturing Commonwealth

- 1866—First state normal school opened at Platteville.
Agricultural College at university reorganized under Morrill Act.
- 1867—Ex-Governor Henry Dodge died.
- 1870—U. S. Census gives Wisconsin's population as 1,054,670.
- 1871—Forest fires in northeast counties.

- 1872—Wisconsin Dairymen's Association organized at Watertown.
- 1873—Invention of typewriter by C. Latham Sholes.
"Grangers" elect Governor William R. Taylor.
- 1874—Potter Law limiting railroad rates passed.
- 1875—Free high school law passed; women made eligible to school offices.
State Industrial School for Girls established at Milwaukee.
Republicans defeat "Grangers."
Oshkosh almost destroyed by fire.
- 1876—Potter Law repealed. Hazel Green cyclone.
- 1877—John T. Appleby patents knotted twine binders.
- 1880—U. S. Census gives state population as 1,315,497.
- 1882—Constitution amended to make legislative sessions biennial.
- 1883—Newhall House fire in Milwaukee; 70 perished.
South wing of capitol extension collapsed; 7 killed.
Agricultural Experiment Station established at university.
- 1885—Gogebic iron range discoveries.
- 1886—Strikes at Milwaukee—rioting.
Agricultural Short Course established at university.
- 1887—Marshfield almost destroyed by fire.
- 1889—Bennett Law passed. Edgerton Bible case. Arbor day authorized. Ex-Governor Rusk becomes first U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.
- 1890—U. S. Census gives Wisconsin's population as 1,937,915.
Babcock milk test discovered.
- 1891—Bennett Law repealed.
- 1893—Supreme Court orders state treasurer to refund interest on state deposits.
- 1894—Forest fires in northern and central Wisconsin.
- 1896—Free Travelling Library Commission organized.
- 1897—Corrupt practice act passed.
- 1898—Wisconsin sent 5,469 men to Spanish American War. Losses were 134.
Fiftieth anniversary of statehood celebrated.
- 1899—Anti-pass law and tax commission acts enacted. New Richmond cyclone.
- 1900—U. S. Census gave population of state as 2,069,042.
- 1901—First Wisconsin-born Governor, Robert M. La Follette, inaugurated. Teaching of agriculture introduced into rural schools. Legislative Reference Library established.
- 1904—Primary election law approved by referendum vote. State capitol burned. Charles R. Van Hise chosen president of state university.
- 1905—State civil service established; auto license law passed; tuberculosis sanatoria authorized. Forestry Board created.
- 1906—First cow-testing association organized.
- 1907—New capitol begun. Milwaukee elects Socialist administration.
Cameron dam incident.
- 1908—Income tax amendment adopted.

- 1910—Census showed population as 2,333,860; rank, 13. Eau Claire first Wisconsin city to adopt commission form of government.
- 1911—First income tax law; teachers pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created.
- 1913—Mothers' pension law and workmen's compensation act enacted. Direct election of U. S. senators approved.
- 1915—Conservation Commission, State Board of Agriculture, and State Board of Education created. Mothers' pensions made compulsory. Office of supervising teacher created.
- 1917—Capitol completed, cost \$7,258,763. Wisconsin sends 120,000 soldiers to World War—losses 3,932. Wisconsin first state to meet draft requirements; 584,559 registrations.
- 1919—Division of Markets and Real Estate Brokers Board created; Eighteenth Amendment ratified.
- 1920—Census gives population 2,637,067, rank 13. Nineteenth Amendment (woman suffrage) ratified; first state to deliver ratification to Washington.
- 1921—Equal rights for women and prohibition laws enacted.
- 1923—State Board of Education law repealed. Military training made optional at university.
- 1924—La Follette carried Wisconsin for Presidency. Reforestation amendment to state Constitution adopted.
- 1925—Senator La Follette dies on June 18.
- 1929—Professor Steenbock of University of Wisconsin patents radiation of Vitamin D.
- 1930—Population 2,939,006.
- 1932—Forest Products Laboratory erected at Madison.
- 1933—Milk Strike. Wisconsin votes for repeal of 18th amendment.
- 1940—Population 3,157,587.
- 1942—Governor-elect Loomis dies; Supreme Court decides Lieutenant Governor Goodland to serve as Acting Governor.
- 1941-45—Wisconsin enrolls 375,000 for World War II; casualties 7,980.
- 1947—Estimated population on July 1, 3,283,000.
- 1948—Centennial Year.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS BLUE BOOKS

1919-1946

Agriculture

A Century of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Walter H. Ebling, pp. 185-196, Blue Book of 1940.

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Erosion Control in Wisconsin, by Noble Clark, pp. 143-154, Blue Book of 1940.

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

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

A New Step in University Administration, by Glenn Frank, pp. 389-408, Blue Book of 1929.

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

General

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Conservation in Wisconsin, by John M. Gaus, pp. 69-83, Blue Book of 1933.

Consumer Co-operation in Wisconsin, by Harold M. Groves, pp. 209-228, Blue Book of 1937.

Description of Surface Features of Wisconsin, by E. F. Bean, pp. 15-38, Blue Book of 1925.

Forestry in Wisconsin, by F. G. Wilson, pp. 177-185, Blue Book of 1942.

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

The Great Seal and Coat of Arms of Wisconsin, by Theodore Dammann, pp. 874, 876, Blue Book of 1929.

Hospitals in Wisconsin, by Charles R. Bardeen, pp. 235-267, Blue Book of 1925.

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

Relax in Wisconsin, Friendly Land of Beauty, by J. H. H. Alexander, pp. 171-176, Blue Book of 1940.

Rural County Zoning in Wisconsin, by W. A. Rowlands, pp. 169-183, Blue Book of 1937.

Some Trends Revealed by the 1940 Census, by Edwin E. Witte, pp. 129-150, Blue Book of 1942.

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin from the 1920 Census, by Edwin E. Witte, pp. 17-40, Blue Book of 1923.

Traffic Safety in Wisconsin, by R. C. Salisbury, pp. 159-168, Blue Book of 1942.

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

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

WHA, Wisconsin Radio Pioneer, by Harold B. McCarty, pp. 195-207, Blue Book of 1937.

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

Wisconsin in the Defense Program, by R. S. Kingsley, pp. 151-158, Blue Book of 1942.

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

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

Wisconsin, the Beautiful, by Elmer S. Hall, pp. 55-67, Blue Book of 1927.

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

Wisconsin's Future in Aviation, by Ralph M. Immell, pp. 177-184, Blue Book of 1940.

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

Wisconsin's Rehabilitation Program for Returning Servicemen, pp. 137-184, Blue Book of 1946.

Your State . . . Wisconsin, pp. 219-231, Blue Book of 1942.

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The Courts of Wisconsin, by Walter C. Owen, pp. 603-616, Blue Book of 1927.

Development of the Wisconsin Pension Program, by George M. Keith, pp. 129-141, Blue Book of 1940.

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Legislative Procedure in Wisconsin, by Mary Moran Kirsch, pp. 501-505, Blue Book of 1929.

Members of Wisconsin Legislatures: For 1848 to 1915, inclusive, pp. 253-315 and pp. 488-539, Blue Book of 1915; for 1917 to 1927, inclusive, pp. 643-652, Blue Book of 1927; for 1927 to 1935, inclusive, pp. 261-266, Blue Book of 1935; for 1937 to 1943, inclusive, pp. 186-190, Blue Book of 1944.

Our State Governors, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 21-53, Blue Book of 1927.

Sovereignty and Democracy in Wisconsin Elections, by George Brown, pp. 71-93, Blue Book of 1935.

State Aid to Libraries, by C. B. Lester, pp. 155-160, Blue Book of 1940.

Statute Lawmaking in Wisconsin, by Edwin E. Witte, pp. 129-154, Blue Book of 1937.

Town Government in Wisconsin, by George S. Wehrwein, pp. 95-107, Blue Book of 1935.

Village Government in Wisconsin, by George S. Wehrwein, pp. 161-170, Blue Book of 1940.

Wisconsin Courts: Their Origin, Organization, and Work, by Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, pp. 591-603, Blue Book of 1925.

Wisconsin Public Revenues, by Charles D. Rosa, pp. 29-44, Blue Book of 1935.

The Wisconsin State Income Tax, by Harold M. Groves, pp. 51-67, Blue Book of 1933.

The Wisconsin System of Taxation, by J. Roy Blough, pp. 49-69, Blue Book of 1931.

The Work of the Supreme Court, by Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, pp. 469-477, Blue Book of 1929.

History

A Brief Outline of Wisconsin History, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 5-16, Blue Book of 1923.

Centennial Observances, p. 193, Blue Book of 1937.

Days of Old, by W. O. Hotchkiss, pp. 1-13, Blue Book of 1925.

Five Wisconsin Pioneers, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 19-51, Blue Book of 1933.

The Four Wisconsin Capitols, by John G. D. Mack, pp. 41-52, Blue Book of 1923.

The Indians of Wisconsin, by Mary Moran Kirsch, pp. 99-112, Blue Book of 1931.

The Old Northwest, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 185-192, Blue Book of 1937.

Outline History of Wisconsin, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 61-93 (annual record), Blue Book of 1925.

Outline History of Wisconsin, by Louise Phelps Kellogg, pp. 1-29, Blue Book of 1929.

Paul Bunyan and the Blue Ox, by James J. McDonald, pp. 113-128, Blue Book of 1931.

Two Wisconsin Immortals (Marquette and La Follette), by Justice Charles H. Crownhart, pp. 5-20, Blue Book of 1927.

Well Done U.S.S. Wisconsin, By E. N. Doan, pp. 185-192, Blue Book of 1946.

Wisconsin Anniversaries, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 3-28, Blue Book of 1935.

Wisconsin Government Enrolls for War, by Edward N. Hein, pp. 75-113, Blue Book of 1944.

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

Wisconsin National Guard (1849-1922), by Charles King, pp. 346-358, Blue Book of 1923.

Wisconsin War Activities, pp. 301-438, Blue Book of 1919.

Wisconsin's Historical Manuscripts, by Alice E. Smith, pp. 1-17, Blue Book of 1933.

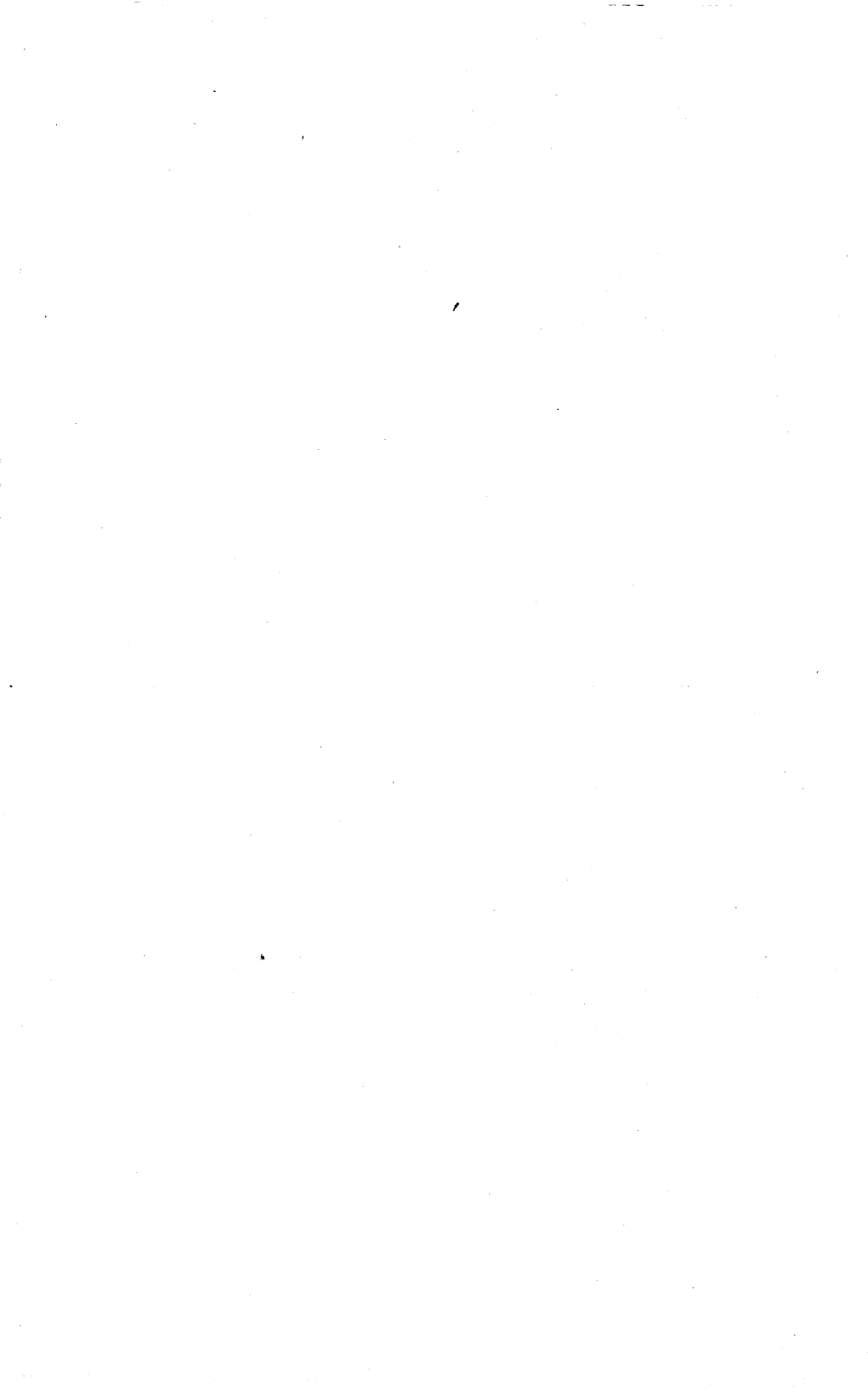
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Geography and Industries of Wisconsin, by W. O. Hotchkiss, pp. 39-60, Blue Book of 1925.

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

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

The State Government



THE ORIGINAL WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

Following is a facsimile of first and last pages of the original second copy of the Wisconsin Constitution on file in the Library of Congress. The original first copy is lost.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PREAMBLE.

For the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish the

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

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

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.*

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 of libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous 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.*

Section 4. *The right of the people to assemble in a lawful manner, to consult for the*



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Washington, D. C.

RECORDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 80th CONGRESS

FORM NO. 100-107

29

Resolved That the Congress of the United States be and hereby is requested, upon the admission of this State into the Union, to call the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin," that the price of the lands reserved to the United States, shall be reduced to the minimum price of the public lands.

Resolved That the Legislature of this State shall make provision by law for the sale of the lands granted to the State in said act of said Congress, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon, as are now allowed by law to settlers on the public lands.

Resolved That the foregoing resolutions be approved, adopted, and signed with the Constitution of Wisconsin, and submitted therewith to the people of this Territory, and to the Congress of the United States.

Let the undersigned members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, be submitted to the people thereof, in their ratification or rejection, to verify and ratify, but the foregoing as the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Madison, the first day of February, 1846.

Wm. English
Secretary.

Leopold S. Ruster
President of the Convention and delegate
from the County of Brown.

- E. H. Westendorp
- James J. Lewis
- Wm. C. Weston
- Wm. W. Cox
- Wm. Nichols
- William A. Wheeler
- Levi J. Smith
- Wm. H. Linnell
- Samuel W. Lyman
- Wm. H. Smith
- Samuel Chase
- A. Cole
- George H. Latham
- Alvan S. Kearney
- William Richardson
- John Rawson
- James Biggs
- Charles Bishop
- Wm. Hollenback
- Joseph Harsh
- Amos Holt
- Wm. Jones

- of Calumet County
- of Columbia County
- of Crawford County
- of Dane County
- of Dodge County
- of Fond du Lac County
- of Grant County
- of Green County
- of Iowa County
- of Jefferson County



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Washington, D. C.

RECORDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 50th CONGRESS

1887-1888

Theodore Roosevelt
 • William Underwood
 Charles Mann
 John Chasner
 • Miss Hudson
 John L. Keenan
 Ernest W. Feltzbeald.
 Alfred Fowler
 Rufus King
 • Charles K. Robinson
 Henry Schoffele
 William H. Kennedy
 • Albert G. Cole
 Stephen A. Warrick
 • Vincent W. Jackson
 • Paul Lowell
 James H. McCallan
 James Harrison Kinyard
 • George F. Lyndes
 Wendell Scott
 • M. W. Smith
 • John G. Colby
 Bent Woodruff
 • John A. Burke
 Louis P. Harvey
 Edward D. Johnson
 Elias Stradman
 Experience Cetaforth
 George Gale
 James Karmington
 • J. C. Kinnear
 • Walter LaMarr
 • Ezra A. Mumford
 James Pagan
 Patrick Fontney
 Nancy S. Turner
 James J. Case
 Alfred A. Wallstrom
 John D. Clifford
 Clayton Root
 George Engel
 William Reed.

31

of La Fayette County

of Milwaukee County

of Portage County

of Racine County

of Rock County

of Sheboygan County

of Waushara County

of Washington County

of Winnebago County



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Washington, D. C.

RECORDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 80th CONGRESS

1907-1908

instead of the population of the several counties in the Territory of Wisconsin on the first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

Same as before Population

Appona	2,914
Balsam	1,066
Columbia	3,791
Chickamauga	As before
Crawford	1,409
Dane	10,935
Dodge	14,916
DuSable	7,459
Franklin	11,720
Green	6,487
Jones	7,963
Jefferson	11,464
La Fayette	9,335
La Salle	387
Madison	1,355
Madison	2,261
Madison	20,791
Portage	1,584
Rock	19,539
Rock	14,729
Shank	2,178
Shannon	5,580
St. Croix	1,674
Walworth	15,139
Washington	15,547
Waukesha	15,866
Winnebago	2,287
Total	210,596

Office of the Secretary of Wisconsin Territory
 Madison February 5th 1838
 I John Catten Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin do hereby certify that the above is a true abstract of the population of the Territory of Wisconsin on the first day of October last as ascertained by the official returns made to this office, and that the printed copy of an act contained in the pamphlet hereto attached entitled "an act in relation to the formation of a State Government in Wisconsin and to change the time for holding the annual session of the Legislature" approved October 27th 1837 is a true copy of the original now remaining on record.



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Wisconsin to be affixed, at Madison on the day & year first above written.

John Catten
 Secretary of Wisconsin Territory



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
 Washington, D. C.

RECORDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 50th CONGRESS

FROM CAPITOL BUILDING

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

Includes All Amendments Adopted Through 1947

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section

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

ARTICLE II

BOUNDARIES

Section

1. State boundary.
2. Enabling act accepted.

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE

Section

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

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE

Section

1. Legislative power.
2. Legislature, how constituted.
3. Apportionment.
4. Assemblymen, how chosen.
5. Senators, how chosen.
6. Qualifications of legislators.

Section

7. Organization of legislature; compulsory attendance.
8. Rules; contempts; expulsion.
9. Officers.
10. Journals; open doors; adjournments.
11. Meeting of legislature.
12. Ineligibility to office.
13. Ineligibility of federal officers.
14. Filling vacancies.
15. Exemption from arrest.
16. Privilege in debate.
17. Style of laws; bills.
18. Title of private bills.
19. Origin of bills.
20. Yeas and nays.
21. Repealed.
22. Powers of county boards.
23. Uniform town and county government.
24. Lotteries and divorces.
25. Stationery and printing.
26. Extra compensation; salary change.
27. Suits against state.
28. Oath of office.
29. Militia.
30. Elections by legislature.
31. Special legislation prohibited.
32. General laws on enumerated subjects.
33. Auditing of state accounts.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE

Section

1. Governor; lieutenant governor; term.
2. Eligibility.
3. Election.
4. Powers and duties.
5. Repealed.
6. Pardoning power.
7. Lieutenant governor, when governor.
8. Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor.
9. Repealed.
10. Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.

ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE

Section

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

ARTICLE VII

JUDICIARY

Section

1. Impeachment; trial.
2. Judicial power, where vested.
3. Supreme court, jurisdiction.
4. Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum.
5. Judicial circuits.
6. Alteration of circuits.
7. Circuit judges; number; election; eligibility; term; salary.
8. Circuit court, jurisdiction.
9. Vacancies, how filled.
10. Compensation and qualifications of judges.
11. Terms of courts; change of judges.
12. Clerks of circuit and supreme courts.
13. Removal of judges.
14. Judges of probate.
15. Justices of the peace.
16. Tribunals of conciliation.
17. Style of writs; indictments.
18. Suit tax.
19. Testimony in equity suits.
20. Rights of suitors.
21. Publication of laws and decisions.
22. Commissioners to revise code of practice.
23. Court commissioners.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

Section

1. Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes.
2. Appropriation; limitation.
3. Credit of state.
4. Contracting state debts.
5. Annual tax to equal expenses.
6. Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.
7. Public debt for public defense.
8. Vote on fiscal bills; quorum.
9. Evidences of public debt.
10. Internal improvements.

ARTICLE IX

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY
OF THE STATE

Section

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

ARTICLE X

EDUCATION

Section

1. Superintendent of public instruction.
2. School fund created; income applied.
3. District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction.

Section

4. Annual school tax.
5. Income of school fund.
6. State university; support.
7. Land commissioners.
8. Lands, how sold; payment.

ARTICLE XI

CORPORATIONS

Section

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

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

Section

1. Constitutional amendment.
2. Constitutional conventions.

ARTICLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section

1. Political year; elections.
2. Dueling.
3. Eligibility to office.
4. Great seal.
5. Residents on Indian lands, where may vote.
6. Legislative officers.
7. Division of counties.
8. County seats removed.
9. Election or appointment of statutory officers.
10. Vacancies in offices.
11. Passes, franks and privileges.
12. Recall of elective officers.

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Section

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

PREAMBLE

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

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II

BOUNDARIES

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

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

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

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 21. Repealed April 1929, Jt. Res. 6, 1929.

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.

Auditing of state accounts. Section 33. The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary.

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.

Section 5. Repealed November 1932, Jt. Res. 52, 1931.

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 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.

Section 9. Repealed November 1932, Jt. Res. 53, 1931.

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 perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

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

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

ARTICLE VII

JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. Section 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment

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

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

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

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

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

Alteration of circuits. Section 6. The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall 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. Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

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

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

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

charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

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

Justices of the peace. Section 15. The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections, except in cities of the first class, 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 nowise 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.

Appropriation; 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 or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects. 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 3a. The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works.

General banking law. Section 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote

of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendment. Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall 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 (post-masters excepted) or under any foreign power, no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. Section 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where may vote. Section 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. Section 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. Section 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

County seats removed. Section 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. Section 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in offices. Section 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. Section 11. No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, or this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom

no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

Recall of elective officers. Section 12. The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Effect of change of government. Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well 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 each 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.

Section 10. This section apportioned the state temporarily into congressional districts, and is omitted as obsolete.

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.

Section 12. This section apportioned the state temporarily into senate and assembly districts, and is omitted as obsolete.

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.

Territorial

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Votes	
			For	Against
*Formation of a State Government	Territorial law appr. Jan. 31, 1846, p. 5	April 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of First Constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution and Act of Jan. 31, 1846	April 1847	14,119	20,231
Negro Suffrage	Supl. resolution to Const. of 1846; Vol. II of Quafie, 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†	Chap. 137	1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks	Chap. 143	1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law	Chap. 479	1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Prohibitory liquor law	Chap. 101	1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extending suffrage to colored persons	Chap. 44	1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 98	1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 242	1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Incorporation of banking associations	Chap. 203	1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extending suffrage to colored persons	Chap. 414	1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amending Act—Inc. of banking associations	Chap. 102	1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 143	1866	Nov. 1867	45,796	11,842
*Abolition of the bank comptroller	Jt. Res. 12	1867			
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§	Chap. 227	1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldier bonus law	Chap. 667	1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition enforcement act (Mulberger)	Chap. 556	1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*Volstead act, modification	Jt. Res. 47	1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Repeal of the Severson enforcement act	Jt. Res. 16	1929	April 1929	350,337	196,402
*Modification of the Severson enforcement act	Jt. Res. 16	1929	April 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses	Jt. Res. 11	1931	April 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal	Jt. Res. 114	1931	April 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions	Jt. Res. 64	1933 Sp.	April 1934	531,915	154,729
Teacher tenure law repeal	Jt. Res. 100	1939	April 1940	403,782	372,524
Property tax levy for high school aid	Chap. 525	1943	April 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving	Jt. Res. 4	1947	April 1947	313,091	379,740

*Ratified.

†In Gillespie vs. Palmer, 20 Wis. 572 (Jan. term—1866). The Supreme Court ruled that Chap. 173, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

§Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Chap. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

REFERENDA ELECTIONS

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor					
									For	Against						
IV	4	Assemblemen chosen biennially	Ch.	95	1853	Ch.	89	1854	Ch.	89	1854	Nov.	1854	6,549	11,580	.....
IV	5	Senators chosen quadrennially	Ch.	95	1853	Ch.	89	1854	Ch.	89	1854	Nov.	1854	6,348	11,885	.....
IV	11	Biennial sessions	Ch.	95	1853	Ch.	89	1854	Ch.	89	1854	Nov.	1854	6,752	11,589	.....
V	5	Governor's salary changed from \$1,250 to \$2,500	Jt. Res.	4	1861	Jt. Res.	6	1862	Ch.	202	1862	Nov.	1862	14,519	32,612	.....
IV	21	*Legislator's salary changed to \$350 per annum	Jt. Res.	9	1865	Jt. Res.	3	1866	Ch.	25	1867	Nov.	1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary increased to \$5,000	Jt. Res.	9	1868	Jt. Res.	2	1869	Ch.	186	1869	Nov.	1869	47,340	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. Governor's salary changed to \$1,000	Jt. Res.	9	1868	Jt. Res.	2	1869	Ch.	186	1869	Nov.	1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
I	8	*Against grand jury system	Jt. Res.	7	1869	Jt. Res.	3	1870	Ch.	118	1870	Nov.	1870	48,894	18,006	146,953†
IV	31, 32	*Prohibited private and local laws on 9 subjects	Jt. Res.	13	1870	Jt. Res.	1	1871	Ch.	122	1871	Nov.	1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res.	2	1871	Jt. Res.	8	1872	Ch.	111	1872	Nov.	1872	16,272	29,755\$
XI	3	*Limiting indebtedness of municipalities	Jt. Res.	11	1872	Jt. Res.	4	1873	Ch.	37	1874	Nov.	1874	67,071	1,409\$
VII	4	*One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res.	10	1876	Jt. Res.	1	1877	Ch.	48	1877	Nov.	1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Appropriations only by law	Jt. Res.	7	1876	Jt. Res.	4	1877	Ch.	158	1877	Nov.	1877	33,046	3,371	178,122
IV	4	*Biennial sessions	Jt. Res.	9S	1880	Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881	Nov.	1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	5	*Assemblemen chosen biennially	Jt. Res.	9S	1880	Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881	Nov.	1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	11	*Senators chosen quadrennially	Jt. Res.	9S	1880	Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881	Nov.	1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Compensation of legislators changed to \$500	Jt. Res.	9S	1880	Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881	Nov.	1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
III	1	*Suffrage to colored people registration authorized	Jt. Res.	26A	1881	Jt. Res.	5	1882	Ch.	272	1882	Nov.	1882	36,223	5,347\$
VI	4	*Sheriffs and other county officers, terms, filling vacancies	Jt. Res.	16A	1881	Jt. Res.	3	1882	Ch.	290	1882	Nov.	1882	60,091	8,089\$
VII	12	*Clerk of court, term	Jt. Res.	16A	1881	Jt. Res.	3	1882	Ch.	290	1882	Nov.	1882	60,091	8,089\$
XIII	1	*Political year, biennial elections	Jt. Res.	16A	1881	Jt. Res.	3	1882	Ch.	290	1882	Nov.	1882	60,091	8,089\$
X	1	State superintendent, legislature may prescribe qualifications and salary	Jt. Res.	34	1885	Jt. Res.	4	1887	Ch.	357	1887	Nov.	1888	12,697	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court"	Jt. Res.	5	1887	Jt. Res.	3	1889	Ch.	22	1889	Apr.	1889	125,759	14,712	211,111†

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
IV	31	*Forbidding special incorporation of cities	Jt. Res.	4 1889	Jt. Res.	4 1891	Ch.	362 1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,105	371,559
X	1	Salary of state superintendent, removing limit of \$1,200	Jt. Res.	10 1893	Jt. Res.	2 1895	Ch.	177 1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VII	7	*Circuit judges in populous counties	Jt. Res.	8 1895	Jt. Res.	9 1897	Ch.	69 1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,512½
XI	4	*Authorizing general banking law	Jt. Res.	13 1899	Jt. Res.	2 1901	Ch.	73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,643
XI	5	*Repeal of referendum on banking law	Jt. Res.	13 1899	Jt. Res.	2 1901	Ch.	73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,643
X	1	*State superintendent, nonpartisan election, term 4 years, salary limit removed	Jt. Res.	16 1899	Jt. Res.	3 1901	Ch.	258 1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,643
XIII	11	*Prohibiting free passes	Jt. Res.	8 1899	Jt. Res.	9 1901	Ch.	437 1901	Nov. 1902	67,781	40,697	365,643
VII	4	*Seven justices of Supreme Court and 10 year terms	Jt. Res.	8 1901	Jt. Res.	7 1903	Ch.	10 1903	Apr. 1903	51,337	39,857	114,468½
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	Jt. Res.	14 1905	Jt. Res.	13 1907	Ch.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,958	27,270	449,656
VIII	10	*Appropriations for highways	Jt. Res.	11 1905	Jt. Res.	18 1907	Ch.	238 1907	Nov. 1908	116,421	46,739	449,656
VIII	1	*Income tax	Jt. Res.	12 1905	Jt. Res.	29 1907	Ch.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,696	37,729	449,656
III	1	*Suffrage only to full citizens	Jt. Res.	15 1905	Jt. Res.	25 1907	Ch.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
IV	21	Legislator's salary changed to \$1,000	Jt. Res.	35 1907	Jt. Res.	7 1909	Ch.	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	Ch.	478 1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
VIII	10	**Appropriations for water powers and forests	Jt. Res.	31 1907	None		Ch.	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	Ch.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc. ...	Jt. Res.	38 1909	Jt. Res.	48 1911	Ch.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
VII	10	Time of payment of judges' salaries	Jt. Res.	34 1909	Jt. Res.	24 1911	Ch.	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	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	Jt. Res.	74 1911	Jt. Res.	22 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
VIII	11	State annuity insurance	Jt. Res.	65 1911	Jt. Res.	35 1913	Ch.	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	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	86,020	141,472	325,430

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Submission to People	Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor	
						For	Against		
VII	6	Decrease in judicial circuits	Jt. Res. 67 1911	Jt. Res. 26 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
VII	7	Increase of judges	Jt. Res. 67 1911	Jt. Res. 26 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
XIII	12	Recall of civil officers	Jt. Res. 41 1911	Jt. Res. 15 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430
XI	3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain	Jt. Res. 37 1911	Jt. Res. 25 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
XII	3	Constitution amended upon petition	Jt. Res. 74 1911	Jt. Res. 22 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	68,434	150,215	325,430
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$600 a year, 2¢ a mile	Jt. Res. 66 1911	Jt. Res. 24 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
VIII	13	State insurance	Jt. Res. 56 1911	Jt. Res. 12 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
IV	21	Pay of legislators fixed by law	Jt. Res. 23 1917	Jt. Res. 37 1919	Ch. 480 1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258\$
VII	6	Decrease of circuit courts	Jt. Res. 20 1917	Jt. Res. 92 1919	Ch. 604 1919	Apr. 1920	113,786	116,436\$
VII	7	Increase of judges	Jt. Res. 20 1917	Jt. Res. 92 1919	Ch. 604 1919	Apr. 1920	113,786	116,436\$
I	5	*Trial by jury	Jt. Res. 58 1919	Jt. Res. 17 1921	Ch. 504 1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves ..	Jt. Res. 38 1919	Jt. Res. 36 1921	Ch. 437 1921	Nov. 1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
XI	3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations	Jt. Res. 53 1919	Jt. Res. 37 1921	Ch. 566 1921	Nov. 1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$750 per annum	Jt. Res. 28 1921	Jt. Res. 18 1923	Ch. 241 1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137‡
XI	3	*Home rule for cities	Jt. Res. 39 1921	Jt. Res. 34 1923	Ch. 203 1923	Nov. 1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
VIII	10	*Appropriations for forestry	Jt. Res. 29 1921	Jt. Res. 57 1923	Ch. 289 1923	Nov. 1924	336,360	173,563	796,432
VII	7	*Additional circuit judges	Jt. Res. 24 1921	Jt. Res. 64 1923	Ch. 408 1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	Jt. Res. 73 1923	Jt. Res. 16 1925	Ch. 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	Ch. 413 1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$1,000 for session	Jt. Res. 33 1925	Jt. Res. 12 1927	Jt. Res. 12 1927	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885‡
VIII	1	*Severance tax on forests and minerals	Jt. Res. 61 1925	Jt. Res. 13 1927	Jt. Res. 13 1927	Apr. 1927	179,217	141,888	308,885‡
IV	21	*Repealing \$500 a session for legislators	Jt. Res. 57 1927	Jt. Res. 6 1929	Jt. Res. 6 1929	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912‡
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves ..	Jt. Res. 24 1927	Jt. Res. 13 1929	Jt. Res. 13 1929	Apr. 1929	259,881	210,964	397,912‡
V	10	*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

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Submission to People	Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor	
						For	Against		
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 wording of impeach- ment section	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	953,797
XIII	11	*Relating to free passes	Jt. Res. 63 1933	Jt. Res. 98 1935	Jt. Res. 98 1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Instalment payment of real estate taxes	Jt. Res. 88 1939	Jt. Res. 18 1941	Jt. Res. 18 1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213†
VII	15	*Justice of the peace in first class cities	Jt. Res. 27 1943	Jt. Res. 2 1945	Jt. Res. 2 1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	358,831‡
VIII	10	*State aeronautical program	Jt. Res. 37 1943	Jt. Res. 3 1945	Jt. Res. 3 1945	Apr. 1945	187,111	101,169	358,831‡
VI	4	Removing limitation on terms of sheriffs	Jt. Res. 36 1943	Jt. Res. 47 1945	Jt. Res. 47 1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354‡
VI	2	*Auditing of state accounts	Jt. Res. 60 1943	Jt. Res. 73 1945	Jt. Res. 73 1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
IV	33								
X	3	Transportation of school children .	Jt. Res. 73 1943	Jt. Res. 78 1945	Jt. Res. 78 1945	Nov. 1946	437,817	545,475	1,040,444

*Ratified

**Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court (State ex rel Owen v. Donald, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331)

†Total vote for state Superintendent

§No state election

‡Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GENERAL FUND
AS OF JUNE 30, 1946 AND JUNE 30, 1947

By E. C. GIESSEL
Director of Budgets and Accounts

ASSETS	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947
<i>Cash and Securities</i>		
Cash June 30	\$17,981,692.30	\$ 7,954,446.79
U. S. Bonds, Par Value	10,000,000.00	29,100,000.00
	\$27,981,692.30	\$37,054,446.79
<i>Accounts Receivable June 30</i>		
Executive Budget Revenue		2,981,122.47
Teachers' Surtax Excess	2,562,478.41	18,877.53
Teachers' Lapsed Deposits	15,735.90	
	2,578,214.31	3,000,000.00 (a)
<i>Revolving Budget Revenues</i>		
Agency Collections	27,639.96	29,279.05
Departmental	751,840.93	744,624.81
Highway	1,172.66	—
Over-apportionment of Liquor Tax	—	6,213.67
	780,653.55	780,117.53
<i>Accounts Receivable — Prior Years</i>		
Revolving Budget Revenue	—7,071.32	6,670.87
Total Assets — June 30	\$31,333,488.84	\$40,841,235.19
LIABILITIES		
<i>Accounts Payable, June 30</i>		
Executive Budget Bills Payable	\$ 2,153,837.65	\$1,192,887.30
Revolving Budget Bills Payable		
Liquor Taxes to Localities	\$ 2,917,523.44	\$ 1,379,822.08
Light, Heat & Power Co. Tax to Localities	718.35	—
Electric Coop. Tax to Localities	96,330.11	123,145.66
Departmental	3,319,951.18	2,909,692.19
	6,334,523.08	4,412,659.93

LIABILITIES (Continued)

<i>Accounts Payable, Prior Years</i>			
Executive Budget Bills Payable	52,412.09		87,038.43
Revolving Budget Bills Payable			
Light, Heat & Power Co. Tax to Localities	717.64		
Departmental	23,521.35		38,137.25
		<u>76,651.08</u>	<u>125,175.68</u>
Total Accounts Payable		\$ 8,565,011.81	\$ 5,730,722.91
<i>Reserve for Net Continuing Balances</i>	\$ 2,441,547.50		
Executive Budget Continuing (Available for 1946-47 only)	<u>7,566,225.14</u>		
Executive Budget Continuing		\$ 50,642.03	
Revolving Budget Continuing		1,786,661.95	
		<u>6,782,037.47</u>	
		10,007,772.64	8,619,341.45
Total Liabilities June 30		<u>\$18,572,784.45</u>	<u>\$14,350,064.36</u>
Unappropriated Surplus June 30		12,760,704.39	26,491,170.83
Total Liabilities and Surplus June 30		<u><u>\$31,333,488.84</u></u>	<u><u>\$40,841,235.19</u></u>

(a) Partial payment made in September, 1947. Final payment to be made in January, 1948, estimated to exceed \$500,000. Will be considered a 1947-48 transaction.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GENERAL FUND
AS OF JUNE 30, 1946 AND JUNE 30, 1947**

(Continued)

Explanatory Notes

The General Fund is the principal operating fund of the State of Wisconsin. All state revenues for general purposes are deposited in the General Fund. All appropriations for general state activities contained in the Governor's Executive Budget and all revenues of self-sustaining and self-supporting activities contained in the Revolving Budget are expended from the General Fund. All figures presented in the foregoing statement are accrued through October 31, 1947 and represent final tabulations.

Assets

On June 30 of the respective years, the General Fund contained cash and United States bonds totalling as follows:

June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947
\$27,981,692.30	\$37,054,446.79

Monies earned but not collected as of June 30 aggregated as follows:

Executive Budget	\$ 2,578,214.31	\$ 3,000,000.00
Revolving Budget	773,532.23	786,788.40

Cash, securities and accounts receivable provided total monies available at the end of the respective state's fiscal year, June 30, as follows:

\$31,333,488.84	\$40,841,235.19
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Liabilities

Bills and commitments due and owing from total monies available as adjusted to meet the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 14 of chapter 9, Laws of 1947, were as follows:

	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947
Executive Budget	\$ 2,153,837.65	\$ 1,192,887.30
Revolving Budget	6,334,523.08	4,412,659.93

Of the Revolving Budget, Taxes collected but not distributed to localities comprised the following amounts:

\$ 3,014,571.90	\$ 1,502,967.74
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Departmental revolving accounts payable were as follows:

\$ 3,319,951.18	\$ 2,909,692.19
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Sundry accounts payable for previous years were as follows:

\$ 76,651.08	\$ 125,175.68
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**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GENERAL FUND
AS OF JUNE 30, 1946 AND JUNE 30, 1947**

Explanatory Notes (Continued)

Reserves

In the Comparative General Fund Condition Statement presented above, all unexpended balances of lapsing appropriations have reverted to surplus as of June 30 of the respective years. Continuing Executive Budget appropriation balances and continuing Revolving Budget balances, however, represent claims against total monies available and appropriate reserves must be included in the liabilities to account for this fact. In addition to the ordinary instances of this kind, Chapter 473, Laws of 1947 provides that certain capital appropriations made specifically for the fiscal year 1946-1947 shall continue to be available for 1946-1947 transactions until June 30, 1948. Such reserves were as follows:

	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947
Executive Budget Continuing (1946-47 only)		\$ 50,642.03
Executive Budget Continuing	\$ 2,441,547.50	1,786,661.95
Revolving Budget Continuing	7,566,225.14	6,782,037.47
	\$10,007,772.64	\$ 8,619,341.45

Surplus

The unappropriated surplus on June 30 of the respective fiscal years represents the excess of total monies available over total accounts payable and the reserves for net continuing appropriation balances, as follows:

	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947
Total available	\$31,333,488.84	\$40,841,235.19
Deduct Accounts Payable and Reserves	18,572,784.45	14,350,064.36
	\$12,760,704.39	\$26,491,170.83

The above items of surplus are free and unencumbered and represent cash or its equivalent in the State Treasury on an accrued basis as of June 30 of the respective years.



A Wisconsin Indian in ceremonial dress

The State Government

Executive Branch and
Constitutional Departments

CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Acting Governor: OSCAR RENNEBOHM.

Lieutenant Governor: OSCAR RENNEBOHM.

Assistant to the Governor: WILLIAM E. WALKER.

Executive Secretary: JENNINGS MURPHY.

Executive Counsel: TIMOTHY BROWN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 7.

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. In December 1944, the services of the director and staff were dispensed with and since then the functions of the division have been assumed directly by the executive office.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN.

Assistant Secretary of State: ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN.

Supervisor of Incorporation: H. E. WHIPPLE.

Supervisor of Election Records: GAIGE S. ROBERTS.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 13.

Publications: Election Laws; Legislative Manual and Directory;
Session Laws; Corporation Laws.

The Secretary of State, as prescribed by the Constitution, is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin, and is required to affix the seal and countersign all official acts of the Governor, his approval of the laws accepted, and shall record the same in his office. He is a member of the Commissioners of the Public Lands, and under the laws of this state a member of the Board of Deposits and Board of State Canvassers.

Domestic corporations, except banks, insurance, and other specialized companies, are formed by filing appropriate papers with the Secretary of State. Foreign corporations desiring to do business

or hold property in Wisconsin, are licensed by his department. Such corporations are required to file annual reports.

The statutes makes the Secretary of State the central election officer of the state, and as such he is the filing officer for all candidates seeking office whose districts are larger than one county. After the official canvass of an election is completed, certificates of election are issued by him to the successful candidates.

Additional statutory duties of the Secretary of State require the issuing and recording of school district and special loans; certification of the annual state tax levy; notary public commissions; issuing and recording of city charters; village incorporation and town organization papers; licensing of private detective agencies and lobbyists; recording and filing of railroad deeds, mortgages, and equipment contracts; registration of trade-marks, marks of ownership, and brands of beverages; filing of appointments, bonds, and oaths of office; and issuing of certified copies of official documents on file for the statutory fee.

STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: JOHN L. SONDEREGGER.*

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, July 1947: 146.
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. 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, as are the inheritance taxes. 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 malt beverage and intoxicating liquor tax, the annual license fees of and emergency taxes on telephone companies, and the cigarette tax. The State Treasurer's office enforces the gambling laws. Inspection of gasoline and other petroleum products is also performed by this department.

*Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of State Treasurer John M. Smith on August 17, 1947.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General: JOHN E. MARTIN.

Deputy Attorney General: STEWART G. HONECK.

Assistant Attorneys General: MORTIMER LEVITAN; STEWART G. HONECK;
WARREN H. RESH; HAROLD H. PERSONS; JAMES R. WEDLAKE;
WILLIAM A. PLATZ; W. E. TORKELOSON; BEATRICE LAMPERT; ROY
G. TULANE; EARL SACHSE; RICHARD E. BARRETT; LEONARD BESSMAN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 32.

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.

Chapter 421, Laws of 1947, created an anti-trust division in the office of the Attorney General with an assistant attorney general in charge. He is directed to investigate and prosecute violations of the anti-trust laws of the state. He is also directed to cooperate actively with the United States Department of Justice in everything that concerns monopolistic practices in Wisconsin, and with the State Department of Agriculture in regard to monopolistic practices in the field of agriculture.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent of Public Instruction: JOHN CALLAHAN.

First Assistant Superintendent: FRED G. BISHOP.

Assistant Superintendent-Director of Bureau of Handicapped Children:
FRANK V. POWELL.

Assistant Superintendent (Legal): VICTOR E. KIMBALL.

Assistant Superintendent (Administration): ARTHUR R. PAGE.

Assistant Superintendent (Supervision): W. B. SENTRY.

Supervisor of School Building Service: H. W. SCHMIDT; A. L. BUECHNER,
assistant.

Supervisors of Secondary Schools: LEROY S. IHLENFELDT, HARRY E.
MERRITT,* J. F. WADDELL, C. A. HATFIELD.

Supervisors of Elementary Schools: MAYBELL G. BUSH; DELIA E. KIBBE;
IDA COOLEY; CHARLES E. LIMP.

Curriculum Coordinator: CHARLES B. WALDEN.

Departmental Editor: GORDON C. BOARDMAN.

Supervisor of School Libraries: IRENE M. NEWMAN, ANNA M. VOLD,
assistant.

Supervisor of Schools for Exceptional Children: HAROLD M. WILLIAMS.

Supervisor of Schools for Deaf, Blind and Defective Speech: LAVILLA A.
WARD; GRETCHEN MUELLER PHAIR.

Field Workers Crippled Children Division: LOIS M. MITCHELL; BERYL
M. STERNAD; ALFARETTA WRIGHT; HARVEY STEVENS.

Social Workers Crippled Children Division: VIRGINIA STEPHENSON.

Physical Therapy Consultant: FAE A. HENRY.

Hearing Consultant: JOHN K. DUFFY.

Occupational Therapist: CATHERINE S. BIRDSALL.

Supervisor School Lunch Programs: G. W. GUNDERSON.

Assistant Supervisors School Lunch Programs: H. C. WEGNER; R.
McDERMOTT; EDMUND L. LENAHAN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 200 professional office employes and other employes in the Department of Public Instruction, School for the Deaf, and School for the Visually Handicapped.

*Deceased December 8, 1947.

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, social studies, foreign language, conservation, 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 non-partisan 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 Visually Handicapped 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 and curriculum materials 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 to the Industrial Commission for approval. Plans and specifications for one and two-room buildings are furnished by the department upon request. Due to a cooperative arrangement between the Industrial Commission and the department all school plans are submitted to the department for suggestive checking as to arrangement and efficiency.

No new high school district may be formed without the approval of the State Superintendent.

State aids for education, totaling in the current fiscal year approximately \$16,500,000 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 1945-1946 the total enrollment in all elementary and secondary public schools was 484,356, and their expenditures were \$66,812,932.24.

The department members participate in teachers' institutes, and school board conventions 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 State Superintendent is legally responsible for the evaluation of the supervisory program of 100 rural school supervisors as

administered in the 71 counties of the state as a basis for reimbursing the several counties for the salaries and expenses of these supervisors in accordance with a state schedule.

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 THE PUBLIC LANDS

Commissioners: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN, *chairman*; JOHN L. SONDEREGGER;
JOHN E. MARTIN.

Chief Clerk: T. H. BAKKEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 6.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The land department is the only state department in addition to the elective state officers which is created by the Constitution. This department is headed by the Commissioners of the Public Lands, who under the Constitution are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. A chief clerk employed by them has immediate charge of the work of the department.

The department has exclusive control over the lands and moneys belonging to the constitutional trust funds which consist of the common school fund, normal school fund, university fund, and the agricultural college fund. There remain unsold 158,000 acres of timber or unimproved land, belonging to these funds, which have a value of approximately \$3,000,000. Moneys belonging to the trust funds total over \$18,350,000 and are loaned to school districts and other municipalities.

This department has the original record of the sale and conveyance of state lands and has on file the field notes and plats of the original and subsequent federal surveys of lands in Wisconsin. Documents made by this office from these records are used by abstractors and lawyers, and the field notes and plats by surveyors in running and locating the original section lines and corners.

This department protects the interest of the state in lands under any federal grant, uncovered lake beds, made lands in navigable waters, as well as in unsurveyed islands.

Under the Constitution escheated real and personal property is under the jurisdiction of the land department as well as fines and forfeitures.

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

January 1948

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Governor	Walter S. Goodland†	Racine	1st Mon. Jan. 1949	\$10,000 per year
Acting Governor	Oscar Rennebohm‡	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1949	6,000 per year
Lieutenant Governor ..	Oscar Rennebohm ..	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1949	5,000 per term
Secretary of State	Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1949	6,500 per year
Attorney General	John E. Martin	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1949	6,500 per year
State Treasurer	John L. Sonderegger‡	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1949	6,500 per year
Supt. of Public Instruction	John Callahan	Madison	1st Mon. July 1949	6,500 per year

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation†
Accountancy, Board of	Carl J. Becher	Appleton	June 25, 1948	\$10 per day
	A. E. Wegner	Madison	June 25, 1949	\$10 per day
	L. E. Fontaine	Milwaukee ..	June 25, 1950	\$10 per day
Adjutant General, The	John F. Mullen	Madison	Indefinite	\$6,500 per year
*Aeronautics Commission	L. O. Simenstad ..	Osceola	April 30, 1949	Expenses
	Theodore Wardwell	Rhinelanders.	April 30, 1949	Expenses
	Karl Reynolds	Sturgeon Bay	April 30, 1951	Expenses
	Howard Morey	Madison	April 30, 1953	Expenses
	Alvin G. Sell	Ashland	April 30, 1953	Expenses
*Agriculture, Board of	Harry C. Dix	Menomonie..	June 2, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	Paul C. Schmidt .	Medford	June 2, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	John Scott Earll ..	Prairie du Chien	June 2, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	Ira Inman	Beloit	June 2, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	William E. Seffern	Van Dyne	June 2, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses

†Deceased March 12, 1947.

‡Succeeded to the office of Governor upon the death of Governor Goodland.

‡Appointed on August 19, 1947 to succeed John M. Smith, deceased August 17, 1947.

†Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation†
*Agriculture, Board of—continued	James W. Baird ..	Waukesha ..	June 2, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	R. J. Douglas	Juda	June 2, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
*Annuity and Investment Board§	William E. Hawley	Baldwin	March 1, 1949	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
	Charles McKeown	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1951	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
	Noble Clark	Madison	March 1, 1953	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
	Roswell N. Stearns	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1953	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
Armory Board§	Col. Dan A. Hardt	Appleton	Indefinite	None
	Col. George C. Sherman	Madison	Indefinite	None
Athletic Commission ..	Joseph Leo Coughlin	Madison	August 20, 1948	\$5 per day) but not to exceed \$3,000 per year for entire board
	Peter H. Schumacher	West Allis ..	August 20, 1949	
	Harvey Buchanan	Superior	August 20, 1950	
	Joseph A. Landauer	Milwaukee ..	August 20, 1951	
	Frank L. Fawcett	Milwaukee ..	August 20, 1952	
Auditor, State	J. Jay Keliher	Madison	June 30, 1953	\$7,000 per year
*Banking Commissioner	Guerdon M. Matthews	Madison	July 17, 1953	\$7,000 per year
*Banking Review Board	Max Stieg	Clintonville ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1949	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses
	John E. Dickinson	West Bend ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1950	
	John Rose	Green Bay ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	
	Gus Foundrie	Reedsburg ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1952	
	Henry C. Wilke ..	Two Rivers ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1953	
*Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in the	Michael F. Guyer	Madison	April 1, 1949	\$10 per day and expenses
	William H. Barber	Ripon	April 1, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
	Milton H. Weeks ..	Superior	April 1, 1953	\$10 per day and expenses
*Budget and Accounts, Director of ..	Elmer C. Giessel ..	Madison	June 30, 1955	\$7,000 per year

†Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

§These boards also have *ex officio* members.

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation†
*Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in	H. M. Michler	Merrill	April 1, 1949	\$10 per day and expenses
	E. M. Cardell	Kenosha	April 1, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
Civil Service Advisory Committee (See also Bureau of Personnel, page 348)	E. J. Wollschlaeger	La Crosse	April 1, 1953	\$10 per day and expenses
	Alfred W. Peterson	Madison	October 16, 1948	None
	Ernest F. Swift	Madison	October 16, 1948	None
	Voyta Wrabetz	Madison	October 16, 1948	None
	A. W. Bayley	Madison	October 16, 1949	None
	James R. Law	Madison	October 16, 1949	None
	Dr. Carl N. Neupert	Madison	October 16, 1949	None
	Elmer C. Giessel ..	Madison	October 16, 1950	None
	Charles A. Halbert	Madison	October 16, 1950	None
	A. E. Wegner	Madison	October 16, 1950	None
*Conservation Commission	Aldo Leopold	Madison	July 27, 1949	Expenses
	John O. Moreland	Hayward	July 27, 1949	Expenses
	William J. P. Aberg	Madison	July 27, 1951	Expenses
	Charles F. Smith ..	Wausau	July 27, 1951	Expenses
	Arthur Molstad	Milwaukee ..	July 27, 1953	Expenses
	Dr. Jacob A. Riegel	St. Croix Falls	July 27, 1953	Expenses
*Consumer Credit Review Board	Frank Cartier	Green Bay ..	July 17, 1948	Expenses
	Norman B. Critser	Madison	July 17, 1949	Expenses
	Frank Luick	Milwaukee ..	July 17, 1950	Expenses
	Francis J. Conway	Thorp	July 17, 1951	Expenses
	J. H. Hendee	Milwaukee ..	July 17, 1952	Expenses
	*Credit Union Review Board††	Albert G. Fahrenkrug	Neenah	1st Mon. June 1948	Expenses
Floyd A. Fuller		Cudahy	1st Mon. June 1948	Expenses
Norman T. Brice ..		Oconomowoc	1st Mon. June 1949	Expenses
E. I. Carr		Beloit	1st Mon. June 1949	Expenses
Joseph Hamelink ..		Kenosha	1st Mon. June 1949	Expenses
*Crime Laboratory Board, State§		William H. McCormick	Madison	2nd Mon. Mar. 1949	Expenses
	Robert J. Matheson	Racine	2nd Mon. Mar. 1949	Expenses
	John W. Polcyn ..	Milwaukee ..	2nd Mon. Mar. 1949	Expenses
	Everett Gleason ...	Wausau	2nd Mon. Mar. 1951	Expenses
	Elmer R. Honkamp	Appleton ...	2nd Mon. Mar. 1951	Expenses
	Dental Examiners, Board of	Dr. Charles J. Baumann	Milwaukee ..	May 2, 1948 .....	$10 per day and expenses
Dr. Byron D. Ising		Oshkosh	May 2, 1949	\$10 per day and expenses
Dr. William H. Schaller		Milwaukee ..	May 2, 1950	\$10 per day and expenses
Dr. S. F. Donovan		Tomah	May 2, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
Dr. Clarence H. Ruchti		Janesville ...	May 2, 1952	\$10 per day and expenses
*Employment Relations Board, Wis.		John E. Fitzgibbon	Milwaukee ..	May 12, 1949 .....	$6,500 per year
	Laurence E. Gooding	Fond du Lac	May 12, 1951	\$6,500 per year
	Henry C. Rule	Eau Claire ...	May 12, 1953	\$6,500 per year

†Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

††Succeeds Credit Union Advisory Bd., the members of which continue to serve on the Review Board. Their successors are to be appointed by the Governor (Chapter 411, Laws of 1947).

§These boards also have *ex officio* members.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation†
**Engineer, State	Charles A. Halbert	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$7,000 per year
Fair Employment, Advisory Committee to the Industrial Commission	Harry G. Bragarnick	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1948	Expenses
	James Dorsey	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1948	Expenses
	Mel Heinritz	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1948	Expenses
	Max McIntyre	Eau Claire ..	Sept. 1, 1948	Expenses
	William Nagorsne	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1948	Expenses
	Joseph Rothschild	Madison	Sept. 1, 1948	Expenses
	Thomas E. Sullivan	Fond du Lac	Sept. 1, 1948	Expenses
Grain and Warehouse Commission ..	Reginald Hoehle ..	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1949	\$300 per month
	Edward W. Richardson	Ladysmith ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1950	\$300 per month
	Peter Skamser	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1951	\$300 per month
*Health, Board of	Dr. W. T. Clark	Janesville	1st Mon. Feb. 1949	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Stephen Gavin	Fond du Lac	1st Mon. Feb. 1950	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Gunnar Gunderson	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1951	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Ira F. Thompson	Racine	1st Mon. Feb. 1952	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Samuel Lowell Henke	Eau Claire ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1953	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Forrester Raine	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1954	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Stephen Cahana	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1955	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
*Highway Commission	James R. Law	Madison	March 1, 1949	\$6,500 per year
	David J. Summerville	Ladysmith ..	March 1, 1951	\$6,500 per year
	Mike Mack	Shiocton	March 1, 1953	\$6,500 per year
Human Rights, Governor's Commission	L. H. Adolfsen	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	G. W. Bannerman	Wausau	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Joseph Baron	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Bruno V. Bitker ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Reverend Peter A. Brooks	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Bert C. Broude	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Margaret Chenoweth	Janesville ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	James W. Dorsey	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Fred M. Evans	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	John Guy Fowlkes	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None

†Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

**Subject to civil service.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation†	
Human Rights, Governor's Commission—continued	Edwin B. Fred	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Sidney L. Goldstine	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Mrs. Harry Hamilton	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	T. Parry Jones	Sheboygan ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Leonard J. Kleczka ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Mrs. Herbert Kohler ..	Kohler	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	A. E. Kuehn	Viroqua	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Edward Levitas ..	Green Bay ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Allan McAndrews ..	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Reverend Francis McDonnell	Mineral Point ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	L. F. Nelson	Kaukauna	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Selig Perlman	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Nathan Pusey	Appleton	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Frank Ranney	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	August Reisweber ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Henry Reuss	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Victor M. Stamm ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Herman Steffes ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Reverend A. W. Swan	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Maurice H. Terry ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Mrs. George Thompson	Hudson	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	John D. Wickhem ..	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	Mildred D. Wilcox ..	Eau Claire ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	R. C. Williams ..	Whitewater ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	A. W. Zellmer	Wisconsin Rapids	Sept. 15, 1950	None	
	*Industrial Commission	Voyta Wrabetz	Madison	June 30, 1949	\$6,500 per year
		C. L. Miler	Delavan	June 30, 1951	\$6,500 per year
		Harry J. Burczyk ..	Milwaukee ..	June 30, 1953	\$6,500 per year
	Institute of Technology, Wisconsin, Board of Regents§ ..	Charles W. Stoops ..	Platteville ..	July 1, 1948	None
		John P. Lacke	Cuba City ..	July 1, 1950	None
*Insurance Commissioner	Morvin Duel	Fond du Lac ..	June 30, 1951	\$6,500 per year	
Interstate Cooperation, Commission on§	Howard F. Ohm ..	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses	
	M. W. Torkelson ..	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses	
	Frank N. Graess ..	Sturgeon Bay ..	Indefinite	Expenses	
Library Commission, Free§	Mrs. Fred Thomas ..	Eau Claire ..	June 1, 1948	Expenses	
	John M. Chancellor ..	Mt. Horeb ..	June 1, 1949	Expenses	
	Ella M. Veslak ..	Shawano ..	June 1, 1950	Expenses	
	John R. Barton ..	Madison	June 1, 1951	Expenses	
Medical Examiners, Board of	Dr. H. H. Christofferson ..	Colby	July 1, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses	
	Dr. Ernest W. Miller ..	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses	
	Dr. Edward C. Murphy	Eau Claire ..	July 1, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses	
	Dr. Anthony E. Rufflo	Kenosha	July 1, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses	

†Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

**Subject to civil service.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation†
Medical Examiners, Board of—continued	Dr. Charles A. Dawson	River Falls ..	July 1, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Alvin G. Koehler	Oshkosh	July 1, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. J. W. Prentice	Ashland	July 1, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. John W. Smith	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
Metropolitan Sewerage Commission	Ralph H. Cahill	Whitefish Bay	Indefinite	Expenses
	Jacob Friedrick	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	Expenses
	Henry G. Meigs ..	West Allis ..	Indefinite	Expenses
Milwaukee County Board of Trustees ..	Willis A. Erasmus ..	Milwaukee ..	Aug. 1, 1950	Fixed by county board
*Motor Vehicle Department, Commissioner of	B. L. Marcus	Madison	Jan. 21, 1953	\$6,500 per year
Normal Schools, Board of Regents§ ..	Chalmer Davee	River Falls ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1949	Expenses
	Frank W. Radford ..	Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1949	Expenses
	Harold G. Anderson	Whitewater ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1950	Expenses
	W. S. Delzell	Stevens Point ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1950	Expenses
	Mrs. Helen Harkness Eby ..	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1951	Expenses
	Dr. George N. Sundquist	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1951	Expenses
	Elton S. Karrmann ..	Platteville	1st Mon. Feb. 1952	Expenses
	Mrs. Dorris Marks ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1952	Expenses
	Roy C. Davidson ..	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1953	Expenses
	William D. McIntyre	Eau Claire ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1953	Expenses
	Optometry, Board of Examiners in	Henry R. Tavs	Milwaukee ..	August 9, 1948 ..	$8 per day and expenses
Earle W. Johnson ..		Berlin	August 9, 1949 ..	\$8 per day and expenses
Peter O. Fox		Oshkosh	August 9, 1950 ..	\$8 per day and expenses
Augustus N. Abbott		Shawano	August 9, 1951 ..	\$8 per day and expenses
Dr. Newton E. W. Lenz		Waupun	August 9, 1952 ..	\$8 per day and expenses
*Personnel, Board of ..		Lyall J. Pinkerton..	Neenah	July 1, 1949 .....	$25 per day but not to exceed $600 per year and expenses
	Mrs. Jane Harvey ..	Racine	July 1, 1951	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	William Ahrens	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1953	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
**Personnel, Director of	A. J. Opstedal	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$6,500 per year

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§These boards also have *ex officio* members.

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

**Subject to civil service.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation†
Pharmacy, Board of ..	Edith Schmitz	Platteville	April 12, 1948	\$5 per day and expenses
	J. P. Lee	Menomonie ..	April 12, 1949	\$5 per day and expenses
	Max N. Lemberger	Milwaukee ..	April 12, 1950	\$5 per day and expenses
	Sylvester H. Dretzka	South Milwaukee	April 12, 1951	\$5 per day and expenses
	Edwin Schweger ..	Green Bay ..	April 12, 1952	\$5 per day and expenses
Planning Board, State§	Hugh A. Harper ..	Lancaster	Indefinite	None
	Charles B. Whitnall	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
	Walter J. Dunn	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
Portage Levee Commission	Charles Clemmons	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	Thomas L. Meikle	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	William Louis Mohr	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses
*Public Service Commission	Lynn H. Ashley	Hudson	1st Mon. Mar. 1949	\$6,500 per year
	Samuel Bryan	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1951	\$6,500 per year
	Wildon F. Whitney	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1953	\$6,500 per year
*Public Welfare, State Board of	Dr. George R. Baker	Tomahawk ..	Feb. 1, 1949	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Dr. William D. Stovall	Madison	Feb. 1, 1949	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Herman A. Kloppman	Crivitz	Feb. 1, 1951	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	John M. McHale ..	Green Bay ..	Feb. 1, 1951	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Dr. Leon A. Nowak	Milwaukee ..	Feb. 1, 1951	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Mrs. Mary P. Garner	Madison	Feb. 1, 1953	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Charles H. Liehe ..	Chippewa Falls	Feb. 1, 1953	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses

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*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation†
**Purchases, Director	F. X. Ritger	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$6,500 per year
*Real Estate Brokers Board	Frank E. Altendorf	Port Washington	July 12, 1949	\$10 per day and expenses
	J. S. Miller	Madison	July 12, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
	Oscar A. Swenby..	New Richmond.	July 12, 1953	\$10 per day and expenses
Retirement Fund, Wisconsin, Board of Trustees§	Orville Christianson	Eau Claire ..	Jan. 1, 1949	Expenses
	Frank E. Panzer ..	Oakfield	Jan. 1, 1949	Expenses
	Ernst J. Hoesley ..	New Glarus ..	Jan. 1, 1950	Expenses
	Herbert F. Weckwerth	Kaukauna ..	Jan. 1, 1951	Expenses
	I. F. Knoebel	West Allis ..	Jan. 1, 1952	Expenses
	George F. Reinke ..	Madison	Jan. 1, 1952	Expenses
	Margaret Clark ..	Green Bay ..	Jan. 1, 1953	Expenses
	Malcolm Empey ..	Algoma	Jan. 1, 1953	Expenses
*Savings and Loan Advisory Committee (in Savings and Loan Associations Dept.)	A. Helmuth Koepke ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1948	Expenses
	William L. Pieplow ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1948	Expenses
	Arthur A. Abraham ..	Oshkosh	1st Mon. July 1949	Expenses
	Robert J. Pittelkow ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1949	Expenses
	Fred Schulz	Racine	1st Mon. July 1950	Expenses
	Charles E. Pors	Marshfield ..	1st Mon. July 1951	Expenses
	A. C. Steinhauer ..	Madison	1st Mon. July 1951	Expenses
Savings and Loan Associations, Commissioner of	Robert C. Schissler ..	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1953	\$6,000 per year
*Securities, Director, Department of	Edward J. Samp ..	Madison	May 1, 1951	\$6,500 per year
Soil Conservation Committees§	George Nygaard ..	Chaseburg ..	July 1, 1948	\$5 per day and expenses
	Paul Weis	Waunakee ..	July 1, 1949	\$5 per day and expenses
	Mamre Ward	Durand	July 1, 1950	\$5 per day and expenses
Supervisor of Inspectors, State	Lawrence C. Whittet	Edgerton	May 1, 1949	\$4,000 per year
*Tax Appeals, Board of	George M. Sheldon ..	Tomahawk ..	1st Mon. May 1949	\$5,000 per year
	William E. Thurston	Durand	1st Mon. May 1951	\$5,000 per year
	Harry Slater	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. May 1953	\$5,000 per year
*Taxation, Commissioner of	A. E. Wegner	Madison	August 1, 1953 ..	\$8,500 per year

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**Subject to civil service.

§These boards also have *ex officio* members.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation†	
University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents§	Frank J. Sensenbrenner ..	Neenah	May 1, 1948	Expenses	
	John D. Jones, Jr.	Mt. Pleasant	May 1, 1949	Expenses	
	Walter J. Hodgkins	Ashland	May 1, 1950	Expenses	
	Daniel H. Grady ..	Portage	May 1, 1951	Expenses	
	William J. Campbell	Oshkosh	May 1, 1952	Expenses	
	Leonard J. Kleczka	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1953	Expenses	
	A. Matt Werner ..	Sheboygan ..	May 1, 1954	Expenses	
	Dr. R. G. Arveson	Frederic	May 1, 1955	Expenses	
	Charles D. Gelatt	La Crosse ...	May 1, 1956	Expenses	
	University of Wisconsin, Board of Visitors	Thurwald M. Beck Emory W.	Racine	July 1, 1949	None
		Krauthoefer	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1950	None
Maude Maxwell Munroe		Baraboo	July 1, 1951	None	
*Veterans Affairs, Board of	James F. Burns	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1949	Expenses	
	Arthur E. Schumacher	Green Bay ..	March 1, 1949	Expenses	
	Paul Bernard Clemens	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1951	Expenses	
	Col. John F. Mullen	Madison	March 1, 1951	Expenses	
	W. H. Dougherty ..	Janesville ...	March 1, 1953	Expenses	
	Dr. F. L. Weston ..	Madison	March 1, 1953	Expenses	
*Veterans Affairs, Director of	Gordon A. Huseby	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$6,500 per year	
*Veterans' Housing Authority, Board of	James F. Burns	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 8, 1948	Expenses	
	A. L. Siedenschwartz	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 8, 1949	Expenses	
	Fabian Redmond..	Green Bay ..	Sept. 8, 1950	Expenses	
	Arno V. Dix	Port Washington	Sept. 8, 1951	Expenses	
	Richard V. Ratcliff	Madison	Sept. 8, 1952	Expenses	
*Veterans' Housing Authority, Director..	Arthur G. Field	Madison	Indefinite	\$6,000 per year Fixed by Governor	
Vocational and Adult Education, Board of§	John Last	Lake Mills ..	July 1, 1949	\$100 per year and expenses	
	Fred Vogt	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1949	\$100 per year and expenses	
	John Wiechers	Racine	July 1, 1949	\$100 per year and expenses	
	Edgar J. Fransway	Wauwatosa ..	July 1, 1951	\$100 per year and expenses	
	Robert L. Pierce ..	Menomonie ..	July 1, 1951	\$100 per year and expenses	
	Jessel S. Whyte	Kenosha	July 1, 1951	\$100 per year and expenses	
	Frank C. Horyza ..	Superior	July 1, 1953	\$100 per year and expenses	
	Alfred A. Laun, Jr.	Kiel	July 1, 1953	\$100 per year and expenses	
	Emil Waldo	Green Bay ..	July 1, 1953	\$100 per year and expenses	

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§These boards also have *ex officio* members.

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

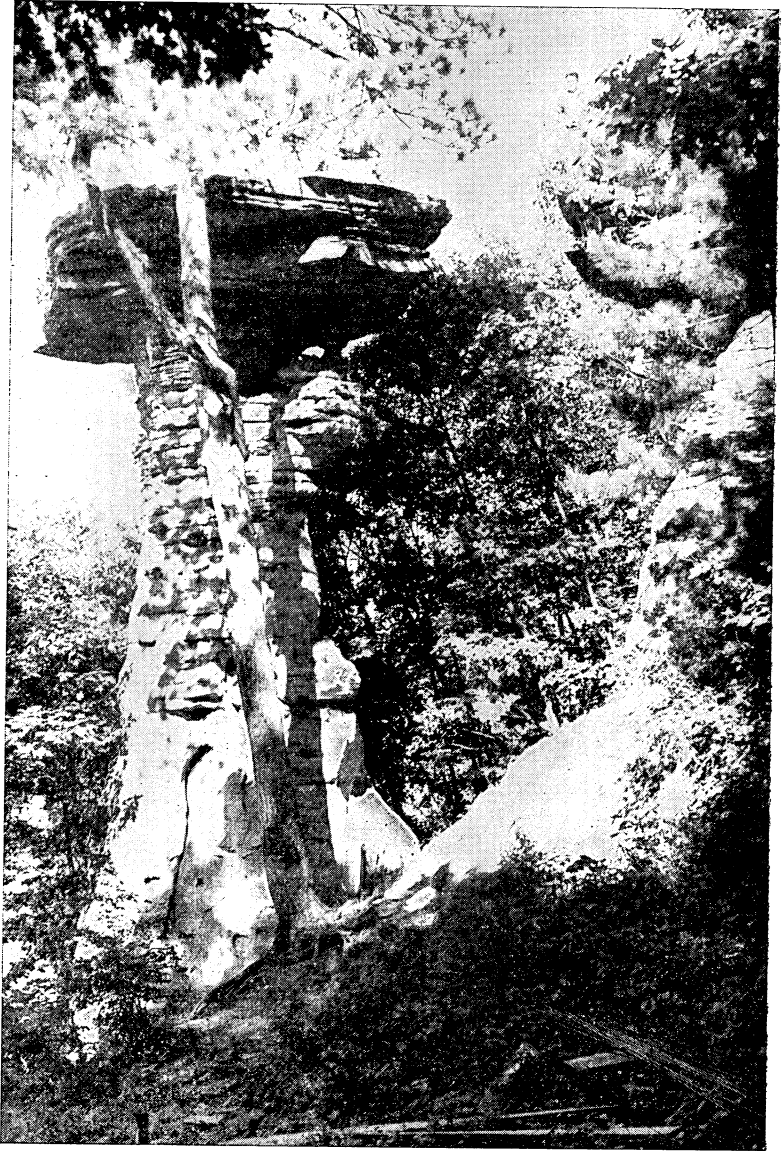
OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation†
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in	Clyde J. Cauwenburgh ..	Green Bay ..	May 15, 1948	\$10 per day and expenses
	Ralph Young	La Crosse	May 15, 1949	\$10 per day and expenses
	Erwin J. Metzke ..	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1950	\$10 per day and expenses
	R. R. Meissner	Racine	May 15, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
	B. W. Heald	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1952	\$10 per day and expenses
Waterways Commission, Wis. Deep§ ..	Harry Brockel	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1949	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern ..	Madison	July 1, 1949	Expenses
	William R. Bolton ..	Superior	July 1, 1951	Expenses
	Hugo Wells	De Pere	July 1, 1951	Expenses
*Youth Service Commission§	Milton Trautman ..	Prairie du Sac	April 1, 1949	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses
	G. F. White	Wauwatosa ..	April 1, 1949	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses
	Michael Wolke	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1949	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses
	Mrs. Grace Chatterton	Madison	April 1, 1951	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses
	Mrs. L. A. Leadbetter	Rhinelanders ..	April 1, 1951	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses
	Gerald Jolin	Appleton	April 1, 1951	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses
	C. F. Midelfort	La Crosse	April 1, 1951	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses
	L. H. Adolphson ..	Madison	April 1, 1953	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses
	Leslie W. Johnson ..	Superior	April 1, 1953	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses
	Frank Ross	Madison	April 1, 1953	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses
Albert H. Schmidt ..	Manitowoc ..	April 1, 1953	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year and expenses	

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Stand Rock, Wisconsin Dells

The State Government

Legislative Branch

THE LEGISLATURE

Total personnel: 133 members, 4 officers (besides the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker), 102 employees.

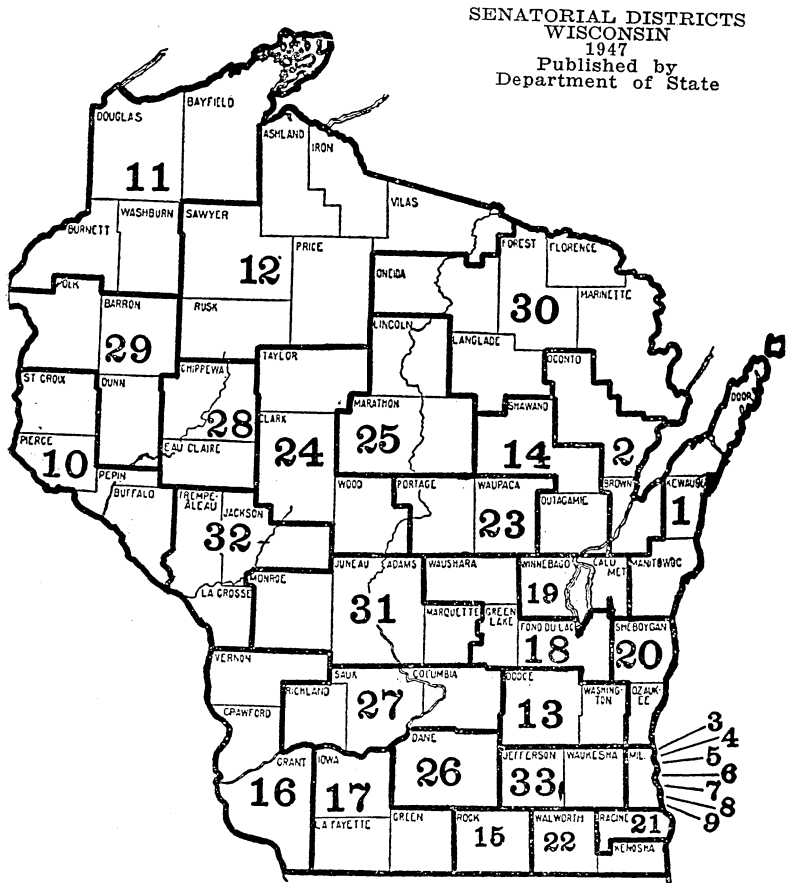
Publications: Journals of each house (daily during sessions and in bound form after their close); Manuals of each house (giving rules); Official Legislative Manual and Directory; bulletins of committee hearings (weekly during sessions by each house); Bulletin of Proceedings (weekly during sessions after first five weeks and in bound form after close); calendars (daily during sessions for use of members); bills; joint resolutions; amendments to bills and joint resolutions; acts; session laws (published by the Secretary of State after close of sessions); interim committee reports. (All of the above publications except the session laws will be mailed as they appear for \$25 per session paid to the Secretary of State for this service, or the acts alone, as published, for \$5. Single copies of these publications can be obtained, while the supply lasts, from members of the legislature or the Legislative Reference Library. The session laws are sold by the director of purchases at cost.)

The Wisconsin Legislature consists of two houses, the senate and the assembly. The members of each house are elected by the people in the November general election from districts into which the state is divided by legislative act after each federal census.

There are 33 senators who are elected for terms of four years. The 16 senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the 17 who represent odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. There are 100 members in the assembly who are elected for two-year terms. Members receive \$100 a month plus a monthly \$100 for food and lodging during the first six calendar months of a regular session and during the first two months of a special session. This applies to members who certify that it is necessary for them to establish a temporary residence in Madison for the session. In addition, members are to receive a weekly travel allowance of three cents per mile in going to and returning from the state capitol upon monthly certification of number of trips actually made by the member; and they receive 10 cents per mile for one journey to and from the capitol during each session.

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 12 special sessions, the longest of which lasted two and one-half months.

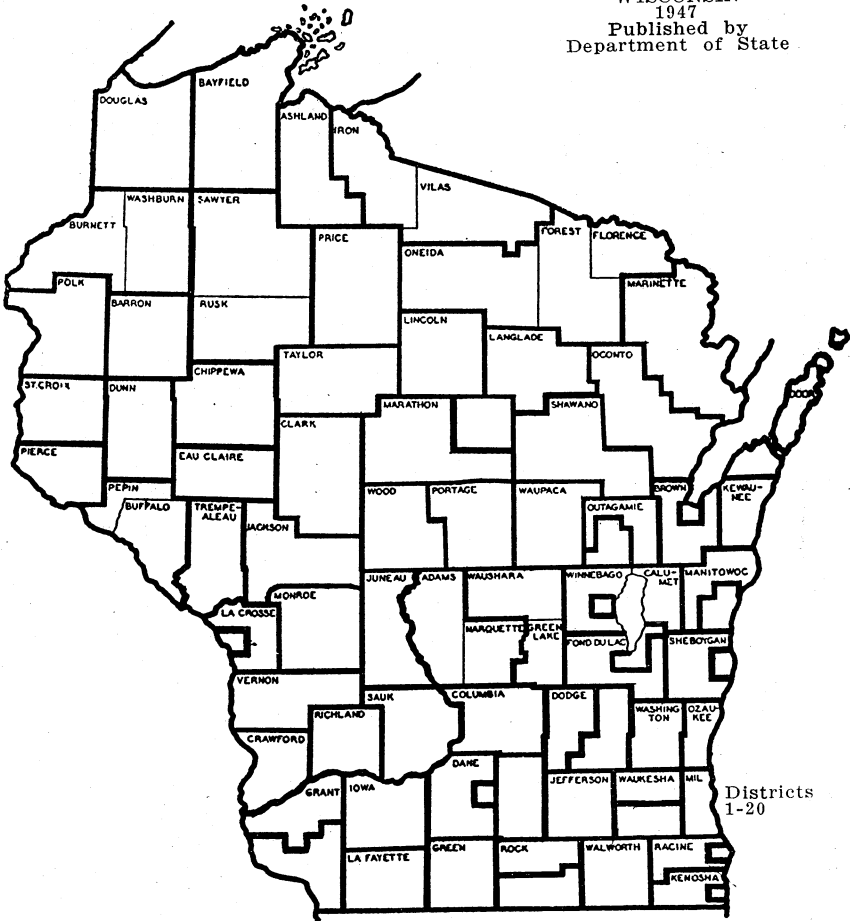


Population

1st	97,392	12th	88,488	23rd	70,414
2nd	110,184	13th	82,710	24th	98,542
3rd	83,700	14th	105,410	25th	98,451
4th	96,359	15th	80,173	26th	130,660
5th	114,787	16th	88,907	27th	86,598
6th	122,876	17th	62,436	28th	87,702
7th	108,827	18th	90,713	29th	87,861
8th	156,759	19th	98,125	30th	94,372
9th	83,577	20th	95,206	31st	66,334
10th	70,300	21st	94,047	32nd	100,633
11th	86,824	22nd	96,608	33rd	101,612

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

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
WISCONSIN
1947
Published by
Department of State



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 24 standing committees and the senate 12. 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, 1947

Oscar Rennebohm, Lieutenant Governor, Madison	President
Frank E. Panzer, Oakfield	President pro tem
Thomas M. Donahue, Madison	Chief Clerk
Harold E. Damon, Wausau	Sergeant at Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

<i>Agriculture and Conservation</i> —Olson (chairman), Brown, Dempsey, Downing, Leverich.
<i>Committee on Committees</i> —Miller (chairman), Bubolz, Knowles.
<i>Contingent Expenditures</i> —Hilker (chairman), Busby, McBride.
<i>Education and Public Welfare</i> —Robinson (chairman), Neale, Reuther, Risser, Shearer.
<i>Highways</i> —Miller (chairman), Lafond, Lytie.
<i>Judiciary</i> —Buchen (chairman), Busby, Knowles, Madsen, Tehan.
<i>Labor and Management</i> —Fellenz (chairman), Bubolz, Gawronski, Laird, Panzer.
<i>Legislative Procedure</i> —Panzer (chairman), Buchen, Fellenz, Hipke, Knowles, McBride, Miller, Olson, Porter, Robinson, Schlabach.
<i>State and Local Government</i> —Schlabach (chairman), Gettelman, Heden, Krueger, McBride.
<i>Veterans' Affairs</i> —Porter (chairman), Fellenz, Knowles, Laird, Leverich.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1947

Donald C. McDowell, Soldiers Grove	Speaker
Arthur L. May, Madison	Chief Clerk
Norris J. Kellman, Galesville	Sergeant at Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

- Agriculture*—Rice (chairman), Andersen, Barnard, Ebert, McCutchin, Mleziva, Monson, Pritchard, Stadler, Sykes, Travis.
- Commerce and Manufacturing*—Barnard (chairman), Cavey, Kendzioriski, Nawrocki, Squires, Travis, Zaun.
- Conservation*—Youngs (chairman), Cummings, LeClair, Meunier, Mullen, Rundell, Woerth.
- Contingent Expenditures*—Mleziva (chairman), Jaeger, Rohan, Whealdon, Wiley.
- Education*—Clark, W. W. (chairman), Betts, Bice, Clausen, Cummings, Duel, Gunderson, Whealdon, Wiley.
- Elections*—Collar (chairman), Banach, Burmaster, Graf, Harper, Sykes, Timmer, Vogel.
- Engrossed Bills*—Ebert (chairman), Bice, Kostuck.
- Enrolled Bills*—Rundell (chairman), Hinz, Jones.
- Excise and Fees*—Fisher (chairman), Engebretson, Follansbee, Genzmer, Kostuck, Luedtke, Westfahl.
- Highways*—Harper (chairman), Gunderson, Holtebeck, Lueck, Nelson, Romell, Tremain.
- Insurance and Banking*—Engbretson (chairman), Ebert, Frank, Peabody, Sengstock, Timmer, Van De Zande, Waller, Zaun.
- Judiciary*—Thomson (chairman), Beggs, Broadfoot, Burmaster, Cavey, Clark, B. A., Dancey, Finch, McParland, Mockrud, Raineri.
- Labor*—Genzmer (chairman), Benson, Hanson, Hicks, Le Clair, Ludvigsen, O'Connell, Roethlisberger, Rundell.
- Municipalities*—Luedtke (chairman), Abraham, Follansbee, Gehrmann, Grassman, Howard, Jaeger, Pritchard, Schaeffer, Schilling, Youngs
- Printing*—Woerth (chairman), Heimick, Mockrud, Molinaro, Waller.
- Public Welfare*—Hanson (chairman), Finch, Larsen, Nicol, Nield, Padrutt, Rohan.
- Revision*—Holtebeck (chairman), Abraham, Finnegan, Schoonover, Tremain.
- Rules*—Pfennig (chairman), Engebretson, McDowell, Rice, Spearbraker.
- State Affairs*—Runden (chairman), Christensen, Finnegan, Gehrmann, Heimick, Hinz, Lueck, Padrutt, Roethlisberger, Simmons, Squires.
- Taxation*—Canniff (chairman), Broadfoot, Graf, Hicks, Lynch, Riebau*, Runden.
- Third Reading*—Frank (chairman), Larsen, Nelson.
- Transportation*—Van De Zande (chairman), Canniff, Clark, W. W. Hanson, Ryczek, Steffens.
- Veterans' and Military Affairs*—Christensen (chairman), Duel, Fisher, Frank, Jones, Raineri, Schneider, Schoonover, Sengstock.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

- Finance*—Senators: Hipke (chairman), Hilker, Lenroot, Porter, Zablocki. Assemblymen: Spearbraker (chairman), Benson, Grassman, Ludvigsen, Meunier, Nicol, Peabody, Pfennig, Riebau*.
- Legislative Council*—Senators: Knowles (chairman), Bubolz, (secretary), Buchen, Hilker, Miller. Assemblymen: Broadfoot, Burmaster, Engebretson, Heimick†, Ludvigsen (vice chairman), Luedtke, Peabody.
- (For detailed statement of organization and function see page 335).
- Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws*—Senators: McBride (chairman), Buchen. Assemblymen: Burmaster (chairman), Finch, Fisher.

*Deceased October 3, 1947.

†Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Assemblyman Ernest L. Riebau.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1943 AND CONTINUED IN 1945

Postwar Planning (Chapter 417, Laws of 1943; Chapter 96, Laws of 1945)

Members

Senators: Freehoff, *chairman*; Hilker; Panzer.

Assemblymen: Ludvigsen, *secretary*; Grassman; McParland; Wheelock.

Appropriation: Unexpended balance from appropriation from general fund made by Chapter 417, Laws of 1943 and Chapter 96, Laws of 1945.

Report: Printed report, January 1944; Senate Journal, January 12, 1944; Assembly Journal, January 2, 1944; Supplementary report, Assembly Journal, June 13, 1945; Final report, Assembly Journal, February 20, 1947.

State Budget System (Jt. Res. 49, S, 1943; Jt. Res. 96, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: Hilker, *chairman*; Hipke; Lenroot.

Assemblymen: Pfennig; Robinson; Spearbraker.

Appropriation: Unexpended balance from appropriation from general fund made by Chapter 559, Laws of 1943 (Chapter 468, Laws of 1945)

Reports: Printed report issued as Supplement to 1945 Senate Journal; partial report, Assembly Journal, January 25, 1945; Supplementary report, Senate Journal, February 12, 1947.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1945 AND CONTINUED IN 1947

Centennial Observance of Wisconsin's Admission to Statehood (Jt. Res. 29, S, 1945; Chapter 162, Laws of 1947)

Members

Senators: Robinson, *secretary*; McBride.

Assemblymen: Rice, *chairman*; Angwall; Padrutt.

Citizen members appointed by the Governor:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Representing</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Dobson, Mason	1st Congr. District	Beloit
Holmes, Fred L.	2nd " "	Madison
Earll, J. Scott	3rd " "	Prairie du Chien
Fawlak, Albert	4th " "	Milwaukee
Polland, Milton R.	5th " "	Milwaukee
Laack, Julius A.	6th " "	Plymouth
Eberlein, M. J.	7th " "	Shawano
Graff, Marshall	8th " "	Appleton
Wyman, Dr. Walker D.	9th " "	River Falls
Underhill, Howard	10th " "	Superior
Fred. Pres. E. B.	Univ. of Wis.	Madison
Haberman, George A.	Labor	Milwaukee
Heil, Joseph F.	Industry	Milwaukee
Swanton, Milo K.	Agriculture	Madison
Swift, Ernest	Conservation & Recreation	Madison

Appropriation: \$5,000 from the general fund (Chapter 586, Laws of 1945) Jt. Res. 29, S, provides that the State Department of Agriculture make available funds of the Wisconsin State Fair moneys to cover the necessary expenditures in carrying out the plans of the committee: \$355,000 from the general fund (Chapters 162, 250, and 613, Laws of 1947).

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1945 FOR REPORT IN 1947

Compulsory Motor Vehicle Inspection (Jt. Res. 85, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Busby, *chairman*; Gawronski.

Assemblymen: Frank; Pfennig; Van De Zande.

Appropriation: None.

Report: Supplement to Senate Journal, April 8, 1947.

County Government in Wisconsin (Jt. Res. 48, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: Miller, *chairman*; McNeight; Panzer.

Assemblymen: Benson; Brunner; Daus; Devitt; Harper.

Citizen members appointed by the Governor: H. L. Adolfsen, Madison; Ruth Jeffris, Janesville; Glen McGrath, Madison; Leo P. Tiefenthaler, Milwaukee; Mrs. John Wise, Madison.

Appropriation: \$1,000 from the general fund (Chapter 469, Laws of 1945).

Report: Printed Report, February 1947.

Criminal Statutes Revision (Jt. Res. 75, S, 1945)

Members

Ex officio: John E. Martin, Attorney General; Howard F. Ohm, Chief of Legislative Reference Library; E. E. Brossard, Revisor of Statutes.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None in 1947.

Delinquent Children, Study of Facilities and Methods of Treatment (Jt. Res. 43, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Schlabach, *chairman*; Bubolz, Porter.

Assemblymen: Hamlin; Hanson; Riebau*.

Appropriation: \$7,500 from the general fund (Chapters 258 and 521, Laws of 1945).

Report: Printed report, 1947; Supplement to Senate Journal, February 13, 1947.

Highways, Public Use, Need, Convenience, and Safety (Jt. Res. 85, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: Miller, *chairman*; McNeight; Zablocki.

Assemblymen: Keegan; Lueck; Nicol.

Appropriation: \$2,000 from the state highway fund. (Chapter 514, Laws of 1945).

Report: Supplement to Senate Journal, April 8, 1947; Assembly Journal, April 8, 1947.

Lake Michigan Memorial Shore Drive (Jt. Res. 69, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Gawronski, *chairman*; Gettelman.

Assemblymen: Christensen; E. M. Schneider**; Westfahl.

Appropriation: \$1,500 from the general fund (Chapter 413, Laws of 1945).

Report: Senate Journal, July 17, 1947.

Pension and Retirement Systems of the State and Political Subdivisions (Jt. Res. 46, S; Jt. Res. 73, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Heden, *chairman*; McBride.

Assemblymen: Engebretson; W. S. Fisher; Follansbee.

Ex officio: Joseph J. McCormick, representing the Insurance Department; James R. Wedlake, representing the Attorney General.

Appropriation: \$9,500 from the general fund (Chapter 468, Laws of 1945)

Report: Printed report; Supplement to Senate Journal, January 29, 1947.

Personal Property Taxes, Laws Relating to (Jt. Res. 87, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: Hipke, *chairman*; Olson; one vacancy.

Assemblymen: Broadfoot; Canniff; Mleziva; Nuss; Runden.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None in 1947.

Public Welfare Laws (Jt. Res. 72, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Buchen, *chairman*; Lytie.

Assemblymen: Ludvigsen; Sykes.

Ex officio: Mrs. Harrison L. Garner, representative of Board of Public Welfare; E. E. Brossard, Revisor of Statutes; Howard F. Ohm, Chief of Legislative Reference Library.

Appropriation: \$788.63 for expenses of members (Chapter 105, Laws of 1947).

Report: None, except senate bills 18, 19, 256, 272, 392, 393, 394, and 574.

*Deceased October 3, 1947.

**Deceased March 25, 1946.

Rough Fish Removal Program of the Conservation Commission (Jt. Res. 70, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Brown, *chairman*; Fellenz.
 Assemblymen: Genzmer; Storandt; Youngs.
 Appropriation: \$2,500 from the general fund (Chapter 520, Laws of 1945).
 Report: Senate Journal, May 21, 1947.

Veterans Legislation (Jt. Res. 79, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Schlabach, *chairman*; Fellenz; Hilker; Leverich; Robinson.
 Assemblymen: Beggs; Christensen; Collar; W. S. Fisher; Frank; Frazzell; Nelson; John
 Schneider; Woodhead.
 Appropriation: \$2,000 from the general fund (Chapter 575, Laws of 1945).
 Report: Senate Journal, April 17, 1947.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1947 FOR REPORT IN 1947

Civil Service Personnel Problems (Jt. Res. 33, A, 1947)

Members

Senators: Bubolz; Panzer.
 Assemblymen: Bice; W. W. Clark; Engebretson.
 Appropriation: None.
 Report: None in 1947.

Devils Lake State Park (Jt. Res. 56, S, 1947)

Members

Senators: Miller, *chairman*; Knowles; Schlabach.
 Assemblymen: Betts; Meunier; Mockrud; Woerth.
 Appropriation: None.
 Report: Senate Journal, September 10, 1947; Assembly Journal, September 10, 1947.

Election Laws, Modernization of (Jt. Res. 29, S, 1947)

Members

Senators: Gawronski; Knowles.
 Assemblymen: Burmaster; Dancey; Travis.
 Appropriation: None.
 Report: Senate Journal, July 2, 1947; Assembly Journal, July 2, 1947.

Fire Hazards in State Institutions, and Hotel Fire Prevention (Jt. Res. 23, A, 1947)

Members

Senators: Schlabach; Shearer.
 Assemblymen: Hanson; Jaeger; Schneider.
 Appropriation: None.
 Report: None in 1947.

Legislative Procedure and Shortening Legislative Sessions (Jt. Res. 21, S, 1947)

Members

Senators: Brown; Schlabach.
 Assemblymen: Beggs; Broadfoot; Gunderson.
 Appropriation: None.
 Report: None in 1947 except Substitute Amendment 1, S. to Joint Resolution 4, S.

Reapportionment (Jt. Res. 6, S, 1947)

Members

Senators: Heden; McBride; Schlabach.
 Assemblymen: Benson; Heimick; Thomson; Van De Zande.
 Appropriation: None.
 Report: None in 1947.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1947 FOR REPORT IN 1949

Commercial Fishing Industry on Green Bay and Lake Michigan (Res. 41, A, 1947)

Members: None appointed.

Appropriation: None.

Historical Society, Enlargement of Facilities of (Jt. Res. 70, A, 1947; Jt. Res. 68, S, 1947)

Members

Senators: Buchen; Robinson.

Assemblymen: Luedtke; Whealdon.

Appropriation: None.

Report: Senate Journal, July 3, 1947; Assembly Journal, July 3, 1947. Continued by Jt. Res. 68, S, 1947 for further report in 1949.

OTHER SPECIAL COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1947**Committees With Legislative Members**

State Institutions, Committee to Visit (Chapter 525, Laws of 1947)

Members

Senators: Schlabach, *chairman*; Brown; Robinson.

Assemblymen: Canniff; Cummings; Pfennig; Travis.

Appropriation: Transportation expense of members and \$7 per day in attending a meeting or trip of the committee while legislature is not in session, to be paid from appropriation made to the legislature under section 20.01 (1) (c) of the statutes. Chapter 525, Laws of 1947).

Report: None in 1947.

Committees With Legislative and Other Members

Educational System, Commission on Improvement of the (Chapter 573, Laws of 1947)

Members

Senators: Porter, *chairman*; Laird.

Assemblymen: W. W. Clark; McDowell.

Citizen members appointed by the Governor: N. E. Masterson, Stevens Point, *vice chairman*; Margaret Conway, Milwaukee; Earl M. Hale, Eau Claire; Ruth Jeffris, Janesville; Milo K. Swanton, Madison.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$25,000 from the general fund (Chapter 573, Laws of 1947).

Report: None in 1947.

Retirement Systems, Joint Survey Committee on (Chapter 376, Laws of 1947)

Members

Senators: Heden, *chairman*; McBride, *secretary*.

Assemblymen: Hanson, *vice chairman*; Harper.

Ex officio: James R. Wedlake, assistant Attorney General; Frederick N. MacMillin, member of the public; Joseph McCormick, actuary in the Insurance Department.

Appropriation: \$4,500 annually (Chapter 376, Laws of 1947).

Report: None in 1947.

COMMITTEES PREVIOUSLY CREATED AND CONTINUED

Mississippi River Pollution (Jt. Res. 18, S, 1925; continued by each succeeding legislature and Chapter 301, Laws of 1935)

Members

Assemblymen: Ex-assemblyman Swanson.

Two vacancies: One senator; one assemblyman.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None in 1947.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES

Governor's Committee on Veterans' Housing

Members: Assemblyman Ralph Zaun, Grafton; G. Donald Barnes, Eau Claire, American Legion; Herman Jongebloed, Milwaukee; Oscar Scheel, Racine, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Horace W. Wilkie, Madison, American Veterans Committee; Dr. John Wier, Fond du Lac, Amvets; Alfred C. Spindler, Stevens Point, Disabled American Veterans.

Governor's Committee on the Resettlement of Displaced Persons

Members: Prof. George Hill, Madison, *chairman*; Rev. Clemens Zeidler, Appleton, *vice chairman*; George M. Keith, Madison, *secretary*; Rev. Fr. George Haeusler, Sun Prairie, *treasurer*; Mrs. Carl Doege, Marshfield; Rabbi Theodore H. Gordon, Madison; Frank Greenya, Milwaukee; Thomas Hamilton, Westfield; William Nagorsne, Milwaukee; Mrs. Olive Planting, Rothschild; Aldric Revell, Madison; Paul Schmoltdt, Medford; Rev. F. A. Schwerfeger, Horicon; Howard Underhill, Superior; Herman D. White, Eau Claire.

Northern Great Lakes Area Council

Members: Governor Oscar Rennebohm; J. H. H. Alexander, Madison; H. L. Ashworth, Milwaukee; R. L. Rote, Milwaukee; William E. Walker, Madison.

Upper Mississippi Valley Water Use Council

Members: Adolph Kanneberg, Madison; * Edward Schneberger, Madison; M. W. Torkelson, Madison.

EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE

Staff of the Chief Clerk

W. Wrenn O'Connell, Madison Assistant Chief Clerk

Legislative Stenographers

Gertrude B. Blackburn, Madison	Gertrude P. McBurney, Madison
Ruth B. Bowes, Madison	Louise Schmidt, Madison
Bette M. Brown, Madison	Frank E. Simon, Madison
Gerald A. Gruen, Madison	Norma A. Wegmann, Madison
Louise B. Knaack, Beaver Dam	Mary O. Whiffen, Sheboygan
Catherine H. Libby, Madison	Agnes M. Zimmerman, Madison

Legislative Clerks

Dominic V. Cefalu, Beaver Dam**	William H. Thousand, Madison
Charles H. Dietz, Monroe	Michael F. Timbers, Mauston
Patrick H. Fass, Milwaukee	Bertel J. Udstuen, Stoughton
Thomas C. Johnson, South Wayne	Hanford A. Wesley, Iola
Charles G. Riley, Madison	Harold W. Wilkie, Madison**

Legislative Typist

June A. Herling, Madison

Staff of the Sergeant at Arms

Edward R. Stoker, Madison Assistant Sergeant at Arms

Legislative Messengers

Robert O. Brown, Sheldon**	Harold L. Michael, Amery**
John G. Buchen, Sheboygan**	Otto Schmidt, Madison
Robert E. Cutter, Richland Center**	F. C. Seibold, Jr., Madison**
John L. Downing, Mauston**	William D. Shervey, Rice Lake
Lynn D. Garth, Madison**	Frank Stayduhar, Milwaukee
Robert P. Goodman, Racine**	Fred Steckelberg, Lodi
Reginald P. Hall, Reedsburg**	Howard F. Thedinga, Menomonie**
Frederick L. Hunt, Marinette**	Amos M. Wallen, Madison

*Retired January 31, 1948.

**Part-time employes.

EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY**Staff of the Chief Clerk**

Robert H. Boyson, Tustin	Assistant Chief Clerk
Kathryn M. Anderson, Madison	Monica McMahon, Madison
Fannie Applebaum, Madison	Myrtle Mewis, Montello
Dorothy Beil, Madison	Betty Morey, Madison
Carl E. Berg, Tomah	Adeline Morrison, Madison
Norman Berggren, Madison	Irene Mulva, Madison
Roger Bessey, Cudahy*	Turon Pease, Richland Center
Eleanor M. Bjork, Madison	Ruth Penfield, Madison
Varley S. Bond, Madison	Elizabeth K. Penn, Madison
Margaret Crucknell, Madison	James H. Roberts, Madison
Gudrun Edland, Madison	George E. Rude, Madison
William J. Ennis, Madison	Robert C. Salisbury, Jr., Madison*
Mary M. Gates, Madison	Sally Simpson, Madison
Elizabeth Jane Gunkel, Madison	J. Louis Smith, South Wayne
Howard J. Guth, Adell	Rodney A. Sperle, Madison
Edward C. Krause, La Crosse	Milliman W. Sweet, Wausau
Peter G. Leon, Milwaukee	Eunice M. Swerig, Madison
Mary E. Weger, Madison	

Staff of the Sergeant at Arms

Ellis C. Bessey, Madison	John J. Lavin, Madison
Jack M. Bunten, Antigo	Raymond C. Lazewski, Stevens Point
Robert W. Burke, Verona	Robert V. Lundquist, Siren
Henry L. Cass, Madison	Robert A. Marks, Madison
John Dale, Madison	Bernard E. Mleziva, Luxemburg*
Leo C. Donovan, Madison	Robert W. Nelson, Superior*
James J. Gillet, Milwaukee	John J. Nikolay, Abbotsford*
John R. Holt, Madison	Richard E. Peterson, Waupaca
W. B. Johnson, Madison	Robert J. Pieper, Cameron
Forrest T. Kellman, Madison	Ben E. Shefchik, Luxemburg*
George D. Kimmerly, Madison	

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS AND RADIO

C. K. Alexander	Wisconsin Taxpayer
Edwin R. Bayley	Milwaukee Journal
Frank Bignell	W. I. B. A.
William J. Bollenbeck	Sheboygan Press
Jack Burke	Associated Press
Clifford Butcher	Milwaukee Journal
Arthur W. Bystrom	Associated Press
Lucille Bystrom	Milwaukee Sentinel
Hale Champion	United Press
C. H. Crownhart	Wisconsin Medical Journal
Harold A. Engel	W. H. A.
Al Gilbert	W. I. B. A.
Sanford Goltz	Wisconsin State Journal
William Harley	W. H. A.
Wilber Havens	Capital Times
Morrie Helitzer	United Press
Perry Hill	Milwaukee Sentinel
Rex Karney	Wisconsin State Journal
Roy E. Kubista	Wisconsin State Employee
Glen W. McGrath	Wisconsin Tax News
F. N. MacMillin	The Municipality

*Part-time employes.

Everett K. Melvin	Chicago Tribune
William A. Norris	Milwaukee Sentinel
Betty Pryor	United Press
Aldric Revell	Capital Times
Willard R. Smith	Milwaukee Journal
Fred Snyder	Associated Press
Robert Taylor	W. I. B. A.
John Wyngaard	Green Bay Press-Gazette
Carl Zielke	Wisconsin Press-Association

WISCONSIN CAPITOL CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION

Officers

President	J. CRAIG RALSTON
Vice President	REX L. KARNEY
Secretary-Treasurer	JOHN WYNGAARD
Sergeant at Arms	CARL A. ZIELKE

This association was organized by the newspaper representatives at the capitol at the beginning of the 1945 session. The purpose of the association is to provide unified action in the protection and promotion of its members in the pursuit of their duties in reporting the proceedings of the Wisconsin legislature and other branches of the state government.

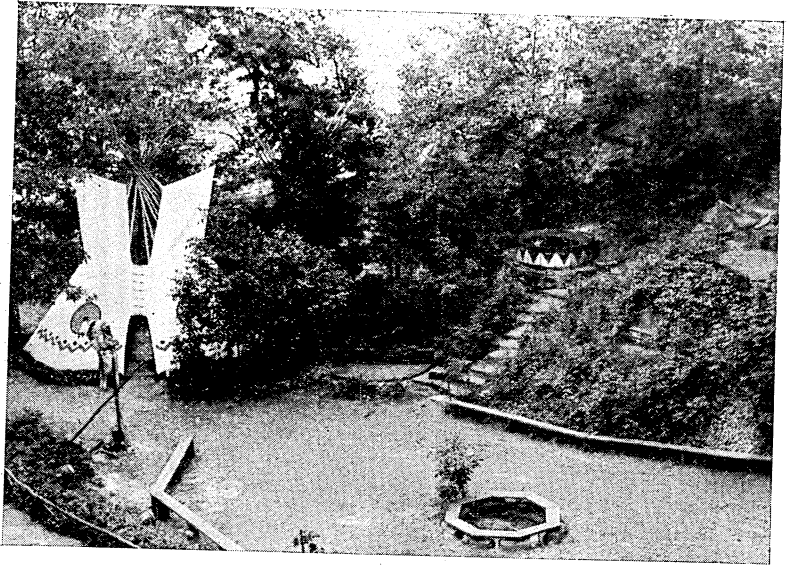
Active membership in the association is restricted to properly accredited correspondents of newspapers, radio stations, press associations, and other publications of Wisconsin regularly assigned to report the proceedings of the legislature and the state government.

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

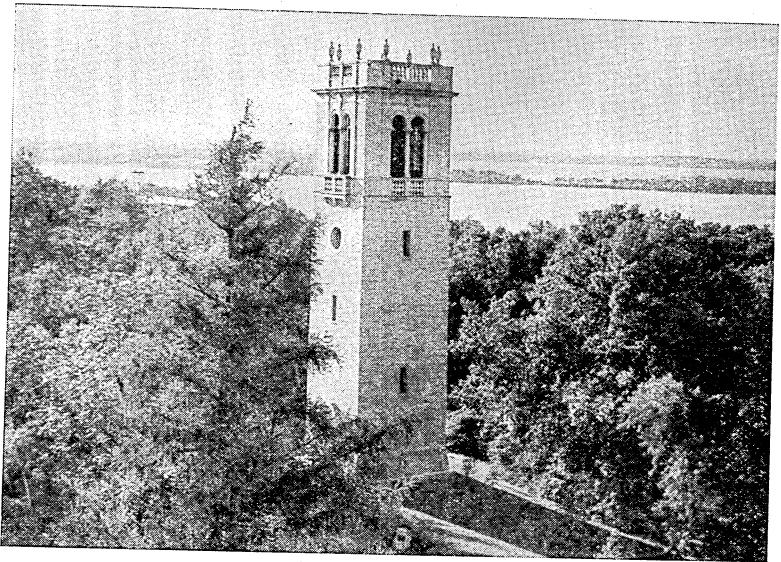
Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1848	June 5—Aug. 21	78	217	.....	.....	155
1849	Jan. 10—April 2	83	428	.....	.....	220
1850	Jan. 9—Feb. 11	34	438	.....	.....	284
1851	Jan. 8—Mar. 17	69	707	.....	.....	407
1852	Jan. 14—April 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—Mar. 21	72	735	79	134	342
1878	Spec. Sess. June 4-7	4	6	14	10	5
1879	Jan. 6—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	106	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 29-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	622
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	6	7
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

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—Continued

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
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
1943	Jan. 13—Aug. 3, 1943 Jan. 12—June 22, 1944	214	1,153	202	136	577
1945	Jan. 10—June 20 Sept. 5—Sept. 6	164	1,156	208	109	590
1946	Spec. Sess. July 29-30	2	2	6	14	2
1947	Jan. 8—July 19 Sept. 9—Sept. 11	196	1,220	195	97	615



Setting for Indian ceremonial dances held annually at Wisconsin Dells



Carillon Tower on the University of Wisconsin campus

The State Government

Administrative Branch

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Members: HOWARD A. MOREY, *chairman*; KARL S. REYNOLDS, *vice chairman*; DR. L. O. SIMENSTAD, *secretary*; DR. ALVIN G. SELL; THEODORE M. WARDWELL.

Director: LESTER J. MAITLAND.

Office: 119 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Total personnel, July 1947: 8.

Publications: Biennial Report; Requirements and Curricula for Veterans Flight Training; State Airport Plan; Official Map of Operating Airports in Wisconsin; also radio broadcasts: sponsored by airmen's U.S. weather broadcast three times daily, six days per week over state-owned radio stations WHA and WLBL.

The Aeronautics Commission was created by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945, and consists of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. The prescribed qualifications of the members are knowledge of, or experience or interest in aeronautics. Members receive no pay for their services but are reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.

Chapter 513 grants to the commission general supervision of aeronautics in the state and authorizes and directs the commission to promote and foster a sound development of aviation in the state; to promote aviation education and training programs; to assist in the development of aviation and aviation facilities; to safeguard the interests of those engaged in all phases of aviation; to formulate and recommend and promote reasonable regulations in the interests of safety; to coordinate state aviation activities with those of other states and the federal government. The commission is also authorized and directed to cooperate with the federal government in any air marking system and weather information and to render technical assistance to municipalities in connection with airports.

Chapter 548, Laws of 1947, authorizes the commission to extend state financial aid to communities developing public airports and appropriated \$500,000 for the purpose for the 1947-1949 biennium. This law also directs the commission to act as agent for all public bodies in the development of airports with state and/or federal funds, designating the state treasury as the depository for state, federal, and local funds appropriated for airport development, and authorizes the commission to spend funds so deposited in accordance with the terms of agency agreements. It also directs the commission to approve all applications by communities for federal airport aid.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

State Board of Agriculture: IRA INMAN, *chairman*; PAUL C. SCHMOLDT, *vice chairman*; JOHN SCOTT EARLL, *secretary*; J. W. BAIRD; HARRY C. DIX; R. J. DOUGLAS; WILLIAM SEFFERN.

Director: MILTON H. BUTTON.

Divisions: Administrative, DON N. MCDOWELL, *chief*; Legal, A. E. MADLER, *counsel*; Dairy, HARVEY J. WEAVERS, *chief*; Livestock Sanitation, DR. J. T. SCHWAB, *chief*; Markets, W. L. WITTE, *chief*; Milk Auditing, VERLYN F. SEARS, *chief*; Plant Industry, E. L. CHAMBERS, *chief*; Fairs, RALPH E. AMMON, *chief*.

Office: State Capitol. Laboratories located at University of Wisconsin. State Fair at West Allis.

Total personnel, July 1947: 225.

Publications: Biennial Report; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics); Wisconsin Agriculture (statistical report); Wisconsin Dairy Statistics; State Fair Premium List (annual); Noxious Weeds and the Weed Law; Feed Inspection (annual); Fertilizer Inspection (annual); Stallion Enrollment (annual); White Pine Blister Rust in Wisconsin; Apiary Inspection, Laws and Regulations; County Fair Manual (annual); Bulletin on Wisconsin's Resources (biennial); reprints of some laws and regulations 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 Cooperative Associations; County Bulletin Series of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service; Wisconsin Farm Power and Machinery; Agriculture, Climate, and Land Use; Wisconsin Feed Production and Utilization; Inventory of Wisconsin Lakes; Lessons in Forestry; Forest Plantations of Wisconsin.

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 full-time director. In 1939 the department was again reorganized and the name changed to State 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 milk control

division was changed to the milk auditing division by the 1941 legislature. In 1945, by legislative action, the rural electrification division was transferred to the University of Wisconsin and the licensing of peddlers, truckers, transient merchants, and showmen to the Motor Vehicle Department. By action of the 1947 Legislature the land economic inventory work was made a part of the statistical section.

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.

The ultimate purpose of the work undertaken by the Department of Agriculture is to insure the stable production of high quality farm products which will command a good market price. 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. Specific problems arising out of wartime needs resulted during the past years in marked expansion of some department activities, particularly those necessary to maintain orderly and stabilized pricing and marketing methods.

The department's services can best be understood by examining the functions of its various divisions. Grouped within the administrative division are legal activities, agricultural statistics, dairy promotion, publicity, radio, bees and honey, and fair trade practice. 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 United States Departments of Agriculture, provides Wisconsin farmers with accurate information on production trends in agricultural products, marketing supplies, relative prices, planting intentions, probable yields, and other information. It also provides a constant appraisal of agricultural resources in different parts of the state and trends in their development. The agricultural statistical work has been greatly strengthened through new legislation under which the division receives resources for the publication of county agricultural statistical material separately for each county. This is the first state to achieve this objective and many other states are already interested in the program.

The dairy promotion section has made much progress in the development of the new rindless natural cheese package. The dairy

industry now stands on the threshold of a new era in cheese merchandising. The demand for the new Dairyland Cookbook, published and distributed by dairy promotion, has far exceeded all expectations and is in its sixth printing. In response to individual requests more than 360,000 cookbooks have been distributed to every state in the nation and many foreign countries. The 1947 Legislature appropriated \$50,000 annually for two years to cover the activities of the dairy promotion section.

Duties of the bees and honey section include the inspection of approximately 4,000 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. Payment of indemnity for bees destroyed because of American foulbrood infection was authorized by the 1947 Legislature.

To keep Wisconsin citizens informed of its activities, the department issues hundreds of news releases in a year to all daily and weekly newspapers, farm and dairy publications, the press services, and radio stations in the state. Many special articles are prepared by the department on request, for leading newspapers and magazines of the nation. Various farm organizations make extensive use of the department's publicity services.

Market reports are broadcast by WLBL, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture's 10,000-watt radio station, through a cooperative arrangement with the United States 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 land economic inventory and land use section determines the best uses for different lands. Classification of all land according to its uses for agricultural, recreation, and forest development has been completed for all counties except Milwaukee. Land use maps for 59 counties have been completed. Wisconsin Agriculture, Climate and Land Use has been published and the Wisconsin Lake Inventory revised and supplemented to include all primary lakes in Wisconsin.

Enforcement of laws and regulations restricting unfair methods of competition in business devolves upon the trade practice section. The section investigates methods by which food products are distributed, including monopoly practices and fraudulent advertising. State sealers connected with the weights and measures section call upon 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.

An appropriation of \$339,200 annually for the 1947-1949 biennium was allocated to the department by the 1947 Legislature for general administrative purposes.

Wisconsin's State Fair, which is under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, is the show window of the state's farm produce and industrial products. It is also the practical laboratory of rural-urban relations. In the annual State Fair more rural and urban folks work together, learn together, and play together than in any other annual event. It has contributed richly to rural-urban understanding and cooperation.

In preparation for the Centennial of Wisconsin's Statehood to be observed in 1948, the 1945 Legislature designated the State Fair Park in Milwaukee as the site of the official centennial exposition. Much of the work of planning the exposition is being done by the State Fair division, working in cooperation with the State Centennial committee and other Wisconsin organizations.

The dairy division had its first beginnings during the administration of the late Governor Hoard when the legislature passed laws establishing the dairy and food commission and providing for the enforcement of laws designed to insure to the consumer pure dairy and other food products. To enforce these laws it was found necessary to license cheese and butter makers, dairy plants, and many other food establishments, and to provide regular inspections. Inspectors investigate sanitary conditions on the farms and in the plants, and obtain samples of the products manufactured. These are sent to the chemical and bacteriological laboratory maintained by the department for examination. Supervision of the grading of cheddar, brick, and muenster cheese, originally a division of markets function, was later assigned to the dairy division. Swiss cheese grading was inaugurated January 1, 1940. Cost of Swiss cheese grading is now being paid by the industry on a fee basis. Retesting of composite samples of milk and cream delivered to cheese factories, creameries, and other dairy plants is another duty of the division. When such retests are made the milk and cream must be paid for on the basis of the state's retest results. While the division is primarily a law enforcement agency there are provisions in the law for educational work. On the basis of this authority a quality improvement program was established a number of years ago and has been vigorously carried on since that time. Its purpose is to improve the quality of the state's dairy products and to extend Wisconsin's leadership in the dairy field.

In 1947 a mobile dairy laboratory was added to the division's facilities. The laboratory is used for scientific tests in the field, most of its work being devoted to the fluid milk supply. It is also available for other checks and local surveys where needed. The 1947 Legislature added the licensing of all food processing plants and bakeries and confectionaries to the other duties of the dairy division.

The work of the division of markets is a blend of administrative and educational functions. The general purpose of these functions

is to work towards efficiency in the marketing of farm products both from an individual and cooperative point of view. The division seeks to provide service to individuals, corporations, and cooperatives, as well as to the consumer, through standardization and inspection of fruits, vegetables, poultry, and other products. It devotes considerable effort to the improvement of the quality of agricultural products, finding new market outlets, and making investigations for the purpose of improving access to markets. The division is charged with administering the licensing of dealers in fruits and vegetables, poultry products, and canning factories. It is also responsible for security requirements from dairy plants, dairy products dealers, warehouses, and fruit and vegetable dealers. These functions are designed to make certain that farmers will receive payment for their products. It is also responsible for the administration of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Another service to the dairy industry, in the form of a market news service was added in 1947 through a state-federal cooperative agreement. The service at first will place its major emphasis on cheese marketing, but may be expanded to include all dairy foods and other agricultural products.

The many services which the division renders the farmers of the state include, among others, the organization and development of cooperative associations, reorganization of existing associations, and their consolidation wherever conditions warrant it. An important activity of the division consists in the periodical auditing of books and records of cooperatives, and the installation of uniform accounting systems. This activity has considerable educational significance inasmuch as it leads to an improvement in business methods connected with the management of cooperatives.

Efforts of the livestock sanitation division center around the control of Brucellosis (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 from Wisconsin. Sixty-eight counties have qualified for a six-year retest and three are retested every three years.

The 1947 Legislature appropriated \$546,000 to be used for the eradication of Brucellosis (Bang's disease) during the 1947-1949 biennium. 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 \$336,400 was appropriated for operating the bovine tuberculosis control program and making indemnity payments during the biennium.

A total of 317,328 calves have been vaccinated against Brucellosis (Bang's disease) since the inauguration of the calfhood vaccination program in 1940. Recent legislation has permitted the vaccination of adult cattle and up to September 30, 1947 a total of 46,445 head had been vaccinated. Further changes made by the

1947 Legislature provided free calfhoo vaccination under the area plan. Under the new law area testing and vaccination can be obtained for units smaller than a county but not less than a township.

The activities of the plant industry division are concerned with the task of reducing the cost of production to the farmer by protecting him wherever possible against losses to his crops from such enemies as insect pests, plant diseases, and weeds, and safeguarding him against the purchase of inferior or misrepresented seed, fertilizer, insecticides, livestock remedies, feed, etc. The work of the division is administered through the three distinct sections: entomology, feed and fertilizer control, and seed and weed control. The two latter sections both have laboratory facilities. While the duties and demands for services are numerous and varied, the principal activities of the division are as follows: nursery inspection; large scale pest control against the corn borer, grasshopper, San Jose scale, and other pests; cranberry insect pest and plant disease control; white pine blister rust control; black stem rust control; plant quarantine enforcement; seed control, including inspection and analysis; weed control through local town, village, and city officials; regulating the sale of fertilizers, liming materials, legume cultures, livestock remedies, and feeds.

The milk auditing division makes audits of fluid milk producer payments to see that payments are in accordance with producer-dealer agreements or practices, and compiles statistical information for the benefit of producers and dealers in the markets audited. The cost of this service is paid for by producer deductions, the statute authorizing deductions not to exceed one-half cent per hundred pounds of milk. The auditing of producers payments is voluntary but is an important part of producer-dealer relationship in fluid milk markets since it discloses supplies available and the utilization, on a market-wide basis, without disclosing the confidential business of individual dealers.

During the war years many new duties were added to the department's work because of government controls instituted to meet the unprecedented demand for food and other agricultural products. Most of these have now been removed. Postwar needs have continued to demand record-breaking farm production and the department has been called upon to render service to Wisconsin agriculture in meeting the necessary adjustments as well as in laying plans for a sound, permanent agricultural program for the state.

ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT BOARD

Members of Annuity and Investment Board: CHARLES MCKEOWN, *chairman*; JOHN CALLAHAN; NOBLE CLARK; WILLIAM E. HAWLEY; ROSWELL N. STEARNS.

Public School Retirement Board: WILLIAM T. DARLING, *chairman*;
GEORGE M. HETHERINGTON; EDITH MCEACHRON; MABEL OTTESON;
GEORGE O. SAVAGE.

Normal School Retirement Board: RUDOLPH A. KARGES, *chairman*;
EARL A. CLEMANS; OMER L. LOOP; MRS. HAZEL RAMHARTER; EMERY
W. ZEAMER.

University Retirement Board: M. H. INGRAHAM, *chairman*; CHARLES
BUNN; B. G. ELLIOTT; PHILIP G. FOX; ROBERT J. MUCKENHIRN.

Director of Investments: ALBERT TRATHEN.

Actuary: E. D. BROWN, JR.

Manager of Farm Loans: JOHN H. HILL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 20.

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 noncontributory retirement plan of the Carnegie Foundation. Six 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 17,000 teachers are paying into the retirement fund annually, and the total reserve funds accumulated by the fund are approximately \$84,000,000.

In addition to investing the teachers' retirement fund, the board invests twenty 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.

From July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1947 the board administered the retirement system for state employes. The 1947 Legislature consolidated the pension systems of the state and its political subdivisions and placed the major part of the administration of the system with the Wisconsin Retirement Fund. However, the Annuity and Investment Board administers the investment of the funds and some details of the system.

STATE ARMORY BOARD

Members: Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MULLEN, chairman; Col. DAN A. HARDT; Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS; Col. GEORGE C. SHERMAN; CHAS. A. HALBERT.

Secretary-Treasurer: Col. GEORGE C. SHERMAN.

Office: Adjutant General's Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1947: None.

Publications: None.

The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1943. The board consists of the adjutant general, the chief quartermaster, the state engineer, and two members appointed by the Governor from the active list of the Wisconsin National Guard or its successor. The primary duty of the board is the construction or acquisition of armory buildings suitable for use by the Wisconsin National Guard. The board has corporate powers. It may borrow money and issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring building sites and buildings and constructing and equipping buildings and may lease any of its sites or buildings to the state or to any person or entity upon such terms as the board may determine. When property acquired or constructed by the board has been fully paid for and all bonds or

other evidences of indebtedness incurred in connection therewith have been fully paid, the board is to donate and transfer such property to the state.

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Commissioners: FRANK L. FAWCETT, *chairman*; HARVEY C. BUCHANAN;
JOSEPH A. LANDAUER; JOSEPH L. COUGHLIN; PETER SCHUMACHER.

Secretary: FRED J. SADDY.

Office: 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1947: 1 full-time, 30 part-time.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUDIT

State Auditor: J. JAY KELIHER.

Audits of Local Governmental Units: R. S. MALLOW.

Audits of State Departments: L. J. CARPENTER.

Audits of University Activities: C. A. WILSON.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, November 1947: 45.

Publications: Biennial report; summary statement of state audit reports; bulletins on public debt and governmental receipts and disbursements.

Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, created the Wisconsin Department of State Audit for the purpose of providing an independent agency to conduct post-audits of all state financial transactions. Chapter 300, Laws of 1947, transferred to this newly created department the municipal auditing and reporting functions formerly under the supervision of the Department of Taxation. All governmental post-auditing activities conducted by the state are thus now concentrated in this one department which was activated on July 1, 1947.

The director of this department, who is state auditor, is appointed

by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of six years. He may be removed by the Governor but only with the consent of a majority of the members of the senate. The state auditor is required by statute to be a holder of the certificate of certified public accountant.

The state auditor is charged with the responsibility of auditing the fiscal concerns of the state and making annual reconciliations of records maintained by various departments with those of the Department of Budget and Accounts. At least once each biennium he conducts a post-audit of all state revenues and expenditures in respect to each state department. At least once a year and at such other times as the Governor or legislature may direct, the state auditor makes an examination to determine that all money belonging to the several state funds is in the vaults of the treasury or in the several state depositories. He annually audits the books and accounts of the State Treasurer and accounts for the cash, bonds, and securities belonging to all public funds on deposit in the state treasury. He also makes special examinations of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or offices upon direction by the Governor or legislature.

In addition to the above outlined duties, the state auditor is required to devise uniform systems of accounts for towns, villages, cities, counties, school districts, drainage districts, and boards of education, and to audit the records of said local units of government upon the request of the local governing body.

He is also empowered, on his own motion, to conduct audits of local units of government. Cost of all work performed for local units of government is charged to and paid by the unit receiving the service. Based on past experience, audits will be conducted of approximately 70 percent of the state's counties and 20 percent of the state's cities at the request of the local governing bodies.

Since the Department of State Audit employs professionally trained accountants, it is equipped to provide units of state and local government with highly technical advice on accounting matters and will submit, as required by statute, its recommendations for improvement and efficiency.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: GUERDON M. MATTHEWS.

Deputy Commissioner: WALTER L. STOCK.

Chief Bank Examiner: EARL H. ROTHE.

Supervisor of Credit Unions: J. DEANE GANNON.

Supervisor of Consumer Credit: JOHN F. DOYLE.

Banking Review Board: JOHN ROSE, *chairman*; GUS FONDRIE, *vice chairman*; JOHN E. DICKENSON; MAX STIEG; HENRY C. WILKE.

Credit Union Review Board: FLOYD A. FULLER, *chairman*; NORMAN T. BRICE; E. I. CARR; ALBERT G. FAHRENKRUG; JOSEPH HAMELINK.

Consumer Credit Review Board: FRANK CARTIER; FRANCIS J. CONWAY;
NORMAN B. CRITSER; J. H. HENDEE; FRANK LUICK.

Consumer Credit Advisory Committee:

Small Loan: FRANK CARTIER; THOMAS D. GRIFFIN; J. H. HENDEE;
F. F. KOHLBECK; T. J. A. MULLIGAN; J. M. REDFIELD; C. W.
VALENCOURT; IRVING WOODHOUSE.

Sales Finance: F. W. BERNDT; A. J. BRUEN; F. E. DYKSTRA; ERWIN
W. FISHER; EDWARD A. FRITSCH; HAROLD O. HORNBURG; FRANK
LUICK; HARRY J. SCHWARTZBURG; EDWARD C. WEHE.

Collection Agencies: E. C. AMUNDSON; E. J. CRESS; NORMAN B.
CRITSER; JOSEPH F. FRANK; A. M. GERMANSON; T. W. PATTERSON;
OLIVER J. VIVIAN.

Office: State Office Building.

Total Personnel, November 1947: 47.

Publications: Annual Report on Banks and Trust Companies;
Annual Report on Credit Unions; Annual Report on Small Loan
and Discount Loan Companies, Collection Agencies and Foreign
Exchange Companies; Banking Laws.

Chapter 411, Laws of 1947, abolished the three-member Banking Commission and provided for a Commissioner of Banks in its place. The law also created a Savings and Loan Association Department which was assigned duties formerly a part of those granted to the Banking Department. Three review boards, each board consisting of five persons specially qualified in their respective fields; and three consumer credit advisory committees are provided for to aid and counsel the Commissioner of Banks.

The Banking Review Board advises with the Commissioner of Banks in respect to improvement in the condition and service of banks. It reviews the acts and decisions of the Commissioner and has the power to subpoena witnesses. It serves as an appeal board with any final order subject to judicial review.

The Credit Union Review Board confers with the Commissioner and the Credit Union Supervisor on problems and policies relating to credit unions. This board serves as an appeal board for credit unions, and the decisions of the board with reference to all orders issued or policies established by the Commissioner shall be final.

The Consumer Credit Review Board reviews the acts and decisions of the Commissioner relating to Chapters 115, 214, 217, and 218. It has all the powers of the Banking Review Board, and its final orders and determinations are subject to judicial review. The purpose of the Consumer Credit Advisory Committees for collection agencies, small loan and sales finance companies is to advise with the Commissioner of Banks and the Supervisor of the Division of Consumer Credit on matters relating to their industry.

Institutions now chartered or licensed by the state Banking Department include commercial and savings banks, trust companies, credit unions, small loan companies, industrial and discount loan companies, sales finance companies, collection agencies, community currency exchanges, and foreign exchange companies.

Resources of state and mutual savings banks and trust companies reached an all time high on June 30, 1946, when the figure mounted to \$1,590,530,381.62. During the ensuing year the resources decreased by \$3,900,175.63 to \$1,586,630,205.99 on June 30, 1947. Total deposits for the same period dropped from \$1,499,212,766.43 to \$1,491,878,793.32. The banks reduced their investment in government bonds by \$43,986,922.96, and their cash balances in other banks by \$69,456,401.24 to meet the increasing demands for local loans. Loans and discounts were increased during the twelve-month interval mentioned by \$92,760,761.73. This increase in requests for loans is universal through the state in rural as well as urban centers.

A material change in the assets of credit unions has been noticed, due largely to the increase in the demand for the loan facilities offered by such organizations. Loans made to members increased 32 percent, while loans outstanding were 49.3 percent greater for 1946 as compared to the previous year. Total assets continue to increase as they have each year since 1923 when the first credit union was chartered in Wisconsin. At the close of 1946, 524 credit unions had assets of \$20,659,988.74 and 146,358 members. The investment of surplus funds in United States Government bonds decreased in 1946 and will very likely be less at the end of 1947 since such securities are being redeemed to make funds available for loans to members for provident purposes.

There has been a gradual increase in the number and amount of loans made since the end of the war by companies under the supervision of the Division of Consumer Credit. Regulation W, as administered by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was instrumental in curbing inflation. The majority of consumer financing institutions have agreed to continue the requirements of the regulation on a voluntary basis. However, with the termination of Regulation W and the increased production of durable goods, there has been a marked increase in the period of time in which consumer loans are to be repaid.

The 1947 Legislature, by the enactment of Chapter 462 provided more extensive regulation by the department of small loan associations. This legislation, it is felt, will undoubtedly minimize complaints under the small loan laws. It has been the experience of the department that legislation providing for adequate supervision and regulation of related activities has substantially reduced abusive and unethical practices which existed prior to such legislation. This has been evidenced in the supervision of small loan companies, sales finance companies, and collection agencies where the number of complaints filed since the Banking Department was given authority to regulate these activities has decreased to the point where they have become almost negligible.

DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS

Director of Budget and Accounts: E. C. GIESSEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total Personnel, July 1947: 36.

Publications: Wisconsin State Budget (mimeographed) supplied to members of the legislature and state departments; annual financial statements published in the official state newspaper.

The Board of Public Affairs, created in 1911 and succeeded by the Budget Bureau in 1929, was reorganized into the Department of Budget and Accounts by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Duties relate to the budget system of the state, centralized accounting, pre-auditing, and financial statements and statistics.

The director of budget and accounts is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a six-year term. The director may be removed by the Governor but only by and with the consent of a majority of the members of the senate. He is the financial aide and advisor of the Governor and is in effect the secretary of the Joint Committee on Finance and of the Emergency Board. His duties are not to determine policies but rather, as an expert, to advise and assist both the Governor and legislature in financial matters.

Wisconsin's budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the Governor to the legislature at the time he delivers his biennial budget message. This budget is compiled by the director of budget and accounts 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 director of budget and accounts 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 budget and accounts. Such releases are made on the presentation of quarterly estimates of expenditures, which the director may not approve until he is satisfied that they will not exhaust, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department and that there will be sufficient revenues to meet such contemplated expenditures.

The 1947 Legislature transferred as of July 1, 1947 the duties of centralized accounting and pre-auditing of claims from the Secretary of State's office to the newly created State Department of Budget and Accounts. At the same time, in the same law (Chapter 9, Laws of 1947), the post-auditing activities of the State Budget Bureau were transferred to the newly created Department of State Audit. The State Budget Bureau's post-auditing duties were created by the 1945 Legislature.

Among the new duties delegated to the State Department of Budget and Accounts by the 1947 Legislature are the following:

1. Suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenues and expenditures.
2. Settle accounts with persons indebted to the state.
3. Require the return of property belonging to the state.
4. Direct the collection of all moneys due the state.
5. Keep and state all accounts in which the state is interested.
6. Examine, determine and audit, according to law, the claims of all persons against the state.
7. Draw warrants on the state treasurer payable to claimants for amounts audited and allowed by the Department of Budget and Accounts.
8. Approve departmental requisitions prior to incurring liability thereon.

The following duties and responsibilities delegated by the 1945 Legislature were continued by the 1947 Legislature in the newly created Department of Budget and Accounts:

1. To prepare and publish in the official state paper at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 1, a condensed, accurate, and popular account of the finances of the state, showing the sources of the state's revenue and the purposes of its expenditures, including a comparison with the prior year.
2. To prepare and publish at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 1, a statement of the condition of the general fund, showing the cash balance, the accounts receivable, the accounts payable, and the continuing unexpended and unencumbered appropriation balances on June 30.
3. To prepare and publish not earlier than January 1 nor later than January 15, a statement of the estimated receipts and disbursements of the general fund for the biennium in progress, showing also the estimated condition of the general fund at the end of the current biennium.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Members: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; JOHN L. SONDEREGGER; JOHN E. MARTIN.

Total personnel, July 1947: None.

The State Board of Canvassers is an *ex officio* board formed for the purpose of canvassing the votes cast for presidential electors, state officers, congressmen, legislators representing districts larger than one county, judicial officers and constitutional amendments. The members are the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. The tabulating of the election returns is performed by the personnel of the secretary of state's office on the basis of the certified statements received from the several county clerks in the state. The official certificates of determination are published and upon their authority, the Secretary of State issues certificates of election to the successful candidates.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: CHAS. F. SMITH, *chairman*; JOHN O. MORELAND, *secretary*; WILLIAM J. P. ABERG; ALDO LEOPOLD; ARTHUR MOLSTAD; DR. J. A. RIEGEL.

Director: ERNEST F. SWIFT.

Acting Assistant Directors: H. T. J. CRAMER and GEO. E. SPRECHER.

Comptroller: C. A. BONTLY.

Chief Clerk: LYDIA S. MAC KENZIE.

Chief Ranger: NEIL LE MAY.

Chief Warden: G. S. HADLAND.

Superintendent of Fish Management: EDW. SCHNEBERGER.

Superintendent of Cooperative Forestry: F. G. WILSON.

Superintendent of Forests and Parks: C. L. HARRINGTON.

Superintendent of Game Management: W. F. GRIMMER.

Superintendent of Recreational Publicity: J. H. H. ALEXANDER.

Supervisor of Education: W. T. CALHOUN.

Supervisor of Public Relations: E. N. HEIN.

Counsel: A. H. SMITH.

Personnel Officer: L. P. VOIGT.

Serving as members on other state committees and boards:

EDW. SCHNEBERGER, Committee on Water Pollution (144.52); ARTHUR MOLSTAD, Board of Trustees of the Conservation Warden Pension Fund (23.14); H. T. J. CRAMER, Water Regulatory Board (31.36); ERNEST F. SWIFT, 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 1947: 707 permanent, 482 seasonal.

Publications: 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; A History of Wisconsin Deer; Wisconsin Trout Streams; and 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

The Conservation Commission, a policy-making body composed of six unsalaried members, was created by statutory provision in 1927. Commissioners are selected by the Governor with senate confirmation, three from the northern half and three from the southern half of the state. They serve without remuneration except for repayment of expenses incurred traveling to and from meetings. Their term of office is six years and two members are appointed every odd-numbered year. The Conservation Commission meets once a month, usually on the second Tuesday, to consider problems relating to the conservation program and to formulate regulatory policies for the execution of the program by the Conservation Department.

A conservation director, selected by the commission, is the administrative head of the department and is responsible for the execution of policies framed by the commission. Stemming out from these administrative heads are the component parts of the department, the nine divisions each with its superintendent or chief and its staff.

FINANCE

The finance division is charged with the responsibility of the accounting work for the department. This includes the recording of receipts and the auditing of payrolls, expense vouchers, and miscellaneous purchases of supplies and equipment; the preparation of department and division budgets; the supervision of matters relating to personnel, unemployment, compensation, and the retirement system; and the coordination of travel for department personnel traveling out of the Madison office.

CLERICAL

The work of the clerical division is closely related to all other divisions of the Conservation Department and is divided into seven sections, namely: information, license, mail and supply, statistical, filing, accounting, and secretarial. Fees from 25 specific types of licenses sold by the license section amount to more than a million dollars annually and constitute a principal part of the department's funds used to finance its fish and game activities. Payment for claims for deer, bear, and beaver damage are also cleared through this division. Among its more important functions the statistical section compiles information on game populations from field reports and game census card returns. This information is used by the commission in formulating regulations and setting seasons pertaining to hunting and trapping.

FORESTS AND PARKS

State Parks

In the state park system an effort has been made to preserve, for wide public use, the most outstanding bits of attractive scenery or places of state-wide historical significance or geographic importance which this part of the country possesses. As a result there are now 21 areas administered through the divisions of forests and parks. Annually over a million people visit these parks.

In recent years considerable interest has been shown in the establishment of new state park units. A number of desirable properties possessing scenic features of high significance are large enough to warrant inclusion in the state park system. In most cases, the cost of acquisition, development, and maintenance is too large for one county or locality to bear. Consequently the job of preserving such units devolves on the state.

The following table presents essential information on the state parks of Wisconsin:

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS

	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	1,451	Purchase	1911	Baraboo
Interstate	Polk	581	Purchase	1900	St. Croix Falls
Merrick	Buffalo	123	Gift	1932	Fountain City
Pattison	Douglas	1,160	Gift	1920	Superior
Peninsula	Door	3,640	Purchase	1910	Fish Creek
Perrot	Trempealeau	937	Gift	1918	Trempealeau
Potawatomi	Door	1,046	Purchase	1928	Sturgeon Bay
Rib Mountain	Marathon	494	Gift	1927	Wausau
Terry Andrae	Sheboygan	167	Gift	1928	Sheboygan
Wyalusing	Grant	1,671	Purchase	1917	Wyalusing

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS—Continued

	Location (County)	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Custodian
Historical—Memorial					
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	Black River Falls
Mill Bluff	Monroe	56	Lease	1941	Black River Falls
New Glarus Woods	Green	43	Purchase	1934	New Glarus
Ojibwa	Sawyer	353	Gift	1932	Ojibwa
Rocky Arbor	Juneau	228	Purchase	1932	Wisconsin Dells

STATE FORESTS

The state of Wisconsin is now the owner of 254,000 acres of forest land located within the boundaries of eight officially established state forests. Most of this land is in the northern and less sparsely populated part of the state, but in the Kettle Moraine area of southeastern Wisconsin a state forest development furnishes a publicly-owned area within a distance of 35 miles of the city hall in Milwaukee.

The administration of state forests is largely concerned with the development and maintenance of state forest lands, 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.

The following table presents essential information on the state forests of Wisconsin:

STATE FORESTS

	Location (County)	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Custodian
American Legion	Oneida	37,149	Purchase	1929	Trout Lake
Brule River	Douglas	16,814	Gift	1906	Brule
Council Grounds	Lincoln	278	Gift	1938	Merrill
Flambeau River	Price, Sawyer, & Rusk	61,645	Purchase	1930	Hayward
Kettle Moraine	Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Walworth & Waukesha	11,431	Purchase	1936	Campbellsport
Northern Highlands	Iron & Vilas	124,159	Purchase	1925	Trout Lake
Point Beach	Manitowoc	1,286	Purchase	1938	Two Rivers
Silver Cliff	Marinette	800	Purchase	1936	Wausaukee

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY

Twenty-seven northern and central Wisconsin counties owned 1,970,000 acres of county forest on July 1, 1946. This is greater than the sum of state and national forest holdings in Wisconsin. County acquisition of land by tax deed is definitely on the decline, but many counties are buying small tracts to improve blocking. Seven counties now own more than 100,000 acres, Marinette leading with 217,622 acres.

Forest planting has always been a major activity, the high point having been reached in 1940 when federal work agencies contributed to the planting of 25,069,000 trees on 19,992 acres of county forest. With manpower shortage during the war years, forest planting declined until in 1945 only 1,545,000 trees were planted on 1,210 acres, the lowest record since 1932. In 1946 there was only a slight increase, with 2,689,000 trees planted on 1,776 acres.

Privately-owned lands entered under the forest crop law continue to remain slightly above 150,000 acres. Small tracts are being withdrawn annually and a few lying within county forests have been purchased by the counties. More than two-thirds of the privately-owned forest crop lands are in industrial ownership.

Wisconsin ranks first among the states in forest planting on farms and it is important that the species of trees to be used are suited to the soil on which they are planted. Also, 57 percent of the land in Wisconsin bearing saw timber is found on farms.

FOREST PROTECTION

An effective forest fire control program is of primary importance in any conservation program. Successful fire control depends upon favorable public sentiment, wise regulations, strict enforcement, an extensive program of prevention, and an organization equipped to take prompt and definite action on all fires.

Approximately 13½ million acres, covering all or parts of 34 counties, are under intensive forest fire protection. This land is divided into four areas—northern, northwestern, northeastern, and central, each under the direction of a supervisor. The areas are broken down into districts—10 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 14 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 forest lands.

The years 1945 and 1946 were normal years in forest protection history. There were acute hazard periods numerous times but they did not extend without interruption over unusually long periods of

time. For the two-year period, 2,309 fires burned a total of 16,763 acres. Damage amounted to \$73,763. Approximately 92 percent of all forest fires were held to less than 10 acres in size.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement division of the Conservation Department is charged with the protection of the state's natural resources involving the enforcement of all conservation laws and regulations. The taking of game and fish contrary to law means utilization of wildlife by a few individuals at the expense of law abiding citizens. Since the task of conservation law enforcement becomes more involved and demanding with the progress of the years, the past biennium has witnessed the growth of the warden force from 88 officers to approximately 100; consisting of one chief warden, six area supervisors, and 93 field men.

The duties and problems of conservation wardens become greater and more varied each year due to expansion of the department, demands of the public for additional enforcement, and modernization and advancing trend of the times. They are required to enforce all conservation laws and regulations; supervise fish planting and stocking of pheasants and other wild game; conduct surveys necessary in these programs; provide information for the establishment of seasons and bag limits for various species of fish, game, and animals; collect specimens for scientific research; direct winter feeding programs; assist in beaver control and predatory animal control; cooperate with other state departments, federal agencies, and law enforcement agencies; assist in establishing game and fish refuges; settle deer and bear damage claims; assist in forest protection work; and supervise lake and stream improvement. Law enforcement on the Great Lakes has been improved greatly by added activity on the part of patrolling personnel.

Five F.M. two-way radio sets have been installed in wardens' automobiles in northern Wisconsin on an experimental basis. They operate in conjunction with the state highway traffic division and have proven successful to date. It is planned to further modernize the entire division by installing such radios in all enforcement officers' cars in the near future.

An in-service training school was inaugurated during the past year which emphasized modern law enforcement trends and improved public relations.

FISH MANAGEMENT

In order that the efforts in fish management would be better consummated the Conservation Commission directed that the fisheries activities should be placed under one administrative head. The new division is made up of the following sections: fish propa-

gation, fishery, biology, rough fish control, Great Lakes fisheries, and records and statistics.

Fish Propagation

Of all the recreational advantages offered the American public by the state, fishing is most utilized. Almost 8,000 lakes and some 10,000 miles of trout streams provide recreation and food for hundreds of thousands of Wisconsin residents and vacation guests. Food fish produced commercially in Lakes Michigan and Superior provide much of the lake trout, whitefish, lake herring, and chubs used by the entire nation.

Wisconsin provides the angler with unparallel muskellunge fishing. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout fishing is found in all parts of the state. Both large and small mouth black bass and northern pike are abundant. The walleyed pike is noted for its excellence as a table fish and is found in practically every county in the state. Pan fish such as perch, sunfish, crappies, bullheads, and bluegills provide almost continuous fishing throughout the season and in the end supply a greater tonnage of food than any other varieties of fish.

Fishery Biology

This section's chief function is the determination of facts which will aid in the proper administration of a program of fish management. Most problems are approached on a long-range scale because ecological factors vary and effects must, therefore, be observed over a period of years.

Among the new projects initiated during the biennium are: study of Lake du Bay, a new flowage on the Wisconsin River, to determine the reasons why new flowages tend to deteriorate in fish productive capacity, and to discover methods of maintaining a good fish crop in this and similar waters; and investigation of the effects of the effluent discharged from a modern domestic sewage disposal plant upon fish populations and other forms of aquatic life.

Many new projects have also been undertaken cooperatively with various departments of the University of Wisconsin, including: the Brule River survey to assemble chemical, biological, and physical data necessary to properly manage a trout stream from the standpoint of fish production; a project to inventory parasites of Wisconsin fishes and determine whether or not control measures can be applied successfully and economically to white grub and black spot infections; experiments on trout diets to determine basic requirements and find meat substitutes; minnow culture project to develop practical methods of bait culture at a reasonable cost for anglers and for commercial minnow farmers.

An interstate cooperative survey of the fisheries resources of the upper Mississippi River is planned. Cooperating agencies will be

the Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri conservation departments and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Rough Fish Control

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. Removal of rough fish is necessary in order to maintain a proper balance between the game fish and the rough or forage fish. 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 overpopulated with carp are usually devoid of vegetation.

Three different systems of rough fish removal activities are carried on in Wisconsin: (1) licenses are issued by the Conservation 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) state-owned and operated crews remove rough fish from the inland lakes and rivers of the state. During the course of these operations department biologists study fish populations and make other technical observations in conjunction with the department's biology program.

Great Lakes Fisheries

This section undertakes to do everything possible for the proper management of the Great Lakes fisheries. The Wisconsin waters of the Great Lakes, namely, Lake Michigan, Green Bay, and Lake Superior in 1946 produced 18,400,000 pounds of fish.

The important change in the population composition of the species present in the lakes was principally affected by the disappearance of the smelt in 1942. However, the herring and whitefish increased tremendously during this period and a sizable harvest was made of each. Another increase in fish populations worthy of note is that walleyed pike and pickerel or northern pike were returned to the commercial list in the waters of Green Bay and Lake Superior.

Statistical records maintained by this section show the trend of fish production in the Great Lakes. Tabulations of the catch of ports and waters by species are available.

Records and Statistics

The function of this section is to maintain records of activities of the division of fish management. Budgets are watched and cost

accounts are maintained on the various operations to insure efficiency in the utilization of funds. Records are maintained on the various enterprises, such as rough fish removal, cost of producing each species of fish in hatcheries, cost of conducting various scientific surveys and investigations, and compilations are made of various natural resources harvested in the state.

GAME MANAGEMENT

The game management division is slowly returning to normal after the war years. Total game division disbursements for the years ending June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1946 were \$388,174.04 and \$529,412.38 respectively. Expenditures include general game administration; hunting and trapping regulations; all propagation and stocking; exhibits; land leases and purchases; experimental and cooperative projects; surveys and investigations; winter feeding; refuges and public hunting grounds; administration of commercial game, deer, and fur farms; licensed shooting preserves; game and trapping season reports; publications; game research, and miscellaneous game projects and services.

A total of 796,560 game bird eggs were produced at Poynette during the biennium, and aside from the distribution of eggs the cooperators' 488,133 game birds were hatched at the farm. During the two years 344,771 day-old pheasant chicks were distributed to cooperating clubs and from these were stocked in the field a total of 255,560 pheasants between the ages of eight weeks and maturity. A total of 31,224 game bird eggs were distributed to cooperators. During the biennium 46,895 mature pheasants, 20,042, 10 to 20-weeks-old pheasants were stocked directly from the farm and among experimental plantings 4,299 Chukar partridges, and 372 Reeves pheasants. A total of 1,486 black-cross and gray raccoon were stocked during the period.

During the biennium the game farm laboratory carried on disease control work incident to the production program on the farm, and maintained a diagnostic and field service for the commercial game and fur farms.

Each winter since 1929 or earlier the department has operated a winter game bird feeding program, concentrating mainly on the pheasant, Hungarian partridge, and quail, but some feeding of grouse, especially prairie chicken, is accomplished. The feeding program is carried on under the supervision of the conservation wardens in each county with the help of local conservation organizations and sportsmen's clubs.

In the winter of 1944-1945 a total of 386,450 pounds of cob corn, shelled corn and scratch feed plus 1,400 pounds of grit was distributed at a cost of \$7,729.32. Because of a mild winter in 1945-1946 with considerable amounts of unharvested corn remaining in the fields, only 165,891 pounds of grain, 780 pounds of scratch

feed, and 2½ acres of standing corn were furnished at a cost of \$3,515.96.

By statute the revenue received from 50 cents on each deer tag sold is to be expended exclusively for the purchase and distribution of winter deer feed and for the acquisition of winter deer yards. As a result of this legislation there was set aside in 1944-1945 a total of \$63,611.50 and in 1945-1946 a total of \$66,566.50 for these purposes.

The actual amount of money spent for yards from deer yard acquisition funds alone during the biennium totaled \$67,470.74; in 1944-1945 \$27,113.69; and in 1945-1946 \$40,357.05. Expenditures of the forestry and public hunting grounds funds for this purpose totaled \$22,873.93.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

The former divisions of public relations, education, and recreational publicity, with the addition of the photographic and publications sections, were consolidated into a single administrative unit called the division of information and education.

Education

During the biennium the education section continued to provide conservation information and to carry on projects and programs with interested individuals and groups. As in previous years, special attention was directed to conservation education in the schools. In recognition of the importance of teacher training institutions conferences were held with instructors; talks and demonstrations made before student-teacher classes; motion pictures were shown, exhibits displayed and source materials recommended. As in previous years new publications were sent to the libraries of these schools. A forward step in conservation education was taken by the Department of Public Instruction in its state-wide curriculum planning program. As a part of this program, a resource committee in conservation was selected and has been functioning since 1945.

Public Relations

Records of the public relations section of the Conservation Department show a maintenance of public interest in conservation through the war years and the postwar period that has elapsed since. Much of the time of the section is taken up with furnishing information to individuals representing themselves, groups, or publications.

The Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin has started its second decade of publication by the public relations section. It has a circulation in the neighborhood of 35,000, which is the present maximum authorized. It continues to be a simple pamphlet published at the

lowest possible cost in the hope of reaching as many people as possible.

The public relations section annually compiles a list of Wisconsin hunting accidents, information much in demand within the state and by national organizations such as insurance and safety organizations.

The public relations section, convinced that "How's Fishing?" is the big summer-time question in Wisconsin, periodically issued county by county reports on that subject through 1946 and 1947. Another new venture was the inauguration in 1946 of a weekly illustrated feature dealing with conservation which was supplied to weekly and daily newspapers of Wisconsin.

Photographic

During the biennium scenic and recreational films have been made showing Wisconsin's fine fishing waters, state parks, canoe trips, winter sports, and natural vacation areas. All films and other visual aid material are offered free of charge to any interested groups, except transportation charges from and to Madison. The visual aid library now contains 317 reels of 37 different subjects, approximately one-third of these are colored sound films. The still photograph file contains over 10,000 photographs of conservation subjects and scenic views about the state.

Publications

Some new publications include: Wisconsin Mink Raising; Wisconsin Pheasant Populations; History of Wisconsin Deer; the Wisconsin State Parks and Forests folder. Besides the above-mentioned booklets, folders of the fishing regulations, ice fishing laws, hunting and trapping regulations, were printed. Conservation Laws; Visual Aid Material; List of Publications; 1945 Deer Kill; Nature's Own Weed Killer—The German Carp; Facts and Comments on Raising Two Common Bait Minnows; Wisconsin Fishery Biology—Grubs in Fishes; Forest Crop Laws and Private Forest Taxation in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Timber-Harvest Forests; Handbook for Fighting Forest Fire; and Deer Dilemma.

Recreational Publicity

Vacation advertisements in 1945 were double-barreled invitations inasmuch as they appealed directly to those who needed immediate rest from the stress of war work, and indirectly to those who were looking forward to and making plans for vacations to be taken after the war. Directed as usual at residents of other states, but with even greater than customary concentration within the nearby Chicago area which is Wisconsin's major zone of appeal, ads were scheduled to appear weekly in 30 metropolitan newspapers from April through August. Monthly ads appeared between March and

September in 12 outdoor and other magazines with large national reader coverage.

Proof that Wisconsin's vacationland appealed strongly even under wartime conditions was found in the 28,454 inquiries received in response to ads during the 1945 season. Evidence of the pronounced upswing in vacation interest and desire to travel was strikingly shown by the 71,140 inquiries which resulted from the 1946 advertising campaign.

Supplementing the advertising program throughout the biennium were regularly released newspaper articles and photographs featuring topics of seasonal outdoor interest. Special events and outstanding recreational attractions of the various vacation regions within the state received particular attention. Additional essential components of the program to increase tourist patronage included prompt follow-up of all inquiries with packet mailings of literature, fishing regulations, official highway maps, lists of regional organizations, and also regional literature when requested by inquiries or when necessary as a supplementary reference to personal letters.

STATE CRIME LABORATORY

Members: JOHN E. MARTIN, Attorney General, *chairman*; EDWIN B. FRED, President of the University of Wisconsin; EVERETT GLEASON, Chief of Police, Wausau; ELMER R. HONKAMP, District Attorney, Outagamie County; WILLIAM H. McCORMICK, Chief of Police, Madison; ROBERT J. MATHESON, Sheriff, Racine County; JOHN W. POLCYN, Chief of Police, Milwaukee.

Superintendent: CHARLES M. WILSON.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, December 1947: 2.

Publications: None.

The State Crime Laboratory was created in 1947 by Chapter 509, Laws of 1947.

The laboratory operates under the supervision of a board of seven members, five of whom are appointed by the Governor and a majority of whom shall be actively engaged in law enforcement work. The two *ex officio* members are the Attorney General and a staff member of a university department to be designated annually by the president of the university. Members receive no compensation but are reimbursed for their necessary expenses.

The purpose of the laboratory is to establish, maintain, and operate a laboratory in order to provide technical assistance to local law enforcement officers in the various fields of scientific investigation of the aid of law enforcement. The laboratory shall maintain services for the preservation and scientific analysis of

evidence material to the investigation and prosecution of crimes in such fields as ballistics, chemistry, handwriting comparison, metallurgy, comparative microphy, lie-detector or deception test operations, finger printing, toxicology, and pathology.

The superintendent and employes of the laboratory are not peace officers and have no power of arrest or to serve or execute criminal process, nor shall they be appointed as deputy sheriffs nor clothed with police powers by appointment or election to any office. They shall not undertake investigation of criminal conduct except upon the request of a sheriff, coroner, chief of police, village marshal, district attorney, attorney general, or Governor. Investigations may be requested by the head of any state department but in such case the services of the laboratory are limited to the field of health, welfare, and law enforcement responsibility which has been vested in the particular state department by statute.

The laboratory acts as an intelligence center for the clearance of information between law enforcement officers. In furtherance of this purpose it issues bulletins weekly or more often if necessary, including information on property stolen and property recovered in communities of the state. In addition it operates a current modus operandi file on criminals operating in the state and on such interstate criminals as will be likely to operate in the state or seek refuge in the state. The laboratory at all times collaborates and cooperates with similar organizations in other states and with the federal bureau of investigation.

For the purpose of coordinating the work of the crime laboratory with research departments located in the university the board and the university may agree on the use of laboratories and physical facilities at the university and on the exchange and utilization of personnel between the laboratory and the university. The president of the university is directed to appoint an advisory committee of staff members of the university departments interrelated with the work of the laboratory.

BOARD OF DEPOSITS OF WISCONSIN

Members: OSCAR RENNEBOHM; FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; JOHN L. SONDEREGGER; JOHN E. MARTIN.

Executive Secretary: BERNICE E. COE.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1947: 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 1931-1932, 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-tenth 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 bank failures.

EMERGENCY BOARD

Members: OSCAR RENNEBOHM, *chairman*; GEORGE HIPKE; JULIUS SPEARBRAKER.

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 the senate and the assembly chairmen of the Joint Committee on Finance. 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 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 1947 to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient.

In addition to the above general appropriation, a biennial appropriation of \$600,000 was made to the board to provide funds for any salary adjustments required during 1947-1949 because of increased living costs.

The Board also has control of appropriations of \$1,000,000 and \$400,000 for the University and the State Teachers' Colleges, respectively, for the biennium 1947-1949. These appropriations are subject to release to the above-named departments in the event that business conditions change to such a degree that more monies are needed to operate these state agencies efficiently.

Under the 1947 Executive Budget Act, the Emergency Board may reduce any appropriation for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1948, and June 30, 1949, by such amount as it deems feasible, not exceeding 25 percent 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: LAWRENCE E. GOODING, *chairman*; J. E. FITZGIBBON; HENRY C. RULE.

Acting Secretary: WALTER KWAPIL.

Advisory Committee

Appointed pursuant to section 111.13 of the statutes.

Lawrence E. Gooding, *chairman*, member of board and representing the public; Wm. D. McIntyre, Wm. H. Martin, S. Norman Moe, H. W. Story, Milo K. Swanton, (one vacancy), employer representatives; Walter Cappel, B. M. Feinberg, George A. Haberman, William Nagorsne, Vincent Podlogar, Arthur Sorenson, labor union representatives.

General office: State Capitol; Regional office: 110 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1947: 6.

Publications: Annual report; employment relations law and rules; decisions on particular cases from time to time.

The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board administers the provisions of the Employment Peace Act of 1939. This legislation deals with collective bargaining relations between employer and employe; provides statutory rules by which the board determines proper bargaining groups; conducts elections to ascertain employes' wishes as to union representation upon petition either of the employer or worker or his agent; sets forth certain requirements regarding all-union agreements whereby workers are compelled to maintain union membership as a condition of employment if two-thirds of them approve such restrictions in a referendum conducted by the board; defines "unfair" labor practices and penalties therefor whether the infraction be on the part of the employer or employe or union; and gives the board power to hold hearings and enforce its findings and rulings through court action. Respondents have the same right of appeal under certain conditions.

It is interesting to note that since its inception, 74 of the board's decisions have been appealed. Sixty-six were sustained. One was reversed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court; seven by circuit courts. Of five cases carried to the United States Supreme Court not one was reversed.

If a union establishes the fact that a majority of the employes in a plant wish it to represent them, the employer is required to bargain with that agency. In the case of an all-union shop, however, he need not grant such demand even though the required majority favor it. The law merely gives him permission if he so chooses.

Much of the activity of the board today is devoted to arbitration and mediation and is administered by the mediation division of the board. Its purpose is to aid disputants resolve their controversies before they become so acute as to result in work stoppage. The

mediation division has been singularly successful in its efforts in this direction and its services are constantly in demand.

The Employment Peace Act, which recognizes the relationship between employer and employe, involves three major interests — those of the public, the employer, and the employe. While not obligatory, all of the state's chief executives have adhered to this distinction. Appointments to the board have followed such reasoning.

On the present board, Chairman L. E. Gooding is generally recognized as the public member since he was previously district attorney of Fond du Lac county; J. E. Fitzgibbon was general manager of Phoenix Hosiery Company of Milwaukee and is the employer member; Henry C. Rule is the labor member. He was business manager of the AFL electrical workers union in Eau Claire. Commissioners terms are for six years and appointments are subject to senate confirmation.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 the board had before it 343 cases involving 72,821 workers.

The advisory committee, appointed by the Employment Relations Board under section 111.13 of the statutes, consists of an equal number of representatives of employes and employers. Representatives of employes include organizations representing labor unions both affiliated and nonaffiliated. Representatives of employers include employers in agricultural, industrial, and commercial pursuits. The board may refer to such committee for study and advice any matter having to do with the relations of employers and employes. The committee gives consideration to the practical operation and application of the employment relations law. It may make recommendations regarding amendments to the law and report to the proper legislative committee its view on any pending bill relating to this law. Regular meetings of the committee are held in alternate months and special meetings may be called at other times by the board.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

State Chief Engineer: CHARLES A. HALBERT.

State Architect: ROBERT C. KIRCHHOFF.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: MALCOLM L. BROWN.

State Power Plant Engineer: A. C. BESSERDICH.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 184 employes, 12 of whom are seasonal.

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 execu-

tive officer. He has civil service status and is appointed by the Governor for an indeterminate term.

The Bureau of Engineering has 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 and specifications and supervises work done under contracts. During the past biennium a number of engineering and architectural firms have been employed in connection with state projects.

The statutes relating to the duties of the Bureau of Engineering were amended in 1947 to relieve the state engineer of the general supervision of engineering staffs of other departments including the Highway Commission whose duties do not involve the maintenance and construction of the physical properties of the state. The state chief engineer approves the appointment of a principal engineer or architect for continuous service with boards and commissions which maintain buildings and structures, and approves the appointment of a chief engineer for the state-owned heating plants. The bureau prepares a biennial budget report recommending maintenance expenditures for state-owned buildings, structures, and appurtenances.

The Bureau of Engineering 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, and renders other maintenance and construction services at state schools and institutions at the cost of the department served. It draws the specifications on which 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. Normally, 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; however, difficulty in obtaining coal during the war period has made it necessary to discontinue purchasing coal on a heat unit basis for the past two biennia.

The Bureau of Engineering also has charge of the operation and maintenance of the capitol, the state office building, the executive residence, and the grounds on which they are located. The cost of operation and maintenance of the state office building is charged to the State Office Building Commission.

STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Members: ERNEST F. SWIFT, *executive secretary*; E. F. BEAN; C. A. HALBERT.

Total personnel, July 1947: None.

The State Geographic Board consists of the conservation director, the state geologist, and the state chief engineer. It was established under section 23.25 of the Wisconsin Statutes for the purpose of determining the correct and most appropriate names for geographic features, by changing, in cooperation with county boards and with their approval, names that are unsuitable or duplicated within the state, by giving names to features for which no generally accepted name has been in use, preparing and publishing an official state dictionary of geographic names, and cooperating with the United States Board on Geographic Names so that there may be no conflict between the state and federal designations of geographic features in the state.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Commissioners: PETER SKAMSER, *chairman*; R. HOEHLLE, *vice chairman*;
E. W. RICHARDSON, *secretary-treasurer*.

Office: Board of Trade Building, Superior.

Total personnel, July 1947: 53 full-time and 1 seasonal.

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 Wisconsin by insuring a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Members: GUNNAR GUNDERSEN, M.D., *president*; IRA F. THOMPSON, M.D., *vice president*; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D., *secretary*; STEPHEN CAHANA, M.D.; W. T. CLARK, M.D.; STEPHEN E. GAVIN, M.D.; SAMUEL HENKE, M.D.; FORRESTER RAINE, M.D.

State Health Officer: CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.

Assistant State Health Officer: EDWIN H. JORRIS, M.D.

Personnel Officer: HENRY A. KJENTVET.

District Health Officers: A. V. deNEVEU, M.D., Madison (part-time); E. E. BERTOLAET, M.D., Elkhorn; C. C. BURSKI, M.D., Chippewa Falls; FRANCES A. CLINE, M.D., Rhinelander; MARGARET HATFIELD, M.D., Ashland; four vacancies: Fond du Lac; Green Bay; Sparta; Wisconsin Rapids.

Sanitary Engineering Section: L. F. WARRICK, *state sanitary engineer*; bureau of plumbing and domestic sanitary engineering, WALTER SPENCER, *supervisor*; well drilling, L. T. WATRY, *supervisor*; slaughterhouses and rendering plants, E. J. TULLY, *supervisor*.

Local Health Services Section: ALLAN FILEK, M.D., *director*; bureau of public health nursing, JANET JENNINGS, R.N., *director*; industrial hygiene division, PAUL A. BREHM, M.D., *supervisor*; hotel and restaurant division, H. E. OLSEN, *supervisor*.

Maternal and Child Health Section: AMY L. HUNTER, M.D., *chief*; mental health, EUGENIA S. CAMERON, M.D.; school health, CATHERINE S. CAMPBELL; nutrition, LUCILLE K. BILLINGTON; pediatric consultant, (vacancy); obstetrical consultant, (vacancy).

Preventable Disease Section: A. R. ZINTEK, M.D., *chief*, bureau of preventable disease; tuberculosis division, (vacancy); Wisconsin State Sanatorium, RICHARD SCHMIDT, M.D., *superintendent*; Lake Tomahawk State Camp, S. A. RULLAND, *superintendent*; venereal diseases division, (vacancy).

General Administration Section: E. H. JORRIS, M.D.; bureau of vital statistics, PAUL WEIS, *assistant state registrar*; state laboratory of hygiene, W. D. STOVALL, M.D., *director*; dental education, F. A. BULL, D.D.S., *supervisor*; health education, JOHN CULNAN, *editor*; social hygiene, AIMEE ZILLMER AND RALPH KUHLI; bureau of nursing education, ADELE G. STAHL, *director*; accounting, F. E. BROWN, *accountant*; cosmetology, MRS. MARION GROTH, *supervisor*; barbering, CHARLES E. MULLEN, *supervisor*; central statistical services, VIVIAN B. HOLLAND, *statistician*; microfilm and visual aids division, WILLIAM DEWEY, *supervisor*; hospital survey and construction, VINCENT F. OTIS, *director*.

Subordinate Boards

Barbers Examining Board: JOSEPH LANDREE; GEORGE SCHOENFELDT; HUGO VOGEL.

Cosmetology Examining Board: MRS. LILLIAN FRANCE; MRS. EUNICE PEASLEE; LYDIA SCHNEIDER.

- Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board:* CLARKE B. HABECKER; GEORGE JOHNSON; WILLMER G. SCHMIDT.
- Nurse Examiners, Board of:* SISTER M. ETHELREDA EBEL, *chairman*; ELLEN M. EVANS, *vice chairman*; ADELE G. STAHL, *secretary*; MARGARET EMANUEL; ALICE SCHMITT.
- Nursing Education, Committee on:* CLARA BUMILLER, *chairman*; EVELYN MERCER, *vice chairman*; ADELE G. STAHL, *secretary*; SISTER M. AUGUSTA; RUTH L. COE; REV. EDMUND J. GOEBEL; JANET JENNINGS; REV. WILLIAM G. SODT; DR. M. H. STEEN; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D., *ex officio*.
- Plumber Examiners, Board of:* CARL M. HOFFMANN; ROBERT T. MORRILL; WALTER SPENCER.
- Public Health Nurses, Examining Committee for:* MAYBELL G. BUSH; C. A. HARPER, M.D.; ERNA KOWALKE.
- Water Pollution, Committee on:* ADOLPH KANNEBERG*, *chairman*; L. F. WARRICK, *executive secretary*; C. A. HALBERT; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.; DR. EDWARD SCHNEBERGER.

Offices: State Office Building. The district health offices are in the cities listed previously. The state laboratory is located at the University of Wisconsin, the branch laboratory at Rhineland, and the cooperative laboratories in Beloit, Green Bay, Kenosha, La Crosse, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Superior and Wausau. Publications: Biennial Report; Quarterly Bulletin; and various special publications which are listed in a publications leaflet obtainable on request.

The Board of Health consists of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate for seven-year terms and the secretary who is elected by the board. This board of eight determines policies and adopts rules and regulations as provided by statute since 1876. 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. The work of the board and of the department under its jurisdiction is supplemented by that of local boards of health through health officers in all towns, villages, and cities. The state board keeps in touch constantly with these local boards and officers through its district health officers so as to be able to assist them with their problems.

With the assistance of federal funds made available through the United States Public Health Service and Children's Bureau the work of the State Board of Health has been expanded in many fields, including tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, maternal and child health, industrial hygiene, cancer control, nutrition, mental health, and hospital survey and construction.

A major concern of the board is to prevent and control the communicable diseases. Rules for the guidance of local health officers

*Retired January 31, 1948.

are in effect and their enforcement in towns, villages, and cities required. Advice and assistance in doing this are given by the board, particularly through its district health officers. Public education regarding the facts of these diseases is also available. The number and distribution of cases of these diseases are recorded and tabulated through a system of weekly reports received from local health officers.

Tuberculosis, because of its chronic nature and communicability is given special attention. The division handling this disease endeavors to find, to record, to treat, and to rehabilitate the tuberculous person. It also carries on a program of health education to the patient, the family, and the public. By law, the board has the duty to supervise and investigate all tuberculosis sanatoria in the state and endeavors to offer suggestions for their improvement.

The venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhoea, also require special handling for many reasons. Here, too, the effort is to find, to treat, to inform, and to prevent disease. Many devices are used to accomplish these purposes such as reporting of cases, provision of free laboratory services to physicians, provision of opportunities for treatment, and information for public and patient.

The cancer control division has as its purpose the promotion of the early diagnosis and treatment of malignancies. The division stimulates the collection of morbidity and mortality reports on cancer and conducts statistical studies to guide program planning. It conducts an educational program through literature, films, and talks directed toward the lay public and jointly with other official organizations sponsors in-service professional education and post-graduate training. The division has sponsored the study and development of new techniques for the early diagnosis and recognition of cancer.

The bureau of maternal and child health is responsible for public health programs directed toward the conservation of infant and maternal health, although for the past several years many of the normal activities of the bureau have had to be subordinated to the emergency maternal and infant care program inaugurated by the Children's Bureau at Washington. This division offers advisory services in the fields of obstetrics and pediatrics and publishes and distributes literature to the public on infant care. Consultant public health nurses are available for advisory service to local nurses on maternal and child health problems, for hospital classes in the care of the new born, for special care of premature infants, and for consultation to hospitals on nursing techniques in obstetric and neonatal care. Incubators for home use are distributed throughout the state as a part of the plan to save lives of premature infants. Demonstration health centers and public health nursing programs are carried for limited periods in selected communities to establish the value of such services. The bureau conducts special statistical analyses and special studies of the health problems of mothers and children as a basis for program planning.

The work of a school health educator in carrying on an educational in-service training program for teachers in the field has been coordinated with the program of the Wisconsin Cooperative School Health Council, providing special attention to the integration of health education into the curricula of the elementary schools.

The nutrition division provides an advisory service to communities, health departments, and other state agencies in the organization of nutrition programs and in the solution of their nutrition problems. Literature and exhibit material is prepared for distribution and for use as demonstration material and teaching.

The mental health division assists counties in organizing mental hygiene clinics by providing the personnel for such clinics on a demonstration basis for a period of two years. The emphasis has been placed on the younger age groups and on persons showing beginning psychiatric disorders during the formative period of the program. The objective of the program has been to develop local community mental hygiene clinics which would provide diagnostic, treatment, and consultation services on child guidance and mental health problems for the community. The division has conducted an educational program for professional and lay people so that the principles of mental health can be applied by them in their every day living through the use of literature, lectures, radio talks, and study groups. With the availability of funds through the National Mental Health Act it is planned that the functions of new and existing centers will be expanded into all-purpose clinics providing services to adults as well as to the younger age groups.

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 industry and private agencies.

Without accurate vital statistics a state cannot adequately protect the civil and property rights of its people or properly apply plans of hygiene in prolonging life. Birth and death records are among the most essential and effective agencies we possess for improving health and bringing about sanitary reform. Through the bureau of vital statistics the board receives, classifies, and preserves all records of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, including important information relative to each. Certified copies of birth, death, marriage, and divorce records may be obtained upon application and the payment of a required fee.

The bureau of sanitary engineering carries on another phase of the work of the Board of Health. It concerns 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 water, sewage, and refuse disposal systems and swimming pools must be approved by it. The safety of private water supplies is insured through a process of registering well drillers under a supervisor of well drilling. The

well construction code sets reasonable standards and requirements to be met 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 the Public Service Commission, the Conservation Department, the State Engineering Department, and the State Board of Health. The state sanitary engineer is executive secretary of the committee and the administrative work is conducted by the bureau of sanitary engineering. The committee is charged with establishing general policies and procedures to halt the pollution of Wisconsin waters.

The industrial hygiene division has as the objective of its program the conservation of industrial manpower. The program includes the prevention of occupational diseases through the control of exposure to harmful dust, fumes, vapors, and gases. The division advocates a broad industrial health program including physical examinations and proper placement of all workers and adequate medical and first aid services for the ill or injured workers. Health education activities are conducted by the division and consultants on industrial problems are available to both physicians and industry.

The dental health division carries on the program of dental health education through local public health officials and county dental societies. The division sponsors postgraduate education for dentists and supervises the work of dental hygienists. Under the supervision of the director of the division, controlled studies are conducted on the effects of the fluorination of drinking water for the prevention of dental caries.

A state hygienic laboratory and branch and cooperative laboratories in the various cities are maintained primarily to provide laboratory service in the control of communicable diseases. The cost of the branch and cooperative laboratories is shared with the cities in which they are located. The laboratories assist physicians and public health officials in diagnosing communicable diseases and in any one of the essential procedures. The state laboratory is operated in conjunction with the university and the director is 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 tests are made at no cost to the physician or health officer making the request. Anti-typhoid and whooping cough vaccines are manufactured in this laboratory and distributed at no cost to physicians in the state. Silver nitrate is similarly made available to physicians and mid-wives attending births since they are required to administer it to all newborn babies to prevent blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum.

The committee on nursing education prescribes standards for all schools of nursing education and through the bureau of nursing education makes surveys, has general supervision of all schools,

and registers nurses who have met the requirements and have passed the examination. The board has responsibility for enforcement of the chapter, as well as general administrative responsibilities in carrying out the program outlined by the committee.

The board also concerns itself with the protection of the public in maintaining sanitary conditions in public eating establishments through its hotel and restaurant division. It inspects and licenses all hotels and restaurants, tourist rooms, and tourist cabins.

Sanitary conditions in beauty shops are of interest to the board and through its cosmetology division it is charged with licensing schools of beauty culture, managers, operators, and manicurists in the field of cosmetology. Similar services in the field of barbering are provided through the barber division.

The public is protected against health hazards in the field of contamination of water in plumbing systems by enforcing the state plumbing code which prescribes minimum standards for all plumbing and domestic drainage in the state. The board licenses plumbers, registers plumbing apprentices, examines lake and stream shore plats, and performs similar duties.

The board in conjunction with the committee of examiners, as provided by statute, examines and licenses funeral directors and embalmers and enforces the statutory provisions, rules, and regulations applicable to this division.

Maternity hospitals are licensed by the Board of Health in cooperation with the Department of Public Welfare.

A hospital survey and construction division was organized in July 1947, for the purpose of completing a survey of the hospital facilities in the state, assisting the State Board of Health and the Advisory Hospital Council in the preparation of a plan for hospital construction, and for administration of hospital construction for those hospitals which receive financial assistance under Public Law 725, 79th Congress, 2nd session.

As one of the major functions of health education a visual aids division has been organized which provides for the free distribution throughout the state of educational films on health, safety, and sanitation. A catalog of the films available and the films themselves, may be obtained by schools or any other interested organizations by writing to the visual aids division of the State Board of Health.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JAMES R. LAW, *chairman*; MIKE MACK, *vice chairman*;
DAVID J. SUMMERVILLE, *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, Jos. C. JONES, 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, 105-107 Grand Avenue, East, 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 1947: 457 permanent, 216 seasonal, 8 part-time.

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 full-time commissioners, appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The commissioners hold office for six-year terms.

The Highway Commission is charged by law with the duty of administering state functions in maintaining and operating the state trunk highway system and the distribution of the state highway aids to local units of government, all within the limits of the motor fuel taxes and registration fees for the purpose levied at the state level.

The state highway system maintained and operated by the state aggregates approximately 10,000 miles. The commission directs, finances, and supervises the maintenance of traffic service on this system. County highway forces operating under agreements with the commission and on a labor reimbursement and machinery rental basis perform practically all the maintenance and service operations on the system.

The Highway Commission, subject to the provisions of the statutes, locates, designs, supervises, and finances the improvement of the state trunk highway system.

All federal highway aids apportioned to the state under authorizations of the Federal Highway Act are expended by and through the commission under supervision of the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency. Federal highway funds are allocated to the state for the several purposes, including improvements on the portion of the state trunk highway system designated the Federal Aid System; for secondary and feeder roads on state

trunk highways not on the Federal Aid System and on primary county highways; for railroad grade crossing elimination and protection eligible on public highways on such systems; for national forest roads; and on urban highways on the Federal Aid System in places of over 5,000 population.

The commission maintains such engineering and clerical personnel as is necessary for laying out, designing, and supervision of construction of roads and bridges, testing of materials, inventory of facilities necessary for determining apportionment of aids to local units, and accounting of funds appropriated to and spent by the state or apportioned to local units of government. Upon request, highway engineering services are made available to local units of government on an actual cost basis.

In addition to operations of maintaining and improving the state trunk system the commission directs and supervises the traffic services, such as snow and ice removal and control, and the signs, signals, and other traffic control devices necessary for the guidance and regulation of traffic.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Director: CLIFFORD L. LORD.

Librarian: BENTON H. WILCOX.

Chief Curator: JOHN W. JENKINS.

Archivist: JESSE E. BOELL.

Field Representative: WILBUR H. GLOVER.

Supervisor of School Services: MRS. MARY T. RYAN.

Head of Public Relations: DORA M. DREWS.

Office: 816 State Street, Madison 5.

Total personnel, July 1947: 50.

Publications: Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Badger History (monthly September-May); Wisconsin Public Documents, a Checklist (quarterly); Wisconsin Historical News (monthly); Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter (monthly September-May); State Historical Society Publications (irregular).

The Historical Society was established in 1846 during the state's first constitutional convention. It was reorganized in 1849 and was chartered by the legislature in 1853. It is now the second largest state historical society in the country with a membership of approximately 3,000. Though it is a membership corporation with a considerable endowment fund of its own, it functions as a state department and serves some 145,000 citizens of the state annually. It is governed by a Board of Curators consisting of 36 members, 12 of whom are elected at each annual meeting. They select the officers, including the director, who is the administrative

head of the society. The Governor, the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer are permanent *ex officio* members of the board.

The society is directed by law "To serve as trustee of the state in the preservation and care of all records, printed, written, filmed, or otherwise recorded, and all articles and materials of historic interest and significance placed in its custody, and to interest itself constructively as the agent of the state in the preservation and care of all such materials wherever they may be. To collect by gift, exchange, or purchase, books, periodicals, pamphlets, records, tracts, manuscripts, maps, charts, papers, artifacts, relics, paintings, photographs, and other materials illustrative of the history of this state in particular and of the West in general. To conduct research in the history of Wisconsin in particular and of the West generally. To inculcate through publications, museum extension services, and other media a wider and fuller knowledge and appreciation of their history of Wisconsin and its significance."

Under this mandate and with liberal state support, the society has collected one of the finest and largest libraries of American history in the country. Its 300,000 bound volumes and 363,000 pamphlets constitute an unusually good reference collection in American and Wisconsin history. Its manuscript collection of 3,472 bound volumes and 804,000 pieces is unusually rich. Its newspaper collection of 40,000 bound volumes and 3,700 rolls of microfilm is rated the sixth best collection of American papers in the country. It boasts an almost complete file of Wisconsin dailies and weeklies from their respective beginnings. Its collection of labor publications, started by the late John R. Commons, America's first historian of organized labor, is said to be the richest and most extensive in the entire country. Its public documents collection—federal, state, and local—rates seventh in the nation. Its genealogical reference collection is the best west of the Alleghanies.

This collection serves the university as its library of American history. In addition, the main library of the university is housed in the society's building. The society's library alone is used annually by some 60,000 people.

The museum, now in the process of reorganization, traces visually for youth and adult alike, the development of Wisconsin from the days of the Indians down to the present time. It is visited annually by some 65,000 people, including some 18,000 school children. Its special exhibits on the first floor of the society's building are changed every two months. This year, for the first time, it is planning a series of circulating exhibits to be sent to certain public schools as the beginning of a future state-wide extension service.

The society is also designated by a recent act of the legislature as the official archives depository of the state. Under the society, the Committee on Public Records, consisting of the director of the society, the Attorney General, and the State Auditor, pass upon all requests from other departments or agencies for the destruction of any public records. This committee is specifically charged by law

with safeguarding the legal, financial, and historical interests of the state in its records. The society's archivist is preparing advisory schedules for the destruction or preservation of records office by office. The state now has for the first time an orderly, modern method of handling its non-current public records. The permanent archives of the state will be in the custody of the society.

The society publishes quarterly the Wisconsin Magazine of History, and irregularly various hard-bound books on Wisconsin material. Six volumes are scheduled for appearance in the next two years. In preparation is a series of biographies of Wisconsin leaders. It also issues, beginning this year, an annual historical desk calendar and date book. In addition it prepares mimeographed bulletins of information and a monthly sheet of historical fillers for the newspapers of the state.

This year it is inaugurating a state-wide junior historians' movement in the public and private schools of the state. Participants in this program receive the monthly magazine *Badger History*, the monthly Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter, charters, membership buttons, and membership cards. Such schools are eligible to receive the circulating museum exhibits now in preparation. The society is also planning the early publication of two school texts on Wisconsin history, one at the intermediate grade level, the other at the junior high school level.

The society is cooperating with the Highway Commission and the Conservation Commission in erecting historical markers on state lands throughout Wisconsin. It is cooperating with the Conservation Commission in the preservation and administration of historic sites. It is cooperating with the Centennial Committee on plans for the observance of the centennial of statehood in 1948. It is by law the official custodian of the portraits of the Governors in the possession of the state.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Members: JUDGE FRED M. EVANS, *chairman*; SIDNEY L. GOLDSTINE, *secretary*; L. H. ADOLFSON; G. W. BANNERMAN; JOSEPH BARON; BRUNO V. BITKER; REV. PETER A. BROOKS; BERT C. BROUDE; MARGARET CHENOWETH; JAMES W. DORSEY; JOHN GUY FOWLKES; EDWIN B. FRED; MRS. HARRY HAMILTON; T. PARRY JONES; LEONARD J. KLECZKA; MRS. HERBERT KOHLER; A. E. KUEHN; EDWARD LEVITAS; ALLAN McANDREWS; REV. FRANCIS McDONNELL; L. F. NELSON; SELIG PERLMAN; NATHAN PUSEY; FRANK RANNEY; AUGUST REISWEBER; HENRY REUSS; VICTOR M. STAMM; HERMAN STEFFES; REV. A. W. SWAN; MAURICE H. TERRY; MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON; JOHN D. WICKHEM; MILDRED D. WILCOX; R. C. WILLIAMS; A. W. ZELLMER.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, November 1947: None.

Publications: None.

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights was created by Chapter 296, Laws of 1947. The commission consists of not to exceed 35 members, appointed by the Governor for three year terms. Members of the commission are appointed from the entire state and are representative of all races, creeds, groups, organizations, and fields of endeavor. They receive no compensation. The commission is directed "to disseminate information and to attempt by means of discussion as well as by other proper means to educate the people of the state to a greater understanding, appreciation, and practice of tolerance, to the end that Wisconsin will be a better place in which to live".

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Commissioners: VOYTA WRABETZ, *chairman*; HARRY J. BURCZYK; C. L. MILER.

Secretary: HELEN E. GILL.

Safety and Sanitation Division: R. MCA. KEOWN, *engineer*; O. T. NELSON, *building engineer*; M. A. EDGAR, *chief boiler inspector*; I. F. STATZ, *supervisor of fire prevention*; JOHN E. WISE, *electrical engineer*; A. H. FINDEISEN, *mining engineer*.

Workmen's Compensation Department: H. A. NELSON, *director*.

Advisory Committee on Workmen's Compensation Legislation

Appointed pursuant to section 101.10 (1) of the statutes.

J. F. Friedrich, George A. Haberman, Wm. Nagorsne, John N. Sorenson, representing labor; L. A. Eisenach, L. D. Harkrider, B. A. Krawczyk, H. J. Hellum, Marvin P. Verhulst, representing employers; B. E. Kuechle, R. G. Knutson, E. E. Langworthy, representing insurance carriers; L. A. Tarrell, representing claimants and the public; Robert A. Ewens, representing the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association; Mortimer Levitan, representing the Attorney General's office.

Woman and Child Labor Department: MAUD SWETT, Milwaukee, *field director*; CLARA M. HOSKINS, Madison, *administrative assistant*.

Apprenticeship Department: W. F. SIMON, *director*.

Statistical Department: ORLIN A. FRIED, *chief statistician*.

Unemployment Compensation: PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *director*.

Unemployment Compensation Advisory Committee

Appointed pursuant to section 108.14 of the statutes.

B. A. Krawczyk, George F. Kull, H. J. Mellum, employer representatives; J. F. Friedrich, George A. Haberman, Walter Jensen, labor representatives; Paul A. Raushenbush, *presiding chairman*.

Fair Employment Practice: (vacancy) director.

Fair Employment Advisory Committee

Appointed by the Governor pursuant to section 111.34 of the statutes.

Harry G. Bragarnick and Wm. D. McIntyre, representing industry; James Dorsey, Joseph Rothschild, and Thomas E. Sullivan, representing the public; Mel Heinritz, *chairman*, and Wm. Nagorsne, representing labor organizations.

General Office: State Office Building; Milwaukee office: 623 North Second Street; unemployment compensation division: 137 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Total personnel, July 1947: 954.

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).

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 buildings, 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, except in domestic service and agriculture, fixed under this law are at this time as follows:

In cities and villages with a population of 3,500 or more	45¢ per hour
In cities and villages with a population of 1,000 or more but less than 3,500	40¢ per hour
Elsewhere in the state	38¢ 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, 1947, 39,343 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.

The advisory committee on workmen's compensation legislation advises with the Industrial Commission on legislation affecting the workmen's compensation law. The committee consists of representatives of labor, employers, workmen's insurance groups, the public, and others. It is appointed by the Industrial Commission and meets upon call of the commission on matters of legislation affecting the workmen's compensation law.

Employment Service

On November 16, 1946 the Wisconsin State Employment Service, which at the request of the President of the United States had been loaned to the Federal Government during the war period, was returned to the jurisdiction of the Industrial Commission. This re-established the affiliation with the United States Employment Service under provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act to which the Commission agreed January 30, 1934, in accord with Chapter 360, Wisconsin Laws of 1933.

The purpose of the Employment Service, as a division of the Industrial Commission, is to facilitate full employment and to promote employment stability in communities throughout the state, as well as to administer the "work test" to claimants for unemployment compensation.

At the present time the Industrial Commission maintains 26 district employment service offices in as many of the state's key cities. Over 100 other Wisconsin communities are extended part-time employment services through an itinerant service program.

The farm placement division, through which the employment service provided a referral and placement service to farm workers and employers prior to the war, returned to the state employment service operation on January 1, 1948. This division operated under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture during the war emergency.

Unemployment Compensation

Wisconsin enacted its pioneer unemployment compensation law in January 1932—three years earlier than any other state.

The present law, Chapter 108, of the Wisconsin Statutes, covers nearly 18,000 employers of six or more persons, and about 700,000 workers. Contributions have been paid by covered employers since July 1934. Unemployment benefits have been paid to eligible workers since August 1936. Through September 1947, benefit payments had totalled nearly \$44,000,000.

To secure benefits under the law, each unemployed worker must register for work and report weekly at a public employment office. Benefits due under the law, for weeks of unemployment, are paid by check, mailed to the worker at his home address. Each unemployed worker's weekly benefit is based on his average weekly wage. The resulting weekly payments for total unemployment range from \$8 up to \$24. How long a worker may draw benefits depends on how long he has recently worked in "covered" employment. Based on 40 or more weeks of covered employment within the past year, he may draw up to 24 weeks of benefits, if he stays jobless and eligible.

Each employer's contributions are credited to his separate account in the state's unemployment reserve fund. Under Wisconsin's experience rating system, each employer's contribution rate 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.

Wisconsin's unemployment fund as of September 30, 1947 amounted to more than \$201,000,000. By state and federal law, this fund can be used for only one purpose—to pay unemployment benefits to Wisconsin workers.

The Industrial Commission's expenses in administering the state law (collecting contributions, receiving claims at employment offices, and paying benefits) are financed separately from federal funds granted under the Social Security Act.

Since September 1944 federal unemployment allowances for veterans have also been administered by the commission. Its unemployment compensation department handles all readjustment allowance claims filed by veterans in Wisconsin, issues the checks due, and is reimbursed by the United States Veterans Administration.

The advisory committee on unemployment compensation assists the Industrial Commission in administering and carrying out the purposes of the unemployment compensation law. It is required to submit its recommendations for amending the law to the legislature and to report its views on any pending bill to the proper legislative committee.

Apprenticeship Division

This division administers the state apprenticeship law and, in general, promotes the training of young men in all the skilled trades.

Prior to the last war the normal number of apprentices indentured at any one time was about 4,000. At the present time the number is about 14,000. This increase is due partly to the fact that veterans may take their G. I. Bill educational benefits by serving an apprenticeship, and secondly to the unprecedented demand for skilled workers.

It may be of interest to point out here Wisconsin's record with respect to training of skilled help in, for example, the building trades.

	Number of Apprentices in January 1940	Number of Apprentices in September 1947
Carpenters	154	1,188
Bricklayers	109	308
Electricians	50	558
Plumbers	228	633
Plasterers	3	71
Sheet Metal Workers	75	306
Steamfitters	5	161

About the same proportionate increase in apprenticeship has occurred in most other skilled trades.

Since the advent of the G. I. Bill, this division has acted as the approving agency for all veteran on-the-job training in Wisconsin.

This has necessitated a considerable increase in staff personnel but the federal government is reimbursing the state for the excess work load. About 28,000 veteran job training programs have been handled by this division up to September 1, 1947.

Wage Collection

In 1931 the legislature passed a law making it the duty of the commission to help wage earners collect the wages due them. When earned wages have not been paid the Industrial Commission investigates the facts and often calls in both parties. This usually results in a mutually satisfactory settlement without court action but, if necessary, the commission may prosecute for the workman.

Statistics

Through its statistical department the Industrial Commission collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics relating to industrial conditions, including statistics of employment, industrial accidents, and child labor. Index numbers of the volume of employment and pay rolls are compiled monthly from reports voluntarily made by many employers and are the best gauge of industrial conditions obtainable.

Fair Employment Practices

On July 25, 1945 the Fair Employment Practice Act, Chapter 490, Laws of 1945, became effective. The act specifically declares that it is the public policy of the state to encourage and foster to the fullest extent practicable the employment of all properly qualified persons regardless of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry.

The act is administered by the Industrial Commission with the aid of an advisory committee of seven members appointed by the Governor. Two members are representatives of labor organizations, two of business and industrial management, and three of the public at large. The commission may refer to such committee for study and advice any matter relating to fair employment. The committee is required to give consideration to the practical operation of the fair employment practices law and to report to the proper legislative committee its views on any pending bill relating to the law.

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Board of Regents: JOHN CALLAHAN, *president*; JOHN P. LACKE, *secretary*; CHARLES W. STOOPS.

President: MILTON A. MELCHER.

Location: Platteville.

Total personnel, July 1947: 10 full-time and 1 part-time faculty members; 4 civil service employes.

Publications: Bulletin of the Wisconsin Institute of Technology.

The Wisconsin Institute of Technology was established in 1907 as a mining trade school with a two-year course of instruction. The course was increased in length and scope in 1915 and again in 1939. 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.

Course of Study

The curricula cover one, two and three-year diploma courses. Three year curricula are available in mining and highway engineering for both high school and non-high school graduates. Sequences of subjects with concentration in specialized restricted lines are available as follows:

- One year Drafting
- One year Surveying
- One year Assaying
- Two year Assaying
- Two year Highway Engineering
- Three year Highway Engineering
- Three year Mining Engineering

Other sequences in the technical field are in the process of development.

The sequences for high school graduates require much more theory and reference work than for non-high school graduates. These sequences conform to the requirements of most university curricula. If a student taking these courses desires to complete his studies in mining or highway engineering, he may transfer to another school to obtain his degree; or, if he desires, he may have his credits transferred to another branch of engineering.

Entrance Requirements

Regular admission of both high school graduates and those who are not high school graduates is permitted. In general, a high school graduate is given college credits which are acceptable toward requirements for a degree. A non-high school graduate is given credit equivalents which are not acceptable toward requirements for a degree. Much of the work completed by a non-high school graduate may later become acceptable for college credit if his high school

requirements or equivalents are satisfied. To facilitate such matters, each student is assigned to a faculty advisor who acts as his counselor during his attendance.

Evaluation of Credits for Veterans

Veterans who are high school graduates are given credit for college work completed before their entrance into the armed service. In recognition of the completion of basic training in the armed service, 10 semester hours of credit is granted. This credit may be applied on elective courses only.

Appropriate credit is granted for college courses pursued by the veteran while in service. "A Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services" by the American Council on Education is used as a guide in this matter. The veteran may choose either the blanket 10 credits, or the evaluated credits, but in no event both of them.

College Year

The Wisconsin Institute of Technology year consists of two semesters of 18 weeks each. Because of the specialization not very much flexibility is permitted; hence the average academic load is 17 to 20 credit hours per semester.

Tuition and Fees

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 \$60 per term. All students pay nominal laboratory fees and a \$5 matriculation fee.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Insurance: MORVIN DUEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 40.

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.

In 1947 there were 286 Wisconsin companies licensed. A program of examining these companies every three years has been established. Also 481 foreign companies were licensed to do business in this state during the year 1947. Special examinations of either foreign or domestic companies may be made whenever the commissioner deems it advisable.

All companies file annual statements which are examined in detail prior to licensing or relicensing. 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 resident and non-resident agents numbering over 50,000. Approximately \$3,360,000 in fees, insurance taxes, and fire department dues are collected each year. The fire department dues which amount to more than \$327,000 a year 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; and it may revise rates, rules, and classifications, if they are unreasonable or discriminatory.

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 Wisconsin after satisfactory evidence of insurability is furnished.

In 1911 the Commissioner of Insurance was also made *ex officio* State Fire Marshal, and at the present time the staff consists of seven deputy fire marshals who are located in various districts throughout the state. The duties of the deputies are to investigate fires of suspicious origin, to assist in the apprehension and prosecution of arson cases, and to collect statistics on fire losses.

In 1933 a law was passed abolishing the Compensation Board and its functions were transferred 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.

To conform to the provisions of Public Law No. 15 as passed by Congress on March 9, 1945, the 1947 legislature enacted legislation which requires the Commissioner of Insurance to regulate rates for fire and casualty insurance to the end that they shall not be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. A fair trade practices act was also enacted by the 1947 Legislature which is applicable to the insurance business transacted in this state.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Members: Senators WARREN P. KNOWLES, ERNEST A. HEDEN, FOSTER B. PORTER; Assemblymen SELMER W. GUNDERSON, ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, GEORGE J. WOERTH; HOWARD F. OHM, chief of Legislative Reference Library; MARTIN W. TORKELSON, director State Planning Board; FRANK N. GRAASS.

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 \$2,000 for the execution of the functions of the commission.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members: Senator WARREN P. KNOWLES, *chairman*; Assemblyman ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, *vice chairman*; Senator GORDON A. BUBOLZ, *secretary*; Senators GUSTAVE W. BUCHEN, EDWARD F. HILKER, JESS MILLER; Assemblymen GROVER L. BROADFOOT, MILTON F. BURMASTER, BURGER M. ENGBRETSON, JOHN D. HELMICK*, PAUL A. LUEDTKE, RAYMOND A. PEABODY.

Executive Secretary: PHILIP S. HABERMANN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, December 1947: 3

*Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Assemblyman Ernest L. Riebau on October 3, 1947.

The 1947 Legislature, by Chapter 444, created the Joint Legislative Council. The council consists of 12 members; five senators and five assemblymen appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, not more than one of whom shall be from the same congressional district, and two assemblymen appointed in the same manner from the state at large.

The council meets at least once every three months. The members of the Joint Legislative Council and of the subcommittees receive no compensation other than reimbursement for expenses.

The council may appoint subcommittees consisting of members of the legislature and citizens having special knowledge on particular subjects. The members of such subcommittees shall be certified to the Secretary of State, and one member of the council shall be *ex officio* a member of such subcommittee.

The council is authorized to make surveys and studies and compile data, information, and records on any question which may be referred to it, or any other matters which may be beneficial in effecting an orderly readjustment in our economy and in minimizing the problems of a postwar recession affecting the general welfare of our state. To accomplish this purpose the council is directed to maintain liaison with federal, state, and local officials and agencies concerned with postwar planning, housing, veterans' administration, and the public welfare. The council may prepare studies of the methods of financing education, veterans benefits, and postwar planning; and it may conduct research and secure information or data on any subject concerning the government and general welfare of the state and its political subdivisions. The council may also make recommendations for legislative or administrative action on any subject or question it has considered.

The council is directed to report its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to any special session of the legislature, and to the next regular session of the legislature. This may include drafts of such bills as it may consider advisable.

As of December 3, 1947 the following 11 subcommittees have been appointed, with officers selected by respective subcommittees, as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND STATE SERVICES

Members

Senators

Gordon A. Bubolz, *chairman*
Oscar W. Neale

Assemblymen

Edward L. Graf, *secretary*
Edward Grassman
Earl W. Hanson, *vice chairman*

AGRICULTURE: To study farm problems, soil conservation, and food standards.

Members

Senators

Melvin J. Olson, *chairman*
 Chester E. Dempsey
 J. Earl Leverich

Assemblymen

Ora R. Rice, *vice chairman*
 John Pritchard, *secretary*
 Charles J. Ebert
 Selmer W. Gunderson

STATE BUDGET AND FINANCE: To review budget problems, submit a proposal for a single appropriation bill, and study revolving funds.

Members

Senators

Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr., *chairman*
 Edward F. Hilker, *vice chairman*

Assemblymen

Raymond A. Peabody, *secretary*
 Robert E. Lynch
 Frederick S. Pfennig

CONSERVATION: To study ways and means of promoting conservation.

Members

Senators

Taylor G. Brown, *chairman*
 Robert E. Tehan

Assemblymen

John E. Youngs, *vice chairman*
 Alex J. Meunier, *secretary*
 Earl Mullen

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S BUILDING PLANS

Members

Senators

Gustave W. Buchen
 Robert P. Robinson

Assemblymen

Paul A. Luedtke
Albert D. Whealdon

Frank J. Sensenbrenner and W. J. Campbell, representing the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

George Banta, Jr. and W. C. McKern, representing the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

JUDICIARY: To study the state's circuit, municipal, and county court system.

Members**Senators**

Gustave W. Buchen, *chairman*
Anthony P. Gawronski
Charles D. Madsen

Assemblymen

Arthur O. Mockrud, *vice chairman*
Milton F. Burmaster, *secretary*
Walter S. Fisher
Vernon W. Thomson

LABOR, INDUSTRY, SMALL BUSINESS, AND COMMERCE**Members****Senators**

John C. McBride, *vice chairman*
Conrad Shearer

Assemblymen

Alfred R. Ludvigsen, *chairman*
David L. Dancey, *secretary*
William L. Nawrocki

PUBLIC WELFARE: To study charitable, curative, reformatory, and penal institutions, and the laws governing probation and parole. (Personnel is same as statutory Visiting Committee.)

Members**Senators**

Rudolph M. Schlabach, *chairman*
Taylor G. Brown
Robert P. Robinson

Assemblymen

Jesse A. Canniff
 Mike J. Cummings
 Frederick S. Pfennig
 Robert S. Travis

STATE-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**Members****Senators**

Allen J. Busby, *secretary*
 Ernest A. Heden

Assemblymen

Elmer L. Genzmer, *chairman*
 John E. Finnegan, *vice chairman*
 Harvey Abraham
 Paul A. Luedtke

TAXATION: To study all types of state taxes with a view to adopting the most equitable means of allocating the cost of maintaining state service, and recommend whether or not Wisconsin should adopt a community property tax.

Members**Senators**

Jess Miller
 Frank E. Panzer
 Clement J. Zablocki

Assemblymen

Grover L. Broadfoot, *chairman*
 Alfred Van De Zande, *vice chairman*
 Randolph H. Runden, *secretary*
 Alex L. Nicol

VETERANS AFFAIRS: To study veterans' housing and other problems.

Members**Senators**

Bernhard Gettelman, *chairman*
 Everett F. La Fond

Assemblymen

Carl Christensen, *vice chairman*
 Theodore S. Jones, *secretary*
 Fred H. Frank

RECLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE: Created pursuant to Chapter 611, Laws of 1947. Members and officers the same as those on subcommittee on Administrative Agencies and State Services.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JOHN CALLAHAN, *chairman*; JOHN M. CHANCELLOR, *vice chairman*; EDWIN B. FRED; CLIFFORD L. LORD; MRS. FREDERICK W. THOMAS; MRS. ELLA M. VESLAK; JOHN R. BARTON.

Secretary: CLARENCE B. LESTER.

Legislative Reference Library: HOWARD F. OHM, *chief*.

Library Extension: ELIZABETH BURR; MRS. ORVILLA M. THOMPSON.

Traveling Library and Study Club: JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, *chief*.

Secretary's office and Legislative Reference Library: State Capitol; Library Extension, and Traveling Library: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 29. 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 seven-member board consisting of four members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years without confirmation by the senate, and three *ex officio* members who are the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the university, and the director 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.

Certification

The 1945 Legislature abolished the Public Library Certification Board, and transferred to this commission the duty of issuing certificates testifying to the qualifications of librarians for public library work, based on their education, professional training, and practical experience.

Library Extension

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.

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.

The chief of the Legislative Reference Library and the Revisor of Statutes by statute represent the state in the National Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

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 1947: 4.

Number of volumes: 105,000.

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: B. L. MARCUS.

Registration and Licensing Division: MELVIN O. LARSEN, *director.*

Inspection and Enforcement Division: HOMER G. BELL, *director.*

Highway Safety Promotion Division: R. C. SALISBURY, *director.*

General office: State Office Building; branch office: 137 West Wells Street, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1947: 368.

Publications: Motor vehicle registration lists; monthly bulletin for enforcement officers, including monthly lists of stolen and recovered motor vehicles, monthly list of drivers' license revocations, suspensions, cancellations and reinstatements, and suspensions and reinstatements under the safety responsibility law; periodic lists of new motor vehicle registrations; school bus regulations; motor vehicle lighting regulations; motor carrier

safety regulations; motor vehicle laws; bulletins on driver license examiner information, driver education in high schools, truck and bus fleet safety; official tests for drivers' license applicants; Official Drivers' Manual; Examiners' Manual; Wisconsin Traffic Safety; Driver Education Procedure; Step-by-Step (home supervision lessons in driving); School Safety Patrols in Wisconsin; Safety Rules for County Highway Departments; Accident Facts; and various leaflets promoting 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 handled by five separate departments—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 of the Secretary of State's Department. The work of the Motor Vehicle Department is organized into three administrative divisions—registration and licensing; inspection and enforcement; and highway safety promotion. The directors and all personnel of these divisions are under civil service.

Registration and Licensing

The registration and licensing division registers all motor vehicles in the state, issues certificates of title to owners of vehicles, issues dealers' licenses and motor carriers' permits, and collects the taxes imposed on motor carriers. This division compiles the statistics for distribution of the privilege highway tax among towns, villages, and cities, consisting of 20 percent of the net registration fees derived from motor vehicles customarily kept therein.

Beginning with 1946 vehicle registrations, a new system of staggered renewals was inaugurated. Under a new law, 12 registration periods have been established, each starting on the first day of a calendar month and ending on the last day of the twelfth month thereafter. About 80,000 vehicle owners get their plates each month. The month of issuance is indicated by the first numeral on the plate, the figure "1" for example indicating issuance in January. The plates are permanent, remaining with the owner. They are transferable by the owner from the car he possesses to another car which he may purchase, but the plates cannot be transferred from one person to another. Renewal of yearly registration is shown by an insert tab. This system of permanent plates, with monthly staggered expirations, eliminates the former yearly rush for plates.

The registration and licensing division also administers the financial responsibility law and the safety responsibility law. Individual

driver record files are maintained, in which are listed any court convictions, revocations, suspensions, or traffic accidents involving the driver. Special letters are sent to drivers whose record indicates a need for warning.

There are about 1,375,000 licensed drivers in Wisconsin. Under the present law, drivers' licenses are renewed on a staggered basis of 30,000 per month, each license being valid for a four-year period.

Inspection and Enforcement

Officers of the state traffic patrol operate under the jurisdiction of the director of enforcement in carrying out the enforcement of the motor vehicle registration laws, motor carrier laws, state traffic laws, drivers' license law, motor vehicle dealers' license law, and the peddlers' license law. School buses are regularly inspected for compliance with safety standards by state traffic officers, and the enforcement division also administers the motor vehicle lighting laws and regulations. The state police radio system functions under the enforcement division, and on January 1, 1948 had in operation FM police radio transmitter stations at Baraboo, Delafield, Hayward and Tomahawk. The police radio system makes possible the control and direction of the activities of state traffic officers whose patrol cars are equipped with three-way mobile transmitter-receiver units. The state radio system also provides valuable communication facilities for county and municipal police radio stations throughout Wisconsin, particularly in enabling local enforcement officials to obtain information from important files of the Motor Vehicle Department. In addition, a police radio telegraph station offers facilities for transmitting and receiving important messages between law enforcement departments in Wisconsin and those in other states.

Safety Promotion

Wisconsin's program of public safety education is designed to make citizens more conscious of their individual responsibilities for improving traffic conditions.

Drivers involved in accidents resulting in death, personal injury, or property damage totaling \$50 or more must report such mishaps to the Motor Vehicle Department within 10 days after occurrence. Accidents are classified as to location, type, circumstances, time, and weather and road conditions in considerable detail, so study and investigation of records yields valuable information on which intelligent planning of safety promotion can be based.

The safety division cooperates with the Department of Public Instruction in sponsoring a program of driver education at the high school level. A classroom course in this subject has been introduced into a majority of Wisconsin's high schools. A booklet of road lessons is made available for home-supervised driving instruction

following completion of classroom work. The safety division cooperates with the schools in sponsoring institutes for teachers of driver education courses. County school superintendents are furnished monthly with safety lesson units and posters for elementary schools under their jurisdiction.

The safety division cooperates with the extension division of the University of Wisconsin in an annual institute for truck and bus fleet supervisors.

The division played a leading role in inaugurating the annual traffic courts conferences, which are now followed by eight district conferences held each year at various cities within the state.

The work of various public, quasi-public, and private agencies throughout the state in promoting traffic safety is encouraged by the safety division, which was instrumental in organizing the Wisconsin Council of Safety, an advisory body made up of government officials, enforcement officers, educators, business men, and other public spirited citizens.

School safety patrols are organized and supplied with equipment and literature by the safety division and by the Wisconsin Division of the American Automobile Association. Sound and silent motion pictures on a variety of accident-prevention topics are made available for loan to schools, churches, civic groups, and others.

Press release on accident facts and safety activities are prepared regularly for daily and weekly newspapers. Radio talks and spot announcements on safety are used widely. Literature dealing with various aspects of accident prevention is prepared and distributed by the division.

Pursuant to section 110.036 of the statutes the Motor Vehicle Department appoints an advisory committee which meets from time to time. This committee meets annually with the traffic courts conference and considers matters relating to safety.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

Commander-in-Chief: ACTING GOVERNOR OSCAR RENNEBOHM.

Adjutant General's Department

The Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MULLEN.

Assistant Adjutant General: Col. GEORGE C. SHERMAN.

Executive Officer: Lt. Col. E. DEE INGOLD.

Administrative Assistant: THOR H. HANSON.

Quartermaster Corps

Chief Quartermaster: Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

Medical Department

Chief Surgeon: Lt. Col. MARC J. MUSSER, JR.

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 1947: 15.

Total personnel, Maintenance and Caretaker, July 1947: 20.

Total personnel, Quartermaster Department, July 1947: 15.

Publications: Biennial report; Roster of units and commissioned officers.

The new postwar Wisconsin National Guard came into being with the appointment September 26, 1946 of John F. Mullen as the Adjutant General. The appointment of General Mullen marked the beginning of a coordinated effort to develop a new Wisconsin National Guard to replace the State Guard which had been created for internal security purposes while the National Guard was in federal service during World War II.

When it became apparent that the new National Guard would be a far larger organization than existed prior to World War II, the states competed for National Guard organizations with which they had had some historic association. The 32nd, or Red Arrow Division, had previously been divided between Wisconsin and Michigan. Usually, however, approximately two-thirds of this division's personnel had been Wisconsin residents. The Governor requested assignment to Wisconsin of the complete 32nd Division, with a complement of 12,909 officers and enlisted men. In addition, he requested assignment of the 128th Fighter Group, consisting of two squadrons, to the National Guard of Wisconsin. The Fighter Group has a table of organization embracing 1,373 officers and enlisted men. These two organizations, plus the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of 52 officers and enlisted men, composed an allotment which is about average considering the population of Wisconsin and its resources.

Having secured approval of the National Guard allotment, General Mullen proceeded to organize, and on November 8, 1946 the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment as well as the 32nd Division Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment received federal recognition. The method of organization was vastly different from that employed at any previous time in the state's history.

For example, after World War I, units were reorganized as "separate" companies. When sufficient companies had been developed, battalion headquarters were created. When sufficient battalions had been organized, regimental headquarters were established. The plan was essentially one of building from the bottom up.

As prescribed by the National Guard Bureau, however, the procedure of organization this time was precisely the opposite. It began with creation of a State Headquarters, 32nd Division Headquarters, and a headquarters for the air units of the National Guard. The

designated commanders then selected their subordinates of the next lower echelon. In the case of the 32nd Division, the regimental commanders chose their battalion commanders, the battalion commanders chose the company commanders, and the company commanders chose their immediate staffs of subordinate officers. Under this procedure, a skeleton organization was developed throughout the state, and it is considered probable that virtually all National Guard units allotted to Wisconsin will have secured federal recognition by the expiration of 1947.

Under specifications set forth by the National Guard Bureau, each unit to secure federal recognition (and thus become eligible to federal pay and the allocation of motor and combat equipment) was required to have a minimum of 10 percent of the enlisted men and 25 percent of the officers set forth in the War Department table of organization. In addition, adequate facilities to house equipment and train their men were required.

By June 30, 1947 the new Wisconsin National Guard had acquired sufficient personnel to enable the Adjutant General to disband all remaining units of the State Guard, a voluntary organization which performed credibly for internal security purposes while the National Guard was absent from the state. By September 1947 the new Wisconsin National Guard had acquired a personnel strength in excess of 2,000, and, with each federally recognized unit expanding at a healthy rate, it was considered probable that by the close of 1947 the National Guard of Wisconsin would have a membership of more than 4,000, approximating the size of the National Guard strength prior to World War II.

Wisconsin was one of the few states to conduct a Field School of Instruction during the summer of 1947. Nearly 1,000 officers and enlisted men of the Wisconsin National Guard gathered at the state military reservation at Camp Williams, August 10-16 for basic school instruction. Two separate schools were conducted, one which was designed principally for ground forces and administrative personnel was developed in the 32nd Division. Among the subjects presented were: leadership and command responsibilities, preparation of units for federal inspection, general administration, current intelligence matters, training mission and program, responsibility of field officers during domestic disturbances, organization and doctrines of a new division, supply administration for home stations, staff functioning, and new weapons demonstrations.

The other school was confined to members of the Selective Service Section of the Adjutant General's staff. It was designed to indoctrinate members of the section with an understanding of the manner in which selective service was conducted between 1940 and 1946, and to qualify personnel for appropriate duty in the event of universal military training in peacetime or a selective service system in time of extreme emergency.

The assembly was probably the last to embrace all components of the Wisconsin National Guard at Camp Williams. The state

military reservation is not large enough for infantry maneuvers or artillery firing and it is likely that by the summer of 1948 the numbers of men in the Wisconsin National guard will be so great as to overflow Camp Williams, making necessary an overflow to the federal military reservation at Camp McCoy.

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

Members: WILLIAM AHRENS, *chairman*; MRS. JANE B. HARVEY; LYALL J. PINKERTON.

Director of Personnel: A. J. OPSTEDAL.

Civil Service Advisory Committee

Appointed by the Governor pursuant to Chapter 611, Laws of 1947, Section 1.

A. E. Wegner, Department of Taxation, *chairman*; Voyta Wrabetz, Industrial Commission, *vice chairman*; E. C. Gessel, Department of Budget and Accounts, *secretary*; A. W. Bayley, Department of Public Welfare; Charles Halbert, Bureau of Engineering; James R. Law, Highway Commission; Dr. Carl Neupert, Board of Health; A. W. Peterson, University of Wisconsin; Ernest F. Swift, Conservation Commission. (For expiration of terms see Elective and Appointive State Officers, page 254)

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 35.

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 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 10 days after such action shall be heard by the Personnel Board within 30 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 1. Salary increases at other periods in the fiscal year are allowed only upon approval of the Emergency Board and the Personnel Board.

The advisory committee created in 1947 pursuant to section 16.051 of the statutes meets with the Personnel Board once each month or oftener, at such times and places as specified by the board. The functions of the committee are advisory only.

STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: ACTING GOVERNOR OSCAR RENNEBOHM.

Secretary and Executive Officer: M. W. TORKEKELSON, *director of Regional Planning.*

Other Members: CHAS. A. HALBERT, state chief engineer; W. F. WHITNEY, member of Public Service Commission; JAMES R. LAW, member of Highway Commission; C. L. MILLER, member of Industrial Commission; PROFESSOR RICHARD RATCLIFF, representative of the university; CARL N. NEUPERT, state health officer; ERNEST F. SWIFT, director of conservation; MILTON H. BUTTON, director of agriculture; A. W. BAYLEY, director of Department of Public Welfare; A. E. WEGNER, commissioner of taxation; JOHN CALLAHAN, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; E. C. GIESSEL, director of budget and accounts; HUGH A. HARPER, CHARLES B. WITNALL, and WALTER J. DUNN, citizen members appointed by the Governor.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1947: 10.

Publications: Bulletins 1-16, 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; vol. 2, part 1, Disbursements, October 1941; vol. 2, part 2, Receipts, March 1942; vol. 3, part 1, Indebtedness, July 1942; vol. 3, part 2, School District Statistics, July 1942; vol. 4, Summary—volumes 1 to 3 inclusive, April 1943); A Campus Development Plan for the University of Wisconsin, December 1941; An Airport System, January 1945; A Picture of Wisconsin, August 1945; Lands for State Parks, December 1946.

The duty of the State Planning Board can best be stated by quoting subsections (5) and (6) of section 27.20 of the statutes.

27.20 (5) "The state planning board shall assemble and correlate data and information with reference to the development of the state and its subdivisions, and may include among other things data and information relating to the general character and extent of highways, waterways, waterfront and harbor developments, flood

prevention works, parks, reservations, forests, wildlife refuges, aviation facilities, drainage and sanitary systems, waste disposal works for the prevention of stream pollution, water works, railroad and motor vehicle routes, power transmission facilities, public buildings, and other public works or facilities, which may be appropriate subjects of state concern; work opportunities; also the general location and extent of forests, agriculture areas and open development areas for purposes of conservation, housing, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities and the protection of urban and rural development; also a land utilization program, including the general classification and allocation of the land within the state amongst agricultural, forestry, recreational, soil conservation, water conservation, industrial, urbanization and other uses and purposes.

(6) "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."

It is plain from the subsections quoted that the State Planning Board is intended to be a research and service agency to help the people of the state in the consideration of problems of public concern affecting the public convenience and welfare, through their government at the various levels, through civic groups, and even through individuals. The board has endeavored to fulfill this function by the presentation of pertinent facts, comprehensively and thoroughly, and in a nontechnical manner understandable to the layman. Specific proposals and recommendations have been made when deemed appropriate.

In addition to the publications listed, the board has issued numerous reports with reference to particular projects in which specific recommendations have been made. These deal with city and county zoning ordinances, recreation, drainage basin problems including water conservation, hydroelectric power, flood control, local roadside improvement, the development of parks, the economic rehabilitation of such large areas as the cutover region, statistical studies relating to the growth, distribution, and movement of population, the cost of local government, the needs of state institutions, including the university, and latterly, airports. The board also provided staff service for carrying out the activities of the State Council of Defense appointed by Governor Julius P. Heil during the greater portion of its existence.

The extensive aeronautical activities of the Planning Board, set out in some detail in the 1946 Blue Book, were terminated on June 30, 1947, when all of the state's aeronautical activities were vested

in the State Aeronautics Commission. This was "according to plan." The duties involved in its aeronautical activities from 1940 to 1947 were assigned to the board by Governor Julius P. Heil in early 1940, because there was work to do and no other way of getting it done. The Legislatures of 1943 and 1945 provided that the board continue its activities in view of its wide experience in the field. In 1947 all aviation functions and duties were transferred to the Aeronautics Commission. However, the services of the Planning Board and its staff were immediately made available to the Aeronautics Commission and contributed to the success of its operation. A close association between the two bodies still continues, with the director of the Planning Board serving the Aeronautics Commission half-time in a consulting and advisory capacity.

The possibilities for usefulness of a research and service agency such as the State Planning Board aspires to be are virtually unlimited. To be of the greatest usefulness a publicly supported planning agency should operate under the following conditions:

1. It must be adequately staffed and equipped. Such has been the case in Wisconsin since 1935 although increasing demands for service may require increased facilities.

2. It should be free from administrative duties. If such were imposed, research and service would soon become secondary.

3. It should not intervene in any specific project unless invited by the locality itself. Intervention on any other terms is impertinent interference.

4. It should not be vested with authority to require anything to be done. Such authority would make it necessary to issue orders which would provoke resistance and require enforcement. So long as the planning agency's ideas are expressed as recommendations, and advisory only, they will have influence which will be lost if issued as orders.

As time goes on, the complexity of government increases, and with it the need of local government and civic groups for a source of disinterested information regarding their problems. The logical source is a publicly supported research and service agency such as the State Planning Board aspires to be. As the board's function is fulfilled and as it gains in experience the value of the board will continue to increase and there will be a growth of appreciation by the public.

PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Commissioners: CHARLES CLEMMONS; THOMAS MEIKLE; WILLIAM L. MOHR.

Office: Portage.

Total personnel, July 1947: 2 full-time, 2 part-time, and other employes as required during flood periods or other emergencies. Publications: None.

The Portage Levee Commission has charge of the operation and 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 Lake Winnebago from flood waters of the Wisconsin River, and nine miles of levees on the south side of the river for the protection of property, highways, and bridges between the Wisconsin and Baraboo Rivers.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: LYNN H. ASHLEY, *chairman*; SAMUEL BRYAN; W. F. WHITNEY.

Secretary: EDWARD T. KAVENY.

Administration Department: EDWARD T. KAVENY, *chief*; ALVIN H. OLSON, *assistant chief*.

Legal Department: JAMES WARD RECTOR*, *chief counsel*.

Engineering Department: GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, *chief engineer*; C. B. HAYDEN, *assistant chief*.

Accounts and Finance Department: A. R. COLBERT, *chief*; RALPH S. BUTLER, *assistant chief*.

Rates and Research Department: HENRY J. O'LEARY, *chief*; E. M. DOWNEY, *assistant chief*.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1947: 128.

Publications: Commission reports; biennial reports; statistical bulletins.

History of Commission

The Public Service Commission has a distinguished history. It is one of the pioneer state utility regulatory bodies and has broad supervision over public utilities, railroads, motor carrier, and water power operators.

Regulation of public service companies in Wisconsin dates back to 1874, when railroads were first regulated by a three-man Board of Railroad Commissioners. In 1876 a single Railroad Commissioner replaced this board, and in 1881 the office became elective. The single commissioner system was used until 1905, when the three-member Railroad Commission was created. In 1931 the present Public Service Commission succeeded the Railroad Commission. Regulation of gas, electric, telephone, and water utilities began in Wisconsin in 1907; of water power in 1915; and of common motor

*Succeeded Herbert T. Ferguson, retired January 31, 1948.

carriers in 1927. A more comprehensive law for the regulation of busses and trucks was created in 1933.

Organization and Procedure

The commission is comprised of three commissioners appointed by the Governor for six-year terms and confirmed by the senate. The terms consecutively expire in March of each odd-numbered year. The commissioners elect a member as chairman for a two-year term. The statutory secretary serves under civil service for an indefinite period.

Commission meetings are held daily. They are attended by the three commissioners and continue from one-half hour to five or six hours, depending upon the volume of work requiring direct commission action. All orders, opinions, and decisions must be reviewed and signed by the commissioners.

Functions

The commission has jurisdiction over approximately 1,250 public utilities, 20 steam railroads, 1 express company, 2 interurban electric railways, 2 urban electric railways, 2 urban trackless-trolley systems, 9,500 common and contract motor carriers, 1,043 dams, and 1 telegraph company. It is charged with the responsibility of requiring every public utility to furnish reasonably adequate service and facilities. The law requires that the rate which any public utility charges for heat, light, water, or power, or for any telephone message or supplementary service must be reasonable and just. Any unjust and unreasonable charge is declared unlawful by statutes.

Whenever the commission, after an investigation made in accordance with the statutes, finds rates, tolls, charges, or schedules unjust, unreasonable, insufficient, or unjustly discriminatory, it determines and fixes by order reasonable charges to replace those found to be unreasonable and unlawful. The commission is directed by law to fix reasonable requirements to replace any regulations, measurements, practices, acts, or services which it finds unjust, unreasonable, inadequate, or unlawful.

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 distant cities, the dams which make hydroelectric generation possible, all are subject to commission regulation.

Most of the utility regulation by the commission is financed from direct assessment of costs against investigated utilities and from the general assessment of remaining costs, at the close of the fiscal year, against all state utilities on the basis of gross intrastate

operating revenues. A \$140,000 annual appropriation finances the duties of the commission relating to motor transportation. General administrative and water power expenses and most of those for railroad regulation are financed from a general appropriation of \$111,000 a year.

The commission is divided into five coordinated departments under the administrative supervision of the secretary. These are: the administration department, legal department, rates and research department, engineering department, and accounts and finance department.

Administration Department

The main office section coordinates the administrative activities and conducts the general information bureau of the commission.

The cost accounting section maintains financial and personnel records of the commission, coordinates travel of staff members, issues and inventories supplies and equipment, audits expenditures, and assesses regulatory expense incurred against the utilities or railroads involved.

The filing section keeps all files and records of the commission's work except finance and personnel, employs a follow-up system on files and correspondence, and handles mailing and distribution of commission notices and orders.

The editorial section prepares material for publication. The spelling, punctuation, capitalization, grammar, accuracy, and typographical arrangement of the commission's printed matter, including publications, are subject to its supervision. It also selects and arranges type sizes and faces and spacing so that the finished job will be economical and well-tailored. The index-digest section prepares syllabuses, tables, and the digest of commission orders for publication in commission reports.

The reporting section records in shorthand official word-by-word proceedings at hearings and prepares transcripts for commission and public use.

The examining section conducts hearings and formal proceedings, except those handled directly by the commissioners; prepares and submits recommendations as to the disposition of cases; and prepares under commission direction and instruction, opinions and orders. This section also conducts hundreds of hearings each year and collaborates with the commission in drafting opinions, findings, and orders in these proceedings. A similar function is performed in hundreds of orders issued without formal public hearing.

The tariffs section is charged with keeping accurate and complete tariff files of the steam and electric railroads, common motor carriers of passengers, and common and contract motor carriers of property. Yearly it also audits approximately 8,500 freight, truck, and express bills for various state institutions and shippers, and acts informally on approximately 450 railroad and motor carrier

applications for rate and tariff changes. Part of the tariff work is investigational, including preparation and presentation of rate exhibits and other data in formal cases before the commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The tariffs section participates in numerous intrastate rail transportation rate cases involving shipments of coal, lumber, and pulpwood moving entirely within Wisconsin. It also participates in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission of vital interest to Wisconsin industry and shippers.

The statistics section is responsible for statistics and supervises accounts of transportation agencies. The major work of this section is the adaptation of statistics and accounts to develop financial, traffic, and cost analyses for commission use. The section maintains extensive files of statistical material which is used by persons interested in transportation. The more common types of proceedings in which the section participates include state-wide investigations of the rates for the transportation of a particular commodity or for a particular type of service, such as the investigation of all state rates on coal and coke, the contract carrier rates for household goods, and the minimum rates for contract carrier transportation in general. Other activities of the transportation statistical 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, and investigations in connection with carrier proposals to curtail service by the closing or abandonment of branch lines. In such cases the presentation is intended to measure the loss incurred by the carrier in continuing the service against the hardship to the communities served that would be caused by its discontinuation. The statistics section makes numerous financial and statistical studies of transportation matters, and is called upon by the Attorney General, the Tax Commission, and by other state agencies for assistance in transportation matters.

The motor carrier section handles preliminary work in connection with motor carrier authorities, complaints, and liaison with other sections of the commission and with state departments, involving motor carrier regulations. It also centralizes and coordinates motor carrier functions.

Engineering Department

The engineering department has five sections: general, service, railroad, valuation, and water power engineering. In cooperation with the University of Wisconsin the engineering department maintains an electric standards laboratory at the university.

The general engineering section reviews the proposals by utilities for the construction and alteration of plants. Its duties include preparation of utility service rules and electrical safety codes. Considerable work is done for other state departments, such as preparing plans and specifications for lighting bridges for the

Highway Commission, valuations for the Department of Securities, and in designing hydraulic structures for the Conservation Department. The engineering department also provides services in connection with power contracts, wholesale rates, plant allocations, and estimates for the cost of extending utility service.

The service section examines the quality of utility, railroad, and motor carrier service, investigates complaints, and makes tests to insure compliance with commission requirements and the statutes.

The railroad section makes systematic inspections of transportation facilities to promote public safety. Plans for construction and changes in interlocking plants at the crossing of two railroads and plans for crossing protection at railroad and highway intersections, are reviewed and approved. Records are kept of railroad accidents, and recommendations are made for the installation or alteration of safety devices.

The valuation section prepares appraisals of utility property for rate, acquisition, and securities purposes, and it assists in the installation of continuous inventory or continuing property-record systems in the larger state electric and gas utilities.

The water power section of the engineering department reviews plans for the construction and repair of all dams and other hydraulic structures and periodically makes safety checks. It determines the maximum and minimum volume of water that may be impounded by any dam, and recommends to the commission where fishways, boat locks, piers, and other protection works should be maintained. This section also determines the water power value at which the state or a municipality may recapture certain projects. The water power section assists the commission in its jurisdiction over navigable lakes and their normal levels, construction of dams to maintain those levels, and permanent records pertaining to the same. It advises the commission regarding the raising or enlarging of existing dams and the diversion of surplus water from one watershed to another to restore and maintain their normal water levels.

Other duties of the commission in relation to water power include: authorization of construction and maintenance of private bridges across navigable waters; issuance of contracts on behalf of the state authorizing removal of sand, gravel, marl, and other materials from the beds of navigable lakes and determination of compensation to the state for same; investigation of complaints concerning obstructions in navigable waters; engineering service such as establishing bench marks, running levels, preparing maps, and investigating causes of erosion below dams; consideration of city, village, and town ordinances establishing new shore or dock lines in navigable waters; approval of plans for all dams and other structures of the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company and the Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement Company and determination of tolls charged against water powers benefited by the release of water from the reservoirs maintained by those corporations. The commission may also establish the maximum level at which navigable

waters are to be maintained in drainage districts in order not to impair the navigability of any navigable water or impair the public rights or uses therein.

The federal government, through the water resources branch of the United States Geological Survey, and water power section of the Public Service Commission cooperate in the water power work which includes stream gaging and maintenance of discharge records for use of federal and state agencies as well as for public use. Nearly 100 stream gaging stations are operated jointly.

Legal Department

The legal department advises the commission as to procedure in all cases pending before it; checks all orders issued by the commission for conformity with legal requirements and as to their validity; handles all litigation in which the commission may be a party; assists in the participation by the commission in proceedings before federal agencies and departments involving subject matters under the commission's jurisdiction; and advises and assists the commission's staff in the preparation and presentation of evidence in proceedings before the commission or such federal agencies.

Rates and Research Department

The title, rates and research department, is descriptive of its principal functions. The rate work falls into two broad classifications: formal rate proceedings, negotiations, and complaints; and informal proceedings.

In formal utility rate cases the department prepares technical reports, analyses, and recommendations for the commissioners, the examining section, and the legal department. Staff members also present testimony in certain formal hearings.

The department is continuously engaged in informal rate matters. Most revisions in rates for electric, water, gas, and telephone utilities are made informally without hearings. In these cases the staff investigates and designs rates and rules, and analyses costs. Staff members frequently confer with utility representatives and customers concerning rate-structure changes and regulations under which utility service is furnished. Because it has access to the divergent views of the utilities and their customers, the rates and research department, in effect, is a clearing house for interchange of ideas and information.

The rates and research department investigates approximately 200 informal complaints and inquiries monthly. The general character of the complaints is rather closely attuned to prevailing economic conditions. During the depression most complaints concerned alleged excessive rates, unduly burdensome rules and regulations, and collection practices. More recently numerous complaints relate to conditions under which service may be obtained and to alleged delays in extension of service.

Research activities include preparation of periodic statistical bulletins, special cost studies and analyses and compilation of data in reply to inquiries. The periodic bulletins prepared by the department make available information comparable to that in the trade publications and statistical reports of various industrial associations. Utilities, federal agencies, and educational institutions use them extensively.

Accounts and Finance Department

Accounting and financial jurisdiction of the commission is assigned to the accounts and finance department. The duties of this department include preparation 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 utilities are required to adhere to these systems and to present annually a report of all operating and financial transactions. The department thoroughly checks these reports.

The accounts and finance department also frequently makes special audits and investigations of accounts of utilities. These include audits made in connection with rate investigations, with applications for issuance of securities, or upon complaints.

The accounts and finance department has also 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.

Advice is frequently given to utilities in connection with their accounts. Many requests are received from small utilities without large accounting staffs, particularly when annual audits and preparation of governmental reports are in process. Requests are handled by correspondence or by personal contact with utility representatives. Numerous field trips are made to the smaller utilities to revise their accounts and to give assistance in the proper maintenance of records.

The statutes relating to issuance of securities by public service corporations require that a certificate of authority must be obtained from the commission before securities may be issued by such corporations. After the accounts and finance department makes its recommendation the commission then decides the question of granting authority. The department likewise investigates all mergers and consolidations of utilities which involve the issuance of securities.

Motor Carrier Regulation

The 9,500 motor carriers under commission jurisdiction are divided into common motor carriers and contract motor carriers. A common carrier renders a public transportation service between fixed termini or over regular routes carrying passengers or property. However, one who transports only livestock, fluid milk, or other agricultural products or supplies, to or from farms, is classified as a contract motor carrier even though he hauls such commodities for the public over regular routes. A contract motor carrier transports property under contract with individual shippers or for the public only over irregular routes, except as stated. Both must obtain authority from the Public Service Commission to operate.

The commission, upon the filing of an application for a certificate or license issues a notice of hearing. The commission has the power to grant or to refuse such certificate, as public interest may dictate, upon a finding of public convenience and necessity in the case of common carriers and public contract carriers, and of convenience and necessity in the case of contract carriers. The commission may impose terms and conditions which it deems the public interest requires. Before granting a certificate to a common or public contract carrier, the commission must consider existing transportation facilities of other public carriers 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; to insure adequate transportation services 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 so that adequate service at reasonable rates shall be afforded; and to carefully preserve, foster, and regulate transportation and to permit coordination of such facilities.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Members: HERMAN A. KLOPPMANN, *chairman*; JOHN M. McHALE, *vice chairman*; WM. D. STOVALL, M.D., *secretary*; GEO. R. BAKER, M.D.; LEON A. NOWAK, D.D.S.; MRS. HARRISON L. GARNER; CHAS. LIEHE.

Director: A. W. BAYLEY.

Director of Child Welfare: ELIZABETH YERXA.
Director of Corrections: PAUL D. YOUNT.
Director of Mental Hygiene: Appointment pending.
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 Youth Service: Appointment pending.

Superintendents of State Institutions:

Mendota State Hospital: W. J. URBEN, M.D., Mendota.
 Winnebago State Hospital: BYRON HUGHES, M.D., Winnebago.
 Central State Hospital: JEFFERSON F. KLEPFER, M.D., Waupun.
 Northern Colony and Training School: H. R. HUNTER, M.D., Chipewewa Falls.
 Southern Colony and Training School: C. D. LEHMAN, *acting*, Union Grove.
 State Prison: JOHN C. BURKE, *warden*, Waupun.
 State Reformatory: B. P. KRAMER, Green Bay.
 Wisconsin Home for Women: MRS. MARCIA SIMPSON, Taycheedah.
 Wisconsin School for Boys: T. R. UTHUS, Waukesha.
 Wisconsin School for Girls: ETHEL BRUBAKER, Oregon.
 State Public School: FRANKLIN R. KING, Sparta.
 Workshop for the Blind: E. F. COSTIGAN, *supervisor*, Milwaukee.
 State Transient Camps: C. T. GRAHAM, Hayward.

Offices: State Capitol; Public Welfare Building. District offices: Ashland; 402½ South Barstow Street, Eau Claire; Fond du Lac; 409 East Walnut Street, Green Bay; La Crosse; 2361 North Lake Drive, Milwaukee; Rhinelander; Stevens Point; and institutions at places indicated.

Total personnel, July 1947: 2,200.

Publications: Handbook of laws and rules; monthly population reports; Public Welfare Magazine (monthly).

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 \$20,000,000 worth of state property and has varied responsibility and authority in the expenditure annually of approximately \$45,000,000 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, 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 13 state, penal, curative, and correctional institutions while it has inspectional powers over 37 county asylums, one county mental institution, 45 county homes, and the various county jails and police lockups.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS

Inmates and Employees

Institutions	Location	Inmates June 30, 1947	Rated Capacity	Inmates on Parole June 30, 1947	Employees June 30, 1947
Mendota State Hospital	Mendota	702	625	578	225
Winnebago State Hospital	Winnebago	892	740	517	230
Central State Hospital	Waupun	326	204	41	93
Northern Colony & Training School	Chippewa Falls	1,542	1,204	519	242
Southern Colony & Training School	Union Grove	867	552	261	149
State Prison	Waupun	1,052	844	326	180
State Reformatory	Green Bay	460	652	100	93
Wisconsin Home for Women	Taycheedah	125	93	29	59
Wisconsin School for Boys	Waukesha	264	346	449	111
Wisconsin School for Girls	Oregon	165	190	264	29
State Public School	Sparta	333	351	1,038	172
Workshop for Blind*	Milwaukee	68	.....	.....	24
Camp Hayward	Hayward	104	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	6,900	5,601	4,122	1,657

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.

*Figures on Workshop for Blind includes: 35 in shop with 9 administrative employees and 7 social and statistical; and 33 in homes with 8 sighted men working with them.

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, and reimbursement and financial records. Four field auditors audit expenditures in the various counties.

Statistical

Statistical data relating to defectives, criminals, 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.

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 nonresident 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. The department supervisor also directs farm operations only at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped. 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 taxpayer.

The farm program is threefold 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 14,000 acres. Approximately 10,500 acres are under cultivation, the remainder consisting of institution grounds, pasture, woods, and swampland.

There has been an intensified farm and garden program. Thousands of gallons of vegetables and fruits are canned each year.

During 1945-1947, an average of 801 cows produced 21,758,200 pounds of milk for institution use. 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.

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, Wisconsin State Reformatory, Wisconsin Home for Women, Wisconsin School for Boys, and the Wisconsin School for Girls, are observed by the supervisor of the psychiatric field service. Applicants for parole at the Milwaukee County House of Correction are also observed.

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 mental deficient 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 Madison, with regional offices in Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Eau Claire. Forty-one 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, 1945, there were 931 men, women, and children placed on probation by the courts of the state and 1,119 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 mental deficient, 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.

By Chapter 385, Laws of 1947, the legislature created the state bureau of alcohol studies within the Department of Public Welfare. The law directs the bureau to cooperate with governmental units, public and private agencies, groups, organizations, and individuals in the prevention and control of alcoholism or its treatment; to promote, conduct, and finance studies and research concerning the treatment of alcoholism and to make recommendations to the legislature on this subject; to promote the establishment of facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics; to establish standards for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics; and, to give financial aid for the maintenance and operation of county or municipal facilities for the treatment of alcoholics under conditions specified in the law.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The division of public assistance carries out all the responsibilities of the department relating to public assistance or non-institutional relief. Since the programs are financed from federal, state, and local funds jointly in varying combinations, the duties of the division in regard to each program also vary.

The division is responsible for supervising the administration of the social security aids: old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. Both the federal government, through the Social Security Administration, and all the 71 counties participate actively in administration. The Social Security Administration participates by interpretation of the federal Social Security Act, by auditing, by administrative reviews, and by technical advice to the

state department. The county departments, which select their personnel according to a merit rule for the counties, are supervised by the division of public assistance in the actual work of taking and investigating applications, determining the amounts of individual grants, and rendering services to clients. Technical assistance in solving accounting, legal, statistical, and case work problems is furnished to the county departments by the division through manuals on procedures and by staff members in the field.

The division supervises the administration of a program created by the legislature in 1945 for granting assistance to needy persons found by medical authority to be so totally and permanently disabled physically as to require constant and continuous care. The law provides that the program shall be administered by the county agencies administering the social security aids, and that the county board shall appropriate money sufficient to carry out the provisions of the law. The county receives 50 percent reimbursement from the state for aid granted.

The functions of the department are definitely limited as regards the administration of general relief. The responsibility for administration of this form of assistance rests entirely with local units of government except for reimbursement of counties for aid to state dependents as provided by the legislature in 1945. The division of public assistance also performs the following functions in aiding the local units: it investigates the need of local units for state aid in meeting general relief obligations; prepares recommendations of the department to the Emergency Board; and distributes whatever aid is approved by the Emergency Board. Disputes between municipalities as to responsibility for the support of general relief recipients are adjudicated. The division collects and prepares for publication statistical data on cases and costs of general relief in the state.

Administration of the student loan fund for needy college students is another function of the division. In addition, the division has cooperated in carrying out various federal programs, including aid to families of interned enemy aliens and others affected by restrictive action of the federal government, and to repatriates returning to this country after the war. It has also cooperated with the various state departments where interchange of services is possible.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS AND EXPENDITURES IN WISCONSIN
FISCAL YEAR 1946-1947**

Program	Total No. of Monthly Grants	Avg. No. Grants per Month	Total Expendi- tures	Source of Funds		
				Federal	State	Local
Old Age Assistance Aid to Dependent Children	561,561	46,797	\$21,045,156	\$11,065,199	\$6,353,148	\$3,626,809
Aid to the Blind	80,643	6,720	6,766,662	2,080,821	2,289,229	2,396,612
Aid to Totally and Per- manently Disabled	15,743	1,312	618,838	333,233	185,093	100,512
General Relief	4,670	389	262,164	.....	126,914	135,250
	62,018	5,168	3,248,437	.....	126,028	3,122,409
Total	724,635	60,386	\$31,941,257	\$13,479,253	\$9,080,412	\$9,381,592

Public assistance programs during the 1946-1947 fiscal year continued to function primarily for the aid of those in need because of total or partial incapacitation due to age, illness, blindness, or because of the absence of a wage earner in the home. The volume of financial expenditures from federal, state, and local funds, while only about one-fourth of the expenditures during some of the depression years when unemployment was a problem of paramount importance, increased considerably during this fiscal year because of rapidly increasing living costs necessitating sharp increases in grants to individual cases.

The general relief program which is the source of aid for persons in need because of unemployment or insufficient means, and who are not eligible for other types of public aid, continued to decrease in the number of cases aided throughout the fiscal year because expected postwar unemployment did not materialize, and liberalizing features of 1945 legislation resulted in the transfer of many general relief cases to the social security aid programs. Only 8.6 percent of the total grants were made under this program during the year. It is probable that the general relief program will continue at its present low level unless severe unemployment should develop.

DIVISION FOR ADULT BLIND SERVICES

The division for 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. Twelve carloads of coir yarn, handspun by the natives of India, normally 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. Several hundred 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 the 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.

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

The division of child welfare carries on a program of education and the development of standards for child welfare services. Cases of necessity 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 county children's workers.

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 children.

(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 are 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.

YOUTH SERVICE DIVISION

The 1947 Legislature, by Chapter 546, created a youth service division in the Department of Public Welfare. The division is instructed by law to serve all the youth of the state more effectively; prevent delinquency; and inaugurate modern, scientific methods of treatment and correctional training for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. Under this law the division also administers the statutes governing the commitment, detention, parole, education, and other provisions governing juvenile offenders. The director of the Youth Service Commission serves as executive secretary of the Youth Service Commission.

BUREAU OF PURCHASES

Director of Purchases: F. X. RITGER.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 35.

Publication: 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.

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. The officer, however, may with the approval

of the Governor delegate the right to make certain purchases to institutions, and he allows limited purchasing of supplies by the state charitable and penal institutions and permits the university to handle largely its own purchases under his direction and control. State departments requisitioning supplies have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, subject to review by the director, but all purchases are made by the director of purchases and the costs are charged to the departments to which the articles are furnished. This includes everything that the state uses, from machinery, coal, and cement, to lead pencils, papers, pins, foods, clothing, and textiles. 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.

The 1945 Legislature enacted legislation whereby the director is authorized to purchase from any agency of the federal government material, services, or supplies in excess of the \$3,000 limit without requiring formal advertising and sealed bids. This new law also permits purchases from private sources without statutory limitations when in the interest of the state, but with the approval of the Governor. This enabling legislation is for the period of the duration plus two years.

The 1945 Legislature also enacted legislation amending the state printing law. The amendments are designed to facilitate and expedite the procurement of state printing.

STATE RADIO COUNCIL

Members: H. L. EWBANK, *chairman*; MILTON H. BUTTON, *vice chairman*; LORENZ H. ADOLFSON; JOHN CALLAHAN; WARREN CLARK; E. G. DOUDNA; JOHN GUY FOWLKES; E. B. FRED; CLARENCE L. GREIBER; FRANK O. HOLT; OSCAR RENNEROHM, *all ex. officio*.

Executive Director: HAROLD B. McCARTY.

Offices: Radio Hall, University of Wisconsin.

Total personnel, July 1947: 3.

Publications: None.

The State Radio Council was created by Chapter 570, Laws of 1945. The council was established to comply with the suggestion of the Federal Communications Commission inviting state educational authorities to present a coordinated plan for the use of FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting channels which have been reserved for educational noncommercial purposes, and to provide for the development of such a plan in Wisconsin to give educational radio service throughout the state.

Chapter 570 authorizes and directs the council to plan, construct, and develop a state system of radio broadcasting for the presentation

of educational, informational, and public service programs; to formulate policies regulating the operation of such a state system; and to coordinate the radio activities of the various educational and informational agencies, civic groups, and citizens having contributions to make to the public interest and welfare.

Council membership consists of the Governor, the president of the University of Wisconsin, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the secretary of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, the director of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, the director of the State Department of Agriculture, the administrative head of the University of Wisconsin extension division, the administrative head of the University of Wisconsin agricultural extension, the dean of the school of education, University of Wisconsin, the director of the department of public service, University of Wisconsin, and the chairman of the radio committee, University of Wisconsin.

The proposed state network is planned to consist ultimately of seven broadcasting stations and the necessary relay links so that daytime and evening programs can be supplied to all sections of the state. The first of the seven stations, WHA-FM, located in Madison to take advantage of the studios, program services, and engineering facilities already established by WHA, was officially opened in March 1947. It was followed by the construction of a 10 kilowatt FM station on Lapham Peak in a state park near Delafield.

The 1947 Legislature appropriated funds sufficient for the construction of the next two stations, and the council approved the recommendation of radio engineers, that the third station be located in Calumet County for service to the Fox River Valley and north-eastern Wisconsin, and the fourth station on Rib Mountain in the state park near Wausau. Construction of the Rib Mountain station is scheduled for the fall of 1948, with operation of the four-station network covering a major portion of the state's area and population. Completion of the plan must await action by the 1949 Legislature.

WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Members: F. E. ALTENDORF, *chairman*; J. S. MILLER; O. A. SWENBY.
Secretary: ELLIOT N. WALSTEAD.

Office: 740 North Plankinton Avenue, Milwaukee 3.

Total personnel, July 1947: 6.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen;
A Legal Guide for Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers; Listing
Appraisal Ethics.

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.

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT FUND

Board of Trustees: city or village trustee, ORVILLE CHRISTIANSON; executive trustee, J. MALCOLM EMPEY; finance trustee, IRVIN F. KNOEBEL; municipal employe trustee, HERBERT F. WECKWERTH; county or town trustee, ERNST J. HOESLY; chairman trustee, FRANK E. PANZER; clerk trustee, MARGARET L. CLARK; county employe trustee, GEORGE F. REINKE; JOSEPH J. MCCORMICK, *ex officio*.

Executive Director: FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN.

Actuary: ARTHUR S. HANSEN.

Office: 116½ East Main Street, Madison 3.

Total personnel, July 1947: 8 full-time, 2 part-time.

Publications: Handbook of information; annual statement, rules, and regulations, instructions to participating municipalities.

Created in 1943, this retirement plan operated in 1944 in 19 cities and villages, and in 1945 in 43 cities and villages. Following an expansion of the system by the 1945 legislature, it was in effect in 1946 in 78 local units of government, and in 1947 included 51 cities, 7 villages, 30 counties, 13 school districts (for personnel not included under the teachers' retirement system), two metropolitan sewerage districts, one joint sewerage system, and one town.

New participating municipalities as of January 1, 1948 for all eligible employes will include at least eight cities, three villages, two school districts, and one county.

The Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund was created as an optional plan, and inclusion became effective only after local action, in some instances by the governing body, in other cases by referendum or at an annual or special meeting of the voters. Action taken by a municipality includes all eligible employes and officials in all departments and is compulsory for each individual except elected officials.

As a result of action taken by the 1947 Legislature in conformity with recommendations submitted by the Joint Legislative Interim Committee on Pension and Retirement Plans, the name of the Municipal Retirement Fund was changed to the Wisconsin Retire-

ment Fund and it has become the basic retirement system for the employes of the state and of local units of government. The principal changes include:

1. Those formerly under the conservation warden pension fund will be included January 1, 1950, and new wardens employed after January 1, 1948 are included immediately.
2. Other eligible state employes and officials (elected state officials are excluded) are included effective January 1, 1948, and the former state employes' retirement system will be discontinued.
3. Policemen and firemen first employed after January 1, 1948 in cities and villages having pension funds for these employes (except Milwaukee) will be included, and these systems will ultimately be eliminated.
4. Policemen and full-time firemen in cities under 10,000 population not included under any retirement plan will be included on a mandatory basis on January 1, 1948.

A retirement annuity varies with the length of employment by a participating governmental unit, the employe's earnings, the age at retirement, and the interest earned, and cannot exceed half pay, or \$175 a month, unless the individual makes additional contributions.

Rates are established to enable the average person included from age 30 to age 65 to receive an annuity equal to half pay. Retirement is optional after age 55 and compulsory at 65 with certain exceptions, unless extended by the governmental employer. The minimum death benefit is \$500, and an annuity is payable for total and permanent disability.

Employes contribute five percent, except that the rate for policemen, firemen, and conservation wardens is seven percent to enable a maximum annuity at an earlier age (and may be adopted by any county for under-sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and traffic policemen). The governmental unit matches the normal contributions of those who retire, and also pays the entire cost of prior service credits, the guarantee portion of disability annuities and death benefits, and all administration expense.

On June 30, 1947 the system included approximately 11,544 participating employes. There were in addition 1,478 inactive accounts of persons who had terminated their employment for a participating governmental unit, but had not withdrawn their own contributions.

As of October 1, 1947 there were 565 persons receiving retirement annuities, and 25 persons were receiving disability annuities. Since the system began operating on January 1, 1944, 67 persons have died who were receiving retirement or disability annuities. A total of 223 death benefits and 1,645 separation benefits have been granted.

Additional contributions are being made by 191 participating employes.

The fund is administered by a board of trustees consisting of the Commissioner of Insurance or a departmental actuary designated by him, and eight appointees of the Governor. The funds are invested by the Annuity and Investment Board in the name of the fund.

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: E. E. BROSSARD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 5.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Rules and Orders (Red Book); Town Laws.

The office of Revisor of Statutes was created by Chapter 546, Laws of 1909. 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 continuous revision of the statutes. This includes the clarification of the language and the arrangement of the statutes, the elimination of obsolete and unconstitutional provisions, and the reconciliation of conflicting provisions. The revision work is presented to the judiciary committee of the senate in "revision bills", which carry full explanations of any proposed changes in the law.

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 the permanent general laws of the state then in force (section 35.18, Statutes). They are sold by the director of purchases at \$5. Nineteen biennial editions have been issued.

Every two years he compiles and publishes the Town Laws of Wisconsin—a reprint of the statutes which town officers administer, with forms needed in the performance of their duties.

The revisor prepares the index to the session laws which are published at the close of each regular session.

The revisor prepares the 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, Statutes).

Chapter 139, Laws of 1947, provides that "The revisor * * * shall prepare * * * a printer's copy for a volume to be designated 'Wisconsin Annotations', to be "published as a supplement to the 1949 Wisconsin Statutes and * * * shall be sold at \$10 per copy." When that has been done the new edition will supplant the 1930 edition and continuations thereof; and the new edition will there-

after be kept up to date by cumulative continuations in keeping with prior practice and in compliance with section 35.23, Statutes.

"A supplement to the Wisconsin Statutes shall be published as a separate volume and shall contain the procedural rules and standing orders and regulations which have the force of law and which have been promulgated by any state agency * * *. The revisor of statutes shall prepare and deliver to the director of purchases a printer's copy for such volume." Section 35.93 (1) (2) Editions of this volume (called the Red Book) were printed in 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. Another edition will appear in 1948.

The revisor prepares a printer's copy of the Red Book which contains the administrative rules and orders of Wisconsin state departments (section 35.93, 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, Statutes).

The revisor is a member and is the secretary of the advisory committee on rules of pleading, practice and procedure (section 251.18, Statutes). The committee studies the administration of the courts of Wisconsin and elsewhere and annually advises the supreme court as to changes in the rules of pleading, practice and procedure which will, in the opinion of the committee, simplify procedure, and promote the speedy determination of litigation.

From time to time and with increasing frequency, the legislature makes the revisor a member of interim committees and commissions to revise and codify the statutes relating to designated topics and the revisor acts as draftsman of the committee or commission in preparing bills for submission to the legislature (e. g. Jt. Res. 79, Session of 1945).

Every part of every section of the statutes which is affected by any bill is card-indexed by the revisor's staff from day to day as bills come from the printer. The cards are assembled in the numerical order of the sections to which they relate; and thereby reveal the fact if any section is affected by more than one bill. This index shows the conflict among bills. It points to the bills which must be considered in drafting a "correction bill" to reconcile the conflicts among the acts of the session.

Many sections of the statutes refer to other sections. A list (an index) of such references is kept in the revisor's office.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: ROBERT C. SCHISSLER.

Supervisor: CLYDE P. DIGGLES.

Secretary to Advisory Committee: E. R. JUNGE.

Savings and Loan Advisory Committee: FRED SCHULZ, *chairman*; C. M.

PORS, *vice chairman*; A. A. ABRAHAM; A. H. KOEPKE; WM. L.

PIELOW; R. J. PITTELKOW; A. C. STEINHAEUER.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, November 1947: 11.

Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Building and Loan Associations.

The first law relating to building and loan associations was enacted in 1850. No record has ever been found where any associations were chartered pursuant to this act. About 1873 the law was amended and a number of associations were organized. Again in 1897 the act was further amended making considerable changes. A great many provisions of this act are still on the statute books.

Prior to 1897 associations were supervised by the Insurance Department and the Secretary of State. The act of 1897 transferred the supervision of these associations to the State Banking Department and they remained under its supervision until July 17, 1947, at which time the legislature provided for a separate department for the supervision of savings and loan associations.

Chapter 411, Laws of 1947, provides for a commissioner who shall have charge of the supervision and direction of savings and loan associations whose term of office is for a six-year period, and a supervisor who shall act in the capacity of a deputy during the commissioner's absence or inability, or during a vacancy. The commissioner is also aided by an advisory committee consisting of seven practical savings and loan executives appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of the senate for a term of four years.

The duties of the department are to make a regular annual examination of each association and to administer the residual assets of liquidated building and loan associations turned over to the department and also the unclaimed funds of shareholders which on December 31, 1946, amounted to approximately \$125,000. On December 31, 1946 there were 114 state chartered savings and loan associations with a membership in excess of 126,000 and in excess of 36,000 mortgage members. The total assets were in excess of \$155,000,000 with a total paid in capital amounting to approximately \$93,000,000. The general reserves and undivided profits to net assets was 9.7 percent and to share investments 12.3 percent.

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITIES

Director: EDWARD J. SAMP.

Deputy Director: A. D. RICHARDSON.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July, 1947: 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 SYSTEM

Director: Brigadier General JOHN F. MULLEN.

Office: Adjutant General's Office, State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: None.

On September 16, 1940 the President of the United States approved the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. The purpose of this act was to secure an orderly, just, and democratic method whereby the military manpower of the United States was made available for training and service in the land and naval forces.

The Wisconsin Selective Service System was terminated in the spring of 1947 due to the lack of an operating appropriation from the federal government. However, a sufficient appropriation was supplied to permit the system to liquidate most of its property and to provide storage for its records.

When the national system was terminated, the Wisconsin Selective Service Headquarters, 134 local boards, medical advisory and other boards ceased to function. This brought to a close the services of what was probably the largest army of uncompensated employees ever gathered together in an operating organization of nationwide proportions with representation in every county and locality in the state.

The selective service system had three functions: (1) providing the armed forces with adequate personnel; (2) accomplishing that objective without any greater dislocation in civilian occupational and professional fields than was necessary; and, (3) securing for veterans the reemployment rights to which they were entitled under federal law.

Two functions of the selective service system remain in Wisconsin. One is the Office of Selective Service Records, which maintains a file of vital and partially confidential records of Wisconsin regis-

trants. This office is located in Madison and maintains a staff of federally-paid employes.

The other function is the responsibility of the Adjutant General to maintain a staff of National Guard officers and enlisted men qualified and competent to operate the selective service system in the event of war or the adoption of a universal military training program in peacetime.

The Adjutant General has already begun the organization of his selective service duties. The first selective service school for instruction of his staff was conducted August 11 to 15, 1947 at Camp Williams. The course of study included the history of selective service, organization, registration and lottery, the classification process, the function of enlisted men, industrial and agricultural deferments, dependency and hardship, quotas and calls, local board coordination, conscientious objectors, general administrative problems, appeal procedure, veterans reemployment, liquidation program, Office of Selective Service Records, prospectus, and the current national program. A similar selective service school will be conducted in Wisconsin each year. In addition, the personnel assigned to selective service duties has a course of study requiring a minimum of eight hours of study each month prescribed as a year-around assignment. Because of the uncertainty of the future and the speed with which modern weapons permit warlike nations to strike, the selective service duties and responsibilities of the Adjutant General have more significance and are being given more attention than ever before.

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*; M. F. SCHWEERS, *advisory member*.

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 may elect to name the state coordinator of the federal Soil Conservation Service as an advisory member. 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. The State Soil Conservation Committee maintains a field personnel of four erosion control assistants and one clerk.

STATE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: OTTO MUELLER, *chairman*; FRED RISSER, *vice chairman*;
ALLEN J. BUSBY; H. A. MARTIN; CONRAD SHEARER.

Director: ARTHUR F. STOFEN.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1947: 2.

Publications: Reports printed in Senate Journals.

In 1929 because the state capitol building became overcrowded and a number of state departments were renting quarters outside of the capitol the legislature created a special joint committee to investigate the advisability of constructing a state office building. This committee recommended the construction of such a building. Accordingly, the 1929 Legislature, by Chapter 486, created the State Office Building Commission. The original members of the commission consisted of the five members of the previously created special joint committee. These members were: Walter S. Goodland, chairman; H. A. Martin, secretary; Otto Mueller; E. M. Rowlands; and Michael Laffey. Any vacancies through death or resignation were to be filled by appointment by the Governor. This law provided that the duties of the commission were to construct an adequate and substantial fireproof building and to furnish proper accommodations for various state departments.

The funds for constructing the building were provided by an appropriation (loans) from the state insurance fund pursuant to Chapter 486, Laws of 1929, Chapter 385, Laws of 1931, and Chapter 120, Laws of 1937, and by a federal grant under PWA. The original law provided that the loan should be amortized over a period of 20 years with an interest rate of five percent. Later laws somewhat modified the original provisions. Under Chapter 223, Laws of 1939, the commission was directed to fix rental bases for the building sufficient to cover operation, maintenance, repair, miscellaneous capital, and to repay the indebtedness to the state insurance fund over a period of years, plus interest.

In 1932 the first unit of the state office building was completed at a cost to the state of \$634,869.50, which included the real estate and the utility tunnel connecting the building with the capitol. The second unit, or central portion, was completed on May 29, 1942 at a total net cost of \$1,800,250.19, of which \$1,096,642.32 was paid from state appropriations. Additional construction is contemplated.

The present building, consisting of two units, contains approximately 200,000 square feet of usable floor space and houses about 20 state departments and about 1,200 employees.

The granite used in the state office building was obtained from Wisconsin quarries and the quarrying was done by inmates of the State Reformatory.

STOUT INSTITUTE

Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute: JESSEL S. WHYTE, *president*; ROBERT L. PIERCE, *vice president*; LLOYD E. BERRAY, *secretary*; JOHN CALLAHAN; E. R. FRANSWAY; CLARENCE GREIBER; FRANK C. HORYZA; JOHN LAST; A. A. LAUN; FRED VOGT; EMIL WALDO; JOHN WIECHERS; VOYTA WRABETZ.

Officers of Administration: VERNE C. FRYKLUND, *president*; CLYDE A. BOWMAN, *dean*, Division of Industrial Education and director of summer session; ALICE J. KIRK, *dean*, Division of Home Economics; RAY A. WIGEN, *director* of graduate studies; KETURAH ANTRIM, *dean of women*; MERLE M. PRICE, *dean of men*.

Location: Menomonie.

Total personnel, July 1947: 55 members of the faculty not including the president; 75 civil service employees.

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 teacher 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, and industrial and vocational education cover four years. A strong liberal arts department is maintained to supplement these courses. Graduation requirements are 60 semester credits in liberal arts, 26 in education, and 42 in shops or laboratories. 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 for 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: HARRY SLATER, *chairman*; G. M. SHELDON; WM. E. THURSTON.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 2.

Publications: Biennial Report; Volumes 1 and 2 of official decisions (WBTA); Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Statutory Functions of the Board

The Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals, created in 1939, is a quasi-judicial tribunal and functions under Chapter 73 of the Wisconsin Statutes. It hears, considers, and determines all tax appeals which relate to the assessment of income taxes, both individual and corporation, gift taxes, privilege dividend taxes, and the taxes imposed on the intrastate operating property of railway companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, light, heat, and power companies, telegraph companies, air carriers, pipeline companies, conservation and regulation companies, and also appeals with respect to assessments made against freight line companies, under Chapters 71, 72, and 76 of the Wisconsin Statutes. In addition to these quasi-judicial reviewing duties, the board reviews denials of claims for refund whenever aggrieved taxpayers pursue their statutory right to a review.

The board is a separate department of state government. It hears questions of fact and law presented to it by aggrieved taxpayers upon appeal from the determinations made by the commissioner of taxation.

Uniformity of Procedure

The act creating the Board of Tax Appeals abolished the county boards of review which formerly heard individual income tax controversies. This action eliminated 71 separate state tax reviewing agencies. It likewise established a uniform system of determining income tax issues which arise in all sections of the state. Uniformity of procedure and determination, so essential to successful tax administration, is now in effect because only one reviewing agency, the board, hears and determines all appeals, whereas previously these functions were performed by 71 separate agencies, each composed of three persons, or a total of 213 officials, and each agency operating independently of the others. Formerly the Tax Commission was charged with the important responsibility of administering the tax laws of this state and also with the incongruous task of reviewing assessments made by it. Under that system the old Tax Commission was occupying a dual position, since it was functioning as both prosecutor and judge. The separation of these functions by the legislature and the vesting of duties relating to review of assessments in an independent agency have apparently met with public approval.

Expected Increase in Field Audits

The shortage of skilled and competent professional manpower during the war years, especially 1943, 1944, and 1945, was directly responsible for the decrease in the number of income tax field audit examinations and in the resulting additional assessments. Now that the manpower shortage is less acute, it is evident that many of the field audits which would have been conducted ordinarily during 1943 to 1945, but were delayed because of a lack of trained personnel, will be undertaken and concluded. A number of these field audits are already in progress.

Since part of the board's work depends on the field audit and office audit determinations and on the action taken by the Department of Taxation respecting claims for refunds, it is appropriate that consideration be given to the statistical records of the Department of Taxation relating to field audit and office audit examinations.

In 1941, the last year before the war period, the number of field audit examinations and assessments conducted by the Department of Taxation totaled 1,986. This figure does not include any office audit assessments. By contrast, in 1943, 1944, and 1945 field audit assessments totaled the following:

1943	850
1944	614
1945	740

Despite the fact that many more income tax returns were filed during the war years than had been filed prior to 1942,* and incomes of both individuals and corporations were proportionately higher than in prewar years, the number of examinations by field audit decreased because of the lack of auditors. Evidence of the increase in taxable income which was reported during the last several years is obtained by checking the receipts derived from taxes under the Income Tax Act. Beginning with 1939, these are the figures:

1939	\$14,729,180.84
1940	17,658,440.54
1941	22,812,127.83
1942	37,367,574.77
1943	51,803,232.99
1944	62,424,085.52
1945	63,434,721.88
1946	57,125,928.10

Many New Field Audits to be Conducted

Statistics heretofore quoted show that if the year 1941 is used as the base period, field audit assessments made in each of the years 1943, 1944, and 1945 (when incomes were large) fell below 45 percent of the 1941 base period figure. However, the Department of Taxation indicates it will now be able to undertake these field audit examinations because of the return of some of its auditors; also with respect to the years 1942 to 1944 inclusive, the 1945 legislature extended the period of limitations by Chapter 440, Laws of 1945.

Office Audits Also Provide New Appeals

Besides the field audit examinations, the several income tax assessors in this state made through office audits approximately 50,000** additional assessments in 1945. The appeals filed with the

*Prior to 1942 approximately 200,000 state income tax returns (returns showing taxable income) were filed annually with the Department of Taxation while for 1944 approximately 640,000 state income tax returns (returns showing taxable income) were filed, an increase of more than 300 percent in the number of income tax returns showing taxable income.

**In 1940, the year before the war, approximately 28,000 office audit assessments were made.

board are from the determinations of the Department of Taxation or the assessors. When a taxpayer feels himself aggrieved by a determination made with respect to an additional assessment resulting from either a field audit or office audit examination, he may appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals for review after his application for abatement has been acted upon adversely to the taxpayer's claim. Because of this statutory right, the figures above quoted are material as indicating the amount of work to be anticipated. As shown above, these figures sustain the conclusion that there will be a significant increase in the work of this board during the period ahead.

Effect of Excess Profits Tax Repeal on State Tax Litigation

Another important circumstance to be touched upon here—one which will tend to increase the number of appeals to be filed with this board—is the repeal in 1946 of the federal excess profits tax. While the federal excess profits tax was in effect there was apparently some tendency on the part of corporate taxpayers to place less emphasis on state income taxation. Therefore, it is only reasonable to assume with repeal of the federal excess profits tax many important tax problems will be submitted to the board for hearing and determination.

Hearings

Hearings are regularly being set and held. They are scheduled during all months of the year. The time required for a hearing varies from several hours in some cases to four and five days in others. In every case the state and the taxpayer are permitted to file briefs, and full hearings are accorded to the parties and their representatives irrespective of the amount of the tax. Considerable time and study are usually required in the determination of the issues, in order that they may be carefully decided.

Under the former system, county boards of review met at certain periods to hear tax disputes. This in many instances necessarily resulted in delays in the hearings of appeals. However, the Board of Tax Appeals, which is constantly in session, does not permit any appeal to remain unnoticed or unheard. Any taxpayer or the state may have a timely hearing of a tax controversy. Ample notice is given in advance of the hearing in each case. Continuances are allowed only when good and sufficient cause therefor is shown. In cases where individual appeals are involved, hearings are usually held within the assessment districts wherein they arise. This procedure is followed whenever expedient, in order to make it unnecessary for the taxpayer or the state and their representatives to travel long distances. Appeals by corporations are customarily heard in the State Capitol at Madison. All hearings are public.

It is a matter of common knowledge that issues involving the property rights of the state and its citizens are of major importance to both; consequently, they must be determined expeditiously and

according to law. This is particularly true in cases involving tax disputes. The financial status of a taxpayer may, through force of uncontrollable circumstances, change materially within a relatively short space of time. The board considers that prompt determination enables a taxpayer to know just what his financial status is with respect to his tax liabilities—an important factor in conducting business efficiently and in making financial commitments; also, many thousands of dollars in interest may be saved annually by both the state and the taxpayer as a result of such procedure.

Written Findings and Decisions Published

In each appeal written findings of fact are prepared, and written opinions are filed setting forth the underlying reasons for the board's determinations. Copies of the findings of fact and the opinion and order of the board are forthwith transmitted to all parties to the appeal. All opinions of this board are printed verbatim in the local tax services published for this state and are annotated and reported in Mason's Wisconsin Annotations and in Shepard's Wisconsin Citator, indicating the importance attached to the determinations of the board. References to board decisions likewise frequently appear in these nation-wide publications: State Tax Review and Tax Administrator's News.

In May 1943 the board issued Volume 1 of appeals determined by it. This publication contains official reports of selected decisions and orders, together with complete tables of cases and statutes cited, thus permitting easy reference to the board's decisions and the authorities referred to. In the interests of economy, only those cases whose principal facts and principles of law would in the opinion of the members of the board invite wider general interest were selected and included in the publication. Volume 2 (containing more than 675 printed pages) was published in April 1946. The receipts derived from the sale of the volumes are returned to the general fund. Copies of these volumes are available to the public by purchase from the Bureau of Purchases, Volume 1 at \$1.75 per copy and Volume 2 at \$2.75 per copy.

Board's Rules, Operation, and Record of Appeals

The board proceeds under simple rules of practice and procedure that were adopted pursuant to statutory authority after careful study by the board. They appear in the biennial state publication of administrative orders known as the Red Book. In a number of instances its rules have been copied and are now incorporated in the rules adopted by similar boards in other states.

A chronological history is prepared for each appeal filed with the board, and each step in the proceedings is recorded by a docket entry. At all times there is available to the public not only the contents of the official file but a complete and recorded account of the various procedural steps.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

Commissioner of Taxation: A. E. WEGNER.

Administrative Assistant: JANE AHERN.

General Property Taxation: FORREST W. GILLETT.

Income Taxation: H. D. KUENTZ.

Inheritance and Gift Taxation: NEIL CONWAY.

Motor Fuel Tax: D. W. MACK.

Utility and Railroad Taxation: C. M. CHAPMAN; ARTHUR B. BARBER,
counsel.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1947: 251.

Publications: Biennial Report; bulletins on assessments, taxes;
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 taxation of motor vehicle fuel.

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 companies, air carriers, pipe line companies, 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. Through its gas tax division it collects the tax on motor fuel.

Taxation of General Property

The general property tax, as a unit in the Wisconsin tax group, is the major source of revenue and yields nearly one-half of all taxes raised by the state and its political sub-divisions. 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 1946 Assessments

	<i>Local Assessment</i>	<i>State Assessment</i>
Real Estate	\$3,786,395,476	\$4,873,355,750
Personal Property	790,031,132	954,643,701
Total	\$4,576,426,608	\$5,827,999,451

Summary of Tax Levies

	<i>1945</i>	<i>1946</i>
School*	\$ 49,367,450	\$ 58,066,339
Local	37,869,248	41,616,015
County	38,165,272	45,450,045
State	1,059,325	1,157,169
Total	\$126,461,295	\$146,289,568

Taxation of Public Service Corporations

The commissioner of taxation is required by law to make an annual assessment of the operating property of each railroad company, street railway company, light, heat and power company, telegraph company, conservation and regulation company, sleeping

*Includes amount levied for school debt service.

car company, express company, air carrier company, and pipe line company.

While real and personal property which is not devoted to utility use is 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 six percent of gross earnings in this state, and rural electric cooperative associations are taxed at three percent of their gross receipts.

Excepting for taxes on railroad operating property used in transferring freight or passengers between cars and vessels, railroad taxes are used for general state purposes. The terminal portion of railroad taxes is remitted to the lakeport cities in which the terminal properties are located.

All of the taxes paid by telegraph companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, and freight line companies remain in the state treasury for general state purposes.

Sixty-five percent of the taxes paid by street railway companies, 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 retail 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.

After deducting the cost of administration, the balance of rural electric cooperative fees is distributed 15 percent to the counties and 85 percent to the towns, villages, and cities in proportion that the miles of line operated within the taxing district bears to the total miles of line owned and operated by the association.

In the case of air carriers, 15 percent of the taxes is retained by the state, and the remainder is apportioned to the municipalities owning or maintaining the airport facilities used by the air carriers in proportion to the business originating and property located at each such airport.

In the case of pipe line companies, 25 percent of the taxes is allocated to the areas served by the distributing gas utilities in proportion to the wholesale sales to such gas utilities. The remainder of the taxes is distributed 15 percent to the state, 65 percent to the towns, villages, and cities, and 20 percent to the

counties in proportion to the amount of pipe line property located in each municipality.

	Total 1947 Taxes	DISPOSITION OF TAX		
		State	Counties	Localities
Railroads	\$ 5,310,801.10	\$4,905,844.40	\$.....	\$ 404,956.70
Street Railways and Connected Utilities	391,383.72	58,707.56	78,276.74	254,399.42
Light, Heat and Power Companies:				
Privately Owned	8,619,147.62	1,292,872.15	1,723,829.52	5,602,445.95
Municipally Owned	38,672.98	5,800.95	7,734.60	25,137.43
Telegraph Companies	72,757.23	72,757.23	.....	.....
Conservation and Regula- tion Companies	79,656.62	11,948.49	15,931.32	51,776.81
Sleeping Car Companies ..	11,289.92	11,289.92	.....	.....
Express Companies	16,683.99	16,683.99	.....	.....
Freight Line Companies	110,446.37	110,446.37	.....	.....
Rural Electric Cooperative Associations	124,837.35	1,692.20	18,471.80	104,673.35
Air Carriers	16,345.29	2,451.79	11,612.98	2,280.52
Total	\$14,792,022.19	\$6,490,495.05	\$1,855,856.96	\$6,445,670.18

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 Year Ending	
	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947
Net Taxes (after deducting expense of collection)	\$2,738,241	\$2,938,840
Emergency Inheritance Tax	667,898	988,109
Total	\$3,406,139	\$3,926,949

The gift tax is an emergency measure adopted in 1933 and was the first attempt by any state to impose such a tax. 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:

1941	\$583,534.73
1942	936,514.00
1943	334,711.00
1944	285,915.00
1945	310,527.00
1946	510,535.00
1947	381,224.00

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 incomes 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 two percent on the first thousand to six percent over \$6,000 of net incomes of corporations and one percent on the first thousand to seven 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; and a privilege dividend tax in an amount of three 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 20 percent in 1947. Gross collections of income taxes and privilege dividend taxes in the fiscal years since 1940 follow:

1941	\$22,812,127.83
1942	37,367,574.77
1943	51,803,232.99
1944	62,424,085.52
1945	63,434,721.88
1946	58,067,021.17
1947	62,908,416.73

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 privilege dividend taxes collected are retained by the state.

Taxation of Motor Vehicle Fuel

The motor fuel tax division of the Department of Taxation collects motor fuel tax from licensed wholesalers on Class 1 motor fuel received by them in this state and on Class 2 motor fuel sold for use in this state for a taxable purpose.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, the tax collected amounted to \$29,086,268.43.

By statute the department refunds motor fuel tax to claimants who have used tax-paid motor fuel for nontaxable purposes. For the past fiscal year \$3,447,468.73 was paid out on approximately 235,500 claims.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Board of Regents of Normal Schools: DR. GEORGE N. SUNDQUIST, *president*; JOHN CALLAHAN; W. D. MCINTYRE; ROY O. DAVIDSON; MRS. DORRIS D. MARKS; FRANK W. RADFORD; ELTON S. KARRMANN; DR. CHALMER DAVEE; WILSON S. DELZELL; HAROLD G. ANDERSEN; MRS. ROBERT C. EBY.

Secretary and Director: EDGAR G. DOUDNA.

Teachers Colleges

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Opened</i>	<i>President</i>
Eau Claire	1916	W. R. Davies
La Crosse	1909	R. S. Mitchell
Milwaukee	1885	J. M. Klotsche
Oshkosh	1871	F. R. Polk
Platteville	1866	C. O. Newlun
River Falls	1875	E. H. Kleinpell
Stevens Point	1894	Wm. C. Hansen
Superior	1896	J. D. Hill
Whitewater	1868	R. C. Williams

Total personnel, July 1947: In the office of the board—9 permanent employes; in the Teachers Colleges—9 presidents, 570 faculty members including librarians, 177 employes in the classified service.

Publications: Annual proceedings and 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 Super-

intendent of Public Instruction, who is a member *ex officio*. The legislature of 1947 passed an act requiring all appointments to the board to be confirmed by the senate. There is usually one member from each city or locality in which a teachers college is located, but this is not a requirement. 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 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. Before 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 four-year courses leading to the degrees of B.E. and B.S. Rural school courses are two years. The Superior State Teachers College is authorized to grant liberal arts degrees. Life certificates are given by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction only to those completing a four-year teacher training course. 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. Here future teachers are directed by skilled supervisors under conditions as nearly as possible like those of the best public schools. About 2,400 pupils are enrolled in these demonstration schools.

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, therefore, designated the teachers college at Milwaukee to train teachers of art, music, the deaf, and defective children; River Falls and Platteville of agriculture; Platteville of industrial arts; La Crosse of physical education; and Whitewater of commercial education. Stevens Point offers a major in home economics, and Superior a major in music. Farms are operated in connection with the agriculture courses at Platteville and River Falls.

Graduation from high school is required for admission in all courses of the teachers colleges but students in the lower 20 percent of high school graduating classes are usually not admitted. Tuition is free to all residents of the state but others are required to pay a nonresident fee. There is an incidental fee of \$27 a semester for all students.

All moneys collected by the teachers college except incidental fees are paid into the general fund of the state treasury. Those which come from the self-supporting activities are deposited as revolving funds 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 \$5,375,000 and produces an income of about \$125,000 which, however, goes to the general fund and not to the Board of Regents. Appropriations for the current biennium are \$3,275,000 annually. This does not include buildings.

The appraised value of the buildings and their contents is approximately \$9,000,000. The land owned by the Board of Regents amounts to 389.32 acres of which 229.64 acres are in the farms at Platteville and River Falls.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Regents of the University: FRANK J. SENSENBRENNER, *president*; A. MATT WERNER, *vice president*; DR. R. G. ARVESON; W. J. CAMPBELL; CHARLES D. GELATT; DANIEL H. GRADY; WALTER J. HODGKINS; JOHN D. JONES, JR.; LEONARD J. KLECZKA; JOHN CALLAHAN, *ex officio*.

Secretary, Board of Regents: ALFRED W. PETERSON.

Board of Visitors:

Appointed by the Governor: THORWALD M. BECK; Col. W. E. KRAUTHOEFER; MAUDE M. MUNROE.

Appointed by the Board of Regents: CLOUGH GATES; C. F. HEDGES; MARCUS A. JACOBSON.

Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Association: JOHN E. JOYS; MARC A. LAW; OTTO A. OESTREICH; GRETCHEN B. SCHOENLEBER; BYRON H. STEBBINS; HELEN M. ZEPP.

Administrative Officers:

President of the University: EDWIN B. FRED.

Assistants to the President: SCOTT M. CUTLIP; LEROY E. LUBERG.

Director of Student Personnel Services and Registrar: KENNETH LITTLE.

Advisor of Men: PAUL L. TRUMP.

Dean of Women: MRS. LOUISE TROXELL.

Secretary of the Faculty: ALDEN WHITE.

Director, Department of Public Service: FRANK O. HOLT.

University Librarian: GILBERT H. DOANE.

Commandant (Department of Military Science): Col. WILLIS S. MATTHEWS.

Commanding Officer (Naval Science): Capt. JOHN E. HURFF.

Director, Department of Student Health: DR. JOHN W. BROWN.

Director of Athletics: HARRY STUHLREHER.

Business Officers:

Director of Business and Finance: ALFRED W. PETERSON.

Controller: NEIL G. CAFFERTY.

Director of Physical Plant: ALBERT F. GALLISTEL.

Director of Publicity: ROBERT FOSS.

Educational Divisions

- College of Letters and Science:* MARK H. INGRAM, *dean*; CHESTER H. RUEDISILI, *associate dean*; ROBERT B. DOREMUS, *assistant dean*; INEVA R. MEYER, *assistant dean*.
- School of Journalism:* GRANT M. HYDE, *director*.
- Library School:* GEORGE C. ALLEZ, *director*.
- School of Music:* LELAND A. COON, *chairman*.
- College of Engineering:* MORTON O. WITHEY, *dean*.
- College of Agriculture:* IRA L. BALDWIN, *dean*; V. E. KIVLIN, *associate dean*.
- Agricultural Experiment Stations:* IRA L. BALDWIN, *director*; NOBLE CLARK, *associate director*.
- Agricultural Extension:* W. W. CLARK, *associate director*.
- Short Course:* J. F. WILKINSON, *director*.
- Course in Home Economics:* FRANCES L. ZUILL, *director*.
- Law School:* OLIVER S. RUNDELL, *dean*.
- Medical School:* DR. W. F. MIDDLETON, *dean*; DR. WALTER J. MEEK, *associate dean*.
- School of Nursing:* CHRISTINA C. MURRAY, *director*.
- School of Education:* J. G. FOWLKES, *dean*; ABNER L. HANSEN, *assistant dean*.
- School of Commerce:* FAYETTE ELWELL, *dean*.
- Graduate School:* CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM, *dean*; J. H. HERRIOTT, *associate dean*; WILFRED J. BRODGEN, *assistant dean*.
- Extension Division:* LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON, *director*.
- Department of Extension Teaching:* WILBUR M. HANLEY, *director*.
- Milwaukee Extension Center:* G. A. PARKINSON, *director*.
- Field Organization:* CHESTER ALLEN, *director*.
- Summer Session:* JOHN GUY FOWLKES, *director*.
- 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, *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*.
- Wisconsin Union:* PORTER BUTTS, *director*.
- Forest Product Laboratory* (financed by the United States Government): GEORGE M. HUNT, *director*.
- United States Weather Bureau:* GEORGE R. JENKINS, *meteorologist*.
- Radio Station WHA:* HAROLD B. MCCARTY, *director*.

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 centers at Antigo, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menasha, Milwaukee, New Richmond, Racine, Rhinelander, Rice Lake, Sheboygan, Shorewood, South Milwaukee, Spooner, Wausau, Wauwatosa, and West Allis. The branch Agricultural Experiment Stations are at Ashland, Coddington, Hancock, LaCrosse, Marshfield, Spooner, and Sturgeon Bay.

Total personnel: See page 397 in this article.

Publications: Annual Report of the Director of Business and Finance; Biennial Report of the President; University of Wisconsin Reports (monthly); Badger Quarterly; Bulletins (catalogs and departmental publications); Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletins (popular and research); Agricultural Extension Service publications; Agricultural Experimental Station Reports (semiannual); Wisconsin Law Review (quarterly, \$2 in Wisconsin, \$2.50 outside the state); Monatshefte (monthly) by Department of German; books by the University of Wisconsin Press.

A great Wisconsin institution about to celebrate its 100th birthday—a school which is teaching 23,500 students on its campuses and 30,000 by correspondence — a laboratory engaged in scientific research for all—a public servant helping every man, woman, and child in the state—that is the story of the University of Wisconsin in 1948.

Its History

Although the University of Wisconsin was actually established when Wisconsin was admitted to statehood in 1848, it was conceived just ten years earlier and was provided for by law by the council of the Territory of Wisconsin in 1838. The university has always celebrated its Founders' Day on the anniversary of the opening of its first class in a little red brick building on February 5, 1849.

The new institution grew from academy to college to university during those early years, but its growth was slow and struggling. Two young men received their degrees at the first commencement in 1854.

The material beginning of the university may fairly be said to be the grant under the Morrill Act (1862) for the support of a college of agriculture and mechanic arts "without excluding other scientific and classical studies." The state legislature followed up this act with a statute in 1866 providing for the reorganization of the university so that its work could be expanded.

As the university grew and developed, scholars were drawn from all parts of the country to add distinction to its faculty. By the first decade of the present century, Wisconsin was attracting nation-wide attention as a teeming center of knowledge about the

past, insight into the present, and ideas for the future. Faculty, students, and citizens of the state alike were inspired by the spirit of discovery and vitalized by the stream of intellectual production emanating from the university.

Typical of the accolades from leading figures who visited the university during this notable period of pioneering achievements was that of Theodore Roosevelt, who at the height of his public career wrote:

"It is not too much to say that the University of Wisconsin occupies a position entirely unique, not merely in this country, but in the world, as an institution which, beyond all others, has come nearest to recognizing the ideals of using the instrumentalities of higher education for rendering the greatest possible service to the country."

Since the beginning of the twentieth century the university has grown from 2,313 students to one of the half-dozen largest educational institutions in the world with some 23,500 students preparing for their life careers.

The University of Wisconsin has had 12 presidents during its first hundred years of education, research, and public service. John H. Lathrop, first president, served from 1849 to 1858. Following him were Henry Barnard, 1858-1867; Paul A. Chadbourne, 1867-1870; John H. Twombly, 1871-1874; John Bascom, 1874-1887; Thomas C. Chamberlain, 1887-1892; Charles K. Adams, 1892-1901; Charles R. Van Hise, 1903-1918; Edward A. Birge, 1919-1925; Glenn Frank, 1925-1937; and Clarence A. Dykstra, 1937-1945. Edwin B. Fred became the twelfth president of the university on February 15, 1945.

Its Support

The University of Wisconsin, like other branches of the state, is dependent on the legislature for support. This does not mean that Wisconsin taxpayers alone pay the entire cost. Although the biggest single source of revenue available to the university comes from appropriations made by the legislature, only about one-third of the total operating budget of the university comes from state tax funds. The balance comes from direct income, including student fees, gifts, charges for rooms and meals, and appropriations by the federal government.

Its Physical Plant

The university is a considerable city in itself. The value of the buildings and equipment runs to more than \$28,000,000 and its main campus in and adjoining Madison occupies a land area together with farms of some 2,600 acres, or about four square miles. The campus, considered one of the three most beautiful in America, has a lake shore line of 13,000 feet. Its utilities and physical plant make it equivalent to a city of the fourth class—13 miles of utility tunnels, six miles of water lines, and ten miles of roads and drives.

The university has more than 135 permanent buildings. In addition there are 27 temporary frame buildings and nine quonset huts,

built to serve as emergency classrooms and laboratories until brick and mortar buildings can be constructed.

The present physical plant of the university was built to accommodate about half the number of students now in attendance. From 1929 to 1948 almost nothing was done toward keeping Wisconsin up to current needs in classrooms, laboratories, and equipment. Yet in this period the university's teaching responsibilities more than doubled, and demands for its service to the state increased steadily. Officials say it will take a 20-year building program to ensure for the University of Wisconsin the high position it has always held among sister institutions of the nation.

Its Teaching

In the years since World War II the University of Wisconsin has had a resident enrollment of some 18,500 students during the regular school year on its main campus at Madison; about 5,000 at extension centers in cities around the state; a summer school enrollment annually of up to 8,000 students; and an enrollment in extension studies of about 30,000 yearly.

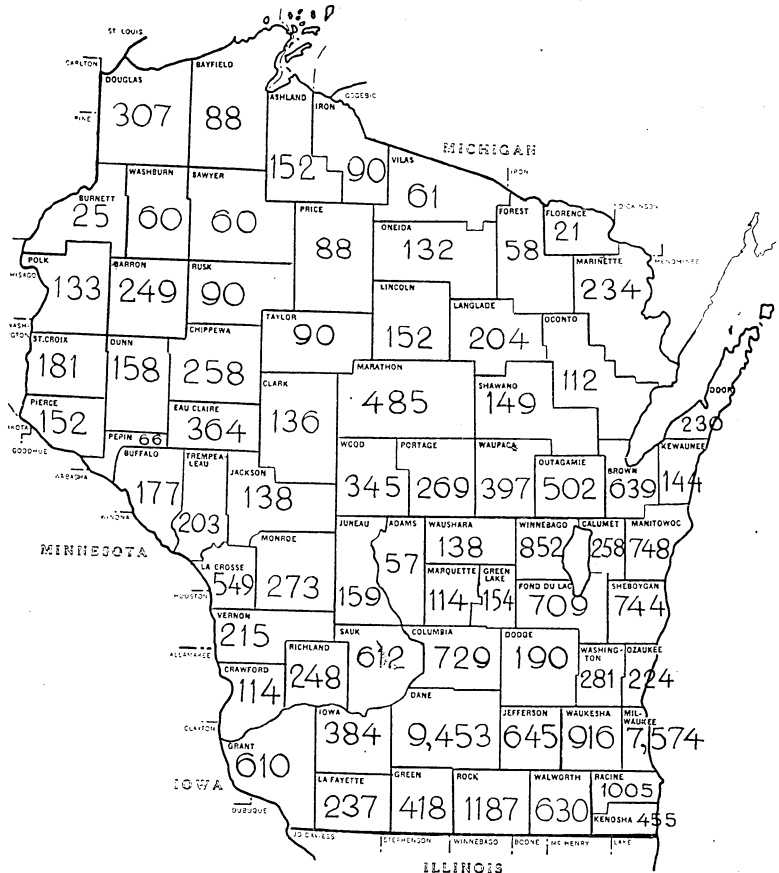
More than half the students have been veterans, and their scholastic achievements have been remarkable. The present swollen enrollments are not interpreted as a temporary bulge due solely to veterans. The increase in the number of high school graduates seeking higher education is expected to keep the campus population at its high postwar level.

The university is divided into 10 divisions, including the Colleges of Letters and Science, Engineering, and Agriculture; the Medical, Law, Education, Graduate, Commerce, and Nursing Schools; and the Extension Division. These 10 divisions of the university are subdivided into numerous departments, in which students can pursue a wide variety of studies leading to academic and professional degrees in practically every field of human endeavor. The faculty which includes many scholars and scientists of national and international reputation, consists of 1,535 full-time and 389 part-time faculty members, comprising professors, associate professors, assistant professors, research and clinical associates, and others. Of these, 882 have professorial rank. The university employs 2,696 full-time and 265 part-time civil service employes. In addition, other part-time help, including students, is employed.

The ranking of the University of Wisconsin among the educational institutions of the nation is revealed by the last report of the American Council on Education. This report, based on statements made by more than 2,000 educators scattered throughout the country, gave the University of Wisconsin qualified rating in 14 fields of human knowledge and distinctive rating in 17 fields. This means that Wisconsin's university is fully prepared to give training according to the highest standards in 31 out of a possible 35 fields. No other American university surpassed this record.

There are more than 68,000 Wisconsin graduates living in every state in the Union, in every foreign possession of the United States,

and in foreign countries in every part of the world. It is often said that "the sun never sets on Wisconsin alumni."



The above map shows the distribution of University of Wisconsin alumni by counties. The total for Wisconsin is 38,172.

Its Research

One of the pre-eminent concentrations of American talent in the natural and physical sciences today; thus the University of Wisconsin has been characterized by one authority. It is difficult to give an exact figure of the total number of lines of research now under study at the University of Wisconsin, but we know that there are more than 1,500 research projects annually being conducted on the campus, either by faculty members or research assistants under

faculty supervision. The men and women who are carrying on this vast amount of research are also on the teaching staff of the university. They devote not only their outside-the-classroom working hours each day, but also much of their own spare time, to this work.

Although primarily designed to support fundamental research without regard to application, usually about two-thirds of the projects under study at the university are connected in some way with the problems of the state.

For some years prior to World War II, in one University of Wisconsin laboratory, several scientists were bending all of their spare-time efforts to research on the tiniest yet most powerful object in the universe—the atom. Everything we see and use in this world is made up of atoms, which contain the secret of the third great force known to mankind—atomic force—known to be more powerful than either of the two other forces, gravitational and electrical. These scientists were seeking the secrets of atomic force because they had an idea that some day, somehow, this force could be harnessed for the good of mankind, just as electrical force was harnessed.

During the war years these university scientists and many Wisconsin-trained scientists, along with all of the university's atom-smashing equipment, were secretly loaned to the government for work on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos, New Mexico. With the end of the war, the equipment was returned to an underground laboratory on the Wisconsin campus, where researchers again probe the secrets of the atom.

This type of important research being conducted on the university campus is cited here only to illustrate the fundamental character of the scientific investigations under way at Wisconsin. Any one of hundreds of other researches might have been used to illustrate the point.

Our state university is a center of research from which has come outstanding discoveries about cancer, anti-biotics, diet, chemical catalysts, fertilizers, masonry, diesel engines, vitamins, dairy products, seeds, drugs, ground water supplies, animal husbandry, and many other fields. Behind each of these and countless other scientific advances lies a fascinating story of victory in unlocking nature's secrets. No one needs to be told of the countless benefits such discoveries bring to the farm, the factory, the hospital, and the home. Returns from the investment in research are beyond calculation.

Its Public Service

"The boundaries of the University of Wisconsin are the boundaries of the State."

This motto, one of the university's proudest traditions, is translated into action every day in hundreds of ways to influence the life of every man, woman, and child in the state.

The famed Wisconsin Idea of service to the people was first developed during the presidency of Charles R. Van Hise, who believed

that in addition to teaching, the state institution should constantly lend its scientific and social skill and knowledge in solving the problems of its citizens.

During the twentieth century the Wisconsin Idea has grown and flourished until now as the university approaches its centennial it can testify proudly to a long list of valuable public services to the people of the state.

Among these are: the Extension Division; Agricultural Extension; the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey; the Child Development Program; the Electrical Standards Laboratory; Radio Station WHA; the Wisconsin General Hospital; the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital; the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute; the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene; the Bureau of Business Research; encouragement of state-wide painting, music, and drama, and a program of institutes, workshops, and clinics for adult education in almost all fields of human endeavor.

Each summer alone some 5,000 men and women come to the campus to take part in institutes in such fields as education, commerce, labor, radio, music, social welfare, banking, and others lasting from two days to eight weeks. These summer conferences are part of the university's year-round schedule of conferences in all fields, through which the university annually brings the results of its specialized knowledge and research to Wisconsin citizens. But thousands who never set foot on the campus are beneficiaries of the university's public services: an ambitious young man takes correspondence courses in his spare time; a clubwoman gets films and other material for group programs; a farmer learns how to protect his soil from the ravages of erosion; a business man gets aid in setting up a personnel system in his firm; a school child hears educational programs over his classroom radio; a physician sends for a book or information on some rare disease. To tell the complete story of each one of these services would require a large volume. It would be a record of fulfilling human needs of notably broad sections of the state's population.

Many public services have been established by legislative acts in response to popular demands and needs. Realizing its obligations to the citizens of Wisconsin, the university has always willingly undertaken the work requested.

Among the scores of tributes paid to the university's achievements in public service is the following, written by the great American observer, Lincoln Steffens:

"Most of us think of the State and of a University as great institutions above, beyond, and separate from us in our daily lives. The University of Wisconsin is as close to the intelligent farmer as his pig pen or his tool house. The University laboratories are part of the alert manufacturer's plant. To the worker the University is drawing nearer than the school around the corner and is as much his as his union is his. Creeping into the minds of children with pure

seed; into the debates of youth with pure facts; into the opinions of voters with impersonal, expert knowledge, the State University is a part of the citizen's own mind, just as the State is a part of his will. The University of Wisconsin is a highly conscious lobe of the common community mind of the State and of the people of Wisconsin."

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Members of the Board: JAMES F. BURNS, *chairman*; PAUL B. CLEMENS, *secretary*; W. H. DOUGHERTY; JOHN F. MULLEN; ARTHUR E. SCHUMACHER; DR. FRANK L. WESTON; OSCAR RENNEBOHM, *Acting Governor*.

Director: GORDON A. HUSEBY*.

Advisory Committee: J. STANLEY DIETZ, United Spanish War Veterans; FREDERICK M. FROEMMING, Disabled American Veterans; KENNETH KUNDE, World War II Veterans; PETER J. MURPHY, American Red Cross; LES J. MYERS, Veterans of Foreign Wars; VAL W. OVE, American Legion.

Agricultural Advisory Committee: JOHN D. JONES, JR., *chairman*; WALTER A. ROWLANDS, *secretary*; JIM CLARK; HARRY DIX; A. N. JOHNSON.

Educational Advisory Committee: FRANK O. HOLT, *chairman*; FATHER P. A. BROOKS; JOHN CALLAHAN; E. G. DOUDNA; CLARENCE GREIBER; DR. WILLIAM S. MIDDLETON; WALTER SIMON.

Loan Advisory Committee: G. M. MATTHEWS, *chairman*, JOHN E. MARTIN, *secretary*; W. A. CANARY; ROBERT C. SCHLISSER.

Medical Advisory Committee: DR. B. J. HUGHES, *chairman*; DR. W. J. BLECKWENN; DR. R. W. BLUMENTHAL; DR. HAROLD M. COON; DR. SILAS M. EVANS; DR. M. C. HANSEN; DR. WILLIAM S. MIDDLETON; DR. A. J. WIESENDER.

Office: State Capitol

Total personnel, July 1, 1947: 237 (includes 176 personnel of Grand Army Home for Veterans).

Publications: Annual Report; informational bulletins to county veterans' service officers.

The legislature created the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs because it saw the need for two major changes in the administration of veterans affairs: coordination of existing agencies and the consolidation of scattered state veterans' services. The first was incorporated into law by charging the new department with the responsibility of coordinating the activities of all existing agencies in Wisconsin dealing in veterans' affairs to the end that the Wisconsin veteran might receive every benefit intended for him under existing laws. The second was accomplished by consolidating

*Appointed November 4, 1947 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Leo B. Levenick on October 27, 1947.

the veterans' functions of various state agencies into a single new department.

The Board of Veterans Affairs, with the assistance of its advisory committees, formulates the policy under which the director and staff administer all state benefits for veterans.

The department works closely with the county veteran's service officer in each county, local Red Cross chapters, and the service officers of all veterans' organizations to insure that all state and federal benefits are made available to Wisconsin veterans. Six employees of the department are recognized by the Veterans Administration to represent any veteran and his dependents before that federal agency in his claim for federal benefits. The services of the department are generally outlined and divided as follows:

Pension, bonus and rehabilitation service for benefits available to veterans of World War I and previous wars. Service for benefits available to veterans of World War II. Memorial Hall: war museum for relics and mementos of all wars.

Grand Army Home for Veterans for domiciliary care of qualified veterans of all wars.

Graves registration service for all wars.

Pension, Bonus, and Rehabilitation Service

Hospitalization and medical care are provided for World War I veterans for disability directly or indirectly due to service, provided the veteran has been a resident of Wisconsin for five years or more next immediately preceding the date of application.

Benefits accruing to veterans of wars previous to World War I are also administered and coordinated through this division.

World War II Service

Service for benefits include counseling; monetary grants for educational, medical, or economic purposes; and loans to alleviate or prevent want and distress and to assist in rehabilitation.

Memorial Hall

This museum of priceless historical items from all wars is located in the State Capitol and is visited by over 2,000 Madison visitors each month of the year. The museum is continually supplemented by items from local collections or individual family donations.

Graves Registration

Wisconsin was a pioneer state to record the burial places of veterans, beginning such service in 1929. Over 100,000 graves of veterans have been recorded in over 3,400 cemeteries, through all sources of information including county veterans' service officers. A record is kept of deceased men of all wars. Many relatives of veterans who were not aware of government benefits have been furnished the federal burial allowance, government headstones, and flags.

Grand Army Home for Veterans

Effective August 28, 1945, Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, transferred the management of the Grand Army Home for Veterans to the

director of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs in cooperation with the board of managers of the home. In 1947 the legislature placed the authority for operation of the home in the Department of Veterans Affairs.

This home, located at King, Wisconsin, was established in 1887 for veterans of the Civil War, and their wives and widows in need of domiciliary care. Laws of subsequent legislatures also permit admission of veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, China Relief Expedition, World War I and World War II and certain widows, wives, and mothers of veterans. Applications for admission are made to the commandant of the home at King.

WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOUSING AUTHORITY

Members: FABIAN REDMOND, *temporary chairman*; ARNO V. DIX, *temporary vice chairman*; RICHARD U. RATCLIFF, *temporary secretary*; JAMES F. BURNS; ARTHUR L. SEIDENSCHWARTZ.

Director: ARTHUR G. FIELD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, November 1947: 3.

The Wisconsin Veterans' Housing Authority was established by Chapter 412, Laws of 1947. The authority operates under the supervision of a board of five members, one of whom is a member of the Board of Veterans' Affairs, one a registered architect, and one a practical builder. Appointments to the board are made by the Governor with senate confirmation. The director is also appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation.

The functions of the board are essentially policy-forming. It may assist in the coordination of state, county, municipal, and private activities relating to housing; may cooperate with any and all federal departments, agencies, and independent agencies relating to veterans' housing, materials, priorities, and finances; may assist any housing authority, municipality, or other private enterprise engaged in supplying additional veterans' housing in the acquisition of materials, finance, legal aid, and compliance with federal rules and regulations; may recommend to any housing authority authorized by statute to engage in the furnishing of veterans' housing such action as will improve and increase housing facilities for veterans; may advise on problems relating to the establishment and operation of such housing authorities; and may undertake and carry out studies and analyses of the housing needs and of meeting such needs.

The 1947 law creating the state housing authority also authorized the creation of county veterans' housing facilities. Each local authority, which receives an allotment from the appropriation granted to the state housing authority, is required to file an annual report of its activities with the state housing authority.

At the first regular meeting of the board held on October 13, 1947, the board adopted the following tentative policies:

1. The State Veterans' Housing Authority will give such assistance in the development of local programs as is necessary to carry out the intent of the legislature.
2. The authority's purpose will be to spread available funds as widely as possible among local communities in need of veterans' housing.
3. Available funds are to be used only for meeting the housing needs of veterans where such needs will not otherwise be met in reasonable time.
4. Insofar as feasible, local veterans' housing projects will be directed to serve the most urgent needs of veterans based on present housing conditions.
5. Local projects shall not exceed private costs.
6. Local projects must meet standards set by the Veterans' Housing Authority.
7. Local authorities must make sure that state aid will be used only for veterans' housing purposes during the present housing emergency.
8. In approving applications for state aid, the State Veterans' Housing Authority will give preference to projects in localities which are willing to make contributions.

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Employer Members: E. J. FRANSWAY; F. C. HORYZA; EMIL WALDOW.

Employe Members: A. A. LAUN, JR.; FRED VOGT; J. S. WHYTE.

Farmer Members: JOHN LAST; R. L. PIERCE; JOHN WIECHERS.

Ex Officio Members: JOHN CALLAHAN; VOYTA WRABETZ.

State Director: C. L. GREIBER.

Secretary: LLOYD BERRAY.

Supervisor, City Division: R. L. WELCH.

Supervisor, Rural Division: L. M. SASMAN.

Supervisor, Rehabilitation Division: W. F. FAULKES.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1947: 97.

Publications: Annual Report on Federally Aided Vocational Education Activities to the U. S. Office of Education (typed); Annual Summary of Homemaking Classes and Activities in City Schools of Vocational and Adult Education (mimeographed); Annual Summary of General Adult Education Classes and Activities in City Schools of Vocational and Adult Education (mimeographed); Annual Descriptive Report of the Agricultural Division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education (mimeographed); Annual Descriptive Report of Homemaking

Activities in Rural Vocational Centers (mimeographed); Annual Report of the Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America (mimeographed); Annual Directory of Wisconsin Schools of Vocational and Adult Education (printed); Biennial Report of Vocational Rehabilitation (printed); Biennial Bulletin on Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational and Adult Education; Monthly News Letter of the Guidance Division; Occasional bulletins dealing with special subjects; among those current are: The Labor Force in the State of Wisconsin—200 pages of statistics of major occupations and industries by counties; The Sales Labor Force in the Retail Trade in the State of Wisconsin; and Continuing Educational Opportunities Through Wisconsin Schools of Vocational and Adult Education.

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, created by a law of 1911 as the State Board of Industrial Education, is composed of 11 members: the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a member of the Industrial Commission selected by that body, and nine members appointed by the Governor for six year terms: three employers, three employes, and three farmers.

Numerous minor changes have been made in the law since 1911 without affecting its general purpose of providing continued educational service, both vocational and general, to employed youth and adults. The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education is responsible for planning, promoting, and supervising the development of vocational and adult education, and for the distribution of state and federal aids provided for this purpose. In carrying out its purpose it works with or through three agencies: with the city (or village) schools of vocational and adult education; with many high schools having rural attendance which along with a few city schools of vocational and adult education qualify for federal aid for training in vocational agriculture and rural homemaking; and through its own rehabilitation division which provides training for physically handicapped persons.

The City, Village, and Area Division

Under the 1911 law, as amended to date, every city of 5,000 or over shall, and every city, village, and town may set up a local board of vocational and adult education. This board shall consist of five members: the local superintendent of the full-time schools and four members appointed by the local school board of education; two employers and two employes. When such a local board of vocational and adult education has been established, it may establish a school of vocational and adult education, with day or evening classes or both. The city is empowered by law to levy a tax of not to exceed two mills to pay the local share in the maintenance of the school of vocational and adult education. State aid is paid on all classes, both vocational and general, approved for aid by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education; and federal aid on all vocational classes approved by the same body.

A recent law, Chapter 344, Laws of 1947, makes it possible for any town, city, or village to establish classes for out-of-school youth and adults and to receive state and federal aid without organizing local boards of vocational and adult education. Money can be appropriated to pay existing schools of vocational and adult education to provide the services. Thus an area service can be provided by any school of vocational and adult education at a minimum cost.

For the school year 1946-1947, 41 cities maintained schools of vocational and adult education which conducted both day and evening classes: Antigo, Appleton, Ashland, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Chippewa Falls, Cudahy, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Fort Atkinson, Green Bay, Janesville, Kaukauna, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield, Menasha, Merrill, Milwaukee, Neenah, Oshkosh, Port Washington, Racine, Rhinelander, Rice Lake, Sheboygan, South Milwaukee, Stevens Point, Stoughton, Sturgeon Bay, Superior, Two Rivers, Watertown, Waukesha, Wausau, West Allis, West Bend, and Wisconsin Rapids.

Sixteen other cities and villages maintained evening classes: Cuba City, Hartford, Kimberly, Menomonie, Monroe, Mount Horeb, New Holstein, Niagara, Oconomowoc, Portage, Shorewood, Sparta, Tomahawk, Waupun, Wauwatosa, and Whitewater.

The day school enrollment in all fields for 1946-1947 totaled 38,078. The evening school enrollment for the same period was composed of 33,104 males, 47,150 females, or a total of 80,254.

Trade and Industrial Education

The outstanding feature of trade and industrial education at present is the unprecedented number of apprentices or on-the-job training students who are attending the city schools of vocational and adult education to obtain their related instruction for the number of hours per week required by law or by the contract with their employers. Many of these students are veterans under the G.I. Bill.

Adequate provision for giving instruction to apprentices over the state has been made possible by the development of a circuit teacher system for the teaching of trades and related subjects in schools which cannot afford full-time teachers in all the necessary subjects. Under the circuit teaching program, qualified instructors 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 to 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, most of the schools offer instruction in trade fields which are common to most communities: the building trades, welding, machine shop, sheet metal, and others.

Among interesting new courses is the forestry course at Rhinelander.

Distributive Education

Changing methods of production, increased consumer demands, new merchandise and services, and consideration of the large number of business failures, create a constant need for specialized training in the field of distributive education. This training is available to the various kinds of business, such as wholesale, retail, and service businesses, and the selling of intangibles; and also the sales departments in all types of business. The training is available, moreover, on all levels of employment: to beginners, experienced sales personnel, department heads, managers, and owners.

Commercial Education

Practically all of the schools of vocational and adult education offer training in this field. The courses of study range from short unit brush-up courses for those who wish to improve their technique in specific fields to complete training programs in stenography, accounting, machine operation, and general office procedures.

Homemaking Education in City Schools of Vocational and Adult Education

Training is provided in the daytime for girls under 18 who are the chief homemakers or helpers in their own homes or the homes of others and in both day and evening classes for adult women who want to improve the quality of their homemaking. Classes are organized in various areas including courses in the growth and development of family members; foods and nutrition; clothing and textiles; health, safety, and home care of the sick; management of family resources; housing and home improvement; and home employment. The homemaking program is kept flexible and suited to the needs of the community through home visiting by a member of the homemaking staff.

Adult classes are held not only at the main school center but often also in branch centers for the convenience of families in the outlying city areas. Needs of women are also met through activities other than the regular organized class instruction: through clothing clinics, clubs, home demonstrations, movie study groups, and forums.

General Subjects and General Adult Education

The city schools of vocational and adult education offer to young workers under 18 years of age an opportunity through the day classes which they are required to attend by law to make up weak spots in their elementary or high school attainments, and to keep up with the times through directed reading of current newspapers, magazines, and books, and through discussion of current history and present-day problems.

The schools offer the same opportunities to adults through evening school classes and activities: high school credit courses, public forums, discussion groups, public speaking, the community orchestra, dramatics, foreign languages, physical education, mathematics, physical science, arts and crafts, photography, and others. Teachers and pupils in creative writing classes are having novels, short stories, and articles published. Classes of parents and teachers are

studying films and radio programs and working on methods of improving programs to which their children are exposed.

Rural Division

Seventy-four percent of all the rural boys enrolled in high schools are enrolled in vocational agriculture. In the school year 1946-1947 courses in vocational agriculture were taught in 226 Wisconsin schools with an enrollment of 10,492 boys. The average enrollment in the vocational agricultural course in a high school is 52; and on an average, 47 of the 52 are farm boys. In the 226 schools there are 217 chapters of the Future Farmers of America, with 9,673 members.

Pupils study in the classroom the most efficient and profitable methods in farming operations and then put them into practice on their home farms under the supervision of their instructor. These farming programs include soil improvement and use of fertilizers; growing superior varieties of corn and grain; developing dairy herds, swine, poultry, and beef; record keeping; and the construction and repair of farm appliances and machinery.

Teachers of vocational agriculture not only teach classes in the all-day high school but also conduct part-time classes for young out-of-school farmers and evening classes for adult farmers. These classes meet usually once a week for from 10 to 20 weeks and make an intensive study of some unit or enterprise in farming in which they are most keenly interested, such as soil improvement, erosion control, scientific breeding and feeding, herd improvement, poultry production, and repairing farm machinery. In 1946-1947, 6,967 young farmers and adult farmers were enrolled in these evening courses.

Homemaking training in the rural vocational program is provided in 126 high schools and four city schools of vocational and adult education. During the year 1946-1947 the total enrollment in the rural vocational homemaking program was 11,687 which included 7,582 in all-day classes, 724 in part-time classes, and 3,381 in adult classes. The program is financed by local funds plus federal aid. Except for four schools having departments devoting full-time to the part-time and adult program for farm girls and women, all carry on a day school program for high school students along with a minimum of two classes for out-of-school farm women and girls each year. Each student enrolled in rural vocational homemaking develops a home experience program which includes such work as child care and training, meal planning and preparation, clothing care and construction, home furnishings, and family relationships. Many of the rural vocational homemaking departments have organized chapters of the Future Homemakers of America.

Vocational Rehabilitation Division

The vocational rehabilitation of handicapped persons was authorized by a law enacted by the 1921 Legislature accepting the provisions of a federal law of 1920.

From July 1921 to June 30, 1947, 18,631 physically handicapped persons had been accepted and registered for some type of rehabili-

tation service. Of this number 12,243 had been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment. Expenditures from federal, state, and local funds for this period were \$4,386,243.26. The first year's earnings of these physically handicapped persons after placement in suitable employment totaled \$15,245,765.10, or an average annual wage of \$1,245. This means that an investment on the part of the government of approximately \$4,500,000 resulted in a return of more than \$15,000,000 during the first year after rehabilitation.

The 78th Congress amended the original federal act so as to permit the extension of rehabilitation services to both the physically and mentally handicapped. The 1945 Legislature accordingly amended the state act to conform with the amended federal act. In order that such extended and expanded program may be effective in all sections of the state the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education adopted a district plan which provides for the establishment of district and local offices at convenient centers of the state.

District rehabilitation offices are located at Eau Claire, Green Bay, Madison, and Milwaukee. Local offices are maintained in Racine, Superior, and Wausau.

In accordance with the federal law, Public Law 113, 78th Congress, 1st session, the state board is reimbursed in full from federal funds for administration, vocational guidance, and placement. This includes the salaries and travel expenses of the personnel in carrying out the program. Medical and surgical costs, training, training supplies, and other similar case expenditures are matched on a fifty-fifty basis from federal and state funds.

Veterans Training

Over 15,000 veterans are enrolled in day classes in training programs directly related to their trade or occupation.

Many of these veterans are formally indentured in occupations such as carpentry, electricity, plumbing, painting and decorating, barbering, cosmetology, watchmaking, etc. Many are not apprenticed, but are what is called on-the-job trainees, learning through employment in a machine shop, in automotive repairs and services, welding, sheet metal, and the distributive occupations. Both the apprentices and those in job-training make use of the facilities of the schools of vocational and adult education for their related instruction for a definite number of hours per week.

Many veterans are enrolled in on-the-farm training programs. They must be engaged in farming as a full-time farm laborer, or they must rent or own a farm of sufficient size and productivity to require their full time, and to assure them of an adequate living. The program covers such fields as soils, soil analysis, animal husbandry, feeding, contour farming and erosion control, poultry raising, farm law, marketing, milk testing, etc. Classes are held in the several vocational schools or in high schools where suitable provisions for instruction have been made. Each veteran is visited on his own farm at least twice a month by his instructor and he must attend 200 hours of classroom instruction per year. A total of 300

hours a year, in the classroom, in supervised home study, and in personal visits on the part of the instructor are provided under the terms of the contract with the federal Veterans Administration.

WATER REGULATORY BOARD

Members: ADOLPH KANNEBERG, Public Service Commission, *chairman*;
O. R. ZEASMAN, College of Agriculture; H. T. J. CRAMER, Conserva-
tion 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.

The board may adopt general or special rules and regulations governing the operation, maintenance, and repair of the dams, dykes, and other works in drainage districts 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.

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 constant menace and waterfowl 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 subirrigation, 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.

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.

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Commissioners: HERMAN L. EKERN, *chairman*; H. C. BROCKEL, *vice chairman*; CHAS. A. HALBERT, *secretary*; WM. R. BOLTON; HUGO S. WELLS.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: None.

Publications: None.

Chapter 377, Laws of 1919, created the Deep Waterways Commission which cooperates with other states in promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. Chapter 525, Laws of 1945, transferred from the 1919 Session Laws to the statutes the provision for such a commission and increased the membership to five, of which four are appointive and the state chief engineer a member *ex officio*. The 1945 act also provided specific terms for the appointive members and specified that three of the members must be residents of cities which are ports on the Great Lakes. The state chief engineer is the secretary of the commission.

The duties of the commission are to investigate the project of connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean by means of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River; to urge upon Congress the enactment of suitable legislation to enable the development of such waterway; the commission to work in conjunction with commissions appointed by other states and with other interested groups and agencies in the promotion of such project.

YOUTH SERVICE COMMISSION

Members: FRANK A. ROSS, *chairman*; ALBERT H. SCHMIDT, *vice chairman*; MRS. GRACE CHATTERTON, *temporary secretary*; L. H. ADOLPHSON; JUDGE GERALD JOLIN; LESLIE W. JOHNSON; MRS. L. A. LEADBETTER; DR. C. F. MIDELFORT; DR. MILTON TRAUTMAN; REV. G. F. WHITE; MICHAEL WOLKE.

Executive Secretary: BJARNE ROMNES.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, November 1947: None.

By Chapter 546, Laws of 1947, the legislature created the Youth Service Commission consisting of 11 members who are representative of all parts of the state and recognized for their interest in the welfare of children and youth. Members are appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation. The director of the youth service division of the State Department of Public Welfare serves as executive secretary of the Youth Service Commission.

The act was designed to serve all the youth of this state more effectively and to reduce and prevent delinquency by coordinated planning to assist local communities in promoting effective programs in education, health, recreation, and welfare; by fostering the development and strengthening of programs for the control of influence detrimental to youth; by encouraging and assisting in the establishment, operation, and maintenance of community councils, youth committees, and youth councils so that local services may be coordinated; by cooperating with departments of federal, state, and local governments in the development and prosecution of programs to serve youth; and by bringing together the activities of sentencing, training in custody or in the community under supervision, conditional release, and final discharge into a single, continuous process directed toward the correction, rehabilitation, and successful re-establishment in society of delinquent children and youthful offenders.

The commission is authorized to inquire into and make recommendations to the appropriate agencies on any matter affecting the behavior, care, or welfare of children and youth. It may hold hearings, examine documents, records, and existing studies belonging to state agencies and institutions dealing with children. It may

collect and collaborate with other agencies in collecting statistics and information regarding juvenile delinquency, crimes reported and discovered, arrests made, and other data and information useful in determining the cause and amount of delinquency and crime in this state. The commission may render assistance to communities in their efforts to combat delinquency and social breakdown likely to cause delinquency and crime and assist them in establishing programs for coordinating the total community program, including the improvement of law enforcement. It may assist schools in helping children susceptible to delinquency and improving their services to all youth; assist communities in organizing recreational commissions and to extend their recreational programs; assist in extending the child care programs; assist in recruiting and training voluntary leaders for youth-serving organizations; assist localities to secure needed specialized services, such as medical, psychiatric, psychological, and social work services; and assist localities in making surveys of needs and available resources and in appraising the achievement of local programs. The commission serves in a general advisory capacity, acting as a clearing house, developing materials, arranging conferences, and participating in public addresses and radio programs. It may develop and maintain an enlightened public opinion in support of a program to control delinquency and formulate a pattern to provide this aid on a continuing basis. Under the director of the Department of Public Welfare the commission administers the correctional services to children and youth provided for by law.

The primary objectives of the Wisconsin Youth Service Act are the conservation of human resources by a program of delinquency prevention at its source, and the inauguration of modern, scientific methods of treatment and correctional training for prompt, effective rehabilitation of our erring youth.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government, but none of them have a separate office and most of them have no regular employees.

In addition to these boards which have an independent status there are a number of licensing and regulatory divisions within state departments. A number of these are connected with the Board of Health with examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, nurses, public health nurses, and plumbers.

Licensing or regulatory functions without particular divisions include: motor vehicle dealers, distributors, manufacturers and salesmen by the Motor Vehicle Department; sales finance companies and collection agencies by the Banking Commission; the sale of home study or correspondence school courses by the Department of Public Instruction; fur dealers and fur farms by the Conservation Com-

mission; the rendering of dead animals by the Board of Health; certain solicitors of insurance by the Insurance Department; veterinarians, canneries, dairy product dealers, dairy plants, warehousemen, cold storage warehouses, and dealers in poultry and poultry products by the Department of Agriculture. The latter department also regulates the sale of commercial feed and the registration of dealers in such feed.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Members: LAMONT E. FONTEINE, *president*; CARL J. BECHER, *vice president*; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, *secretary*.

Secretary's address: 1000 State Office Building, Madison.

Total personnel, July 1947: 1.

Publications: Annual Register.

The Board of Accountancy was created in 1911 when the first accountancy law was also enacted. The earlier law restricted the use of the designation "Certified Public Accountant" and directed the board to give qualifying examinations.

In 1935, the legislature materially strengthened the accountancy statute. All practicing accountants were placed under statutory regulation and the practice of accountancy was defined. All practicing accountants must register annually and pay a \$5 annual registration fee. Only those accountants who are holders of an unrevoked certified public accountant certificate or a certificate of authority, and have registered, may practice accountancy in Wisconsin.

REGISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Chairman: M. O. WITHEY.

Architect's Division: G. J. DEGELLEKE, *chairman*; R. H. KLOPPENBURG; EDGAR H. BERNERS; ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF.

Engineer's Division: JAMES L. FEREBEE, *chairman*; WM. E. CRAWFORD; GROVER KEETH; C. A. HALBERT.

Acting Secretary: JOSEPHINE V. HUGHES.

Acting secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1947: 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. Further amendments were made in 1943 to more clearly define the practice of architecture and professional engineering and restrict the use of the title "Architect" and "Professional Engineer."

STATE BAR COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners: EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president*; GEORGE A. AFFELDT; W. WADE BOARDMAN; W. T. DOAR; R. T. REINHOLDT.
Secretary: ARTHUR A. McLEOD, *clerk* of the Supreme Court.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.
Total personnel, July 1947: 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: W. H. BARBER, *secretary*; M. F. GUYER; H. M. WEEKS.

Secretary's address: Scott and Watson Streets, Ripon.
Total personnel, July 1947: 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; H. M. MICHLER.

Secretary's Address: Kenosha.
Total personnel, July 1947: 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. C. J. BAUMANN, SR., *president*; DR. W. H. SCHALLER, *vice president*; DR. S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer*; DR. BYRON D. ISING; DR. C. M. RUCHTI.

Secretary's address: Tomah.
Total personnel, July 1947: 1.
Publications: Annual Dental Directory; 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.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. HENRY H. CHRISTOFFERSON, *president*; DR. C. A. DAWSON, *secretary*; DR. E. C. MURPHY; DR. E. W. MILLER; DR. JOHN W. SMITH; DR. ALVIN G. KOEHLER; DR. A. F. RUFFOLO; DR. J. W. PRENTICE.

Secretary's address: Tremont Building, River Falls.

Total personnel, July 1947: 3.

Publications: Rules and regulations; law.

The Board of Medical Examiners was created in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy, and other methods of treating the sick. 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. The 1943 Legislature directed the board to enforce the medical practice act. The board employs a full-time investigator and an attorney on a per diem basis.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

Members: DR. A. N. ABBOTT, *president*; DR. EARLE W. JOHNSON, *vice president*; DR. N. E. W. LENZ, *secretary*; DR. HENRY R. TAVS; DR. PETER O. FOX.

Secretary's address: 403½ East Main Street, Waupun.

Total personnel, July 1947: 1.

Publications: Optometry Laws; Rules and Regulations of the Board.

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 \$480, and the members receive \$8 for each day spent in the performance of their duties.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

Members: SYLVESTER H. DRETZKA, *secretary*; EDWIN S. SCHWEGER; J. P. LEE; EDITH C. SCHMITZ; MAX N. LEMBERGER.

Secretary's address: 709 North 11th Street, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1947: 4.

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 and \$5 per diem. 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. R. MEISSNER; E. J. METZKE;
RALPH H. YOUNG; CLYDE J. CAUVENBURGH.

Secretary's address: 324 North 35th Street, Milwaukee 8.

Total personnel, July 1947: 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, 324 North 35th Street, Milwaukee.

SOCIETIES

The following organizations are not state departments in the usual sense of the term. They are private organizations some of which are aided by state funds. Those so aided are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. These societies are membership organizations, whose members select the officers.

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-Treasurer: BANNER BILL MORGAN, *Veterinary Science Department*, University of Wisconsin, 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 and accumulation of an academy library. 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-treasurer. The Wisconsin Academy has recently sponsored a Junior Academy.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: PROFESSOR E. D. HOLDEN, *College of Agriculture, Madison.*

Publications: Directory of Producers of Certified Seeds; News Letter; seed improvement circulars.

The Agricultural Experiment Association was organized in 1901, and in 1903 received its first appropriation from the legislature. The 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, (3) conducting a seed certification service under authority of the State Department of Agriculture, and (4) promoting the use of superior seeds on Wisconsin farms.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Editor and Secretary: KERMIT FRECKMANN, 5320 North 39th Street, Milwaukee 9.

Publications: The Wisconsin Archeologist (quarterly).

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 CHEESEMAKERS' AND BUTTERMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Secretary: M. H. PARSONS, Dorchester.

Publications: None.

This is an organization for the promotion of dairying and the protection of the interests of cheesemakers and buttermakers in central Wisconsin. It has received state aid since 1925.

FOREIGN TYPE CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: WM. IENATSCH, 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

Executive Secretary: GEORGE L. MOONEY, Plymouth.

Publications: Annual proceedings; annual convention book.

The Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association was organized in 1893 and received state aid from 1913 to 1946. In 1947 state aid was voluntarily waived by the association. Its purpose is to improve the quality of Wisconsin cheese thereby increasing its consumption and consequently enhancing the interests of the dairy farmer as well as that of the cheese manufacturer. In 1945 the association had a membership of 1,000 representing over 1,100 cheese factories.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Secretary-Treasurer: B. R. DUGDALE, Madison.

Office address: Madison.

Total personnel, July 1947: 2.

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.

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 and pleasure 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 6,000 is composed of 130 affiliated horticultural organizations, both state and local, and individual and life members, including fruit growers, nurserymen, garden club members, and beekeepers.

WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: ARLIE MUCKS, *College of Agriculture, Madison.*

Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory; Three Junior Livestock Exposition Catalogs.

The Livestock Breeders Association was organized in 1902 and has received state aid since 1913. It seeks to improve the livestock of the state by working with breeders and breed organizations. A specific phase of our program is with farm boys and girls in the selection, feeding, fitting, showing, and selling fat stock through participation in our three annual Junior Live Stock Expositions at Eau Claire, Green Bay, and Madison.

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, 1947-1948: L. A. WILCOX, Cadott, *department commander and chaplain.*

Secretary: Alma Cheesman, 5502 West Burnham Street, Milwaukee 14.

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 Wisconsin 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 is only one member. 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 has appropriated a sum not to exceed \$1,000 for the state encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, including publication of its proceedings.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Department officers, 1947-1948: RUDOLPH SLADKY, Milwaukee, *department commander*; HANS HILSENHOFF, Madison, *senior vice commander*; MARCUS A. HANSEN, Sr., Marshfield, *vice commander*; GEORGE C. BAUER, Milwaukee, *adjutant and quartermaster*; ARTHUR E. SCHUMACHER, Green Bay, *chief of staff*; WM. F. BAUCHLE, Beloit, *judge advocate*; REV. GEORGE H. WILLETT, Amherst, *chaplain*; W. W. BIEGE, Baraboo, *inspector*; DR. HARRY OAKLAND, Milwaukee, *surgeon*; PHILIP LEBLOND, King, *historian*; WM. H. O'GORMAN, Milwaukee, *marshall*; ERNEST F. SCHROEDER, Sheboygan, *patriotic instructor*; ALFRED A. WATSON, Madison, *musician*; GUST E. DENZINE, Marinette, *service officer*; GEORGE P. LOHMAIER, Ft. Atkinson, *recruiting officer*; ALB. J. OBENBERGER, Milwaukee, *press*

and publicity; GEORGE C. BAUER, Milwaukee, ALB. J. OBENBERGER, Milwaukee, and LEWIS B. LARSEN, West Allis, *travel directors*; GEORGE C. BAUER, Milwaukee, ALB. J. OBENBERGER, Milwaukee, J. STANLEY DIETZ, Madison, CHAS. H. COX, Janesville, WM. H. ZUEHLKE, Janesville, and STURLEY D. BOREHAM, Fond du Lac, *legislative committee*; WM. F. BRUETT, Wood, *sick and visiting committee*; GUST PAWASARAT and JACOB BAULDING, both of Milwaukee, *color sergeants*; JOS. NATCHAK and WM. TIMPEL, both of Milwaukee, *color guards*; MATT BLAU, Milwaukee, EMIL PHILIPP, Oshkosh, COL. WM. HOLZAPFEL, Racine, W. J. WALLACE, Waukesha, HERBERT GRITTMAN, Beaver Dam, FRED R. MORRIS, Green Bay, all *national aides de camp to the commander in chief*.

Department headquarters: Memorial Hall, State Capitol.

The purpose of this organization is to perpetuate the comradeship and the memories of the war with Spain, the China Relief Expedition, and the Philippine Insurrection; to promote peace and good will at home and among all nations; to encourage an adequate defense; and to protect and preserve our institutions of government.

AMERICAN LEGION

Department officers, 1947-1948: HERMAN C. RUNGE, Sheboygan, *commander*; FRED T. WURL, Wauwatosa; EDGAR A. PAULSEN, Kiel; EMIL GEHRKE, New London; and EMIL H. WINGAD, Eau Claire, *vice commanders*; JACK L. SPOBE, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; JAMES F. BURNS, Milwaukee, *service officer*; CHARLES L. LARSON, Port Washington, *judge advocate*; H. C. WILKERSON, Platteville, *historian*; FR. LOUIS J. PAQUETTE, Elmwood, *chaplain*; NILE R. FULLER, Racine and JOE LASKA, Winter, *sergeants at arms*; WM. R. KENNEY, Marshfield, *national executive committeeman*.

State headquarters: Room 338, 207 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee 2.

The American Legion was organized in Paris, France, in March 1919, and chartered by act of congress approved September 16, 1919. This act was amended by Public Act No. 767, approved October 29, 1942. Since originally organized it has steadily increased in membership until it is the largest organization of war veterans in both state and nation. Originally organized only for honorably discharged veterans of World War I, membership is now open also to honorably discharged veterans of World War II who had active service between December 7, 1941 and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive. Any person, male or female, 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. Discharge before September 2, 1945, must be an honorable discharge, but a person is eligible who continues to serve in the armed forces after September 2, 1945. At the present time it has the largest membership in the history of the organization. It has a well-organized, efficient rehabilitation program which provides service, free of charge, to any veteran of World War I or II, whether disabled or not, and also for the dependents of disabled and deceased veterans.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Department officers; 1947-1948: CALEB JOHNSON, Racine, *commander*; THOMAS E. ANDERSON, Ashland, *senior vice commander*; DANIEL D. ALLEN, Milwaukee, *junior vice commander*; REV. GUY L. HILL, Superior, *chaplain*; SVERRE ROANG, Edgerton, *judge advocate*; DR. GEORGE SKOW, Racine, *surgeon*; EDWARD J. SCHMIDT, Manitowoc, *adjutant-quartermaster*; MICHAEL J. GERHARZ, Kaukauna, *inspector*; LES J. MYERS, Milwaukee, *service officer*; PAUL LAPPLEY, Madison, *legislative*; O. C. CLAUS, Burlington, *editor Wisconsin Veteran*; ELEANOR DUPREY, Manitowoc, *executive secretary*; CLAIRE HABERMAN, Manitowoc, *assistant secretary*.

Department headquarters: 1026 South 8th Street, Manitowoc.

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 World War I and World War II 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

Department officers, 1947-1948: PETER J. GERHARZ, Milwaukee, *commander*; HAROLD MURRAY, Green Bay, *senior vice commander*; E. M. HERTZFELDT, Eau Claire, *junior vice commander*; HERBERT P. VELSER, West Allis, *treasurer*; ROBERT W. SCHROEDER, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; MARVIN C. ALEXANDER, Madison, *legislative director*; ROBERT L. HIRSCHINGER, Baraboo, *past commander*; MARION W. QUALLS, Milwaukee, *1st district commander*; H. R. BLEASDALE, Janesville, *2nd district commander*; WILBER BOGAN, Appleton, *3rd*

district commander; FRANK H. PLUMMER, Menomonie, *4th district commander*; THOMAS BRIGGS, Antigo, *6th district commander*; ALBERT E. JAMESON, La Crosse, *7th district commander*; ALFRED C. SPINDLER, Stevens Point, *8th district commander*; CARL J. JOHNSON, West Allis, *adjutant*; JOHN SYMES, Milwaukee, *officer of the day*; MICHAEL RYBICKE, Stevens Point, *sergeant at arms*; WALTER F. CUNNINGHAM, Kenosha, *chief of staff*; REV. WENDELL BENNETTS, Brillion, *chaplain*; RICHARD L. KAVANAUGH, La Crosse, *Americanism chairman*; CHARLES FELSKE, Racine, *patriotic instructor*.

The Disabled American Veterans was organized in 1920 and has its national headquarters in Cincinnati. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1921 and was incorporated under Wisconsin state laws in 1924.

Its aims and purposes are to uphold and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States; to realize the true American ideals and aims for which those eligible to membership fought; to advance the interests and work for the betterment of all wounded, gassed, injured, and disabled veterans; to cooperate with all public and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the condition, health, and interests of all disabled veterans; to serve our comrades, our communities, and our country; and to encourage in all people that spirit of understanding which will guard against future wars.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION

Department officers, 1947-1948: CHRISTIAN BERNSTEN, Milwaukee, *commander*; CHESTER OLSON, Milwaukee, *senior vice commander*; ARTHUR L. O'DAY, Milwaukee, *junior vice commander*; WALTER B. KENNA, Milwaukee, *paymaster*; HARRY A. KERKOW, Milwaukee, *chaplain*; DR. JOHN SANBORN, Milwaukee, *surgeon*; JOHN JAMBOR, Milwaukee, *patriotic instructor*; OSCAR BUSS, Milwaukee, *inspector*; JOHN ADER, Milwaukee, *officer of the day*; D. P. GRIFFITHS, Milwaukee, *officer of the watch*; LEON OGREN, Milwaukee, *officer of the guard*; LEO DOOLEY, Milwaukee, *historian*; JOHN KRUKAR, Milwaukee, *color sergeant*; CHESTER KELLER, Westfield, *judge advocate*; J. STEVENSON, Milwaukee, *service officer*; HARRY E. FITZPATRICK, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; JOHN GORSKI, Milwaukee, *chief of staff*; HERMAN GESKE, Milwaukee, *national councilman*; JOE GOETZ, PAUL MOORE, HERMAN GESKE, all of Milwaukee, *council of administration*.

The Army and Navy Union incorporated by an act of Congress in 1888 is the oldest servicemen'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, and all

branches of the women's 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 the members are from World Wars I and II. Many members have served in peacetime.

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 been sworn in as members. At present 10 garrisons make up Wisconsin's strength. Their annual convention is held in August.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART

Department officers, 1947-1948: WALTER P. BOGAN, Appleton, *commander*; HERBERT J. MENARD, Green Bay, *senior vice commander*; CONRAD J. MELBERG, Superior, *junior vice commander*; GEORGE H. KOCH, Milwaukee, *finance officer*; ERNST L. IHBE, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; REV. GUSTAV STEARNS, Milwaukee, *chaplain*; WILFRED THOMAS, Wausau, *Americanism officer*; NEWELL A. ALEXANDER, Milwaukee, *service officer*; HIRAM O. HEGNA, Milwaukee, *historian*; ROBERT W. SCHROEDER, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; JAMES G. HAIG, Milwaukee, *sergeant-at-arms*; THOMAS N. CORCORAN, Fond du Lac, *inspector*; JOHN E. HANTSCHER, Appleton, *chief of staff*; WM. H. SIEMERING, Madison, *legislative officer*; RONALD F. HILL, Milwaukee, *national executive committeeman*.

Department headquarters: 1709 South Sixth Street, Milwaukee 4.

The Military Order of the Purple Heart was founded by war veterans who were awarded the Purple Heart Medal for achieving military merit or sustained wounds in action against an enemy of the United States. The Badge of Military Merit, figure of a heart, in purple, was originally conceived and subsequently established by General George Washington on August 7, 1782 during the time he had his headquarters in Newburgh, New York. The records establishing this decoration were lost for a century and a half. When Congress made preparations for Washington's Bi-Centennial in 1932 these old records were uncovered and thus authentically proved the historic origin of the award.

In commemoration and out of respect for General Washington's achievements, both civil and military, the decoration was revived in the form of a medal with our first President's likeness superimposed on a heart of purple. The revival order was signed on February 22, 1932 by General MacArthur, who was then serving as Chief of Staff. The Wisconsin department of this order was organized August 7, 1943, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

AMVETS OF WORLD WAR II

Department officers, 1947-1948: KENNETH KUNDE, Oshkosh, *commander*; JOHN J. MILLANE, Milwaukee, *senior vice commander*; HARVEY MANN, Lannon; DON MEREDITH, Chippewa Falls; AL SALMON, Green Bay; ART KORTE, Milwaukee; and VIRGIL KALCHTHALER, Sheboygan, *junior vice commanders*; ROBERT BRUFLAT, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; SIDNEY USOW, Milwaukee, *service officer*; ROBERT PETERSEN, Oshkosh, *finance officer*; GEORGE KING, Milwaukee, *provost marshal*; JAMES A. PETOSKEY, Milwaukee, *public relations*; OTIS GOMILLION, Milwaukee, *legislative*; CARL T. MUELLER, Milwaukee, *national executive committeeman*; MAURICE HICKEY, Neenah, *membership chairman*; WILLIAM REGNER, Oshkosh, *judge advocate*; ROLAND NELSON, Manitowoc, *assistant adjutant*; ERICH GNANT, Milwaukee, *housing advisor*; ELEANORE REICH, Milwaukee *historian*; DR. DAVID HOFFMAN, Milwaukee, *aviation chairman*; LESTER LUTHER, Milwaukee, *executive secretary*.

State Headquarters: Room 519, 606 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

The AMVETS of World War II was organized in Kansas City, Missouri, in December of 1944 by representatives of local veterans' groups throughout the country, and was chartered by act of Congress on July 23, 1947. Though only three years old its membership is steadily increasing both nationally and in the state of Wisconsin. It has the largest membership of any World War II organization. The membership consists of honorably discharged men and women who served in the army, navy, marines, and coast guard of World War II only. The organization is founded on three direct principles: worldly peace, Americanism, and helping the veteran to help himself. The organization was started in the state in July 1945. At that time there were two active posts in the state, which has now grown to 38 active posts, with many other cities applying for charters. The Wisconsin organization has achieved two national distinctions in 1947: having the largest chartered post in the country in Watertown with 272 active members, and having the first national AMVET flying post located at Curtiss-Wright Airport, Milwaukee, which consists of World War II veterans interested in aviation. There are 10 auxiliaries throughout the state, and a subsidiary organization of AMVETS known as SAD SACKS, which is limited to members in good standing of AMVETS. The motto of the organization is: "WE FOUGHT TOGETHER, NOW LET'S BUILD TOGETHER."

AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

Department officers, 1947-1948: HAROLD BECK, Milwaukee, *chairman*; AL REINDL, Milwaukee and JAMES SALTZSTEIN, Milwaukee, *vice chairmen*; ELAINE SWENDSON, Milwaukee, *secretary*; GAIL HANSIS, Kenosha, *treasurer*; JOSEPH KAHL, Beloit, ELMER BUELOW, Waukesha, JAMES DOYLE, Madison, and ALBERT HOUGHTON, Milwaukee, *members at large*; DEAN JACK LINDSAY, Beloit, *chaplain*.

State headquarters: 259 East Wells Street, Milwaukee.

The American Veterans Committee was founded in 1943 by a group of World War II men who were still in the armed forces. Upon their discharge from the service an organizing committee was formed and the group held its first national convention in June 1946 at Des Moines, Iowa. In September 1946 the organization was accredited by the federal Veterans Administration. Open to all honorably discharged veterans of World War II, the national membership is approximately 110,000, including 1,500 members in Wisconsin. The American Veterans Committee is nonpartisan and nonsectarian, and is open to all veterans of World War II regardless of race, color, or creed. It maintains a veteran's service program and is interested in promoting legislation beneficial to the public.

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 1955
Edward T. Fairchild	Justice	January 1957
John D. Wickhem	Justice	January 1954
Elmer E. Barlow	Justice	January 1956
J. Ward Rector	Justice	January 1948
Henry P. Hughes*	Justice	January 1958

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;* L. WESTLAKE†; M. GUSTAFSON; H. C. HEANY; H. E. BELITZ; M. DAHL; D. A. HEIL; A. KIRKPATRICK; H. E. IWERT, *private secretaries to the Supreme Court Justices.*

Court Rooms: East Wing, State Capitol.

Term of Court: August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

Publications: Calendar of the Supreme Court; Wisconsin (Supreme Court) Reports (published by Callaghan and Company of Chicago and sold at \$2.65 per volume).

*Succeeded Justice J. Ward Rector on January 5, 1948.

†Deceased November 29, 1947. Miss Westlake served as private secretary to Chief Justice Rosenberry for 25 years.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Term six years, expiring on the first Monday in January

Circuit	Judge	Address	Year Term Expires
1st Circuit	Alfred L. Drury	Kenosha	January 1950
2nd Circuit			
(1st Branch) ...	Otto H. Breidenbach ...	Milwaukee	January 1954
(2nd Branch) ...	Daniel W. Sullivan	Milwaukee	January 1954
(3rd Branch) ...	Roland J. Steinle	Milwaukee	January 1952
(4th Branch) ...	Walter Schinz	Milwaukee	January 1954
(5th Branch) ...	Gustave G. Gehrz	Milwaukee	January 1951
(6th Branch) ...	John C. Kleczka	Milwaukee	January 1953
(7th Branch) ...	August E. Braun	Milwaukee	January 1950
(8th Branch) ...	Charles L. Aarons	Milwaukee	January 1950
(9th Branch) ...	Wm. F. Shaughnessy ..	Milwaukee	January 1952
3rd Circuit	Helmuth F. Arps†	Chilton	January 1951
4th Circuit	Henry A. Detling	Sheboygan	January 1953
5th Circuit	Arthur W. Kopp	Platteville	January 1949
6th Circuit	Robert S. Cowie	La Crosse	January 1949
7th Circuit	Herman J. Severson ...	Iola	January 1951
8th Circuit	Kenneth S. White* ...	River Falls	January 1951
9th Circuit			
(1st Branch) ...	Alvin C. Reis	Madison	January 1951
(2nd Branch) ...	Herman W. Sachtjen ...	Madison	January 1950
10th Circuit	Michael G. Eberlein§ ..	Shawano	January 1952
11th Circuit	Carl H. Daley	Janesville	January 1949
12th Circuit	Jesse Earle	Superior	January 1949
13th Circuit	Edward J. Gehl	West Bend	January 1954
14th Circuit	Edward M. Duquaine† ..	De Pere	January 1950
15th Circuit	Gullick N. Risjord	Ashland	January 1954
16th Circuit	Gerald J. Boileau	Wausau	January 1952
17th Circuit	Vacancy£		
18th Circuit	Louis J. Fellenz, Sr. ...	Fond du Lac	January 1954
19th Circuit	Clarence E. Rinehard ..	Chippewa Falls	January 1952
20th Circuit	Arold F. Murphy	Marinette	January 1954

Terms of Court: Held at the county seat at the time designated by section 252.06 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

*Appointed by Governor June 17, 1947 to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge George Thompson.

§Elected April 1947 to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Joseph R. McCarthy.

†Elected April 1947 to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge Henry Graass.

‡Appointed by governor December 30, 1947 to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Henry P. Hughes.

£To be filled at April 1, 1948 election. For successor see addenda.

COUNTY COURTS

For a list of the county judges see the list of County Officers as of December 1, 1947 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 1950
2nd Branch*		
3rd Branch	Thaddeus J. Pruss	January 1950
4th Branch	Francis J. Jennings	January 1954
5th Branch	Herbert Schultz	January 1954
6th Branch	Robert C. Cannon	January 1952
7th Branch	Ted. E. Wedemeyer	January 1952

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Judge	Year Term Expires
Harvey L. Neelen	January 1950

SUPERIOR COURTS

County	Judge	Year Term Expires
Dane County (Madison)	Roy H. Proctor	January 1951
Douglas County (Superior)	A. Walter Dahl	January 1953

*2nd Branch abolished January 7, 1946 by Chapter 6, Laws of 1945.

SMALL CLAIMS COURT, DANE COUNTY

Judge	Address	Year Term Expires
Douglas Nelson	Madison	July 1951

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland	Ashland	Richard J. Prittie	4 years Jan. 1950
Barron, 1st	Barron	Fred E. Van Sickle	4 years May 1948
Barron, 2nd	Rice Lake	Lawrence S. Coe	4 years May 1951
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	John Bauman	4 years May 1951
Bayfield, 1st	Washburn	Emerson C. Hart	4 years May 1951
Bayfield, 2nd	Iron River	Peter J. Savage	4 years May 1948
*Brown	Green Bay	Donald W. Gleason	4 years May 1948
Burnett	Grantsburg	Sherman J. Auringer	4 years May 1950
*Douglas	Superior	Claude F. Cooper	4 years May 1949
*Fond du Lac	Ripon	Lester J. Burr	4 years May 1949
*Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Hazen W. McEssy	4 years May 1950
*Kenosha	Kenosha	Edward J. Ruetz	4 years Jan. 1950
Lincoln, 2nd	Tomahawk	Ellsworth C. Smith	4 years May 1949
*Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Osuld T. Bredesen	4 years May 1949
*Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Herbert J. Steffes	6 years Jan. 1950
*Outagamie	Appleton	Oscar J. Schmiede	6 years May 1949
*Polk	Balsam Lake	Louis G. Nagler	4 years May 1949
*Racine	Racine	Elmer D. Goodland	6 years Jan. 1954
*Rock	Janesville	Ralph F. Gunn	6 years June 1953
*Rock	Beloit	Chester H. Christenser	6 years Jan. 1948
Sawyer	Hayward	Jens Jorgenson	4 years May 1951
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	E. H. Puhr	4 years May 1951
Washburn, 1st	Spooner	Byron L. Kimball	4 years May 1951
*Waukesha, East ..	Waukesha	Scott Lowry	6 years May 1949
*Waukesha, West ..	Oconomowoc	Alvin G. Brendemuehl	6 years May 1949
*Winnebago	Oshkosh	S. J. Luchsinger	6 years Jan. 1950
*Winnebago	Winneconne	Otto G. Ansonge	4 years May 1948
Wood	Marshfield	A. C. Wharfield	2 years April 1949

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.

*Court of Record

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 stand for election in the first year following the appointment when no other justice is to be elected. All judicial elections are strictly nonpartisan.

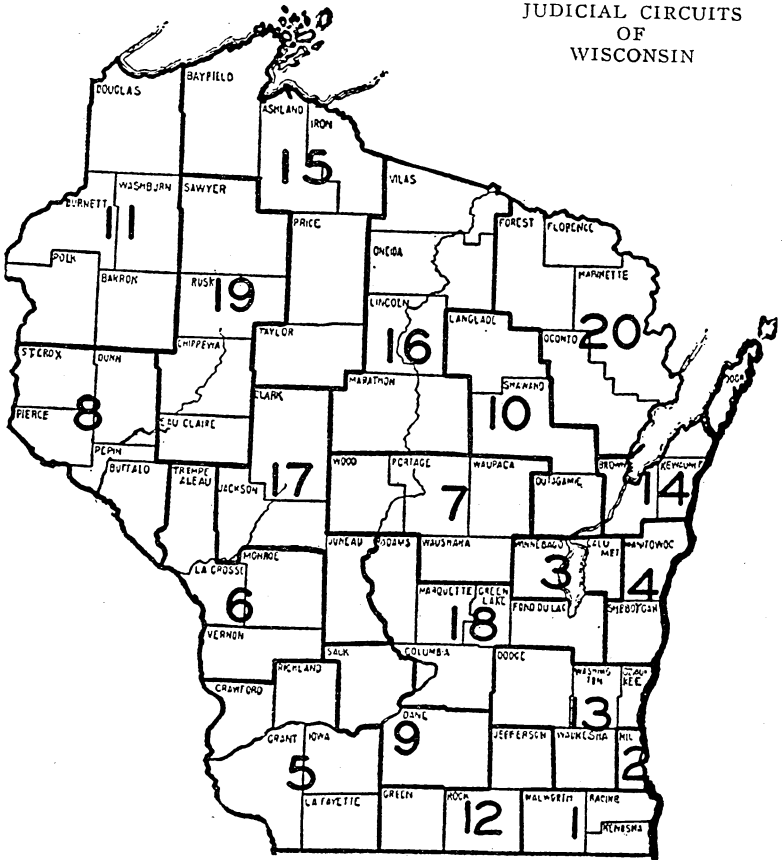
The justice who has been a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the chief justice. Salaries of the justices are fixed by statute at \$10,000 per year and the chief justice receives \$500 additional.

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 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 cases of state-wide concern 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 one term, beginning in August, and is in session practically continuously from August to July of each year. Decisions are in writing, and in all novel or important cases are accompanied by memoranda giving reasons for the conclusions reached. These decisions are published in the Wisconsin Reports and unofficially in the Northwestern Reports. The Supreme Court is the final authority on the state constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a question under the federal constitution is raised, in which case there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court appoints the State Board of Bar Commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and after a hearing may disbar attorneys for cause. Under a 1929 statute it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state. The justices of the Supreme Court together with the Attorney General constitute the board of trustees of the State Library and appoint the Revisor of Statutes.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
OF
WISCONSIN



CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all matters of law and equity and appellate jurisdiction in certain cases from justices of the peace, municipal and other inferior 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

Judge ALFRED DRURY, *chairman*; Judge ROLAND J. STEINLE, *vice chairman*; JOHN E. BELDEN, *secretary*.

The Board of Circuit Judges was 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 except in Milwaukee County where there are two judges. The people of the county elect such judge for a term of six years. The salaries of the county judges* are fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

*For a list of the county judges see County Officers in this book.

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. As of November 1, 1943 in 12 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 in which event 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.

BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES

Judge FERDINAND H. SCHLICHTING, Sheboygan, *president*; Judge L. L. DARLING, Jefferson, *vice president*; Judge G. L. PATTISON, Alma, *secretary-treasurer*.

The Board of County Judges was organized to make such rules and regulations as it may deem advisable to promote the administration of the judicial business of the county courts and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. The board elects its officers who serve for terms determined by the board. Upon attendance at a meeting of the board each county judge is reimbursed for his travel and hotel bills. The board meets once a year.

MUNICIPAL AND SPECIAL COURTS

The Constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other inferior courts, as well as to confer criminal and civil jurisdiction upon the county courts. Under this authority 31 municipal courts have been created, two superior courts, a civil court in Milwaukee County with seven branches, and a district court in the same county.

The statutes creating the municipal courts are all special acts to be found only in the session laws and confer varying jurisdiction. Some are not courts of record and do not have a jurisdiction much greater than that of justices of the peace. A larger number are courts of record and have an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The terms of office of the judges are either four or six years, as prescribed in the act creating the particular court in question.

Chapter 526, Laws of 1945, created and established in Dane County a municipal court to be designated Small Claims Court for Dane County.

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 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.

Section

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.

ARTICLE

- 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.

ARTICLE

- XVIII. Prohibition of intoxicating beverages.
- XIX. Suffrage granted to women.
- XX. Terms of president, vice president, senators and representatives; sessions of congress; successor to president and vice president.
- XXI. Repeal of eighteenth amendment; importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of state laws prohibited.

PREAMBLE

WE, THE people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with the amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be 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, dockyards, 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 increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper: he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, 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 within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Section 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

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

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

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

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists

of all persons voted 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 AMENDMENTS 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.

LIMITING TERM OF OFFICE OF PRESIDENT**

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

*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.

**Ratified by 18 states and rejected by two as of May 23, 1947. Ratification requires approval by 36 states.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

*President**

Harry S. Truman, Missouri

Term expires January 20, 1949

Salary \$75,000 per year

Vice President†

Salary \$20,000 per year

PRESIDENT'S CABINET‡

Salary \$15,000 per year

Presidential Succession: By Public Laws 199 and 254 of the 80th Congress, 1st session, succession to the presidency was changed as follows:

Speaker of the House of Representatives

President pro tempore of the Senate

Members of the cabinet in the order listed below—

Secretary of State George C. Marshall, Pennsylvania
 Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, Missouri
 Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, New York
 Attorney General Tom C. Clark, Texas
 Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, Missouri
 Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug, Wisconsin
 Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico
 Secretary of Commerce William A. Harriman, New York
 Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Washington

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN**

Official address: Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep.) Appleton

Term expires January 3, 1953

Alexander Wiley (Rep.) Chippewa Falls

Term expires January 3, 1951

*Elected for a term of four years. Proposed constitutional amendment limiting office of President to two terms (H. J. Res. 27, 80th congress, 1st session, approved March 24, 1947) has been ratified by 18 states and rejected by two as of May 23, 1947. Ratification requires approval by 36 states.

†Vice President Truman became President on April 12, 1945 because of the death of President Roosevelt.

‡Appointed by the President.

**Elected for a term of six years.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN†

Official address: House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Terms expire January 3, 1949

1st District.....	Lawrence H. Smith (Rep.).....	Racine
2nd District.....	Glenn R. Davis (Rep.)§.....	Waukesha
3rd District.....	William H. Stevenson (Rep.).....	La Crosse
4th District.....	John C. Brophy (Rep.).....	Milwaukee
5th District.....	Charles J. Kersten (Rep.).....	Milwaukee
6th District.....	Frank B. Keefe (Rep.).....	Oshkosh
7th District.....	Reid F. Murray (Rep.).....	Ogdensburg
8th District.....	John W. Byrnes (Rep.).....	Green Bay
9th District.....	Merlin Hull (Rep.).....	Black River Falls
10th District.....	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.).....	Mercer

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salary \$20,000 per year

Chief Justice receives \$500 additional

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson

Associate Justices

Hugo L. Black	Frank Murphy
Stanley F. Reed	Robert H. Jackson
Felix Frankfurter	Wiley Rutledge
William O. Douglas	Harold H. Burton

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES‡

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Justice Frank Murphy, Districts of Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin.

Circuit Judges:¶ Evan A. Evans, Madison and Baraboo, Wisconsin; William M. Sparks, Indianapolis, Indiana; J. Earl Major, Springfield, Illinois; Sherman Minton, New Albany, Indiana; Otto Kerner, Chicago, Illinois.

†Elected for a term of two years.

§Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert K. Henry who died between the date of election and the convening of Congress. For biography of former Congressman Henry see 1946 Blue Book, page 20.

‡Ten appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court.

¶Salary \$12,500 per year.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

	<i>Eastern District*</i>	<i>Western District†</i>
District Judge§	F. Ryan Duffy Milwaukee	Patrick T. Stone Wausau
United States Attorney	Timothy T. Cronin Oconomowoc	Charles H. Cashin Stevens Point
Marshal	A. J. Lukaszewicz Milwaukee	John M. Comeford Madison
Clerk	B. H. Westfahl Milwaukee	Edgar M. Alstad Madison
Referees in Bankruptcy ..	Carl R. Becker Milwaukee Frank J. Shannon Kenosha Francis A. Yindra Manitowoc William L. Evans Green Bay	Miles Riley Madison C. L. Baldwin La Crosse Charles A. Wilson Superior
Court Commissioners	Floyd E. Jenkins Milwaukee E. L. Aschenbrener Shawano John D. Kehoe Green Bay John N. O'Brien Delavan	J. J. McManamy Madison A. J. Sutherland Eau Claire H. J. Niehaus La Crosse Vincent P. Davis Ashland C. W. Bishop Superior Paul J. Megan Wausau Lambert A. Hansen Sparta

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, WISCONSIN DISTRICT

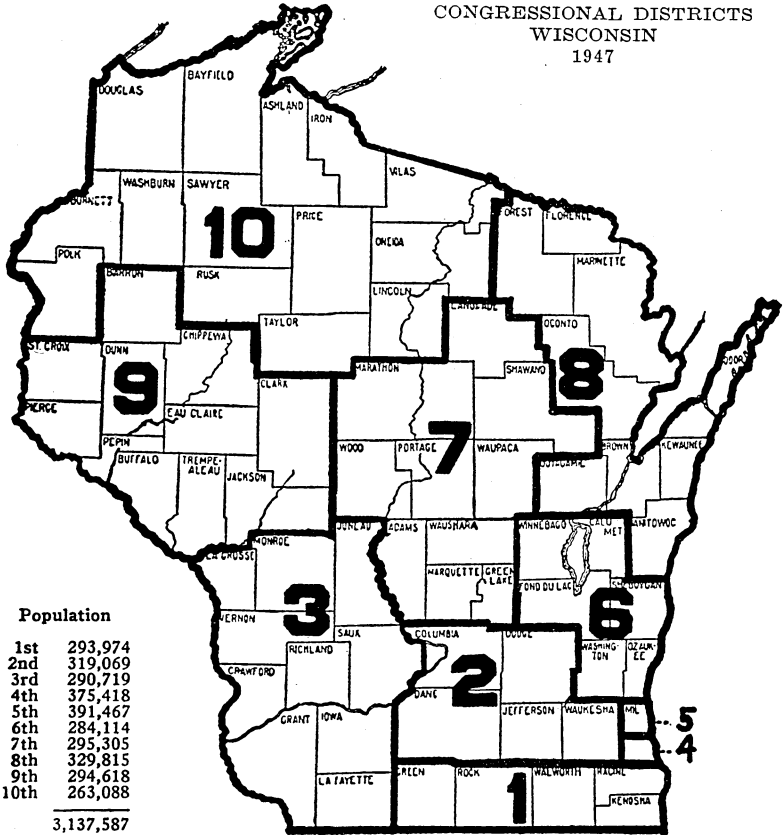
Acting Collector George Reismeu, Milwaukee

*Headquarters at Milwaukee.

†Headquarters at Madison.

§Salary \$10,000 per year.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
WISCONSIN
1947



Population

1st	293,974
2nd	319,069
3rd	290,719
4th	375,418
5th	391,467
6th	284,114
7th	295,305
8th	329,815
9th	294,618
10th	263,088
<hr/>	
	3,137,587

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN

November 1, 1947

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAE)	O. V. Wells 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Bureau of Employees Compensation	Wm. McCauley 514-10th St. NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	Ewan Clague 14th St. & Constitution Ave. Washington 25, D.C.	
Bureau of the Budget	James E. Webb Executive Office Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA)	Theodore P. Wright 14th St. & Constitution Ave. Washington 25, D.C.	
Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)	Dept. of Commerce Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)	Jesse B. Gilmer 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Southern Wisconsin George D. Bradley 208 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Illinois
		Northern Wisconsin James A. Cole 328 McKnight Bldg. Minneapolis, Minnesota
Export-Import Bank of Washington	William M. Martin, Jr. 734-15th St. NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Farm Credit Administration (FCA)	Ivy W. Duggan 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Robert J. Barry 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Farmers Home Administration	Dillard B. Lasseter 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

November 1, 1947

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	J. Edgar Hoover Dept. of Justice Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	H. K. Johnson 735 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Milwaukee 2, Wis- consin
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	12th St. & Pennsyl- vania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Northern Wisconsin Inspector in charge 208 Uptown Post Office & Federal Courts Bldg. St. Paul 2, Minne- sota
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	Maple T. Harl 14th & F St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Southern Wisconsin Inspector in charge 246 U.S. Court- house Bldg. Chicago 4, Illinois
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Ivy W. Duggan 14th St. & Independ- ence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Raby L. Hopkins 715 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3, Wiscon- sin
Federal Housing Adminis- tration (FHA)	Franklin D. Richards Vermont Ave. at K St. Washington 25, D.C.	S. R. Day 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul	George M. Brennan 14th St. & Independ- ence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	F. H. Klawon 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Land Bank of St. Paul	W. E. Rhea 14th St. & Independ- ence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	M. D. Avery 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	Cyrus S. Ching 14th St. & Consti- tution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Federal National Mortgage Association	John D. Goodloe 811 Vermont Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Federal Power Commission (FPC)	Nelson Lee Smith 1800 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Federal Reserve System	Thomas B. McCabe 20th St., & Consti- tution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Federal Security Agency (FSA)	Oscar R. Ewing 4th St. & Independ- ence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

November 1, 1947

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Federal Trade Commission (FTC)	Garland S. Ferguson Pennsylvania Ave., at 6th St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	W. F. Dinnen 433 West Van Buren St. Chicago 7, Illinois
Federal Works Agency (FWA)	Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming 18th & F St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Paul B. Dunbar 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Home Loan Bank Board	John H. Fahey 1st St. & Indiana Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	A. R. Gardner 105 W. Monroe St. Chicago, Illinois
Housing and Home Finance Agency	Raymond M. Foley 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)	Clyde B. Aitchison 12th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA)	Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker 1724 F St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)	Paul M. Herzog 815 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	James M. Shields Wesley Temple Bldg. Minneapolis 4, Minnesota
National Mediation Board (NMB)	Frank P. Douglass 18th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Alien Property	David L. Bazelon National Press Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Defense Transportation (ODT)	J. M. Johnson Interstate Commerce Commission Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Selective Service Records	Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey 21st & C Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Production Credit Corporation of St. Paul	C. R. Arnold 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	George Susens 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

November 1, 1947

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Production and Marketing Administration	Jesse B. Gilmer 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Public Buildings Administration (PBA)	W. E. Reynolds 18th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Public Housing Administration	Dillon S. Myer 1201 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Public Roads Administration (PRA)	Thomas H. MacDonald 18th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	S. L. Taylor 1109 Main Post Office Bldg. St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Railroad Retirement Board	William J. Kennedy 844 Rush St. Chicago 11, Illinois	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)	John D. Goodloe 811 Vermont Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Rural Electrification Administration (REA)	Claude R. Wickard 12th & 14th Sts., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives	S. D. Sanders 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Hutzel Metzger 346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	James J. Caffrey 18th & Locust Sts., Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania	Thomas B. Hart 105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Illinois
Social Security Administration (SSA)	Arthur J. Altmeyer 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	H. L. McCarthy 188 West Randolph St. Chicago 1, Illinois
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)	Hugh H. Bennett 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	M. F. Schweers 20 N. Carroll St. Madison 3, Wisconsin
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	Gordon R. Clapp New Sprankle Bldg. Knoxville, Tennessee	
United States Civil Service Commission (USCSC)	Harry B. Mitchell 8th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	Adm. Joseph F. Farley 1300 E. St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

November 1, 1947

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	Clinton P. Anderson Agriculture Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
United States Employment Service	Robert C. Goodwin 12th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
United States Marine Corps (USMC)	Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift Arlington Annex Arlington, Virginia	
United States Maritime Commission	Vice Adm. Wm. W. Smith Commerce Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
United States Tariff Commission	Oscar B. Ryder E. St. at 7th & 8th Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Veterans Administration	Gen. Omar N. Bradley Vermont Ave. at H & I Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	



Vacationing on one of Wisconsin's beautiful lakes

Miscellaneous

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

April 1947

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Abbotsford	Clark	Beldenville	Pierce
Abrams	Oconto	Belgium	Ozaukee
Adams	Adams	Belleville	Dane
Adell	Sheboygan	Belmont	Lafayette
Afton	Rock	Beloit	Rock
Albany	Green	Bennet Lake	Kenosha
Albion	Dane	Bennett	Douglas
Algoma	Kewaunee	Benoit	Bayfield
Alien Grove	Walworth	Benton	Lafayette
Allenton	Washington	Berlin	Green Lake
Allenville	Winnebago	Big Bend	Waukesha
Allouez	Douglas	Big Falls	Waupaca
Alma	Buffalo	Billings Park	Douglas
Alma Center	Jackson	Birchwood	Washburn
Almena	Barron	Biramwood	Shawano
Almond	Portage	Black Creek	Outagamie
Altoona	Eau Claire	Black Earth	Dane
Alvin	Forest	Black River Falls	Jackson
Amberg	Marinette	Blackwell	Forest
Amery	Polk	Blair	Trempealeau
Amherst	Portage	Blanchardville	Lafayette
Amherst Junction	Portage	Blenker	Wood
Aniwa	Shawano	Bloom City	Richland
Antigo	Langlade	Bloomer	Chippewa
Appleton	Outagamie	Bloomington	Grant
Arbor Vitae	Vilas	Blue Mounds	Dane
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Blue River	Grant
Arena	Iowa	Boardman	Saint Croix
Argonne	Forest	Boaz	Richland
Argyle	Lafayette	Bonduel	Shawano
Arkansaw	Pepin	Boscobel	Grant
Arkdale	Adams	Boulder Junction	Vilas
Arlington	Columbia	Bowler	Shawano
Armstrong Creek	Forest	Boyceville	Dunn
Arpin	Wood	Boyd	Chippewa
Ashippun	Dodge	Branch	Manitowoc
Ashland	Ashland	Brandon	Fond du Lac
Astico	Dodge	Brantwood	Price
Athelstane	Marinette	Breed	Oconto
Athens	Marathon	Bridgeport	Crawford
Auburndale	Wood	Briggsville	Marquette
Augusta	Eau Claire	Brill	Barron
Auroraville	Waushara	Brillion	Calumet
Avalon	Rock	Bristol	Kenosha
Avoca	Iowa	Brodhead	Green
		Brokaw	Marathon
Babcock	Wood	Brookfield	Waukesha
Badger	Sauk	Brooklyn	Green
Bagley	Grant	Brooks	Adams
Baileys Harbor	Door	Brownsville	Dodge
Baldwin	Saint Croix	Browntown	Green
Balsam Lake	Polk	Bruce	Rusk
Bancroft	Portage	Brule	Douglas
Bangor	La Crosse	Brussels	Door
Baraboo	Sauk	Bryant	Langlade
Barksdale	Bayfield	Burkhardt	Saint Croix
Barneveld	Iowa	Burlington	Racine
Barnum	Crawford	Burnett	Dodge
Barron	Barron	Butler	Waukesha
Barronett	Barron	Butte des Morts	Winnebago
Barton	Washington	Butternut	Ashland
Basco	Dane	Byron	Fond du Lac
Bassett	Kenosha		
Bay City	Pierce	Cable	Bayfield
Bayfield	Bayfield	Cadott	Chippewa
Bear Creek	Outagamie	Calamine	Lafayette
Beaver	Marinette	Caledonia	Racine
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Calvary	Fond du Lac
Beetown	Grant	Cambria	Columbia

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Cambridge	Dane	Dane	Dane
Cameron	Barron	Darien	Walworth
Camp Douglas	Juneau	Darlington	Lafayette
Camp Lake	Kenosha	De Forest	Dane
Camp McCoy	Monroe	De Pere	Brown
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	De Soto	Vernon
Canton	Barron	Deer Park	Saint Croix
Caroline	Shawano	Deerbrook	Langlade
Carrollville	Milwaukee	Deerfield	Dane
Carter	Forest	Delafield	Waukesha
Cascade	Sheboygan	Delavan	Walworth
Casco	Kewaunee	Dellwood	Adams
Cashton	Monroe	Delta	Bayfield
Cassville	Grant	Denmark	Brown
Cataract	Monroe	Deronda	Polk
Catawba	Price	Devils Lake	Sauk
Cato	Manitowoc	Diamond Bluff	Pierce
Cavour	Forest	Dickeyville	Grant
Cayuga	Ashland	Dodge	Trempealeau
Cazenovia	Richland	Dodgeville	Iowa
Cecil	Shawano	Dorchester	Clark
Cedar	Iron	Dousman	Waukesha
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	Downing	Dunn
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Downsville	Dunn
Centuria	Polk	Doylestown	Columbia
Chaseburg	Vernon	Dresser	Polk
Chelsea	Taylor	Drummond	Bayfield
Chetek	Barron	Dunbar	Marinette
Chili	Clark	Dunbarton	Lafayette
Chilton	Calumet	Dundas	Calumet
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Durand	Pepin
City Point	Jackson		
Clam Falls	Polk	Eagle	Waukesha
Clam Lake	Ashland	Eagle River	Vilas
Clarno	Green	Earl	Washburn
Clayton	Polk	East Ellsworth	Pierce
Clear Lake	Polk	East End	Douglas
Clearwater Lake	Oneida	East Troy	Walworth
Cleveland	Manitowoc	Eastman	Crawford
Clinton	Rock	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Clintonville	Waupaca	Eau Galle	Dunn
Cloverdale	Juneau	Eden	Fond du Lac
Clyman	Dodge	Edgar	Marathon
Cobb	Iowa	Edgerton	Rock
Cochrane	Buffalo	Edgewater	Sawyer
Coddington	Portage	Edmund	Iowa
Colby	Marathon	Egg Harbor	Door
Coleman	Marinette	El Dorado	Fond du Lac
Colfax	Dunn	Eland	Shawano
Colgate	Washington	Elcho	Langlade
College Camp	Walworth	Elderon	Marathon
Collins	Manitowoc	Eleva	Trempealeau
Coloma	Waushara	Elk Mound	Dunn
Columbus	Columbia	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan
Combined Locks	Outagamie	Elkhorn	Walworth
Commonwealth	Florence	Ellison Bay	Door
Comstock	Barron	Ellsworth	Pierce
Conover	Vilas	Elm Grove	Waukesha
Conrath	Rusk	Elmwood	Pierce
Coon Valley	Vernon	Elroy	Juneau
Cornell	Chippewa	Elton	Langlade
Cornucopia	Bayfield	Embarrass	Waupaca
Cottage Grove	Dane	Emerald	Saint Croix
Couderay	Sawyer	Endeavor	Marquette
Crandon	Forest	Ephraim	Door
Crivitz	Marinette	Etrick	Trempealeau
Cross Plains	Dane	Eureka	Winnebago
Cuba City	Grant	Evansville	Rock
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Excelsior	Richland
Cumberland	Barron	Exeland	Sawyer
Curtiss	Clark		
Cushing	Polk	Fair Water	Fond du Lac
Custer	Portage	Fairchild	Eau Claire
Cylon	Saint Croix	Fall Creek	Eau Claire
		Fall River	Columbia
Dale	Outagamie	Fence	Florence
Dallas	Barron	Fennimore	Grant
Dalton	Green Lake	Fenwood	Marathon
Danbury	Burnett	Fern	Florence
Dancy	Marathon		

POST OFFICES

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Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Ferryville	Crawford	Haven	Sheboygan
Fifield	Price	Hawkins	Rusk
Fish Creek	Door	Hawthorne	Douglas
Fitchburg	Dane	Hayward	Sawyer
Florence	Florence	Hazel Green	Grant
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Hazelhurst	Oneida
Fontana	Walworth	Heafford Junction	Lincoln
Footville	Rock	Helenville	Jefferson
Forest Junction	Calumet	Herbster	Bayfield
Forestville	Door	Hersey	Saint Croix
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Hertel	Burnett
Fountain City	Buffalo	Hewitt	Wood
Fox Lake	Dodge	High Bridge	Ashland
Foxboro	Douglas	Highland	Iowa
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	Hika	Manitowoc
Franksville	Racine	Hilbert	Calumet
Frederic	Polk	Hiles	Forest
Fredonia	Ozaukee	Hillpoint	Sauk
Fremont	Waupaca	Hillsboro	Vernon
Friendship	Adams	Hillsdale	Barron
Friesland	Columbia	Hines	Douglas
Galesville	Trempealeau	Hingham	Sheboygan
Galloway	Marathon	Hixton	Jefferson
Gays Mills	Crawford	Holcombe	Chippewa
Genesee Depot	Waukesha	Hollandale	Iowa
Genoa	Vernon	Hollister	Langlade
Genoa City	Walworth	Holmen	La Crosse
Germantown	Washington	Honey Creek	Walworth
Gile	Iron	Horicon	Dodge
Gillett	Oconto	Hortonville	Outagamie
Gillingham	Richland	Hubbleton	Jefferson
Gilman	Taylor	Hubertus	Washington
Gilmanton	Buffalo	Hudson	Saint Croix
Gleason	Lincoln	Humbird	Clark
Glen Flora	Rusk	Hurley	Iron
Glen Oak	Marquette	Hustisford	Dodge
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	Hustler	Juneau
Glenhaven	Grant	Independence	Trempealeau
Glenwood City	Saint Croix	Ingram	Rusk
Glidden	Ashland	Iola	Waupaca
Goodman	Marinette	Irma	Lincoln
Goodrich	Taylor	Iron Belt	Iron
Gordon	Douglas	Iron Ridge	Dodge
Gotham	Richland	Iron River	Bayfield
Grafton	Ozaukee	Ironton	Sauk
Grandmarsh	Adams	Itasca	Douglas
Grandview	Bayfield	Ixonia	Jefferson
Granite Heights	Marathon	Jackson	Washington
Granton	Clark	Jacksonport	Door
Grantsburg	Burnett	Janesville	Rock
Granville	Milwaukee	Jefferson	Jefferson
Gratiot	Lafayette	Jefferson Junction	Jefferson
Green Bay	Brown	Jim Falls	Chippewa
Green Lake	Green Lake	Joel	Polk
Greenbush	Sheboygan	Johnson Creek	Jefferson
Greendale	Milwaukee	Juda	Green
Greenleaf	Brown	Jump River	Taylor
Greenvalley	Shawano	Junction City	Portage
Greenville	Outagamie	Juneau	Dodge
Greenwood	Clark	Kansasville	Racine
Gresham	Shawano	Kaukauna	Outagamie
Grimms	Manitowoc	Kellnersville	Manitowoc
Gurney	Iron	Kempster	Langlade
Hager City	Pierce	Kendall	Monroe
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Kennan	Price
Hamburg	Marathon	Kenosha	Kenosha
Hammond	Saint Croix	Keshena	Shawano
Hancock	Waushara	Kewaskum	Washington
Hannibal	Taylor	Kewaunee	Kewaunee
Hanover	Rock	Kiel	Manitowoc
Harshaw	Oneida	Kimberly	Outagamie
Hartford	Washington	King	Waupaca
Hartland	Waukesha	Kingston	Green Lake
Hatley	Marathon	Klevenville	Dane
Hauer	Sawyer	Knapp	Dunn
Haugen	Barron	Knowles	Dodge

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Knowlton	Marathon	Marshfield	Wood
Kohler	Sheboygan	Martell	Pierce
Krakow	Shawano	Mason	Bayfield
Lac du Flambeau	Vilas	Mather	Juneau
La Crosse	La Crosse	Mattoon	Shawano
La Farge	Vernon	Mauston	Juneau
La Pointe	Ashland	Mayville	Dodge
La Valle	Sauk	Mazomanie	Dane
Ladysmith	Rusk	Medford	Taylor
Lake Beulah	Walworth	Medina	Outagamie
Lake Delton	Sauk	Mellen	Ashland
Lake Geneva	Walworth	Melrose	Jackson
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Melvina	Monroe
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	Menasha	Winnebago
Lake Tomahawk	Oneida	Mendota	Dane
Lakewood	Oconto	Menekaunee	Marinette
Lampson	Washburn	Menomonee Falls	Waukesha
Lancaster	Grant	Menomonie	Dunn
Land O'Lakes	Vilas	Mercer	Iron
Lannon	Waukesha	Merrill	Lincoln
Laona	Forest	Merrillan	Jackson
Larsen	Winnebago	Merrimack	Sauk
Leadmine	Lafayette	Merton	Waukesha
Lebanon	Dodge	Middle Inlet	Marinette
Lemington	Sawyer	Middleton	Dane
Lena	Oconto	Mifflin	Iowa
Leopolis	Shawano	Mikana	Barron
Lewis	Polk	Milan	Marathon
Lily	Langlade	Milladore	Wood
Lima Center	Rock	Millston	Jackson
Limeridge	Sauk	Milltown	Polk
Linden	Iowa	Milton	Rock
Lindsey	Wood	Milton Junction	Rock
Little Chute	Outagamie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Little Suamico	Oconto	Mindoro	La Crosse
Livingston	Grant	Mineral Point	Iowa
Lodi	Columbia	Minocqua	Oneida
Loganville	Sauk	Minong	Washburn
Lohrville	Waushara	Mishicot	Manitowoc
Lomira	Dodge	Modena	Buffalo
London	Dane	Mondovi	Buffalo
Lone Rock	Richland	Monico	Oneida
Long Lake	Florence	Monroe	Green
Loomis	Marinette	Montello	Marquette
Lorraine	Polk	Montfort	Grant
Loretta	Sawyer	Monticello	Green
Louisburg	Grant	Montreal	Iron
Lowell	Dodge	Moquah	Bayfield
Loyal	Clark	Morrisonville	Dane
Lublin	Taylor	Morse	Ashland
Luck	Polk	Mosinee	Marathon
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	Mountain	Oconto
Lyndhurst	Shawano	Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac
Lyndon Station	Juneau	Mount Hope	Grant
Lynxville	Crawford	Mount Horeb	Dane
Lyons	Walworth	Mount Sterling	Crawford
McAllister	Marinette	Mukwonago	Waukesha
McFarland	Dane	Muscoda	Grant
McNaughton	Oneida	Muskego	Waukesha
Madison	Dane	Nashotah	Waukesha
Maiden Rock	Pierce	Navarino	Shawano
Malone	Fond du Lac	Necedah	Juneau
Manawa	Waupaca	Neenah	Winnebago
Manchester	Green Lake	Neillsville	Clark
Manitowish	Iron	Nekoosa	Wood
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Nelson	Buffalo
Maple	Douglas	Nelsonville	Portage
Maplewood	Door	Neopit	Shawano
Marathon	Marathon	Neosho	Dodge
Marengo	Ashland	Neshkoro	Marquette
Maribel	Manitowoc	New Auburn	Chippewa
Marinette	Marinette	New Diggings	Lafayette
Marion	Waupaca	New Franken	Brown
Markesan	Green Lake	New Glarus	Green
Markton	Langlade	New Holstein	Calumet
Marquette	Green Lake	New Lisbon	Juneau
Marshall	Dane	New London	Waupaca
		New Munster	Kenosha

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
New Richmond	Saint Croix	Portage	Columbia
New Rome	Adams	Porterfield	Marinette
Newald	Forest	Poskin	Barron
Newburg	Washington	Potosi	Grant
Newton	Manitowoc	Potter	Calumet
Niagara	Marinette	Pound	Marinette
Nichols	Outagamie	Powers Lake	Kenosha
Norrie	Marathon	Poy Sippi	Waushara
North Bend	Jackson	Poynette	Columbia
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Prairie du Chien	Crawford
North Freedom	Sauk	Prairie du Sac	Sauk
North Lake	Waukesha	Prairie Farm	Barron
North Prairie	Waukesha	Pray	Jackson
Northfield	Jackson	Prentice	Pierce
Norwalk	Monroe	Prescott	Pierce
Nye	Polk	Princeton	Green Lake
		Pulaski	Brown
		Pulcifer	Shawano
Oakdale	Monroe		
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Racine	Racine
Oakwood	Milwaukee	Radisson	Sawyer
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Randall	Burnett
Oconto	Oconto	Randolph	Columbia
Oconto Falls	Oconto	Random Lake	Sheboygan
Odanah	Ashland	Readfield	Waupaca
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	Readstown	Vernon
Ogema	Price	Redgranite	Waushara
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Reedsburg	Sauk
Okauchee	Waukesha	Reedsville	Manitowoc
Okee	Columbia	Reeseville	Dodge
Omro	Winnebago	Rewey	Iowa
Onalaska	La Crosse	Rhineland	Oneida
Oneida	Outagamie	Rib Lake	Taylor
Ontario	Vernon	Rice Lake	Barron
Oostburg	Sheboygan	Richfield	Washington
Oregon	Dane	Richland Center	Richland
Orfordville	Rock	Richwood	Dodge
Osceola	Polk	Ridgeland	Dunn
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Ridgeway	Iowa
Osseo	Trempealeau	Ringle	Marathon
Owen	Clark	Rio	Columbia
Oxford	Marquette	Rio Creek	Kewaunee
		Riplinger	Clark
Packwaukee	Marquette	Ripon	Fond du Lac
Palmyra	Jefferson	River Falls	Pierce
Pardeeville	Columbia	Roberts	Saint Croix
Park Falls	Price	Rochester	Racine
Parrish	Langlade	Rock Elm	Pierce
Patch Grove	Grant	Rock Falls	Dunn
Patzau	Douglas	Rock Springs	Sauk
Pearson	Langlade	Rockbridge	Richland
Pebbles	Fond du Lac	Rockdale	Dane
Pelican Lake	Oneida	Rockfield	Washington
Pell Lake	Walworth	Rockland	La Crosse
Pembine	Marinette	Rolling Prairie	Dodge
Pence	Iron	Rome	Jefferson
Ponsaukee	Oconto	Rosendale	Fond du Lac
Pepin	Pepin	Rosholt	Portage
Perkinstown	Taylor	Rothschild	Marathon
Peshigo	Marinette	Royalton	Waupaca
Pewaukee	Waukesha	Rubicon	Dodge
Phelps	Vilas	Rudolph	Wood
Phillips	Price	Rush Lake	Winnebago
Phlox	Langlade	Rusk	Dunn
Pickerel	Langlade		
Pickett	Winnebago	Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	Saint Francis	Milwaukee
Pine River	Waushara	Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc
Pittsville	Wood	Salem	Kenosha
Plain	Sauk	Sanborn	Ashland
Plainfield	Waushara	Sand Creek	Dunn
Platteville	Grant	Sarona	Washburn
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha	Sauk City	Sauk
Plover	Portage	Saukville	Ozaukee
Plum City	Pierce	Sawyer	Door
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Saxeville	Waushara
Polar	Langlade	Saxon	Iron
Poplar	Douglas	Sayner	Vilas
Port Edwards	Wood	Scandinavia	Waupaca
Port Washington	Ozaukee	Schofield	Marathon
Port Wing	Bayfield		

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Sechlerville	Jackson	Tomah	Monroe
Seneca	Crawford	Tomahawk	Lincoln
Sextonville	Richland	Tony	Rusk
Seymour	Outagamie	Townsend	Oconto
Sharon	Walworth	Trego	Washburn
Shawano	Shawano	Trempealeau	Trempealeau
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Trevor	Kenosha
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Tripoli	Oneida
Sheldon	Rusk	Trout Lake	Vilas
Shell Lake	Washburn	Troy Center	Walworth
Sheridan	Waupaca	Truesdell	Kenosha
Sherry	Wood	Tunnel City	Monroe
Sherwood	Calumet	Turtle Lake	Barron
Shiocton	Outagamie	Twin Bluffs	Richland
Shorewood	Milwaukee	Twin Lakes	Kenosha
Shullsburg	Lafayette	Two Rivers	Manitowoc
Silverlake	Kenosha		
Sinsinawa	Grant	Underhill	Oconto
Siren	Burnett	Union Center	Juneau
Sister Bay	Door	Union Grove	Racine
Slinger	Washington	Unity	Marathon
Sobieski	Oconto	Upton	Iron
Soldiers Grove	Crawford		
Solon Springs	Douglas	Valders	Manitowoc
Somers	Kenosha	Valley	Vernon
Somerset	Saint Croix	Vandyne	Fond du Lac
Soperton	Forest	Verona	Dane
South Byron	Fond du Lac	Vesper	Wood
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Victory	Vernon
South Range	Douglas	Viola	Richland
South Wayne	Lafayette	Viroqua	Vernon
Sparta	Monroe		
Spencer	Marathon	Wabeno	Forest
Spirit Falls	Lincoln	Waldo	Sheboygan
Spooner	Washburn	Wales	Waukesha
Spread Eagle	Florence	Walworth	Walworth
Spring Green	Sauk	Wanderoos	Polk
Spring Valley	Pierce	Warrens	Monroe
Springbrook	Washburn	Wascott	Douglas
Springfield	Walworth	Washburn	Bayfield
Stanley	Chippewa	Washington Island	Door
Star Prairie	Saint Croix	Waterford	Racine
Starlake	Vilas	Waterloo	Jefferson
Statesan	Waukesha	Watertown	Jefferson
Stetsonville	Taylor	Waubeka	Ozaukee
Steuben	Crawford	Waukau	Winnebago
Stevens Point	Portage	Waukesha	Waukesha
Stiles	Oconto	Waumandee	Buffalo
Stitzer	Grant	Waunakee	Dane
Stockbridge	Calumet	Waupaca	Waupaca
Stockholm	Pepin	Waupun	Fond du Lac
Stoddard	Vernon	Wausau	Marathon
Stone Lake	Sawyer	Wausaukee	Marinette
Stoughton	Dane	Wautoma	Waushara
Stratford	Marathon	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee
Strong's Prairie	Adams	Wauzeka	Crawford
Strum	Trempealeau	Wayside	Brown
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Webb Lake	Burnett
Sturtevant	Racine	Webster	Burnett
Suamico	Brown	Wentworth	Douglas
Sugar Bush	Outagamie	West Allis	Milwaukee
Sullivan	Jefferson	West Bend	Washington
Summit Lake	Langlade	West Bloomfield	Waushara
Sun Prairie	Dane	West De Pere	Brown
Superior	Douglas	West Lima	Richland
Suring	Oconto	West Salem	La Crosse
Sussex	Waukesha	West Wrightstown	Brown
		Westboro	Taylor
		Westby	Vernon
		Westfield	Marquette
		Weston	Dunn
		Weyauwega	Waupaca
		Weyerhauser	Rusk
		Wheeler	Dunn
		White Lake	Langlade
		Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee
		Whitehall	Trempealeau
		Whitelaw	Manitowoc
		Whitewater	Walworth
		Whittlesey	Taylor
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		

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Wild Rose	Waushara	Wood	Milwaukee
Willard	Clark	Woodford	Lafayette
Williams Bay	Walworth	Woodland	Dodge
Wilmot	Kenosha	Woodman	Grant
Wilson	Saint Croix	Woodruff	Oneida
Wilton	Monroe	Woodville	Saint Croix
Winchester	Vilas	Woodworth	Kenosha
Windsor	Dane	Wrightstown	Brown
Winegar	Vilas	Wyalusing	Grant
Winnebago	Winnebago	Wyeville	Monroe
Winneconne	Winnebago	Wyocena	Columbia
Winter	Sawyer	Yellowlake	Burnett
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	Yuba	Richland
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	Zachow	Shawano
Withee	Clark	Zenda	Walworth
Wittenberg	Shawano		
Wonewoc	Juneau		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN

Total population, 1940 3,137,587
 Estimated total population, July 1, 1947 3,283,000

For population of Wisconsin by counties and minor civil divisions, 1940, see 1944 Blue Book, pages 365-378.

WISCONSIN CITIES* AND VILLAGES†

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	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†
Kenosha	Kenosha	48,765	1850	City Manager
La Crosse	La Crosse	42,707	1856	Mayor-Council
Madison	Dane	67,447	1856	City Manager
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	City Manager
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
Marshfield	Wood	10,359	1874	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	Mayor-Council
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	11,301	1853	City Manager
Waukesha	Waukesha	19,242	1895	Mayor-Council
Wausau	Marathon	27,268	1872	Mayor-Council

*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.

§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.

†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.

‡Became a second class city after the census of 1910. Attorney General ruled, 9 O. A. G. 476, that it remains such until changed by action of the city council.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
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
Brillion	Calumet	1,200	1944	Mayor-Council
Bloomer	Chippewa	2,204	1920	Mayor-Council
Boscobel	Grant	2,008	1873	Mayor-Council
Broadhead	Green	1,750	1891	Mayor-Council
Buffalo	Buffalo	293	1859	Mayor-Council
Burlington	Racine	4,414	1900	Mayor-Council
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	Columbia	2,000	1898	Mayor-Council
Cuba City	Forest	1,259	1925	Mayor-Council
Cumberland	Grant	1,539	1885	Mayor-Council
Darlington	Lafayette	2,002	1877	Mayor-Council
De Pere	Brown	6,373	1883	Mayor-Council
Delavan	Walworth	3,444	1897	Mayor-Council
Dodgeville	Iowa	2,269	1889	Mayor-Council
Durand	Pepin	1,858	1867	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
Galesville	Trempealeau	1,147	1942	Mayor-Council
Gillett	Oconto	1,145	1944	Mayor-Council
Glenwood	St. Croix	611	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
Independence	Trempealeau	1,036	1942	Mayor-Council
Jefferson	Jefferson	3,059	1878	Mayor-Council
Juneau	Dodge	1,301	1887	Mayor-Council

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
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	1941	Mayor-Council
Marion	Waupaca	1,034	1898	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	Mayor-Council
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
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	4,562	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto	Oconto	5,362	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1,888	1919	Mayor-Council
Omro	Winnebago	1,401	1944	Mayor-Council
Onalaska	La Crosse	1,742	1887	Mayor-Council
Osseo	Trempealeau	1,105	1941	Mayor-Council
Owen	Clark	1,083	1925	Mayor-Council
Park Falls	Price	3,252	1912	Mayor-Council
Peshigo	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
Port Washington ...	Ozaukee	4,046	1882	Mayor-Council
Portage	Columbia	7,016	1854	Mayor-Council
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
Rhineland	Oneida	8,501	1894	City Manager
Rice Lake	Barron	5,719	1887	Mayor-Council
Richland Center ...	Richland	4,364	1887	Mayor-Council
Ripon	Fond du Lac	4,566	1858	Mayor-Council
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

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
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	1941	Mayor-Council
Whitewater	Walworth	3,689	1885	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	1,762	1925	Mayor-Council

Villages

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	920	1894
Adell	Sheboygan	313	1918
Albany	Green	741	1883
Alma Center	Jackson	431	1902
Almena	Barron	375*	1945
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
Arlington	Columbia	224**	1945
Athens	Marathon	856	1901
Auburndale	Wood	342	1881
Avoca	Iowa	417	1870
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
Beaer 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
Biramwood	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	1881
Brandon	Fond du Lac	708	1881
Brokaw	Marathon	477	1903
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	449	1905
Brownstown	Green	271	1890
Bruce	Rusk	596	1901

*Population in 1944.

**Population in 1945.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Butler	Waukesha	778	1913
Butternut	Ashland	669	1903
Cable	Bayfield	314	1920
Cadott	Chippewa	676	1895
Cambric	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
Dallas	Barron	436	1903
Dane	Dane	601	1899
Deerfield	Dane	311	1891
Deer Park	St. Croix	203	1913
DeForest	Dane	598	1903
Denmark	Brown	864	1915
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	400	1886
Dickeyville	Grant	225*	1946
Dorchester	Clark	456	1901
Dousman	Waukesha	272	1917
Downing	Dunn	308	1909
Doylestown	Columbia	253	1907
Dresser	Polk	294	1919
Eagle	Waukesha	391	1899
Easman	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
Endeavor	Marquette	337*	1946
Ephraim	Door	254	1919
Exeland	Sawyer	194	1920
Fairchild	Eau Claire	639	1880
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	293	1921

*Population in 1947.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	572	1906
Fall River	Columbia	425	1903
Fenwood	Marathon	156	1904
Ferryville	Crawford	306	1912
Pontana	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
Friesland	Columbia	350†	1946
Guys Mills	Crawford	737	1900
Genoa	Vernon	339	1935
Genoa City	Walworth	715	1901
Germantown	Washington	292	1927
Gilman	Taylor	440	1914
Glen Flora	Rusk	140	1915
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	1,357	1913
Grafton	Ozaukee	1,150	1896
Granton	Clark	300	1916
Grantsburg	Burnett	874	1887
Gratiot	Lafayette	297	1891
Green Lake	Green Lake	661	1871
§Greendale	Milwaukee	2,527	1939
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
Holmen	La Crosse	453*	1946
Hortonville	Outagamie	968	1894
Hustisford	Dodge	564	1870
Hustler	Juneau	167	1914
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
La Farge	Vernon	921	1899
La Valle	Sauk	408	1883
Lac LaBelle	Waukesha	66	1931
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	357	1907
Lannon	Waukesha	378	1930
Lena	Oconto	469	1921
Lime Ridge	Sauk	197	1910
Linden	Iowa	461	1900
Little Chute	Outagamie	3,360	1899
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	520	1914

§Operates under a village manager.

†Population in 1946.

*Population in 1946.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
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
Mount Sterling	Crawford	264	1936
Mukwonago	Waukesha	855	1905
Muscoda	Grant	902	1894
Necedah	Juneau	838	1870
Nelsonville	Portage	180	1913
Neosho	Dodge	255	1902
Neshkoro	Marquette	301	1906
New Auburn	Chippewa	398	1902
New Glarus	Green	1,068	1891
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
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	1860
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1,352	1876
Plain	Sauk	405	1912
Plainfield	Waushara	571	1882
Plum City	Pierce	368	1909

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
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
Roberts	St. Croix	271*	1945
Rochester	Racine	288	1912
Rock Springs§	Sauk	395	1894
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	1,084	1927
Silver Lake	Kenosha	365	1926
Sister Bay	Door	309	1912
Slinger	Washington	775	1869
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	778	1888
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	202	1940
Theresa	Dodge	418	1898
Thiensville	Ozaukee	645	1910

*Population in 1945.

§Name changed from Ableman in 1947.

†Operates under a village manager.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
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	Waukesha	170	1922
Walworth	Walworth	875	1901
Waterford	Racine	786	1906
Waterloo	Jefferson	1,474	1859
Wauaukee	Dane	773	1893
Wausaukee	Marinette	655	1924
Wauzeka	Crawford	513	1890
Webster	Burnett	524	1916
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	5,010	1906
West Salem	La Crosse	1,254	1893
Westfield	Marquette	851	1902
Weyerhaeuser	Rusk	298	1906
Wheeler	Dunn	272	1922
White Lake	Langlade	548	1926
§Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	9,651	1892
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

§Operates under a village commissioner.

COUNTY OFFICERS

December 1, 1947

County	County Seat	Population 1940	County Board	
			Chairman*	Number of Members
Adams	Friendship	8,449	Glen C. Wood	20
Ashland	Ashland	21,801	Frank G. Shefchik	27
Barron	Barron	34,289	John E. Olson	50
Bayfield	Washburn	15,827	William Meyer	37
Brown	Green Bay	83,109	Henry Katers	49
Buffalo	Alma	16,090	Ulrich Wald	28
Burnett	Grantsburg	11,382	Fred Nordin	23
Calumet	Chilton	17,618	Edw. Bonk	20
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	40,703	Clarence Balts	45
Clark	Neillsville	33,972	Arthur E. Stadler	52
Columbia	Portage	32,517	C. J. Williams	43
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	18,328	Tunis N. Nelson	29
Dane	Madison	130,660	Paul A. Robinson	82
Dodge	Juneau	54,280	Frank E. Panzer	67
Door	Sturgeon Bay	19,095	Harry M. Schuyler	20
Douglas	Superior	47,119	Ole A. Berg	40
Dunn	Menomonie	27,375	E. W. Hanson	35
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	46,999	George H. Zetzman	31
Florence	Florence	4,177	Arthur Peterson	8
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	62,353	Frank Trowbridge	56
Forest	Crandon	11,805	Leo Hess	19
Grant	Lancaster	40,639	Fred E. Parker	66
Green	Monroe	23,146	Clarence W. Loveland	27
Green Lake	Green Lake	14,092	Franklin Jahnke	21
Iowa	Dodgeville	20,595	Willard W. Bennett	21
Iron	Hurley	10,049	Isaac M. Saari	30
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,599	Emil G. Gilbertson	40
Jefferson	Jefferson	38,868	Arthur H. Mussehi	35
Juneau	Mauston	18,708	Ben Tremain	37
Kenosha	Kenosha	63,505	Peter W. Harris	22
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	16,680	Arthur C. Walecka	18
La Crosse	La Crosse	59,653	Wm. O. Van Loon	38
Lafayette	Darlington	18,695	Wm. H. Ayers	28
Lancade	Antigo	23,227	Roy E. La Belle	24
Lincoln	Merrill	22,536	Emil A. Hinz	28
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	61,617	Fred A. Fredrich	38
Marathon	Wausau	75,915	H. A. Schulz	69
Marinette	Marinette	36,225	Henry Strehlau	30
Marquette	Montello	9,097	Eli Nesbitt	21
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	766,885	Lawrence J. Timmerman	20
Monroe	Sparta	30,080	R. G. Lahm	37
Oconto	Oconto	27,075	H. F. MacFarlane	34
Oneida	Rhineland	18,938	Ervin Guth	21
Outagamie	Appleton	70,032	John D. Bottensek	53
Ozaukee	Port Washington	18,985	Ray F. Blank	21
Pepin	Durand	7,897	John Brunner	13
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,471	W. J. Hopchn	29
Polk	Balsam Lake	26,197	Andrew Alm	36
Portage	Stevens Point	35,800	Carl Rosholt	33
Price	Phillips	18,467	E. J. Aschenbrener	27
Racine	Racine	94,047	Martin H. Herzog	32
Richland	Richland Center	20,381	E. J. Rohn	24
Rock	Janesville	80,173	T. W. Dickinson	62
Rusk	Ladysmith	17,737	O. J. Falge	39
St. Croix	Hudson	24,842	Wm. Bergeron	39
Sauk	Baraboo	33,700	H. L. Wischhoff	38
Sawyer	Hayward	11,540	Arthur L. Hanson	21
Shawano	Shawano	35,378	Grover H. Schumaker	38
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	76,221	Oscar A. Damrow	36
Taylor	Medford	20,105	Millard Kapitz	28
Trempealeau	Whitehall	24,381	James J. Robinson	34
Vernon	Viroqua	29,940	Paul A. Sahl	39
Vilas	Eagle River	8,894	Robert Patterson	18
Walworth	Elkhorn	33,103	L. G. Buckles	34
Washburn	Shell Lake	12,496	F. H. Tripp	29
Washington	West Bend	28,430	E. M. Romaine	28
Waukesha	Waukesha	62,744	Vernon M. Gaspar	50
Waupaca	Waupaca	34,614	E. J. Perkins	48
Waushara	Wautoma	14,268	Ed. Lindekugel	28
Winnebago	Oshkosh	80,507	J. F. Shea	44
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	44,465	I. W. Wendt	51

*Elected as chairman for 1947.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	County Clerk*	Treasurer*
Adams	Friendship	Donald C. Bayles	Thomas F. Avery
Ashland	Ashland	Edwin H. Quistorff	Henry D. Klein
Barron	Barron	Ralph J. Hill	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Washburn	Ludwig Trammal	John O. Bodin
Brown	Green Bay	John P. Holloway	Ann E. Wanek
Buffalo	Alma	James O. Holmes	Robert M. Phillips
Burnett	Grantsburg	Harry B. Bergren	Arletta Ortendahl
Calumet	Chilton	Walter A. Kurtz	Wilber R. Winch
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Mildred Gunderson	Warren K. Robarge
Clark	Neillsville	Mike Krultz, Jr.	James H. Fradette
Columbia	Portage	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Lester R. Daugherty	Robert J. Wahler
Dane	Madison	Austin N. Johnson	Julius Kelly
Dodge	Juneau	Arthur R. Mitchell	Louis Schettler
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Hollis Bassford	Roy G. Stoneman
Douglas	Superior	Stephen P. Gray	William C. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	Leonard Kingsley	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Esther F. Voss	Dora Bartz
Florence	Florence	Wallace T. O'Connor	Charles R. Tideman
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Arthur J. Kremer	Fayette M. Coffeen
Forest	Crandon	Alton B. Ison	Frank R. Sturzl
Grant	Lancaster	Alonzo Aupperle	Harvey J. Rech
Green	Monroe	Clarence W. Lengacher	Emanuel G. Stauffacher
Green Lake	Green Lake	Gustave Doepeke	Norbert Bierman
Iowa	Dodgeville	Elizabeth Mitchell	Frances Chappell
Iron	Hurley	Eugene Darin	Milda H. LaFave
Jackson	Black River Falls	Michael P. Peterson	Carl G. Monso
Jefferson	Jefferson	James D. Hyer	Alex J. Schremp
Juneau	Mauston	John S. Henry	John E. Felland
Kenosha	Kenosha	John C. Niederprim	Harold P. Rasmussen
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Walter J. Wessely	Roland L. Baierl
La Crosse	La Crosse	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Arlington	Holmes Stott	Elmer B. Virtue
Lancaster	Antigo	Ronald M. Moss	Milton E. Warg
Lincoln	Merrill	William L. Brandt	Grace Fisher
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Albert W. Tetzlaff	Ray McCarthy
Marathon	Wausau	Lucile Zielsdorf	Everett J. Freeman
Marquette	Marquette	Geo. E. Costello	Bernard M. Stehle
Marquette	Montello	Charles Barry	Ed. Gelhar
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	George F. Breitbach	Clarence M. Sommers
Monroe	Sparta	Edwin G. Monick	Louis R. Hoard
Oconto	Oconto	Josie M. Cook	Allan Ehlers
Oneida	Rhineland	Lloyd D. Verage	Leah Engen
Outagamie	Appleton	John E. Hantschel	Ray L. Feuerstein
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Harold Wm. Hughes	Max M. Gunther
Pepin	Durand	John Gillmore	Guy H. Miller
Pierce	Ellsworth	Ralph G. Condit	Otto Christenson
Polk	Balsam Lake	Victor A. Hansen	Ernest F. Lundberg
Portage	Stevens Point	Anne T. Strojny	Ralph A. Woyak
Price	Phillips	Lennie E. Hardie	Margaret Corrigan
Racine	Racine	Clayton Hicks	Horace F. Edmands
Richland	Richland Center	John R. Annear, Sr.	E. L. Barnhart
Rock	Janesville	Walter M. Lindemann	J. Frank Pearson
Rusk	Ladysmith	Elmer W. Hill	Yelmer V. Sims
St. Croix	Hudson	S. N. Swanson	John C. Bogut
Sauk	Baraboo	I. Victor Johnson	Hazel Frazier
Sawyer	Hayward	Arnold H. Anderson	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano	Shawano	Ralph J. Kuckuk	Grover W. Beversdorf
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Ernst L. Kaufmann	Alfred L. Krause
Taylor	Medford	Harold O. Ruesch	Joseph Fleischman
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Roy H. Matson	August Knudson
Vernon	Viroqua	Berlie Moore	H. V. Rabbitt
Vilas	Eagle River	Mary Thomas	Francis T. Johnson
Walworth	Elkhorn	Leo D. Dunlap	Volney A. Lackey
Washburn	Shell Lake	Ole S. Scholt	Oley K. Lathrop
Washington	West Bend	Anton P. Staral	Paul L. Justman
Waukesha	Waukesha	Richard L. Sylvester	Daniel J. Pierner
Waupaca	Waupaca	Albert L. Anderson	Leonard J. Stadler
Waushara	Wautoma	Irvin Peterson	Ervin E. Bruchs
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Arthur E. Hedke	Earl E. Fuller
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Joachim A. Schindler	Vernon M. Kelly

*Term Expires January 3, 1949.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precincts	County Superintendent of Schools*	County Judge†
Adams	Friendship	20	Irvin S. Jones	Charles H. Gilman
Ashland	Ashland	27	Dwight Kenyon	Walter H. Cate
Barron	Barron	41	George M. Wavrunek	Earl L. Risberg
Bayfield	Washburn	37	L. H. Merrihew	Lawrence Blanchard
Brown	Green Bay	52	Joseph D. Donovan	Archie McComb
Buffalo	Alma	28	O. J. Schrweide	G. L. Pattison
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	F. C. Lundberg	August J. Christianson
Calumet	Chilton	16	Francis J. Flanagan	George M. Goggins
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	Theo. A. Sorenson	Orrin H. Larrabee
Clark	Neillsville	52	Russell Drake	O. W. Schoengarth
Columbia	Portage	43	Clifford M. Barnard	Elton J. Morrison
Crawford	Prairie du Chein	29	Leonore M. Feldmann	James F. Cullen
Dane	Madison	83	Harry M. Hanson (1st)	Fred M. Evans
			Blanche Losinski (2nd)	
Dodge	Juneau	67	Ira Cravillion	W. C. O'Connell
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Curtis Tronson	Grover M. Stapleton
Douglas	Superior	43	Edith M. Turnell	Robert E. Curran
Dunn	Menomonie	35	Archie A. Shafter	Carl E. Peterson
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	32	Jennie L. Webster	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	S. W. Ihlenfeldt	Walter S. Rowlinson
Grant	Lancaster	66	Robert W. Ostrander	George F. Frazz
Green	Monroe	27	Florence Wartenweiler	Harold J. Lamboley
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Louis Bosman	G. E. Ostrander
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Lillian M. Ellis	James E. O'Neill
Iron	Hurley	20	Theodore A. Nolan	R. C. Trembath
Jackson	Black River Falls	30	Grace Webb	Harry M. Perry§
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Eva N. Bock	L. L. Darling
Juneau	Mauston	37	Beatrice Burqdorff	Robert P. Clark
Kenosha	Kenosha	47	Margaret Diehl	Wilmer W. Darvis
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	May M. Smithwick	Aaron G. Murphy
La Crosse	La Crosse	39	Hazel Leicht	Roy V. Ahlstrom
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Paul F. Gleiter	Floyd E. Olson
Laporte	Antigo	24	Frank J. Nimitz	A. N. Whiting
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Elroy Rundle	Max Van Hecke
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	42	Joseph J. Rappel	Jerome W. Ledvina
Marathon	Wausau	78	William E. Moore	Frank Regner
Marquette	Marinette	35	Christine Christenson	William F. Haase
Marquette	Montello	21	Clarence Bartz	K. J. Callahan
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	582	Michael S. Kies	M. S. Sheridan, 1st Br. (1950)
				C. A. Hansen, 2nd Br. (1952)
Monroe	Sparta	37	Ollie M. Swanson	Otto W. Sprecher
Oconto	Oconto	41	Orrin Voigt	Frank P. Megan
Oneida	Rhineland	27	Jesse M. Reed	L. F. Steele
Outagamie	Appleton	53	Henry J. Van Straten	Gerald Jolin
Ozaukee	Port Washington	22	Richard F. Beger	Peter M. Hauras
Pepin	Durand	13	Wilbur M. Gibson	Joseph H. Riedner
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Mark L. Saxton	Jay H. Grimm
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	L. R. Bune	Howard D. Blanding
Portage	Stevens Point	35	Lifelet D. Culver	Byron J. Carpenter
Price	Phillips	27	Elizabeth M. Dunn	Asa K. Owen
Racine	Racine	48	Henry G. Brach	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	G. Thos. Longbotham	James A. Michelson
St. Croix	Hudson	39	N. E. Erickson	Robert G. Varnum
Sauk	Baraboo	40	Kurt R. Schoenoff	Henry J. Bohn
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Inez M. Sabin	Walter J. Duffy
Shawano	Shawano	42	Arthur L. Pahr	C. B. Dillett
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Ray B. Lightfoot	E. H. Schlichting
Taylor	Medford	28	Roy J. Forehand	Clifford L. Curran
Trempealeau	Whitehall	34	Dorris Sander	Albert T. Twesme
Vernon	Viroqua	39	Willis J. Schallock	Lincoln Neprud
Vilas	Eagle River	18	John B. Matson	Frank W. Carter
Walworth	Elkhorn	35	Ella J. Jacobson	Roscoe R. Luce
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Marie Kennedy	Albert C. Barrett
Washington	West Bend	28	Michael T. Buckley	Frank W. Bucklin
Waukesha	Waukesha	55	Winston D. Brown	Allen D. Young
Waupaca	Waupaca	49	Carl H. Bacher	Arthur M. Scheller
Waushara	Wautoma	28	Arthur Dietz	Gad Jones
Winnebago	Oshkosh	47	Eva C. Monson	D. E. McDonald
Wood	Wis. Rapids	54	Silas G. Corey	Frank W. Calkins

*Term expires July 1949

†Term expires 1st Monday, January 1950

§Resigned January 31, 1948. Vacancy to be filled April 1, 1948 election. For successor see Addenda.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	District Attorney*	Sheriff*
Adams	Friendship	Fulton Collipp	Samuel R. Stone
Ashland	Ashland	Clarence V. Olson ..	Frank A. Harris
Barron	Barron	Fred E. VanSickle ..	Lawrence E. Taylor
Bayfield	Washburn	Walter T. Norlin ..	Terence P. Arsenneau
Brown	Green Bay	J. Norman Basten ..	Merle Streckenbach
Buffalo	Alma	B. H. Schlosstein ..	Henry Rhyner
Burnett	Grantsburg	Clive J. Strang	John W. McCarty
Cadumet	Chilton	David H. Seborca ..	Theodore Pangel
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls ...	Marshall Norseng ..	Conrad G. Thronson
Clark	Neillsville	Bruce F. Beiffuss ..	Ray Kutsche
Columbia	Portage	Charles J. Drury	William Orth
Crawford	Prairie du Chien ..	Leary E. Peterson ..	Ulysses Day
Dane	Madison	Edwin M. Wilke	Edward Ace Fischer
Dodge	Juneau	Clarence G. Traeger ..	Avery R. Canniff
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Edward G. Minor	Hallie Rowe
Douglas	Superior	Andy Borg	William H. Sims
Dunn	Menomonie	Clarence E. Smith ..	Fred Etnum
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Henry E. Steinbring ..	Lloyd H. Thompson
Florence	Florence	Allen C. Wittkopf ..	Glenn J. Church
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Jerold E. Murphy	John D. Hardgrove
Forest	Crandon	Allan M. Stranz	Iner Osgood
Grant	Lancaster	Edward J. Morse, Jr. .	Melvin L. Gillen
Green	Monroe	Rudolph P. Regez ..	Evan C. Chambers
Green Lake	Green Lake	James McMonigal ..	Joseph Walker
Iowa	Dodgeville	Daniel A. McKinley ..	Ray M. Reese
Iron	Hurley	Joseph C. Raineri ..	John Shea
Jackson	Black River Falls ..	Larry D. Gilbertson ..	I. S. Hollenbeck
Jefferson	Jefferson	Francis J. Garity	Roland J. Gibson
Juneau	Mauston	Charles P. Curran ..	John M. Jones
Kenosha	Kenosha	Urban J. Zievers	Milton F. LaViolette
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	William A. Cowell ..	John Wachos
La Crosse	La Crosse	John S. Coleman	Vernon H. Lamp
Lafayette	Darlington	Charles O'Connell ..	Gaylord W. Thomas
Langlade	Antigo	Henry J. Oik, Jr.	Brack Gillespie
Lincoln	Merrill	Donald E. Schnabel ..	Frank C. Richey
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Fred G. Dicke	Arthur Trutttschel
Marathon	Wausau	Frank G. Loeffler ..	Joseph W. Andreski
Marinette	Marinette	Norman B. Langill ..	Donald W. John
Marquette	Montello	Andrew P. Cotter	John Flynn
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wm. J. McCauley	George M. Hanley
Monroe	Sparta	Leo J. Goodman	Hans R. Biegel
Oconto	Oconto	Edward P. Herald	Edward T. Coopman
Oneida	Rhineland	Donald C. O'Melia ..	Mrs. Gertrude Taggart
Outagamie	Appleton	Elmer R. Honkamp ..	Lyman B. Clark
Ozaukee	Port Washington ..	Ben R. Runkel	Wilbert J. Braby
Pepin	Durand	William E. Thurston ..	Cecil Selins
Pierce	Ellsworth	Kenneth L. Swanson ..	Victor A. Gilbertson
Polk	Balsam Lake	Henry C. Oakey	James W. Moore
Portage	Stevens Point	Herman J. Glinski ..	Florian A. Krutza
Price	Phillips	Ray J. Haggerty	Herbert Hammond
Racine	Racine	Edward F. Krenzke ..	Robert J. Matheson
Richland	Richland Center ...	Leo P. Lownik	Loren E. Marshall
Rock	Janesville	Robert D. Daniel	Miles C. Sweeney
Rusk	Ladysmith	Rodney Lee Young ..	George W. Gibson
St. Croix	Hudson	Hugh F. Gwin	Walter L. Schrank
Sauk	Baraboo	Raymond J. Kasiska ..	J. Riley Stone
Sawyer	Hayward	Winslow R. Davis ..	William Sands
Shawano	Shawano	O. V. Strossenreuther ..	William C. Seering
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Henry Van De Water ..	Theodore J. Mosch
Taylor	Medford	Lewis J. Charles	Harry Dietzman
Trempealeau	Whitehall	LaVern Kostner	Basil J. Erickson
Vernon	Viroqua	Martin Gulbrandsen ..	Morris Moon
Vilas	Eagle River	Edmund H. Drager ..	John J. Schroeder
Walworth	Elkhorn	Erwin C. Zastrow ..	John W. Cusack
Washburn	Shell Lake	Ward Winton	Floyd Bannister
Washington	West Bend	Arthur C. Snyder	Raymond Koch
Waukesha	Waukesha	Homer J. Williams ..	Leslie Rockteacher
Waupaca	Waupaca	J. Kyle Anderson ..	Arthur A. Hewitt
Waushara	Wautoma	Samuel H. Bluthe ..	August Frozene
Winnebago	Oshkosh	John A. Moore	Clarence A. Smith
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids ..	Herbert A. Bunde ..	Arthur E. Berg

*Term expires January 3, 1949

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Register of Deeds*	Clerk of Court*
Adams	Friendship	Clara R. Smith	Adolph Troemner
Ashland	Ashland	Mary C. Donald	Clark Barry
Barron	Barron	Alfred Mickelson	Ernest R. Salsbury
Bayfield	Washburn	Earl H. Pedersen	Asa R. Willey
Brown	Green Bay	Harold P. Loch	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Alma	Willard C. Hansen	Theodore Buehler
Burnett	Grantsburg	Wilbur A. Thoreson	Madeline Huth
Calumet	Chilton	Charles M. Luther	Math. A. Nilles
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Mary T. Emerson	John L. Ritzinger
Clark	Neillsville	Henry E. Rahn	Ben Frantz
Columbia	Portage	Edward A. Rebholz	Iva Watling
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Marguerite Rogers	Arden Adams
Dane	Madison	George E. Rude	Myrtle L. Hansen
Dodge	Juneau	William Druেকে	John H. Witte
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Ralph J. Alexander	Herbert A. Gaeth
Douglas	Superior	Ralph Nelson	Gerhardt M. Haugner
Dunn	Menomonie	Malcolm F. McLeod	Doloris Brown
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Byron J. Loken	George A. Garman
Florence	Florence	Ode N. Christensen	Otto A. Dumke
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	John G. Brunkhorst	George E. McConahey
Forest	Crandon	Wright G. Lombard	William Bassett
Grant	Lancaster	M. Ethel Utt	Matt B. Elskamp
Green	Monroe	Grace M. Thorpe	Jessie M. Holcomb
Green Lake	Green Lake	Leonard A. Krueger	Arthur A. Wells
Iowa	Dodgeville	Shirley E. Strutt	Ina M. Potterton
Iron	Hurley	John A. Lerza	Fred J. Eblri
Jackson	Black River Falls	Ida J. Stein	Itta O. Gilbertson
Jefferson	Jefferson	Arthur J. Gruennert	Irving A. Sievert
Juneau	Mauston	Lawrence Larson	Douglas B. Davenport
Kenosha	Kenosha	Harold J. Schend	G. Adolph Strangberg
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Regina Salkowski	Louis P. Kasal
La Crosse	La Crosse	Charles J. Wachs	Larry G. Schaefer
Lafayette	Darlington	Roy O'Neill	Robert H. Michaelson
Langlade	Antigo	Adela Friedeman	Dulcia F. McCandless
Lincoln	Merrill	Arlo R. Nelson	Carl M. Moe
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Joseph M. Zahorik	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Wausau	Andrew Miller	Neal E. Jones
Marinette	Marinette	Carol M. Jackson	Albert N. Olson
Marquette	Montello	Agnes A. Flynn	Sam B. Robinson
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Phillip C. Westfahl	Fred J. Jaeger
Monroe	Sparta	Elizabeth F. Crossen	Oliver A. Hanson
Oconto	Oconto	Florence S. Dunton	Lloyd Hodgins
Oneida	Rhineland	Agnes Verage	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Appleton	Stephen M. Peeters	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Port Washington	William A. Deppisch	Frank Wilson
Pepin	Durand	Norman Latshaw	Reuben Anderson
Pierce	Ellsworth	John L. Swanson	Einar C. Jurgensen
Polk	Balsam Lake	Anona Olson	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Stevens Point	Edward D. Haka	W. Russell Broten
Price	Phillips	Walter F. Koch	Henry Niebauer
Racine	Racine	Louis L. Peterson	Edward F. Daley
Richland	Richland Center	Alice N. Poole	Carl Gunnill
Rock	Janesville	Emmett W. Murphy	Katherine Carman
Rusk	Ladysmith	Selma J. Conklin	Carl E. Nelson
St. Croix	Hudson	David Hope	Simon Lovvaas
Sauk	Baraboo	Clinton W. Platt	Vera Terry
Sawyer	Hayward	Laura McLaggan	Harold Gobler
Shawano	Shawano	Albert F. Wendt	William F. Kumm
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Benj. W. Diederich	Eugene A. Hickey
Taylor	Medford	Glen A. Gowey	Frank Kulwiec
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Lester Brennom	Marjorie Schaefer
Vernon	Viroqua	William Kotvis	Verl W. Poole
Vilas	Eagle River	Sylvester Stein	Genevieve Cooley
Walworth	Elkhorn	Frank G. Holmes	Catherine E. Parsons
Washburn	Shell Lake	Lewis I. Gullickson	Jessie S. McCulloch
Washington	West Bend	Edwin Pick	Lawrence Berend
Waukesha	Waukesha	Marie L. Latner	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca	Waupaca	Alice C. Larkee	Walter L. Jones
Waushara	Wautoma	James L. Anderson	Ina T. McComb
Winnebago	Oshkosh	George B. Young	Viggo C. Sorensen
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Robert J. Ryan	Jasper C. Johnson

*Term expires January 3, 1949

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Surveyor*	Coroner*
Adams	Friendship	John W. Purves	Robert W. Roseberry
Ashland	Ashland .....	.....	Harold C. Rehberg
Barron	Barron	B. M. Apker	Albin J. Hyllengren
Bayfield	Washburn	Murray A. Hoffhines	Alvin E. Bratley
Brown	Green Bay	Harry R. Albert	Alvin J. Dupont
Buffalo	Alma .....	.....	H. F. Stohr
Burnett	Grantsburg .....	.....	John R. Swedberg
Calumet	Chilton	Arthur J. Horst	John A. Knauf
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Alfred Tilbury	J. A. Kelly
Clark	Neillsville	Clarence Mathewson	Horace A. Frank
Columbia	Portage .....	.....	William E. Brauer
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Gordon Hurlbut	William J. Rider
Dane	Madison	Andrew O. Dahlen	David C. Atwood
Dodge	Juneau	George E. Perry	Almbrose B. Kores
Dor	Sturgeon Bay	Richard Rasmusson	Calmer Nelson
Douglas	Superior	Leroy B. Bartlett	Herbert L. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	William A. Harding	Richard D. Olson
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Ross G. Hazelton	E. Wallace Stokes
Florence	Florence	Elmer E. Small	Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	George Marshall	Joseph E. Murray
Forest	Grandon	John Hammes	John C. Reese
Grant	Lancaster	John T. Buser	George B. Harrower
Green	Monroe .....	.....	Herman A. Stuessy
Green Lake	Green Lake .....	.....	G. G. Mueller
Iowa	Dodgeville	T. Harry Arthur	Fred W. Kepke
Iron	Hurley .....	.....	Florian M. Jelinski
Jackson	Black River Falls	David A. Blencoe	Sidney J. Jensen
Jefferson	Jefferson	Charles Rockwell	Carroll W. Schulz
Juneau	Mauston .....	.....	Clarence R. Sorenson
Kenosha	Kenosha	Hugh Southmayd	James A. Crossin
Kewaunee	Kewaunee .....	.....	William F. Sladky
La Crosse	La Crosse	Perry Anderson	George D. Reay
Lafayette	Darlington .....	.....	Richard J. Barth
Langlade	Antigo .....	.....	Harry R. Gibbons
Lincoln	Merrill	Anton W. Kordick	Arthur E. Taylor
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Lewis E. Fenner	Theo. A. Teitgen
Marathon	Wausau	Carl H. Paetzold	John W. Hildensperger
Marinette	Marinette .....	.....	Robert L. Thompson
Marquette	Montello	Raymond Phillips	Howard E. Schultz
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Herman H. Brandes	Fred C. Schell
Monroe	Sparta	Otto Bergmon	Maurice J. Lanham
Oconto	Oconto .....	.....	William J. Gallagher
Oneida	Rhineland	A. J. Lytle	Albert G. Onson
Outagamie	Appleton	F. M. Charlesworth	Leslie F. Holzer
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Harold Ward	Clarence C. Stein
Pepin	Durand	J. W. Harris	R. J. Bryant
Pierce	Ellsworth .....	.....	Roland A. Hoyer
Polk	Balsam Lake .....	.....	John C. Park
Portage	Stevens Point .....	.....	Victor S. Prais
Price	Phillips	Leonard Risberg	Walter Bieme
Racine	Racine	Louis F. Pope	James W. Heiberger
Richland	Richland Center	Alvin Bannister	R. C. Hoskins
Rock	Janesville	Benjamin J. Sunny	Edmund J. Overton
Rusk	Ladysmith	John Diamond	Elmer Peterson
St. Croix	Hudson .....	.....	Archibald M. Ford
Sauk	Baraboo .....	.....	Otto V. Pawlisch
Sawyer	Hayward	Floyd O. Gobler	Lester L. Anderson
Shawano	Shawano .....	.....	Harvey Subenvoll
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Bruno Hartman	Wesley Van Zanten
Taylor	Medford	Cyrus R. Claussen	David H. Ruesch
Trempealeau	Whitehall .....	.....	Martin A. Wiemer
Vernon	Viroqua .....	.....	Ole Jackson
Vilas	Eagle River	Herbert Warner	Patrick J. Gaffney
Walworth	Elkhorn	Lloyd L. Jensen	Robert S. Betzer
Washburn	Shell Lake	Richard Andrews	Harry W. Dahl
Washington	West Bend .....	.....	Raymond Frankow
Waukesha	Waukesha	Edward H. Hoffmann	Alvin H. Johnson
Waupaca	Waupaca	Walter E. Hoyord	A. M. Christofferson
Waushara	Wautoma	George Vergin	George A. Blader
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Robert F. Wolverton	George A. Steele
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	George W. Severns	Harold G. Pomainville

*Term expires January 3, 1949

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN*

Miscellaneous

	Address Correspondence to	
American Association of University Women	Helen Proctor	Lawrence College Appleton
American Automobile Association	Stuart B. Wright	103 N. Hamilton St. Madison, 3
American Cancer Society	Mrs. G. E. Stoddart	120½ N. Spring St. Beaver Dam
American Cemetery Officials Association of Wisconsin		119 Monona Ave.— Suite 623 Madison, 3
Association for the Prevention of Alcoholism	Wm. Oldigs	313 Safety Bldg. Milwaukee, 3
Association of Wisconsin Cemetery Superintendents and Officials	T. A. Freiberg	1065 Algoma Blvd. Oshkosh
Badger Association of the Blind	Martin F. Lange	912 N. Hawley Road Milwaukee
Badger State Folklore Society	John W. Jenkins	816 State St. Madison, 6
Children's Service Society of Wisconsin	Margaret Winchell	734 North Jefferson Street Milwaukee, 2
Citizens' Public Welfare Association	L. L. Oeland	16 N. Carroll St. Madison, 3
English Speaking Union		735 N. Water St. Milwaukee, 2
Federation of German-American Societies of Wisconsin	Hans Mueller	2606 North 1st St. Milwaukee, 12
Freier Saenger Bund	William Schack	1513 Philippen St. Manitowoc
Gyro International	N. M. Isabella	2245 Eton Ridge Madison
Houdini Club of Wisconsin	R. C. Salisbury	420 Virginia Terrace Madison
Isaak Walton League of America	Lawrence A. Houtz	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Kiwanis International	H. H. Karrmann	Box 247 Wausau
League of Wisconsin Radio Stations	K. F. Schmitt	Room 414, Tenney Bldg. Madison
League of Women Voters of Wisconsin		1 West Main St. Madison
Leif Erikson Memorial Association of America	Iver M. Kalnes	Box 206 McFarland
Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin	L. W. Bridgman	1910 Kendall Ave. Madison, 5
Palomino Exhibitors Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	Fred H. Eddy	Route 4 Beloit

*This list was compiled as of December 1947 from a questionnaire sent to all known state-wide associations other than religious, fraternal, and similar organizations. Organizations not included in this list are requested to communicate with the Legislative Reference Library, Blue Book Editor, State Capitol, Madison 2.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Rotary International	Paul T. Tobey	416½ Third St. Wausau
Settlers Club of Wisconsin, Inc.	Franklyn Baltes	635 N. 13th St.— Apt. 11 Milwaukee
State Historical Society	William A. Titus	54 Oaklawn Ave. Fond du Lac
State Radio Council	H. B. McCarty	Radio Hall Madison
Wisconservation Club	Otto Flaig	Box 353 Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association	C. L. Burnham	1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Archeological Society	Kermit Freckmann ..	5320 N. 39th St. Milwaukee, 9
Wisconsin Association for the Disabled ...		119 East Wash- ington Ave. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Association of Deaf	Rev. A. G. Leisman ..	4068 N. 13th St. Milwaukee, 9
Wisconsin Camping Association	R. Alice Drought	Auer Park Pewaukee
Wisconsin Citizens' Military Training Camp Association	Harold S. Falk	3001 W. Canal St. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Citizens Public Expenditure Survey	Arch Ely	340 Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Civil Air Corps		3910 W. Vliet St. Milwaukee, 8
Wisconsin Collectors' Association, Inc.	T. W. Patterson	1st Natl. Bank Bdg. Oshkosh
Wisconsin Conservation Congress	Richard A. Hemp ..	Mosinee
Wisconsin Cooperative Housing Association	John S. Bordner	5746 Bittersweet Place Crestwood, Madison, 5
Wisconsin Council of Churches	Rev. Irwin E. Bradfield	257 West Broadway Waukesha
Wisconsin Council of Safety	Hugo A. Klemm	225 State Office Building Madison, 2
Wisconsin Federated Humane Societies	O. H. Eliason	226 W. Gilman St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.	Mrs. Josie J. Peacock	916 Shawano Ave. Green Bay
Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs	Mrs. Donald A. Dougan	Colley Road, Box 87 Beloit

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs	Edw. D. Hamilton	118 W. Lincoln Ave. Oshkosh
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs	Mrs. K. L. Kleinpell	Cassville
Wisconsin Friends of Our Native Landscape	G. William Longenecker	Dept. of Horticulture; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation	Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald	649 Broad St. Menasha
Wisconsin Genealogical Society	Alice Bright Parker	Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Geological Society	Mrs. Orville M. Cox	6650 N. Elm Tree Road Milwaukee, 9
Wisconsin Greater Recreational Association	Dan F. Vecker	Park Falls
Wisconsin Highway Users Conference	F. M. Elliott	122 W. Washington Ave.—Room 415 Madison, 3
Wisconsin Home Agents Association	Elizabeth Davies	Baraboo
Wisconsin Home Demonstration Council	Mrs. M. Geraldson ..	Route 4 Manitowoc
Wisconsin Junior Chamber of Commerce	Elmer Fraley	1631 Madison St. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation	D. W. Faber	1029 N. Marshall St. Milwaukee, 1
Wisconsin Raccoon and Fox Hunters Association	Phil D. Pearsall	116 East Main St. Evansville
Wisconsin Recreation Association	Wm. K. Seidlitz	3841 West St. Paul Ave. Milwaukee, 8
Wisconsin Roadside Development Council ..	Mrs. C. L. Dean	102 Grand Ave. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Roller Canary Club	Thomas F. Hosni, Sr.	3742 N. Teutonia Ave. Milwaukee, 6
Wisconsin Society for Mental Health	Dr. Esther H. de Weerd	405 East Grand Ave. Beloit
Wisconsin Society for Ornithology	Earl Wright	c/o Neiville Public Museum Green Bay
Wisconsin State Bowling Association	Clarence H. Jonen ..	739 N. 2nd St. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Button Society	Mrs. Herman O. Zander	849 N. 10th St. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce	Wm. J. Petersen	119 Monona Ave. Madison
Wisconsin State Checker Association	F. G. Dille	135 Warner St. Fond du Lac

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation	Thomas E. Casey	3125 Plankinton Arcade Bldg. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Motion Picture Council	Mrs. William A. Werdin	223 Second St. Sheboygan Falls
Wisconsin Tax Equality Association	Richard M. Rice	231 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Temperance Federation	Clarence Selby	118 West Wilson St. Madison
Wisconsin Turner District	Fred L. Bartels	21 South Butler St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Welfare Council	Bjarne Romnes	119 E. Washington Ave.—Room 440 Madison, 3
Wisconsin Woman's Bowling Association, Inc.	Mrs. Jeannette J. Knepprath	4721 W. Washington Blvd. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union	Mrs. Phil. Le Grand	3920 N. Frederick Ave. Milwaukee, 11
Wisconsin Women's Legislative Council	Mrs. W. S. Ryerson	1030 Waban Hill Madison

Agricultural

American Dairy Association of Wisconsin ..	Gordon B. Reuhl	208 Tenney Bldg. Madison
Badgerland Co-op	John E. Roby	418 Milwaukee Whitewater
Cheese Producers' Marketing Association ..	E. A. Janke	Monroe
Consolidated Badger Cooperative	Geo. W. Ruppel	116-118 N. Main St. Shawano
Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association		Box 2048, Stockyards Milwaukee, 1
Farm Truckers Association of Wisconsin		1203 W. Canal St. Milwaukee
4-H Clubs of Wisconsin	W. McNeel	College of Agriculture; U.W., Madison, 6
Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin ..	Leonard Seybald	Forest Junction
Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool	George Nygaard	Viroqua

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Progressive Farmers Co-operative	Herbert Tubbs	Route 2 Seymour
Pure Milk Products Co-operative	Wm. O. Perdue	Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association	J. G. Fuller	College of Agriculture; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association	E. D. Holden	Agronomy Building; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Apple Institute	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Place Madison
Wisconsin Association of Fairs	Douglas Curran	Black River Falls
Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America	C. H. Bonsack	709 Huron Hill Madison, 5
Wisconsin Ayrshire Breeder's Association ..	Lawrence Blank ...	Route 1 Ripon
Wisconsin Berkshire Breeder's Association ..	O. J. Adams	2018 E. Thompson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Brown Swiss Association	Norman Magnussen	Lake Mills
Wisconsin Certified Record of Production Association	Foster Winegar	Clinton
Wisconsin Cheese Exchange	R. W. Leffler	Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheese Makers	Len. E. Kopitzke ...	Route 2 Marion
Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Cooperative ..	E. H. Bruggink	Plymouth
Wisconsin Chester White Swine Breeders' Association	Howard Hasheider ..	Plain
Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Association	Chris D. Gruber	Prairie du Sac
Wisconsin Cooperative Poultry Improvement Association	P. O. Peterson	94 South Main St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers' Association	Roy E. Richards ...	P. O. Box 2026 Milwaukee, 1
Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Co-operative	Milo K. Swanton ...	814 Tenney Building Madison, 3
Wisconsin Creamery Operators Association	James Ashley	Chippewa Falls
Wisconsin Dairy Federation	Warren W. Clark ..	College of Agriculture; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Association	J. E. Stallard	307 King Hall; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Dairy Technology Society	Dr. K. G. Weckel ...	Dept. of Dairy Industry; U.W., Madison, 6

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association	B. R. Dugdale	1017 Morningside Ave. Madison, 4
Wisconsin Duroc Breeder's Association	Ray Culver	Route 2 Burlington
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation	James C. Green	18 South Thornton Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Farm Holiday Association	Chas. Goldamer	2130 N. 45th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Farmers Union	K. W. Hones	117 W. Spring St. Chippewa Falls
Wisconsin Flying Farmers	Mrs. Elgin Herbeck	Route 3 Hillsboro
Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders' Association, Inc.	George D. Britts	2206 N. 30th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Hampshire Breeders' Association	Roy Brown	Route 1 Beloit
Wisconsin Hatcheries Association	P. O. Peterson	94 South Main St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Hereford Hog Breeders' Association	Homer Graber	Mineral Point
Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association	J. G. Fuller	College of Agriculture; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Jersey Cattle Club	George B. Price	Route 3, Box 276 Kenosha
Wisconsin Junior State Fair	Donald N. McDowell	Dept. of Agriculture State Capitol Madison, 2
Wisconsin Leaf Tobacco Dealers' and Growers' Association	A. J. Peterson.....	Viroqua
Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association	Arlie Mucks	Room 203, Agricultural Hall; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Live Stock Marketing Federation Cooperative	Peter Leykauf	Sauk City
Wisconsin Milk Dealers' Association, Inc. ..	Harry Kluetter	1 West Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Milk Sanitarians Association	L. Wayne Brown	421 Chemistry Bldg.; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association	Leslie H. Gerner	Adell
Wisconsin Muck Farmers Association	E. A. Jorgensen	1119 Waban Hill Madison, 5
Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association	Thomas S. Pinney .	Sturgeon Bay
Wisconsin OIC Swine Breeders' Association	Mrs. Jane Morris	Pewaukee
Wisconsin Poland China Breeders Association	Donald Fitzsimmons	Mineral Point
Wisconsin Poultry and Egg Dealers' Association	Edward W. Alf	Endeavor

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association	Roy E. Richards	P.O. Box 2026 Milwaukee, 1
Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association	Donald James	Pardeeville
Wisconsin Spotted Poland China Breeders' Association	Kenneth C. Graney	Lancaster
Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association ..	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Place Madison
Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association	Vernon Goldsworthy	Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin State Grange	Mrs. Pearl Bayless ..	Wausaukee
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Place Madison
Wisconsin State Rabbit Breeders Association	Maurice Fitzsimmons	Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Swine Breeder's Association	Bryce Bartholf	284 Perkins Blvd. Burlington
Wisconsin Swiss and Limburger Cheese Producers Association	J. E. Brecklin	Citizens Bank Bldg. Monroe
Wisconsin Turkey Federation	P. O. Peterson	Fond du Lac

Educational

Association of Presidents and Deans of Wisconsin Colleges	Dean Donald DuShane	Lawrence College. Appleton
Association of Wisconsin Teachers Colleges	Dr. Harold M. Tolo	Central State Teachers College Stevens Point
Badger Boys State, Inc.	Glenn D. Tinkham ..	Marshfield
County Normal School Principals Association	F. H. Hake	Barron County Normal School Rice Lake
Joint Committee on Education	Mrs. H. E. Consigny	722 Miami Pass Madison, 5
League of Classroom Teachers of Wisconsin	Flora Jane Macdonald	405 Seventh St., West Ashland
Mathematical Association of America	Prof. Paul L. Trump	124 Bascom Hall; U.W., Madison, 6
University of Wisconsin Foundation	Basil I. Peterson	905 University Ave. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Alumni Association	John Berge	770 Langdon St. Madison, 6

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Association for Health and Physical Education	George Wolf	Rufus King High School Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development	Signe Corneliuson ..	Kenosha Public Schools Kenosha
Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education	C. D. Rejahl	114 N. Carroll St. Madison
Wisconsin Association of County Superintendents	Lenore M. Feldmann	Prairie du Chien
Wisconsin Association of Directors of Vocational and Adult Education	H. L. Sherman	Vocational School Menasha
Wisconsin Association of Educational and Vocational Guidance	Josephine Hintgen ..	Washburn School La Crosse
Wisconsin Association of Future Homemakers of America	State Adviser	315 State Office Bldg. Madison, 2
Wisconsin Association of Modern Foreign Language Teachers	Mariele Schirmer ...	State Teachers College Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Rural Vocational Homemaking Instructors	Hilda Hartmann ...	Phillips
Wisconsin Association of School Administrators	W. F. Waterpool ...	Marinette
Wisconsin Association of School Boards ...	Mrs. Letha Bannerman	1220 Highland Park Blvd. Wausau
Wisconsin Association of Speech Teachers ..	John D. Davies	314—60th St. Kenosha
Wisconsin Business Schools Association ...	Mrs. Pauline Reichert	408 E. Wells St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Conference of City Grade Supervisors	Signe Corneliuson ..	Kenosha Public Schools Kenosha
Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers	A. W. Zellmer	Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Education Association	O. H. Plenzke	404 Insurance Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Elementary School Principals' Association	Mrs. Ethel Speerschneider ...	Lincoln Elementary School 1105 Shawano Ave. Green Bay
Wisconsin Extension Workers Association ..	Cecelia M. Shestock	Court House Annex Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Federation of Teachers	Mary F. Connelly ..	6022—11th Ave. Kenosha

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin High School Forensic Association	Robert H. Schacht ..	4 Science Hall; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin High School Student Council Association	B. A. Kennedy	Supt. of Schools Prairie du Chien
Wisconsin Home Economics Association ...	Frances Zuill	119 Home Economics Bldg.; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association	P. F. Neverman ...	Marinette
Wisconsin Junior High School Administrators Association	B. J. Stollard	7700 Portland Ave. Wauwatosa
Wisconsin Rural Schools Association	Frank T. Doudna ...	Poynette
Wisconsin School Music Association	H. C. Wegner	210 State St., Madison, 3
Wisconsin Speech Association	Vernon S. Utzinger	Carroll College Waukesha
Wisconsin Supervising Teachers Association	Edythe Sanderman	475 E. Second St. Richland Center

Patriotic

American Legion		207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
American Legion Auxiliary	Mrs. M. A. Wiemer	Independence
American Veterans Committee	Harold Beck	259 E. Wells St., Milwaukee
American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS)	Lester Luther	305 W. Wells St. Milwaukee, 3
American War Dads	John Bobroski	712 Lake Ave. Racine
Army and Navy Union	Christ Berntsen	1127 North Cass St. Milwaukee
Army and Navy Union (Ladies Auxiliaries)	Edith Geske	4560 N. 40 St. Milwaukee, 9
Blinded Veterans' Association	A. Wells	1305 Cleveland Ave. Racine
Blue Star Mothers	Mrs. Mary Garrity ..	4535 N. 21st St. Milwaukee, 9
Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wisconsin	Mrs. Alfred P. Wettstein	2718 E. Kenwood Blvd. Milwaukee, 11
Daughters of the American Colonists	Mrs. Frank L. Harris	1720 College Ave. Racine
Daughters of the American Revolution	Mrs. David G. Fifield	1239 Porter Ave. Beloit
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America	Mrs. Clifford Ackley Wright ...	3359 N. Frederick Ave. Milwaukee, 11

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Daughters of Union Veterans of Civil War ..	Mrs. Carrie Dietz	3534 Wyota St. Madison
Disabled American Veterans	Carl J. Johnson	1957 S. 74th St. West Allis, 14
Disabled American Veterans Women's Auxiliary	Mrs. Doris Maas	40 E. 9th St. Fond du Lac
Grand Army of the Republic	Mrs. Alma Cheesman ..	5502 West Burnham Street Milwaukee
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic ..	Mrs. Alma Speckner ..	1331 Spraight St. Madison, 3
Mayflower Descendants	Mrs. Frank Pillsbury ..	2537 North Farwell Ave. Milwaukee
Military Order of the Purple Heart	Walter P. Bogan	Appleton
National Daughters of the G. A. R.	Mrs. Lora Hacker	313 West Main St. Madison, 3
Navy Clubs of U.S. of America	Frank Brozner	204 Columbus Bldg. Green Bay
Navy Fathers and Sons of America	A. W. Sommerfeldt ..	2048 N. 18th St. Milwaukee, 5
Navy Fathers and Sons of America Auxiliary	Mrs. A. W. Sommerfeldt	2048 N. 18th St. Milwaukee, 5
Navy League of the United States	Rudolph A. Shoenecker	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee, 2
Rainbow Division Veterans Association	Thomas Corcoran	Fond du Lac
Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans ..	Robert P. Dougan ..	1707 S. Sixth St. Milwaukee, 4
Sons of the American Legion	Lyn A. Miller	1116 N. Leminwah Street Appleton
Sons of the American Revolution	A. H. Wilkinson	803 East State St. Milwaukee, 2
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War ...	Oscar Doppler	625—2nd Ave. Baraboo
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Auxiliary	Mrs. Ellinore Konrad ..	7919 Stickney Ave. Milwaukee, 13
32nd Division Veteran Association	Joseph A. Hrdlick ..	1806 N. 49th St. Milwaukee, 8
United Spanish-American War Veterans	George C. Bauer	2867 N. 44th St. Milwaukee, 10
United Spanish-American War Veterans Auxiliary	Mrs. Helen Mundt ..	1916 South 14th St. Sheboygan
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.	E. M. Greinke	1810 E. Oklahoma Ave. Milwaukee, 7
Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary	Dorothy Kiggens	113½ W. Howard Portage

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin China-Burma-India Club	E. A. Warnecke	915 Smith New London
Wisconsin Marine Corps League	Francis X. Lorbecki	1111 W. Highland Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Military Association		207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Veterans Council	Jack L. Spore	207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin War Flying Foundation	John B. Coleman	118 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Woman's Relief Corps	Mrs. Ella W. Miller	210 State St. Madison

Public Officials and Public Employes

American Waterworks Association	L. A. Smith	City Hall Madison, 3
Associated Police Communication Officers, Inc.	Harold Davis	Winnebago Co. Sheriff's Office Oshkosh
Association of Wisconsin County Asylums	N. J. Hansen	Route 2, Box 6 Sparta
Board of County Judges	Judge L. L. Darling	Jefferson
Board of Juvenile Court Judges	Hon. Harold J. Lamboley	Monroe
Clerk of Circuit Courts Association	Jessie M. Holcomb ..	Monroe
Joint Association of County Officers	Myrtle L. Hansen ...	Court House Madison
League of Wisconsin Municipalities	Frederick N. MacMillin	30 E. Johnson St. Madison, 3
Assessor's Section	Thomas A. Byrne	Room 501, City Hall Milwaukee, 2
Attorney's Section	Robert J. Cunningham	304 Jackman Block Janesville
Clerks' and Finance Officers' Section ...	Elizabeth Wohlfeil ..	Columbus
Engineering and Public Works Section ...	Carl A. Cajanus	Wisconsin Rapids
Park and Recreation Section	Warner E. Bartram	Room 308, Court House Milwaukee, 3
Plumbing Inspectors' Section	L. F. Bugbee	125 W. Washington Street Wausau
Public Welfare Section	Dorothy Prahl	Wausau
Village Section	B. H. Meyer	West Salem

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
National Association of Postmasters	Earl F. Moldenhauer	Clintonville
National League of District Postmasters	Leo M. Meyer	Loyal
United National Association of Post Office Clerks	H. A. Mercier	525 S. Quincy St. Green Bay
Wisconsin Association of Fire Fighters	Earl W. Henry	69 Fair Oaks Ave. Madison, 4
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association	Walter H. Wagner ..	Sheboygan
Wisconsin Coroners Association	J. A. Lamonte	c/o Medical Examiners Office, Safety Bldg., Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin County Boards Association		1 West Main St.— Room 502 Madison
Wisconsin County Clerks Association	Mary Thomas	Court House Eagle River
Wisconsin County Highway Commissioners' Association	R. B. Kinney	Baraboo
Wisconsin County Police and Police Radio Operator's Association	Gene E. Meigher	Winneconne
Wisconsin County Treasurers' Association	Bernard M. Stehle ..	Court House Marinette
Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Association	John B. Jedwabny ..	700 Appleton St. Menasha
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association	John Kromel	4042 Sheridan Road Kenosha
Wisconsin Policemen's Protective Association	Lyle George	c/o Police Dept. Racine
Wisconsin Public Welfare Association	James D. Clow	Marinette
Wisconsin Rural Letter Carriers Association	R. A. Woerpel	Marshall
Wisconsin Sheriffs' Association		Court House Madison
Wisconsin State Employees Association	Roy E. Kubista	510 Insurance Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin State Fire Chief's Association ..	Arthur J. Rahn	Two Rivers
Wisconsin State Organization for Public Health Nursing	Mrs. H. Stanley Johnson, Jr.	418 W. Mifflin St. Madison
Wisconsin Townships, Inc.	Arnold H. Fraedrich	Route 1 Nekoosa
Wisconsin Veterans Service Officers Association	O. N. Markus	Medford

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Trade and Professional		
Advertising Managers Association of Wisconsin Daily Newspapers	W. B. Tower	Kenosha News Kenosha
American Institute of Architects	Fred A. Luber	Room 421, 231 West Michigan St. Milwaukee, 3
American Institute of Banking		312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 2
American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers	C. A. Rossbach	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee, 2
American Society of Civil Engineers	Chas W. Yoder	Room 725, 735 North Water St. Milwaukee, 3
American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers	B. M. Kluge	1817 S. 66th St. Milwaukee, 14
Associated Credit Bureaus of Wisconsin, Inc.	Lawrence Bray	Sheboygan
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.	J. Harry Green	212 Jackman Bldg. Janesville
Associated Hospital Service, Inc.	L. R. Wheeler	826 N. Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin	Geo. F. Ayers	923 E. Ogden Ave. Milwaukee
Associated Photo-Engravers of Wisconsin ..	John R. Shultz	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee, 3
Barber Science Association of Wisconsin ..	Phil. Mayer	2457 West Center St. Milwaukee
Conference of Wisconsin Sewerage Works Operators	T. F. Wisniewski	Room 458, State Office Bldg. Madison, 2
Dancing Masters of Wisconsin	Brownee Brown	224 Main St. Racine
Editors' Association of Wisconsin	D. V. Coon	1517 Quincy Ave. Racine
Furniture Salesmen's Club of Wisconsin	Edward F. Peschke	4172 N. 16 St. Milwaukee, 9
Hotel Greeters of America	Fred J. Clausen	1226 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Independent Theatre Owners of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan	Harry Perlewitz	709 North 11th St., Room 414 Milwaukee, 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Insurance Cooperative Agency	A. J. Green	110 E. Main St. Madison
International Association of Electrical Inspectors	John E. Wise	c/o Industrial Commission 1 West Wilson St. Madison, 2
Junior Achievement of Wisconsin Club	Robert Wendt	759 N. Milwaukee Ave. Milwaukee, 2
Junior Savings and Loan League of Wisconsin	Michael T. Crowley	739 North Broadway Milwaukee, 2
Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
League of American Wheelmen	Alice Duffenbach ...	3070 North 1st St Milwaukee, 12
Master Builders Association of Wisconsin ..	Richard Ferge	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee, 2
Master Shoe Rebuilders Association of Wisconsin	Grover F. Vanselow	2413 North 4th St. Milwaukee, 13
Monument Builders of America	M. W. Schaefer	2430 West Lincoln Ave. Milwaukee, 7
National Association of Power Engineers ..	Stanley Fruzen	812 Picnic St. Shawano
National Association of Sanitarians	Ray A. Arndt	2747 N. 67th St. Milwaukee, 10
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association	O. T. Swan	Box 1040 Oshkosh
Professional Photographer's Association of Wisconsin	Max Bosma	314½ State St. Beloit
Refrigeration Service Engineers' Society ...	W. C. Bullis	1016 Grove Ave. Racine
Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Wisconsin	Carl H. Meyers	10th and Division Streets Manitowoc
Retailers Tallow and Calf Skin Association of Wisconsin, Inc.		225 S. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Sheet Metal Contractor's Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	Paul L. Biersach ...	Room 108; 225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, 2
Society of American Foresters	John W. Macon	616-A Randall Ave. Rhineland
State Association of Wisconsin Architects ..	Leigh Hunt	3800 N. Humboldt Ave. Milwaukee, 12

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
State Bar Association of Wisconsin	Gilson G. Glasier	310 E., State Capitol Madison, 2
State Medical Society of Wisconsin	C. H. Crownhart	110 East Main St. Madison, 3
Tavern League of Wisconsin, Inc.	Paul E. Jorgensen ..	420 Seventh St. Racine
Travelers Protective Association of America	Wm. F. Schad	6000 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee, 3
United Commercial Travelers of America ..		Chippewa Falls
United Druggist Association	Henry Martens R.Ph.	1232 Michigan Ave. Sheboygan
United Taxpayers Association of Wisconsin	Lucian Holmon	P.O. Box 84 Janesville
Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters	Dr. Banner Bill Morgan	101 Stock Pavilion; U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Associated Press	Wm. A. Weeks	Associated Press Journal Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries	William A. Uthmeier	Box 48 Marshfield
Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives		303 E. Wilson St. Madison
Wisconsin Association of Finance Companies	L. M. Jeger	Box 227 Oconto
Wisconsin Association of Heating, Piping & Air Conditioning Contractors	Art Bowers	828 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers	Paul C. Carver	Box 645 Oshkosh
Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents		606 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Association of Medical Technologists	Dorothy Zoeller	711 North 6th St., Apt. 408 Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Mutual Insurance Companies	Aug. J. Rammer ...	Route 3 Sheboygan
Wisconsin Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons	Edwin J. Elton	1518 N. 70th St. Wauwatosa, 13
Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers	R. S. Grogan	740 N. Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Small Loan Companies	H. H. Honaker	206 Empire Bldg. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Automobile Trade Association ..	Louis Milan	119 Monona Ave. Madison, 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Automotive Electric Association	A. C. Benike	448 W. Gilman St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Bakers Association, Inc.	Fred H. Laufenburg	6173 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Bandmasters' Association, Inc. ..	Norman K. Brahmstedt	5829 N. 42nd St. Milwaukee, 9
Wisconsin Bankers Association		312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Barbers and Beauty Culture Association	John A. Billie	1408 Washington St. Manitowoc
Wisconsin Blacksmiths & Weldors Association	Walter J. Klumb	1219 Lincoln Ave. Sheboygan
Wisconsin Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages	Tom Mills	111 Lincoln St. Black River Falls
Wisconsin Builders Association	Sydney Dwyer	72nd at W. Greenfield Ave. Milwaukee, 14
Wisconsin Canners Association	Marvin P. Verhulst ..	1003 Tenney Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Capitol Correspondents Association	John Wynaard	242 Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association	William C. Jacobs ..	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Chiropractic Basic Research Society	E. W. Miller	304 S. Barstow St. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Chiropractors Society	B. M. Zibolsky	Dodgeville
Wisconsin Coal Bureau, Inc.	W. F. Ehmann	119 East Washington Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Collectors Association	N. B. Critser	24 N. Carroll St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Council of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Inc. ..	C. H. Muren	417 Clemons Ave. Madison, 4
Wisconsin Credit Union League	Fabian C. Monroe ..	207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League	Fred G. Sappington	Eagle-Star Marinette
Wisconsin Dietetic Association	Mary Bergin	Milwaukee County Hospital for Mental Diseases Milwaukee
Wisconsin Dry Cleaners Association	Egon W. Peck	208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Electric Cooperative	John E. Olson	Chetek
Wisconsin Electrical Association	Ross E. Williams	Appleton
Wisconsin Federation of Insurance Agents	H. P. Otten	828 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Federation of Mutual Insurance Companies	Theodore R. Schmidt	Kewaskum
Wisconsin Fire Underwriters Association ..	Mrs. M. B. Newendorp	828 N. Broadway Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Fish Producers Association	Carl Meyer	c/o Farrelle Fish Net Co. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Frozen Food Locker Association, Inc.	Alfred Cory	1017 West Sherman Ave. Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association, Inc.		5920 West North Ave. Milwaukee, 8
Wisconsin Fur Breeders Association	Harley Wittig	Green Bay
Wisconsin Garage Operators Association ..	Aurthur E. Harrer ..	1421 N. 16th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, Inc.	Viola Christensen ..	2116—63rd St. Kenosha
Wisconsin Hospital Association	Merton Elihu Knisely	St. Luke's Hospital 230 W. Madison St. Milwaukee, 4
Wisconsin Implement Dealers Association, Inc.		2039 Winnebago St. Madison, 4
Wisconsin Library Association	Mrs. Robert E. Billings	Finney Public Library Clintonville
Wisconsin Locally Owned Telephone Group	L. M. Lamkins	Manawa
Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association	Robert A. Ewens	633 No. Water St.— Room 411 Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Master Plumbers' Association ..	Elmer C. Zimmerman	2826 Roosevelt Rd. Kenosha
Wisconsin Morticians' Society	Harvey H. Dobratz	3514 N. Port Washington Milwaukee
Wisconsin Motor Carriers Association	Edward J. Konkol	1 W. Main St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Music Teachers Association	Mrs. Syl Adrian	Indian Echoes Resort Montello
Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance	J. E. Kennedy	219-220 Washington Bldg., 119 E. Washington Ave. Madison, 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Naturopathic Association	H. W. Fitzgerald	231 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Optometric Association	Allen A. Goetz	1806 Washington Two Rivers
Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors	Robert Von Neumann	772 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Paper Group	Irwin Pearson	Neenah
Wisconsin Paper Merchants Association	A. R. Sielaff	318 N. Water St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Passenger Club	J. B. Ennesser	Union Station Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Petroleum Association	K. C. King	318 Tenney Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Petroleum Industries Committee	F. M. Elliott	Room 415, 122 W. Washington Ave. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association	Jennings Murphy ..	625 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Travelers Association	J. Curtiss Wilson	4210 N. Murray Ave. Milwaukee, 11
Wisconsin Physiotherapy Association, Inc.	Mrs. E. J. Rendall ..	P.O. Box 916 Milwaukee
Wisconsin Press Association	Carl Zielke	235 Washington Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Press Women	Beatrice Ann Gehring	1721 E. Newton Ave. Milwaukee, 11
Wisconsin Radio Refrigeration and Appliance Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Railroad Association	C. A. Hummel	406 Wis. Power & Light Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Recorders Association	Lawrence Larson ...	Mauston
Wisconsin Restaurant Association		161 W. Wisconsin Ave.—Room 6148 Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Retail Credit Association	Alvin T. Sutherland	c/o Madison General Hospital 925 Mound St. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Food Dealers Association	Arthur E. Gesch	611 N. Broadway Room 101 Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association	H. A. Lewis	200 Strongs Ave. Stevens Point

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Retail Ice Cream Manufacturers Association	Otis L. Ferrell	117 N. Central Ave. Marshfield
Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association	B. W. Heald	324 N. 35th St. Milwaukee, 8
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermens Association	D. S. Montgomery ..	501 Milwaukee Gas Co. Bldg. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Road Builders Association	E. E. Hoebel	1 W. Main St., Madison, 3
Wisconsin Sanatorium Superintendents Association	Mrs. Barbara Fletcher	Forest Lawn Sanatorium Jefferson
Wisconsin Sanatorium Trustees' Association	Chas. L. Burnham ..	1018 North Jefferson St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Savings and Loan League	John A. Seramur	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Seed Dealers Association	J. W. Jung	Randolph
Wisconsin Shoe Travelers Association	Henry D. Kuehn	3110 W. National Ave. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants	Adolf C. Heinze	735 North Water St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Society of Chiropodists	Dr. L. L. Zeeman	2218 N. Third St. Milwaukee, 12
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Supervisors and Sanitary Inspectors	L. F. Bugbee	125 W. Washington Street Wausau
Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers	O. J. Muegge	656 Crandall St. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Society of X-ray Technicians	Martin A. Larson	1408 Washington Ave. Racine
Wisconsin State Association of Life Underwriters	Harold W. Pettengill	1150 Elm St. Beloit
Wisconsin State Association of Retail Meat Dealers	Harvey L. Wickert ..	1659 Oregon St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Brewers Association	Irvin J. Ott	231 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Council of the International Association of Machinists ..	Henry J. Winkel	627 Paine St. Kiel
Wisconsin State Dental Assistants Association	Dorothy Schwanz ..	1434 N. 66 St. Milwaukee, 13

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin State Dental Society	Kenneth F. Crane ..	1233 Bankers Bldg. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	Wm. Nagorsne	1012 N. 3rd St. Room 321 Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Hotel Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council (C.I.O.)	John M. Sorenson ..	332 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State League of Nursing Education	Sigrid Barber	Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Nurses' Association	Mrs. C. D. Partridge	161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Room 7170 Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Telephone Association	J. E. Byrne	14 S. Carroll St. Madison
Wisconsin Surgical Society	Dr. Warner S. Bump	Rhineland
Wisconsin Tavern Keepers Association, Inc.	M. J. Jacobi	529 N. 89th St. Milwaukee, 13
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance	Paul N. Reynolds ..	116 W. Washington Ave. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Taxpayers Conference	Arch Ely	340 Washington Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Tire Recappers Association	Henry O. Stenzel	919 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Title Association	A. J. Achten	Shawano
Wisconsin Tobacco Wholesalers Association, Inc.	E. J. Malloy	626 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists' Association	Carl P. Menger	1618 N. 27th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fruit Jobbers	Fred J. Leonard	P.O. Box 199 Appleton
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fuel Dealers Association	A. J. Fiore	620 W. Mifflin St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Utilities Association	A. F. Herwig	135 West Wells St. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association	B. A. Beach	208 Genetics Bldg. U.W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Warehousemen's Association ..	Howard L. Ashworth	125 East Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Well Drillers, Inc.	Clarence W. Nier ..	Green Bay
Wisconsin Wholesale Beer Distributors Association	Harvey E. Roesler ..	759 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee, 2

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Wholesale Food Distributors Association	E. J. Malloy	626 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Wine & Spirit Institute	Clyde Tutton	119 Monona Ave. Madison, 3
Women's State Bar Association	Vartak Gulbankian	309 Main St. Racine

RADIO STATIONS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

WHBY	Appleton	WEMP	Milwaukee
WATW	Ashland	WEXT	Milwaukee
WEAU	Eau Claire	WFOX	Milwaukee
KFIZ	Fond du Lac	WISN	Milwaukee
WDUZ	Green Bay	WMLO	Milwaukee
WJPG (FM)	Green Bay	WTMJ (FM)	Milwaukee
WTAQ	Green Bay	WNAM	Neenah
WCLO	Janesville	WOSH	Oshkosh
WLIP	Kenosha	WIBU	Poynette
WKBH	La Crosse	WRJN	Racine
WCLX	La Crosse	WOBT	Rhineland
WHA (FM)	Madison	WJMC	Rice Lake
WIBA	Madison	WHBL	Sheboygan
WKOW	Madison	WLBL	Stevens Point
WOMT	Manitowoc	WDSM	Superior
WMAM	Marinette	WEBC	Superior
WDLB	Marshfield	WSBR	Superior
WIGM	Medford	WSAU	Wausau
		WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS*

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Abbotsford	Clark	Tribune	Weekly	R. J. Janda
Adams	Adams	Adams County Times	Weekly	Ralph E. Klinefelter
Aibany	Green	Herald	Weekly	Laurence L. Arnold
Algoma	Kewaunee	Record-Herald	Weekly	H. H. Heidmann
Alma	Buffalo	Buffalo County Journal	Weekly	Clarence E. Cronick
Altoona	Eau Claire	Tribune	Thurs.	H. V. Albrecht
Amery	Polk	Free Press	Weekly	Palmer Sondreal
Amherst	Portage	Advocate	Weekly	J. L. Moberg
Antigo	Langlade	Daily Journal	Daily	Artemas F. Berner
Appleton	Outagamie	Post-Crescent	Dly. ex. Sun.	H. L. Davis
Arcadia	Trempealeau	News-Leader	Weekly	A. H. Gauger
Argyle	Lafayette	Atlas	Weekly	J. A. McGinnity
Ashland	Ashland	Daily Press	Daily	John B. Chapple
Athens	Marathon	Record	Weekly	Norman D. Tromanhauser
Augusta	Eau Claire	Union	Weekly	E. M. Herrell
Baldwin	St. Croix	Bulletin	Weekly	B. C. Drulliner
Balsam Lake	Polk	Polk County Ledger	Weekly	Mason H. Dobson
Bangor	La Crosse	Independent	Weekly	Esther H. de Weerd
Baraboo	Sauk	News-Republic	Dly. ex. Sun.	Howard Lungren
		Weekly News	Weekly	C. M. Vail
Barron	Barron	Barron County News-Shield	Weekly	William H. Patey
Bayfield	Bayfield	Bayfield County Press	Weekly	Marcus M. Keller
		Argus	Weekly	Arthur W. Pickering
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Daily Citizen	Dly. ex. Sun.	Merlin Hull
Beldenville	Pierce	Reporter	Weekly	Wm. E. Hawley
Belleville	Dane	Recorder	Weekly	Curtis B. Gaylord
Belmont	Lafayette	Success	Weekly	Katherine Gessler
Beloit	Rock	Daily News	Daily	H. K. Page and Sons
		Mental Health	Bimonthly	H. K. Page
Benton	Lafayette	Round Table	Weekly	E. H. Stern
Berlin	Green Lake	Advocate	Weekly	
Biramwood	Shawano	Journal	Biweekly	Frank G. Dexter
Black Earth	Dane	News	Wed.	James B. Sherman
Black River	Dane	Dane County News	Weekly	J. E. Helfert
		Falls	Weekly	C. E. Helmer
Blair	Jackson	Banner-Journal	Weekly	Nena Voss Adams
Blanchardville	Trempealeau	Press	Weekly	M. A. Jensen
Bloomer	Lafayette	Blade	Wed.	W. F. McGuigan
Bloomington	Chippewa	Advance	Weekly	Gerald C. Rassbach
Bonduel	Grant	Record	Weekly	C. J. Slaats
Boycobell	Shawano	Times	Weekly	Donald C. Van Vuren
Boyceville	Grant	Dial	Thurs.	H. E. Howe
Boyd	Dunn	Press	Friday	H. K. Halversen
Brendon	Chippewa	Transcript	Weekly	H. W. Brochtrup
Brillion	Fond du Lac	Times	Weekly	Gordon Hamley
Brilliant	Calumet	News	Weekly	Elliot Zander
Brodhead	Green	Independent-Register	Thurs.	
Brooklyn	Green	Teller	Fri.	Dan S. Markham
Bruce	Rusk	News-Letter	Weekly	James L. DaWalt
Burlington	Racine	Free Press	Weekly	Gordon McConnell
		Standard Democrat	Weekly	Kirchner & Koch
Butternut	Ashland	Bulletin	Weekly	Louis H. Zimmermann
Cadott	Chippewa	Sentinel	Weekly	Matthew J. Hart
Cambria	Columbia	News	Weekly	A. T. Nabbefeld
Cambridge	Dane	News	Weekly	Peter VanderMeulen
Cameron	Barron	Echo	Weekly	Ken Smith
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	News	Weekly	Lynn A. Mason
Cashion	Monroe	Record	Weekly	Harlow Roate
Cassville	Grant	American	Weekly	M. E. Hagen
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	News	Wed.	Ralph Molm
Chetek	Barron	Alert	Weekly	A. S. Horn
Chilton	Calumet	Times-Journal	Weekly	Lynn A. Mason
				William J. McHale

*This list was compiled as of November 15, 1947

Errata

Due to an error in the listing of names of editors or publishers for publications at Baldwin to Black River Falls inclusive, as they appear on page 512, this sheet is inserted to make the corrections.

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Baldwin	St. Croix	Bulletin	Weekly	Wm. E. Hawley
Balsam Lake ..	Polk	Polk County Ledger	Weekly	Curtis B. Gaylord
Bangor	La Crosse ...	Independent	Weekly	Katherine Gessler
Baraboo	Sauk	News-Republic	Dly. ex. Sun.	H. K. Page and Sons
		Weekly News	Weekly	H. K. Page
Barron	Barron	Barron County News-Shield	Weekly	E. H. Stern
Bayfield	Bayfield	Bayfield County Press	Weekly	Frank G. Dexter
Beaver Dam ..	Dodge	Argus	Weekly	James B. Sherman
		Daily Citizen	Dly. ex. Sun.	J. E. Helfert
Beldenville ...	Pierce	Reporter	Weekly	C. E. Helmer
Belleville	Dane	Recorder	Weekly	Nena Voss Adams
Belmont	Lafayette ...	Success	Weekly	B. C. Druliner
Beloit	Rock	Daily News	Daily	Mason H. Dobson
		Mental Health	Bimonthly ...	Esther H. de Weerd
		Round Table	Weekly	Howard Lungren
Benton	Lafayette ...	Advocate	Weekly	C. M. Vail
Berlin	Green Lake ..	Journal	Biweekly ...	William H. Patey
Biramwood ..	Shawano ...	News	Wed.	Marcus M. Keller
Black Earth ...	Dane	Dane County News	Weekly	Arthur W. Pickering
Black River Falls	Jackson	Banner-Journal	Weekly	Merlin Hull

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa ..	Herald-Telegram .. Wisconsin Farmers Union News	Dly. ex. Sun. Semimonthly Weekly	W. H. Gharitty Harry Miller Roy Holman
Clear Lake	Polk	Star	Weekly	C. A. McMullen
Clinton	Rock	Topper	Weekly	Ward Risvold & Carl Turner
Clintonville	Waupaca ..	Tribune-Gazette ..	Weekly	L. E. & David J. Hammergren
Cochrane	Buffalo	Recorder	Weekly	R. H. Markus
Colby	Clark	Phonograph	Weekly	P. H. Swift
Colfax	Dunn	Messenger	Weekly	W. R. and L. S. Larson
Columbus	Columbia ..	Journal Republican ..	Weekly	
Cornell	Chippewa ..	Chippewa Valley Courier	Weekly	R. W. Howard Jack Kronschnabl
Crandon	Forest	Forest Republican ..	Weekly	W. H. Goldthorpe
Cuba City	Grant	News-Herald	Weekly	F. P. Neumann— G. P. Dunn
Cudahy	Milwaukee ..	Enterprise	Weekly	Leo R. Stonek Curtis R. George
Cumberland ..	Barron	Reminder	Weekly	
Darlington	Lafayette ..	Advocate	Weekly	
		Lafayette County News	Weekly	Victor Howery
		Republican-Journal ..	Weekly	M. P. Peavey
Deerfield	Dane	Independent	Weekly	Gerald D. Schmidt
De Forest	Dane	Times	Weekly	Earl N. Emerson
Delafield	Waukesha ..	Gazette	Weekly	Frank D. Boyd
Delavan	Walworth ..	Enterprise	Thurs.	Chester Dorschner
		Republican	Weekly	Edward Morrissey
Denmark	Brown	Press	Weekly	J. R. Satran
De Pere	Brown	Journal-Democrat ..	Weekly	John A. Creviere
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Weekly	Mrs. L. R. Kessler
Dorchester	Clark	Clarion	Weekly	W. P. Lehnertz
Dousman	Waukesha ..	Weekly Index	Weekly	George T. Ehrlich
Durand	Pepin	Courier-Wedge	Thurs.	A. F.ENDER
Eagle	Waukesha ..	Quill	Weekly	Isabel Engebretsen
Eagle River ...	Vilas	Houdinigram	Bimonthly ..	Frank W. Carter
		Vilas County News-Review	Weekly	Joyce M. Larkin
East Ellsworth ..	Pierce	Ellsworth Record ..	Weekly	Oscar A. Halls
East Troy	Walworth ..	News	Wed.	Glenn A. Kurzrock
Eau Claire ...	Eau Claire ..	Daily Telegram	Dly. ex. Sun. Dly. ex. Mon. Weekly(Sept. 1-June 1) ..	M. B. Atkinson M. B. Atkinson
		Leader		
		Spectator		Mrs. Ruth Woodworth
Edgar	Marathon ...	News	Weekly	Raymond A. Schroeder
Edgerton	Rock	Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter	Thurs.	Christian A. Hoen
Elkhorn	Walworth ...	Independent	Thurs.	Claude F. Eames
Ellsworth	Pierce	Pierce County Herald Record	Weekly	H. F. Doolittle O. A. Halls
		Elm Leaves	Weekly	Nancy Jaeger Perry
Elm Grove ...	Waukesha ..	Argus	Weekly	Forrest H. Johnson
Elmwood	Juneau	Leader Tribune	Weekly	Oliver R. Witte
Elroy	Rock	Advance	Weekly	John A. Sorenson
Ettrick	Trempealeau ..	Review	Thurs.	Phil D. Pearsall
Evansville	Grant	Times	Weekly	E. J. Roethe
Fennimore	Florence	Mining News	Sat.	Chase O. Youngs
Florence	Fond du Lac ..	Commonwealth Reporter	Dly. ex. Sun. Daily	C. F. Coffman Ray Breitweiser
Fond du Lac ..			Semimonthly	W. D. Hoard & Sons Company
Fort Atkinson ..	Jefferson	Jefferson County Union	Daily	W. D. Hoard & Sons
		Buffalo County Republican	Weekly	Mahlon H. Johnson
Fountain City ..	Buffalo	Representative	Weekly	James R. Schwartz & George J. White
Fox Lake	Dodge			Bennie Bye
	Polk	Inter-County Leader	Weekly	H. J. Oleson
Frederic	Adams	Star	Wed.	Laura M. Klinefelter
Friendship		Reporter	Weekly	

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Galesville	Trempealeau	Republican	Weekly	Hugh Ellison
Gays Mills	Crawford	Crawford County Independent	Weekly	Glenn L. Hagar
Genoa City	Walworth	Broadcaster	Weekly	Mrs. Hattie Dahlke
Gillett	Oconto	Times	Weekly	Ernest J. Shellman
Gilman	Taylor	Herald	Weekly	H. W. Brochtrup
Glenwood City	St. Croix	Tribune	Weekly	Frank R. Neu
Glidden	Ashland	Enterprise	Weekly	Matthew J. Hart
Grantsburg	Burnett	Journal of Burnett County	Weekly	F. B. Huth
Green Bay	Brown	Farmer's Friend	Thurs.	Crane Murphy
Green Lake	Green Lake	Press-Gazette	Dly. ex. Sun.	V. I. Minahan
Greendale	Milwaukee	County Reporter ..	Thurs.	Wm. Hobart
Greenwood	Clark	Review	Biweekly ..	Rae Getter
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Cleaner	Weekly	Albert Neuenfeldt
Hammond	St. Croix	Tri-Town News	Daily	Carl Johnson
Hancock	Waushara	News	Weekly	F. E. Hartwig
Hartford	Washington	Hancock-Coloma News	Thurs.	Orson C. Adams
Hartland	Waukesha	Times-Press	Weekly	John J. Shinnars
Hawkins	Rusk	News	Weekly	Hugh H. Hinderaker
Hayward	Sawyer	Chronicle	Fri.	Lyle Speed
Highland	Iowa	Sawyer County Record and Republican	Weekly	Mrs. F. J. Schweger
Hilbert	Calumet	Press	Weekly	George Dille
Hillsboro	Vernon	Favorite	Weekly	Leonard J. Suttner
Hollandale	Iowa	Sentry-Enterprise ..	Weekly	Edwin W. Shear
Horicon	Dodge	Weekly Review	Weekly	Bert Day
Hudson	St. Croix	Reporter	Weekly	Lloyd W. & Harold L. Wright
Humbird	Clark	Star-Observer	Weekly	Clarence J. Reiter
Hurley	Iron	Enterprise	Sat.	E. T. Hale
Hustisford	Dodge	Iron County News ..	Weekly	F. A. Emunson
Independence ..	Trempealeau	Montreal River Miner	Weekly	Alvin E. O'Konski
Iola	Waupaca	News	Weekly	Willie Kaul
Iron River	Bayfield	News-Wave	Weekly	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Janesville	Rock	Herald	Weekly	Firman E. Cooper
Jefferson	Jefferson	Pioneer	Weekly	P. J. Savage
Juneau	Dodge	Daily Gazette	Daily	S. H. and R. W. Bliss
Kaukauna	Outagamie	Banner	Weekly	Horace L. Buri
Kendall	Monroe	Independent	Weekly	Clifford Bros., Inc.
Kenosha	Kenosha	Times	Semiweekly	C. J. Hansen
Kewaskum	Washington	Keystone	Weekly	Oliver R. Witte
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Evening News	Daily	R. S. Kingsley
Kiel	Manitowoc	Labor	Weekly	Harold J. Newton
Kohler	Sheboygan	Statesman	Weekly	D. I. Harbeck
La Crosse	La Crosse	Enterprise	Weekly	C. F. Temby
Ladysmith	Rusk	Tri-County Record ..	Weekly	M. J. Smith
La Farge	Vernon	Kohlerian	Thursday ..	Newcomer & Lindner
Lake Geneva	Walworth	Hokah Chief	Weekly	H. E. Wheaton
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Tribune	Daily	R. L. Bangsberg
Lancaster	Grant	News	Weekly	Mark R. Bell
Lodi	Columbia	Rusk County Reporter	Weekly	Chester P. Burt
Lone Rock	Richland	Enterprise	Weekly	Arnott Widstrand
Loyal	Clark	Regional News	Weekly	A. M. Bearder & F. P. Bearder
Luck	Polk	Dairyland News	Semimonthly	Herbert W. Hall
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	Leader	Weekly	Willis J. Erlandson
Madison	Dane	Grant County Herald	Weekly	A. L. Sherman
		Grant County Independent	Weekly	Norman M. Clapp
		Enterprise	Weekly	Arnie F. Betts
		Journal	Weekly	Donald F. Turrell
		Tribune	Weekly	Cowles and Steiner
		Enterprise-Herald ..	Weekly	Vernie R. Jensen
		News	Friday	C. B. Temby
		American Political Science Review ..	Bimonthly ..	Frederic A. Ogg
		Badger Farm Bureau News	Monthly	Oswald B. Anderson

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Madison— Cont.	Dane	Badger History	Monthly Sept. to June	State Historical Society
		Badger Quarterly ..	Quarterly	University of Wisconsin
		Bulletin of the State Bar Association of Wisconsin	Quarterly	Gilson G. Glasier
		Capital Area Ruralist	Weekly	Marshall F. Browne
		Capital Times	Daily	William T. Evjue
		Daily Cardinal	5 days per wk.	Glenn Miller
		East Side News ...	Weekly	Marshall F. Browne
		Forward	Monthly ex. March, June July, Dec. ..	Mrs. Howard Radder
		Journal of Educa- tional Research ..	Monthly Sept.-May ..	Dembar Publica- tions, Inc.
		Journal of Experi- mental Education	Quarterly	Dembar Publica- tions, Inc.
		Masonic Digest	Monthly	Madison Masonic Union
		Monatshefte	Monthly	R. O. Roseler
		Municipality	Monthly	Frederick N. MacMillin
		Passenger Pigeon ..	Quarterly	N. R. Barger
		Progressive	Monthly	Morris H. Rubin
		Public Employee ...	Monthly ex. Aug.	Arnold S. Zander
		Rural Gravure	Monthly	R. T. Murphy
		"Smilin' Through" ..	Semimonthly	Wis. Ass'n. for the Disabled
		Uncle Ray's Magazine	Monthly	Ramon P. Coffman
		Union Labor News ..	Monthly	Richard H. Huifman
		Wisconsin Alumnus	Monthly Oct.-July ..	Wisconsin Alumni Assn.
		Wisconsin Clubwoman	Bimonthly ...	Jennie T. Schrage
		Wis. Congregational Church Life	Monthly	Theodore R. Faville
		Wisconsin Conserva- tion Bulletin	Monthly	Edward N. Hein
		Wisconsin Country Magazine	Monthly	Robert Schultz
		Wisconsin Engineer	Monthly, 8 school months	Emil Kasum
		Wisconsin Horticulture	Monthly	H. J. Rahmlow
		Wisconsin Imple- ment Dealer	Monthly	M. R. Williams
		Wis. Journal of Education	Monthly, Sept.-May .	O. H. Plenzke
		Wisconsin Law Review	Quarterly ...	Univ. of Wis. Law School
		Wis. Magazine of History	Quarterly ...	State Historical Society
		Wisconsin Medical Journal	Monthly	State Medical Society of Wis.
		Wis. REA News	Monthly	Robert G. Lewis
		Wis. State Employee	Bimonthly ...	Roy E. Kubista
		Wis. State Journal ..	Daily	Don Anderson

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Madison— Cont.	Dane	Wis. Tax News	Monthly	Wis. Citizens Public Expenditure Survey
		Wis. Taxpayer	Monthly	Wisconsin Tax- payers Alliance
Manawa	Waupaca ...	Wis. Welfare	Bimonthly ...	Bjarne Romnes
		Advocate	Thurs.	I. E. Walch
Manitowish ...	Iron	Badger Sportsman ..	Monthly	Roy J. Jorgensen
Manitowoc ...	Manitowoc ..	Herald-Times	Dly. ex. Sun. & Holidays	R. T. Bayne
Marathon	Marathon ...	Times	Friday	Alex P. Gertschen
Marinette	Marinette ...	Eagle-Star	Dly. ex. Sun.	Fred G. Sappington
Marion	Waupaca ...	Advertiser	Thurs.	Elmer Byers
Markesan	Green Lake ..	Herald	Thurs.	Roland W. Pieper
Marshall	Dane	Record	Fri.	C. V. Lake
Marshfield ...	Wood	Journal	Thurs.	John Witt
Mauston	Juneau	News-Herald	Daily	Howard A. Quirt
		Juneau County Chronicle	Weekly	Robert J. Temple
Mayville	Dodge	Star	Thurs.	W. K. Dastwyler
		News	Thurs.	O. A. Gehrke & Sons
Mazomanie ...	Dane	Sickle	Weekly	Arthur W. Pickering
Medford	Taylor	Star News	Thurs.	W. H. Conrad
Mellen	Ashland	Weekly-Record	Thurs.	I. A. Kenyon
Melrose	Jackson	Chronicle	Weekly	Helmer L. Gilbertson
Menasha	Winnebago ..	Record	Daily	Ira H. Clough
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha ..	News	Thurs.	C. M. Rintelman
Menomonie ...	Dunn	Dunn County News	Wed.	J. T. Flint
Merrill	Lincoln	Stoutonia	Weekly dur- ing college year	The Stout Institute
		Daily Herald	Daily	W. B. Chilsen
Middleton ...	Dane	"Tree Tips"	Monthly	M. N. Taylor
		Times-Tribune	Fri.	T. R. Daniels
Milton	Rock	College Bulletin	Quarterly ...	Milton College Student Body
Milton Junction	Rock	College Review ...	Semimonthly	Carol Burdick
		Fides	Every 2 yrs.	Paul Gebhardt
Milwaukee ...	Milwaukee ..	Milton & Milton Jct. Courier	Weekly	Francis A. Bowen, Jr.
		American School Board Journal ...	Monthly	Wm. George Bruce
Milwaukee ...	Milwaukee ..	American Workers Digest	Monthly	Erwin Luedke
		Amerikan Bohemian Semiweekly	Semiweekly .	Geringer Press, Inc.
		Badger De Molay ..	Monthly	Howard C. Krueger
		Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Paul F. Thielen
		Bay View Observer	Semimonthly	Erwin F. Zillman
		Bowling News	Semimonthly	Ellen Kopperud
		Brooms, Brushes & Mops	Monthly	H. A. Apple
		Builders Exchange News	Monthly	E. W. Groth
		Catholic Herald	Weekly	Rev. Franklyn J. Kennedy
		Catholic School Journal	Monthly	Bruce Publishing Co.
		Church Property Administration ...	Bimonthly ...	Franklin X. McCormick
		Church Times	Monthly	Ven. William Dawson
		Community Press ..	Weekly	Hicks & Schaefer
		Confectioner	Monthly	Gertrude B. Kluck
		Czechoslovak	Weekly	John V. Klabouch
		Daily Reporter	Daily	W. Woodmansee
		Daily Western Builder	Daily	N. B. Wigdale
		Dairy News	Semimonthly	H. Wm. Johnson
		Deutsche Zeitung ...	Daily	Milwaukee German News Co.
		Die Hausfrau	Monthly	H. H. Coleman

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee— Cont.	Milwaukee ..	Echo	Weekly	Milwaukee State Teachers College
		Engineering	Monthly	Herbert F. Herrick
		Feed Bag	Monthly	D. K. Steenbergh
		Flour & Feed	Monthly	W. R. Anderson
		Ford Field	Monthly	H. A. Apple
		Government Service Herald	Bimonthly	George A. Dundon
		Hospital Progress ..	Semiweekly ..	Leo Luedke
		Ice Cream Review ..	Monthly	Bruce Publishing Co.
		Industrial Arts and Vocational Education	Monthly ex. July-Aug. .	Edward K. Slater
		Journal	Daily	John J. Metz
		Journal of the Biological Photographic Assn.	Quarterly	Irwin Maier
		Jugoslovenski Obzor	Weekly	L. C. Massopost
		Kodak	Quarterly	Frank R. Staut
		Kuryer Polski	Dly. ex. Sun. .	Betty Ren Wright
		La Tribuna Italiana Labor Views Magazine	Weekly	Col. Peter F. Plasecki
		Living Church	Monthly	Joseph Cacchione
		Marquette Law Review	Monthly	Wm. A. E. Chappelle, Jr.
		Marquette Tribune ..	Weekly	Clifford P. Morehouse
		Masonic Tidings ..	Quarterly ...	Marquette Law School
		Master Baker	Monthly ex. July-Aug. .	Marquette University
		Melting Pot	Monthly	Edward Corrigan
		Mid-Western Banker ..	Monthly	Carl F. Meyer
		Milk Dealer	Monthly	Mrs. A. B. Vaida
		Model Railroader ..	Monthly	Howard W. Clark
		National Butter & Cheese Journal	Monthly	Edward K. Slater
		Nowiny Polskie	Monthly	Frank Taylor
		Our Young People—The Friend of the Deaf	Daily	Edward K. Slater
		Polish Daily News ..	Monthly ex. Aug.-Sept. .	Rev. B. Snella
		Reservist	Daily	St. John's School for the Deaf
		Sentinel	Monthly	Rev. B. Snella
		Shorewood Herald ..	Daily	Wisconsin Military Ass'n.
		Spirit of 46—B.P.O.E.	Weekly	Frank L. Taylor
		Tavern News	Monthly	C. S. Williston
		Times	Monthly	E. W. Groth
		Trains Magazine	Semimonthly	Sid Kaye
		Tripoli Shrine Tattler ..	Thurs.	Harold Towell
		Utilitarian	Monthly	A. C. Kalmbach
		W.A.D. Pilot	Monthly	Eric E. Meyer
		Whitefish Bay Herald	Monthly	A. F. Herwig
		Wis. Archeologist ..	Bimonthly ...	W.A.D. State Service Bureau
		Wis. Architect	Weekly	C. S. Williston
		Wis. Chess Letter ..	Quarterly ...	Kermit Freckmann
		Wis. Chiropactic Journal	Monthly	Leigh Hunt
		Wis. CIO News	Monthly	Fritz Rathmann
		Wis. Druggist	Monthly	William C. Jacobs, D.C.
		Wisconsin Enterprise-Blade ..	Weekly	Ann Terech
		Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle .	Monthly	Jennings Murphy
		Wis. Odd Fellow	Weekly	J. Anthony Josey
			Monthly	Irving G. Rhodes
				A. M. Arveson

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee— Cont.	Milwaukee ...	Wis. Photographer ..	6 to 8 times yearly	Chester W. Vegelsang
		Wis. Restaurateur ..	Monthly	E. A. Conforti
		Wis. Telephone News	Monthly	Wis. Telephone Co.
		Wis. Truck News ..	Weekly	E. W. Groth
		Wisconsin Mag- yarsa'g Hun- garian Weekly ...	Weekly	Charles Klein
Mineral Point ..	Iowa	Wochenblat	Weekly	Isador S. Horwitz
		Iowa County Dem- ocrat and Mineral Point Tribune	Wed.	D. M. Morgan
Minocqua	Oneida	Lakeland Times	Fri.	Enos E. Fisher
Mondovi	Buffalo	Herald-News	Thurs.	T. R. Kosmo
Monroe	Green	Cheese Trier	Bimonthly ..	J. E. Brecklin
		Evening Times	Dly. ex. Sun. & Holidays ..	Emery A. Odell
Montello	Marquette ..	Tribune	Thurs.	Walter E. Gleason
Montfort	Grant	Mail	Thurs.	R. D. Quick
Monticello	Green	Messenger	Wed.	Clarence M. Wittenwyler
				Charles Eldredge
Morrisonville ..	Dane	Tribune	Thurs.	Francis F. Schweinler
Mosinee	Marathon ..	Times	Wed.	A. C. Krohn
Mount Horeb ..	Dane	Mail	Thurs.	Cecil B. Titus & Melvin L. Titus
Mukwonago ..	Waukesha ..	Chief	Thurs.	Paul Kratochwill
Muscoda	Grant	Progressive	Thurs.	LeRoy Eaton
Necedah	Juneau	Republican	Thurs.	
Neenah	Winnebago ..	Equitable Reserve Guide	Monthly	Dio W. Dunham
		News-Times	Daily	Edward C. Cochrane
Neillsville	Clark	Clark County Press	Thurs.	Wells F. Harvey
New Glarus ..	Green	Post	Wed.	Miriam B. Theiler
New Holstein ..	Calumet	Reporter	Thurs.	E. M. Cooley & others
New Lisbon ..	Juneau	Times & Juneau County Argus ...	Thurs.	C. A. Leicht
New London ..	Waupaca ...	Press-Republican ...	Thurs.	H. D. Smith
		Leader	Thurs.	O. A. and Grace Bloom
Niagara	Marinette ...	News	Thurs.	John A. Van Meter
		Journal	Thurs.	Martin W. Boerner
Norwalk	Monroe	Star Herald News ..	Wed.	H. L. Gilbertson
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Trade Journal	Monthly	M. R. Sloggy
Oconomowoc ..	Waukesha ..	Enterprise	Thurs.	C. W. Brown
Oconto	Oconto County	Reporter	Thurs.	Duane S. McCall
		Herald	Weekly	E. J. Shellman
Oconto Falls ..	Oconto	Courier	Thurs.	Courier Press Co.
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Herald	Thurs.	F. A. Siebenmohr
Omro	Winnebago ..			
Onalaska	La Crosse ...	La Crosse County Record	Thurs.	Thos. G. Madigan
Oregon	Dane	Observer	Weekly	E. F. Kramer
Orfordville ..	Rock	Journal and Foot- ville News	Wed.	Ward A. Stewart
Osceola	Polk	Sun	Wed.	O. A. Bloom
		Daily Northwestern	Daily	O. J. Hardy
Oshkosh	Winnebago ..	Shop-O-Gram	Thurs.	James Skole
		Winco Farmer	Semimonthly	James Skole
Osseo	Trempealeau	Tri-County News ...	Thurs.	J. H. Smith
Owen	Clark	Enterprise	Weekly	V. P. Barager
Palmyra	Jefferson ...	Enterprise	Thurs.	James H. LaChance
Pardeeville ...	Columbia ...	Pardeeville- Wycocena Times ..	Thurs.	Richard & Robert Thompson
				J. L. McGregor
Park Falls ...	Price	Herald	Fri.	Harold L. Klingner
Pepin	Pepin	Herald	Thurs.	Leo J. Pesch
Peshtigo	Marinette ...	Times	Wed.	Earl J. Nelson
Pewaukee	Waukesha ..	Pewaukee	Weekly	Geo. R. Foster & Sons
Phillips	Price	Bee	Thurs.	D. M. McKee
Pittsville	Wood	Record	Thurs.	

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Plainfield	Waushara ..	Sun	Thurs.	W. H. Fields
Platteville	Grant	Exponent	Bimonthly ...	Ruth Wiegé & Paul Knoke
		Grant County News	Weekly	R. I. Dugdale
		Journal	Weekly	H. A. Brockman
Plymouth	Sheboygan ..	Mission House		
		Mirror	Biweekly ...	William Huenemann
		Review	Thurs.	Albert L. and Joyce Petermann
		Sheboygan County		
		Farm Bureau		
Port		News	Monthly	H. H. Wentz
Washington	Ozaukee	Herald	Wed.	A. W. Stricker
		Ozaukee Press	Thurs.	Wm. F. Schanen II and Marie Jacque Schanen
		Pilot	Thurs.	Norbert A. Sauer
		WisconsinStatesman	Monthly	A. D. Bolens
Portage	Columbia ...	Daily Register	Daily	W. T. Comstock
Poynette	Columbia ...	Press	Fri.	Butler C. Delany
Prairie du				
Chien	Crawford ...	Courier	Tues.	Lyman J. Howe
		Crawford County		
		Press	Thurs.	J. Alvin Dru'yor
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	Sauk County News	Thurs.	Bert Giegerich
Prentice	Price	News	Thurs.	Ralph E. Nehls
Prescott	Pierce	Journal	Thurs.	W. H. Hansen
Princeton	Green Lake..	Times-Republic	Thurs.	H. H. Hobart
Racine	Racine	Journal Times	Daily	F. R. Starbuck
		Labor	Fri.	M. E. Wyrick
		Wisconsin Agricul-		
		turist and Farmer	1st & 3rd Sat.	C. L. Moffit
		Wisconsin Sheriff ..	Monthly	Martin E. Wyrick
Randolph	Columbia ...	Advance	Thurs.	I. E. Williams
Random Lake ..	Sheboygan ..	Times	Thurs.	H. C. Scholler
Reedsburg	Sauk	Times-Press	Thurs.	Max F. Ninman
Rhineland	Oneida	Daily News & The		
		New North	Dly. ex. Sun.	Clifford G. Ferris
Rib Lake	Taylor	Herald	Fri.	Floyd R. Nehls
Rice Lake	Barron	Chronotype	Wed.	Warren D. Leary
Richland				
Center	Richland	Democrat	Thurs.	Lela Parfrey Andrews
		RepublicanObserver	Thurs.	S. W. Fogo
Rio	Columbia ...	Journal	Thurs.	Victor Stroebel
Ripon	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	Fri.	Inversetti Bros.
		Press	Thurs.	The Howe Co., Inc.
River Falls ...	Pierce	Journal	Weekly	C. E. Chubb
		Student Voice	Bimonthly ...	Jack C. Wallace
Sauk City	Sauk	Pioneer-Press	Wed.	C. F. Ninman
St. Croix Falls	Polk	Standard-Press	Wed.	W. R. Vezina & Sons
Seymour	Outagamie ..	Press	Thurs.	C. A. Van Vuren
Sharon	Walworth ...	Reporter	Thurs.	Roy E. Ruhlman
Shawano	Shawano ...	Evening Leader	Dly. ex. Sun.	J. P. Heal
		Shawano County		
		Journal	Thurs.	Harold A. Meyer
Sheboygan ...	Sheboygan ..	Press	Dly. ex. Sun.	Charles E. Broughton
		Progressive Mail		
		Trade	Monthly	Max Schnell
Sheboygan				
Falls	Sheboygan ..	Cheese Reporter	Fri.	Fred Beisser
		Sheboygan County		
		News	Thurs.	Fred Clarke
Shell Lake ...	Washburn ..	Washburn County		
		Register	Wed.	Shea and Shea
Shullsburg	Lafayette ...	Pick and Gad	Thurs.	Law & Law
Siren	Burnett	Burnett County		
		Leader	Thurs.	Bennie Bye
Soldiers Grove	Crawford ...	Kickapoo Scout	Thurs.	H. R. Portmann
South				
Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee ..	Driller	Monthly	E. M. Heuston
		Excavating Engineer	Monthly	P. H. Woods
		Journal	Fri.	Fred L. Hook & C. A. Fish
		Voice	Thurs.	Gordon R. Lewis

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

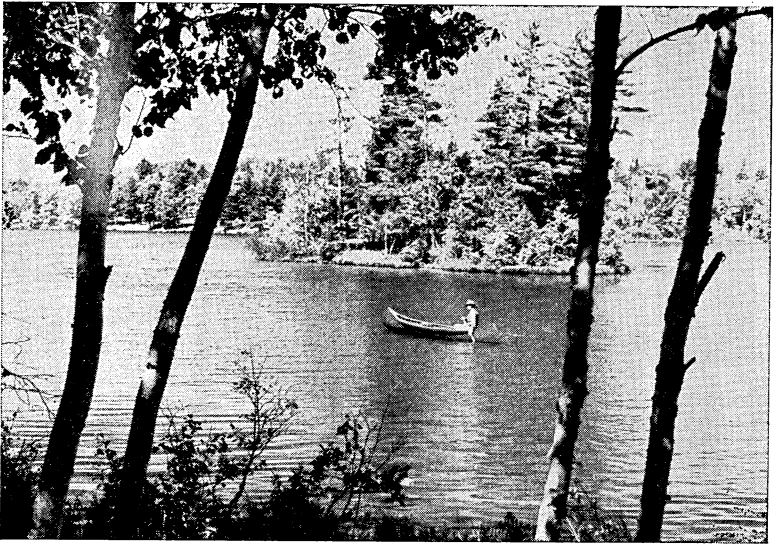
Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
South Wayne	Lafayette	Homestead	Thurs.	J. Louis Smith & Harry Hough
Sparta	Monroe	Herald Monroe County Democrat	Monday Thurs.	T. C. Radde Monroe County Publishers
Spencer	Marathon	Record	Thurs.	C. J. Neuenfeldt
Spoooner	Washburn	Advocate	Thurs.	E. M. Bardill
Spring Green	Sauk	Weekly Home News	Thurs.	Vernon E. Hill
Spring Valley	Pierce	Sun	Weekly	Don Lowwater
Stanley	Chippewa	Republican	Fri.	John F. Bridgman
Stevens Point	Portage	Daily Journal Gwiazda Polarna Pointer	Dly. ex. Sun. Weekly Weekly-when school is in session	Guy W. Rogers Paul Klimowicz Students
Stoughton	Dane	Rolnik	Weekly	Paul Klimowicz
Stratford	Marathon	Courier - Hub Journal	Daily Weekly	H. W. Quirt D. D. Hale
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Door County Advocate Personal Flying Star-Countryman	Weekly Monthly Weekly	S. J. Harris Enar A. Ahlstrom Hazel Murphy Sullivan
Sun Prairie	Dane	Cooperative Builder	Weekly	Cooperative Publishing Ass'n.
Superior	Douglas	Evening Telegram Peptomist Tidende Tyomies Tyovaen Osuustoimintalehti	Daily Weekly Weekly 5 days weekly Weekly	Morgan Murphy Superior State College Anna Fuhr Leo Mattson Cooperative Publishing Ass'n.
Thorp	Clark	Courier	Weekly	Wm. S. Wagner
Three Lakes	Oneida	News	Weekly	Vilas County News-Review Co.
Tigerton	Shawano	Chronicle	Weekly	Lester W. Bowker
Tomah	Monroe	Journal & Monitor-Herald	Weekly	L. W. Kenny
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Leader	Weekly	Osborne Bros.
Turtle Lake	Barron	Times	Weekly	Lange & Pedersen
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	Reporter	Wed.	Albert L. Johnson
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Reporter	Dly. ex. Sun.	Seymour Althen
Union Grove	Racine	Sun	Wed.	J. J. Page
Unity	Marathon	Marathon County Register Journal	Weekly Thurs.	C. J. Neuenfeldt Fred H. Brockman
Valders	Manitowoc	State Center	Weekly	Elmer Trickey
Vesper	Wood	News	Weekly	W. B. Van Winter
Viola	Richland	Vernon County Broadcaster	Wed.	R. B. Graves
Viroqua	Vernon	Vernon County Censor	Weekly	H. E. Goldsmith
Walworth	Walworth	Times	Weekly	Frank J. McCay
Washburn	Bayfield	Times	Thurs.	Paul L. Robinson
Waterford	Racine	Post	Wed.	Maurice Chapman
Waterloo	Jefferson	Courier	Weekly	Lawrence E. Perry
Watertown	Jefferson	Black and Red Daily Times	Weekly Monthly	John Lau John Clifford
Waukesha	Waukesha	Burning Bush Carroll Echo	Daily Weekly Weekly	Elizabeth M. Hey Robert Shulz, Erv Meser, Pat Lohry, Clark Shattuc
		Daily Freeman	Daily	Josephine H. Youmans
		Waukesha County Tribune	Wed.	Earl J. Nelson
Waunakee	Dane	Tribune	Weekly	Roesler Printing Co.
Waupaca	Waupaca	Waupaca County Post	Weekly	K. D. Warner
Waupun	Fond du Lac	Leader-News	Thurs.	Geo. W. Greene

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Wausau	Marathon	American National Fur and Market Journal	Monthly	F. E. Bump, Jr.
		Daily Record-Herald	Dly. ex. Sun.	J. C. Sturtevant
Wautoma	Waushara	Argus	Thurs.	Gordon Culver
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	American Poetry Magazine	Bimonthly ...	Clara C. Prince
		News	Weekly	Lee Perry
		Times	Weekly	Charles S. Williston
Wauzeka	Crawford	Chief	Weekly	Harry C. Craig
Webster	Burnett	Burnett County Enterprise	Tues.	Journal Pub. Co.
West Allis	Milwaukee	Star	Thurs.	Carroll T. Benson
West Bend	Washington	News	Weekly	Mrs. Jos. J. Huber
		Pilot	Thurs.	H. C. Kaempfer
Westby	Vernon	Times	Wed.	J. T. Hage
West Salem ..	La Crosse	Journal	Weekly	D. W. Griswold
Westfield	Marquette	Central Union	Weekly	Victor F. Hayden
Weyauwega	Waupaca	Chronicle	Weekly	Pete Walch
Whitehall	Trempealeau	Times	Weekly	Scott B. Nichols
Whitewater	Walworth	Register	Weekly	R. K., E. S., and C. B. Coe
Whitewater ..	Walworth	Royal Purple	Weekly	Kathryn N. Phelps
Wilton	Monroe	Star Herald News ..	Fri.	E. A. Bergemann
Winneconne ..	Winnebago	News	Weekly	Alpheus W. Larson
Winter	Sawyer	Sawyer County Gazette	Weekly	Thos. E. Noyes
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	Events	Weekly	Isabelle Drumb
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	Daily Tribune	Daily	Wm. F. Huffman
Wittenberg	Shawano	Christian Home	Biweekly ...	Homme Childrens Home
		Enterprise	Weekly	John Englund
		For Gammel Og Ung	Biweekly ...	Homme Childrens Home
Wonewoc	Juneau	Reporter	Thurs.	Walter S. Cary
Woodville	St. Croix	Leader	Weekly	Arthur M. Best



A woodland trail in a Wisconsin forest



Exploring by canoe on a northern Wisconsin lake

Parties and Elections

State Party Platforms

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

1946

WE, in Wisconsin are a peace-loving and industrious people. We have been in the forefront of all social and liberal legislation for the betterment of the people. Today we are a nation at peace—a nation which destroyed barbaric and ruthless Nazi-fascism and the war machine of the Japanese aggressors, which threatened the very existence of our civilization. We must work for a genuine people's peace. We pledge our vigor and our determination to maintain and continue the principles of our great departed leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, by his record of achievement and his policies, had won the admiration not only of the people of the United States but of all peace-loving peoples of the entire world.

Partisanship should be set aside during the great discussions that now are taking place in the United Nations Assembly, so that the peace-loving peoples of the world can forge a genuine democratic peace for our nation and the nations of the world. There is no better way to aid our people than by demonstrating our unity and support of the policies and principles laid down by the Democratic administrations since 1932.

We, as true Democrats, carrying out the heritage of the principles and policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, urge the voters of Wisconsin to support the candidates of the Democratic Party in the general elections. We call upon all loyal American citizens of Wisconsin to redeem this great state from the obstruction and anti-labor policies of the reactionary Republican administration. We commend the Truman administration for its efforts to enact a liberal program and urge that the social and economic measures which were blocked in the 79th Congress by a coalition of Republicans and a small group of Democrats who act like Republicans, be pushed vigorously in the 80th Congress.

Fundamental Principles

We reaffirm our stand for genuine unity with the United Nations, and especially with Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, who are pledged to fight against all forces that might lead us into a third world war.

We unreservedly stand for the Four Freedoms as enunciated in the Atlantic Charter, freedom of expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

These are the rightful heritage of all people.

We stand foursquare without any qualifications on the Economic Bill of Rights, which are:

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent home;

The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

We abhor and pledge to stamp out all vestiges of racial and religious discrimination in any form in which they may arise and fight them with all the power at our command whenever and wherever they may exist.

We further affirm that as the result of our victory in the war we shall fight for a peace that will insure a fair and equitable world based on unity of the United Nations.

Our duty is to build a peace that is just, charitable, and enduring. The peace must mean a better standard of living for the common man. Those who write the peace must think of the whole world. There can be no privileged peoples. No nation shall have the God-given right to exploit other nations. There must be neither military nor economic imperialism. We are fighting for a people's peace.

We are committed to a continuation of an enlargement of the economic and social gains heretofore obtained for the common man. We declare it to be the function of our government to promote economic security and an economy of abundance for the people of America, so that our victorious returning servicemen and women need not experience the uncertainty that was the fate of the returning veterans of World War I.

We urge the defeat of any candidate who is not pledged to the principles and policies of our democratic heritage that will work out for the betterment of all people.

In every state in the Union, Republicans have ruthlessly purged all liberal leaders from their party. The Democrats of Wisconsin welcome to our ranks all progressive and liberal-minded citizens. We believe that the only choice for all voters who desire to maintain a free and prosperous America in which workers, farmers, and small businessmen can be assured a full opportunity to obtain the good things of life is to vote the straight Democratic ticket. We

accept the challenge of the reactionary Republicans who wish to destroy all the social and economic gains of the last 14 years and are confident the people will support us.

International Policy

We favor full international economic and political cooperation designed to insure world peace and economic prosperity for all nations.

We favor opening up the channels of world commerce so as to stimulate international trade and to promote employment at home and abroad.

We favor the restoration of the economic life of all European peoples, victors and vanquished, so that all may become self sustaining economically, and that the threat of starvation may be removed. To this end we pledge such assistance as may be necessary.

We favor a program of international limitation of armaments, in conjunction with the fullest support on our part of the United Nations in the performance of its policing duties. However, until this end is achieved, we favor an adequate defense policy, geared to the considerations of the atomic age and to the place of science in modern life. This contemplates that our defense policy should be not one of irresponsibility but one adapted to actual needs.

State Policy

During the past eight years under Republican rule there has been steady retrogression in the various departments of state government. In the field of education, we have dropped from a position of leadership to a place where in rural education we are on a level with some of the more backward states of the union. The Board of Regents of our state university has been reorganized to eliminate both labor and farm representation and to place big business completely in control. Our state institutions have not been developed to meet our needs and are now shockingly inadequate. Our Public Service Commission has become a servile tool of the utilities, rather than a defender of the rights of the consumers. The members of the Industrial Commission are subservient to big business.

The Democratic Party pledges itself to the restoration of Wisconsin to its former place of leadership and to that end proposes to carry out the following program:

Constitutional Convention

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin was drafted in 1848, and although the principles contained in the Bill of Rights are just as fundamental as ever, the machinery provided for government has become antiquated and not adequate for the needs of a modern state:

We, Therefore, favor calling a Constitutional Convention in the State of Wisconsin to consider the revision and modernization of the existing Constitution, having in mind the creation of separate departments of government consistent with the requirements of the state, the reorganization of the judicial system, county, village, and town governments, together with any provisions that may be necessary to make our government fit the needs of our time.

Constitution

Constitutions are enacted by the people for the purpose of safeguarding our liberties and as a limitation upon public officials.

The Republican-dominated state government has failed to reapportion the legislative districts of the state in accordance with Section 3, Article IV of the state Constitution; it has violated a constitutional provision by passing the integrated bar bill with less than two-thirds of the members present; the Republican Party sponsored the candidacy of a circuit judge for the office of United States Senator, in violation of Section 10, Article VII of the Constitution, and in violation of judicial ethics; it violated provisions with regard to right of trial by jury.

We condemn these inroads made by the Republican public officials, and demand the repeal of the integrated bar law.

Voluntary Committees

We demand that the activities of voluntary committees be curbed and their expenditures limited in order to prevent a political party's operating through any voluntary committee, limiting such committee activities to the promotion of individual candidates.

Lobbying

We demand an effective curb on professional lobbying; the prohibition of lobbyists furnishing meals, drinks, and entertainment to the members of the legislature, or the receipt thereof by any such member.

The activities of lobbyists should be limited to appearances before assembled committees, and the presentation of arguments and facts.

We believe in paying the members of the legislature an adequate salary or compensation, that will make unnecessary their acceptance of meals and drinks from the lobbyists.

Agriculture

We believe in the establishment and promotion of adequate marketing facilities for the farmers and the establishment of such

protection as will guarantee the farmer a decent income for a decent home.

We demand the continuance of the AAA and the soil conservation program.

We demand an extension of the rural electrification program.

We demand the maintenance of a national price support program for farm products and its continuance as a protection for the farmer.

We demand the return of agriculture to a position of primary importance in the state program.

We demand the establishment of the finest laboratory and experiment station for the development of farm products particularly adaptable to Wisconsin soil.

We demand the restoration of the Wisconsin dairy program for the purpose of restoring dairy leadership to Wisconsin.

Conservation and Recreation

We recommend the elimination of all politics with reference to conservation and recreation.

We recommend the creation of a recreational program which will attract tourists to this state, and of full development of the resort business for the benefit of tourists, as well as for the citizens of this state.

We recommend a wide and comprehensive program of reforestation, using all public lands not suited for agricultural purposes for forestry projects, or game and fish preserves.

We recommend an educational program and state advertising program of national significance to aid the Wisconsin tourist business, with such aid as will permit the northern part of the state to enjoy the full benefit of the natural resources that are located there.

Cooperatives

We support the extension and development of the cooperative movement in the interests of the farmer and the consumer.

We oppose the tax policy of the National Tax Equality Association in regard to cooperatives.

We shall oppose any movement to restrict or to hamper by law or regulation the organization and continued operation of legitimate cooperative associations.

Labor

We demand that labor receive full and adequate protection of its rights, that the right of collective bargaining be preserved, and

that the Wisconsin law be changed to give workers the same rights they enjoy under federal law. We demand the repeal of the Catlin-Peterson anti-labor law.

Unemployment Compensation

We favor an increase in compensation to the beneficiaries of the Unemployment Compensation Act in accordance with the present rise in the cost of living.

We favor the enactment of legislation that will enable working men and women to participate in the benefits of the Unemployment Compensation Act regardless of the cause of their employment.

Pensions

We favor increased pensions for those eligible for pensions in the state of Wisconsin, to meet the added cost of living and necessary requirements.

We favor enactment of legislation that will exempt homesteads; the infamous lien law must be repealed.

Education

We favor the coordination of all public educational institutions in the state, the raising of the standard of rural schools, the maintenance of an adequate minimum wage for all teachers.

We believe in the right of every teacher to a public hearing on question of discharge, with removal only for cause.

Veterans

We favor the enlargement of the veterans' loan fund, and a bonus for veterans of World War II.

Franchise

We believe the legal voting age should be reduced to eighteen years, the age at which citizens are eligible for military service.

Housing

We favor the participation of the state in the solution of the housing problem.

Civil Service

We pledge ourselves to maintain the principle of the merit system in the state service, and will support it by sufficient appropriation.

Taxation

We believe that a uniform system of taxation should be maintained on the basis of ability to pay.

St. Lawrence Waterway

We favor the approval of the St. Lawrence waterway and will work to make it a reality.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE**Officers**

ROBERT E. TEHAN, Milwaukee, *Chairman*.

JOHN KEHOE, Green Bay, *Secretary*.

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Gerald T. Flynn, Racine
Stanley Grazdziel, Racine
Adam Miller, Beloit
J. B. Molinaro, Kenosha
Gilbert K. Muller, Delavan
Mrs. Elma Wade, Kenosha

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H. H. Hilgendorf, Burnett
J. M. McGonigle, Sun Prairie
William Scherwitz, Fort
Atkinson
Mrs. Ruth Steinert, Waukesha
Patrick J. Walsh, Waukesha

Third District

F. J. Antoine, Prairie du Chien
John J. Boyle, Darlington
Mrs. Jerry Garvin, Elroy
Mrs. Robert Graves, Viroqua
John D. Rice, Sparta
Mrs. Mary Samb, La Crosse

Fourth District

Mrs. Cecile Cieslak, Milwaukee
Mrs. Genevieve Eisold,
Milwaukee

Fourth District—Continued

Mrs. Lillian Fuelleman,
Milwaukee
William Galasinski, Milwaukee
Cornelius Jankowski,
Milwaukee
Emmet Scanlon, Milwaukee

Fifth District

Sam Corr, Milwaukee
Mrs. Rose Grobe, Milwaukee
Mrs. Gladys Littlefield,
Milwaukee
Edward Mertz, Milwaukee
Michael O'Connell, Milwaukee
Mrs. Ann Smith, Milwaukee

Sixth District

Jerome Fox, Chilton
Harold Miller, Fond du Lac
Thomas O'Meara, Jr., West
Bend
Otto Stielow, Sheboygan
Ray Ware, Oshkosh
William Weyker, Port
Washington

Seventh District

Byron Conway, Wisconsin
 Rapids
 Herman Glinski, Stevens Point
 John Lawrie, Redgranite
 Ruth Manske, New London
 Mrs. Erna Melaun, Wausau
 Albert Menting, Antigo

Eighth District

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 G. F. Clifford, Green Bay
 L. M. Evert, Marinette
 John D. Kehoe, Green Bay
 Phyllis Schouten, Appleton
 Sam Sigman, Appleton

Ninth District

Arthur Henning, Altoona
 John D. Heywood, Hudson
 Carmi Lawrence, Eau Claire
 Matthew Quinn, Ellsworth

Ninth District—Continued

Thomas Stodola, Black River
 Falls
 Evelyn Witt, Chippewa Falls

Tenth District

Elizabeth Hawkes, Washburn
 Herbert A. Mittlesdorf,
 Osceola
 Ray O'Brien, Superior
 Fred Russell, Superior
 Julius Seyfert, Eagle River
 Joseph Szumowski, Hayward

National Chairman

Howard McGrath
 Washington, D. C.

National Committeemen

Robert E. Tehan
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Mrs. Helen Marty
 Monroe, Wisconsin

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM

1946

WE, the Republican nominees for state offices and the legislature, in platform convention at Madison this 3rd day of September 1946, pledge ourselves individually and as a body to the continuance of the honesty and efficiency in government exemplified by our present Republican state administration.

We will give our wholehearted support to the United Nations in their efforts to achieve permanent peace.

Under our present economic conditions, new problems will constantly confront our state and nation. These must and will be analyzed and promptly, courageously, and effectively met.

We pledge that our administrative and legislative efforts will be directed solely to the retention and enactment or modification of laws that are for the best interests of *all* of the people of Wisconsin; that every proposed measure will have full hearings and must stand on its individual merits coupled with the ability of the people to pay for any added services that may be thus demanded.

As to presently known problems such as legislative reapportionment, modernization of election laws, veterans' needs, educational and school requirements, increases in costs of old-age assistance and other social security aids, agriculture, conservation of natural resources, labor, highways, youth conservation, and other equally important matters, we pledge prompt and remedial legislation.

A guarantee of rigid adherence to the continuation of the record of our accomplishments during the past years constitutes the major pledge of the Republican Party.

We further pledge active support to Republican candidates for national offices to the end that inefficiency, ineptitude, waste and extravagance in national government and general New Deal confusion in Washington may be abolished.

We believe that strong state and local units of government are our greatest protection against the loss of individual freedom and initiative. We condemn and oppose the weakening and usurpation of the powers and responsibilities of the states and local governments through the paternalistic assumption of those powers and responsibilities by the federal government. We reaffirm our conviction that an alert and virile state government, ever conscious of the changing wants and needs of the people, is our firmest bulwark against the vicious centralization of government.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Officers

ROBERT L. PIERCE, Menomonie, *Chairman*
 MRS. RUTH HOGAN, Ashland, *Vice Chairman*
 ED. KING, Watertown, *Vice Chairman*
 HAROLD A. MEYER, Shawano, *Secretary*
 CHARLES I. WESLEY, Milwaukee, *Treasurer*

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William E. Fitzgerald, Racine
 Jake Van Bendegom, Kenosha
 Julius Johnson, Whitewater
 William H. Dougherty, Janesville
 Mrs. Robert Rote, Monroe

Second District

Arthur A. May, Madison
 Mrs. Lila Burton, Eagle
 Ed. King, Watertown
 Carl Frederick, Fall River
 Mrs. Burt Hopkins, Beaver Dam

Third District

Larry Chambers, Mauston
 Marion Qualy, Richland Center
 Theo. Radde, Sparta
 Martin Dyrud, Prairie du Chien
 Olga Bennett, Viroqua

Fourth District

Mrs. Blanch B. Hogue, Milwaukee
 Charles Wesley, Milwaukee
 Howard Fletcher, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Mae Baum, Milwaukee
 Richard Rice, Milwaukee

Fifth District

Richard Seifritz, Milwaukee
 Alfred Gandry, Milwaukee
 Robert Vollbrecht, Milwaukee
 Mrs. L. E. Stevens, Milwaukee
 Mrs. G. W. Knack, Milwaukee

Sixth District

Oscar A. Damrow, Sheboygan Falls
 George Duchow, Potter

Sixth District—Continued

John Dickinson, West Bend
 William J. Campbell, Oshkosh
 William E. Van Pelt, Fond du Lac

Seventh District

Charles H. Avery, Antigo
 Harold A. Meyer, Shawano
 William H. Seymour, Wausau
 Mrs. Bur Crockett, Westfield
 Mrs. Emily Baldwin, Wisconsin Rapids

Eighth District

R. C. Breth, Green Bay
 Carl Rehfelet, Appleton
 Orin W. Angwall, Marinette
 Mrs. Glen Brandt, Manitowoc
 Mrs. Ralph Flanders, Oconto

Ninth District

Erwin Homstad, Black River Falls
 John Lindner, Jr., Eau Claire
 William H. Gharrity, Chippewa Falls
 Clarence E. Fugina, Arcadia
 Dr. C. A. Dawson, River Falls

Tenth District

Olaf Johnson, Superior
 Mrs. Ruth Hogan, Ashland
 Walter L. Chilsen, Merrill
 Lewis Charles, Medford
 Joe Handlos, Land O'Lakes

National Chairman

Carroll A. Reese, New York, N. Y.

National Committeemen

Cyrus L. Philipp, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Estelle O. Morrison, Wausau

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM

1946

Statement of Aims

THE Socialist Party is dedicated to building a society in which the principle regulating production, distribution, and exchange will be the supplying of human needs and not the making of profits.

We aim to replace the present capitalist system, with its inherent injustice and inhumanity, by a social order from which the domination and exploitation of one class by another will be eliminated, in which economic planning will supersede unregulated private enterprise and competition, and in which genuine democratic self-government, based upon economic equality will be possible. The present order is marked by glaring inequalities of wealth and opportunity, by chaotic waste and instability; and in an age of plenty it condemns the great mass of the people to poverty and insecurity. Power has become more and more concentrated into the hands of a small irresponsible minority of financiers and industrialists and to their predatory interests, the majority are habitually sacrificed. When private profit is the main stimulus to economic effort, our society oscillates between periods of feverish prosperity in which the main benefits go to speculators and profiteers, and of catastrophic depression, in which the common man's normal state of insecurity and hardship is accentuated. We believe that these evils can be removed only in a planned and socialized economy in which our natural resources and the principal means of production and distribution are owned, controlled, and operated by the people.

Two world wars in a generation and depression since 1929 (except for the war period) have caused people to ask for a change. Since 1929, when the capitalist system landed on its deathbed, it has been kept alive only through blood transfusions of government spending, first for WPA, and then for war. Now we see the threat of another depression which will come as soon as wartime savings have been gobbled up by the greedy profit system.

The old system has outlived its usefulness. Its inability or unwillingness to provide adequate housing, adequate medical care, and steady full production and full employment during peacetime, condemn it to oblivion. As an example of the stupidity of the present system, we cite the burning at Okinawa, of new fur-lined leather jackets which our soldiers would have gladly taken to use, and the officers in charge telling our boys that it was necessary to burn them to create jobs when they got back home.

That the system will be replaced is certain. Whether by democratic socialism, or a Fascist or communist dictatorship, depends on the relative number of people who are willing to work for their objective. We plead with all lovers of democracy to join and support our movement before it is too late. We seek a proper organization of our economic resources such as will make possible a much greater degree of leisure and a much richer individual life for every citizen.

This social and economic transformation can be brought about by political action through the election of a government inspired by the ideal of a cooperative commonwealth, and supported by a majority of the people. We do not believe in change by violence. We consider that both the old parties are the instruments of capitalist interests and cannot serve as the agents of social reconstruction, and that whatever the superficial differences between them, they are bound to carry on government in accordance with the dictates of big business interests who finance them. The Socialist Party aims at political power in order to put an end to this capitalist domination of our political life. It is a democratic movement of people from farm, labor, cooperative, professional, and small business groups, financed by its own members and seeking to achieve its ends solely by constitutional methods. It appeals for support to all who believe that the time has come for a reconstruction of our economic and political institutions and who are willing to work together for the carrying out of our program.

Atomic Age

The development of atomic bombs means that mankind must choose Socialism, slavery, or suicide. Atomic energy can help to emancipate mankind if the common people will organize and demand a world free from war and exploitation or it can mean our destruction. The people must take the reins of government from those who seek profit or power out of war and dedicate themselves to building a genuine united nations of the world. War must be abolished. World disarmament must begin immediately.

Basis for Peace

We must learn from the experience of the two world wars that a lasting peace must be built upon a fundamental, just and stable economy in all nations. We must eliminate rising rivalries and jealousies of nations, each intent upon gaining profits or selfish advantages or regaining control over oppressed colonies. The peace will be barren unless the nations seek in a cooperative spirit to unite the anti-totalitarian forces of Europe in rebuilding a ruined economy. We must not imagine that it is our job to rule or police the world. We must be willing to seek out, in each country, the

fundamentally decent people who carried on the underground fight against the evils of war, racism, totalitarianism, and terror. We must let them know that we are willing to become a cooperative member of the family of nations, that we will not try to restore ancient privileges and monarchies. We must help to reorganize the United Nations organization so that it will be a world brotherhood instead of a jarring discord ruled by the Big Three. We emphatically condemn the practice of having leaders of governments make secret treaties and demand that present treaties be published.

COMPREHENSIVE OBJECTIVES

Planning

We favor the establishment of a democratically planned, socialized economic system, in order to make possible the most efficient development of our resources and the most equitable distribution of our income. The first step will be the setting up of a Planning Commission consisting of socially-minded economists, engineers, and statisticians, assisted by an appropriate technical staff and an advisory staff of representatives of labor, farmers, and cooperators. The job of this commission will be to plan for the production, distribution, and exchange of those goods and services necessary to the efficient functioning of the economy; to coordinate the activities of the socialized industries; to provide for a satisfactory balance between the producing and consuming power; and to carry on research for the purpose of helping the commission. It is certain that in every industrial country some form of planning will replace the disintegrating capitalist system. We insist that the planning shall be done, not by a small group of magnates in their own interests, but by public servants acting in the public interest and responsible to the people as a whole.

Freedom

Despite our lip service to freedom, equality, and democracy in America, basic rights have been denied, racial, religious, and political minorities have been discriminated against and persecuted, and repressive laws such as the Hatch Act used to deny political freedom.

We insist that no person shall be discriminated against because of race, creed, color, or sex. We hold that religious worship must in no way be abridged or denied. Workers must be guaranteed freedom to work at the job of their choice and we are confident that through improved working conditions and good wages, even menial, unskilled jobs will attract enough workers to keep our economy functioning efficiently.

Full civil liberties must be the inherent right of every citizen. Government and civil employees must not fear for their jobs because of their political beliefs.

Money and Finance

Banking, currency, credit, and insurance must be socialized to make possible effective planning for an abundant life. Planning will be of little use unless the public authority has power to implement the plans. This means the control of finance and of those vital industries and services which, if they remain in private hands, can be used to thwart or corrupt the will of the public authority. The power to create money and credit and to regulate the value thereof should rest with the government. A National Investment Board would be set up to work with the socialized banking system to direct unused surpluses for socially desirable production. If President Roosevelt had been truly progressive rather than interested in preserving the capitalist system, he would have urged taking over the banking system in 1933, instead of bailing it out.

Social Ownership

We propose the socialization of transportation, communication, electric power, and those industries in which exploitation is rampant. Only under a system of public ownership and operation will the full benefits accruing from centralized control and mass production be passed on to the consuming public. Minerals, coal and oil, and other natural resources must be brought under social ownership and operation in order to eliminate the exploitation, waste, and financial malpractices now in existence.

In restoring to the community its natural resources and in taking over some industrial enterprises, we do not propose a policy of confiscation. The legal power of eminent domain shall be extensively employed in acquiring resources and facilities that should belong to the people. We desire to make the transition to a cooperative commonwealth as stable and equitable as possible. We recognize the need for compensation in the case of individuals and institutions which must receive adequate maintenance during the transitional period. The welfare of the community must take supremacy over the claims for private wealth.

The principle of the public corporation must be extended to more of our economy. The management of these industries will be vested in a board representing consumers, labor, technicians, and the public, and chosen for their competence in the particular industry. Workers in these public industries must be free to organize in trade unions and must be given the right to participate in the management of the industry.

Agriculture

A program for security on the farm must include security of tenure; insurance against unavoidable crop failure; encouragement of producers and consumers cooperatives; assistance in the develop-

ment of a processing, warehousing, and marketing program; and the maintenance of an equitable relationship between prices of agricultural products and those of other commodities and services.

Farmers themselves shall democratically reach decisions on agricultural practices. We reject the concept of compulsory collectivization. All farmers who prefer family-type farming shall have the right to so make their living. Farmers who prefer voluntary cooperative farms, in order to have the advantages of community life and large scale production shall also receive state aid and assistance in the formative years.

Only when a farmer expands his operations to a point where he attempts to make a profit out of other people's labor, shall society have anything to say about wages, hours, and working conditions. If farmers are ever to enjoy the fruits of their labor they must employ both cooperative associations and the constitutional powers of government to establish a just and orderly marketing system. An alternative must be provided to the virtual monopolies that have grown up in the dairy, grain, and meat processing industries, if farmers are to get a fair return for their efforts.

The Wisconsin dairy industry is being gobbled up by National Dairy and Bordens. Local home-owned cheese factories and creameries are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The Wisconsin farmer is doomed unless he can regain control of his product until it reaches consumer outlets. As an immediate step we propose the establishment of cooperative dairy product processing and warehousing facilities and meat packing plants, made possible by government loans, for those farmers who are "fed up" with having to sell to the monopoly interests. This program can be expanded and extended as the demand grows. Cooperative farm machinery manufacturing plants can be another mechanism for improving the farmer's position.

Another alternative to monopoly control is the establishment of state warehouses to hold the farmers' grain, cheese, and butter (with partial advance payment) until a ready market can be found.

We deplore the fact that war profits have enabled industrialists and other persons who are not farmers to purchase valuable lands in the state. The increase in farm tenancy is a menace to stable agriculture and the principle of "occupancy and use" must restore the land to those who farm it. It is absurd for farmers to vote for the old capitalist parties which do the bidding of monopolies and entrenched wealth and are controlled by the very interests that have been gouging the farmers for years.

A Labor Code

One of the objectives of a Socialist government shall be to secure for the worker, maximum income and leisure; insurance covering illness, accident, old age, and unemployment; freedom to join unions

of his choice; and effective participation in the management of his industry or profession.

The spectre of depression, unemployment, and breadlines still haunts every worker even though technological developments have made possible a high standard of living for every one. It is absurd to have idle factories and idle men just because the "profit" system ceases to function. We can organize our resources to make possible progressive reduction of hours of work and a constantly rising standard of living for every one who is willing to work. A labor code must be developed which will establish adequate protection for workers, a high minimum wage, equal reward and equal opportunity for advancement regardless of sex, and a comprehensive social insurance program. In order to achieve real economic security, it is not enough to organize as producers to get better pay for our work. We must also organize and support the consumer cooperative movement in order that our hard-earned dollars may provide us with more and better goods.

With the hard-won rights of labor threatened by the profit system through the Republican and Democratic parties, those labor leaders who try to herd their followers into the camps of either of the two old parties are betraying the real interests of workers. Labor must quit "scabbing" on election day by voting for the capitalist parties, and help build a democratic political movement dedicated to cooperation instead of competition, and to production for use instead of private profit.

Cooperatives

We consider the cooperative movement, both producer and consumer, an integral part of building social ownership and shall work for its expansion and extension into as many fields as practical. Cooperative enterprises should be assisted by the state through appropriate legislation and through the provision of adequate credit facilities. The time has come when more of our cooperators must take an active part in politics as citizens of a democracy. It is illogical to be a cooperator and yet vote for the parties of a competitive private profit system. We pledge our support to the cooperative movement in its struggle to defend itself from the attacks of N.T.E.A., the National Tax Equality Association, which is nothing but a cloaked drive by big business to destroy the cooperative movement.

Health Services

The progress of science and technical skills makes health more and more of a public responsibility. We must develop a more adequate and helpful program of medical care with emphasis on prevention of disease and health education. Since sickness cannot be predicted any

more than fires or accidents can be, a program of health insurance is not only sensible but necessary. We encourage the organization of voluntary, cooperative health, hospital, and dental associations, which, when state or national health programs are inaugurated, might well be dovetailed into the services and clinics provided.

We favor the state-wide organization and financing of maternal and child health clinics and centers, free dental care for all school children, and the expansion of the county nurse program.

Education

Enlightened, intelligent citizens are needed for the building and extension of democratic rights and institutions. Our schools must offer improvement both in the quantity and quality of education. People must be taught how to think, not what to think, and teachers must be free to express their beliefs without fear of losing their jobs.

Our youth need education for useful roles in a changing complex world society. To this end, the school can be made into a vital instrument in the community, offering vocational instruction, citizenship training, public forums and discussion, and serving as a community center for wholesome recreation, and as a clinic in the improvement of human relations.

The state has an obligation to its future citizens which can be better discharged by aid to schools, particularly in rural areas, permitting better wages to teachers, better teaching equipment, hot noon lunches, and cultural opportunities. Teachers are entitled to full citizenship rights, to adequate tenure, freedom of speech, and the right to organize. Our state law requiring the teaching of cooperative studies must be enforced.

The board of regents of our university as now exists, is made up almost entirely of corporation lawyers and representatives of business interests. Agriculture, labor, industry, and the professions must be included on a representative board of regents, if the best interests of all our citizens are to be served by our university.

Educational institutions must be made more accessible to more of our population, and to that end, junior colleges established in the more densely populated areas of the state.

Taxation and Public Finance

Our taxation policy must be designed not only to raise public revenue, but also to lessen the glaring inequalities of income and provide funds for social services and the socialization of industry, and the cessation of the debt-creating system of public finance.

In the type of economy that we envisage, the need for taxation, as we understand it, will have largely disappeared. It will nevertheless be essential during the transition period, to use the taxing

powers, along with other methods proposed elsewhere, as a means of providing for the socialization of industry and for extending the benefits of increased social services.

We propose the extension of income, corporation and inheritance taxes, steeply graduated according to ability to pay, the reduction of the burden of property taxes and the elimination of sales taxes on necessities of life.

Social Security

The Socialist Party was the first advocate of social security legislation including old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation, and we urge its extension to include domestic workers, farm laborers, self-employed artisans and small merchants. We favor higher pension rates, based on costs of living, and optional retirement at sixty.

State Institutions

The standards of care must be raised in our institutions for the deaf, feeble-minded, criminal and insane to keep up-to-date with the latest discoveries in scientific treatment. The physical facilities must be improved, the institutions must be adequately staffed, and the personnel employed should be intelligent and understand the nature of the problems with which they are dealing.

Conservation

Wisconsin needs a comprehensive program for the conservation of its soil, water sources, forests, and wild life. We urge the extension of the soil conservation program begun by the government, with a program of benefits to those who cooperate. We urge the extensive and rapid organization of forested areas by the state, and the development of state-owned forest products industries. Forests are a natural resource that must not be exploited for private profit.

We favor the creation of a public authority to own, control, and develop the water power of the state for the good of the total community along the pattern of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

PROPOSALS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

1. *Housing.* The creation of a Public Housing Authority with the power to loan money to municipal and cooperative housing projects and to enter into the manufacturing of cement blocks and other building material to supply local building projects. It is absurd to have a housing shortage just because private enterprise and real estate interests under the profit system are not doing their job.

2. *Veterans' Aid.* We shall make every effort to provide decent hospitalization and medical care for those veterans who need help, and supplementary assistance to the educational feature of the G.I. Bill of Rights, if inflation makes the federal grants inadequate. Beyond that the greatest real service to veterans will be the building of a world in which their children will not have to go through the hell they endured; and the creation of an economic system which can provide decent jobs and economic security for every one.

3. *Price Control.* Although we have vigorously supported price control as a necessary tool to check inflation, under capitalism, we realize that the greedy profit system makes effective price control in peacetime very unlikely. We favor a strict, but fair, program of rent control until the housing shortage has been solved.

4. *War Plants and Surplus Material.* As one step in the socialization of our economy, we demand that the war plants, built with taxpayers' money, be retained and plants already sold be taken back, and operated either by the state, municipalities, or cooperatives for the production of consumer goods, or for the care of some of our wards of the state. A committee appointed by the Governor, composed of people from labor, agriculture, and consumers groups, shall decide how the facilities of Badger Ordnance Works can best be utilized for the public good.

Excess war materials should not be permitted to fall into the hands of profiteers in the course of their disposal. All usable materials should be salvaged. Excess food and clothing should be given to needy people in war-torn areas. The urge to destroy, and waste materials on which a profit has already been made, is all too prevalent under capitalism—since capitalism must maintain an artificial scarcity or monopoly, in order to make profits. We demand the punishment of those who destroy excess materials and property as a means of protecting the market.

5. *Public and Industria Safety.* The casualties in traffic accidents and industry present problems which must be met by a campaign of enforcement of our safety laws, with the enactment of further legislation where present laws prove inadequate. We propose the establishment of speed limits on many of our highways and the imposition of heavier penalties on intoxicated drivers.

The Industrial Commission and the State Highway Department shall be charged with getting pertinent information on the problems of safety, to the people.

6. *St. Lawrence Waterway.* We favor the early completion of the St. Lawrence waterway to aid the commerce and industry of our state.

7. *F.E.P.C.* We support the establishment of a State Fair Employment Practices Commission to protect the rights of minorities under our democracy.

8. *Better Roads.* Our State Highway Department must make an over-all plan to improve the highways of the state at a faster rate;

to hard-surface county and town roads; and to change or improve hazardous intersections and grade crossings. Because of the special hazard of 3-lane highways, we favor changing them to 2-lane highways or widening them to 4 lanes.

9. *Cement Plant.* In the 1932 state platform we warned against the domination of the state by the cement trust. We feel that the Portland Cement Association exerts too much influence on our state government. The best way to combat this situation is to set up state-owned cement and asphalt plants to supply materials for highway construction.

10. *Unicameral Legislature.* We favor a constitutional amendment establishing a one-chamber legislature to replace the cumbersome two-chambered system which now obstructs popular and effective legislation.

11. *Repeal of State "Hatch Act"* which denies the rights of citizenship to employees of the state.

12. *Crop Insurance.* We urge the establishment of a State Crop Insurance Department under the Department of Agriculture and Markets with the power to plan for a comprehensive insurance program.

13. *Government Control of Hard Liquors.* We propose government ownership and social control of the production, distribution, and sale of hard liquors, as a curb on the growing evil of alcoholism.

14. *County and City Government.* We favor such statutory and constitutional changes as would provide for the reorganization and improved efficiency of county government, including a constitutional amendment calling for the filling of county and city administrative offices by civil service examinations. All policy-making offices shall remain elective and those which are not, should be made elective offices.

15. *School Aid.* We favor increased and more equitably distributed state aid for education and the reorganization of school districts.

16. *Public Welfare.* We favor adequate appropriations for public welfare; better institutions and trained personnel; increased pension rates based on cost of living; the extension of social security to include those not now covered; and the abolition of the lien law.

17. *Reapportionment.* We favor the reapportionment of the state legislative districts on the basis of the latest census. We were the first to call for this reapportionment in 1941.

18. *U. S. Constitutional Convention.* We shall initiate and support in the Wisconsin Legislature, a petition to Congress to call a new United States Constitutional Convention under Article V for the purpose of overhauling our diplomatic machinery and giving the people a more direct voice in world affairs.

19. *Proposals for World Peace.* Our senatorial and congressional candidates shall work *against* the enactment of permanent peacetime conscription, and *for* the calling of a world-wide conference for

progressive disarmament. For additional specific steps to remove causes of war, we favor international control of scarce raw materials equally accessible to all peoples; we favor open sea lanes to facilitate trade between peoples; and we favor elimination of barriers to trade which have enriched privileged classes.

20. *Free Dental Care for School Children.* As an immediate step in the direction of adequate health care, we propose a program of free dental care for our school children.

21. *Government Research on Polio, Cancer, Malaria, etc.* We favor an all-out research program on the part of state and federal agencies to stamp out polio, cancer, malaria, and other diseases about which little is known today.

22. *Venereal Disease Eradication.* We urge a vigorous campaign to wipe out venereal diseases.

23. *Local Income Taxes.* We favor legislation which will permit local governments to levy income taxes in order to make possible a reduction in the burden of real estate taxes.

24. *Workmen's Compensation.* We favor improvements in the Workmen's Compensation Law.

25. *Oppose Restrictions on Co-ops.* We shall oppose any movement to restrict or hamper, by law or regulation, the organization and continued operation of legitimate cooperative associations.

26. *Cost of Living to Pensioners.* We favor a cost of living adjustment to pensioners to compensate for the rising cost of living.

27. *Corrupt Practices.* We insist on a strict enforcement of our corrupt practices act and the placing of definite limitations on the amounts of money that can be spent in running for any office.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS

We extend our greetings to the genuine socialists of all countries. The growth of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in Canada gives new hope for an alternative to the totalitarian trend in some other parts of the world. All peoples are entitled to self-government. Imperialism must be eliminated.

We congratulate our comrades in our neighbor country, Canada, who in the two years since the C.C.F. swept the province have already done a magnificent job in the building of democratic socialism.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Officers

WILLIAM O. HART, Baraboo, *Chairman*

GEORGE E. HELBERG, Milwaukee, *Secretary*

First District

Walter Benson, Kenosha
Leonard Doud, Jr., Beloit
Jos. Dumont, Racine

Second District

Anna Mae Davis, Madison
Walter H. Uphoff, Oregon
Rev. A. T. Wallace, Madison

Third District

Walter Alexander, Badger
Clarence Hableman, Camp
Douglas
Wm. Osborne Hart, Baraboo

Fourth District

George Helberg, Milwaukee
Wm. Quick, Sr., Milwaukee
Ed Schultheis, Milwaukee

Fifth District

Emil Brodde, Milwaukee
Anthony J. King, Milwaukee
Mrs. Wm. Vanderhout, Milwaukee

Sixth District

Ferdinand Albertin, Sheboygan
Wm. J. Kirst, Sheboygan
Rudolph Renn, Sheboygan

Seventh District

Herman Marth, Wausau
John Pearson, Redgranite
Arthur Steinbach, Wausau

Eighth District

Anton M. Miller, Kaukauna
Lee Schaal, Oconto
Eldora Spiegelberg, Appleton

Ninth District

Donald Diedrickson, Eau
Claire
Adolph Maassen, Alma
Walter Roach, Eau Claire

Tenth District

Del Fischer, Medford
Gustav Harder, Medford
Jos. Zielke, Medford

National Chairman

Maynard Krueger
Chicago, Illinois

National Committeeman

Walter H. Uphoff, Oregon

Parties and Elections

The Primary Election

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS

August 13, 1946

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
ADAMS CO.								
Adams	1	0	0	24	16	13	0	0
Big Flats	0	1	0	18	16	8	0	0
Colburn	0	0	0	12	10	0	0	0
Dell Prairie	0	3	0	24	13	2	0	0
Easton	0	0	2	27	39	13	0	0
Jackson	0	2	2	32	19	9	0	0
Leola	0	1	0	9	11	3	0	1
Lincoln	0	0	1	20	8	7	0	0
Monroe	0	1	0	26	17	8	0	0
New Chester	2	0	0	36	17	9	1	0
New Haven	3	5	0	33	19	8	0	0
Preston	0	0	1	16	17	9	0	0
Quincy	1	5	0	15	27	3	0	0
Richfield	1	0	0	17	8	2	0	0
Rome	0	0	0	6	14	16	0	1
Springville	0	1	0	21	19	8	0	0
Strongs Prairie	0	8	3	62	31	8	0	0
Friendship, vil.	0	8	2	59	44	28	3	0
Adams, city:								
1st ward	3	17	0	26	71	20	0	0
2nd ward	1	10	0	64	120	22	1	0
Total	12	62	11	547	536	196	5	2
ASHLAND CO.								
Agenda	0	3	4	8	39	4	2	1
Ashland	5	6	3	15	67	11	2	0
Chippewa	0	5	2	15	14	9	2	1
Gingles	1	0	3	7	30	2	2	0
Gordon	0	0	0	21	14	13	0	0
Jacobs	2	11	3	40	47	31	2	0
La Pointe	1	1	0	12	8	1	1	0
Marengo	1	2	0	0	26	5	0	0
Morse	1	4	3	20	57	11	2	1
Peeksville	0	0	1	3	12	8	0	1
Sanborn	1	3	0	10	21	21	1	0
Shanagolden	0	0	1	13	20	6	0	0
White River	0	0	2	17	47	7	0	0
Butternut, vil.	1	3	2	26	40	11	1	0
Ashland, city:								
1st ward	1	15	9	51	73	11	0	1
2nd ward	3	7	10	96	108	25	4	0
3rd ward	0	2	12	104	101	48	1	0
4th ward	1	3	7	37	63	15	1	0
5th ward	1	8	3	65	90	17	1	0
6th ward	2	5	10	60	145	24	1	0
7th ward	5	10	7	57	106	17	1	0
8th ward	3	3	3	28	74	9	2	0
9th ward	9	4	8	28	122	18	2	1
10th ward	2	11	13	23	130	23	3	0
Mellen, city:								
1st ward	2	5	2	48	57	15	0	1
2nd ward	0	4	1	23	51	7	1	0
3rd ward	0	1	2	16	27	3	0	0
Total	42	106	110	843	1,589	372	32	7
BARRON CO.								
Almena	0	1	5	31	25	12	2	0
Arland	0	0	6	14	36	11	0	0
Barron	0	0	4	45	20	22	1	1
Bear Lake	0	4	0	10	7	0	0	0
Cedar Lake	0	2	3	8	24	9	0	1
Chetek	0	3	8	23	15	6	0	0
Clinton	0	0	8	36	42	12	0	0
Crystal Lake	0	1	4	40	16	7	2	0
Cumberland	0	1	2	39	30	19	0	0
Dallas	0	3	1	18	33	8	0	0
Dovre	0	0	1	16	9	5	0	0
Doyle	0	1	0	9	13	0	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kow- ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
BARRON CO.—Cont.								
Lakeland	0	2	1	22	18	2	0	0
Maple Grove	0	3	10	55	29	25	0	0
Maple Plain	0	1	1	4	5	3	0	0
Oak Grove	0	0	2	26	19	3	0	0
Prairie Farm	0	0	1	13	17	3	0	0
Prairie Lake	0	2	3	22	16	5	0	0
Rice Lake	1	0	5	17	32	4	1	1
Sioux Creek	0	2	2	24	21	3	0	0
Stanford	0	0	0	19	22	6	0	0
Stanley	0	4	4	22	20	5	1	1
Sumner	0	2	1	26	19	6	0	0
Turtle Lake	0	0	1	7	13	4	1	1
Vance Creek	1	2	2	34	17	3	0	0
Almena, vil.	2	4	6	40	20	14	4	0
Cameron, vil.	0	0	2	35	44	23	0	0
Dallas, vil.	0	5	0	44	18	10	0	0
Haugen, vil.	0	0	1	7	10	5	2	0
Prairie Farm, vil.	0	6	2	18	11	7	0	1
Turtle Lake, vil.	0	3	0	39	10	12	0	0
Barron, city	0	6	14	255	119	78	0	0
Chetek, city	2	9	6	57	40	62	1	0
Cumberland, city	3	10	5	108	42	39	1	1
Rice Lake, city:								
1st ward	0	0	1	36	36	11	0	1
2nd ward	0	3	0	25	38	6	0	0
3rd ward	0	1	2	55	58	19	0	0
4th ward	0	4	1	22	26	8	0	0
5th ward	0	1	7	24	20	6	1	1
6th ward	0	1	2	30	36	9	0	0
7th ward	0	3	1	13	26	3	0	0
8th ward	0	3	3	14	22	6	0	0
Total	9	93	129	1,402	1,094	504	18	8
BAYFIELD CO.								
Barksdale	1	1	0	8	45	3	1	0
Barnes	0	2	0	3	37	10	3	0
Bayfield	0	2	1	17	21	5	0	0
Bayview	4	5	0	11	16	10	1	0
Bell	0	11	0	2	9	6	1	0
Cable	0	3	2	25	11	5	2	0
Clover	2	7	1	18	9	2	2	1
Delta	0	1	0	8	17	1	1	2
Drummond	0	17	5	7	31	8	1	1
Eileen	1	0	0	7	32	2	1	0
Hughes	0	0	0	7	9	1	0	0
Iron River	0	32	5	19	41	26	2	0
Kelly	0	5	0	11	16	6	0	0
Keystone	5	8	0	0	11	0	2	0
Lincoln	0	3	1	12	22	4	0	1
Mason	1	4	1	15	35	7	1	0
Namakagon	2	1	5	5	28	15	2	0
Oriente	0	0	0	11	14	5	3	0
Oulu	3	4	0	12	13	6	1	0
Pilsen	0	6	1	10	6	1	1	0
Port Wing	0	6	0	52	46	10	3	0
Pratt	1	6	1	36	18	13	0	0
Russell	1	1	1	4	22	0	2	0
Tripp	2	2	0	11	10	2	1	0
Washburn	0	3	1	14	27	10	1	0
Cable, vil.	1	0	0	18	19	4	2	0
Mason, vil.	0	6	0	11	6	14	0	0
Bayfield, city:								
1st ward	0	0	4	5	10	2	0	0
2nd ward	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	14	9	4	0	0
4th ward	0	0	2	6	6	6	0	0
Washburn, city:								
1st ward	2	13	0	51	78	25	0	0
2nd ward	0	3	0	13	36	12	1	0
3rd ward	1	7	0	15	31	8	2	0
4th ward	0	4	0	18	36	10	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kowski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
BAYFIELD CO.—Cont.								
Washburn, city,—Cont.								
5th ward	4	1	2	35	31	12	2	1
6th ward	0	4	1	17	43	8	3	0
Total	30	169	34	534	854	265	43	6
BROWN CO.								
Allouez	37	125	3	166	190	162	4	0
Ashwaubenon	2	12	1	16	27	10	1	0
Bellevue	13	57	2	5	16	8	2	0
De Pere	12	32	2	7	21	12	0	0
Eaton	28	23	1	15	14	7	3	0
Glenmore	12	38	0	11	10	10	0	1
Green Bay	4	11	0	15	20	15	2	0
Hobart	0	17	0	21	14	11	0	0
Holland	3	33	0	16	21	13	1	0
Howard	15	97	2	19	46	17	1	0
Humboldt	3	12	4	15	35	23	0	0
Lawrence	3	8	1	17	16	1	0	0
Morrison	7	49	1	19	28	10	2	0
New Denmark	7	21	11	52	63	31	0	0
Pittsfield	21	40	0	10	17	16	0	0
Preble:								
1st pct.	12	98	1	29	78	21	0	0
2nd pct.	38	203	2	41	92	16	0	0
Rockland	1	19	0	11	10	6	0	0
Scott	1	37	3	29	54	23	0	0
Suamico	8	46	1	16	27	26	0	0
Wrightstown	4	28	0	22	17	14	0	0
Denmark, vil.	4	27	3	38	58	39	0	0
Pulaski, vil.	57	25	3	21	33	32	0	0
Wrightstown, vil.	5	28	0	8	32	5	1	0
De Pere, city:								
1st ward	47	112	0	75	74	74	2	0
2nd ward	16	124	3	41	62	46	0	0
3rd ward	11	105	4	85	130	42	0	0
4th ward	11	61	2	29	65	15	0	1
Green Bay, city:								
1st ward	11	84	0	132	108	115	2	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	14	73	1	116	152	169	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	54	99	1	55	128	41	1	0
3rd ward	10	139	1	97	115	146	25	0
4th ward	14	68	0	72	133	76	1	1
5th ward	45	205	0	59	149	65	1	0
6th ward	8	67	0	33	54	39	1	0
7th ward	12	84	0	37	63	31	0	0
8th ward	23	103	0	47	102	43	0	0
9th ward	16	117	0	18	82	28	0	0
10th ward	18	113	2	19	106	16	1	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	14	97	1	21	74	26	2	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	7	62	0	9	30	4	0	1
12th ward	10	60	1	43	94	43	1	0
13th ward	4	96	2	75	125	56	0	0
14th ward	18	117	1	58	147	39	1	0
15th ward	10	79	0	78	116	75	1	0
16th ward	8	49	0	76	121	79	1	2
17th ward	10	101	0	95	155	75	0	0
18th ward	11	83	0	35	97	30	0	2
19th ward	10	86	0	25	88	24	0	1
20th ward	30	195	1	66	181	43	4	0
21st ward	11	141	2	30	114	26	1	1
22nd ward	12	82	0	54	159	89	0	0
Total	762	3,888	65	2,199	3,973	2,085	64	11
BUFFALO CO.								
Alma	0	0	0	34	75	5	1	0
Belvidere	0	0	0	31	36	4	0	0
Buffalo	1	0	1	16	37	3	0	0
Canton	0	0	3	20	25	5	1	0
Cross	0	0	1	27	21	1	0	0
Dover	0	0	1	11	31	7	0	0
Gilmanton	2	0	0	51	61	5	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kow- ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
BUFFALO CO.—Cont.								
Glencoe	0	2	0	7	26	7	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	4	33	91	3	0	0
Maxville	1	0	1	20	23	0	1	0
Milton	0	0	1	19	15	4	0	0
Modena	0	0	1	66	50	2	0	0
Mondovi	0	0	1	31	27	3	1	0
Montana	0	0	1	11	26	2	0	0
Naples	0	1	4	31	28	2	0	0
Nelson	1	0	4	53	83	13	2	7
Waumandee	0	1	2	26	50	14	0	0
Cochrane, vil.	0	1	0	32	46	7	0	0
Alma, city:								
1st ward	0	2	1	57	70	6	1	0
2nd ward	0	1	2	43	42	9	1	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	41	36	12	0	0
Buffalo, city	0	0	1	12	19	6	0	0
Fountain City, city:								
1st ward	1	0	0	23	31	13	1	0
2nd ward	0	0	2	27	47	9	1	0
Mondovi, city:								
1st ward	0	0	2	77	62	13	2	0
2nd ward	0	0	2	42	60	12	1	0
3rd ward	0	0	1	23	36	9	0	0
4th ward	0	0	0	10	16	5	0	0
Total	6	9	36	874	1,170	181	13	7
BURNETT CO.								
Anderson	0	3	0	9	15	10	1	0
Blaine	0	6	0	6	5	2	0	3
Daniels	0	5	0	19	4	19	0	0
Dewey	0	3	0	9	16	7	0	0
Grantsburg	0	6	0	18	11	5	0	0
Jackson	2	3	0	2	7	5	0	0
La Follette	0	2	0	3	10	13	0	0
Lincoln	0	1	0	7	4	6	1	0
Meenon	1	10	0	13	18	9	0	0
Oakland	0	13	0	17	18	15	0	0
Roosevelt	0	5	1	11	12	9	1	0
Rusk	0	0	0	7	3	9	0	0
Sand Lake	0	2	0	5	9	0	0	0
Scott	0	2	0	9	0	2	1	0
Siren	2	25	0	38	10	19	0	0
Swiss	1	16	0	16	13	19	0	0
Trade Lake	0	7	0	49	32	7	0	0
Union	0	0	1	11	8	5	1	0
Webb Lake	0	2	0	3	7	2	0	0
West Marshland	0	0	0	5	12	0	0	0
Wood River	2	4	1	37	8	12	0	0
Grantsburg, vil.	1	5	1	46	13	39	3	0
Webster, vil.	0	28	0	35	13	8	0	0
Total	9	148	4	375	248	222	8	4
CALUMET CO.								
Brillion	0	7	3	51	26	40	0	0
Brothertown	0	4	3	14	52	13	0	1
Charlestown	0	14	0	54	57	29	1	0
Chilton	0	10	0	20	25	16	1	0
Harrison	7	13	4	52	113	74	2	0
New Holstein	0	7	1	28	17	13	0	0
Rantoul	0	6	1	42	27	41	0	0
Stockbridge	0	13	1	16	25	27	0	0
Woodville	0	2	2	19	35	36	0	0
Hilbert, vil.	0	11	1	38	50	35	1	0
Stockbridge, vil.	1	1	0	21	20	34	1	0
Brillion, city	0	8	4	58	63	71	2	0
Chilton, city:								
1st pct.	0	22	4	97	104	49	0	0
2nd pct.	0	23	2	83	95	28	0	0
Kiel, city, 2nd pct.	0	3	0	8	4	0	1	1
New Holstein, city	5	37	2	111	75	33	1	2
Total	13	181	28	712	788	539	11	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kowski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
CHIPPEWA COUNTY								
Anson	0	0	3	55	51	15	0	1
Arthur	0	0	0	13	21	7	1	0
Auburn	0	2	2	11	32	13	0	0
Birch Creek	0	0	0	11	30	4	0	0
Bloomer	0	2	4	27	34	10	3	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	10	42	15	1	0
Colburn	1	4	1	22	25	7	0	0
Cooks Valley	0	0	0	20	21	7	0	0
Delmar	0	7	0	21	41	12	0	1
Eagle Point	0	4	1	66	75	28	1	0
Edson	0	0	0	15	19	18	0	0
Estella	0	2	1	23	11	2	0	0
Goetz	0	0	0	12	17	12	0	0
Hallie	0	4	4	49	56	21	0	0
Holcombe	0	4	0	24	14	9	0	0
Howard	0	0	0	21	25	5	0	0
Lafayette	0	4	5	103	114	53	0	1
Ruby	0	8	1	6	21	4	0	0
Sampson	0	0	0	19	27	21	0	1
Sigel	1	1	0	12	9	3	0	0
Tilden	0	0	0	28	53	23	2	0
Wheaton	0	1	0	31	32	12	0	0
Woodmohr	0	1	4	37	27	13	1	0
Boyd, vil.	0	8	1	37	48	25	0	0
Cadott, vil.	0	1	1	38	30	9	0	1
Cornell, vil.	1	5	1	68	40	28	0	0
New Auburn, vil.	0	1	0	22	18	25	0	0
Bloomer, city	0	2	6	177	208	120	1	0
Chippewa Falls, city:								
1st ward	0	2	2	49	131	69	4	1
2nd ward	1	4	3	66	115	56	2	0
3rd ward	0	1	1	57	77	50	0	0
4th ward	0	4	0	89	55	26	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	0	6	0	64	70	50	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	1	0	1	111	61	45	0	0
6th ward	0	3	1	61	74	38	0	0
7th ward	0	7	0	45	76	32	1	0
8th ward	0	4	1	82	89	57	1	0
9th ward	0	4	1	57	57	13	1	0
10th ward	1	4	2	58	72	39	1	0
Stanley, city:								
1st ward	0	2	0	54	30	11	0	0
2nd ward	0	1	0	23	35	9	1	0
3rd ward	1	0	0	23	27	13	0	0
4th ward	0	1	0	23	25	9	1	0
Total	7	110	50	1,850	2,135	1,038	23	6
CLARK CO.								
Beaver	0	2	0	23	21	13	0	0
Butler	0	0	8	5	5	0	0	0
Colby	0	0	0	28	29	14	0	0
Dewhurst	1	0	1	3	18	7	2	0
Eaton	0	1	0	32	36	25	0	0
Foster	0	0	0	3	7	4	0	0
Fremont	0	0	0	72	37	14	0	0
Grant	0	2	1	77	56	31	1	0
Green Grove	0	1	1	31	45	4	66	1
Hendren	0	3	5	135	79	33	8	0
Hewett	0	0	0	23	6	13	0	0
Hixon	0	4	0	51	35	13	2	0
Hoard	2	0	0	89	46	12	1	0
Levis	0	1	2	20	50	16	55	0
Longwood	1	4	0	43	34	18	0	1
Loyal	0	2	0	36	27	24	0	0
Lynn	1	1	1	30	32	10	0	0
Mayville	0	0	1	23	29	11	0	0
Mead	0	0	3	22	20	5	1	0
Mentor	0	2	0	48	43	15	1	0
Pine Valley	0	0	1	62	50	14	2	0
Reseburg	6	2	0	27	21	24	3	0
Seif	0	0	0	11	19	10	0	0
Sherman	0	0	0	23	25	17	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kow- ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
CLARK CO.—Cont.								
Sherwood	0	0	2	15	17	4	0	0
Thorp	6	5	3	25	33	20	0	0
Unity	0	1	1	20	21	15	0	0
Warner	0	0	1	41	56	22	5	1
Washburn	0	1	1	27	37	5	3	0
Weston	0	0	3	53	57	16	0	0
Withee	3	0	1	13	22	30	0	0
Worden	1	1	3	18	28	12	0	0
York	0	2	1	53	41	16	1	0
Abbotsford, vil.	0	2	0	51	43	11	0	0
Curtiss, vil.	0	2	0	17	9	4	0	0
Dorchester, vil.	0	1	12	19	32	11	0	0
Granton, vil.	0	1	0	29	19	7	3	0
Loyal, vil.	0	7	0	111	92	75	3	0
Thorp, vil.	4	5	0	64	69	31	2	0
Unity, vil.	0	0	1	20	9	6	0	0
Withee, vil.	0	1	0	38	16	11	45	0
Colby, city:								
1st ward	0	0	0	23	23	9	0	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	26	14	7	0	0
3rd ward	0	2	2	50	74	62	0	0
Greenwood, city:								
1st ward	0	0	0	39	99	37	0	0
2nd ward	0	0	0	80	112	38	2	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	76	103	37	1	0
4th ward	0	0	0	75	65	36	2	0
Owen, city:								
1st ward	0	0	0	12	8	10	0	0
2nd ward	0	0	0	21	15	27	0	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	15	16	29	0	0
4th ward	0	2	0	31	22	19	1	0
Total	25	61	56	1,979	1,922	953	204	2
COLUMBIA CO.								
Arlington	0	0	0	58	9	11	1	0
Caledonia	0	2	0	63	20	6	1	0
Columbus	0	0	0	35	19	11	0	0
Couriland	0	0	3	24	17	6	2	0
Dekorra	1	2	0	102	34	20	0	0
Fort Winnebago	0	7	2	37	43	4	0	0
Fountain Prairie	1	4	1	28	50	10	0	0
Hampden	0	0	0	54	12	5	0	0
Leeds	0	3	2	104	31	5	0	0
Lewiston	0	1	0	94	20	9	2	0
Lodi	0	1	0	17	11	17	0	0
Lowville	0	2	3	106	25	23	0	0
Marcellon	0	1	1	45	16	13	1	0
Newport	0	1	1	16	14	0	1	2
Otsego	0	1	3	66	25	17	0	0
Pacific	0	2	1	31	27	2	0	0
Randolph	0	3	2	45	42	14	1	0
Scott	0	0	2	38	10	5	0	0
Springvale	0	1	2	42	15	7	1	0
West Point	0	0	3	68	6	6	0	0
Wycocna, vil.	0	1	1	38	26	12	0	0
Arlington, vil.	0	4	0	50	19	7	0	0
Cambria, vil.	0	4	2	83	36	9	0	0
Doylestown, vil.	0	5	1	35	3	12	1	0
Fall River, vil.	0	0	1	29	17	6	0	0
Pardeesville, vil.	0	5	4	75	87	51	0	0
Poyrette, vil.	1	9	3	122	40	49	1	0
Randolph (West Ward), vil.	1	3	0	54	7	7	1	0
Rio, vil.	1	5	3	144	52	20	2	1
Wycocna, vil.	1	3	3	49	29	9	0	1
Columbus, city:								
1st ward	1	7	2	113	29	36	1	0
2nd ward	0	3	1	86	40	29	1	0
3rd ward	0	1	3	91	51	34	1	0
Lodi, city:								
1st ward	0	3	0	115	20	20	0	0
2nd ward	0	1	6	102	19	18	1	1
3rd ward	0	6	1	74	19	12	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.								
Portage, city:								
1st ward	0	0	3	41	68	15	0	0
2nd ward	1	13	3	151	162	68	0	0
3rd ward	1	8	3	146	111	60	1	0
4th ward	1	9	6	225	193	84	2	0
5th ward	0	7	1	263	295	81	4	0
Wisconsin Dells, city:								
1st ward	0	2	2	33	22	9	0	2
2nd ward	1	2	0	51	32	5	1	0
3rd ward	1	2	2	40	20	6	1	0
Total	12	133	77	3,310	1,865	850	28	7
CRAWFORD CO.								
Bridgeport	2	0	1	6	10	9	0	0
Clayton	5	29	1	63	31	26	2	0
Eastman	6	10	0	20	9	15	0	0
Freeman	1	2	3	45	12	8	2	0
Haney	0	5	0	10	8	12	0	0
Marietta	4	15	0	21	2	3	0	0
Prairie du Chien	0	5	0	18	6	15	1	0
Scott	3	8	0	20	9	12	0	0
Seneca	6	13	3	39	22	26	1	0
Utica	0	2	1	48	22	9	0	0
Wauzeka	1	0	1	27	22	8	0	0
Bell Center, vil.	1	4	0	14	4	2	2	0
De Soto, vil.	0	3	0	8	5	1	0	0
Eastman, vil.	2	10	1	23	7	13	3	0
Ferryville, vil.	2	0	0	12	7	8	0	0
Gays Mills, vil.	3	18	1	51	28	13	0	0
Lynxville, vil.	2	1	5	10	11	12	0	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.	2	2	1	28	9	6	0	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	4	4	0	47	33	33	5	0
Steuben, vil.	2	1	0	20	8	8	1	0
Wauzeka, vil.	2	2	0	48	14	14	2	0
Prairie du Chien, city:								
1st ward	2	7	0	6	13	17	4	0
2nd ward	3	11	0	44	18	34	0	0
3rd ward	3	15	0	27	24	39	1	0
4th ward	0	5	0	7	8	5	0	0
5th ward	1	13	0	11	17	9	2	0
6th ward	4	12	0	11	19	17	0	0
7th ward	3	17	1	11	17	24	3	0
8th ward	1	5	2	13	11	26	1	0
Total	65	219	21	708	406	424	30	0
DANE CO.								
Albion	0	3	0	85	37	14	6	0
Berry	0	1	1	62	22	3	0	0
Black Earth	1	6	0	36	8	1	0	0
Blooming Grove:								
1st dist.	3	12	10	386	170	3	3	11
2nd dist.	0	9	9	81	55	31	2	2
Blue Mounds	1	2	0	85	13	1	0	0
Bristol	1	7	2	47	26	15	0	4
Burke	4	12	4	244	101	9	2	0
Christiana	0	4	4	136	29	3	1	0
Cottage Grove	0	6	1	108	30	9	1	0
Cross Plains	1	3	0	91	33	8	0	0
Dane	1	0	0	50	19	8	0	0
Deerfield	0	1	1	79	12	1	0	0
Dunkirk	1	1	3	115	27	3	1	1
Dunn	0	4	3	149	20	4	1	2
Fitchburg	0	8	1	178	55	12	0	4
Madison	3	68	7	762	294	75	3	8
Mazomanie	0	3	0	41	8	10	0	0
Medina	0	6	1	42	16	11	0	0
Middleton	0	6	1	125	42	8	0	1
Montrose	2	4	0	66	8	3	0	0
Oregon	0	4	0	59	14	5	1	4
Perry	0	1	2	84	10	7	0	0
Pleasant Springs	0	3	3	116	12	4	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
DANE CO.—Cont.								
Primrose	0	0	0	69	9	4	0	0
Roxbury	1	3	2	46	46	12	0	0
Rutland	0	2	0	91	8	1	0	0
Springdale	1	5	0	137	6	7	0	0
Springfield	5	2	5	47	41	19	2	0
Sun Prairie	3	31	2	261	111	48	1	0
Vermont	1	6	0	66	8	1	1	0
Verona	0	2	0	81	22	2	2	1
Vienna	0	0	0	67	6	2	0	0
Westport	1	3	3	180	128	25	1	0
Windsor	0	3	0	143	16	9	1	1
York	0	2	0	36	14	2	0	0
Belleville, vil.	1	10	0	96	17	10	2	1
Black Earth, vil.	0	7	0	89	30	12	1	1
Blue Mounds, vil.	4	7	0	26	5	0	1	0
Brooklyn, vil.	0	0	0	21	10	1	1	0
Cambridge, vil.	0	2	0	91	28	6	1	1
Cottage Grove, vil.	1	9	2	91	28	13	1	0
Cross Plains, vil.	1	8	0	34	60	7	0	1
Dane, vil.	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deerfield, vil.	0	8	2	102	42	6	2	0
De Forest, vil.	2	7	3	103	30	10	1	0
Maple Bluff, vil.	0	7	1	329	93	61	1	0
Marshall, vil.	1	3	4	54	27	20	0	0
Mazomanie, vil.	6	10	0	128	31	17	0	0
McFarland, vil.	0	6	2	81	25	3	0	2
Middleton, vil.	1	12	2	213	107	32	1	0
Monona, vil.	0	13	4	212	104	18	1	1
Mt. Horeb, vil.	2	15	1	355	69	29	1	0
Oregon, vil.	0	7	1	152	50	15	0	4
Rockdale, vil.	0	4	2	25	4	0	0	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.	0	17	0	318	86	36	0	2
Sun Prairie, vil.	2	20	0	89	11	11	2	0
Verona, vil.	0	6	2	116	40	7	0	0
Waukesha, vil.	2	13	3	104	61	30	0	0
Madison, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	0	36	3	372	104	33	0	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.	0	32	1	456	159	50	0	2
2nd ward, 1st pct.	2	28	4	342	120	38	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	0	12	3	313	130	55	1	5
3rd ward, 1st pct.	1	16	5	186	113	22	1	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	0	18	8	276	132	18	0	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	4	33	4	340	132	40	0	4
4th ward, 2nd pct.	0	15	0	308	136	46	0	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	4	24	6	207	103	14	1	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	2	47	1	320	93	30	0	5
6th ward, 1st pct.	2	22	6	388	115	24	0	6
6th ward, 2nd pct.	1	20	8	229	114	20	1	7
7th ward, 1st pct.	2	20	4	295	102	37	1	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	2	22	3	270	92	18	1	4
8th ward, 1st pct.	4	17	4	268	110	27	0	1
8th ward, 2nd pct.	0	28	5	239	117	31	2	5
9th ward, 1st pct.	1	22	7	171	67	12	1	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	2	11	8	150	102	8	0	8
10th ward, 1st pct.	0	23	1	344	83	35	0	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	0	35	3	399	99	43	0	5
11th ward, 1st pct.	1	20	4	257	104	35	1	1
11th ward, 2nd pct.	2	19	3	246	136	29	6	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	0	17	2	153	44	14	0	6
12th ward, 2nd pct.	0	26	4	267	65	9	1	4
13th ward, 1st pct.	3	52	0	390	128	45	0	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	0	23	1	410	110	35	0	3
14th ward, 1st pct.	3	18	2	254	88	26	1	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	1	6	9	172	89	10	0	1
15th ward, 1st pct.	0	11	3	267	128	36	0	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.	3	20	10	326	111	34	0	3
16th ward, 1st pct.	2	11	13	348	119	45	1	6
16th ward, 2nd pct.	2	23	8	358	166	36	1	8
17th ward, 1st pct.	2	10	7	181	87	19	2	6
17th ward, 2nd pct.	3	14	10	212	92	17	1	6
18th ward, 1st pct.	5	16	10	464	183	42	5	5
18th ward, 2nd pct.	0	16	9	301	141	18	3	6

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
DANE CO.—Cont.								
Madison, city,—Cont.								
18th ward, 3rd pct.	4	11	2	93	44	7	0	4
19th ward, 1st pct.	0	16	3	353	116	45	1	3
19th ward, 2nd pct.	1	29	3	470	130	48	0	3
20th ward, 1st pct.	0	9	1	538	112	69	2	1
20th ward, 2nd pct.	0	19	2	583	150	71	0	4
Stoughton, city:								
1st ward	0	5	2	133	32	13	0	0
2nd ward	1	15	3	131	48	17	2	0
3rd ward	0	8	3	130	35	11	1	1
4th ward	0	9	1	207	58	31	0	0
Total	114	1,331	293	20,397	7,173	2,087	82	182
DODGE CO.								
Ashippun	0	1	2	58	60	33	3	0
Beaver Dam	2	4	4	44	44	25	2	0
Burnett	0	0	2	45	49	24	1	0
Calamus	0	2	1	26	15	13	1	0
Chester	1	0	0	27	34	4	1	0
Clyman	3	7	1	32	65	21	4	0
Elba	2	1	1	34	21	21	0	2
Emmet	1	5	1	48	33	14	0	0
Fox Lake	1	0	2	22	20	20	0	0
Herman	2	0	0	48	48	20	3	0
Hubbard	0	5	0	20	70	23	2	1
Hustisford	2	1	0	31	68	26	4	0
Lebanon	0	1	0	45	65	35	9	9
Le Roy	2	1	1	41	74	67	5	0
Lomira	1	0	2	64	42	32	0	0
Lowell	0	3	2	53	56	21	0	0
Oak Grove	3	4	17	117	143	35	2	0
Portland	0	1	9	38	32	5	1	0
Rubicon	1	2	0	39	42	48	1	0
Shields	3	0	0	18	32	9	1	0
Theresa	2	0	1	34	54	16	4	0
Trenton	0	3	2	43	19	11	0	0
Westford	1	0	0	18	16	14	1	0
Williamstown	0	1	0	29	62	20	0	0
Clyman, vil.	0	5	0	23	14	6	0	0
Hustisford, vil.	1	3	0	51	52	23	4	0
Iron Ridge, vil.	0	6	1	28	45	5	1	0
Lomira, vil.	0	1	1	44	28	31	0	0
Lowell, vil.	2	1	1	17	20	5	0	0
Neosho, vil.	1	4	0	19	20	10	1	0
Randolph, vil.	3	2	4	64	23	15	0	0
Reeseville, vil.	3	6	1	23	26	12	0	0
Theresa, vil.	4	5	1	45	28	6	0	0
Beaver Dam, city:								
1st ward	4	7	2	12	37	13	0	0
2nd ward	4	8	1	28	45	41	0	1
3rd ward	1	2	3	15	47	13	4	0
4th ward	7	5	4	27	58	42	1	0
5th ward	10	1	1	32	57	39	1	0
6th ward	4	12	1	42	55	41	0	0
7th ward	2	7	4	73	60	31	0	0
8th ward	4	4	3	107	59	59	3	0
9th ward	4	4	3	77	64	60	3	0
10th ward	2	7	16	79	38	39	1	0
11th ward	3	13	4	83	68	24	1	0
12th ward	0	3	0	62	48	21	0	0
13th ward	3	2	5	49	46	30	5	0
14th ward	1	10	8	60	72	21	6	0
Fox Lake, city:								
1st ward	0	6	1	12	22	8	1	0
2nd ward	0	1	3	21	18	9	0	0
3rd ward	2	4	1	30	10	15	0	0
Horicon, city:								
1st ward	1	10	3	92	73	38	4	1
2nd ward	2	7	0	61	60	41	2	0
3rd ward	1	12	1	86	110	48	5	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kow- ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
DODGE CO.—Cont.								
Juneau, city:								
1st ward	2	21	6	66	72	22	5	0
2nd ward	1	5	1	40	58	19	0	0
3rd ward	1	4	2	40	75	9	2	0
Mayville, city:								
1st ward	0	3	0	59	81	36	2	0
2nd ward	0	6	0	34	58	20	0	2
3rd ward	3	7	0	102	140	38	0	0
Watertown, city:								
5th ward	3	9	0	16	46	12	1	0
6th ward	1	15	0	17	59	10	1	1
13th ward	3	11	3	56	50	13	2	1
14th ward	0	8	1	45	37	13	1	1
Waupun, city:								
1st ward	0	6	1	102	49	21	0	0
2nd ward	1	3	1	125	55	22	1	0
3rd ward	0	2	0	35	28	10	0	0
4th ward	3	3	2	50	31	6	1	2
Total	103	345	136	3,123	3,307	1,554	104	12
DOOR CO.								
Baileys Harbor	0	1	0	36	38	8	2	0
Brussels	0	1	0	17	43	8	0	0
Clay Banks	0	0	2	16	13	8	0	0
Egg Harbor	0	0	0	23	31	7	1	0
Forestville	0	0	0	63	59	27	1	0
Gardner	0	0	0	12	27	12	0	0
Gibraltar	0	0	0	32	21	7	0	0
Jacksonport	0	0	1	32	32	7	0	0
Liberty Grove	0	0	0	18	29	3	0	0
Nasewauppee	3	1	0	44	88	27	2	1
Sevastopol	0	0	0	51	44	16	2	0
Sturgeon Bay	0	0	0	26	21	3	0	0
Union	0	0	1	15	32	14	2	0
Washington	0	0	0	26	27	1	0	0
Ephraim, vil.	0	0	0	28	7	11	1	0
Sister Bay, vil.	0	1	0	21	10	5	0	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:								
1st ward	2	3	1	125	108	55	1	0
2nd ward	0	1	0	94	76	38	3	0
3rd ward	0	0	1	133	73	31	1	0
4th ward	1	4	4	86	132	50	2	0
Total	6	12	10	898	911	338	18	1
DOUGLAS CO.								
Amnicon	1	2	0	24	54	3	2	2
Bennett	2	3	0	12	31	12	0	0
Brule	3	5	7	21	43	9	0	0
Cloverland	1	0	0	15	35	13	0	0
Dairyland	0	0	0	15	19	2	1	0
Gordon	2	8	0	22	54	1	0	0
Hawthorne	3	6	2	40	42	5	0	0
Highland	1	2	0	14	9	6	0	0
Lakeside	1	1	1	25	38	11	0	0
Maple	2	11	0	25	56	15	0	0
Oakland	0	1	3	19	33	13	1	0
Parkland	2	10	3	56	90	17	1	2
Solon Springs	0	2	2	18	31	15	1	1
Summit	4	12	5	22	47	7	0	0
Superior:								
1st pct.	1	4	5	57	85	13	1	1
2nd pct.	1	4	2	13	62	7	0	0
Wascoit	0	4	1	19	27	9	0	0
Lake Nebagamom, vil. .	0	3	0	36	43	4	0	0
Oliver, vil.	1	2	3	7	24	3	0	0
Poplar, vil.	0	5	2	56	34	11	0	0
Solon Springs, vil.	0	3	9	29	58	9	1	0
Superior, city:								
1st ward	17	16	14	152	208	36	4	0
2nd ward	4	19	5	176	189	43	2	0
3rd ward	3	8	12	195	244	57	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kowski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.								
Superior, city.—Cont.								
4th ward	3	16	18	106	155	62	2	0
5th ward	3	22	9	88	132	32	5	1
6th ward	17	53	14	103	144	45	5	2
7th ward	3	23	11	117	154	58	6	1
8th ward	3	19	4	100	156	22	3	0
9th ward	0	15	7	72	173	50	3	1
10th ward	14	16	12	129	186	36	2	0
11th ward	6	19	8	205	226	57	0	0
12th ward	4	20	16	166	214	69	0	0
13th ward	5	20	5	91	170	28	3	0
14th ward	2	17	6	218	207	70	1	0
15th ward	1	21	16	202	197	81	3	0
16th ward	2	17	12	140	152	45	1	0
17th ward	7	12	13	113	167	36	5	0
18th ward	6	21	5	130	141	41	3	0
19th ward, east pct.	1	3	7	70	79	15	3	2
19th ward, west pct.	3	22	7	75	83	21	2	0
20th ward, east pct.	0	9	0	43	46	6	1	0
20th ward, west pct.	22	39	8	85	129	35	10	1
Total	151	515	254	3,321	4,467	1,130	68	19
DUNN CO.								
Colfax	0	1	0	22	41	5	0	0
Dunn	1	2	0	62	43	10	0	0
EAU Galle	0	2	0	41	19	9	0	0
Elk Mound	0	1	0	33	21	7	0	0
Grant	0	0	1	17	27	1	1	1
Hay River	0	2	0	31	21	11	0	0
Lucas	0	1	2	25	21	9	0	0
Menomnie	0	4	2	54	71	22	2	1
New Haven	2	3	0	15	20	19	0	1
Otter Creek	0	0	0	14	16	3	0	0
Peru	0	0	1	13	11	3	0	0
Red Cedar	0	0	2	83	49	18	2	0
Rock Creek	1	10	1	20	17	9	0	0
Sand Creek	1	0	1	28	50	3	0	0
Sheridan	0	1	0	19	18	6	0	1
Sherman	0	0	0	20	13	6	0	0
Spring Brook	1	0	1	46	35	17	2	0
Stanton	0	0	3	30	16	10	1	0
Tainter	0	0	1	22	27	10	0	1
Tiffany	0	1	0	33	5	10	1	0
Weston	0	1	1	32	18	18	0	1
Wilson	0	0	0	23	36	2	1	0
Boyceville, vil.	1	0	0	35	27	29	3	0
Colfax, vil.	2	2	2	59	60	29	0	0
Downing, vil.	0	2	0	15	8	8	0	0
Elk Mound, vil.	1	2	0	52	20	7	0	1
Knapp, vil.	0	5	0	33	20	8	0	0
Ridgeland, vil.	0	2	2	16	12	3	0	0
Wheeler, vil.	0	2	4	18	30	8	0	0
Menomnie, city:								
1st ward	0	3	1	73	82	23	0	0
2nd ward	2	5	0	87	121	43	0	0
3rd ward	0	1	1	56	99	18	0	0
4th ward	2	1	4	77	90	34	3	0
5th ward	0	2	1	145	95	66	0	0
6th ward	0	5	3	94	72	36	0	0
Total	14	61	34	1,443	1,331	520	16	7
EAU CLAIRE CO.								
Bridge Creek	2	0	0	19	18	3	0	0
Brunswick	1	0	4	15	11	5	1	0
Clear Creek	0	1	0	10	13	4	0	0
Drammen	0	2	1	16	15	3	0	0
Fairchild	0	0	0	9	16	2	0	0
Lincoln	0	1	2	26	30	2	0	0
Ludington	0	0	1	32	30	12	1	0
Otter Creek	0	2	0	18	12	1	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-mel-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.								
Pleasant Vailey	0	0	2	22	22	2	0	0
Seymour	2	6	4	56	53	10	1	1
Union	2	0	3	85	62	10	1	8
Washington	0	0	2	42	57	5	0	0
Wilson	0	5	0	15	12	11	0	0
Fairchild, vil.	1	5	0	37	34	11	0	0
Fall Creek, vil.	1	2	4	56	70	15	1	0
Altoona, city:								
1st ward	1	2	1	28	35	8	0	0
2nd ward	2	4	6	51	77	8	1	0
Augusta, city:								
1st ward	0	0	0	17	8	3	0	0
2nd ward	1	2	0	31	22	6	0	0
3rd ward	1	6	0	25	19	4	0	0
4th ward	0	1	0	14	17	2	0	0
Eau Claire, city:								
1st ward	5	14	5	92	103	21	0	0
2nd ward	0	17	11	197	187	41	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	2	19	6	431	270	143	2	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	7	13	13	210	195	46	0	0
4th ward	3	2	1	87	86	32	0	0
5th ward	4	18	4	236	183	54	0	0
6th ward	2	14	6	241	240	67	1	0
7th ward	1	10	10	185	163	35	0	0
8th ward	0	10	8	135	202	19	2	0
9th ward	3	24	13	260	340	64	0	0
10th ward	11	30	18	290	399	59	2	4
Total	51	207	123	2,988	3,001	710	19	16
FLORENCE CO.								
Aurora	0	3	0	38	81	12	1	1
Commonwealth	0	0	0	21	38	11	0	0
Fence	1	0	0	19	27	5	0	1
Fern	0	0	0	17	14	3	2	0
Florence	1	10	1	161	200	64	4	1
Homestead	0	0	0	30	32	9	1	0
Long Lake	0	5	2	8	17	7	0	0
Tipler	0	1	0	2	30	5	0	0
Total	2	19	3	296	439	116	8	3
FOND DU LAC CO.								
Alto	1	0	0	59	22	8	1	0
Ashford	0	5	0	47	72	52	3	0
Auburn	3	2	2	35	31	24	2	1
Byron	0	8	1	38	49	20	0	0
Calumet	0	2	2	29	56	30	0	0
Eden	1	4	1	44	55	25	2	0
Eldorado	0	9	0	33	24	14	1	0
Empire	0	4	0	56	67	25	0	0
Fond du Lac	0	8	0	94	93	43	1	0
Forest	1	0	0	33	70	22	1	0
Friendship	1	0	0	41	42	19	1	0
Lamartine	1	5	0	40	82	60	0	0
Marshfield	1	3	0	17	17	7	0	0
Metomen	0	0	0	17	26	8	0	0
Oakfield	0	0	0	14	12	3	2	0
Osceola	0	0	0	23	37	32	0	0
Ripon	0	0	0	27	23	11	2	0
Rosendale	0	1	0	25	17	5	0	0
Springvale	0	5	1	24	23	4	1	0
Taycheedah	0	19	1	63	74	46	1	0
Waupun	0	3	0	33	33	5	0	0
Brandon, vil.	0	3	0	75	49	30	0	0
Campbellsport, vil.	3	3	3	177	155	63	3	1
Eden, vil.	2	0	0	29	32	24	1	0
Fairwater, vil.	1	1	1	22	19	9	1	0
North Fond du Lac, vil.	3	21	2	62	245	30	1	0
Oakfield, vil.	0	13	0	67	40	12	3	0
Rosendale, vil.	0	4	0	14	14	6	0	0
St. Cloud, vil.	0	3	0	14	29	14	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kowski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.								
Fond du Lac, city:								
1st ward	4	10	2	28	82	19	2	0
2nd ward	5	28	6	26	114	28	2	0
3rd ward	4	26	7	87	127	49	3	1
4th ward	6	30	5	85	138	51	4	1
5th ward	3	19	4	47	107	37	7	1
6th ward	8	54	3	57	78	39	2	0
7th ward	2	26	10	65	126	49	3	0
8th ward	0	38	3	147	179	104	5	1
9th ward	1	33	5	88	198	55	5	0
10th ward	2	26	6	115	193	54	4	0
11th ward	3	11	1	105	95	65	1	0
12th ward	1	29	1	95	77	63	3	0
13th ward	2	19	3	88	106	59	0	0
14th ward	4	31	4	92	91	48	2	1
15th ward	8	21	6	98	117	50	5	0
16th ward	2	20	9	93	133	58	4	0
17th ward	3	30	6	83	153	58	2	0
18th ward	2	13	2	108	79	62	1	0
19th ward	3	13	4	83	104	75	3	0
20th ward	6	24	4	132	126	66	3	0
21st ward	3	18	5	77	120	56	0	2
Ripon, city:								
1st ward	2	7	0	35	63	17	2	0
2nd ward	6	50	1	116	61	42	1	4
3rd ward	0	9	2	50	81	30	2	2
4th ward	4	23	1	136	71	28	5	2
Waupun, city:								
5th ward	0	4	0	40	21	8	0	0
6th ward	0	10	0	86	86	25	1	1
Total	102	757	121	3,582	4,446	1,966	100	23
FOREST CO.								
Alvin	3	13	0	6	2	7	0	0
Argonne	4	22	1	31	30	14	0	1
Armstrong Creek	16	8	0	5	26	3	1	1
Blackwell	2	10	1	8	6	2	0	0
Caswell	0	9	0	12	31	2	0	0
Crandon	6	31	0	6	8	0	0	0
Freedom	1	14	0	2	9	4	1	0
Hiles	0	9	0	3	21	2	0	0
Laona	11	95	0	9	130	24	1	2
Lincoln	3	28	0	5	18	5	0	0
Nashville	7	50	1	0	28	9	0	0
Popple River	5	6	0	0	4	2	1	0
Ross	0	11	2	0	37	4	0	0
Wabeno	6	59	0	32	76	22	2	1
Crandon, city:								
1st ward	4	23	0	17	63	4	0	1
2nd ward	1	17	0	3	10	2	0	0
3rd ward	0	30	0	18	45	10	0	0
4th ward	3	22	0	7	20	2	0	0
5th ward	2	20	1	17	24	6	0	0
Total	74	477	6	254	588	124	6	6
GRANT CO.								
Beetown	0	0	0	54	21	30	0	0
Bloomington	0	2	0	32	20	10	2	0
Boscobel	0	2	0	16	5	13	0	0
Cassville	0	0	1	22	13	8	1	0
Castle Rock	3	2	0	32	15	11	2	0
Clifton	0	0	0	61	19	24	0	0
Ellenboro	0	0	0	24	13	17	0	0
Fennimore	0	1	2	85	18	11	2	0
Glen Haven	1	9	0	29	12	38	1	0
Harrison	1	1	1	29	10	28	1	0
Hazel Green	2	0	0	34	19	13	0	0
Hickory Grove	0	0	1	35	6	6	0	0
Jamestown	0	0	4	23	21	13	0	0
Liberty	1	2	0	61	24	13	0	0
Limca	0	2	1	38	15	55	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kow- ski (Dem.)	Hocan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.								
Little Grant	0	0	0	23	13	15	2	0
Marion	0	0	1	23	5	5	1	0
Millville	0	0	0	13	7	7	1	0
Mt. Hope	0	3	0	30	16	9	1	0
Mt. Ida	0	0	3	55	16	12	1	1
Muscoda	0	0	0	28	7	6	0	0
North Lancaster	1	0	0	45	26	17	0	0
Paris	3	0	2	28	23	11	1	0
Patch Grove	1	2	0	26	7	9	0	0
Platteville	0	0	1	50	19	22	0	0
Potosi	0	0	1	32	24	27	0	0
Smelser	0	0	0	41	18	18	0	0
South Lancaster	0	0	0	54	19	12	0	0
Waterloo	1	0	1	33	15	18	0	0
Waterstown	0	2	0	16	10	7	1	0
Wingville	1	3	2	53	8	4	0	0
Woodman	0	0	0	15	7	9	0	0
Wyalusing	0	0	0	22	10	8	0	0
Bagley, vil.	1	2	0	38	11	18	1	0
Bloomington, vil.	1	2	1	84	9	44	4	0
Blue River, vil.	2	5	0	57	12	10	1	0
Cassville, vil.	0	4	1	55	19	34	1	0
Hazel Green, vil.	0	3	0	40	4	17	0	0
Livingston, vil.	2	3	0	106	15	13	0	0
Monfort, vil.	0	1	0	75	19	16	1	0
Mt. Hope, vil.	0	1	1	39	1	12	0	0
Muscoda, vil.	1	9	0	79	42	20	2	0
Patch Grove, vil.	0	1	0	22	3	8	0	0
Potosi, vil.	0	0	1	49	36	20	0	0
Tennyson, vil.	1	0	1	14	4	10	0	0
Woodman, vil.	0	1	0	9	11	9	0	0
Boscobel, city:								
1st ward	1	5	1	26	30	14	0	0
2nd ward	0	3	0	54	23	17	1	0
3rd ward	1	6	0	22	29	10	0	0
4th ward	0	1	4	50	30	16	0	0
Cuba City, city:								
1st ward	0	3	0	49	13	17	0	0
2nd ward	1	3	0	39	12	14	0	0
3rd ward	1	3	0	37	12	7	0	0
4th ward	0	0	0	34	8	13	0	0
Fennimore, city:								
1st ward	0	0	0	62	11	16	0	0
2nd ward	1	2	2	86	30	17	0	0
3rd ward	0	2	0	44	24	10	0	0
4th ward	0	8	0	73	26	17	0	0
Lancaster, city:								
1st ward	0	0	0	91	21	25	0	1
2nd ward	0	2	4	112	38	41	3	0
3rd ward	0	1	1	130	37	45	1	0
4th ward	0	1	0	121	58	32	1	0
Platteville, city:								
1st ward	5	9	0	154	45	44	0	0
2nd ward	4	28	0	177	48	113	0	1
3rd ward	2	12	2	198	68	62	1	0
4th ward	1	4	1	78	39	31	0	0
Total	40	156	41	3,466	1,269	1,298	33	3
GREEN CO.								
Adams	2	2	1	64	17	12	1	0
Albany	0	2	0	49	11	7	0	0
Brooklyn	0	2	0	41	11	2	0	0
Cadiz	0	1	1	49	10	3	0	0
Clarno	1	0	0	88	17	9	0	0
Decatur	0	1	0	21	11	0	0	0
Exeter	0	4	0	39	7	5	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	138	32	7	0	0
Jordan	0	7	0	59	7	3	0	0
Monroe	0	2	0	80	17	7	0	0
Mt. Pleasant	0	0	0	68	11	6	0	2
New Glarus	0	0	0	47	8	1	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-mels-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
GREEN CO.—Cont.								
Spring Grove	0	1	0	46	12	2	0	0
Sylvester	0	1	0	50	9	3	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	109	23	4	1	0
York	0	1	0	80	12	4	0	3
Albany, vil.	1	13	0	105	29	12	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.	0	8	1	45	12	0	0	0
Browntown, vil.	0	1	0	39	17	3	0	0
Monticello, vil.	0	3	0	138	30	30	1	0
New Glarus, vil.	1	12	5	176	45	16	1	1
Brodhead, city:								
1st ward	1	19	2	68	23	29	0	0
2nd ward	0	14	3	96	39	33	1	0
Monroe, city:								
1st ward	2	9	5	346	135	63	0	2
2nd ward	1	11	2	273	90	40	0	0
3rd ward	0	5	2	150	92	22	1	0
4th ward	0	7	2	230	84	21	0	1
Total	9	126	24	2,694	811	344	6	9
GREEN LAKE CO.								
Berlin	0	0	0	33	14	10	0	0
Brooklyn	0	1	1	74	66	24	1	0
Green Lake	0	2	0	42	29	11	1	0
Kingston	1	2	0	60	29	24	1	0
Mackford	0	0	0	27	19	4	0	0
Manchester	1	0	1	30	30	17	2	0
Marquette	1	0	1	31	36	15	0	0
Princeton	1	1	0	30	37	17	1	0
St. Marie	1	1	2	3	7	7	1	0
Seneca	2	0	0	20	8	8	1	0
Green Lake, vil.	3	0	0	124	65	39	4	0
Kingston, vil.	0	0	0	57	35	14	0	0
Markesan, vil.	0	7	0	122	56	40	3	0
Berlin, city:								
1st ward	4	6	0	73	58	40	2	0
2nd ward	3	4	0	113	69	36	0	0
3rd ward	3	1	0	94	58	24	0	0
4th ward	9	2	1	40	36	31	0	0
5th ward	4	4	0	34	46	26	1	0
Princeton, city:								
1st ward	2	1	0	53	47	22	0	0
2nd ward	2	3	0	29	42	24	0	0
3rd ward	4	4	5	17	42	10	2	0
Total	41	39	11	1,106	829	443	20	0
IOWA CO.								
Arena	1	0	1	107	31	15	1	0
Brigham	0	2	0	126	13	3	0	0
Clyde	1	8	0	40	10	4	0	0
Dodgeville	1	2	0	147	26	13	0	0
Eden	0	1	0	66	6	11	0	0
Highland	0	6	1	70	19	17	0	0
Linden	0	0	0	98	17	18	0	0
Mifflin	0	1	0	75	15	19	0	0
Mineral Point	1	4	0	111	35	22	0	0
Moscow	0	1	1	140	5	3	0	0
Pulaski	0	1	0	35	5	4	1	0
Ridgeway	0	0	0	72	20	12	0	1
Waldwick	0	6	1	70	7	9	0	1
Wyoming	0	1	0	43	9	5	1	0
Arena, vil.	0	2	0	66	8	8	0	0
Avoca, vil.	0	4	0	32	4	5	2	0
Barneveld, vil.	0	2	0	83	22	3	1	0
Cobb, vil.	0	1	0	49	4	10	0	0
Highland, vil.	1	9	0	52	22	21	4	0
Hollandale, vil.	0	8	0	52	10	7	0	0
Linden, vil.	0	3	0	44	10	7	0	0
Livingston, vil.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Rewey, vil.	0	3	0	35	6	7	0	0
Ridgeway, vil.	0	9	1	107	29	9	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
IOWA CO.—Cont.								
Dodgeville, city:								
1st ward	0	2	0	88	20	8	1	0
2nd ward	0	0	1	171	42	27	0	0
3rd ward	0	5	0	90	23	26	2	1
Mineral Point, city:								
1st ward	0	8	0	115	36	27	6	0
2nd ward	0	10	3	168	39	33	0	2
3rd ward	0	2	1	34	9	7	0	0
4th ward	1	0	0	60	5	10	0	0
Total	6	101	10	2,448	507	370	21	5
IRON CO.								
Anderson	0	4	3	9	36	5	1	0
Carey	4	10	5	12	37	11	1	0
Gurney	0	8	4	18	14	11	1	0
Kimball	8	7	7	45	69	30	3	0
Knight	2	11	10	54	83	18	3	0
Mercer	1	10	5	62	211	40	2	0
Oma	2	14	2	20	72	14	2	0
Pence	1	5	5	18	122	3	0	1
Saxon	6	6	9	53	99	26	0	0
Sherman	0	2	1	22	38	9	1	0
Hurley, city:								
1st ward	2	10	6	74	201	36	0	0
2nd ward	10	9	6	49	102	27	4	0
3rd ward	3	8	3	44	115	29	1	0
4th ward	4	8	2	61	71	29	2	0
5th ward	2	10	1	7	12	4	2	0
6th ward	7	24	3	20	28	3	1	0
Montreal, city:								
1st ward	6	14	6	11	28	13	0	0
2nd ward	9	11	0	31	19	17	0	0
3rd ward	23	12	3	52	40	18	1	0
4th ward	4	3	1	23	54	11	2	0
Total	94	186	82	685	1,451	354	30	1
JACKSON CO.								
Adams	2	3	1	48	49	11	0	2
Albion	1	0	1	71	120	13	1	1
Alma	3	3	1	31	64	21	2	1
Bear Bluff	0	1	0	4	17	6	0	0
Brockway	2	2	0	46	93	13	0	1
City Point	3	2	6	13	28	8	0	0
Cleveland	1	1	1	11	28	10	0	0
Curran	0	1	2	19	68	2	1	0
Franklin	0	1	2	20	67	2	1	0
Garden Valley	0	0	1	31	40	8	0	0
Garfield	0	1	0	24	47	3	0	0
Hixton	0	1	2	36	70	11	2	0
Irving	1	0	2	44	71	8	1	0
Knapp	0	0	12	10	2	7	0	0
Komensky	0	1	2	11	27	1	0	0
Manchester	0	2	2	16	32	5	0	0
Melrose	1	1	1	16	28	11	0	0
Millston	1	1	0	7	19	11	0	0
North Bend	0	0	0	13	57	4	1	0
Northfield	1	1	5	69	114	5	0	0
Springfield	0	2	0	17	92	14	0	0
Alma Center, vil.	0	2	1	46	52	15	1	0
Hixton, vil.	0	3	2	46	37	9	3	0
Melrose, vil.	0	1	1	34	28	4	0	0
Merrillan, vil.	3	8	1	33	76	15	1	1
Taylor, vil.	0	1	1	26	88	13	0	0
Black River Falls, city:								
1st ward	0	4	4	164	122	23	0	1
2nd ward	1	2	4	131	110	30	1	0
3rd ward	0	0	2	54	67	12	0	0
4th ward	2	2	2	114	165	16	0	1
Total	22	47	60	1,205	1,878	348	16	9

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
JEFFERSON CO.								
Aztalan	3	3	2	72	37	14	1	0
Cold Spring	0	1	2	31	6	6	1	0
Concord	0	3	4	42	35	7	0	0
Farmington	4	13	0	33	41	19	1	0
Hebron	0	3	1	48	25	15	0	0
Ixonia	0	2	0	80	74	26	1	0
Jefferson:								
1st pct.	2	7	2	62	40	16	2	0
2nd pct.	3	3	2	24	23	13	2	0
Koshkonong	1	7	3	56	46	23	0	0
Lake Mills	0	3	0	65	37	6	2	0
Milford	1	5	3	55	22	6	0	0
Oakland	0	15	4	109	50	10	0	1
Palmyra	0	1	1	38	15	8	0	0
Sullivan	2	2	1	50	42	18	0	0
Summer	3	4	0	32	42	13	0	1
Waterloo	0	3	1	33	11	3	0	0
Watertown	2	4	2	43	47	15	2	1
Johnson Creek, vil.	1	21	2	47	33	22	0	0
Palmyra, vil.	1	3	2	78	29	16	0	0
Sullivan, vil.	1	3	1	37	22	10	0	0
Waterloo, vil.	4	15	4	212	113	44	4	1
Fort Atkinson, city:								
1st ward	1	5	3	68	35	32	0	0
2nd ward	0	9	3	96	50	35	0	0
3rd ward	0	16	2	77	30	29	0	0
4th ward	2	9	1	56	28	23	0	0
5th ward	1	14	2	52	26	9	0	0
6th ward	0	11	1	55	32	18	0	0
7th ward	2	11	3	78	25	30	1	0
8th ward	2	9	2	122	45	27	1	0
Jefferson, city:								
1st ward	1	9	4	90	64	27	1	1
2nd ward	2	11	2	95	46	25	0	0
3rd ward	3	13	4	117	97	37	2	0
4th ward	3	4	1	57	46	21	0	0
Lake Mills, city:								
1st ward	0	5	0	91	26	18	1	0
2nd ward	1	5	0	60	28	7	1	0
3rd ward	0	5	0	114	43	18	0	0
Watertown, city:								
1st ward	0	11	2	55	51	17	3	1
2nd ward	3	11	1	38	80	32	1	0
3rd ward	2	5	2	58	53	28	0	0
4th ward	5	16	1	45	48	25	2	0
7th ward	10	19	10	39	91	23	1	0
8th ward	1	10	12	71	34	34	0	0
9th ward	0	4	2	59	51	17	2	0
10th ward	0	6	2	117	85	32	1	0
11th ward	6	6	3	102	101	46	5	0
12th ward	1	10	1	42	33	7	4	0
Total	74	354	101	3,106	2,038	927	42	6
JUNEAU CO.								
Armenia	0	1	0	22	17	1	0	0
Clearfield	0	0	0	23	8	7	0	0
Cutler	0	0	0	21	17	6	0	0
Finley	1	3	0	6	9	0	0	0
Fountain	0	2	2	73	44	10	1	0
Germantown	0	0	0	10	18	2	0	0
Kildare	0	1	0	42	24	25	1	0
Kingston	0	1	0	12	14	2	0	0
Lemonweir	0	0	0	31	29	7	0	0
Lindina	0	0	0	27	27	14	1	0
Lisbon	0	1	1	24	21	7	0	0
Lyndon	1	1	0	30	30	11	0	0
Marion	1	0	0	7	14	7	0	0
Necedah	1	0	0	24	13	2	0	0
Orange	0	0	0	25	32	2	0	0
Plymouth	1	1	0	40	26	20	0	2
Seven Mile Creek	0	0	0	10	27	12	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kow- ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
JUNEAU CO.—Cont.								
Summit	0	0	0	18	20	5	0	0
Wonewoc	0	1	0	26	13	5	0	0
Camp Douglas, vil.	0	3	0	39	83	0	0	0
Hustler, vil.	0	2	1	45	18	5	2	0
Lyndon Station, vil.	0	1	0	45	60	51	0	0
Necedah, vil.	1	11	3	56	25	14	0	0
Union Center, vil.	1	0	1	11	18	7	1	4
Wonewoc, vil.	0	8	1	60	55	20	2	0
Elroy, city:								
1st ward	0	2	0	35	23	10	0	0
2nd ward	0	1	0	35	20	13	0	0
3rd ward	0	3	3	58	18	25	0	0
4th ward	0	3	0	42	31	19	0	0
Mauston, city:								
1st ward	0	0	1	39	38	19	0	0
2nd ward	0	0	0	31	24	17	0	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	105	58	25	0	0
4th ward	0	0	1	96	58	10	0	0
New Lisbon, city:								
1st ward	0	2	0	22	22	6	0	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	15	28	10	0	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	10	11	6	0	0
4th ward	0	1	0	27	28	9	0	0
Total	7	52	14	1,242	1,021	411	8	6
KENOSHA CO.								
Brighton	2	6	1	23	17	15	0	0
Bristol	4	5	2	84	9	26	1	0
Paris	4	6	1	24	15	31	0	0
Pleasant Prairie:								
1st pct.	3	71	5	102	43	70	3	2
2nd pct.	6	70	1	30	35	42	2	4
Randall	3	2	0	11	8	16	0	0
Salem	9	83	0	62	32	82	7	2
Somers:								
1st pct.	3	54	5	99	45	72	7	0
2nd pct.	4	28	1	36	30	22	0	1
Wheatland	1	10	1	14	22	28	3	0
Silver Lake, vil.	6	13	0	29	12	12	4	1
Twin Lakes, vil.	1	7	1	21	5	38	4	0
Kenosha, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	42	89	13	61	52	72	4	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	53	104	5	43	41	47	7	3
2nd ward, 1st pct.	50	109	4	34	59	59	6	6
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	30	125	10	59	60	51	2	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.	10	83	3	47	43	72	5	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	7	73	1	65	39	62	1	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	7	91	2	96	51	45	0	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	6	68	3	93	45	78	0	2
5th ward, 1st pct.	0	37	0	130	40	109	1	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	0	26	1	154	41	124	0	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	7	74	6	62	34	63	2	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	1	90	0	76	67	69	2	4
7th ward, 1st pct.	27	119	3	45	42	26	0	3
7th ward, 2nd pct.	9	99	0	75	45	47	1	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	9	72	2	59	44	54	0	2
8th ward, 2nd pct.	8	81	2	54	49	49	4	2
9th ward, 1st pct.	21	114	7	62	81	51	7	2
9th ward, 2nd pct.	47	100	4	37	39	43	3	2
10th ward, 1st pct.	45	97	1	55	38	66	10	3
10th ward, 2nd pct.	44	133	2	43	64	32	12	2
11th ward, 1st pct.	66	122	0	44	52	31	9	3
11th ward, 2nd pct.	31	138	3	32	38	22	4	1
12th ward, 1st pct.	62	157	3	44	37	27	7	1
12th ward, 2nd pct.	15	123	1	35	38	32	4	2
13th ward, 1st pct.	17	107	5	72	48	57	1	1
13th ward, 2nd pct.	11	117	0	55	44	71	0	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	3	94	2	76	40	52	1	1
14th ward, 2nd pct.	3	79	1	132	58	97	1	2
15th ward, 1st pct.	7	69	1	105	45	82	2	2
15th ward, 2nd pct.	5	107	1	52	38	46	2	1
16th ward, 1st pct.	6	83	0	77	42	63	4	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
KENOSHA CO.—Cont.								
Kenosha, city,—Cont.								
16th ward, 2nd pct.	7	111	1	68	37	57	1	8
17th ward, 1st pct.	58	120	3	40	38	49	2	2
17th ward, 2nd pct.	17	112	2	71	52	35	1	1
18th ward, 1st pct.	12	103	0	64	21	52	2	1
18th ward, 2nd pct.	9	111	5	66	48	59	2	0
Total	798	3,897	115	2,918	1,923	2,505	141	75
KEWAUNEE CO.								
Ahnapee	0	2	0	16	22	6	0	0
Carlton	1	2	1	15	25	14	0	0
Casco	12	14	0	10	18	13	1	0
Franklin	4	21	1	10	33	25	3	0
Lincoln	2	5	2	12	34	16	1	0
Luxemburg	4	6	1	6	30	13	1	0
Montpelier	2	4	1	23	37	21	4	0
Pierce	0	8	1	16	35	6	0	0
Red River	0	7	0	3	23	6	2	0
West Kewaunee	1	6	1	29	69	18	1	0
Casco, vil.	2	9	0	11	15	20	0	0
Luxemburg, vil.	2	9	1	10	33	14	1	0
Algoma, city	8	15	1	100	124	35	1	0
Kewaunee, city	13	62	2	132	276	114	2	0
Total	42	169	12	393	774	321	17	0
LA CROSSE CO.								
Bangor	0	0	2	36	19	12	0	0
Barre	0	1	3	24	47	18	1	0
Burns	0	0	2	74	14	20	2	0
Campbell:								
1st pct.	0	2	11	57	98	25	1	0
2nd pct.	0	1	12	36	127	50	3	2
Farmington	0	2	4	67	60	19	2	0
Greenfield	0	1	2	20	67	25	1	0
Hamilton	0	1	5	127	59	16	0	0
Holland	0	0	7	59	47	19	0	0
Onalaska	0	0	5	130	100	33	2	0
Shelby	0	4	5	89	184	40	0	0
Washington	0	2	3	36	34	23	2	0
Bangor, vil.	0	4	2	77	52	52	1	0
Holmen, vil.	0	1	2	92	69	25	1	0
Rockland, vil.	0	2	0	39	14	4	0	0
West Salem, vil.	1	12	4	180	109	71	0	0
La Crosse, city:								
1st ward	3	10	6	116	187	45	6	0
2nd ward	2	10	1	23	71	28	5	1
3rd ward	1	7	5	48	171	38	8	0
4th ward	1	17	1	102	148	74	5	0
5th ward	2	3	4	50	164	31	3	0
6th ward	2	8	9	175	168	73	2	0
7th ward	3	16	12	200	278	110	8	0
8th ward	8	15	28	152	290	149	6	0
9th ward	3	10	8	100	213	40	2	0
10th ward	0	7	9	143	291	74	6	0
11th ward	1	8	11	152	242	82	2	1
12th ward	1	4	3	23	55	9	0	0
13th ward	1	5	9	89	132	56	6	0
14th ward	2	8	7	317	327	159	5	0
15th ward	7	8	12	48	157	36	10	1
16th ward	1	14	9	289	210	198	9	0
17th ward	2	8	10	81	147	193	7	0
18th ward	3	10	18	64	118	63	8	0
19th ward	1	4	3	63	143	47	5	2
20th ward	3	10	9	124	345	60	4	0
21st ward	6	2	23	110	299	87	8	0
Onalaska, city:								
1st ward	0	2	0	25	37	9	0	0
2nd ward	1	0	5	48	83	22	1	0
3rd ward	0	3	3	56	66	15	0	0
Total	55	222	274	3,741	5,442	2,150	143	7

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kow- ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
LAFAYETTE CO.								
Argyle	0	3	0	50	7	0	1	0
Belmont	0	0	0	26	8	15	0	0
Benton	0	2	1	25	6	5	0	0
Blanchard	0	0	0	45	7	5	0	0
Darlington	0	0	0	76	13	13	1	0
Elk Grove	0	0	0	36	12	20	0	0
Fayette	0	3	0	67	9	3	0	0
Gratiot	0	3	0	57	11	8	0	0
Kendall	0	0	1	29	4	14	0	0
Lamont	0	0	0	58	7	2	0	0
Monticello	0	0	1	23	6	2	0	0
New Diggings	0	0	0	48	0	14	0	0
Seymour	0	1	0	42	13	6	0	0
Shullsburg	2	1	0	21	4	5	0	0
Wayne	1	0	0	62	15	9	0	0
White Oak Springs	0	0	0	15	1	2	0	0
Willow Springs	0	2	0	66	9	11	0	0
Wiota	0	2	2	219	25	11	0	0
Argyle, vil.	0	3	1	134	13	11	0	0
Belmont, vil.	0	5	1	51	19	16	2	0
Benton, vil.	2	6	0	56	20	19	0	0
Blanchardville, vil.	0	0	2	117	6	26	1	0
Gratiot, vil.	3	5	0	28	6	9	0	0
South Wayne, vil.	1	4	0	84	8	21	0	0
Darlington, city:								
1st ward	5	5	0	101	54	24	2	0
2nd ward	1	11	1	109	49	35	0	0
Shullsburg, city:								
1st ward	2	5	0	41	13	15	0	0
2nd ward	1	13	0	35	12	12	0	0
Total	18	74	10	1,721	357	333	7	0
LANGLADE CO.								
Ackley	2	4	2	20	13	6	0	0
Ainsworth	0	4	0	9	7	2	1	0
Antigo	4	15	2	39	57	29	1	0
Elcho	0	12	2	52	44	9	0	0
Evergreen	5	17	0	7	7	1	0	0
Langlade	3	9	1	12	8	2	1	0
Neva	11	19	2	25	31	13	0	0
Norwood	1	17	2	27	25	4	0	0
Parrish	0	4	0	1	5	0	0	0
Peck	8	5	1	20	20	3	0	0
Polar	2	3	1	15	17	9	0	0
Price	2	6	1	15	11	6	0	0
Rolling	4	4	3	31	50	7	2	0
Summit	0	1	0	14	12	3	0	0
Upham	1	12	0	7	15	5	0	0
Vilas	4	8	0	4	11	3	0	0
Wolf River	6	11	1	13	26	8	0	0
White Lake, vil.	2	14	0	23	18	5	1	0
Antigo, city:								
1st ward	2	31	1	89	96	39	5	0
2nd ward	9	42	2	118	113	34	2	0
3rd ward	16	51	3	70	128	23	0	0
4th ward	15	50	4	100	138	43	1	2
5th ward	5	20	5	71	101	25	1	0
6th ward	17	45	5	136	183	58	4	0
Total	119	404	38	918	1,136	337	19	2
LINCOLN CO.								
Birch	0	0	1	28	31	2	0	0
Bradley	0	7	5	12	50	10	3	0
Corning	0	1	2	35	62	19	5	0
Harding	0	1	0	8	24	2	0	0
Harrison	0	1	0	32	23	5	2	0
King	0	1	1	12	19	7	1	0
Merrill	1	1	1	61	73	10	0	2
Pine River	0	0	2	63	53	14	5	0
Rock Falls	0	1	2	5	21	5	1	0
Russell	0	2	3	17	41	4	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ker-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
LINCOLN CO.—Cont.								
Schley	0	0	0	37	44	13	2	0
Scott	0	0	1	42	78	42	3	1
Skawanaw	0	1	0	11	16	14	0	0
Somo	0	0	3	9	22	8	3	0
Tomahawk	0	0	1	3	18	4	0	0
Wilson	2	0	4	7	12	3	2	0
Merrill, city:								
1st ward	0	3	1	93	158	49	8	1
2nd ward	0	7	1	89	96	30	4	0
3rd ward	1	3	0	142	124	36	4	0
4th ward	1	9	2	65	148	23	4	0
5th ward	0	6	0	92	102	31	10	2
6th ward	1	7	7	95	149	50	6	1
7th ward	1	10	2	145	237	76	6	0
8th ward	1	7	3	73	118	18	4	0
Tomahawk, city:								
1st ward	1	1	0	15	31	8	2	0
2nd ward	0	6	2	20	43	8	1	0
3rd ward	1	9	3	45	84	19	2	0
4th ward	1	8	0	56	76	26	2	0
Total	11	92	46	1,312	1,953	536	81	7
MANITOWOC CO.								
Cato	0	18	1	50	49	21	1	0
Centerville	4	13	1	29	73	14	0	1
Cooperstown	7	12	1	20	48	35	2	0
Eaton	2	10	0	31	44	35	2	1
Franklin	6	8	1	32	40	31	2	0
Gibson	2	8	0	13	41	17	2	0
Kossuth	7	12	1	51	74	43	0	0
Liberty	1	8	0	48	48	7	0	0
Manitowoc	1	7	0	20	20	7	2	2
Manitowoc Rapids	1	28	2	76	131	39	2	0
Maple Grove	0	2	0	33	53	18	0	1
Meeme	2	10	0	25	40	18	0	0
Mishicot	2	6	2	33	56	21	2	0
Newton	1	3	1	44	89	19	2	0
Rockland	0	1	3	44	51	28	3	0
Schleswig	1	6	2	19	38	16	0	1
Two Creeks	0	1	0	18	21	17	0	0
Two Rivers	5	7	2	43	80	21	0	1
Reedsville, vil.	4	4	1	35	34	13	1	0
Valders, vil.	4	5	1	43	55	17	3	0
Kiel, city:								
1st ward	0	5	0	37	18	19	0	0
2nd ward	0	9	0	32	17	15	0	3
3rd ward	1	4	0	12	12	5	0	0
Manitowoc, city:								
1st ward	4	76	1	134	201	62	4	1
2nd ward	6	50	0	171	128	97	2	2
3rd ward, 1st pct.	7	52	2	96	164	41	2	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	5	43	6	106	175	68	3	1
4th ward	5	64	0	202	158	75	1	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	7	51	2	72	107	49	4	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.	9	56	0	99	185	51	2	2
6th ward, 1st pct.	7	39	2	160	133	75	0	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	8	71	1	120	187	60	2	2
7th ward, 1st pct.	41	98	3	111	218	52	2	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	17	51	6	30	97	32	1	1
Two Rivers, city:								
1st ward	4	21	4	55	140	36	1	0
2nd ward	11	31	2	24	112	35	1	1
3rd ward	1	20	0	92	113	48	2	2
4th ward	10	42	0	82	151	62	3	0
5th ward	9	44	0	74	147	32	4	0
6th ward	13	42	1	56	116	39	0	3
7th ward	8	36	1	38	98	24	1	3
8th ward	7	21	0	27	75	11	2	1
Total	226	1,095	50	2,537	3,837	1,434	61	31

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kow- ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
MARATHON CO.								
Bergen	8	0	0	6	11	0	1	0
Berlin	1	3	1	13	15	8	0	1
Bern	2	0	0	10	7	5	0	0
Bevent	10	1	1	4	25	17	0	0
Brighton	0	1	1	30	54	22	0	0
Cassel	10	17	2	12	16	0	1	0
Cleveland	1	4	0	10	21	6	0	1
Day	0	3	0	23	26	11	1	0
Easton	0	3	1	18	15	2	0	0
Eau Pleine	0	0	0	12	25	13	0	0
Elderon	2	0	1	14	24	7	1	0
Emmet	0	8	1	26	16	3	0	0
Frankfort	0	0	0	16	15	6	2	2
Franzen	4	3	0	11	12	4	2	0
Green Valley	0	1	0	9	9	3	0	0
Guenther	2	2	0	10	7	4	2	0
Halsey	0	9	0	9	12	4	2	2
Hamburg	0	2	2	24	34	3	1	0
Harrison	0	3	0	6	14	3	1	0
Hewitt	0	4	0	9	14	5	1	0
Holton	2	0	0	17	16	8	1	5
Hull	0	1	0	23	39	5	3	1
Johnson	3	2	0	24	20	5	1	0
Knowlton	6	5	0	16	30	9	1	0
Kronenwetter	23	12	0	16	54	17	2	0
Maine	0	1	2	17	44	4	1	1
Marathon	4	3	3	16	13	2	1	0
McMillan	0	3	0	15	44	12	1	0
Mosinee	3	2	2	19	30	11	1	0
Norrie	2	3	1	17	24	4	0	0
Plover	2	1	0	13	21	6	0	1
Reid	8	1	0	2	16	20	2	0
Rib Falls	0	1	0	14	11	4	1	0
Rib Mountain:								
1st pct.	7	4	0	24	29	3	1	2
2nd pct.	9	2	1	81	4	4	2	0
Rietbrock	8	2	0	7	21	12	0	1
Ringle	5	5	1	10	28	1	1	2
Spencer	1	0	0	11	11	8	2	0
Stettin:								
1st pct.	0	6	0	9	20	11	2	1
2nd pct.	6	18	3	19	45	14	1	0
Texas	0	5	0	25	30	3	0	2
Wausau	1	8	0	9	34	9	0	0
Weston	3	10	0	22	18	8	0	1
Wien	2	2	1	32	13	8	0	0
Abbotsford, vil.	0	0	0	4	7	3	0	0
Athens, vil.	5	10	0	44	30	11	1	0
Brokaw, vil.	2	7	0	10	22	3	0	1
Edgar, vil.	5	8	0	46	23	19	0	0
Elderon, vil.	0	1	0	20	5	3	0	0
Fenwood, vil.	1	0	0	15	3	0	1	0
Hatley, vil.	4	0	0	4	5	3	0	0
Marathon, vil.	2	3	0	28	50	10	1	0
Rothschild, vil.	3	20	3	51	67	6	1	3
Schofield, vil.	11	9	1	41	84	8	1	6
Spencer, vil.	0	3	0	34	27	40	1	0
Stratford, vil.	1	5	0	32	31	33	0	0
Unity, vil.	0	3	0	22	18	5	0	0
Colby, city	0	0	0	6	8	5	0	0
Mosinee, city:								
1st ward	3	8	1	31	22	16	0	0
2nd ward	6	9	0	26	18	19	1	0
3rd ward	3	3	1	28	18	19	1	0
4th ward	0	1	0	7	19	5	1	0
Wausau, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	1	36	3	209	171	71	2	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.	3	17	1	77	93	31	0	2
1st ward, 3rd pct.	4	27	1	89	97	30	1	3
2nd ward	3	17	4	76	85	13	2	3
3rd ward	4	6	4	117	62	37	2	1
4th ward	0	8	2	69	64	33	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.								
Wausau, city,—Cont.								
5th ward, 1st pct.	6	9	4	55	58	15	1	2
5th ward, 2nd pct.	3	9	5	116	62	25	3	5
5th ward, 3rd pct.	5	15	2	141	99	47	1	1
6th ward, 1st pct.	3	30	2	70	117	14	0	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	19	59	4	72	135	21	1	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	3	14	3	70	105	25	1	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	6	20	4	30	162	22	1	4
7th ward, 3rd pct.	11	34	1	63	158	24	1	6
8th ward, 1st pct.	9	14	3	55	92	14	1	7
8th ward, 2nd pct.	7	33	0	87	114	24	0	7
9th ward	7	29	5	71	129	47	0	0
Total	275	628	78	2,646	3,247	1,012	66	70
MARINETTE CO.								
Amberg	0	2	0	33	31	21	1	1
Athelstane	0	2	0	14	13	10	1	0
Beaver	0	2	0	27	23	9	1	0
Beecher	0	0	0	9	9	8	0	0
Dunbar	0	0	0	8	24	5	0	0
Goodman	7	34	0	27	43	4	1	0
Grover	0	0	0	24	26	25	0	0
Lake	0	0	1	27	39	14	0	0
Middle Inlet	0	0	0	19	21	8	0	0
Niagara	1	3	0	15	37	8	1	1
Niagara	1	1	0	31	44	6	0	0
Pembiné	1	1	1	55	49	46	2	0
Peshigo	1	1	1	55	49	46	2	0
Porterfield	0	0	2	20	32	23	0	1
Pound	0	0	0	4	25	14	0	0
Silver Cliff	0	0	0	9	5	1	0	0
Stephenson	1	2	1	53	71	31	6	0
Wagner	0	0	0	11	27	8	0	0
Wausaukee	3	1	0	27	3	6	0	1
Coleman, vil.	1	3	1	12	23	28	0	0
Niagara, vil.	4	9	1	58	97	25	2	1
Pound, vil.	1	8	0	14	19	11	0	0
Wausaukee, vil.	0	2	0	45	20	6	0	0
Marinette, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	1	1	2	28	78	27	1	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	0	6	1	37	88	35	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	2	2	0	43	56	17	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	3	5	1	71	174	41	3	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	0	2	0	108	136	73	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	0	0	2	92	155	35	1	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	1	4	14	89	177	55	2	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	0	4	0	63	113	31	2	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	0	6	2	109	167	69	3	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	0	7	2	77	138	41	1	0
Peshigo, city:								
1st ward	0	1	0	37	58	16	1	0
2nd ward	0	30	0	42	40	32	1	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	43	46	25	0	0
Total	27	118	32	1,381	2,107	814	32	5
MARQUETTE CO.								
Buffalo	0	0	0	57	18	11	0	0
Crystal Lake	0	0	0	17	14	7	3	0
Douglas	1	11	0	70	46	10	0	0
Harris	0	0	2	36	33	11	2	0
Mecan	5	0	1	35	49	7	0	0
Montello	0	0	0	47	51	31	1	0
Moundville	0	8	4	74	59	20	0	0
Neshkoro	1	3	0	2	4	3	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	20	33	8	0	0
Oxford	0	0	0	38	13	1	0	0
Packwaukeee	0	2	4	98	80	18	0	0
Shields	1	0	0	37	38	12	1	0
Springfield	0	0	5	16	9	7	0	0
Westfield	0	2	0	30	23	5	1	0
Neshkoro, vil.	1	0	0	36	45	2	0	0
Oxford, vil.	0	3	2	55	40	8	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
MARQUETTE CO.—Cont.								
Westfield, vil.	0	1	6	96	58	17	0	1
Montello, city:								
1st ward.	2	6	1	77	43	18	0	0
2nd ward.	0	0	1	32	29	17	2	0
3rd ward.	0	0	0	49	28	14	0	0
4th ward.	1	1	1	40	47	23	1	0
Total.	12	38	27	958	760	250	13	3
MILWAUKEE CO.								
Franklin:								
1st pct.	6	11	0	54	41	23	2	4
2nd pct.	2	14	0	44	24	18	0	0
Granville:								
1st pct.	0	7	0	48	37	30	2	2
2nd pct.	2	15	4	58	69	27	2	7
3rd pct.	5	28	1	62	81	14	5	9
4th pct.	5	25	4	46	77	23	2	2
5th pct.	8	58	0	59	59	24	6	8
6th pct.	5	44	1	49	67	26	4	7
7th pct.	3	32	0	37	78	19	1	9
8th pct.	3	28	3	61	74	19	3	6
9th pct.	6	35	0	28	55	11	4	5
Greenfield:								
1st pct.	8	41	2	46	59	31	2	3
2nd pct.	28	58	2	38	71	24	4	16
3rd pct.	27	77	0	64	58	11	5	6
4th pct.	5	30	2	121	88	32	1	4
5th pct.	5	38	2	40	81	20	1	4
6th pct.	17	59	0	71	58	21	3	12
7th pct.	28	93	5	116	137	34	10	7
8th pct.	3	56	1	119	54	15	6	0
9th pct.	12	91	3	65	79	21	10	8
Lake:								
1st pct.	7	28	1	32	44	13	4	4
2nd pct.	57	77	4	54	74	90	3	8
3rd pct.	34	32	3	44	60	15	4	2
4th pct.	35	29	4	74	79	32	8	1
5th pct.	23	37	5	70	66	20	0	4
6th pct.	37	56	6	51	51	15	5	10
7th pct.	33	29	2	42	36	10	4	3
8th pct.	15	15	1	11	44	7	3	6
9th pct.	10	8	2	19	16	5	1	1
10th pct.	20	23	1	21	32	9	2	1
Milwaukee:								
1st pct.	2	20	2	99	99	30	11	1
2nd pct.	7	47	1	76	95	20	5	6
3rd pct.	3	33	4	61	94	24	1	6
4th pct.	3	4	0	91	86	41	2	1
Oak Creek:								
1st pct.	19	20	0	85	65	21	5	4
2nd pct.	17	37	0	36	37	10	0	2
Wauwatosa:								
1st pct.	5	29	0	52	112	30	11	4
2nd pct.	11	78	1	77	144	21	6	13
3rd pct.	2	21	2	77	65	24	8	0
4th pct.	2	20	2	113	68	15	3	2
5th pct.	11	56	3	83	80	22	3	7
6th pct.	8	49	3	49	112	17	3	3
7th pct.	7	37	0	42	61	9	9	3
8th pct.	9	36	0	42	53	12	1	1
9th pct.	0	9	2	256	143	101	2	0
Fox Point, vil.	0	9	2	256	143	101	2	0
Greendale, vil.:								
1st pct.	11	97	0	48	71	6	2	5
2nd pct.	7	70	0	48	71	11	0	2
River Hills, vil.	0	4	0	65	40	20	1	0
Shorewood, vil.:								
1st pct.	4	44	1	407	174	100	3	2
2nd pct.	4	38	1	345	162	100	8	0
3rd pct.	4	37	0	312	106	70	4	2
4th pct.	1	48	7	434	224	119	7	3
5th pct.	2	40	2	422	204	103	5	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kowski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
West Milwaukee, vil.:								
1st pct.	11	46	0	62	53	9	8	4
2nd pct.	6	31	2	53	75	20	3	3
3rd pct.	5	38	0	84	75	10	4	3
4th pct.	7	58	1	71	82	10	2	1
5th pct.	7	48	1	71	79	20	1	2
6th pct.	3	26	1	21	27	12	1	3
Whitefish Bay, vil.:								
1st pct.	3	7	2	274	97	82	0	0
2nd pct.	1	16	0	268	117	75	1	0
3rd pct.	0	16	0	264	102	74	1	0
4th pct.	0	13	2	226	122	57	0	1
5th pct.	0	23	1	254	108	67	1	0
6th pct.	3	20	0	200	123	55	4	0
7th pct.	0	16	0	173	98	51	4	2
Cudahy, city:								
1st ward	48	74	10	80	123	32	4	5
2nd ward	58	132	7	108	143	31	13	10
3rd ward	80	111	6	54	74	22	6	5
4th ward	111	92	5	23	61	8	2	2
Milwaukee, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	3	20	0	208	804	33	8	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	2	40	1	85	85	28	1	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	12	47	0	66	108	37	2	2
1st ward, 4th pct.	3	25	0	201	81	31	1	1
1st ward, 5th pct.	24	46	1	49	78	16	4	2
1st ward, 6th pct.	52	79	1	16	30	11	3	1
1st ward, 7th pct.	30	60	0	15	28	19	0	2
1st ward, 8th pct.	34	36	0	24	82	12	2	0
1st ward, 9th pct.	10	52	0	45	61	14	4	5
1st ward, 10th pct.	8	47	1	68	70	21	7	3
1st ward, 11th pct.	9	45	1	30	71	18	0	1
1st ward, 12th pct.	3	42	0	60	60	16	1	4
1st ward, 13th pct.	10	49	2	50	75	15	3	7
1st ward, 14th pct.	5	40	1	27	89	83	1	3
1st ward, 15th pct.	9	43	1	56	85	11	2	0
1st ward, 16th pct.	4	40	0	65	81	13	0	0
1st ward, 17th pct.	5	30	0	87	62	28	5	9
2nd ward, 1st pct.	11	80	1	43	77	11	6	6
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	9	52	4	32	59	19	6	5
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	5	64	2	52	69	20	5	8
2nd ward, 4th pct.	16	86	0	58	44	12	5	2
2nd ward, 5th pct.	7	71	2	40	44	16	3	8
2nd ward, 6th pct.	11	87	6	35	69	14	5	4
2nd ward, 7th pct.	11	57	3	48	83	23	6	6
2nd ward, 8th pct.	6	63	1	29	84	17	3	4
2nd ward, 9th pct.	8	51	1	55	68	17	8	0
2nd ward, 10th pct.	6	43	1	53	79	19	1	6
2nd ward, 11th pct.	5	35	4	48	55	24	1	4
2nd ward, 12th pct.	12	59	7	44	79	10	4	3
2nd ward, 13th pct.	3	38	0	61	76	10	4	6
2nd ward, 14th pct.	3	37	2	41	95	15	7	2
2nd ward, 15th pct.	4	50	0	85	69	25	1	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	3	15	0	97	25	2	0	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	2	23	2	17	66	2	0	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	3	23	0	100	62	16	3	3
3rd ward, 4th pct.	2	43	0	94	69	17	4	4
3rd ward, 5th pct.	5	52	1	47	76	23	6	9
3rd ward, 6th pct.	0	44	1	144	64	5	6	0
3rd ward, 7th pct.	4	22	0	47	63	30	2	1
3rd ward, 8th pct.	4	32	0	55	47	11	2	0
3rd ward, 9th pct.	12	63	2	52	57	14	5	4
3rd ward, 10th pct.	2	19	1	55	53	13	2	0
3rd ward, 11th pct.	1	25	1	77	60	22	5	1
3rd ward, 12th pct.	5	33	0	86	44	12	3	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	4	39	0	80	79	20	0	2
4th ward, 2nd pct.	19	102	2	18	25	5	5	3
4th ward, 3rd pct.	28	87	0	51	45	20	4	2
4th ward, 4th pct.	8	58	0	44	66	17	5	1
4th ward, 5th pct.	11	27	0	107	49	31	2	1
4th ward, 6th pct.	27	82	2	46	72	27	3	1
4th ward, 7th pct.	3	39	0	43	72	11	2	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.								
4th ward, 8th pct.	9	61	1	61	80	23	3	1
4th ward, 9th pct.	7	53	2	51	55	21	1	2
4th ward, 10th pct.	9	40	1	30	47	20	0	2
4th ward, 11th pct.	13	42	1	61	64	15	1	1
4th ward, 12th pct.	6	69	1	49	37	13	1	0
4th ward, 13th pct.	13	54	0	46	76	19	1	0
4th ward, 14th pct.	7	45	0	53	43	24	5	4
4th ward, 15th pct.	16	59	1	38	33	10	1	0
4th ward, 16th pct.	11	66	0	56	76	20	3	2
4th ward, 17th pct.	7	67	0	67	53	21	2	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	11	46	1	18	33	26	4	7
5th ward, 2nd pct.	13	76	1	16	72	9	4	13
5th ward, 3rd pct.	10	51	0	35	58	17	2	2
5th ward, 4th pct.	25	38	2	54	75	15	4	2
5th ward, 5th pct.	19	61	5	42	71	17	2	6
5th ward, 6th pct.	20	62	0	34	52	16	3	3
5th ward, 7th pct.	14	64	2	43	68	12	4	3
5th ward, 8th pct.	15	69	0	52	78	19	7	3
5th ward, 9th pct.	14	51	1	42	57	12	9	6
5th ward, 10th pct.	16	56	0	52	103	12	3	7
5th ward, 11th pct.	4	41	0	63	65	24	0	3
5th ward, 12th pct.	12	39	3	69	86	27	4	3
5th ward, 13th pct.	30	57	1	56	100	15	1	6
5th ward, 14th pct.	8	35	2	65	92	19	3	4
5th ward, 15th pct.	8	40	1	58	91	24	4	1
5th ward, 16th pct.	11	57	3	57	71	4	3	5
6th ward, 1st pct.	9	34	2	60	90	25	14	2
6th ward, 2nd pct.	6	29	4	66	118	20	14	4
6th ward, 3rd pct.	9	35	7	82	147	30	19	4
6th ward, 4th pct.	11	44	1	51	95	43	7	1
6th ward, 5th pct.	10	65	1	31	65	7	10	4
6th ward, 6th pct.	10	62	2	37	46	10	2	3
6th ward, 7th pct.	14	42	2	38	97	17	17	3
6th ward, 8th pct.	11	43	1	30	41	8	4	0
6th ward, 9th pct.	8	43	2	39	44	9	4	1
6th ward, 10th pct.	13	69	0	24	24	5	1	0
6th ward, 11th pct.	9	47	0	34	46	29	4	1
6th ward, 12th pct.	5	28	1	37	44	10	2	4
6th ward, 13th pct.	10	47	2	33	71	13	3	5
6th ward, 14th pct.	9	33	2	31	65	11	2	1
6th ward, 15th pct.	6	46	3	36	40	4	2	4
6th ward, 16th pct.	10	32	3	48	72	22	13	4
7th ward, 1st pct.	3	31	3	38	73	24	6	9
7th ward, 2nd pct.	6	37	1	28	75	19	7	9
7th ward, 3rd pct.	10	44	1	44	86	29	16	9
7th ward, 4th pct.	13	36	2	53	78	17	7	9
7th ward, 5th pct.	8	77	1	50	79	5	15	2
7th ward, 6th pct.	3	40	2	45	70	30	16	9
7th ward, 7th pct.	11	40	0	55	86	42	11	19
7th ward, 8th pct.	5	58	3	42	81	15	6	16
7th ward, 9th pct.	7	57	1	43	94	23	9	11
7th ward, 10th pct.	6	58	1	38	64	13	4	3
7th ward, 11th pct.	13	38	3	49	101	20	17	2
7th ward, 12th pct.	3	45	0	48	79	10	4	7
7th ward, 13th pct.	5	45	0	33	64	9	8	2
7th ward, 14th pct.	6	39	1	74	119	31	9	7
7th ward, 15th pct.	5	28	0	50	62	22	4	6
7th ward, 16th pct.	4	41	2	61	83	18	6	7
7th ward, 17th pct.	3	49	2	73	86	29	6	15
8th ward, 1st pct.	34	60	0	45	75	21	4	8
8th ward, 2nd pct.	64	64	1	10	90	19	9	2
8th ward, 3rd pct.	67	65	0	11	56	11	5	1
8th ward, 4th pct.	37	65	3	47	75	18	5	6
8th ward, 5th pct.	66	68	1	32	71	18	1	3
8th ward, 6th pct.	85	86	2	15	69	16	3	3
8th ward, 7th pct.	27	53	1	34	80	18	6	5
8th ward, 8th pct.	46	65	1	23	66	12	2	6
8th ward, 9th pct.	70	59	1	27	68	24	6	4
8th ward, 10th pct.	71	76	0	39	73	15	4	3
8th ward, 11th pct.	36	82	1	43	90	28	5	6
8th ward, 12th pct.	103	110	2	23	55	19	3	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.								
8th ward, 13th pct.	12	28	0	30	56	228	3	0
8th ward, 14th pct.	103	76	0	35	62	14	4	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	8	39	2	62	120	41	8	4
9th ward, 2nd pct.	2	27	1	76	88	38	6	6
9th ward, 3rd pct.	2	39	2	89	87	20	3	7
9th ward, 4th pct.	9	22	1	76	87	22	4	5
9th ward, 5th pct.	8	26	2	57	84	19	6	9
9th ward, 6th pct.	6	47	1	43	86	28	2	9
9th ward, 7th pct.	6	39	1	81	74	22	8	7
9th ward, 8th pct.	4	30	2	48	63	32	3	1
9th ward, 9th pct.	4	34	2	45	71	17	4	5
9th ward, 10th pct.	3	33	1	55	76	29	3	7
9th ward, 11th pct.	4	30	1	58	76	61	5	7
9th ward, 12th pct.	12	36	2	55	98	20	9	5
9th ward, 13th pct.	8	58	0	80	79	30	4	7
9th ward, 14th pct.	1	23	0	105	103	25	11	4
9th ward, 15th pct.	7	35	1	71	104	25	9	6
9th ward, 16th pct.	13	61	0	52	73	28	3	16
9th ward, 17th pct.	2	24	2	58	54	15	2	3
9th ward, 18th pct.	7	65	0	62	70	33	7	6
9th ward, 19th pct.	0	22	0	79	89	27	2	4
9th ward, 20th pct.	2	44	0	78	70	24	3	7
10th ward, 1st pct.	5	80	2	19	26	8	3	2
10th ward, 2nd pct.	3	59	2	29	42	1	1	1
10th ward, 3rd pct.	9	75	4	29	38	9	1	3
10th ward, 4th pct.	9	74	7	32	59	18	5	2
10th ward, 5th pct.	7	48	6	49	91	12	4	5
10th ward, 6th pct.	5	59	3	36	62	14	7	5
10th ward, 7th pct.	5	40	3	43	74	22	6	9
10th ward, 8th pct.	6	55	1	41	64	7	7	8
10th ward, 9th pct.	5	55	3	28	59	12	14	4
10th ward, 10th pct.	6	47	2	24	57	8	4	8
10th ward, 11th pct.	5	72	2	23	80	18	6	7
10th ward, 12th pct.	6	60	2	29	66	10	5	5
10th ward, 13th pct.	5	62	7	25	49	15	5	0
10th ward, 14th pct.	3	50	2	41	54	18	3	7
10th ward, 15th pct.	12	84	3	31	56	15	5	7
11th ward, 1st pct.	97	96	0	19	74	12	6	2
11th ward, 2nd pct.	66	73	0	15	57	8	1	0
11th ward, 3rd pct.	65	116	1	27	71	19	10	3
11th ward, 4th pct.	55	48	2	51	58	11	9	2
11th ward, 5th pct.	22	51	0	50	51	24	1	5
11th ward, 6th pct.	12	43	0	61	84	16	6	4
11th ward, 7th pct.	32	57	5	44	70	11	5	0
11th ward, 8th pct.	30	41	2	58	84	23	8	6
11th ward, 9th pct.	29	69	0	53	104	29	3	12
11th ward, 10th pct.	45	62	1	46	71	20	5	5
11th ward, 11th pct.	15	35	0	52	78	71	7	13
11th ward, 12th pct.	35	58	1	34	65	12	3	2
11th ward, 13th pct.	22	47	0	25	66	9	1	2
11th ward, 14th pct.	60	66	4	30	84	21	2	3
12th ward, 1st pct.	29	79	1	19	56	18	1	4
12th ward, 2nd pct.	14	49	0	38	48	14	3	5
12th ward, 3rd pct.	21	77	1	26	61	12	3	12
12th ward, 4th pct.	63	100	1	25	49	12	1	8
12th ward, 5th pct.	88	124	1	12	84	22	3	1
12th ward, 6th pct.	102	100	0	26	52	12	0	4
12th ward, 7th pct.	83	91	1	22	60	21	1	2
12th ward, 8th pct.	56	76	1	26	60	11	4	1
12th ward, 9th pct.	31	70	2	45	74	18	2	6
12th ward, 10th pct.	43	56	2	38	73	33	7	2
12th ward, 11th pct.	81	88	2	15	73	15	5	4
12th ward, 12th pct.	75	98	2	27	64	16	5	4
13th ward, 1st pct.	49	78	1	23	71	15	5	1
13th ward, 2nd pct.	39	47	1	31	55	11	17	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.	67	60	2	21	45	11	5	2
13th ward, 4th pct.	51	97	0	27	56	19	4	4
13th ward, 5th pct.	36	37	0	39	58	14	3	5
13th ward, 6th pct.	39	56	1	13	62	14	7	4
13th ward, 7th pct.	13	42	0	40	71	13	4	5
13th ward, 8th pct.	15	41	0	54	94	20	1	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kow- ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.								
13th ward, 9th pct.	12	33	0	70	94	11	4	5
13th ward, 10th pct.	7	40	0	81	118	19	3	3
13th ward, 11th pct.	19	40	0	60	58	20	7	10
13th ward, 12th pct.	8	55	1	78	90	26	5	13
13th ward, 13th pct.	6	18	3	59	63	18	9	2
13th ward, 14th pct.	8	41	0	36	86	20	7	5
13th ward, 15th pct.	5	29	1	49	69	11	3	11
13th ward, 16th pct.	83	80	1	21	51	15	12	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	109	53	1	14	41	24	1	2
14th ward, 2nd pct.	88	101	1	8	75	26	2	2
14th ward, 3rd pct.	144	109	1	10	31	13	0	4
14th ward, 4th pct.	113	131	0	12	51	18	1	2
14th ward, 5th pct.	93	121	0	14	55	8	0	5
14th ward, 6th pct.	85	102	0	17	50	15	1	5
14th ward, 7th pct.	93	113	2	12	50	16	8	2
14th ward, 8th pct.	36	100	1	11	74	17	4	0
14th ward, 9th pct.	127	139	0	13	56	27	5	7
14th ward, 10th pct.	103	93	0	16	85	21	1	2
14th ward, 11th pct.	67	74	2	13	51	18	1	6
14th ward, 12th pct.	92	106	1	28	83	37	2	2
14th ward, 13th pct.	86	95	5	42	64	23	4	4
14th ward, 14th pct.	78	86	2	15	66	12	2	4
14th ward, 15th pct.	98	76	0	23	77	18	3	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	5	39	1	50	73	26	6	4
15th ward, 2nd pct.	2	34	0	67	88	17	2	8
15th ward, 3rd pct.	1	29	1	66	75	18	2	2
15th ward, 4th pct.	6	45	2	59	80	14	5	10
15th ward, 5th pct.	7	30	0	45	76	27	5	9
15th ward, 6th pct.	3	34	0	68	80	21	6	8
15th ward, 7th pct.	4	33	0	106	70	44	1	2
15th ward, 8th pct.	4	37	0	95	62	31	4	3
15th ward, 9th pct.	2	22	3	89	73	14	2	2
15th ward, 10th pct.	2	37	1	85	78	29	4	4
15th ward, 11th pct.	3	49	0	95	60	20	3	2
15th ward, 12th pct.	3	38	0	110	93	37	3	1
15th ward, 13th pct.	2	31	0	118	95	39	2	6
15th ward, 14th pct.	3	33	1	86	90	45	3	6
15th ward, 15th pct.	3	18	2	134	86	38	1	0
15th ward, 16th pct.	2	35	1	53	69	22	2	4
16th ward, 1st pct.	2	29	1	54	71	24	1	2
16th ward, 2nd pct.	4	22	1	83	60	32	1	2
16th ward, 3rd pct.	1	20	0	64	53	19	2	1
16th ward, 4th pct.	5	43	0	86	82	30	5	2
16th ward, 5th pct.	4	46	0	37	50	18	2	5
16th ward, 6th pct.	3	40	0	103	95	36	4	0
16th ward, 7th pct.	7	31	2	84	62	29	4	7
16th ward, 8th pct.	8	59	0	45	57	15	10	5
16th ward, 9th pct.	4	35	2	66	53	23	0	2
16th ward, 10th pct.	6	45	0	79	61	21	1	3
16th ward, 11th pct.	14	40	0	23	74	17	0	7
16th ward, 12th pct.	1	47	2	72	71	19	6	3
16th ward, 13th pct.	8	67	1	49	61	22	9	2
16th ward, 14th pct.	2	29	0	127	98	30	0	6
16th ward, 15th pct.	4	44	2	105	93	27	4	6
16th ward, 16th pct.	6	53	2	63	98	16	11	6
16th ward, 17th pct.	8	77	1	61	47	9	5	4
16th ward, 18th pct.	8	45	2	58	44	10	2	1
16th ward, 19th pct.	11	46	0	59	60	16	6	6
17th ward, 1st pct.	8	67	1	53	40	11	7	11
17th ward, 2nd pct.	24	40	2	47	64	13	3	2
17th ward, 3rd pct.	92	108	1	12	63	7	4	1
17th ward, 4th pct.	12	57	3	34	39	10	6	6
17th ward, 5th pct.	11	50	0	63	60	35	8	3
17th ward, 6th pct.	11	42	1	63	80	14	6	6
17th ward, 7th pct.	9	34	0	76	60	17	7	5
17th ward, 8th pct.	14	77	0	52	75	21	7	10
17th ward, 9th pct.	33	55	1	47	70	21	2	7
17th ward, 10th pct.	16	68	0	66	66	16	6	8
17th ward, 11th pct.	72	78	2	7	53	3	10	2
17th ward, 12th pct.	20	36	1	86	62	24	2	3
17th ward, 13th pct.	15	42	1	44	65	10	3	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kowski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.								
17th ward, 14th pct.	25	70	0	66	74	26	3	4
18th ward, 1st pct.	0	19	0	146	40	19	1	2
18th ward, 2nd pct.	9	45	4	67	63	37	0	3
18th ward, 3rd pct.	22	39	4	24	55	16	5	0
18th ward, 4th pct.	11	60	0	87	83	40	4	2
18th ward, 5th pct.	8	30	0	114	77	29	3	3
18th ward, 6th pct.	0	14	0	168	57	25	0	1
18th ward, 7th pct.	3	23	1	116	52	17	1	0
18th ward, 8th pct.	0	15	0	173	61	40	0	0
18th ward, 9th pct.	0	8	1	134	46	34	1	0
18th ward, 10th pct.	1	27	0	185	63	41	2	5
18th ward, 11th pct.	5	42	1	106	78	25	5	0
18th ward, 12th pct.	6	50	0	94	89	27	5	3
18th ward, 13th pct.	7	30	1	112	69	27	3	2
18th ward, 14th pct.	2	22	0	119	72	35	2	0
18th ward, 15th pct.	0	6	0	167	52	30	0	1
18th ward, 16th pct.	0	9	0	137	51	30	0	2
18th ward, 17th pct.	1	15	0	209	77	24	1	0
18th ward, 18th pct.	1	37	1	108	60	31	2	3
18th ward, 19th pct.	12	29	0	124	92	19	3	0
18th ward, 20th pct.	2	18	0	153	71	24	0	1
18th ward, 21st pct.	3	14	0	158	53	32	0	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	5	42	2	46	63	19	2	4
19th ward, 2nd pct.	2	33	0	50	64	18	8	2
19th ward, 3rd pct.	6	52	2	52	95	36	6	6
19th ward, 4th pct.	4	25	1	55	87	33	4	4
19th ward, 5th pct.	1	30	2	62	65	24	3	3
19th ward, 6th pct.	2	40	0	62	86	25	4	2
19th ward, 7th pct.	1	21	1	77	60	20	1	2
19th ward, 8th pct.	6	30	0	79	80	19	6	4
19th ward, 9th pct.	3	30	1	50	70	22	2	0
19th ward, 10th pct.	1	24	1	85	69	14	7	5
19th ward, 11th pct.	2	29	1	72	46	10	1	2
19th ward, 12th pct.	0	20	0	104	50	19	2	6
19th ward, 13th pct.	0	22	0	114	79	32	1	2
19th ward, 14th pct.	2	17	1	104	47	51	1	1
19th ward, 15th pct.	9	24	1	105	75	33	3	0
19th ward, 16th pct.	2	17	2	152	80	56	2	5
19th ward, 17th pct.	1	19	2	113	82	31	4	1
19th ward, 18th pct.	0	13	0	97	67	37	2	7
20th ward, 1st pct.	9	47	2	74	109	40	6	17
20th ward, 2nd pct.	2	36	2	49	96	28	3	2
20th ward, 3rd pct.	1	30	1	52	57	31	6	12
20th ward, 4th pct.	4	42	3	65	86	26	6	10
20th ward, 5th pct.	11	64	1	55	115	11	7	20
20th ward, 6th pct.	4	43	2	38	79	19	7	12
20th ward, 7th pct.	3	54	4	44	87	16	10	10
20th ward, 8th pct.	2	28	1	53	100	33	5	5
20th ward, 9th pct.	9	37	2	72	91	48	7	9
20th ward, 10th pct.	7	39	2	45	77	38	2	15
20th ward, 11th pct.	6	33	1	55	78	25	2	6
20th ward, 12th pct.	8	70	1	62	75	29	2	13
20th ward, 13th pct.	8	43	2	57	88	29	2	3
20th ward, 14th pct.	3	42	1	55	76	34	3	4
20th ward, 15th pct.	8	58	2	79	91	36	3	8
20th ward, 16th pct.	8	60	0	58	81	23	3	10
20th ward, 17th pct.	7	55	2	28	79	23	3	3
20th ward, 18th pct.	7	39	2	60	83	23	5	8
21st ward, 1st pct.	47	53	1	35	54	22	17	0
21st ward, 2nd pct.	22	41	0	33	59	9	7	5
21st ward, 3rd pct.	12	48	3	49	64	22	5	8
21st ward, 4th pct.	5	38	0	55	74	20	8	1
21st ward, 5th pct.	7	30	1	61	82	25	10	7
21st ward, 6th pct.	9	49	1	50	69	24	10	8
21st ward, 7th pct.	13	48	0	46	57	22	4	10
21st ward, 8th pct.	31	36	1	24	66	13	2	2
21st ward, 9th pct.	47	46	1	32	39	22	6	2
21st ward, 10th pct.	21	42	0	24	70	15	7	3
21st ward, 11th pct.	9	47	1	31	45	10	7	4
21st ward, 12th pct.	5	35	2	64	73	19	2	2
21st ward, 13th pct.	6	48	0	43	59	23	4	12

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.								
21st ward, 14th pct.	3	49	1	60	86	17	5	9
21st ward, 15th pct.	55	82	0	12	79	9	13	3
21st ward, 16th pct.	6	35	2	54	67	27	5	7
21st ward, 17th pct.	4	29	0	38	62	21	6	7
21st ward, 18th pct.	11	29	2	76	65	40	2	3
22nd ward, 1st pct.	5	51	1	58	100	30	15	6
22nd ward, 2nd pct.	10	38	1	81	75	31	1	17
22nd ward, 3rd pct.	6	27	0	31	78	23	4	11
22nd ward, 4th pct.	5	22	3	51	89	26	4	2
22nd ward, 5th pct.	5	40	1	67	91	24	15	3
22nd ward, 6th pct.	0	33	0	75	88	66	4	1
22nd ward, 7th pct.	5	26	4	70	79	45	3	2
22nd ward, 8th pct.	3	37	0	78	83	29	4	1
22nd ward, 9th pct.	4	20	2	86	98	17	5	2
22nd ward, 10th pct.	2	19	0	87	61	18	0	1
22nd ward, 11th pct.	0	22	0	116	62	34	5	1
22nd ward, 12th pct.	1	30	0	65	81	22	1	5
22nd ward, 13th pct.	1	30	0	70	64	25	2	2
22nd ward, 14th pct.	1	46	1	86	64	16	2	1
22nd ward, 15th pct.	4	12	0	117	52	28	2	1
22nd ward, 16th pct.	4	51	0	69	107	35	4	5
22nd ward, 17th pct.	2	40	1	72	65	40	4	1
22nd ward, 18th pct.	4	32	0	67	59	15	2	7
22nd ward, 19th pct.	4	39	1	92	62	25	4	3
22nd ward, 20th pct.	3	38	1	92	83	21	1	4
23rd ward, 1st pct.	8	51	1	78	105	44	7	4
23rd ward, 2nd pct.	24	63	10	71	99	36	5	9
23rd ward, 3rd pct.	5	30	4	118	93	37	2	9
23rd ward, 4th pct.	7	43	2	58	82	31	5	0
23rd ward, 5th pct.	2	45	1	95	86	26	8	1
23rd ward, 6th pct.	6	46	1	73	87	22	5	4
23rd ward, 7th pct.	10	44	0	69	88	22	4	11
23rd ward, 8th pct.	2	54	1	42	78	20	10	5
23rd ward, 9th pct.	9	27	4	49	74	18	5	11
23rd ward, 10A pct.	9	32	2	35	63	19	7	2
23rd ward, 10B pct.	12	32	0	44	66	23	6	0
23rd ward, 11th pct.	10	72	0	68	95	18	7	2
23rd ward, 12th pct.	13	80	0	31	53	7	8	10
23rd ward, 13th pct.	15	81	1	45	75	17	11	10
23rd ward, 14th pct.	10	71	1	64	61	13	3	5
24th ward, 1st pct.	65	83	2	14	59	14	0	0
24th ward, 2nd pct.	91	94	1	11	45	7	2	0
24th ward, 3rd pct.	80	90	0	10	30	6	4	0
24th ward, 4th pct.	103	79	1	18	61	27	1	3
24th ward, 5th pct.	87	93	0	22	58	13	3	2
24th ward, 6th pct.	27	44	4	46	83	33	1	2
24th ward, 7th pct.	26	55	1	37	116	21	7	10
24th ward, 8th pct.	19	45	0	27	66	15	6	3
24th ward, 9th pct.	20	64	0	61	81	34	10	12
24th ward, 10th pct.	40	51	0	17	54	15	2	1
24th ward, 11th pct.	61	109	3	23	66	19	3	2
24th ward, 12th pct.	51	73	1	60	80	23	10	11
24th ward, 13th pct.	91	88	1	9	38	8	3	3
24th ward, 14th pct.	77	76	2	10	56	14	3	1
24th ward, 15th pct.	104	75	0	10	31	3	2	2
24th ward, 16th pct.	33	65	1	89	101	14	3	2
24th ward, 17th pct.	71	71	2	20	80	24	0	4
24th ward, 18th pct.	22	48	1	73	95	24	11	1
25th ward, 1st pct.	6	42	0	62	85	20	8	6
25th ward, 2nd pct.	4	41	0	58	86	18	6	12
25th ward, 3rd pct.	3	53	2	49	59	12	5	8
25th ward, 4th pct.	1	23	0	39	61	18	5	10
25th ward, 5th pct.	5	44	2	48	93	24	7	15
25th ward, 6th pct.	2	51	2	60	92	27	8	10
25th ward, 7th pct.	9	19	2	57	61	14	7	7
25th ward, 8th pct.	2	32	3	64	86	17	4	7
25th ward, 9th pct.	1	50	1	70	134	32	7	13
25th ward, 10th pct.	4	39	0	76	97	23	7	6
25th ward, 11th pct.	3	32	0	61	94	25	2	11
25th ward, 12th pct.	1	34	0	52	75	17	2	9
25th ward, 13th pct.	3	40	0	48	85	16	9	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kowski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.								
25th ward, 14th pct.	1	45	0	20	82	19	7	9
25th ward, 15th pct.	9	45	0	49	92	21	5	13
25th ward, 16th pct.	4	33	0	63	92	18	8	13
25th ward, 17th pct.	3	28	2	86	81	17	3	7
25th ward, 18th pct.	9	28	1	73	77	25	9	21
25th ward, 19th pct.	4	29	1	80	80	20	3	5
25th ward, 20th pct.	6	30	1	37	56	14	5	10
26th ward, 1st pct.	5	51	1	53	76	21	4	5
26th ward, 2nd pct.	1	29	1	98	95	28	3	8
26th ward, 3rd pct.	3	30	0	104	76	19	3	1
26th ward, 4th pct.	4	45	1	55	77	18	4	9
26th ward, 5th pct.	1	22	0	106	73	35	5	4
26th ward, 6th pct.	3	25	0	145	56	33	5	1
26th ward, 7th pct.	3	22	1	97	87	39	4	5
26th ward, 8th pct.	2	44	0	101	64	24	1	2
26th ward, 9th pct.	2	34	0	101	84	18	1	4
26th ward, 10th pct.	1	44	4	73	64	17	5	1
26th ward, 11th pct.	4	36	0	98	103	32	7	7
26th ward, 12th pct.	3	31	0	70	80	20	3	1
26th ward, 13th pct.	4	35	5	69	69	24	4	9
26th ward, 14th pct.	4	28	3	86	88	19	6	6
26th ward, 15th pct.	3	27	0	117	104	32	6	3
26th ward, 16th pct.	4	51	0	60	86	15	7	3
26th ward, 17th pct.	3	37	0	123	84	27	6	3
26th ward, 18th pct.	2	46	1	97	62	22	3	8
26th ward, 19th pct.	1	26	0	97	63	21	3	2
26th ward, 20th pct.	1	21	1	139	88	48	3	6
26th ward, 21st pct.	1	31	1	102	72	33	5	3
26th ward, 22nd pct.	4	41	0	63	71	27	2	3
26th ward, 23rd pct.	5	30	0	66	79	15	4	4
26th ward, 24th pct.	3	29	0	83	86	23	4	8
26th ward, 25th pct.	3	17	0	110	66	25	4	4
27th ward, 1st pct.	16	72	3	68	123	13	10	3
27th ward, 2nd pct.	9	54	0	106	96	19	5	4
27th ward, 3rd pct.	5	43	0	82	98	16	7	2
27th ward, 4th pct.	4	43	2	91	108	20	5	5
27th ward, 5th pct.	14	67	1	59	82	10	8	5
27th ward, 6th pct.	10	26	2	97	95	22	4	6
27th ward, 7th pct.	10	36	0	112	99	27	3	7
27th ward, 8th pct.	18	70	0	90	75	14	7	4
27th ward, 9th pct.	25	43	1	77	78	24	3	6
27th ward, 10th pct.	5	42	2	91	78	27	8	4
27th ward, 11th pct.	11	47	2	76	96	8	3	5
27th ward, 12th pct.	47	115	1	81	124	21	12	14
27th ward, 13th pct.	12	62	1	39	80	21	5	4
27th ward, 14th pct.	9	61	1	70	74	14	0	2
South Milwaukee, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	11	30	1	119	71	31	4	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	16	53	3	133	57	28	5	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	11	41	9	106	68	23	7	6
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	27	62	5	99	77	31	4	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	69	51	7	22	82	14	6	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	51	30	3	56	88	11	4	3
4th ward, 1st pct.	60	48	3	32	53	22	1	1
Wauwatosa, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	2	20	0	176	70	35	0	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	3	9	0	103	45	27	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	1	12	1	185	89	57	1	0
1st ward, 4th pct.	4	32	1	170	93	44	0	1
1st ward, 5th pct.	0	18	0	100	91	23	4	1
1st ward, 6th pct.	4	22	1	142	79	53	2	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	3	15	0	258	83	63	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	4	21	1	246	133	43	4	5
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	1	9	0	147	81	40	2	0
2nd ward, 4th pct.	0	3	2	126	59	37	2	0
2nd ward, 5th pct.	3	12	1	118	81	33	1	3
2nd ward, 6th pct.	0	13	0	131	51	43	7	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.	3	42	1	209	105	60	2	3
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	7	16	1	104	54	43	4	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	4	22	0	107	62	34	0	1
3rd ward, 4th pct.	4	13	0	171	48	76	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	6	49	1	112	94	27	5	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kowski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Wauwatosa, city:—Cont.								
4th ward, 2nd pct.	0	30	1	162	110	30	6	1
4th ward, 3rd pct.	3	24	0	179	65	47	5	1
4th ward, 4th pct.	1	19	0	106	76	34	2	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	1	19	2	100	95	22	4	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	2	24	1	114	66	32	2	3
5th ward, 3rd pct.	0	18	0	99	87	28	6	1
5th ward, 4th pct.	1	17	0	122	89	40	3	4
5th ward, 5th pct.	2	9	0	129	96	27	1	1
West Allis, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	15	89	0	55	72	8	2	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	21	108	1	37	57	11	0	7
1st ward, 3rd pct.	10	79	1	62	76	18	3	4
1st ward, 4th pct.	33	87	2	70	91	19	2	6
1st ward, 5th pct.	34	85	2	52	91	23	4	5
1st ward, 6th pct.	42	98	2	30	59	15	0	2
1st ward, 7th pct.	33	88	0	50	81	10	3	2
1st ward, 8th pct.	24	96	1	115	118	25	10	5
1st ward, 9th pct.	16	96	3	86	112	24	6	7
2nd ward, 1st pct.	13	56	0	58	83	9	3	7
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	7	47	1	117	73	33	0	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	4	61	1	56	53	14	1	5
2nd ward, 4th pct.	13	76	3	49	52	23	6	3
2nd ward, 5th pct.	11	62	0	25	33	9	2	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	4	20	0	94	76	26	3	4
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	1	39	2	105	94	36	5	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	7	40	3	114	76	18	3	3
3rd ward, 4th pct.	4	50	0	69	72	24	2	2
3rd ward, 5th pct.	5	38	2	75	73	15	0	3
3rd ward, 6th pct.	8	40	0	52	85	18	0	2
4th ward, 1st pct.	14	94	1	43	66	15	1	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	13	76	1	60	66	23	2	6
4th ward, 3rd pct.	3	54	0	63	72	13	5	1
4th ward, 4th pct.	8	28	2	105	85	35	2	1
4th ward, 5th pct.	5	41	2	96	58	17	2	2
4th ward, 6th pct.	9	60	0	60	74	23	5	3
4th ward, 7th pct.	14	69	1	46	53	14	6	8
4th ward, 8th pct.	10	56	1	90	94	33	4	8
Total	9,607	27,425	720	40,265	42,905	13,743	2,487	2,466
MONROE CO.								
Adrian	0	2	0	24	15	14	0	0
Angelo	0	6	1	30	54	12	0	0
Byron	0	2	0	23	25	7	0	0
Clifton	0	8	0	36	30	21	0	0
Glendale	2	2	0	33	15	8	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	10	6	5	0	0
Greenfield	0	2	0	20	17	3	0	0
Jefferson	0	4	1	18	26	8	0	0
La Fayette	0	1	1	21	8	6	0	0
La Grange	0	3	0	32	27	7	0	0
Leon	0	3	0	61	17	7	0	0
Lincoln	0	4	0	46	38	20	0	0
Little Falls	1	1	1	47	36	11	1	0
New Lyme	0	0	0	7	8	2	0	0
Oakdale	0	4	3	25	46	13	1	6
Portland	0	2	0	30	22	4	0	0
Ridgeville	0	0	0	26	21	12	0	0
Scott	0	1	0	7	2	3	0	1
Sheldon	0	4	1	39	12	12	0	0
Sparta	0	0	0	58	53	17	0	0
Tomah	0	6	2	29	15	26	1	1
Wellington	0	0	1	17	21	6	1	0
Wells	0	3	1	22	10	5	0	0
Wilton	1	3	0	31	22	10	0	0
Cashton, vil.	1	5	1	60	54	10	1	0
Kendall, vil.	0	9	1	72	21	29	1	0
Melvina, vil.	0	3	0	15	5	2	0	0
Norwalk, vil.	2	14	0	35	27	21	0	0
Wilton, vil.	1	8	1	29	26	11	0	0
Wyeville, vil.	0	0	0	11	9	4	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
MONROE CO.—Cont.								
Sparta, city:								
1st ward	1	9	0	146	99	33	1	0
2nd ward	0	6	1	100	101	34	3	0
3rd ward	0	7	1	118	112	35	0	1
4th ward	2	14	1	126	134	33	2	0
Tomah, city:								
1st ward	0	11	1	90	119	43	1	0
2nd ward	0	16	2	114	98	93	1	0
3rd ward	0	8	3	80	142	70	0	0
Total	11	171	24	1,688	1,493	657	14	9
OCONTO CO.								
Abrams	1	9	0	49	51	29	3	1
Armstrong	1	6	2	24	55	25	2	0
Baigley	1	0	1	13	9	6	1	0
Brazecu	1	3	1	20	32	18	2	0
Breed	0	0	1	38	42	34	3	0
Chase	7	0	3	58	55	37	2	0
Doty	0	1	0	3	23	5	0	0
Gillett	0	1	2	63	41	21	4	0
How	1	2	4	35	40	26	4	0
How	2	2	0	30	51	35	5	1
Little River	0	2	4	58	78	29	0	0
Little Suamico	3	3	5	101	79	78	10	0
Maple Valley	1	9	1	44	29	13	1	0
Morgan	4	18	4	30	30	8	0	0
Oconto	1	0	1	44	94	67	2	0
Oconto Falls	0	3	1	57	57	39	1	0
Pensaukee	0	0	3	47	107	56	2	0
Riverview	0	3	0	7	34	9	1	0
Spruce	2	4	5	52	70	42	3	0
Shiles	2	9	2	30	66	45	1	0
Townsend	0	5	0	15	37	12	0	0
Underhill	2	5	1	14	29	17	2	0
Wheeler	0	2	0	10	36	16	0	1
Lenz, vil.	1	5	2	45	44	28	0	0
Suring, vil.	2	15	0	39	34	38	1	0
Gillett, city:								
1st ward	0	0	1	48	40	24	2	0
2nd ward	0	0	2	41	25	18	0	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	12	15	9	2	0
Oconto, city:								
1st ward	1	3	4	44	107	49	2	0
2nd ward	1	1	8	24	80	35	1	0
3rd ward	1	0	2	20	82	31	1	0
4th ward	0	4	1	35	100	38	0	0
5th ward	0	1	1	83	112	34	2	0
6th ward	0	0	9	28	69	24	2	0
7th ward	0	0	2	56	130	37	0	0
8th ward	0	1	4	69	98	46	0	0
9th ward	0	1	4	34	97	34	1	0
10th ward	0	0	0	36	115	21	1	0
Oconto Falls, city:								
1st ward	0	6	1	59	40	23	7	0
2nd ward	1	5	3	68	55	33	0	0
3rd ward	0	9	3	69	84	39	0	0
Total	38	138	88	1,652	2,472	1,228	71	4
ONEIDA CO.								
Cassian	2	8	0	12	25	1	0	0
Crescent	0	12	1	12	14	6	0	0
Enterprise	0	0	0	18	13	5	2	0
Hazelhurst	1	0	0	11	23	7	0	0
Lake Tomahawk	0	4	0	21	28	8	0	0
Little Rice	0	0	2	2	8	1	0	0
Lynne	2	9	0	4	12	2	0	0
Minocqua	2	10	1	83	144	21	2	0
Monico	0	6	0	12	5	2	0	0
Newbold	2	9	0	13	7	7	0	0
Pelican	3	34	0	27	37	7	0	2
Piehl	2	3	0	1	7	1	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
ONEIDA CO.—Cont.								
Pine Lake	1	13	0	31	58	5	0	0
Schoepke	2	2	6	17	38	8	0	0
Stella	1	1	0	15	1	0	0	0
Sugar Camp	8	14	0	7	14	9	0	0
Three Lakes	1	7	0	16	35	72	0	0
Woodboro	0	0	0	16	14	12	0	0
Woodruff	1	9	0	21	62	11	1	0
Rhineland, city:								
1st ward	8	45	1	45	37	8	0	0
2nd ward	7	29	0	45	34	11	0	0
3rd ward	2	22	0	27	40	5	0	1
4th ward	0	14	0	136	38	26	0	0
5th ward	3	21	0	90	38	17	0	1
6th ward	0	15	0	61	28	7	0	0
7th ward	1	26	0	71	40	11	0	0
8th ward	3	38	0	55	19	5	1	0
Total	52	351	11	869	838	275	6	4
OUTAGAMIE CO.								
Black Creek	0	0	0	13	32	8	0	0
Bovina	0	0	0	8	10	10	0	0
Buchanan	1	23	0	19	34	23	0	0
Center	0	0	2	20	40	49	2	0
Cicero	1	1	0	22	59	10	1	1
Dale	0	4	1	27	35	42	1	1
Deer Creek	0	0	0	12	9	11	0	1
Ellington	0	1	0	30	59	79	1	0
Freedom	1	5	0	16	39	39	1	0
Grand Chute:								
1st pct.	2	8	3	28	74	63	1	0
2nd pct.	1	9	1	29	99	56	2	1
Greenville	0	2	1	38	75	48	1	0
Hortonia	0	0	0	11	36	28	0	0
Kaukauna	1	4	0	15	16	14	1	0
Liberty	0	0	0	6	13	14	0	0
Maine	0	1	0	7	11	6	2	0
Maple Creek	0	1	0	17	18	10	0	0
Oneida	2	0	1	8	19	30	1	0
Osborn	0	0	0	21	20	22	1	1
Seymour	0	0	0	6	18	35	2	0
Vandenbrook	1	6	1	12	14	7	0	0
Bear Creek, vil.	1	3	1	12	19	15	0	0
Black Creek, vil.	0	3	2	23	46	15	0	0
Combined Locks, vil.	2	4	1	14	35	9	0	0
Hortonville, vil.	1	2	6	53	112	78	2	0
Kimberly, vil.	8	31	3	60	159	90	3	1
Little Chute, vil.	6	24	1	65	240	125	1	0
Schocton, vil.	1	2	1	23	32	33	1	0
Appleton, city:								
1st ward	8	20	4	81	149	123	9	0
2nd ward	2	14	0	122	220	177	2	0
3rd ward	2	10	0	46	115	49	6	0
4th ward	3	6	2	66	180	146	0	2
5th ward	2	8	0	64	199	105	3	0
6th ward	2	13	4	57	233	144	8	0
7th ward	2	9	2	50	150	108	3	0
8th ward	0	9	1	42	137	80	6	0
9th ward	2	16	1	54	141	137	2	0
10th ward	5	12	1	74	199	205	1	0
11th ward	1	13	0	45	148	112	0	1
12th ward	4	19	0	78	228	162	4	2
13th ward	2	3	1	28	83	51	6	0
14th ward	0	5	3	109	160	137	1	1
15th ward	2	13	1	76	129	145	2	2
16th ward	1	7	3	55	178	115	6	0
17th ward	0	11	1	36	137	99	2	1
18th ward	0	13	0	38	125	77	1	1
Kaukauna, city:								
1st ward	6	39	0	63	135	68	0	1
2nd ward	3	40	3	48	143	84	2	0
3rd ward	4	29	1	46	168	54	3	2
4th and 5th wards	9	49	0	65	124	39	3	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.								
New London, city:								
3rd ward	1	10	0	32	71	40	0	0
Seymour, city:								
1st ward	0	2	0	34	35	54	0	0
2nd ward	0	0	1	23	20	40	1	0
Total	90	504	54	2,047	4,980	3,520	97	19
OZAUKEE CO.								
Belgium	0	21	0	18	57	34	1	0
Cedarburg	0	9	2	65	76	34	2	0
Fredonia	0	4	1	41	44	34	2	0
Grafton	0	3	0	56	49	24	1	1
Mequon:								
1st pct.	0	11	5	97	110	46	2	0
2nd pct.	2	6	1	96	71	31	0	0
Port Washington	0	5	0	50	46	15	2	0
Saukville	0	6	1	32	58	31	1	1
Belgium, vil.	1	20	2	23	22	16	0	0
Fredonia, vil.	1	4	0	16	16	28	0	0
Grafton, vil.	3	20	4	91	114	44	6	1
Saukville, vil.	1	6	1	23	30	26	3	0
Thiensville, vil.	1	10	5	47	63	38	0	0
Cedarburg, city:								
1st ward	0	5	2	96	50	44	0	0
2nd ward	0	3	1	45	44	18	2	0
3rd ward	0	9	1	38	36	19	0	0
Port Washington, city:								
1st ward	2	19	1	73	84	38	1	1
2nd ward	0	19	0	71	43	26	3	0
3rd ward	4	24	0	33	48	23	0	1
4th ward	1	24	2	28	42	17	4	1
5th ward	1	12	0	72	21	25	2	0
6th ward	1	16	0	120	61	19	5	0
Total	18	256	29	1,231	1,185	630	37	6
PEPIN CO.								
Albany	0	4	1	5	23	1	0	0
Durand	0	2	0	7	16	6	0	0
Frankfort	0	3	1	16	16	5	0	0
Lima	1	2	3	11	25	4	2	0
Pepin	0	1	2	25	22	4	0	0
Stockholm	0	0	1	8	11	1	0	1
Waterville	0	2	1	36	23	6	0	0
Waubeek	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	0
Pepin, vil.	2	4	2	38	21	18	0	0
Stockholm, vil.	0	5	0	13	14	2	0	0
Durand, city:								
1st ward	0	6	1	15	22	10	0	0
2nd ward	0	6	0	38	34	15	0	0
3rd ward	2	2	0	45	16	4	0	0
Total	6	38	13	262	248	77	3	1
PIERCE CO.								
Clifton	1	0	0	40	18	16	1	1
Diamond Bluff	0	0	0	28	32	2	1	0
Ellsworth	0	0	1	91	70	25	0	0
El Paso	0	1	0	34	39	15	1	0
Gilman	1	2	1	42	20	17	0	0
Hartland	0	0	2	78	50	7	1	1
Isabelle	0	1	0	12	6	3	0	0
Maiden Rock	1	1	1	23	11	12	0	1
Martell	0	0	2	91	33	7	1	0
Oak Grove	1	0	0	15	9	3	0	0
River Falls	1	2	1	58	13	6	0	0
Rock Elm	0	1	1	45	28	27	2	0
Salem	0	0	2	21	25	15	0	0
Spring Lake	0	1	1	32	8	14	2	2
Trenton	0	4	2	32	29	21	3	1
Trimbelle	0	0	3	86	76	26	1	0
Union	0	1	1	46	29	20	2	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kows- ki (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
PIERCE CO.—Cont.								
Bay City, vil.	1	3	1	38	18	5	0	0
Ellsworth, vil.	3	6	4	204	125	104	2	0
Elmwood, vil.	2	1	0	80	47	27	3	0
Maiden Rock, vil.	1	1	0	30	12	6	0	0
Plum City, vil.	0	4	1	18	12	15	0	0
Spring Valley, vil.	1	1	0	77	28	45	0	0
Prescott, city:								
1st ward	0	2	0	24	7	5	1	0
2nd ward	2	1	0	28	7	4	0	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	39	9	4	0	0
River Falls, city:								
2nd election dist.	2	13	9	534	124	150	2	0
Total	15	48	33	1,846	885	601	23	8
POLK CO.								
Alden	0	13	3	41	6	9	1	0
Apple River	0	6	2	28	34	6	0	0
Balsam Lake	0	0	3	19	12	9	1	0
Beaver	0	8	1	13	9	2	0	0
Black Brook	1	8	2	28	28	10	1	0
Bone Lake	1	6	1	23	36	2	0	0
Clam Falls	0	7	0	28	9	6	0	0
Clayton	0	2	3	23	12	6	0	0
Clear Lake	0	3	0	44	20	4	1	0
Eureka	0	0	0	23	16	6	0	0
Farmington	0	4	1	24	5	10	0	0
Garfield	0	2	3	25	12	13	0	0
Georgetown	0	2	1	14	16	12	0	0
Johnstown	0	0	0	6	16	3	0	1
Laketown	0	7	0	27	18	6	0	0
Lincoln	0	5	3	33	21	6	1	0
Lorain	0	6	0	27	20	4	0	0
Luck	0	5	3	23	12	3	0	0
McKinley	0	4	0	23	16	4	0	0
Milltown	0	3	2	23	13	4	1	0
Osceola	0	7	4	43	22	10	0	0
St. Croix Falls	0	6	4	15	9	6	2	0
Sterling	0	3	1	7	8	17	0	0
West Sweden	0	4	3	21	24	8	2	0
Balsam Lake, vil.	0	5	7	49	43	37	3	1
Centuria, vil.	0	6	4	36	32	17	0	0
Clayton, vil.	0	2	3	22	11	5	0	0
Clear Lake, vil.	1	8	0	61	22	20	1	0
Dresser, vil.	0	6	2	29	20	9	0	0
Frederic, vil.	0	7	1	71	18	14	0	1
Luck, vil.	1	8	7	51	24	12	0	0
Milltown, vil.	1	16	4	46	19	20	0	1
Osceola, vil.	0	21	3	90	8	24	1	0
St. Croix Falls, vil.	0	2	0	81	28	12	2	0
Amery, city:								
1st ward	0	3	4	96	16	19	0	0
2nd ward	2	0	6	68	27	17	3	0
Total	7	200	81	1,281	643	368	22	4
PORTAGE CO.								
Alban	17	15	3	34	25	6	0	0
Almond	2	5	1	38	13	6	0	0
Amherst	35	11	2	41	21	1	0	0
Belmont	8	4	1	18	10	2	0	0
Buena Vista	8	6	2	23	16	3	1	0
Carson	40	28	0	11	10	2	0	0
Dewey	63	8	0	4	0	3	0	0
Eau Pleine	19	10	1	19	9	8	0	0
Grant	5	3	2	21	38	8	0	1
Hull	142	51	2	4	6	1	1	0
Lanark	7	8	3	24	15	0	0	0
Linwood	41	11	0	8	11	4	0	0
New Hope	29	3	2	46	32	8	1	0
Pine Grove	5	8	4	4	11	23	0	0
Plover	76	51	1	59	50	6	1	0
Sharon	156	34	1	10	6	2	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
PORTAGE CO.—Cont.								
Stockton	97	23	0	9	12	4	0	0
Almond, vil.	2	8	1	48	18	6	1	0
Amherst, vil.	6	9	2	59	48	11	0	0
Amherst Junction, vil. ..	18	14	1	5	4	2	0	0
Junction City, vil.	17	18	3	6	18	1	0	0
Nelsonville, vil.	0	3	0	36	15	1	0	0
Park Ridge, vil.	13	7	0	20	16	3	0	0
Rosholt, vil.	22	7	2	56	41	6	0	0
Stevens Point, city:								
1st ward	30	43	0	99	71	11	0	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	14	27	1	123	88	21	0	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	21	39	1	83	62	5	1	0
3rd ward	28	28	1	179	84	12	0	1
4th ward	128	58	0	8	24	1	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	140	97	0	9	13	3	0	1
5th ward	24	50	1	123	105	19	2	0
6th ward	39	42	7	60	51	3	1	0
7th ward	179	107	1	13	18	5	0	0
8th ward	84	50	1	98	54	19	0	0
9th ward	44	33	1	16	28	4	0	0
Total	1,559	919	48	1,421	1,052	220	9	5
PRICE CO.								
Catawba	0	2	0	11	24	25	2	0
Eisenstein	0	0	2	9	57	25	2	0
Elk	1	2	0	28	73	36	3	0
Emery	0	2	2	23	51	34	2	0
Fifield	5	18	2	54	117	84	3	0
Flambeau	0	5	3	20	47	28	1	0
Georgetown	0	0	0	9	10	10	0	0
Hackett	0	1	0	14	35	10	0	0
Harmony	1	1	1	13	44	18	4	0
Hill	0	4	0	32	17	18	0	0
Kennan	2	2	0	17	22	16	1	0
Knox	1	11	0	8	43	16	1	0
Lake	1	6	2	44	114	70	6	3
Ogema	2	19	1	85	100	47	2	1
Prentice	1	1	6	18	50	44	5	0
Spirit	0	3	2	34	31	36	1	0
Worcester	1	4	5	57	129	61	0	1
Catawba, vil.	2	4	0	21	22	26	1	0
Kennan, vil.	0	4	0	18	14	10	0	0
Prentice, vil.	0	10	2	28	36	41	0	1
Park Falls, city:								
1st ward	1	1	6	23	60	46	0	0
2nd ward	0	2	5	35	59	16	0	0
3rd ward	1	3	1	61	89	58	0	0
4th ward	0	6	3	31	78	26	1	0
Phillips, city:								
1st ward	1	8	1	59	82	46	0	1
2nd ward	0	2	1	52	94	45	1	2
3rd ward	0	2	0	50	68	34	2	0
Total	20	123	45	854	1,566	926	37	9
RACINE CO.								
Burlington	11	44	0	50	46	20	0	0
Caledonia	7	66	2	127	112	44	2	1
Dover	4	36	2	64	50	31	2	0
Mt. Pleasant:								
Dist. No. 1	13	121	4	176	140	77	3	7
Dist. No. 2	10	55	1	23	42	16	2	2
Norway	1	15	1	86	71	21	0	1
Raymond	2	30	0	78	33	27	1	0
Rochester	0	5	0	31	27	13	0	0
Waterford	3	1	0	46	42	4	2	1
Yorkville	0	11	0	80	40	32	2	0
Rochester, vil.	0	5	1	33	10	16	1	0
Sturtevant, vil.	3	31	1	31	44	11	2	2
Union Grove, vil.	3	17	0	68	48	35	1	1
Waterford, vil.	0	7	0	72	41	14	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Sec.)
RACINE CO.—Cont.								
Burlington, city:								
1st ward	4	29	0	28	18	14	0	0
2nd ward	9	59	0	123	47	39	1	1
3rd ward	10	80	2	82	60	53	1	0
4th ward	10	42	1	63	26	23	0	1
Racine, city:								
1st ward	0	41	0	45	50	20	0	2
2nd ward, 1st pct.	1	40	2	157	84	0	2	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	2	21	1	148	66	71	1	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	5	62	1	96	69	27	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	4	52	1	74	81	27	2	3
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	9	83	1	128	88	48	2	2
4th ward, 1st pct.	4	91	2	78	115	21	2	7
4th ward, 2nd pct.	8	94	3	58	85	37	0	3
5th ward, 1st pct.	13	69	3	36	52	11	2	13
5th ward, 2nd pct.	11	65	3	34	69	7	1	6
6th ward	13	124	6	60	88	15	2	11
7th ward, 1st pct.	6	63	5	174	105	60	4	4
7th ward, 2nd pct.	11	136	1	93	110	27	4	2
7th ward, 3rd pct.	9	119	6	109	116	50	5	4
8th ward, 1st pct.	6	44	0	52	41	8	1	4
8th ward, 2nd pct.	3	61	1	119	107	29	3	6
8th ward, 3rd pct.	2	50	1	89	64	24	1	0
8th ward, 4th pct.	0	45	2	78	82	16	3	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	9	106	4	80	91	30	2	2
9th ward, 2nd pct.	12	117	2	58	78	20	1	11
10th ward, 1st pct.	6	109	0	56	96	11	6	1
10th ward, 2nd pct.	25	83	1	15	38	13	4	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	4	89	1	144	116	51	3	5
11th ward, 2nd pct.	7	94	1	71	121	29	1	4
12th ward, 1st pct.	3	36	0	188	96	54	3	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	1	50	3	121	86	50	0	3
12th ward, 3rd pct.	6	33	1	138	68	31	1	2
12th ward, 4th pct.	0	55	2	145	67	40	1	1
12th ward, 5th pct.	3	65	1	140	106	37	2	1
12th ward, 6th pct.	2	63	4	55	63	16	1	3
13th ward, 1st pct.	6	98	1	88	107	25	1	1
13th ward, 2nd pct.	3	80	3	81	97	36	8	2
13th ward, 3rd pct.	18	87	4	73	100	28	6	4
13th ward, 4th pct.	12	73	1	83	96	32	5	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	59	169	5	46	92	35	7	2
14th ward, 2nd pct.	36	83	1	149	75	42	8	1
15th ward, 1st pct.	9	102	5	72	105	23	0	3
15th ward, 2nd pct.	11	94	4	93	122	27	3	4
15th ward, 3rd pct.	14	103	4	70	95	12	1	4
15th ward, 4th pct.	7	59	1	81	69	14	1	0
Total	450	3,762	104	4,936	4,353	1,644	123	138
RICHLAND CO.								
Akan	1	0	0	58	33	7	0	0
Bloom	0	2	0	122	19	12	0	0
Buena Vista	0	3	0	155	25	13	0	0
Dayton	0	3	1	78	38	14	1	0
Eagle	0	1	1	77	23	3	1	0
Forest	0	2	0	35	14	11	1	0
Henrietta	1	2	5	85	25	20	2	0
Ithaca	2	3	4	142	46	20	0	0
Marshall	0	2	2	177	42	10	0	0
Orion	0	2	1	121	34	19	2	0
Richland	1	3	5	177	87	28	0	0
Richwood	0	9	1	48	17	15	0	0
Rockbridge	0	4	3	114	44	20	0	0
Sylvan	1	1	0	73	27	4	0	0
Westford	2	1	1	50	24	16	0	0
Willow	0	1	1	94	17	12	1	0
Boaz, vil.	0	1	0	21	21	3	0	0
Cazenovia, vil.	0	4	1	55	8	10	0	1
Lone Rock, vil.	0	6	2	82	17	3	0	0
Viola, vil.	0	1	0	63	26	14	1	0
Yuba, vil.	0	2	1	11	17	12	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-mel-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
RICHLAND CO.—Cont.								
Richland Center, city:								
1st ward	0	4	4	316	124	34	2	0
2nd ward	0	5	2	326	169	61	0	0
3rd ward	0	12	6	507	215	65	0	0
Total	8	74	41	2,884	1,112	426	10	1
ROCK CO.								
Avon	0	1	0	32	6	6	0	0
Beloit	1	6	3	103	50	38	2	2
Bradford	0	0	1	36	20	10	0	1
Center	0	0	4	53	32	18	1	0
Clinton	0	0	0	28	15	4	1	0
Fulton	0	3	6	60	42	32	1	3
Harmony	1	20	5	76	43	36	1	0
Janesville	1	4	2	75	42	27	1	0
Johnstown	1	3	0	26	19	14	0	0
La Prairie	1	0	0	43	27	21	1	0
Lima	6	0	2	39	17	15	0	0
Magnolia	1	0	8	39	27	5	0	0
Milton	0	11	9	110	57	47	0	2
Newark	0	2	0	28	14	13	0	0
Plymouth	1	2	10	136	67	28	0	0
Porter	0	1	0	53	13	11	0	0
Rock	0	3	4	41	66	23	2	0
Spring Valley	0	0	4	51	15	9	0	1
Turtle	0	4	3	107	40	42	0	1
Union	0	2	0	41	16	6	1	0
Clinton, vil.	0	12	2	111	28	16	0	0
Footville, vil.	1	3	3	77	41	20	0	0
Milton, vil.	0	22	5	169	53	34	0	1
Orfordville, vil.	0	0	0	83	25	22	3	0
Beloit, city:								
1st ward	2	6	2	61	27	40	1	2
2nd ward	3	7	1	109	25	52	0	1
3rd ward	4	22	1	69	38	25	2	2
4th ward	6	13	3	65	37	38	1	6
5th ward	1	9	1	93	29	52	0	0
6th ward	2	6	0	181	55	69	0	0
7th ward	1	9	1	191	36	84	2	0
8th ward	2	9	1	121	46	39	0	1
9th ward	2	4	1	99	42	51	1	0
10th ward	0	3	1	64	30	19	0	0
11th ward	1	5	2	97	39	34	1	3
12th ward	2	16	1	83	52	28	2	1
13th ward	0	8	6	92	25	41	2	2
14th ward	4	11	3	102	39	55	2	0
15th ward	0	3	3	74	28	32	1	2
16th ward	2	3	7	104	45	56	0	0
17th ward	1	6	0	96	52	46	2	1
18th ward	13	15	4	78	30	38	3	1
Edgerton, city	1	21	3	254	172	123	0	0
Evansville, city	1	13	4	249	87	44	0	1
Janesville, city:								
1st ward	2	18	7	190	139	95	2	0
2nd ward	2	23	13	176	105	85	1	0
3rd ward	0	11	8	119	77	72	0	0
4th ward	0	13	6	194	85	123	2	0
5th ward	1	22	13	315	161	120	1	0
6th ward	2	16	5	175	101	53	1	1
7th ward	1	15	9	61	91	32	2	0
8th ward	0	20	13	92	113	51	1	0
9th ward	0	17	9	65	95	40	6	0
10th ward	3	13	2	77	74	31	0	0
11th ward	2	9	15	80	72	33	2	0
12th ward	2	14	10	75	73	31	1	4
13th ward	1	17	11	130	110	49	1	0
14th ward	1	13	9	96	119	50	3	0
Total	79	509	246	5,744	3,124	2,328	60	41

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
RUSK CO.								
Atlanta	1	2	0	59	33	24	3	0
Big Bend	0	3	5	22	14	9	2	0
Big Falls	0	0	0	20	13	6	0	0
Cedar Rapids	0	0	0	6	13	2	0	0
Dewey	3	1	0	32	22	14	2	0
Flambeau	2	1	0	40	40	13	0	0
Grant	0	3	0	53	21	74	0	0
Grow	1	1	0	31	22	9	2	1
Hawkins	2	1	0	13	8	7	1	0
Hubbard	1	4	0	6	5	11	0	0
Lawrence	0	1	0	16	6	1	0	0
Marshall	1	4	1	21	10	7	1	1
Murry	0	1	0	20	34	9	0	0
Richland	1	1	0	18	11	1	1	0
Rusk	0	1	0	7	9	4	1	0
South Fork	3	3	0	4	12	2	0	0
Strickland	12	3	1	6	15	7	0	0
Stubbs	2	3	0	51	36	16	3	0
Thornapple	5	4	2	27	28	19	1	0
True	2	2	0	31	25	4	0	0
Washington	0	1	3	10	16	6	0	0
Wilkinson	0	1	1	6	2	3	2	0
Willard	1	0	0	4	19	15	1	0
Wilson	0	1	0	3	13	0	2	0
Bruce, vil.	3	9	2	82	40	26	2	0
Conrath, vil.	0	3	0	8	9	1	0	0
Glen Flora, vil.	0	0	0	18	2	6	1	0
Hawkins, vil.	4	7	3	21	11	9	0	1
Ingram, vil.	0	1	0	12	10	7	0	0
Sheldon, vil.	1	2	0	10	14	11	0	0
Tony, vil.	0	3	1	23	9	12	1	0
Weyerhauser, vil.	0	0	1	26	15	11	3	0
Ladysmith, city:								
1st ward	1	3	0	33	28	7	0	0
2nd ward	0	2	1	38	36	8	0	0
3rd ward	1	3	0	39	29	1	0	0
4th ward	0	2	0	33	28	27	3	1
5th ward	0	1	0	59	41	13	0	1
6th ward	1	0	1	25	23	5	1	0
7th ward	1	4	0	60	48	11	0	0
Total	49	82	22	993	770	418	32	5
ST. CROIX CO.								
Baldwin	0	1	0	55	15	9	0	0
Cady	0	0	0	24	11	6	0	1
Cylon	0	0	1	37	4	1	0	0
Eau Claire	0	0	0	26	16	5	1	0
Emerald	1	1	1	26	4	7	0	1
Erin Prairie	1	2	0	61	7	19	1	0
Forest	0	1	0	25	7	1	0	1
Glenwood	3	3	0	22	18	7	0	0
Hammond	3	5	1	41	9	8	0	0
Hudson	0	3	0	34	8	3	0	0
Kinnickinnic	0	4	1	27	20	7	0	0
Pleasant Valley	0	1	0	19	8	4	0	0
Richmond	1	6	0	46	5	5	1	0
Rush River	0	0	0	26	7	6	0	0
Somerset	1	1	1	16	20	4	1	0
Springfield	2	4	0	31	6	11	0	0
Stanton	0	4	0	57	2	3	0	0
Star Prairie	0	0	0	35	2	12	0	0
St. Joseph	0	2	0	24	12	2	0	0
Troy	1	9	0	36	7	7	0	0
Warren	1	0	0	35	8	9	0	0
Baldwin, vil.	1	10	2	84	26	12	1	0
Deer Park, vil.	1	4	1	31	6	2	1	0
Hammond, vil.	3	14	3	65	12	20	1	0
North Hudson, vil.	2	2	3	34	37	19	1	0
Roberts, vil.	0	8	0	54	6	7	0	0
Somerset, vil.	4	2	0	10	32	12	0	0
Star Prairie, vil.	1	1	2	32	4	2	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj- kow- ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am- oth (Rep.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Im- mell (Rep.)	Ken- ney (Rep.)	Werk- meis- ter (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)
ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.								
Wilson, vil.	1	4	1	15	3	2	1	0
Woodville, vil.	0	5	0	27	6	5	0	0
Glenwood, city:								
1st ward	0	0	0	18	5	5	0	0
2nd ward	0	1	0	12	4	2	0	0
3rd ward	0	4	0	32	8	6	0	0
Hudson, city:								
1st ward	3	9	0	83	40	20	1	0
2nd ward	16	16	0	105	64	17	2	0
3rd ward	0	9	2	121	61	18	1	0
New Richmond, city:								
1st ward	3	26	3	88	16	15	0	0
2nd ward	3	37	0	159	15	20	0	0
3rd ward	2	2	1	47	9	14	0	0
River Falls, city:								
1st ward	0	0	0	30	14	19	1	0
Total	36	197	23	1,750	570	353	16	3
SAUK CO.								
Baraboo	1	3	5	146	72	12	1	5
Bear Creek	2	2	0	41	10	2	1	0
Dellona	0	1	0	22	19	3	0	0
Delton	0	1	2	76	75	14	1	1
Excelsior	0	1	0	42	32	6	0	0
Fairfield	2	0	0	42	17	7	1	0
Franklin	1	3	0	101	18	7	2	0
Freedom	0	0	1	48	21	2	1	0
Greenfield	0	0	0	37	14	7	0	2
Honey Creek	0	2	1	68	24	3	2	4
Ironton	1	3	1	32	26	4	1	0
La Valle	0	6	0	29	20	4	2	0
Merrimac	0	1	1	28	19	2	0	1
Merrimac, vil.	0	0	0	52	21	6	0	0
Prairie du Sac	0	0	1	49	29	16	1	0
Reedsburg	0	0	1	55	6	8	2	0
Spring Green	1	3	1	104	47	15	1	8
Sumpter	0	1	0	134	17	11	0	0
Troy	2	4	0	33	33	11	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	78	23	5	3	3
Westfield	1	1	0	31	16	5	0	0
Winfield	0	1	0	33	11	3	1	0
Woodland	1	0	0	51	36	2	0	0
Ableman, vil.	0	0	0	14	11	8	1	0
Ironton, vil.	1	8	0	42	22	21	0	0
La Valle, vil.	0	0	0	31	8	3	0	0
Lime Ridge, vil.	0	8	0	37	9	8	0	0
Loganville, vil.	0	8	0	41	19	6	0	1
Merrimac, vil.	2	3	1	41	19	6	0	0
North Freedom, vil.	0	4	0	55	31	26	1	1
Plain, vil.	3	0	0	50	8	16	1	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.	1	3	1	218	23	53	0	0
Sauk City, vil.	0	9	0	163	51	29	0	1
Spring Green, vil.	3	6	0	141	31	30	0	1
Baraboo, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	0	4	0	206	87	69	1	4
1st ward, 2nd pct.	1	4	0	125	59	36	2	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	0	8	1	300	102	59	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	2	3	1	214	97	69	2	0
3rd ward	1	2	2	137	105	27	1	3
Reedsburg, city:								
1st ward	2	7	1	129	60	37	0	0
2nd ward	0	3	1	215	105	39	1	0
Total	28	105	21	3,450	1,434	691	40	35
SAWYER CO.								
Bass Lake	4	7	3	29	67	15	0	1
Couderay	1	0	2	14	22	8	6	0
Draper	3	3	3	32	66	16	0	2
Edgewater	1	0	1	7	59	4	2	0
Hayward	5	6	1	43	90	15	4	0
Hunter	0	2	0	11	43	4	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoon (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
SAWYER CO.—Cont.								
Lenroot	1	2	5	22	63	16	5	1
Meadowbrook	0	3	2	6	21	3	0	0
Meteor	0	0	0	16	9	10	0	0
Ojibwa	2	0	0	3	42	4	2	0
Radisson	6	3	4	21	42	24	1	0
Round Lake	1	0	2	29	60	3	0	0
Sand Lake	1	13	1	30	45	18	5	0
Spider Lake	0	0	1	13	43	5	0	1
Weirgor	2	1	1	13	23	3	4	0
Winter	3	17	6	46	69	36	3	0
Couderay, vil.	1	5	2	13	17	6	1	0
Exeland, vil.	1	2	1	9	13	12	1	0
Hayward, city:								
1st ward	5	7	5	75	145	32	0	0
2nd ward	3	1	3	49	113	16	1	0
3rd ward	2	6	4	36	73	14	0	0
Total	42	78	47	517	1,165	264	39	5
SHAWANO CO.								
Almon	0	0	0	18	55	5	1	0
Angelica	2	1	1	11	21	19	1	0
Aniwa	1	1	0	13	16	4	0	0
Bartelme	0	C.	0	7	19	3	0	0
Belle Plaine	0	1	0	57	70	35	4	1
Biramwood	1	3	0	14	17	1	0	0
Fairbanks	1	3	0	12	30	10	1	0
Germania	0	0	0	16	15	6	3	0
Grant	0	0	1	27	34	40	5	0
Green Valley	3	0	0	41	40	19	0	0
Hartland	0	0	0	28	28	13	2	0
Herman	1	0	3	32	56	43	3	0
Hutchins	0	1	2	9	25	7	0	0
Lessor	2	2	2	25	25	11	1	0
Maple Grove	6	1	1	18	23	40	0	0
Morris	0	1	1	21	32	2	0	0
Navarino	0	0	0	6	23	1	0	2
Pella	0	0	0	13	43	12	0	0
Red Springs	1	3	0	21	27	10	2	0
Richmond	0	0	3	30	105	24	2	0
Seneca	0	0	0	20	57	18	1	0
Washington	0	0	1	21	28	22	1	0
Waukechon	0	2	0	20	52	11	1	0
Wescott	1	1	6	53	107	27	4	0
Wittenberg	0	1	0	47	41	4	1	0
Aniwa, vil.	0	2	0	19	21	4	0	0
Biramwood, vil.	0	1	0	53	28	18	1	0
Bonduel, vil.	1	2	1	46	53	40	3	0
Bowler, vil.	0	2	0	22	47	15	0	0
Cecil, vil.	0	0	0	14	32	10	0	0
Eland, vil.	0	1	2	15	26	1	0	0
Gresham, vil.	0	3	0	40	36	27	3	0
Keshena Pct.	0	0	0	21	47	14	3	0
Mattoon, vil.	0	0	0	17	58	13	0	0
Neopit, Pct.	1	3	0	22	85	76	0	0
Tigerton, vil.	0	1	1	31	75	36	1	1
Wittenberg, vil.	0	6	3	89	68	18	1	1
Shawano, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	0	0	1	107	132	50	2	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	1	1	2	72	93	34	2	1
2nd ward	0	1	2	103	116	49	2	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	0	2	0	97	150	64	4	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	0	2	2	67	87	30	0	0
Total	21	48	33	1,415	2,143	886	55	6
SHEBOYGAN CO.								
Greenbush	1	5	0	38	31	4	0	0
Herman	1	10	0	46	43	8	0	4
Holland	1	7	0	45	22	5	0	0
Lima	0	7	1	77	30	11	0	1
Lyndon	1	8	0	51	35	9	0	0
Mitchell	1	20	9	16	13	8	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hean (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
SHEBOYGAN CO.—Cont.								
Mosel	1	4	4	27	31	12	0	0
Plymouth	2	8	1	52	60	21	1	6
Rhine	0	4	0	23	34	12	0	0
Russell	0	6	0	10	22	4	0	0
Scott	0	2	0	40	26	13	1	0
Sheboygan	10	77	9	66	116	32	3	17
Sheboygan Falls	1	12	0	46	20	16	1	24
Sherman	0	4	1	44	31	14	0	0
Wilson	2	27	0	58	40	12	1	0
Adell, vil.	0	13	0	18	40	2	0	1
Cascade, vil.	1	19	1	26	30	5	0	0
Cedar Grove, vil.	0	5	1	97	18	33	0	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.	0	12	2	35	56	10	1	2
Glenbeulah, vil.	1	5	0	27	21	11	0	0
Kohler, vil.	4	32	0	178	97	56	2	1
Oostburg, vil.	0	6	0	87	20	15	0	0
Random Lake, vil.	0	16	0	33	35	23	0	0
Waldo, vil.	2	11	0	54	18	5	1	1
Plymouth, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	1	14	0	71	45	13	0	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	1	11	0	60	66	19	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	0	15	2	73	49	19	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	1	12	1	65	58	28	0	1
Sheboygan, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	5	33	2	270	150	120	4	4
1st ward, 2nd pct.	16	71	4	259	172	76	8	5
2nd ward, 1st pct.	10	62	5	212	102	76	10	4
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	18	96	2	118	110	29	12	10
3rd ward, 1st pct.	19	90	1	62	84	23	7	8
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	36	136	4	75	135	39	19	16
4th ward, 1st pct.	41	177	12	110	187	63	25	17
4th ward, 2nd pct.	24	95	5	191	195	57	17	9
5th ward, 1st pct.	22	72	2	69	102	31	8	15
5th ward, 2nd pct.	32	173	7	155	316	75	23	30
6th ward, 1st pct.	14	72	4	58	124	32	7	11
6th ward, 2nd pct.	26	98	2	76	142	50	4	7
7th ward, 1st pct.	26	145	9	93	160	47	18	10
7th ward, 2nd pct.	45	132	14	83	159	63	14	26
8th ward, 1st pct.	24	121	7	155	221	44	17	13
8th ward, 2nd pct.	44	163	5	135	177	59	17	17
Sheboygan Falls, city:								
1st ward	5	25	0	70	54	44	2	5
2nd ward	3	14	0	58	28	29	1	2
Total	442	2,145	108	3,712	3,725	1,377	224	270
TAYLOR CO.								
Aurora	2	1	1	18	18	5	1	9
Browning	0	1	0	20	21	5	0	9
Chelsea	0	2	2	13	21	3	0	2
Cleveland	1	0	0	5	21	9	0	6
Deer Creek	1	4	1	26	35	14	0	6
Ford	0	0	1	4	19	13	1	0
Goodrich	0	3	0	5	19	1	0	4
Greenwood	2	10	1	18	30	9	1	1
Grover	0	0	1	1	31	3	0	0
Hammel	3	8	0	10	18	8	0	5
Holway	0	1	2	36	26	6	1	1
Jump River	0	1	0	14	22	2	0	2
Little Black	0	4	0	27	60	11	2	2
Maplehurst	0	1	0	15	12	4	0	0
McKinley	1	1	1	15	16	10	0	0
Medford	1	5	3	31	68	22	5	13
Molitor	0	1	0	4	20	4	0	2
Pershing	1	0	0	10	18	3	0	0
Rib Lake	10	27	0	16	28	9	0	5
Roosevelt	9	0	1	11	41	22	0	2
Taft	1	3	1	10	16	8	0	0
Westboro	3	16	1	32	44	12	0	0
Gilman, vil.	1	2	0	13	14	9	0	1
Lublin, vil.	3	2	2	10	10	7	0	1
Rib Lake, vil.	13	58	0	47	61	21	1	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kowski (Dem.)	Hocan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoif (Soc.)
TAYLOR CO.—Cont.								
Medford, city:								
1st ward	1	8	3	70	105	44	2	3
2nd ward	2	3	0	26	52	22	0	2
3rd ward	0	8	1	60	97	22	0	1
Total	55	171	20	567	938	308	14	79
TREMPEALEAU CO.								
Albion	0	0	1	15	39	3	0	0
Arcadia	4	6	0	26	123	33	1	0
Burnside	0	0	1	10	15	6	0	0
Caledonia	0	0	1	15	12	4	0	0
Chimney Rock	0	0	1	10	27	1	0	0
Dodge	4	2	3	27	63	30	7	0
Etrick	0	3	3	69	228	17	2	0
Gale	0	3	0	84	130	10	2	0
Hale	0	1	1	50	113	10	0	0
Lincoln	0	2	1	14	57	5	0	0
Pigeon	0	3	2	27	107	9	1	0
Preston	0	0	3	25	414	4	0	1
Sumner	0	0	0	24	58	1	1	0
Trempealeau	0	0	27	67	8	8	0	0
Unity	0	13	0	27	105	6	0	1
Blair, vil.	0	1	1	11	316	11	0	0
Eleva, vil.	0	0	2	24	56	1	0	0
Trempealeau, vil.	0	2	1	21	40	18	0	1
Arcadia, city:								
1st ward	0	2	0	23	44	6	0	0
2nd ward	1	3	0	19	87	26	1	0
3rd ward	1	4	0	13	40	11	0	0
Galesville, city:								
1st ward	0	3	1	31	75	2	0	0
2nd ward	1	0	1	32	47	2	0	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	41	50	5	0	0
Independence, city:								
1st ward	1	0	1	5	28	3	1	0
2nd ward	0	0	0	3	22	5	1	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	9	19	6	0	0
4th ward	0	1	1	13	26	8	0	0
Osseo, city:								
1st ward	0	5	0	38	45	9	0	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	23	40	6	2	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	14	28	4	0	0
Whitehall, city:								
1st ward	1	0	0	30	75	3	0	0
2nd ward	0	0	0	30	87	12	0	0
3rd ward	1	1	0	26	78	8	0	0
Total	14	59	26	856	2,561	293	19	4
VERNON CO.								
Bergen	1	0	1	40	48	21	0	0
Christiana	0	1	2	77	43	8	1	0
Clinton	0	1	0	39	22	10	0	0
Coon	0	0	2	63	56	11	0	0
Forest	0	0	3	44	32	22	3	0
Franklin	1	0	3	106	79	14	0	0
Genoa	0	0	0	13	11	22	0	0
Greenwood	0	0	1	29	22	15	1	0
Hamburg	0	1	0	34	21	8	2	0
Harmony	0	0	0	28	40	15	1	0
Hillsboro	0	0	0	29	19	17	0	0
Jefferson	1	1	3	104	86	14	0	0
Kickapoo	1	0	0	51	18	8	0	0
Liberty	0	0	0	26	17	9	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	32	13	11	0	0
Sterling	0	0	0	52	35	21	2	0
Union	0	0	1	27	16	13	0	0
Viroqua	0	1	2	127	108	16	3	0
Webster	1	0	3	42	27	10	0	0
Wheatland	0	0	0	17	22	10	0	0
Whitestown	0	0	0	38	17	9	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
VERNON CO.—Cont.								
Chaseburg, vil.	0	0	1	22	26	16	0	0
Coon Valley, vil.	0	0	0	43	45	18	1	0
De Soto, vil.	0	2	0	20	16	4	0	0
Genoa, vil.	2	2	0	11	11	12	1	0
La Farge, vil.	0	0	4	48	33	28	0	0
Ontario, vil.	1	4	3	88	42	21	3	0
Readstown, vil.	1	2	0	38	30	12	0	0
Stoddard, vil.	1	1	1	22	29	11	1	0
Viola, vil.	0	0	0	31	12	6	0	0
Hillsboro, city:								
1st ward	1	0	2	52	10	11	0	0
2nd ward	1	0	3	50	18	11	1	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	49	21	25	1	0
Viroqua, city:								
1st ward	0	3	3	151	191	46	2	0
2nd ward	0	2	1	171	190	36	0	0
3rd ward	0	6	4	158	161	34	3	1
Westby, city:								
1st ward	0	2	0	52	42	8	1	0
2nd ward	0	0	2	67	47	39	0	0
3rd ward	0	1	2	37	51	5	0	0
Total	12	31	47	2,128	1,727	627	27	1
VILAS CO.								
Arbor Vitae	1	1	2	15	51	11	0	0
Boulder Junction	0	0	2	6	53	25	0	0
Cloverland	1	0	1	3	6	20	0	0
Conover	1	5	1	15	17	46	0	0
Flambeau	1	7	2	18	129	24	0	0
Lincoln	0	4	1	14	22	64	0	1
Manitowish Waters	0	1	1	7	53	13	1	0
Phelps	8	17	1	26	45	38	2	1
Plum Lake	0	3	0	6	27	35	0	0
Presque Isle	0	4	1	10	16	14	1	4
St. Germain	0	4	4	9	28	42	1	0
State Line	0	9	1	8	33	46	0	0
Washington	2	0	1	8	21	23	0	0
Winchester	1	3	3	1	20	4	0	0
Eagle River, city:								
1st ward	1	2	1	21	28	48	1	0
2nd ward	0	1	1	20	21	53	0	0
3rd ward	0	4	2	20	17	43	2	0
4th ward	0	5	2	9	13	31	0	0
Total	16	61	27	216	600	580	8	6
WALWORTH CO.								
Bloomfield	0	0	4	69	41	16	1	0
Darien	1	2	8	78	25	46	0	0
Delavan	0	6	9	79	50	52	3	0
East Troy	0	5	4	58	28	22	0	0
Geneva	0	3	26	63	46	53	0	0
LaFayette	1	3	4	84	37	14	1	0
LaGrange	0	2	2	66	24	6	1	0
Linn	2	1	6	83	30	17	2	0
Lyons	1	1	2	62	20	23	0	1
Richmond	1	1	2	31	22	13	0	0
Sharon	0	1	5	28	12	14	0	0
Spring Prairie	0	4	4	38	33	6	1	0
Sugar Creek	0	0	5	94	64	27	1	0
Troy	1	1	2	61	56	25	0	0
Walworth	0	0	1	42	15	9	0	0
Whitewater	0	0	0	22	26	4	0	0
East Troy, vil.	3	5	12	120	63	33	0	0
Fontana on Geneva								
Lake, vil.	1	1	0	47	20	11	2	0
Genev City, vil.	2	5	7	120	26	36	4	0
Sharon, vil.	2	0	3	83	15	13	0	0
Walworth, vil.	0	2	2	73	27	24	0	0
Williams Bay, vil.	1	10	7	78	22	22	0	1
Delavan, city:								
1st ward	0	5	5	138	79	49	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kowski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
WALWORTH CO.—Cont.								
Delavan, city,—Cont.								
2nd ward	2	5	10	157	45	55	2	0
3rd ward	0	9	11	167	58	68	1	0
Elkhorn, city:								
1st ward	1	2	5	109	39	10	1	0
2nd ward	0	0	13	175	55	36	2	0
3rd ward	0	3	12	209	71	44	1	0
Lake Geneva, city:								
1st ward	0	3	2	94	33	35	1	0
2nd ward	1	1	2	66	20	26	0	0
3rd ward	2	6	10	91	45	25	4	0
Whitewater, city:								
1st ward	2	0	2	58	41	10	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	1	2	0	202	88	14	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	0	5	0	127	43	14	0	0
3rd ward	2	7	3	115	55	12	0	1
Total	27	100	190	3,187	1,374	884	28	3
WASHBURN CO.								
Barronett	0	2	0	7	8	6	1	0
Bashaw	0	0	0	23	12	14	2	0
Bass Lake	0	4	1	9	9	0	0	0
Beaver Brook	0	1	0	12	14	7	0	0
Birchwood	0	1	1	6	18	3	0	0
Brooklyn	0	1	0	12	11	4	1	0
Casey	0	0	4	4	11	6	0	0
Chicog	0	2	0	0	16	2	0	0
Crystal	0	4	0	10	5	6	0	0
Evergreen	0	0	0	15	18	10	0	0
Frog Creek	0	3	0	2	8	6	0	0
Gull Lake	0	1	0	0	10	5	0	0
Long Lake	0	1	1	18	14	12	0	1
Madge	1	2	0	18	13	1	0	0
Minong	1	3	0	8	26	10	0	0
Sarona	0	0	0	29	13	10	0	0
Spooner	0	0	1	13	8	7	0	0
Springbrook	0	3	1	12	16	6	1	0
Stinnett	0	1	0	9	17	1	2	0
Stone Lake	0	0	0	3	9	8	0	1
Trego	1	1	1	22	14	16	1	0
Birchwood, vil.	0	5	0	20	35	10	0	0
Minong, vil.	0	1	12	10	18	5	1	0
Shell Lake, vil.	0	9	1	35	29	68	0	0
Spooner, city:								
1st ward	0	3	0	30	38	14	0	0
2nd ward	0	6	0	33	42	14	0	0
3rd ward	0	3	0	27	34	19	1	0
4th ward	0	5	1	20	37	27	0	0
5th ward	1	0	1	4	15	14	0	0
Total	4	63	25	411	518	311	10	2
WASHINGTON CO.								
Addison	2	18	1	68	149	120	4	0
Barton	0	8	0	37	48	81	0	0
Erin	0	3	2	66	62	61	1	0
Farmington	2	8	1	35	48	49	4	0
Germantown	2	7	2	54	101	117	0	0
Hartford	0	6	1	81	88	46	1	0
Jackson	0	6	1	51	56	71	0	0
Kewaskum	1	3	0	17	31	35	0	0
Polk	0	4	0	60	74	87	1	0
Richfield	0	9	2	71	106	121	3	0
Trenton	0	2	1	61	103	112	1	0
Wayne	1	6	2	18	43	72	1	0
West Bend	1	19	0	76	93	102	3	0
Barton, vil.	4	13	3	95	177	111	2	0
Germantown, vil.	0	5	3	15	34	29	3	0
Jackson, vil.	0	6	0	21	25	32	0	0
Kewaskum, vil.	0	13	0	39	61	99	0	0
Slinger, vil.	1	6	2	52	87	62	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-c'h (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
WASHINGTON CO.—Cont.								
Hartford, city:								
1st ward	2	3	0	174	135	58	5	0
2nd ward	2	15	0	100	114	39	1	0
3rd ward	1	7	1	85	95	46	1	2
4th ward	1	16	0	130	110	53	1	0
West Bend, city:								
1st ward	0	2	1	50	51	97	1	0
2nd ward	0	16	1	52	48	177	1	0
3rd ward	2	8	0	65	40	247	2	0
4th ward	0	5	0	49	33	147	0	0
5th ward	1	13	0	50	54	135	2	0
6th ward	1	14	0	89	61	147	1	1
Total	24	241	24	1,761	2,127	2,553	40	3
WAUKESHA CO.								
Brookfield:								
1st pct.	0	11	4	51	40	18	4	1
2nd pct.	0	10	4	61	52	9	2	1
3rd pct.	1	10	1	54	65	10	1	2
4th pct.	3	5	2	74	38	21	4	0
5th pct.	0	6	0	130	55	24	2	1
6th pct.	0	6	1	67	32	115	2	0
7th pct.	3	12	3	73	46	21	0	2
Delafield	4	13	5	299	129	195	5	0
Eagle	1	8	0	79	66	30	3	1
Genesee	1	10	2	264	80	44	4	0
Lisbon	1	11	3	97	65	31	2	0
Menomonee	5	7	8	121	112	59	0	5
Merton	0	9	7	162	129	54	8	0
Mukwonago	0	4	0	72	55	20	4	0
Muskego	6	36	11	169	168	56	12	2
New Berlin	4	35	6	238	214	103	13	3
Oconomowoc	12	8	6	123	179	61	5	1
Ottawa	1	2	0	75	37	17	1	0
Pewaukee:								
1st pct.	3	22	7	207	151	52	4	3
2nd pct.	1	12	2	95	77	18	1	0
Summit	3	21	5	242	139	53	1	1
Vernon	0	6	1	86	56	17	2	0
Waukesha	0	8	0	225	74	42	1	0
Big Bend, vil.	2	11	1	62	21	11	0	1
Butler, vil.	3	27	4	44	57	21	3	3
Chenequa, vil.	0	2	2	60	24	32	0	0
Dousman, vil.	2	6	0	69	37	13	0	0
Eagle, vil.	0	5	1	101	36	26	2	0
Hartland, vil.	2	6	2	177	71	53	3	0
Lac La Belle, vil.	0	1	1	8	5	18	0	2
Lannon, vil.	1	5	7	29	2	21	2	0
Menomonee Falls, vil. ..	2	14	5	146	140	49	5	0
Merton, vil.	0	1	1	41	37	16	0	0
Mukwonago, vil.	1	12	0	105	84	32	2	0
North Prairie, vil.	0	2	0	75	37	8	1	0
Pewaukee, vil.	2	23	3	180	119	47	1	2
Sussex, vil.	0	5	0	70	23	19	0	0
Wales, vil.	0	4	0	67	16	5	0	0
Oconomowoc, city:								
1st pct.	1	17	9	270	161	59	2	1
2nd pct.	3	22	7	338	177	71	4	3
Waukesha, city:								
1st ward	0	0	1	88	103	15	2	0
2nd ward	2	19	2	104	93	24	3	0
3rd ward	2	22	4	201	130	41	2	0
4th ward	0	12	0	81	58	43	5	0
5th ward	0	9	4	174	122	56	2	1
6th ward	2	18	1	199	132	56	0	0
7th ward	1	4	0	134	73	23	1	0
8th ward	1	8	1	218	137	44	3	0
9th ward	3	9	0	291	141	61	2	0
10th ward	1	6	2	287	103	55	1	0
11th ward	0	5	2	212	146	52	8	0
12th ward	2	12	2	136	148	45	3	0
13th ward	2	15	3	127	111	17	1	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fajkowski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Amoth (Rep.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Immell (Rep.)	Kenney (Rep.)	Werkmeister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.								
Waukesha, city,—Cont.								
14th ward	2	27	2	167	122	37	2	1
15th ward	1	15	0	138	133	33	5	0
Total	87	616	144	7,456	4,885	2,083	146	39
WAUPACA CO.								
Bear Creek	2	0	0	28	52	20	6	0
Caledonia	0	0	2	16	52	11	0	0
Dayton	2	0	1	64	50	11	1	0
Dupont	0	0	0	13	43	31	3	0
Farmington:								
1st pct.	0	1	4	44	49	7	1	0
2nd pct.	3	7	2	80	213	22	2	1
Fremont	0	0	0	7	25	7	0	0
Harrison	0	0	0	14	28	3	1	0
Helvetia	1	2	2	20	50	8	2	0
Iola	0	1	3	37	52	12	0	0
Larrabee	0	0	1	28	57	13	5	0
Lebanon	0	1	1	39	66	21	0	0
Lind	0	4	2	23	26	9	0	0
Little Wolf	0	0	4	37	69	23	4	0
Matteson	0	2	1	9	23	13	0	1
Mukwa	1	4	1	34	49	27	0	0
Royalton	0	0	0	31	65	14	1	0
Scandinavia	0	2	3	41	54	15	2	0
St. Lawrence	2	0	1	41	48	16	0	0
Union	1	0	1	24	51	27	1	0
Waupaca	1	2	3	28	47	15	1	0
Weyauwega	0	1	0	12	27	7	1	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	16	18	11	0	0
Big Falls, vil.	0	4	1	14	10	2	1	0
Embarrass, vil.	3	1	2	8	23	9	0	0
Fremont, vil.	0	2	1	22	26	27	0	0
Iola, vil.	0	9	3	85	93	22	4	1
Manawa, vil.	0	3	1	121	100	40	4	0
Ogdensburg, vil.	0	8	0	25	25	3	1	0
Scandinavia, vil.	0	3	2	38	53	17	0	0
Clintonville, city:								
1st ward	1	5	1	101	164	50	3	0
2nd ward	0	1	2	33	64	17	0	0
3rd ward	1	4	0	49	98	20	4	0
4th ward	3	2	1	92	133	37	4	1
5th ward	0	2	1	89	126	26	2	0
Marion, city:								
1st ward	1	0	0	23	33	20	1	0
2nd ward	0	2	2	13	15	11	0	0
3rd ward	1	4	0	31	38	18	1	1
New London, city:								
1st ward	1	6	0	42	57	29	3	0
2nd ward	1	2	0	23	39	12	0	1
4th ward	0	9	0	119	137	44	1	2
5th ward	0	2	1	15	55	13	3	0
Waupaca, city:								
1st ward	1	9	1	63	128	24	1	0
2nd ward	1	4	1	96	111	27	1	0
3rd ward	0	2	3	57	75	17	1	0
4th ward	0	3	2	119	111	28	1	0
Weyauwega, city:								
1st ward	1	5	2	41	23	18	0	0
2nd ward	1	1	0	28	27	21	0	0
3rd ward	0	4	0	9	12	11	0	0
Total	29	124	59	2,042	2,990	906	67	8
WAUSHARA CO.								
Aurora	0	2	0	51	21	11	1	1
Bloomfield	0	1	0	36	34	15	1	0
Coloma	0	0	4	23	21	16	0	0
Dakota	0	0	0	36	13	12	1	0
Deerfield	0	1	0	14	16	9	0	0
Hancock	0	1	0	25	31	7	0	0
Leon	0	2	0	27	12	8	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-ctn (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-mel-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
WAUSHARA CO.—Cont.								
Marion	0	1	3	30	32	13	0	0
Mt. Morris	0	1	2	41	39	14	0	0
Oasis	0	2	0	33	21	8	0	0
Plainfield	2	3	2	32	28	3	0	0
Poy Sippi	7	4	1	81	34	16	0	0
Richford	0	1	3	12	20	17	6	0
Rose	2	3	0	21	33	11	1	0
Saxeville	0	6	1	21	21	10	2	1
Springwater	0	1	2	18	28	5	2	4
Warren	1	2	2	30	28	6	0	0
Wautoma	0	3	2	35	27	12	0	0
Coloma, vil.	0	3	3	49	50	9	2	0
Hancock, vil.	0	2	0	50	42	8	2	0
Lohrville, vil.	0	1	0	10	17	5	0	1
Plainfield, vil.	0	5	0	63	86	19	1	0
Redgranite, vil.	4	24	0	43	47	19	0	0
Wild Rose, vil.	1	4	0	81	101	27	0	0
Berlin precinct, city	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Wautoma, city:								
1st ward	1	4	2	63	48	18	1	0
2nd ward	0	1	3	37	26	21	1	0
3rd ward	0	1	1	52	34	13	1	0
Total	18	79	29	1,016	910	333	22	7
WINNEBAGO CO.								
Algoma	0	1	0	125	59	24	1	0
Black Wolf	0	2	2	71	42	42	1	0
Clayton	2	0	0	25	27	11	0	0
Menasha	1	3	2	39	74	30	1	0
Neenah	1	4	0	38	47	35	0	0
Nekimi	0	0	0	43	13	5	0	1
Nepeuskun	1	1	0	48	10	9	0	0
Omro	1	1	0	65	27	9	0	0
Oshkosh	1	10	0	128	109	32	0	1
Poygan	0	2	1	14	13	8	1	0
Rushford	0	1	0	77	18	5	0	0
Utica	0	1	0	73	23	5	0	0
Vinland	1	1	1	55	22	10	0	0
Winchester	0	0	1	41	40	5	1	0
Winneconne	0	0	0	39	12	17	1	0
Wolf River	0	3	0	17	16	10	0	0
Winneconne, vil.	2	6	0	84	41	19	0	0
Menasha, city:								
1st ward	9	7	2	41	146	55	0	0
2nd ward	4	10	1	99	308	63	1	0
3rd ward	7	15	0	83	345	80	2	1
4th ward	21	18	9	73	264	79	2	1
5th ward	4	7	2	42	187	42	3	0
Neenah, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	2	8	1	142	228	79	12	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	1	13	0	114	177	73	2	0
2nd ward	1	16	1	127	176	48	3	0
3rd ward	2	10	2	62	122	32	1	0
4th ward	6	7	1	78	184	37	1	1
5th ward	2	12	3	138	241	67	1	1
Omro, city:								
1st ward	1	0	1	46	28	5	0	0
2nd ward	0	3	0	82	46	13	0	0
3rd ward	0	3	0	13	9	3	1	0
Oshkosh, city:								
1st ward	2	12	4	137	65	32	6	0
2nd ward	4	28	6	288	162	58	10	3
3rd ward	6	32	15	155	148	33	3	2
4th ward	6	33	15	243	131	62	9	2
5th ward	0	24	5	345	139	83	9	1
6th ward	8	55	15	149	230	35	19	3
7th ward	2	21	9	273	77	48	3	3
8th ward	2	23	11	235	139	56	13	3
9th ward	3	35	15	300	272	79	8	2
10th ward	6	26	8	322	152	65	8	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meister (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.								
Oshkosh, city.—Cont.								
11th ward	1	21	9	403	171	101	8	1
12th ward	12	36	18	310	159	71	15	4
13th ward	6	32	14	175	187	36	11	5
14th ward	1	17	11	192	152	32	9	1
15th ward	0	17	7	159	101	41	8	0
16th ward	5	128	13	93	115	10	20	1
Total	133	705	205	5,901	5,454	1,793	194	36
WOOD CO.								
Arpin	0	5	4	70	55	25	0	0
Auburndale	0	5	3	25	32	18	1	0
Cameron	0	0	0	12	10	5	0	0
Cary	0	0	1	13	20	8	0	0
Cranmoor	0	1	0	12	30	3	0	0
Dexter	0	9	0	23	17	3	0	1
Grand Rapids:								
1st pct.	0	4	1	44	89	10	2	2
2nd pct.	0	6	3	59	92	25	1	1
Hansen	2	3	1	125	76	33	3	0
Hiles	0	0	0	9	27	5	0	1
Lincoln	2	3	0	21	29	22	2	0
Marshfield	0	5	5	40	49	13	2	1
Milladore	2	2	1	29	41	25	1	0
Port Edwards	1	2	1	24	30	5	1	0
Remington	0	6	0	29	27	9	0	0
Richfield	0	0	3	18	40	28	1	0
Rock	0	0	1	36	25	13	0	0
Rudolph	8	25	2	48	46	8	3	0
Saratoga	0	1	2	50	29	16	1	0
Seneca	1	1	2	28	33	11	0	0
Sherry	0	1	5	58	36	17	2	0
Sigel	3	9	4	93	82	27	2	0
Wood	1	1	1	25	23	22	1	0
Auburndale, vil.	1	2	0	15	11	16	1	0
Biron, vil.	0	1	1	36	56	15	0	0
Milladore, vil.	0	2	3	18	28	20	0	0
Port Edwards, vil.	2	19	2	70	113	17	3	0
Marshfield, city:								
1st ward	4	17	3	34	98	69	0	0
2nd ward	1	15	3	27	83	83	0	0
3rd ward	4	19	5	58	82	56	1	0
4th ward	1	12	2	72	88	86	0	0
5th ward	2	12	2	45	75	54	3	0
6th ward	2	9	5	42	80	56	0	0
7th ward	0	11	2	64	81	59	0	0
8th ward	2	11	1	42	83	52	0	0
9th ward	2	12	2	40	94	39	0	0
10th ward	0	6	5	46	65	38	0	0
Nekoosa, city:								
1st ward	1	5	1	37	41	5	0	0
2nd ward	1	1	1	34	53	17	0	0
3rd ward	0	4	2	43	61	4	0	0
4th ward	0	7	0	27	59	11	1	0
Pittsville, city:								
1st ward	0	1	1	14	36	13	0	1
2nd ward	0	0	0	19	10	3	0	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	7	11	8	0	0
Wisconsin Rapids, city:								
1st ward	1	10	3	130	155	50	5	0
2nd ward	0	2	2	128	117	66	0	0
3rd ward	2	6	2	132	129	64	0	0
4th ward	1	2	4	101	112	43	0	0
5th ward	7	17	5	89	146	29	1	1
6th ward	1	5	4	82	133	33	4	1
7th ward	3	7	1	82	91	40	0	1
8th ward	3	9	1	100	105	36	1	0
9th ward	2	4	2	100	130	30	1	0
10th ward	1	2	8	104	122	22	0	0
Total	64	321	116	2,729	3,486	1,485	44	9

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
August 13, 1946

County	Faj-kow-ski (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Am-oth (Rep.)	Good-land (Rep.)	Im-mell (Rep.)	Ken-ney (Rep.)	Werk-meis-ter (Rep.)	Up-hoff (Soc.)
Adams	12	62	11	547	536	196	5	2
Ashland	42	106	110	843	1,589	372	32	7
Barron	9	93	129	1,402	1,094	504	18	8
Bayfield	30	169	34	534	854	265	43	6
Brown	762	3,888	65	2,199	3,973	2,085	64	11
Buffalo	6	9	36	874	1,170	181	13	7
Burnett	9	148	4	375	248	222	8	4
Calumet	13	181	28	712	788	538	11	2
Chippewa	7	110	50	1,850	2,135	1,038	23	6
Clark	25	61	56	1,979	1,922	953	204	2
Columbia	12	133	77	3,310	1,865	850	28	7
Crawford	65	219	21	708	406	424	30	0
Dane	114	1,331	293	20,397	7,173	2,087	82	182
Dodge	103	345	136	3,123	3,307	1,554	104	12
Door	6	12	10	898	911	338	18	1
Douglas	151	515	254	3,321	4,467	1,130	68	19
Dunn	14	61	34	1,443	1,331	520	16	7
Eau Claire	51	207	123	2,988	3,001	710	19	16
Florence	2	19	3	296	439	116	8	3
Fond du Lac	102	757	121	3,582	4,446	1,966	100	23
Forest	74	477	6	254	588	124	6	6
Grant	40	156	41	3,466	1,269	1,298	33	3
Green	9	126	24	2,694	811	344	6	9
Green Lake	41	39	11	1,106	829	443	20	0
Iowa	6	101	10	2,448	507	370	21	5
Iron	94	186	82	685	1,451	354	30	1
Jackson	22	47	60	1,205	1,878	348	16	9
Jefferson	74	354	101	3,106	2,038	927	42	6
Juneau	7	52	14	1,242	1,021	411	8	6
Kenosha	798	3,897	115	2,918	1,923	2,505	141	75
Kewaunee	42	169	12	393	774	321	17	0
La Crosse	55	222	274	3,741	5,442	2,150	143	7
Lafayette	18	74	10	1,721	357	333	7	0
Langlade	119	404	38	918	1,136	337	19	2
Lincoln	11	92	46	1,312	1,953	536	81	7
Manitowoc	226	1,095	50	2,537	3,837	1,434	61	31
Marathon	275	628	78	2,646	3,247	1,012	66	70
Marinette	27	118	32	1,381	2,107	814	32	5
Marquette	12	38	27	958	760	250	13	3
Milwaukee	9,607	27,425	720	40,265	42,905	13,748	2,487	2,466
Monroe	11	171	24	1,688	1,493	657	14	9
Oconto	38	138	88	1,652	2,472	1,228	71	4
Oneida	52	351	11	869	838	275	6	4
Outagamie	90	504	54	2,047	4,980	3,520	97	19
Ozaukee	18	256	29	1,231	1,185	630	37	6
Pepin	6	38	13	262	248	77	3	1
Pierce	15	48	33	1,846	885	601	23	8
Polk	7	200	81	1,281	643	368	22	4
Portage	1,559	919	48	1,421	1,052	220	9	5
Price	20	123	45	854	1,566	926	37	9
Racine	450	3,762	104	4,936	4,353	1,644	123	138
Richland	8	74	41	2,884	1,112	426	10	1
Rock	79	509	246	5,744	3,124	2,328	60	41
Rusk	49	82	22	993	770	418	32	5
St. Croix	36	197	23	1,750	570	353	16	3
Sauk	28	105	21	3,450	1,434	691	40	35
Sawyer	42	78	47	517	1,165	264	39	5
Shawano	21	48	33	1,415	2,143	886	55	6
Sheboygan	442	2,145	108	3,712	3,725	1,377	224	270
Taylor	55	171	20	567	938	308	14	79
Trempealeau	14	59	26	856	2,561	293	19	4
Vernon	12	31	47	2,128	1,727	627	27	8
Vilas	16	61	27	216	600	580	8	6
Walworth	27	100	190	3,187	1,374	884	28	3
Washburn	4	63	25	411	518	311	10	2
Washington	24	241	24	1,761	2,127	2,553	40	3
Waukesha	87	616	144	7,456	4,885	2,083	146	39
Waupaca	29	124	59	2,042	2,990	906	67	8
Waushara	18	79	29	1,016	910	333	22	7
Winnebago	133	705	205	5,901	5,454	1,793	194	36
Wood	64	321	116	2,729	3,486	1,485	44	9
Total	16,546	56,445	5,329	193,199	177,816	73,149	5,680	3,806

PRIMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

August 13, 1946

County	Nelson (Dem.)	Richdorf (Dem.)	Rennebohm (Rep.)	Roach (Soc.)
Adams	43	20	881	2
Ashland	92	50	2,008	8
Barron	55	38	2,201	8
Bayfield	106	81	1,187	7
Brown	2,377	1,653	5,978	12
Buffalo	11	6	1,483	7
Burnett	100	54	615	3
Calumet	78	100	1,570	2
Chippewa	45	64	3,592	4
Clark	46	32	3,464	2
Columbia	75	61	4,576	7
Crawford	165	88	1,157	1
Dane	891	483	19,931	180
Dodge	321	108	6,186	12
Door	13	5	1,456	1
Douglas	308	307	6,418	17
Dunn	52	23	2,346	7
Eau Claire	152	95	5,194	15
Florence	13	7	586	2
Fond du Lac	443	335	6,901	19
Forest	306	144	601	6
Grant	137	55	4,313	2
Green	73	57	2,783	9
Green Lake	56	21	1,692	0
Iowa	45	57	2,322	6
Iron	162	72	1,411	1
Jackson	46	18	2,323	9
Jefferson	288	113	4,947	4
Juneau	25	27	1,889	6
Kenosha	2,734	1,498	5,851	78
Kewaunee	117	76	1,049	0
La Crosse	143	119	9,211	7
Lafayette	65	27	1,723	0
Langlade	340	139	1,858	2
Lincoln	63	43	2,836	9
Manitowoc	662	589	6,084	26
Marathon	610	217	5,581	69
Marinette	83	56	2,871	5
Marquette	31	16	1,469	2
Milwaukee	21,882	11,396	77,701	2,419
Monroe	83	83	2,710	7
Oconto	109	47	3,620	3
Oneida	235	118	1,458	4
Outagamie	416	147	8,527	15
Ozaukee	129	121	2,223	7
Pepin	26	14	386	1
Pierce	35	25	2,309	7
Polk	115	71	1,738	5
Portage	1,553	617	2,072	6
Price	81	49	2,202	9
Racine	2,200	1,671	8,555	127
Richland	47	40	3,112	1
Rock	322	207	8,783	39
Rusk	76	40	1,467	5
St. Croix	101	122	1,921	3
Sauk	73	41	4,039	35
Sawyer	74	33	1,349	3
Shawano	38	27	3,574	8
Sheboygan	844	1,714	7,219	283
Taylor	146	74	1,309	76
Trempealeau	26	43	2,554	4
Vernon	37	6	3,006	2
Vilas	61	18	933	7
Walworth	84	36	4,364	1
Washburn	33	29	863	2
Washington	107	142	4,626	3
Waukesha	298	368	11,544	40
Waupaca	103	45	4,385	6
Waushara	63	19	1,685	7
Winnebago	440	253	9,132	32
Wood	241	111	5,782	8
Total	41,450	24,681	333,692	3,732

PRIMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES

August 13, 1946

County	Kaiser (Dem.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Kirst (Soc.)
Adams	55	1,027	1
Ashland	130	2,257	8
Barron	90	2,645	9
Bayfield	169	1,436	6
Brown	3,453	6,569	11
Buffalo	16	1,781	7
Burnett	130	723	4
Calumet	167	1,683	1
Chippewa	97	4,114	2
Clark	69	3,966	2
Columbia	135	4,811	0
Crawford	242	1,300	6
Dane	1,277	20,910	176
Dodge	411	6,727	12
Door	15	1,619	1
Douglas	552	7,198	20
Dunn	66	2,810	7
Eau Claire	225	5,670	14
Florence	16	682	2
Fond du Lac	699	7,762	20
Forest	391	711	6
Grant	177	4,811	3
Green	115	3,151	9
Green Lake	74	1,947	0
Iowa	92	2,488	5
Iron	192	1,652	1
Jackson	59	2,781	9
Jackson	379	5,109	4
Jefferson	49	2,062	4
Juneau	3,905	6,208	74
Kenosha	170	1,226	0
Kewaunee	226	9,663	6
La Crosse	89	1,897	0
Lafayette	397	1,920	2
Langlade	99	3,320	8
Lincoln	1,133	6,636	28
Manitowoc	792	6,076	68
Marathon	124	3,323	5
Marquette	43	1,645	2
Milwaukee	30,441	77,543	2,421
Monroe	158	2,982	7
Oconto	144	4,287	2
Oneida	305	1,573	4
Outagamie	517	9,191	16
Ozaukee	265	2,421	7
Pepin	38	471	1
Pierce	52	2,724	8
Polk	156	2,094	4
Portage	1,830	2,233	4
Price	116	2,582	10
Racine	3,483	9,182	131
Richland	72	3,313	0
Rock	500	9,415	38
Rusk	111	1,703	5
St. Croix	207	2,308	3
Sauk	114	4,321	34
Sawyer	101	1,631	3
Shawano	53	3,897	7
Sheboygan	2,226	7,325	282
Taylor	199	1,522	74
Trempealeau	64	2,950	4
Vernon	37	3,521	1
Vilas	72	1,047	6
Walworth	115	4,640	1
Washburn	58	1,007	2
Washington	228	4,989	4
Waukesha	597	11,671	40
Waupaca	133	4,947	7
Waushara	79	1,900	7
Winnebago	601	10,264	34
Wood	324	6,371	9
Total	59,917	358,341	3,721

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES

August 13, 1946

County	Kamper (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Benson (Soc.)
Adams	56	945	2
Ashland	127	2,046	8
Barron	75	2,429	8
Bayfield	168	1,333	6
Brown	3,425	6,063	11
Buffalo	12	1,595	7
Burnett	119	697	3
Calumet	167	1,639	1
Chippewa	92	3,888	5
Clark	74	3,666	2
Columbia	132	4,663	6
Crawford	238	1,199	0
Dane	1,209	21,836	178
Dodge	390	6,497	12
Door	13	1,523	1
Douglas	555	7,043	16
Dunn	67	2,562	7
Eau Claire	218	5,233	16
Florence	18	607	3
Fond du Lac	649	6,768	20
Forest	378	651	3
Grant	181	4,483	3
Green	111	2,923	9
Green Lake	72	1,805	0
Iowa	91	2,428	5
Iron	177	1,508	1
Jackson	52	2,535	9
Jefferson	355	4,868	5
Juneau	51	1,995	4
Kenosha	3,736	5,929	73
Kewaunee	164	1,136	0
La Crosse	202	8,228	7
Lafayette	87	1,796	1
Langlade	429	1,927	2
Lincoln	97	3,044	8
Manitowoc	1,103	6,194	28
Marathon	765	5,738	65
Marinette	123	3,003	5
Marquette	42	1,534	2
Milwaukee	29,422	98,089*	2,430
Monroe	157	2,828	8
Oconto	147	3,948	2
Oneida	292	1,469	4
Outagamie	501	8,694	14
Ozaukee	223	2,246	8
Pepin	36	432	1
Pierce	56	2,549	8
Polk	154	1,924	6
Portage	1,805	2,123	4
Price	108	2,401	8
Racine	3,056	8,525	129
Richland	70	3,165	0
Rock	479	9,076	37
Rusk	106	1,570	5
St. Croix	211	2,074	3
Sauk	102	4,236	34
Sawyer	88	1,486	4
Shawano	55	3,669	7
Sheboygan	2,085	6,654	272
Taylor	196	1,416	76
Trempealeau	60	2,755	3
Vernon	38	3,244	1
Vilas	71	954	5
Walworth	112	4,449	2
Washburn	65	1,000	2
Washington	225	4,789	4
Waushara	592	11,632	37
Waupaca	125	4,536	7
Waushara	72	1,773	7
Winnebago	565	9,112	31
Wood	323	6,067	12
Total	57,617	362,842**	3,713

* Upon recheck by Milwaukee County Board of Election Commissioners the correct total is 75,040.

** This total should be revised in view of the corrected total for Milwaukee County.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES

August 13, 1946

County	Hawkes (Dem.)	Dieterich (Rep.)	Martin (Rep.)	Runge (Rep.)	Davis (Soc.)
Adams	58	405	449	148	2
Ashland	145	691	1,181	401	7
Barron	80	735	1,233	486	7
Bayfield	188	478	729	167	6
Brown	3,195	696	5,077	1,318	12
Buffalo	16	377	1,045	202	7
Burnett	129	128	491	88	4
Calumet	154	344	810	680	1
Chippewa	86	1,105	2,523	510	5
Clark	63	853	2,014	1,116	2
Columbia	128	1,630	2,823	664	7
Crawford	229	245	852	193	0
Dane	1,193	7,141	16,704	3,216	165
Dodge	368	2,880	2,841	1,390	11
Door	13	269	1,278	270	1
Douglas	534	3,559	3,316	593	17
Dunn	63	486	1,581	581	7
Eau Claire	209	1,821	3,011	668	15
Florence	18	183	417	55	2
Fond du Lac	664	1,597	4,784	2,047	21
Forest	354	162	488	96	4
Grant	161	1,295	2,748	791	2
Green	101	771	1,793	516	9
Green Lake	62	459	1,217	328	0
Iowa	87	607	1,720	465	6
Iron	192	445	1,018	337	2
Jackson	52	812	1,312	492	9
Jefferson	347	1,360	2,806	1,137	4
Juneau	51	446	1,424	356	5
Kenosha	3,580	1,396	2,482	2,823	70
Keweenaw	147	168	939	185	0
La Crosse	214	1,810	4,892	3,197	6
Lafayette	84	443	1,245	349	0
Langlade	410	340	1,316	437	2
Lincoln	98	764	1,864	728	9
Manitowoc	1,020	1,659	2,894	2,431	32
Marathon	732	1,491	3,531	1,197	67
Marinette	131	657	2,419	448	4
Marquette	38	563	880	166	2
Milwaukee	27,466	21,077	35,257	31,407	2,348
Monroe	141	1,076	1,553	362	6
Oconto	138	927	2,814	807	3
Oneida	289	462	903	282	4
Outagamie	470	1,530	4,682	3,237	14
Ozaukee	197	663	989	981	7
Pepin	38	96	289	56	1
Pierce	54	474	1,758	370	8
Polk	161	481	1,047	386	4
Portage	1,717	572	1,458	279	5
Price	120	839	1,413	399	8
Racine	3,172	1,975	5,478	2,027	120
Richland	53	499	2,705	313	0
Rock	450	2,231	5,570	1,524	37
Rusk	106	643	833	197	6
St. Croix	206	426	1,222	530	3
Sauk	101	972	2,448	1,239	33
Sawyer	93	476	919	194	3
Shawano	47	538	2,245	1,219	6
Sheboygan	2,087	702	1,172	6,979	273
Taylor	189	399	919	242	76
Trempealeau	39	966	1,373	378	4
Vernon	32	660	2,421	522	1
Vilas	73	259	576	265	5
Walworth	113	887	3,133	659	1
Washburn	59	275	581	158	2
Washington	216	2,228	2,203	967	2
Waukesha	588	2,636	7,636	2,510	37
Waupaca	124	862	3,189	1,064	6
Waushara	73	419	1,197	250	7
Winnebago	582	1,873	6,798	2,320	31
Wood	286	1,125	3,998	1,646	13
Total	54,874	90,719	198,926	95,041	3,606

PRIMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES

August 13, 1946

County	McMurray (Dem.)	LaFollette (Rep.)	McCarthy (Rep.)	Stearns (Rep.)	Knappe (Sec.)
Adams	51	675	508	53	2
Ashland	133	1,521	1,144	170	7
Barron	88	1,750	1,153	183	9
Bayfield	173	960	626	102	6
Brown	3,544	3,603	4,256	293	12
Buffalo	14	1,312	781	87	7
Burnett	135	433	387	20	4
Calumet	170	771	1,119	108	1
Chippewa	103	2,494	2,184	231	5
Clark	71	2,370	2,203	181	2
Columbia	134	3,049	2,390	407	7
Crawford	264	639	850	70	1
Dane	1,332	17,565	11,029	886	175
Dodge	414	3,400	3,822	645	11
Door	16	917	1,136	72	1
Douglas	568	5,992	2,748	300	17
Dunn	60	1,536	1,450	216	6
EAU Claire	224	3,660	2,778	214	14
Florence	19	585	218	28	3
Fond du Lac	792	4,134	4,957	732	21
Forest	409	414	455	43	4
Grant	172	2,807	2,760	314	2
Green	115	2,201	1,186	301	8
Green Lake	75	755	1,415	165	0
Iowa	99	1,518	1,449	226	5
Iron	196	1,430	886	66	2
Jackson	57	1,757	1,333	186	8
Jefferson	374	2,701	2,714	499	5
Juneau	45	1,161	1,303	146	4
Kenosha	4,044	3,410	3,576	395	73
Kewaunee	173	621	819	31	0
La Crosse	251	4,740	5,377	988	7
Lafayette	87	1,225	955	177	0
Langlade	451	925	1,392	71	2
Lincoln	104	2,346	1,321	163	8
Marinette	1,164	3,869	3,598	428	29
Marathon	814	3,583	3,051	276	66
Marinette	129	2,032	2,132	160	6
Marquette	41	817	939	125	4
Milwaukee	31,816	38,437	48,614*	10,497	2,408
Monroe	157	2,009	1,508	179	7
Oconto	149	2,624	2,528	229	3
Ontonagon	317	883	904	128	4
Outagamie	518	4,037	6,049	505	13
Ozaukee	234	1,295	1,454	204	6
Pepin	39	910	243	30	1
Pierce	57	1,843	1,239	159	6
Polk	161	1,419	1,838	123	4
Portage	1,958	1,391	1,161	119	4
Price	121	1,585	1,571	118	10
Racine	3,630	4,370	5,569	878	120
Richland	60	1,446	2,447	245	0
Rock	501	4,724	5,497	766	34
Rusk	114	916	1,141	96	6
St. Croix	217	1,625	1,878	200	3
Sauk	115	2,600	2,378	319	30
Sawyer	95	940	888	96	2
Shawano	55	1,916	2,307	211	5
Sheboygan	2,367	3,835	4,503	562	275
Taylor	194	1,066	676	48	77
Trempealeau	58	2,005	1,379	107	4
Vernon	37	2,024	2,141	213	2
Vilas	73	554	716	60	6
Walworth	118	2,219	2,750	405	3
Washburn	63	735	469	44	2
Washington	213	2,679	3,153	334	2
Waukesha	603	5,111	8,127	1,057	35
Waupaca	138	2,381	3,242	275	8
Waushara	89	762	1,281	161	7
Winnebago	651	5,466	6,283	1,157	32
Wood	338	3,672	3,619	322	10
Total	62,361	202,557	207,953**	29,605	3,673

* Upon recheck by Milwaukee County Board of Election Commissioners the correct total is 48,596.

** This total should be revised in view of the corrected total for Milwaukee County.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

August 13, 1946

FIRST DISTRICT

Counties	Redstrom (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Christensen- (Soc.)
Green	106	2,787	227
Kenosha	4,258	5,498	68
Racine	3,420	8,095	117
Rock	448	8,413	34
Walworth	109	4,312	2
Total	8,341	29,105	228

SECOND DISTRICT

Counties	Nash (Dem.)	Rice (Dem.)	Henry* (Rep.)	Louis (Rep.)	Schu- macher (Rep.)	Wallace (Soc.)
Columbia	58	75	3,256	973	1,014	6
Dane	274	1,053	16,300	2,825	7,493	174
Dodge	252	174	3,191	687	3,617	12
Jefferson	102	284	3,758	889	1,089	4
Waukesha	269	305	8,028	1,422	3,099	37
Total	955	1,891	34,533	6,796	16,312	233

* Deceased November 20, 1946; see Special election page

THIRD DISTRICT

Counties	Miller (Rep.)	Stevenson (Rep.)	Alexander (Soc.)
Crawford	407	1,060	2
Grant	2,194	3,087	1
Iowa	872	1,858	5
Juneau	742	1,540	5
La Crosse	5,861	4,469	8
Lafayette	723	1,364	0
Monroe	1,224	2,091	7
Richland	1,232	2,602	0
Sauk	1,996	2,830	33
Vernon	1,680	2,463	2
Total	16,931	23,364	63

FOURTH DISTRICT

Counties	Bobrowicz (Dem.)	Wasielewski (Dem.)	Bohn (Rep.)	Brophy (Rep.)	Chelminiak (Rep.)	Kohlmeitz (Rep.)	Michalak (Rep.)	Nowak (Rep.)	Pringle (Rep.)	Schultz (Rep.)	Heiberg (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part) ..	11,998	10,713	8,716	9,707	2,113	3,232	4,143	3,371	3,233	5,754	995
Total	11,998	10,713	8,716	9,707	2,113	3,232	4,143	3,371	3,233	5,754	995

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

August 13, 1946

FIFTH DISTRICT

Counties	Biemiller (Dem.)	Donohue (Rep.)	Hoyt (Rep.)	Kersten (Rep.)	Powers (Rep.)	Schroeder (Rep.)	Steller (Rep.)	Timmerman (Rep.)	Wells (Rep.)	Zeidler (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part) ..	12,075	1,932	5,589	17,670	3,473	3,787	1,408	9,704	7,739	1,424
Total	12,075	1,932	5,589	17,670	3,473	3,787	1,408	9,704	7,739	1,424

SIXTH DISTRICT

Counties	Webster (Dem.)	Keefe (Rep.)	Renn (Soc.)
Calumet	156	1,615	1
Fond du Lac	683	7,235	18
Ozaukee	220	2,196	6
Sheboygan	2,141	7,197	272
Washington	211	4,621	5
Winneshago	626	9,885	34
Total	4,037	32,749	336

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Fraley (Dem.)	Murray (Rep.)	Rosholt (Rep.)	Pearson (Soc.)
Adams	55	772	276	2
Green Lake	66	1,624	459	0
Langlade	477	1,517	678	2
Marathon	710	3,986	2,549	69
Marquette	37	1,239	418	3
Portage	1,636	1,058	1,537	5
Shawano	50	3,008	1,051	5
Waupaca	124	3,850	1,873	7
Waushara	74	1,472	565	7
Wood	294	4,422	2,605	11
Total	3,523	22,948	12,011	111

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Counties	Young (Dem.)	Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown	3,712	6,201
Door	15	1,422
Florence	19	595
Forest	380	638
Kewaunee	161	1,015
Manitowoc	1,069	5,288
Marinette	115	2,936
Oconto	144	3,810
Outagamie	511	8,495
Total	6,126	30,400

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued

August 13, 1946

NINTH DISTRICT

Counties	Hull (Rep.)	Jones (Rep.)	Maassen (Soc.)
Barron	1,955	1,025	7
Buffalo	1,548	502	8
Chippewa	2,533	2,423	5
Clark	3,152	1,495	3
Dunn	2,127	1,096	8
Eau Claire	4,788	1,740	12
Jackson	2,552	908	6
Pepin	417	159	1
Pierce	2,195	912	4
St. Croix	1,920	698	2
Trempealeau	2,652	812	4
Total	25,839	11,770	60

TENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Berquist (Dem.)	O'Konski (Rep.)	Kreie (Soc.)
Ashland	136	1,919	6
Bayfield	169	1,207	5
Burnett	146	518	4
Douglas	553	5,758	16
Iron	244	1,467	2
Lincoln	103	3,032	7
Oneida	458	1,359	4
Polk	176	1,385	5
Price	127	2,416	9
Rusk	109	1,460	5
Sawyer	92	1,545	3
Taylor	200	1,244	72
Vilas	79	1,004	7
Washburn	60	860	1
Total	2,652	25,174	146

SPECIAL ELECTION*

April 1, 1947

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Second District

Counties	Burke (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Davis (Rep.)	Lowe (Rep.)	Sauthoff (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
Columbia	406	788	3,992	309	2,111	147
Dane	1,792	8,918	14,342	1,317	10,281	677
Dodge	863	601	6,156	220	3,073	200
Jefferson	327	856	4,505	269	2,397	160
Waukesha	938	811	14,015	684	3,104	447
Total	4,326	11,974	43,010	2,799	20,966	1,631

*To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Robert K. Henry on November 20, 1946.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS

August 13, 1946

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
First	Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc	Benthien (Dem.) Hanson (Dem.) Borcherdt (Rep.) Lafond, (Rep.) Moore (Rep.) Pitz (Rep.) Tills (Rep.) Wagener (Rep.)	212 1 1,674 3,236 1,730 1,683 1,577 1,289
Third	Milwaukee	Franzkowiak (Dem.) Zablocki (Dem.) Choinski, (Rep.) Galbrecht (Rep.) Nowicki (Rep.) Schultheis (Soc.)	2,044 4,271 1,791 2,860 2,470 235
Fifth	Milwaukee	Nissenbaum (Dem.) Gettelman (Rep.) ...	2,860 14,402
Seventh	Milwaukee	Blenski (Dem.) Gawronski (Dem.) . Galasinski (Rep.) ... Luedke (Rep.) Paulik (Rep.) Reckard (Rep.) Cortez (Soc.)	3,871 4,202 2,754 2,919 1,142 2,155 2
Ninth	Milwaukee	Tehan (Dem.) Zoller, (Rep.) Sanchez (Soc.)	2,812 5,399 6
Eleventh	Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Washburn	Stoddard (Dem.) Foley (Rep.) Lenroot, Jr. (Rep.) ...	860 5,680 6,645
Thirteenth	Dodge, Washington	Panzer (Rep.)	11,142
Fifteenth	Rock	Robinson (Rep.) Genens (Soc.)	8,658 38
Seventeenth	Green, Iowa, Lafayette	Morgan (Rep.) Olson (Rep.) Robinson (Rep.) Metcaif (Soc.)	2,626 3,884 2,176 1
Nineteenth	Calumet, Winnebago	Brown (Rep.)	10,677
Twenty-first	Racine	Gorsky (Dem.) Rohan (Dem.) Harvey (Rep.) Hilker (Rep.) Southey (Rep.) Cooks (Soc.)	1,830 2,120 3,863 4,952 1,601 12
Twenty-third	Portage, Waupaca	Jacklin (Dem.) Burnham (Rep.) Neale (Rep.) Roman (Rep.) Rybicke (Rep.)	2,151 1,145 3,348 3,258 436
Twenty-fourth*	Clark, Taylor, Wood	Cook (Rep.) Laird, Jr. (Rep.) Brecke (Soc.) Keenan (Soc.)	5,313 8,273 21 1
Twenty-fifth	Lincoln, Marathon	Krueger (Rep.) McNeight (Rep.) Marth (Soc.)	5,586 4,848 78

*To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Melvin R. Laird on March 19, 1946.

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

August 13, 1946

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Twenty-seventh	Columbia, Richland, Sauk	Johnson (Rep.)	6,655
		Miller (Rep.)	7,547
		Newman (Soc.)	42
Twenty-ninth	Barron, Dunn, Polk	Madsen (Rep.)	4,153
		West (Rep.)	3,544
Thirty-first	Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe	Vosburgh (Dem.) ...	129
		Leverich (Rep.)	6,991
		Habelman (Soc.)	16
Thirty-third	Jefferson, Waukesha	Dempsey (Rep.)	10,075
		Freehoff (Rep.)	8,798
		Grindrod (Soc.)	37

August 13, 1946

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette	Daniels (Rep.)	1,353
	Romell (Rep.)	1,639
Ashland	Berthiesme (Dem.)	1
	Gehrmann (Rep.)	1,415
	Gustafson (Rep.)	1,098
	Zoesch (Rep.)	366
Barron	Whitaker (Dem.)	1
	Allen (Rep.)	1
	Clafin (Rep.)	1
	Sullivan (Rep.)	1
	Sykes (Rep.)	2,505
Bayfield	Ward (Rep.)	1
	Olson (Dem.)	178
Brown, 1st district	Squires (Rep.)	1,309
	Lynch (Dem.)	2,566
Brown, 2nd district	Holthusen (Rep.)	3,473
	Sweeney (Dem.)	1,596
Buffalo and Pepin	Champeau (Rep.)	947
	Larson (Rep.)	1,441
	Broadfoot (Rep.)	2,124
Burnett and Washburn	Hartman, Jr. (Soc.)	8
	Nordin (Dem.)	216
Calumet	Benson (Rep.)	1,278
	Ricker (Dem.)	152
Chippewa	Barnard (Rep.)	994
	Peters (Rep.)	949
	Padrutt (Rep.)	3,924
Clark	Smith (Rep.)	2,065
	Stadler (Rep.)	2,454
Columbia	Austin (Rep.)	2,206
	Betts (Rep.)	3,473
Crawford	Antoine (Dem.)	316
	McDowell (Rep.)	1,216
Dane, 1st district	Rail (Dem.)	750
	Becker (Rep.)	7,547
	Beggs (Rep.)	9,906
	Bergenske (Soc.)	28
Dane, 2nd district	Blaska (Dem.)	218
	Hovel (Rep.)	1,397
	Mullen (Rep.)	3,019
Dane, 3rd district	Sebert (Dem.)	239
	Roethlisberger (Rep.)	4,325
	Uphoff (Soc.)	26
Dodge, 1st district	Genzmer (Rep.)	2,985
Dodge, 2nd district	Canniff (Rep.)	3,626
Door	Meunier (Rep.)	1,450

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued

August 13, 1946

District	Candidates	Vote
Douglas, 1st district	O'Brien (Dem.)	278
	Sheahan (Rep.)	1,457
	Tribbey (Rep.)	1,478
	Whealdon (Rep.)	1,686
Douglas, 2nd district	Idziorek (Dem.)	284
	Larsen (Rep.)	1,656
	Nelson (Rep.)	1,721
	Van Horn (Rep.)	579
Dunn	Hanson (Rep.)	1,783
	Martinson (Rep.)	1,463
Eau Claire	Williams (Dem.)	211
	Pritchard (Rep.)	5,443
	Zank (Soc.)	15
Florence, Forest, and Oneida	Briggs (Dem.)	693
	Fisher (Rep.)	2,434
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Megellas (Dem.)	484
	Carroll (Rep.)	2,354
	Duel (Rep.)	2,580
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Cotton (Dem.)	217
	Burns (Rep.)	660
	Van de Zande (Rep.)	2,155
	Wilson (Rep.)	757
	Sieber (Soc.)	7
Grant, 1st district	Goldthorpe (Rep.)	1,250
	Travis (Rep.)	1,555
Grant, 2nd district	Harper (Rep.)	2,601
Green	Keegan (Rep.)	1,861
	Schoonover (Rep.)	1,929
Green Lake and Waushara	Lawrie (Dem.)	150
	Brooks (Rep.)	1,614
	Clark (Rep.)	2,012
	Robock (Rep.)	803
Iowa	Barthel (Dem.)	78
	James (Rep.)	1,354
	McCutchin (Rep.)	1,856
Iron and Vilas	Innis (Dem.)	271
	Joyce (Rep.)	1,587
	Raineri (Rep.)	2,396
Jackson	Hanson (Rep.)	535
	Hemstad (Rep.)	772
	Johnson (Rep.)	910
	Waller (Rep.)	1,207
	Doud (Soc.)	10
Jefferson	Scherwitz (Dem.)	364
	Jones (Rep.)	3,000
	Larson (Rep.)	2,491

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

August 13, 1946

District	Candidates	Vote
Juneau	Brunner (Rep.)	1,082
	Tremain (Rep.)	1,556
Kenosha, 1st district	Milward (Dem.)	1,914
	Pearce (Rep.)	999
	Pfennig (Rep.)	2,869
Kenosha, 2nd district	Molinaro (Dem.)	1,392
	Siebert (Dem.)	1,215
	Mahoney (Rep.)	2,214
Kewaunee	Chada (Dem.)	195
	Mleziva (Rep.)	1,023
La Crosse, 1st district	Krause (Rep.)	2,707
	Bice (Rep.)	3,214
La Crosse, 2nd district	Miller (Rep.)	1,030
	Schilling (Rep.)	1,401
	Storandt (Rep.)	1,265
	Terpstra (Rep.)	1,125
Lafayette	Monson (Rep.)	1,384
	Youngblood (Rep.)	938
Langlade	Hoffman (Dem.)	435
	Finch (Rep.)	1,634
	Pawlitcshek (Rep.)	630
Lincoln	AuBuchon (Rep.)	1,327
	Hamlin (Rep.)	1,082
	Hinz (Rep.)	1,493
Manitowoc, 1st district	Menchl (Dem.)	693
	Vogel (Rep.)	3,546
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Suchomel (Dem.)	363
	Fredrich (Rep.)	734
	Horn (Rep.)	562
	Kocian (Rep.)	257
	LeClair (Rep.)	1,077
	Riley (Rep.)	713
Marathon, 1st district	Lueck (Rep.)	1,888
	Vogl (Soc.)	17
Marathon, 2nd district	Melaun (Dem.)	432
	Luedtke (Rep.)	3,648
	Bruss (Soc.)	12
Marinette	Braaten (Dem.)	46
	Sengstock (Rep.)	3,204

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued

August 13, 1946

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 1st district	Greene (Dem.)	1,252
	Cavey (Rep.)	1,300
	Fletcher (Rep.)	1,130
	Ross (Rep.)	1,012
	Treis (Rep.)	396
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Morrow (Dem.)	506
	O'Connell (Dem.)	1,275
	Cannon (Rep.)	1,527
	Filo (Rep.)	204
	Tolfa (Rep.)	838
	Wolfman (Rep.)	834
	Kugler (Soc.)	138
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Harding (Dem.)	664
	Mattson (Dem.)	1,248
	Paradowski (Dem.)	739
	Swendson (Dem.)	642
	Hicks (Rep.)	2,135
	Hopkins (Rep.)	1,577
	Kovacevic, Jr. (Rep.)	1,057
	Velser (Rep.)	1,968
	Poberezny (Soc.)	180
Milwaukee, 4th district	La Pont (Dem.)	346
	Pinter (Dem.)	377
	Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.)	606
	Bently (Rep.)	695
	Lorge (Rep.)	1,146
Milwaukee, 5th district	Bonin (Dem.)	1,085
	Kendziorski (Dem.)	1,097
	Smith, Thomas G. (Dem.)	494
	Fritz (Rep.)	940
	Mullen (Rep.)	2,042
	Smith, Herbert W. (Rep.)	679
Milwaukee, 6th district*	Hentges (Soc.)	128
	Knobbe (Dem.)	190
	Simmons (Dem.)	638
	Aderman (Rep.)	163
	Bland (Rep.)	315
	Cuda (Rep.)	455
	Kremerik (Rep.)	681
Markey (Rep.)	504	
Milwaukee, 7th district	Schaller (Dem.)	692
	Ensslin (Rep.)	456
	Follansbee (Rep.)	1,109
	Kalivoda (Rep.)	222
	Rost (Rep.)	635
	Ruffing (Soc.)	156
Milwaukee, 8th district	Killian (Dem.)	362
	Farness (Rep.)	1,558
	Finnegan (Rep.)	1,574
	Galbrecht (Rep.)	788
	Judd (Rep.)	1,114
	Johnson (Soc.)	155

*Roosevelt Parsons received 12 votes as Progressive candidate.

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

August 13, 1946

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 9th district	Gruber (Dem.)	453
	Meyer (Dem.)	613
	Stock (Dem.)	462
	Bernier (Rep.)	768
	Graf (Rep.)	3,028
	Rechlin (Rep.)	1,877
	Wickert (Rep.)	1,669
	Koth (Soc.)	1
Milwaukee, 10th district	McParland (Dem.)	1,250
	Howard (Rep.)	2,051
Milwaukee, 11th district	Korzeniowski, Jr. (Dem.)	945
	Ryczek (Dem.)	2,771
	Kujawa (Rep.)	2,820
	Stachowiak (Soc.)	96
Milwaukee, 12th district	Nawrociak (Dem.)	1,585
	Pyszczynski (Dem.)*	2,903
	Biaszczyński (Rep.)	1,837
Milwaukee, 13th district	Malone (Dem.)	613
	Nawrocki (Dem.)	1,638
	Froemming (Rep.)	2,153
	Horst (Rep.)	644
	Kupitz (Rep.)	735
	Oertel (Rep.)	408
	Serio (Rep.)	490
	Kranstover (Soc.)	1
Milwaukee, 14th district	Greenwald (Dem.)	882
	Devitt (Rep.)	3,019
	Ellsworth, Jr. (Rep.)	3,188
	Heimick (Rep.)	3,377
	Holm (Rep.)	754
	Padway (Rep.)	1,213
Milwaukee, 15th district	Mueller (Dem.)	964
	Collar (Rep.)	4,803
	Reiss (Soc.)	118
Milwaukee, 16th district	Higgins (Dem.)	301
	Mertz (Dem.)	450
	Riebau (Rep.)	1,736
	Schroeder (Rep.)	1,221
	Lang (Soc.)	193
Milwaukee, 17th district	Casey (Dem.)	809
	Dahlke (Dem.)	269
	Erickson (Dem.)	372
	Gray (Dem.)	553
	Biedrzycki (Rep.)	166
	Ervin, Jr. (Rep.)	297
	Haroldson (Rep.)	1,337
	Howard (Rep.)	1,613
	Koniecki (Rep.)	445
	Tracy (Rep.)	378
	Quick (Soc.)	2
Milwaukee, 18th district	Fisher (Dem.)	804
	Buch (Rep.)	636
	Jaeger (Rep.)	2,075
	Schaus (Soc.)	157

*Deceased November 20, 1946; see Special election page 617.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued

August 13, 1946

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 19th district	Hall (Dem.)	584
	Garvens (Rep.)	1,100
	Mount (Rep.)	665
	Westfahl (Rep.)	1,745
	Lippold (Soc.)	4
Milwaukee, 20th district	Stensen (Dem.)	1,015
	Burmester (Rep.)	5,395
	Clark (Rep.)	1,342
	Nier (Rep.)	641
	Stoner (Rep.)	806
Monroe	Rice (Dem.)	154
	Nicol (Rep.)	3,029
	Lobe (Soc.)	9
Oconto	Komisarek (Dem.)	94
	Wedgewood (Rep.)	1,999
	Youngs (Rep.)	3,174
Outagamie, 1st district	Voigt (Dem.)	245
	Catlin, Jr. (Rep.)	3,074
	Frank (Rep.)	3,986
Outagamie, 2nd district	Powers (Dem.)	190
	Wiedenbeck (Dem.)	115
	Carnot (Rep.)	687
	Hanges (Rep.)	1,106
	Rohan (Rep.)	1,330
	Miller (Soc.)	1
Ozaukee	Bichler (Dem.)	279
	Kurtz (Rep.)	1,009
	Zaun (Rep.)	1,803
Pierce	Gunderson (Rep.)	1,824
	Swanson (Rep.)	1,352
Polk	Mittelsdorf (Dem.)	168
	Nelson (Rep.)	1,045
	Peabody (Rep.)	1,232
Portage	Kostuck (Dem.)	2,476
Price	Clark, (Rep.)	914
	Cummings (Rep.)	1,113
	Schneider (Rep.)	557
	Whitmer (Rep.)	782
Racine, 1st district	Frank (Dem.)	754
	Gade (Dem.)	756
	Christensen (Rep.)	1,415
	Evans (Rep.)	885
	Overson (Rep.)	1,041
Duchkowitzsch (Soc.)	30	
Racine, 2nd district	Grazdiel (Dem.)	1,218
	Nield (Rep.)	2,524
	Rome (Rep.)	1,339
	Jensen (Soc.)	51

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

August 13, 1946

District	Candidates	Vote
Racine, 3rd district	Reichert (Dem.)	776
	Runden (Rep.)	2,085
	Christensen (Soc.)	17
Richland	Jewel (Rep.)	1,698
	Thomson (Rep.)	2,671
Rock, 1st district	Grassman (Rep.)	4,898
Rock, 2nd district	Engebretson (Rep.)	3,861
	Doud, Jr. (Soc.)	28
Rusk, Sawyer	Gonia (Dem.)	121
	Steinhilber (Dem.)	118
	Christman (Rep.)	1,532
	Clausen (Rep.)	2,232
St. Croix	Heywood (Dem.)	225
	Mackin (Rep.)	601
	Minier (Rep.)	877
	Rundell (Rep.)	1,080
Sauk	Schutz (Rep.)	1,674
	Woerth (Rep.)	3,364
	Hart (Soc.)	32
Shawano	Ebert (Rep.)	2,215
	Helke (Rep.)	1,106
	Marotz (Rep.)	997
Sheboygan, 1st district	Schneider, Jr. (Dem.)	1,884
	Fontaine (Rep.)	4,565
	Albertin (Soc.)	217
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Burke (Dem.)	421
	Timmer (Rep.)	2,789
	Boll (Soc.)	62
Taylor	Kapitz (Dem.)	254
	Andersen (Rep.)	1,055
	Neder (Rep.)	612
	Harder (Soc.)	71
Trempealeau	Brom (Rep.)	760
	Heath (Rep.)	1,014
	Hotchkiss (Rep.)	774
	Wiley (Rep.)	1,016
Vernon	Mockrud (Rep.)	2,107
	Molland (Rep.)	555
	Wheelock (Rep.)	1,642
Walworth	Rockwell (Dem.)	10
	Rice (Rep.)	4,459
Washington	Pfeifer (Dem.)	170
	Baudle (Rep.)	1,139
	Clary (Rep.)	1,403
	Holtebeck (Rep.)	3,317

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

August 13, 1946

District	Candidates	Vote
Waukesha, 1st district	Hey (Dem.)	243
	Dancey (Rep.)	4,231
	Rausch (Rep.)	1,918
	Tegge (Rep.)	1,370
Waukesha, 2nd district	Dehring (Dem.)	218
	Ludvigsen (Rep.)	2,972
	Rasmussen (Rep.)	2,937
Waupaca	Larson (Rep.)	2,473
	Spearbraker (Rep.)	3,187
Winnebago, 1st district	Watson (Dem.)	448
	Abraham (Rep.)	2,026
	Feustel (Rep.)	799
	Holtz (Rep.)	777
	Meyer (Rep.)	499
	Niemuth (Rep.)	1,930
Winnebago, 2nd district	Tank (Rep.)	1,277
	Abell (Rep.)	946
	Brandt (Rep.)	674
	Davis (Rep.)	254
	Mortensen (Rep.)	1,718
Wood	Steffens (Rep.)	2,394
	Clark (Rep.)	3,574
	Gee (Rep.)	2,834
	Harlow (Rep.)	1,107
	Brown (Soc.)	1

SPECIAL ELECTION*

April 1, 1947

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

Milwaukee 12th District

Candidates	Vote
William J. Banach (Dem.)	1,289
William V. Galasinski (Dem.)	740
Cornelius Jankowski (Dem.)	643
Herman Kubiak (Dem.)	420
Frank M. Nawrociak (Dem.)	184
Walter Polakowski (Dem.)	875
Casimir Pollak (Dem.)	395
Frank Pyszczyński (Dem.)	862
Stanley Blaszczyński (Rep.)	972
Scattering 7 candidates	
Socialist ticket	11 votes

*To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Peter P. Pyszczyński on November 20, 1946.

Parties and Elections

The General Election

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS

November 5, 1946

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenschner (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
ADAMS CO.					
Adams	37	58	0	0	0
Big Flats	37	47	0	0	0
Colburn	6	23	0	0	0
Dell Prairie	35	57	2	0	0
Easton	28	88	1	0	0
Jackson	36	62	0	0	0
Leola	10	22	0	0	0
Lincoln	26	46	0	0	0
Monroe	8	65	0	0	0
New Chester	18	98	0	0	2
New Haven	40	125	0	0	0
Preston	29	36	0	0	0
Quincy	22	55	0	0	0
Richfield	18	37	1	0	0
Rome	20	34	0	1	0
Springville	33	74	3	0	0
Strongs Prairie	87	118	1	0	0
Friendship, vil.	54	112	1	1	0
Adams, city:					
1st ward	104	75	3	0	0
2nd ward	142	155	2	0	0
Total	790	1,387	14	2	2
ASHLAND CO.					
Agenda	49	53	2	2	0
Ashland	131	98	1	3	1
Chippewa	58	79	1	0	0
Gingles	75	39	1	0	0
Gordon	62	62	0	0	0
Jacobs	121	214	1	2	0
La Pointe	16	43	0	0	0
Marengo	66	42	0	12	0
Morse	81	69	0	0	1
Peeksville	29	37	4	0	0
Sanborn	54	58	0	0	0
Shanagolden	25	57	0	2	0
White River	86	111	0	7	0
Butternut, vil.	78	99	0	0	0
Ashland, city:					
1st ward	186	147	2	0	0
2nd ward	210	223	1	0	0
3rd ward	141	295	2	0	0
4th ward	106	129	0	0	0
5th ward	145	181	3	0	0
6th ward	226	178	0	0	2
7th ward	249	105	1	0	0
8th ward	186	62	2	0	0
9th ward	238	50	0	0	0
10th ward	240	67	0	0	0
Mellen, city:					
1st ward	102	119	0	0	1
2nd ward	62	48	1	0	0
3rd ward	44	40	1	0	0
Total	3,066	2,705	23	28	6
BARRON CO.					
Almena	36	109	2	0	0
Arland	98	106	1	0	0
Barron	66	172	0	0	0
Bear Lake	62	36	0	0	0
Cedar Lake	56	79	3	0	0
Chetek	75	111	0	0	0
Clinton	101	158	0	2	0
Crystal Lake	75	121	1	0	0
Cumberland	90	129	2	0	1
Dallas	79	100	0	0	0
Dovre	55	66	2	0	0
Doyle	51	93	0	0	0
Lakeland	60	56	4	0	0
Maple Grove	72	206	1	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
BARRON CO.—Cont.					
Maple Plain	42	21	0	0	0
Oak Grove	140	125	1	0	0
Prairie Farm	48	104	0	0	0
Prairie Lake	87	87	1	0	0
Rice Lake	107	106	0	0	0
Sioux Creek	89	84	0	0	0
Stanford	91	79	2	1	0
Stanley	49	131	2	0	0
Sumner	59	88	1	0	0
Turtle Lake	57	58	0	0	0
Vance Creek	102	118	1	0	0
Almena, vil.	47	101	1	0	0
Cameron, vil.	66	206	2	0	0
Dallas, vil.	45	87	0	0	0
Haugen, vil.	35	27	0	0	1
Prairie Farm, vil.	25	73	0	0	0
Turtle Lake, vil.	39	129	0	0	1
Barron, city	155	522	0	0	0
Chetek, city	132	254	1	0	0
Cumberland, city	112	311	0	0	0
Rice Lake, city:					
1st ward	57	135	0	0	0
2nd ward	51	144	0	0	0
3rd ward	56	194	0	0	0
4th ward	66	123	1	0	0
5th ward	64	95	0	0	0
6th ward	42	111	0	0	0
7th ward	61	52	0	0	0
8th ward	38	65	0	0	0
Total	2,938	5,172	29	3	3
BAYFIELD CO.					
Barksdale	85	84	2	1	0
Barnes	54	28	0	0	0
Bayfield	47	95	0	0	0
Bayview	65	54	0	0	0
Bell	59	40	0	0	0
Cable	41	83	1	0	0
Clover	71	39	0	0	1
Delta	20	27	2	0	0
Drummond	91	84	2	0	0
Eileen	88	55	1	2	0
Hughes	21	30	0	0	0
Iron River	178	80	0	1	0
Kelly	79	51	0	0	0
Keystone	79	24	0	0	1
Lincoln	41	25	1	0	0
Mason	91	58	2	2	0
Namakagon	39	49	0	0	0
Orienta	24	37	0	0	0
Oulu	111	105	0	0	0
Pilsen	55	41	0	0	0
Port Wing	72	141	2	0	0
Pratt	77	81	1	0	0
Russell	58	39	0	0	0
Tripp	47	32	0	0	0
Washburn	61	44	2	1	1
Cable, vil.	53	60	0	0	0
Mason, vil.	21	39	0	0	0
Bayfield, city:					
1st ward	33	49	0	0	0
2nd ward	10	52	0	0	0
3rd ward	25	56	0	0	0
4th ward	15	43	0	0	0
Washburn, city:					
1st ward	141	117	0	0	0
2nd ward	58	55	0	0	0
3rd ward	75	42	0	0	0
4th ward	84	43	0	0	0
5th ward	92	73	0	0	0
6th ward	84	27	0	0	0
Total	2,345	2,082	16	7	3

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenschel (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
BROWN CO.					
Allouez	369	1,149	6	0	0
Ashwaubenon	143	141	0	0	0
Bellevue	166	104	1	1	1
De Pere	128	146	0	0	1
Eaton	198	127	0	0	0
Glenmore	108	224	0	0	0
Green Bay	90	169	0	0	0
Hobart	157	224	0	0	0
Holland	159	202	0	0	0
Howard	351	290	0	0	0
Humboldt	103	214	0	0	0
Lawrence	119	213	0	0	0
Morrison	106	312	6	0	0
New Denmark	162	274	1	0	0
Pittsfield	148	160	0	0	0
Preble:					
1st pct.	379	290	0	0	0
2nd pct.	470	408	0	0	0
Rockland	78	133	1	1	0
Scott	214	339	0	0	0
Suamico	218	175	0	0	0
Wrightstown	158	230	2	0	0
Denmark, vil.	119	280	0	0	0
Pulaski, vil.	204	190	0	0	0
Wrightstown, vil.	115	108	0	0	0
De Pere, city:					
1st ward	273	526	2	0	0
2nd ward	321	374	0	0	0
3rd ward	330	509	0	0	0
4th ward	236	214	0	0	0
Green Bay, city:					
1st ward	194	566	0	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	203	778	0	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	376	445	0	0	0
3rd ward	333	639	0	0	0
4th ward	234	586	0	0	0
5th ward	511	512	0	0	0
6th ward	199	234	1	0	0
7th ward	216	266	0	0	0
8th ward	340	433	0	0	0
9th ward	306	205	0	0	0
10th ward	375	303	1	0	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	338	264	0	0	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	208	114	0	0	0
12th ward	216	257	0	0	0
13th ward	319	458	1	0	0
14th ward	507	508	4	1	0
15th ward	223	505	0	0	0
16th ward	237	446	3	0	0
17th ward	379	660	0	0	0
18th ward	253	264	0	0	0
19th ward	305	218	3	0	0
20th ward	657	541	3	0	0
21st ward	388	380	0	0	1
22nd ward	363	659	1	0	1
Total	13,302	17,966	36	3	3
BUFFALO CO.					
Alma	62	84	0	1	1
Belvidere	22	87	0	0	1
Buffalo	43	76	2	0	0
Canton	26	120	0	0	0
Cross	23	127	0	0	0
Dover	31	151	0	0	0
Gilmanton	58	151	0	0	0
Glencoe	43	100	0	0	0
Lincoln	41	69	0	0	0
Maxville	63	55	0	0	0
Milton	16	19	0	0	0
Modena	42	163	0	2	0
Mondovi	51	122	0	2	0
Montana	51	62	0	0	0
Naples	55	153	1	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
BUFFALO CO.—Cont.					
Nelson	89	161	10	0	1
Waumandee	42	128	1	0	1
Cochrane, vil.	34	111	0	0	0
Alma, city:					
1st ward	42	130	0	0	0
2nd ward	26	80	0	0	0
3rd ward	35	93	3	0	0
Buffalo, city	25	51	1	1	0
Fountain City, city:					
1st ward	21	121	2	0	0
2nd ward	40	131	2	0	0
Mondovi, city:					
1st ward	69	224	2	0	0
2nd ward	69	207	0	0	0
3rd ward	39	96	0	0	1
4th ward	9	59	1	0	1
Total	1,167	3,131	25	4	6
BURNETT CO.					
Anderson	49	58	1	1	0
Blaine	18	19	0	0	0
Daniels	69	104	2	0	1
Dewey	61	50	2	0	3
Grantsburg	36	79	0	3	0
Jackson	18	22	0	0	0
La Follette	43	63	0	0	0
Lincoln	28	23	1	0	0
Meenon	53	75	0	0	1
Oakland	62	68	0	1	0
Roosevelt	58	29	0	0	0
Rusk	20	28	1	0	0
Sand Lake	22	20	0	0	0
Scott	25	37	0	0	0
Siren	171	161	0	0	0
Swiss	73	80	2	0	0
Trade Lake	101	143	1	0	0
Union	14	37	0	0	0
Webb Lake	26	18	0	0	0
West Marshland	11	24	0	0	0
Wood River	79	146	0	1	0
Grantsburg, vil.	57	214	0	0	0
Webster, vil.	79	93	0	0	0
Total	1,173	1,591	10	6	5
CALUMET CO.					
Brillion	56	333	2	0	0
Brothertown	139	290	4	0	1
Charlestown	131	216	0	0	0
Chilton	102	229	0	0	0
Harrison	270	421	5	0	0
New Holstein	144	214	0	0	0
Rantoul	66	290	2	0	0
Stockbridge	131	250	2	0	0
Woodville	73	289	4	0	0
Hilbert, vil.	75	176	1	0	0
Stockbridge, vil.	56	103	0	0	0
Brillion, city	83	356	0	0	0
Chilton, city:					
1st pct.	172	410	1	0	0
2nd pct.	160	277	1	0	0
Kiel, city, 2nd pct.	31	14	0	0	0
New Holstein, city	312	373	0	0	0
Total	2,001	4,241	22	0	1
CHIPPEWA COUNTY					
Anson	80	265	1	2	1
Arthur	79	118	0	0	0
Auburn	49	77	1	0	0
Birch Creek	27	94	0	0	0
Bloomer	76	141	4	0	0
Cleveland	80	91	2	2	2
Colburn	121	102	1	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
CHIPPEWA CO.—Cont.					
Cooks Valley	59	114	1	0	0
Delmar	149	158	3	2	1
Eagle Point	159	223	1	0	0
Edson	121	175	0	0	0
Estella	41	87	0	0	0
Goetz	69	128	3	1	0
Hallie	158	182	4	0	0
Holcombe	60	85	0	0	0
Howard	119	101	2	1	1
Lafayette	180	296	5	2	0
Ruby	78	61	6	0	1
Sampson	79	78	2	2	0
Sigel	33	75	0	0	2
Tilden	111	164	4	1	2
Wheaton	132	161	2	0	1
Woodmohr	82	182	0	1	0
Boyd, vil.	103	114	0	0	0
Cadott, vil.	54	190	0	1	0
Cornell, vil.	157	310	2	0	3
New Auburn, vil.	46	80	2	0	0
Bloomer, city	217	668	0	1	0
Chippewa Falls, city:					
1st ward	148	279	4	0	0
2nd ward	190	233	0	0	0
3rd ward	117	173	2	0	0
4th ward	86	195	2	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	155	281	1	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	87	235	0	0	2
6th ward	110	173	2	1	0
7th ward	105	150	0	1	0
8th ward	146	241	0	0	0
9th ward	119	117	2	1	0
10th ward	140	228	0	0	0
Stanley, city:					
1st ward	60	186	0	0	0
2nd ward	39	134	0	0	0
3rd ward	44	128	0	0	0
4th ward	67	137	0	0	0
Total	4,332	7,410	59	19	14
CLARK CO.					
Beaver	61	123	0	0	0
Butler	12	16	0	1	0
Colby	40	150	1	4	9
Dewhurst	18	18	0	0	0
Eaton	53	137	0	0	0
Foster	9	5	1	0	0
Fremont	58	186	12	0	0
Grant	63	152	0	0	0
Green Grove	58	91	1	3	0
Hendren	112	116	7	8	9
Hewett	6	43	0	0	0
Hixon	126	144	1	0	0
Hoard	72	113	5	14	0
Levis	18	57	2	0	0
Longwood	82	177	0	1	0
Loyal	39	210	1	0	0
Lynn	28	102	2	0	0
Mayville	68	122	8	0	0
Mead	22	52	1	0	0
Mentor	38	156	0	2	0
Pine Valley	43	153	0	0	0
Reseburg	100	106	1	0	0
Seif	11	36	2	0	0
Sherman	39	117	1	0	0
Sherwood	20	35	0	0	0
Thorp	176	142	2	0	0
Unity	51	138	0	0	0
Warner	52	172	1	0	1
Washburn	54	34	0	0	0
Weston	36	167	1	0	0
Withee	113	89	1	9	0
Worden	74	130	1	0	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
CLARK CO.—Cont.					
York	65	157	1	0	0
Abbotsford, vil.	66	164	1	0	0
Curtiss, vil.	24	39	0	0	0
Dorchester, vil.	30	94	3	0	0
Granton, vil.	13	68	0	0	0
Loyal, vil.	73	264	1	0	0
Thorp, vil.	115	251	0	1	1
Unity, vil.	14	31	0	0	0
Withee, vil.	32	99	3	0	0
Colby, city:					
2nd ward	24	112	0	0	0
3rd ward	26	104	0	0	0
Greenwood, city	47	254	1	0	0
Neillsville, city:					
1st ward	61	170	0	0	0
2nd ward	41	179	0	0	0
3rd ward	37	180	0	0	0
4th ward	28	158	0	0	0
Owen, city:					
1st ward	11	40	0	0	0
2nd ward	20	64	2	0	0
3rd ward	16	80	0	0	0
4th ward	43	61	1	0	0
Total	2,538	6,058	65	34	3
COLUMBIA CO.					
Arlington	56	110	2	0	0
Caledonia	28	156	0	0	0
Columbus	49	105	0	0	0
Courtland	41	98	0	0	0
Dekorra	74	174	0	0	0
Fort Winnebago	65	85	0	0	0
Fountain Prairie	73	84	0	0	0
Hampden	100	93	0	0	0
Leeds	112	138	1	0	0
Lewiston	34	103	0	0	0
Lodi	55	148	0	0	0
Lowville	62	99	0	0	0
Marcellon	45	158	1	0	0
Newport	40	58	3	0	0
Otsego	92	108	0	0	0
Pacific	17	64	0	0	0
Randolph	51	297	2	0	0
Scott	35	151	0	0	0
Springvale	26	99	0	0	0
West Point	68	158	3	0	0
Wycocna	40	120	0	0	0
Arlington, vil.	33	55	0	0	0
Cambric, vil.	42	213	0	0	0
Doylestown, vil.	44	65	0	0	0
Fall River, vil.	25	93	0	0	0
Pardeeville, vil.	96	340	3	0	0
Poynette, vil.	112	220	0	0	0
Randolph (West Ward), vil.	19	130	0	0	0
Rio, vil.	95	171	1	0	0
Wycocna, vil.	38	96	1	0	0
Columbus, city:					
1st ward	76	284	1	0	0
2nd ward	56	200	0	0	0
3rd ward	70	248	1	0	0
Lodi, city:					
1st ward	53	184	0	0	0
2nd ward	52	153	1	0	0
3rd ward	43	110	0	0	0
Portage, city:					
1st ward	61	87	0	0	0
2nd ward	194	279	2	0	0
3rd ward	101	288	4	0	0
4th ward	161	443	1	0	0
5th ward	239	549	1	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.					
Wisconsin Dells, city:					
1st ward	54	154	0	0	0
2nd ward	72	147	1	0	0
3rd ward	39	135	0	0	0
Total	2,937	7,250	29	0	0
CRAWFORD CO.					
Bridgeport	34	69	0	0	0
Clayton	148	338	0	0	0
Eastman	118	159	0	0	0
Freeman	91	202	0	0	0
Haney	63	84	1	0	0
Marietta	91	75	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien	49	111	0	0	0
Scott	80	138	1	0	0
Seneca	101	239	0	0	0
Utica	143	263	0	0	0
Wauzeka	53	87	2	0	0
Bell Center, vil.	16	57	0	0	0
De Soto, vil.	5	18	0	0	0
Eastman, vil.	47	97	0	0	0
Ferryville, vil.	30	48	0	0	0
Gays Mills, vil.	93	180	0	0	0
Lynxville, vil.	23	34	1	0	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.	37	72	0	0	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	53	242	1	0	0
Steuben, vil.	24	58	0	0	0
Wauzeka, vil.	52	164	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien, city:					
1st ward	89	134	0	0	0
2nd ward	75	220	0	0	0
3rd ward	98	163	0	0	0
4th ward	55	59	0	0	0
5th ward	88	116	0	0	0
6th ward	102	141	0	0	0
7th ward	125	162	0	0	0
8th ward	106	155	1	0	0
Total	2,089	3,887	8	0	0
DANE CO.					
Albion	226	209	1	0	0
Berry	157	159	2	0	0
Black Earth	36	74	0	0	0
Blooming Grove:					
1st dist.	518	450	12	0	1
2nd dist.	144	95	5	0	0
Blue Mounds	79	129	0	0	0
Bristol	146	121	4	0	0
Burke	318	359	10	1	0
Christiana	215	147	1	0	0
Cottage Grove	176	124	3	0	0
Cross Plains	174	172	3	1	0
Dane	106	134	0	0	0
Deerfield	99	96	1	0	0
Dunkirk	183	176	2	0	0
Dunn	208	194	12	0	0
Fitchburg	171	294	12	0	0
Madison	736	1,074	38	4	0
Mazonianie	56	88	2	2	0
Medina	74	99	2	0	0
Middleton	199	269	7	0	0
Montrose	100	129	5	0	0
Oregon	84	85	6	0	0
Perry	112	147	2	0	0
Pleasant Springs	145	166	1	0	0
Primrose	60	77	0	0	0
Roxbury	148	156	1	0	0
Rutland	134	126	2	0	0
Springdale	113	163	5	0	1
Springfield	182	227	1	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
DANE CO.—Cont.					
Sun Prairie	134	183	1	0	0
Vermont	104	95	0	0	0
Verona	74	178	4	1	0
Vienna	98	158	1	0	0
Westport	271	311	7	1	0
Windsor	187	247	4	0	0
York	78	104	2	0	0
Belleville, vil.	108	187	0	0	0
Black Earth, vil.	102	157	1	1	0
Blue Mounds, vil.	33	48	0	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.	19	34	0	0	0
Cambridge, vil.	103	132	1	0	0
Cottage Grove, vil.	66	66	0	0	0
Cross Plains, vil.	118	56	2	0	0
Dane, vil.	35	79	0	0	0
Deerfield, vil.	118	127	1	0	0
De Forest, vil.	118	155	5	0	0
Maple Bluff, vil.	93	501	1	0	0
Marshall, vil.	63	132	4	0	0
Mazomanie, vil.	123	255	1	0	0
McFarland, vil.	119	88	2	1	0
Middleton, vil.	289	431	8	0	0
Monona, vil.	250	222	6	0	0
Mt. Horeb, vil.	265	559	3	0	0
Oregon, vil.	181	257	6	0	0
Rockdale, vil.	38	35	0	0	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.	129	482	7	0	0
Sun Prairie, vil.	329	493	1	0	0
Verona, vil.	111	148	3	0	0
Waunakee, vil.	175	237	0	0	0
Madison, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	277	450	12	8	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	331	626	12	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	366	411	5	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	271	451	15	1	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	221	230	3	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	291	342	13	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	334	434	1	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	295	396	5	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	279	234	7	9	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	365	361	11	0	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	285	467	26	0	1
6th ward, 2nd pct.	334	212	6	3	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	264	362	6	0	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	195	310	2	0	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	304	283	8	0	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	363	277	17	0	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	236	190	1	0	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	273	142	9	1	2
10th ward, 1st pct.	190	519	3	0	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	207	544	8	0	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	297	357	6	0	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	312	364	9	6	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	162	188	4	0	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	230	301	10	2	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	339	543	5	0	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	239	539	10	0	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	243	353	8	0	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	188	225	3	0	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	284	324	7	0	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.	387	338	9	0	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	376	426	9	0	0
16th ward, 2nd pct.	495	389	19	0	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	276	183	9	0	0
17th ward, 2nd pct.	320	217	14	1	0
18th ward, 1st pct.	530	472	17	0	1
18th ward, 2nd pct.	466	292	22	0	0
18th ward, 3rd pct.	135	131	5	0	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	246	543	6	0	1
19th ward, 2nd pct.	202	545	9	0	0
20th ward, 1st pct.	184	758	5	0	0
20th ward, 2nd pct.	325	801	5	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
DANE CO.—Cont.					
Stoughton, city:					
1st ward	138	165	1	0	0
2nd ward	328	150	4	0	0
3rd ward	259	165	0	0	0
4th ward	270	331	3	0	0
Total	21,942	28,237	580	28	7
DODGE CO.					
Ashippun	84	276	0	0	1
Beaver Dam	87	159	1	0	0
Burnett	61	114	2	0	0
Calamus	43	139	0	0	0
Chester	48	80	0	0	0
Clyman	77	135	0	0	0
Elba	81	110	1	0	0
Emmet	92	156	0	1	0
Fox Lake	45	138	2	1	0
Herman	56	211	0	1	0
Hubbard	56	101	6	0	0
Hustisford	53	119	2	0	0
Lebanon	72	194	2	0	0
Le Roy	62	244	0	0	0
Lomira	88	299	1	1	0
Lowell	74	163	1	0	0
Oak Grove	100	269	1	0	0
Portland	39	95	0	0	0
Rubicon	93	201	1	0	0
Shields	54	86	0	0	0
Theresa	36	182	0	0	0
Trenton	44	190	0	0	0
Westford	82	113	0	0	0
Williamstown	54	119	2	0	0
Clyman, vil.	31	55	1	0	0
Hustisford, vil.	90	205	1	0	0
Iron Ridge, vil.	35	73	3	0	0
Lomira, vil.	51	200	1	0	0
Lowell, vil.	34	66	4	0	0
Neosho, vil.	36	39	2	0	0
Randolph, vil.	51	238	0	0	1
Reeseville, vil.	47	100	1	0	0
Theresa, vil.	43	120	0	0	0
Beaver Dam, city:					
1st ward	109	55	0	0	0
2nd ward	117	107	0	0	0
3rd ward	79	83	0	0	0
4th ward	85	132	0	0	0
5th ward	107	138	0	0	0
6th ward	127	176	0	0	0
7th ward	96	179	0	0	0
8th ward	99	285	0	0	0
9th ward	87	223	0	0	0
10th ward	87	177	0	0	0
11th ward	103	219	1	0	0
12th ward	79	168	0	0	0
13th ward	88	172	2	0	0
14th ward	135	202	0	0	1
Fox Lake, city:					
1st ward	31	66	0	0	0
2nd ward	31	81	1	0	0
3rd ward	23	101	0	0	0
Horicon, city:					
1st ward	109	138	0	0	0
2nd ward	86	131	0	0	0
3rd ward	109	190	1	0	0
Juneau, city:					
1st ward	96	113	0	0	0
2nd ward	68	104	0	0	0
3rd ward	62	100	0	0	0
Mayville, city:					
1st ward	75	197	2	0	0
2nd ward	57	135	3	1	0
3rd ward	117	303	2	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenschner (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
DODGE CO.—Cont.					
Watertown, city:					
5th ward	100	108	1	0	0
6th ward	96	98	3	0	0
13th ward	95	149	1	0	0
14th ward	69	124	0	0	0
Waupun, city:					
1st ward	79	259	0	0	0
2nd ward	75	268	0	0	0
3rd ward	74	116	0	0	0
4th ward	54	207	0	0	0
Total	4,903	10,297	50	5	3
DOOR CO.					
Baileys Harbor	50	187	2	0	1
Brussels	65	201	0	0	0
Clay Banks	23	96	0	0	0
Egg Harbor	51	160	1	1	0
Forestville	61	327	0	0	0
Gardner	52	125	1	1	0
Gibraltar	59	158	0	1	0
Jacksonport	33	148	1	0	0
Liberty Grove	61	291	0	2	1
Nasewaupue	69	218	1	0	0
Sevastopol	94	427	0	0	0
Sturgeon Bay	25	117	0	0	0
Union	70	124	0	0	0
Washington	22	169	0	0	0
Ephraim, vil.	10	99	0	0	0
Sister Bay, vil.	22	130	0	0	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:					
1st ward	133	504	0	0	0
2nd ward	60	284	0	0	0
3rd ward	67	406	2	0	0
4th ward	83	408	0	0	0
Total	1,110	4,579	8	5	2
DOUGLAS CO.					
Amnicon	86	59	2	0	1
Bennett	55	76	2	0	0
Brule	140	48	1	0	0
Cloverland	50	64	1	0	0
Dairyland	39	51	0	0	0
Gordon	65	72	1	1	0
Hawthorne	97	89	0	0	0
Highland	18	23	0	0	0
Lakeside	70	87	0	1	0
Maple	99	58	1	0	0
Oakland	61	65	3	2	0
Parkland	138	96	0	1	3
Solon Springs	54	58	2	1	0
Summit	121	76	0	0	1
Superior:					
1st pct.	156	152	3	0	1
2nd pct.	62	45	0	1	0
Wascott	35	44	2	0	0
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	69	72	0	0	3
Oliver, vil.	54	9	3	1	0
Poplar, vil.	30	133	0	1	0
Solon Springs, vil.	66	92	0	0	0
Superior, city					
1st ward	367	310	2	1	2
2nd ward	336	338	0	0	0
3rd ward	298	400	1	0	0
4th ward	297	142	1	0	1
5th ward	278	105	1	1	1
6th ward	380	90	0	2	1
7th ward	360	190	7	1	0
8th ward	267	165	0	0	0
9th ward	302	138	0	0	1
10th ward	319	216	1	2	0
11th ward	315	388	4	0	0
12th ward	308	378	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenschel (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.					
Superior, city:—Cont.					
13th ward	286	165	3	0	1
14th ward	280	410	0	0	0
15th ward	314	381	5	0	0
16th ward	252	282	1	0	0
17th ward	340	200	6	0	0
18th ward	274	237	24	0	1
19th ward, east pct.	149	178	0	0	0
19th ward, west pct.	187	169	1	0	0
20th ward, east pct.	100	62	0	0	0
20th ward, west pct.	463	102	2	0	0
Total	8,037	6,515	80	16	17
DUNN CO.					
Colfax	77	82	0	1	0
Dunn	74	198	0	0	0
Eau Galle	70	252	0	0	0
Elk Mound	37	97	1	0	0
Grant	58	69	0	1	0
Hay River	65	94	1	0	0
Lucas	48	108	0	0	0
Menomonie	75	213	2	0	0
New Haven	59	117	2	0	1
Otter Creek	46	29	1	0	0
Peru	23	52	0	0	0
Red Cedar	74	219	3	0	0
Rock Creek	77	108	2	0	0
Sand Creek	76	144	0	0	0
Sheridan	44	75	0	0	0
Sherman	23	92	0	0	0
Spring Brook	82	177	0	0	0
Stanton	31	110	3	0	1
Tainter	58	105	2	0	0
Tiffany	55	120	0	0	0
Weston	24	139	0	0	0
Wilson	96	59	0	0	0
Boyceville, vil.	37	171	2	1	0
Colfax, vil.	118	221	4	1	0
Downing, vil.	29	52	1	2	0
Elk Mound, vil.	39	121	1	0	0
Knapp, vil.	34	72	0	0	0
Ridgeland, vil.	38	33	1	0	0
Wheeler, vil.	46	46	0	0	0
Menomonie, city:					
1st ward	99	175	1	0	0
2nd ward	104	329	0	0	0
3rd ward	88	189	0	1	0
4th ward	78	235	1	0	1
5th ward	76	327	0	0	0
6th ward	57	279	0	0	0
Total	2,115	4,909	28	6	3
EAU CLAIRE CO.					
Bridge Creek	50	151	0	0	0
Brunswick	74	119	2	0	0
Clear Creek	58	125	1	0	0
Drammen	64	125	0	0	0
Fairchild	16	50	0	0	0
Lincoln	47	156	3	0	0
Ludington	47	110	2	0	1
Otter Creek	41	94	0	0	0
Pleasant Valley	83	175	2	0	1
Seymour	217	187	2	0	0
Union	141	292	10	0	1
Washington	154	252	6	0	0
Wilson	26	90	2	0	0
Fairchild, vil.	52	135	2	0	0
Fall Creek, vil.	55	159	1	0	0
Altoona, city:					
1st ward	106	69	0	0	0
2nd ward	182	151	2	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.					
Augusta, city:					
1st ward	11	53	0	0	0
2nd ward	35	139	0	0	0
3rd ward	34	77	0	0	0
4th ward	20	93	1	0	0
Eau Claire, city:					
1st ward	266	245	2	0	0
2nd ward	359	556	4	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	325	1,252	0	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	365	632	1	0	0
4th ward	214	206	4	0	0
5th ward	227	626	1	0	0
6th ward	365	714	5	0	0
7th ward	281	504	1	0	0
8th ward	372	308	4	0	0
9th ward	783	826	4	0	0
10th ward	980	876	4	0	0
Total	6,050	9,547	62	0	3
FLORENCE CO.					
Aurora	93	108	1	0	0
Commonwealth	49	61	0	0	0
Fence	42	44	3	0	1
Fern	15	31	0	0	0
Florence	138	269	1	0	0
Homestead	49	52	0	0	0
Long Lake	40	31	0	0	0
Tipler	32	19	0	0	0
Total	458	615	5	0	1
FOND DU LAC CO.					
Alto	26	285	1	0	0
Ashford	106	321	0	6	0
Auburn	57	222	1	3	0
Byron	67	229	2	1	0
Calumet	111	283	0	10	0
Eden	43	225	0	2	0
Eldorado	43	242	1	1	0
Empire	53	217	1	0	0
Fond du Lac	131	351	1	1	0
Forest	84	234	0	10	1
Friendship	136	230	1	0	1
Lamartine	85	228	0	0	0
Marshfield	159	371	1	0	1
Metomen	29	169	0	0	0
Oakfield	22	112	1	0	0
Osceola	99	164	0	0	0
Ripon	35	174	6	1	0
Rosendale	32	138	3	0	0
Springvale	23	162	1	0	0
Taycheedah	158	342	1	1	0
Waupun	32	180	0	0	0
Brandon, vil.	59	259	0	0	0
Campbellsport, vil.	84	476	3	1	0
Eden, vil.	36	77	0	0	0
Fairwater, vil.	17	97	0	0	0
North Fond du Lac, vil.	351	295	7	1	1
Oakfield, vil.	36	213	1	0	0
Rosendale, vil.	25	89	1	0	1
St. Cloud, vil.	40	58	0	0	0
Fond du Lac, city:					
1st ward	105	107	0	1	0
2nd ward	176	135	3	2	0
3rd ward	204	307	2	0	0
4th ward	198	238	2	1	0
5th ward	161	193	2	0	1
6th ward	189	179	0	1	0
7th ward	173	222	0	0	0
8th ward	226	389	3	1	0
9th ward	198	309	0	0	0
10th ward	203	311	0	1	1
11th ward	131	304	3	0	0
12th ward	125	299	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.					
Fond du Lac, city:—Cont.					
13th ward	97	277	0	0	0
14th ward	134	296	1	0	0
15th ward	141	323	1	0	1
16th ward	162	314	1	1	1
17th ward	177	306	0	1	0
18th ward	84	284	0	0	0
19th ward	103	387	1	2	0
20th ward	126	373	0	0	0
21st ward	146	373	2	0	0
Ripon, city:					
1st ward	57	198	2	0	0
2nd ward	153	433	7	0	0
3rd ward	83	300	3	0	2
4th ward	96	402	1	0	1
Waupun, city:					
5th ward	46	136	0	1	0
6th ward	118	301	2	0	0
Total	6,036	14,139	67	30	13
FOREST CO.					
Alvin	46	38	0	1	0
Argonne	118	80	1	0	0
Armstrong Creek	198	24	2	2	0
Blackwell	26	10	0	0	0
Caswell	47	38	2	0	0
Crandon	83	29	0	0	0
Freedom	32	34	1	0	0
Hiles	55	44	0	0	0
Laona	305	238	0	0	0
Lincoln	102	56	0	0	0
Nashville	141	72	0	0	0
Popple River	18	6	1	0	0
Ross	76	20	1	0	0
Wabeno	229	165	1	0	1
Crandon, city:					
1st ward	89	104	0	0	0
2nd ward	36	30	1	0	0
3rd ward	65	124	0	0	0
4th ward	77	65	0	0	0
5th ward	53	83	0	0	0
Total	1,796	1,260	10	3	1
GRANT CO.					
Beetown	50	203	2	0	0
Bloomington	40	151	1	0	2
Boscobel	9	46	0	0	0
Cassville	31	83	1	0	0
Castle Rock	53	104	0	0	0
Clifton	46	119	0	0	0
Ellenboro	29	121	0	0	0
Fennimore	60	184	1	0	0
Glen Haven	59	129	0	1	0
Harrison	31	106	0	0	0
Hazel Green	89	137	1	1	0
Hickory Grove	16	135	0	0	0
Jamestown	167	159	0	1	0
Liberty	39	172	2	0	1
Lima	49	131	1	0	0
Little Grant	21	103	0	0	0
Marion	26	60	3	0	0
Millville	9	49	0	0	0
Mt. Hope	36	95	0	2	0
Mt. Ida	45	136	0	0	0
Muscoda	33	83	0	0	0
North Lancaster	32	165	0	1	0
Paris	66	173	0	2	0
Patch Grove	38	80	0	0	0
Platteville	21	183	0	0	0
Potosi	40	192	0	0	0
Smelser	35	161	1	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.					
South Lancaster	33	187	0	0	1
Waterloo	25	160	0	1	0
Watterstown	20	68	0	0	0
Wingville	47	117	1	0	0
Woodman	19	57	1	0	1
Wyalusing	23	99	0	0	0
Bagley, vil.	31	87	0	0	0
Bloomington, vil.	48	224	0	2	0
Blue River, vil.	61	107	0	0	0
Cassville, vil.	49	181	1	0	0
Hazel Green, vil.	37	172	0	0	0
Livingston, vil.	36	195	0	0	0
Montfort, vil.	45	184	1	1	1
Mt. Hope, vil.	11	74	0	0	0
Muscoda, vil.	132	210	1	0	0
Patch Grove, vil.	22	62	1	0	0
Potosi, vil.	25	146	0	0	0
Tennyson, vil.	19	46	1	0	0
Woodman, vil.	13	31	1	0	0
Boscobel, city:					
1st ward	85	100	0	1	0
2nd ward	55	133	0	0	0
3rd ward	56	79	2	0	0
4th ward	42	118	0	0	0
Cuba City, city:					
1st ward	27	105	0	1	0
2nd ward	39	96	0	0	0
3rd ward	45	60	0	0	0
4th ward	33	59	1	0	0
Fennimore, city:					
1st ward	40	117	0	0	0
2nd ward	59	145	1	0	0
3rd ward	40	85	0	0	1
4th ward	59	141	0	1	0
Lancaster, city:					
1st ward	38	218	0	0	0
2nd ward	61	257	0	0	0
3rd ward	55	327	0	1	0
4th ward	62	266	0	2	1
Platteville, city:					
1st ward	94	358	1	0	3
2nd ward	130	487	1	0	1
3rd ward	100	412	0	0	0
4th ward	64	185	0	1	0
Total	3,050	9,615	27	19	12
GREEN CO.					
Adams	39	97	0	0	0
Albany	22	99	0	0	0
Brooklyn	37	81	1	0	0
Cadiz	18	125	0	0	0
Clarno	27	201	0	0	0
Decatur	28	74	0	0	0
Exeter	49	83	2	0	0
Jefferson	18	275	0	0	0
Jordan	34	118	0	0	0
Monroe	34	104	0	0	0
Mt. Pleasant	20	85	1	0	0
New Glarus	36	67	0	0	0
Spring Grove	32	99	0	0	0
Sylvester	9	101	0	0	0
Washington	19	117	0	0	0
York	91	126	2	0	0
Albany, vil.	61	217	0	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.	27	79	0	0	0
Browntown, vil.	25	70	0	0	0
Monticello, vil.	44	229	3	0	0
New Glarus, vil.	158	216	6	0	0
Brodhead, city:					
1st ward	92	217	0	1	0
2nd ward	119	293	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
GREEN CO.—Cont.					
Monroe, city:					
1st ward	140	631	1	0	0
2nd ward	90	495	0	0	0
3rd ward	102	287	0	0	0
4th ward	83	421	1	0	0
Total	1,454	4,987	17	1	0
GREEN LAKE CO.					
Berlin	23	124	0	0	0
Brooklyn	34	261	0	0	0
Green Lake	42	179	0	0	0
Kingston	29	182	0	0	0
Mackford	10	139	0	0	0
Manchester	28	142	0	1	0
Marquette	23	121	0	0	0
Princeton	72	136	2	1	0
St. Marie	27	45	0	0	0
Seneca	21	67	1	1	0
Green Lake, vil.	56	262	1	0	0
Kingston, vil.	20	122	0	1	1
Markesan, vil.	33	366	0	0	0
Berlin, city:					
1st ward	103	272	0	0	0
2nd ward	121	357	0	0	0
3rd ward	73	326	0	0	0
4th ward	68	148	0	0	0
5th ward	76	173	0	0	0
Princeton, city:					
1st ward	47	173	0	0	0
2nd ward	37	147	1	0	0
3rd ward	65	82	0	0	0
Total	1,008	3,824	5	4	1
IOWA CO.					
Arena	91	191	0	0	0
Brigham	96	185	0	0	0
Clyde	45	89	0	0	1
Dodgeville	102	393	1	0	0
Eden	42	136	0	0	0
Highland	107	263	0	0	0
Linden	56	250	0	0	0
Mifflin	22	190	0	0	0
Mineral Point	42	287	0	0	0
Moscow	128	179	0	0	0
Pulaski	30	117	0	0	0
Ridgeway	71	160	0	0	0
Waldwick	44	171	0	0	0
Wyoming	33	118	2	0	0
Arena, vil.	23	115	0	0	0
Avoca, vil.	48	100	0	0	0
Barneveld, vil.	68	119	1	0	0
Cobb, vil.	17	98	0	0	0
Highland, vil.	93	183	0	0	0
Hollandale, vil.	65	59	0	0	0
Linden, vil.	24	91	0	0	0
Livingston, vil.	0	3	0	0	0
Rewey, vil.	12	82	0	0	0
Ridgeway, vil.	52	100	0	0	0
Dodgeville, city:					
1st ward	42	174	0	0	0
2nd ward	67	352	0	0	0
3rd ward	49	236	0	0	0
Mineral Point, city:					
1st ward	73	222	0	0	0
2nd ward	69	313	0	0	0
3rd ward	12	70	0	0	0
4th ward	26	122	0	0	0
Total	1,649	5,168	4	0	1
IRON CO.					
Anderson	45	15	0	0	0
Carey	95	20	1	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
IRON CO.—Cont.					
Gurney	39	27	0	0	0
Kimball	150	82	3	1	0
Knight	172	88	2	0	1
Mercer	155	209	3	0	0
Oma	116	60	1	0	0
Pence	90	61	2	0	0
Saxon	144	87	0	1	0
Sherman	36	29	0	0	0
Hurley, city:					
1st ward	175	156	0	1	1
2nd ward	110	128	0	1	0
3rd ward	129	105	0	1	0
4th ward	118	118	1	1	1
5th ward	38	20	2	0	1
6th ward	91	31	0	0	0
Montreal, city:					
1st ward	78	38	0	0	0
2nd ward	58	70	0	0	0
3rd ward	110	86	1	0	0
4th ward	79	35	0	0	0
Total	2,028	1,465	16	6	4
JACKSON CO.					
Adams	58	78	4	1	2
Albion	80	131	1	0	1
Alma	55	98	1	1	1
Bear Bluff	6	34	0	0	0
Brockway	69	71	5	1	2
City Point	49	24	0	0	0
Cleveland	53	60	0	1	0
Curran	56	72	0	0	0
Franklin	49	75	0	0	0
Garden Valley	36	112	0	0	0
Garfield	46	101	1	0	0
Hixton	44	91	0	1	0
Irving	60	122	0	0	0
Knapp	9	42	0	0	0
Komensky	22	21	0	0	0
Manchester	26	52	2	0	0
Melrose	23	52	2	0	1
Millston	16	23	0	0	0
North Bend	28	75	0	0	0
Northfield	128	133	0	0	0
Springfield	59	81	0	0	0
Alma Center, vil.	36	112	0	0	0
Hixton, vil.	21	74	0	0	0
Melrose, vil.	37	134	0	0	0
Merrillan, vil.	62	97	0	0	0
Taylor, vil.	34	87	0	0	0
Black River Falls, city:					
1st ward	64	256	3	0	0
2nd ward	78	194	0	0	0
3rd ward	45	99	0	0	0
4th ward	108	167	1	0	1
Total	1,457	2,768	20	5	8
JEFFERSON CO.					
Aztalan	93	177	0	0	0
Cold Spring	31	87	0	0	0
Concord	34	180	0	0	0
Farmington	127	168	1	0	0
Hebron	30	177	1	0	0
Ixonia	70	277	1	0	0
Jefferson:					
1st pct.	78	252	0	0	0
2nd pct.	51	86	0	0	0
Koshkonong	92	252	0	0	0
Lake Mills	82	187	0	0	0
Millford	64	157	0	0	0
Oakland	149	233	3	0	0
Palmyra	35	133	0	0	0
Sullivan	49	216	0	0	0
Sumner	85	102	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.					
Waterloo	38	93	0	0	0
Watertown	64	173	1	0	0
Johnson Creek, vil.	82	145	0	0	0
Palmyra, vil.	61	212	0	0	0
Sullivan, vil.	20	104	0	0	0
Waterloo, vil.	174	475	5	0	0
Fort Atkinson, city:					
1st ward	60	204	0	0	0
2nd ward	82	268	4	0	0
3rd ward	66	216	0	0	0
4th ward	63	156	0	0	0
5th ward	88	142	0	0	0
6th ward	76	156	1	0	0
7th ward	60	229	2	0	0
8th ward	87	286	1	0	0
Jefferson, city:					
1st ward	89	276	4	1	0
2nd ward	83	184	2	0	0
3rd ward	140	290	0	0	0
4th ward	76	181	0	0	0
Lake Mills, city:					
1st ward	55	210	0	0	0
2nd ward	40	180	0	0	0
3rd ward	75	264	2	0	0
Watertown, city:					
1st ward	87	146	0	0	0
2nd ward	109	166	0	0	0
3rd ward	102	160	0	0	0
4th ward	135	169	0	0	0
7th ward	166	165	2	0	1
8th ward	80	167	0	0	0
9th ward	60	177	1	0	0
10th ward	93	380	0	0	0
11th ward	154	403	1	0	0
12th ward	63	141	0	0	0
Total	3,718	9,202	32	1	1
JUNEAU CO.					
Armenia	20	45	0	0	0
Clearfield	24	67	2	0	0
Cutler	8	62	0	0	0
Finley	12	14	0	0	0
Fountain	37	142	1	0	0
Germanatown	12	26	1	0	0
Kildare	38	67	0	0	0
Kingston	13	18	3	0	0
Lemonweir	38	161	1	0	0
Lindina	63	227	0	0	0
Lisbon	24	93	3	0	0
Lyndon	59	64	0	0	1
Marion	16	55	0	0	0
Necedah	25	56	0	0	0
Orange	30	112	0	0	0
Plymouth	50	147	1	0	0
Seven Mile Creek	54	80	0	0	0
Summit	28	121	0	0	0
Wonewoc	49	103	3	0	0
Camp Douglas, vil.	46	107	0	0	0
Hustler, vil.	15	62	0	0	0
Lyndon Station, vil.	46	120	1	0	0
Necedah, vil.	52	167	0	0	0
Union Center, vil.	34	31	1	0	0
Wonewoc, vil.	64	199	1	0	0
Etroy, city:					
1st ward	39	79	0	0	0
2nd ward	27	94	1	0	0
3rd ward	49	96	0	0	0
4th ward	44	83	2	0	0
Mauston, city:					
1st ward	51	182	1	0	0
2nd ward	19	121	0	0	0
3rd ward	60	303	1	1	0
4th ward	58	216	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
JUNEAU CO.—Cont.					
New Lisbon, city:					
1st ward	32	66	1	0	0
2nd ward	41	80	0	0	0
3rd ward	17	33	0	0	0
4th ward	44	77	0	1	0
Total	1,318	3,776	24	2	1
KENOSHA CO.					
Brighton	99	160	0	0	1
Bristol	75	413	0	0	0
Paris	93	197	2	0	0
Pleasant Prairie:					
1st pct.	412	407	5	2	0
2nd pct.	332	186	2	0	2
Randall	37	115	5	0	1
Salem	222	554	1	0	2
Somers:					
1st pct.	347	468	2	2	1
2nd pct.	191	186	0	0	1
Wheatland	100	198	0	0	0
Silver Lake, vil.	43	131	1	0	0
Twin Lakes, vil.	76	113	1	0	0
Kenosha, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	352	257	3	1	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	424	184	7	1	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	420	189	6	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	401	207	7	3	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	348	171	0	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	304	239	0	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	271	316	1	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	286	322	0	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	134	414	0	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	111	486	0	0	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	300	261	0	1	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	319	277	1	1	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	488	149	5	2	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	315	259	5	120	100
8th ward, 1st pct.	298	203	0	1	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	331	229	2	4	1
9th ward, 1st pct.	379	189	5	2	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	390	134	6	1	0
10th ward, 1st pct.	434	158	0	0	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	484	134	3	0	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	481	399	4	0	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	396	127	3	3	1
12th ward, 1st pct.	357	131	3	1	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	367	126	5	0	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	323	256	6	2	1
13th ward, 2nd pct.	325	204	1	0	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	307	277	0	0	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	289	383	1	3	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	235	400	0	0	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.	294	257	3	0	1
16th ward, 1st pct.	277	256	4	0	0
16th ward, 2nd pct.	300	212	5	3	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	351	177	5	1	0
17th ward, 2nd pct.	326	245	0	2	1
18th ward, 1st pct.	292	246	3	3	1
18th ward, 2nd pct.	365	237	3	0	0
Total	14,101	11,839	214	159	114
KEWAUNEE CO.					
Ahnapee	80	149	0	1	0
Carlton	175	166	1	0	0
Casco	136	117	0	0	0
Franklin	206	167	0	0	0
Lincoln	94	169	0	0	0
Luxemburg	146	213	1	0	0
Montpelier	121	293	0	0	0
Pierce	76	118	1	0	0
Red River	86	104	1	0	0
West Kewaunee	145	218	1	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Sec.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
KEWAUNEE CO.—Cont.					
Casco, vil.	77	91	0	0	0
Luxemburg, vil.	77	136	0	0	0
Algoma, city	355	606	3	0	0
Kewaunee, city	466	632	0	0	0
Total	2,220	3,179	8	1	0
LA CROSSE CO.					
Bangor	17	105	0	1	1
Barre	35	79	0	0	1
Burns	19	145	0	0	0
Campbell:					
1st pct.	99	153	3	4	0
2nd pct.	153	91	2	1	1
Farmington	52	205	1	1	1
Greenfield	64	113	2	0	1
Hamilton	41	229	1	0	0
Holland	22	168	0	0	0
Onalaska	34	226	0	0	0
Shelby	179	318	2	0	0
Washington	60	115	1	0	0
Bangor, vil.	63	222	0	0	0
Holmen, vil.	36	181	0	0	0
Rockland, vil.	18	57	0	0	0
West Salem, vil.	97	415	0	0	0
La Crosse, city:					
1st ward	187	218	5	0	0
2nd ward	86	93	1	2	0
3rd ward	190	165	4	1	0
4th ward	171	345	6	0	0
5th ward	200	115	2	0	0
6th ward	145	452	2	2	1
7th ward	305	604	11	3	3
8th ward	444	559	11	3	1
9th ward	214	296	7	0	0
10th ward	330	391	6	0	0
11th ward	241	455	2	0	0
12th ward	49	66	6	0	0
13th ward	162	217	4	0	0
14th ward	243	984	3	0	1
15th ward	207	160	5	0	1
16th ward	165	899	4	0	0
17th ward	209	441	5	0	1
18th ward	277	247	6	0	1
19th ward	200	209	2	1	3
20th ward	456	375	5	1	3
21st ward	422	445	11	0	2
Onalaska, city:					
1st ward	38	74	1	0	0
2nd ward	92	139	0	0	0
3rd ward	67	133	0	1	0
Total	6,089	10,904	122	17	19
LAFAYETTE CO.					
Argyle	65	105	0	0	0
Belmont	25	115	1	0	0
Benton	36	134	0	0	0
Blanchard	50	78	1	0	0
Darlington	135	222	0	0	0
Elk Grove	43	130	0	0	0
Fayette	70	140	0	0	0
Gratiot	70	117	1	0	0
Kendall	73	91	0	0	0
Lamont	30	126	0	0	0
Monticello	11	56	0	0	0
New Diggings	54	141	0	0	1
Seymour	74	162	0	0	0
Shullsburg	67	126	0	0	0
Wayne	32	113	0	0	0
White Oak Springs	11	62	1	0	0
Willow Springs	77	192	2	0	1
Wiotca	99	304	1	0	0
Argyle, vil.	74	229	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenschel (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
LAFAYETTE CO.—Cont.					
Belmont, vil.	32	141	0	0	0
Benton, vil.	95	189	1	0	1
Blanchardville, vil.	84	207	1	0	0
Gratiot, vil.	37	70	0	0	0
South Wayne, vil.	25	128	0	2	2
Darlington, city:					
1st ward	130	287	1	0	0
2nd ward	169	331	1	0	1
Shullsburg, city:					
1st ward	69	166	0	0	0
2nd ward	106	131	0	0	0
Total	1,843	4,293	11	2	6
LANGLADE CO.					
Ackley	85	101	0	0	0
Ainsworth	51	55	0	2	0
Antigo	168	280	4	0	0
Elcho	112	252	4	0	0
Evergreen	85	46	1	0	1
Langlade	96	71	5	0	0
Neva	170	149	1	15	1
Norwood	136	175	3	0	0
Parrish	11	13	0	0	0
Peck	65	66	1	0	0
Polar	91	157	0	2	0
Price	44	78	0	0	0
Rolling	86	140	0	0	0
Summit	15	58	0	0	0
Upham	52	49	3	0	0
Vilas	31	29	0	0	0
Wolf River	141	83	0	0	1
White Lake, vil.	75	68	0	0	0
Antigo, city:					
1st ward	162	319	0	0	0
2nd ward	243	403	0	1	0
3rd ward	285	246	2	0	0
4th ward	326	349	4	1	0
5th ward	160	280	2	2	0
6th ward	352	524	3	0	1
Total	3,042	3,991	33	23	4
LINCOLN CO.					
Birch	36	90	0	0	0
Bradley	115	123	0	0	0
Corning	69	159	3	2	0
Harding	10	30	1	0	0
Harrison	53	83	0	0	0
King	19	42	0	0	0
Merrill	82	138	3	0	0
Pine River	71	234	4	0	3
Rock Falls	16	46	0	0	0
Russell	43	113	1	0	2
Schley	65	124	1	1	0
Scott	67	195	5	1	0
Skawanaw	36	36	0	0	0
Somo	34	45	1	1	0
Tomahawk	23	38	1	0	0
Wilson	11	22	2	0	0
Merrill, city:					
1st ward	139	271	3	1	0
2nd ward	84	219	0	1	0
3rd ward	110	300	7	1	1
4th ward	130	168	2	0	0
5th ward	82	203	2	0	1
6th ward	162	250	2	0	0
7th ward	196	427	0	0	1
8th ward	109	180	2	0	1
Tomahawk, city:					
1st ward	54	64	0	0	0
2nd ward	87	97	1	1	0
3rd	132	200	0	0	0
4th ward	126	247	1	0	0
Total	2,161	4,154	44	8	9

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MANITOWOC CO.					
Cato	141	293	0	0	0
Centerville	122	235	0	0	0
Cooperstown	161	237	0	0	0
Eaton	128	238	0	0	0
Franklin	163	213	0	0	0
Gibson	106	208	0	0	0
Kossuth	192	331	0	0	0
Liberty	117	262	0	0	0
Manitowoc	68	98	0	0	0
Manitowoc Rapids	341	464	2	4	0
Maple Grove	88	164	0	0	0
Meeme	168	229	1	0	1
Mishicot	192	273	0	0	0
Newton	165	239	6	0	0
Rockland	77	204	3	0	0
Schleswig	162	157	7	0	0
Two Creeks	62	86	0	0	0
Two Rivers	228	206	1	1	0
Reedsville, vil.	86	166	0	0	0
Valders, vil.	54	130	0	0	0
Kiel, city:					
1st ward	141	173	12	1	0
2nd ward	156	150	0	0	0
3rd ward	75	48	2	0	0
Manitowoc, city:					
1st ward	424	487	0	0	0
2nd ward	305	634	0	1	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	364	425	0	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	351	457	1	0	0
4th ward	351	679	0	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	410	369	0	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	498	477	4	2	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	241	549	0	0	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	285	396	1	1	2
7th ward, 1st pct.	776	358	6	0	2
7th ward, 2nd pct.	334	192	0	0	0
Two Rivers, city:					
1st ward	249	141	1	1	1
2nd ward	229	88	1	0	0
3rd ward	183	267	0	0	0
4th ward	275	298	2	0	0
5th ward	337	221	2	1	0
6th ward	268	162	3	0	0
7th ward	260	168	5	0	0
8th ward	199	94	2	0	0
Total	9,532	11,266	62	12	5
MARATHON CO.					
Bergen	62	24	2	0	0
Berlin	33	153	0	0	0
Bern	57	58	6	0	0
Bevent	135	28	0	1	0
Brighton	83	172	0	0	0
Cassel	142	128	0	0	1
Cleveland	103	186	13	0	0
Day	131	195	0	0	0
Easton	91	152	5	0	0
Eau Pleine	63	191	1	0	0
Elderon	76	80	0	0	0
Emmet	150	170	1	0	0
Frankfort	69	172	6	0	0
Franzen	123	62	0	0	0
Green Valley	31	49	9	0	0
Guenther	39	42	0	0	1
Halsey	66	42	13	0	0
Hamburg	69	135	6	0	0
Harrison	57	52	0	0	0
Hewitt	54	51	3	0	1
Holton	62	139	12	0	0
Hull	82	231	3	0	0
Johnson	63	153	7	0	0
Knowlton	115	61	4	0	0
Kronenwetter	360	165	2	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenschel (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.					
Maine	132	205	4	0	0
Marathon	131	104	1	1	0
McMillan	122	236	2	0	0
Mosinee	167	86	1	2	0
Norrie	61	111	0	0	0
Plover	45	119	0	0	0
Reid	117	20	0	0	0
Rib Falls	62	125	0	0	0
Rib Mountain:					
1st pct.	79	79	5	0	0
2nd pct.	142	65	1	0	0
Rietbrock	214	121	4	0	0
Ringle	96	75	6	0	1
Spencer	54	131	0	0	1
Stettin:					
1st pct.	101	96	4	0	0
2nd pct.	155	105	1	0	0
Texas	130	129	2	0	0
Wausau	119	124	5	0	0
Weston	203	140	4	2	1
Wien	65	201	3	0	0
Abbotsford, vil.	11	28	0	0	0
Athens, vil.	78	191	8	0	0
Brokaw, vil.	96	34	5	0	0
Edgar, vil.	104	183	1	0	0
Elderon, vil.	24	59	0	0	0
Fenwood, vil.	15	46	0	0	0
Hatley, vil.	41	29	0	0	0
Marathon, vil.	124	151	5	0	0
Rothschild, vil.	219	163	4	0	1
Schofield, vil.	271	161	13	1	0
Spencer, vil.	62	168	0	0	0
Stratford, vil.	136	276	1	1	1
Unity, vil.	18	68	1	0	1
Colby, city	12	46	0	0	0
Mosinee, city:					
1st ward	57	104	0	0	0
2nd ward	68	131	1	0	0
3rd ward	53	98	1	0	0
4th ward	51	64	1	0	0
Wausau, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	322	739	3	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	195	344	5	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	280	364	4	0	0
2nd ward	237	253	5	0	0
3rd ward	144	312	2	0	0
4th ward	96	320	1	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	134	177	3	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	104	299	8	0	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.	150	440	7	0	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	289	259	3	0	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	346	279	5	0	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	163	249	4	0	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	323	320	14	0	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.	426	277	4	0	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	262	196	11	0	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	315	355	14	0	0
9th ward	297	342	5	0	0
Total	10,004	12,688	266	8	-9
MARINETTE CO.					
Amberg	27	149	0	0	0
Athelstane	18	58	0	0	0
Beaver	79	186	5	0	1
Beecher	14	44	0	0	0
Dunbar	25	76	0	0	0
Goodman	157	127	0	1	0
Grover	25	222	2	0	0
Lake	45	111	3	0	0
Middle Inlet	52	109	0	0	0
Niagara	29	63	0	0	0
Pembine	54	92	0	0	0
Peshigo	83	232	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MARINETTE CO.—Cont.					
Porterfield	57	176	0	0	0
Pound	75	147	2	0	0
Silver Cliff	8	30	1	0	0
Stephenson	193	233	3	0	0
Wagner	32	92	1	0	0
Wausaukee	61	85	1	0	0
Coleman, vil.	43	118	0	0	0
Niagara, vil.	330	297	2	1	1
Pound, vil.	31	90	0	0	0
Wausaukee, vil.	70	145	0	0	0
Marinette, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	124	124	1	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	126	106	3	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	112	162	3	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	177	298	1	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	103	439	0	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	143	354	0	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	168	339	1	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	113	247	0	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	107	438	4	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	167	284	0	0	0
Peshtigo, city:					
1st ward	31	124	0	0	0
2nd ward	35	182	1	0	0
3rd ward	33	149	0	0	0
Total	2,947	6,128	34	2	2
MARQUETTE CO.					
Buffalo	30	120	0	0	0
Crystal Lake	5	52	0	0	0
Douglas	52	179	0	0	0
Harris	16	89	0	0	0
Mecan	32	82	0	0	0
Montello	9	81	0	0	0
Moundville	19	92	0	0	0
Neshkoro	22	24	0	0	0
Newton	4	54	0	0	0
Oxford	5	58	0	0	0
Packwaukee	28	159	1	0	0
Shields	22	97	0	0	0
Springfield	12	50	0	0	0
Westfield	22	71	0	0	0
Endecavor, vil.	28	104	1	0	0
Neshkoro, vil.	30	107	0	0	0
Oxford, vil.	28	101	0	0	0
Westfield, vil.	36	252	2	1	0
Montello, city:					
1st ward	11	109	0	1	0
2nd ward	14	65	0	0	0
3rd ward	14	88	0	0	0
4th ward	23	82	0	0	0
Total	462	2,116	4	2	0
MILWAUKEE CO.					
Franklin:					
1st pct.	125	288	7	1	1
2nd pct.	96	188	1	1	0
Granville:					
1st pct.	84	204	3	0	1
2nd pct.	116	258	10	0	1
3rd pct.	263	261	27	1	0
4th pct.	213	208	14	0	1
5th pct.	229	232	6	0	1
6th pct.	249	239	14	1	0
7th pct.	198	226	7	1	0
8th pct.	199	267	13	1	1
9th pct.	189	155	7	1	0
Greenfield:					
1st pct.	213	243	9	2	1
2nd pct.	299	231	19	3	0
3rd pct.	295	235	7	7	1
4th pct.	176	471	10	0	1
5th pct.	265	195	11	2	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Greenfield.—Cont.					
6th pct.	266	271	8	2	2
7th pct.	407	475	16	0	2
8th pct.	201	325	10	1	2
9th pct.	324	244	7	0	1
Lake:					
1st pct.	120	146	5	1	0
2nd pct.	318	395	9	4	3
3rd pct.	264	176	7	1	2
4th pct.	280	365	7	2	0
5th pct.	245	297	23	2	1
6th pct.	282	242	14	2	2
7th pct.	209	140	7	4	2
8th pct.	144	97	7	0	0
9th pct.	66	84	2	0	0
10th pct.	173	135	4	0	0
Milwaukee:					
1st pct.	138	345	10	1	0
2nd pct.	181	293	9	1	3
3rd pct.	186	277	16	0	0
4th pct.	87	310	6	0	0
Oak Creek:					
1st pct.	184	368	7	1	3
2nd pct.	230	141	5	3	0
Wauwatosa:					
1st pct.	204	394	7	0	0
2nd pct.	430	373	22	2	1
3rd pct.	137	329	6	0	1
4th pct.	152	362	2	1	0
5th pct.	278	267	8	0	0
6th pct.	222	239	4	0	1
7th pct.	184	160	6	3	0
8th pct.	167	154	0	8	0
Fox Point, vil.:					
1st pct.	42	337	1	0	0
2nd pct.	40	368	3	0	0
Greendale, vil.:					
1st pct.	267	188	0	4	2
2nd pct.	230	181	0	2	0
River Hills, vil.:					
1st pct.	23	178	0	0	0
Shorewood, vil.:					
1st pct.	270	1,157	4	2	0
2nd pct.	284	1,031	2	0	0
3rd pct.	240	909	9	4	0
4th pct.	301	1,271	8	1	1
5th pct.	341	1,310	6	0	3
West Milwaukee, vil.:					
1st pct.	222	170	13	2	1
2nd pct.	206	192	6	1	1
3rd pct.	184	268	5	0	0
4th pct.	183	231	8	2	3
5th pct.	196	286	4	2	1
6th pct.	144	64	5	1	1
Whitefish Bay, vil.:					
1st pct.	96	687	1	3	0
2nd pct.	95	692	0	0	0
3rd pct.	102	645	0	0	1
4th pct.	149	644	1	2	1
5th pct.	88	664	1	1	0
6th pct.	176	608	1	0	1
7th pct.	125	567	4	0	0
Cudahy, city:					
1st ward	484	375	9	5	0
2nd ward	552	531	11	1	2
3rd ward	573	311	5	6	0
4th ward	569	222	4	2	2
Milwaukee city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	109	443	2	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	157	292	4	1	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	230	252	5	5	0
1st ward, 4th pct.	109	507	1	3	0
1st ward, 5th pct.	224	230	6	0	0
1st ward, 6th pct.	289	91	7	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.					
1st ward, 7th pct.	260	96	0	1	0
1st ward, 8th pct.	289	126	9	3	0
1st ward, 9th pct.	191	199	1	4	0
1st ward, 10th pct.	251	249	4	1	0
1st ward, 11th pct.	210	125	7	1	0
1st ward, 12th pct.	150	235	1	1	0
1st ward, 13th pct.	216	186	7	0	0
1st ward, 14th pct.	182	217	9	3	1
1st ward, 15th pct.	222	186	3	2	0
1st ward, 16th pct.	177	260	1	0	0
1st ward, 17th pct.	151	287	2	0	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	287	173	13	4	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	240	147	9	1	0
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	246	218	7	1	4
2nd ward, 4th pct.	269	211	16	5	1
2nd ward, 5th pct.	218	152	5	3	1
2nd ward, 6th pct.	303	127	9	6	2
2nd ward, 7th pct.	299	155	11	2	0
2nd ward, 8th pct.	268	184	14	1	1
2nd ward, 9th pct.	208	217	5	1	3
2nd ward, 10th pct.	233	194	21	5	0
2nd ward, 11th pct.	191	218	1	0	0
2nd ward, 12th pct.	262	168	14	4	2
2nd ward, 13th pct.	199	227	7	1	0
2nd ward, 14th pct.	222	193	8	0	2
2nd ward, 15th pct.	232	299	3	2	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	48	328	1	3	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	150	116	3	1	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	103	298	7	0	0
3rd ward, 4th pct.	176	354	3	4	0
3rd ward, 5th pct.	188	182	8	4	0
3rd ward, 6th pct.	180	137	10	3	1
3rd ward, 7th pct.	111	404	1	0	0
3rd ward, 8th pct.	122	238	4	3	1
3rd ward, 9th pct.	173	220	3	0	1
3rd ward, 10th pct.	139	233	1	0	0
3rd ward, 11th pct.	132	302	5	0	0
3rd ward, 12th pct.	129	250	0	3	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	161	253	5	2	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	211	76	3	3	1
4th ward, 3rd pct.	254	167	4	9	1
4th ward, 4th pct.	215	235	5	2	0
4th ward, 5th pct.	254	362	2	4	0
4th ward, 6th pct.	191	269	5	14	0
4th ward, 7th pct.	215	204	2	1	0
4th ward, 8th pct.	174	266	2	2	0
4th ward, 9th pct.	194	227	4	2	2
4th ward, 10th pct.	154	156	5	0	0
4th ward, 11th pct.	140	224	5	0	0
4th ward, 12th pct.	178	242	3	4	1
4th ward, 13th pct.	195	188	2	1	2
4th ward, 14th pct.	182	221	6	7	1
4th ward, 15th pct.	144	157	2	0	3
4th ward, 16th pct.	216	265	5	3	0
4th ward, 17th pct.	172	281	2	3	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	198	84	4	5	4
5th ward, 2nd pct.	294	105	12	10	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.	252	91	2	2	0
5th ward, 4th pct.	229	175	6	1	2
5th ward, 5th pct.	268	126	4	4	2
5th ward, 6th pct.	284	93	8	1	6
5th ward, 7th pct.	320	132	7	4	6
5th ward, 8th pct.	235	179	3	0	0
5th ward, 9th pct.	255	166	6	6	2
5th ward, 10th pct.	240	210	9	3	0
5th ward, 11th pct.	206	200	13	3	1
5th ward, 12th pct.	213	210	6	4	2
5th ward, 13th pct.	298	230	11	5	1
5th ward, 14th pct.	232	225	5	0	7
5th ward, 15th pct.	220	229	4	3	0
5th ward, 16th pct.	244	106	12	9	4
6th ward, 1st pct.	199	144	8	2	2
6th ward, 2nd pct.	233	190	5	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.					
6th ward, 3rd pct.	283	195	8	4	0
6th ward, 4th pct.	241	209	7	3	2
6th ward, 5th pct.	274	104	4	4	1
6th ward, 6th pct.	216	130	1	2	0
6th ward, 7th pct.	248	168	3	3	0
6th ward, 8th pct.	175	113	3	3	0
6th ward, 9th pct.	157	133	0	4	1
6th ward, 10th pct.	172	98	0	5	2
6th ward, 11th pct.	200	130	7	3	0
6th ward, 12th pct.	134	82	4	4	3
6th ward, 13th pct.	182	150	1	6	1
6th ward, 14th pct.	151	137	6	2	0
6th ward, 15th pct.	152	145	1	5	0
6th ward, 16th pct.	230	161	7	6	5
7th ward, 1st pct.	205	227	21	1	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	216	172	17	0	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.	240	194	13	0	1
7th ward, 4th pct.	225	207	13	4	0
7th ward, 5th pct.	291	185	12	6	0
7th ward, 6th pct.	230	186	25	6	1
7th ward, 7th pct.	280	223	22	1	0
7th ward, 8th pct.	260	166	19	5	0
7th ward, 9th pct.	274	203	24	2	1
7th ward, 10th pct.	283	178	8	6	0
7th ward, 11th pct.	255	232	23	6	1
7th ward, 12th pct.	208	196	18	1	0
7th ward, 13th pct.	205	164	14	5	2
7th ward, 14th pct.	266	322	13	3	4
7th ward, 15th pct.	187	176	11	2	1
7th ward, 16th pct.	210	249	13	2	2
7th ward, 17th pct.	242	253	36	0	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	311	178	10	2	5
8th ward, 2nd pct.	311	161	3	1	1
8th ward, 3rd pct.	291	110	3	1	1
8th ward, 4th pct.	285	186	16	4	1
8th ward, 5th pct.	327	138	5	1	0
8th ward, 6th pct.	366	131	7	0	1
8th ward, 7th pct.	246	159	14	2	1
8th ward, 8th pct.	261	119	6	0	1
8th ward, 9th pct.	310	155	1	5	3
8th ward, 10th pct.	345	180	1	1	1
8th ward, 11th pct.	350	217	11	2	1
8th ward, 12th pct.	350	145	8	2	0
8th ward, 13th pct.	129	507	0	4	1
8th ward, 14th pct.	350	120	4	3	2
9th ward, 1st pct.	230	213	11	0	1
9th ward, 2nd pct.	146	320	7	0	0
9th ward, 3rd pct.	148	296	9	0	0
9th ward, 4th pct.	191	267	11	0	0
9th ward, 5th pct.	203	296	8	0	0
9th ward, 6th pct.	257	211	21	3	4
9th ward, 7th pct.	159	249	17	4	2
9th ward, 8th pct.	228	212	19	2	0
9th ward, 9th pct.	170	203	14	3	0
9th ward, 10th pct.	193	218	17	0	2
9th ward, 11th pct.	196	224	11	1	0
9th ward, 12th pct.	242	300	29	2	4
9th ward, 13th pct.	156	267	5	1	0
9th ward, 14th pct.	125	336	10	0	1
9th ward, 15th pct.	199	330	9	2	0
9th ward, 16th pct.	241	202	10	1	1
9th ward, 17th pct.	201	240	15	1	0
9th ward, 18th pct.	235	210	8	9	1
9th ward, 19th pct.	155	305	7	0	1
9th ward, 20th pct.	188	240	3	3	0
9th ward, 21st pct.	177	248	9	0	0
9th ward, 22nd pct.	202	191	13	0	2
10th ward, 1st pct.	240	60	8	1	1
10th ward, 2nd pct.	206	116	8	7	2
10th ward, 3rd pct.	240	95	7	4	1
10th ward, 4th pct.	307	122	6	1	0
10th ward, 5th pct.	272	184	6	6	1
10th ward, 6th pct.	212	147	10	5	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO. Cont.					
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.					
10th ward, 7th pct.	208	170	13	2	2
10th ward, 8th pct.	204	166	9	0	0
10th ward, 9th pct.	223	164	10	2	2
10th ward, 10th pct.	209	108	11	2	1
10th ward, 11th pct.	265	197	13	1	2
10th ward, 12th pct.	242	169	7	3	1
10th ward, 13th pct.	236	98	6	3	0
10th ward, 14th pct.	225	170	10	0	0
10th ward, 15th pct.	297	135	9	6	1
11th ward, 1st pct.	355	154	3	1	2
11th ward, 2nd pct.	319	94	7	1	3
11th ward, 3rd pct.	330	142	11	2	4
11th ward, 4th pct.	259	201	3	8	1
11th ward, 5th pct.	227	188	4	2	2
11th ward, 6th pct.	261	214	8	2	0
11th ward, 7th pct.	252	214	5	3	4
11th ward, 8th pct.	254	239	12	0	0
11th ward, 9th pct.	340	247	16	4	0
11th ward, 10th pct.	331	192	11	1	0
11th ward, 11th pct.	200	265	19	0	0
11th ward, 12th pct.	243	180	5	4	0
11th ward, 13th pct.	235	138	11	3	4
11th ward, 14th pct.	295	150	7	0	4
12th ward, 1st pct.	292	145	4	1	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	198	146	6	0	1
12th ward, 3rd pct.	261	142	10	8	2
12th ward, 4th pct.	365	114	18	3	1
12th ward, 5th pct.	463	104	7	2	0
12th ward, 6th pct.	349	131	1	0	2
12th ward, 7th pct.	380	124	2	2	3
12th ward, 8th pct.	285	133	3	1	3
12th ward, 9th pct.	287	142	3	2	2
12th ward, 10th pct.	266	188	3	1	0
12th ward, 11th pct.	371	121	7	6	3
12th ward, 12th pct.	331	153	6	1	3
13th ward, 1st pct.	316	149	4	1	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	242	134	3	1	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.	349	106	6	0	1
13th ward, 4th pct.	343	147	4	0	0
13th ward, 5th pct.	235	154	4	1	3
13th ward, 6th pct.	333	81	4	0	0
13th ward, 7th pct.	178	179	6	2	1
13th ward, 8th pct.	199	242	4	1	0
13th ward, 9th pct.	217	170	8	1	0
13th ward, 10th pct.	165	254	12	2	0
13th ward, 11th pct.	237	249	12	0	0
13th ward, 12th pct.	233	275	9	3	0
13th ward, 13th pct.	142	265	8	4	0
13th ward, 14th pct.	262	221	10	3	0
13th ward, 15th pct.	193	192	16	1	0
13th ward, 16th pct.	326	107	3	2	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	350	124	5	2	6
14th ward, 2nd pct.	385	92	4	2	1
14th ward, 3rd pct.	343	103	4	1	2
14th ward, 4th pct.	365	101	2	0	1
14th ward, 5th pct.	404	87	6	1	2
14th ward, 6th pct.	372	106	2	1	0
14th ward, 7th pct.	407	124	16	4	3
14th ward, 8th pct.	339	121	3	2	4
14th ward, 9th pct.	343	107	6	4	1
14th ward, 10th pct.	384	122	7	0	4
14th ward, 11th pct.	238	111	5	3	0
14th ward, 12th pct.	303	128	4	1	0
14th ward, 13th pct.	344	195	6	2	0
14th ward, 14th pct.	383	82	1	3	3
14th ward, 15th pct.	277	135	5	0	1
14th ward, 16th pct.	299	100	3	4	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	227	220	17	4	3
15th ward, 2nd pct.	203	227	10	0	0
15th ward, 3rd pct.	137	265	7	0	0
15th ward, 4th pct.	233	188	17	1	0
15th ward, 5th pct.	201	236	14	2	0
15th ward, 6th pct.	181	257	10	3	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO. Cont.					
Milwaukee, city—Cont.					
15th ward, 7th pct.	160	350	3	0	0
15th ward, 8th pct.	178	287	4	2	1
15th ward, 9th pct.	170	297	7	8	1
15th ward, 10th pct.	188	316	7	1	1
15th ward, 11th pct.	179	284	7	0	1
15th ward, 12th pct.	175	338	7	5	0
15th ward, 13th pct.	142	393	8	1	0
15th ward, 14th pct.	202	317	10	4	1
15th ward, 15th pct.	131	403	3	0	0
15th ward, 16th pct.	197	247	1	0	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	179	256	3	5	3
16th ward, 2nd pct.	147	299	1	4	0
16th ward, 3rd pct.	165	215	1	1	0
16th ward, 4th pct.	214	317	6	0	0
16th ward, 5th pct.	236	204	6	0	0
16th ward, 6th pct.	200	348	2	1	2
16th ward, 7th pct.	193	275	3	1	0
16th ward, 8th pct.	247	142	8	1	1
16th ward, 9th pct.	172	266	0	0	0
16th ward, 10th pct.	192	255	2	0	0
16th ward, 11th pct.	246	164	7	0	2
16th ward, 12th pct.	269	233	8	1	2
16th ward, 13th pct.	320	182	10	6	2
16th ward, 14th pct.	141	415	3	1	4
16th ward, 15th pct.	221	349	10	1	0
16th ward, 16th pct.	225	273	9	0	1
16th ward, 17th pct.	255	199	3	1	0
16th ward, 18th pct.	190	186	3	2	0
16th ward, 19th pct.	262	247	9	6	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	259	153	16	2	2
17th ward, 2nd pct.	198	174	5	3	1
17th ward, 3rd pct.	403	113	4	1	1
17th ward, 4th pct.	208	134	7	0	0
17th ward, 5th pct.	190	246	3	4	1
17th ward, 6th pct.	200	246	8	0	0
17th ward, 7th pct.	146	264	9	1	0
17th ward, 8th pct.	271	206	13	1	2
17th ward, 9th pct.	304	210	12	0	0
17th ward, 10th pct.	267	262	8	1	1
17th ward, 11th pct.	346	52	5	2	4
17th ward, 12th pct.	212	220	9	0	1
17th ward, 13th pct.	167	189	5	2	0
17th ward, 14th pct.	260	299	5	1	0
18th ward, 1st pct.	79	354	0	1	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	148	219	2	1	0
18th ward, 3rd pct.	250	143	4	0	1
18th ward, 4th pct.	242	340	3	0	0
18th ward, 5th pct.	177	345	2	0	3
18th ward, 6th pct.	83	402	1	2	0
18th ward, 7th pct.	101	309	1	3	0
18th ward, 8th pct.	85	286	0	0	0
18th ward, 9th pct.	52	331	1	0	0
18th ward, 10th pct.	93	443	2	0	0
18th ward, 11th pct.	195	330	3	3	0
18th ward, 12th pct.	169	281	4	1	0
18th ward, 13th pct.	135	314	4	0	0
18th ward, 14th pct.	134	365	2	0	0
18th ward, 15th pct.	47	352	0	0	0
18th ward, 16th pct.	52	357	2	0	0
18th ward, 17th pct.	87	426	1	0	0
18th ward, 18th pct.	202	306	13	1	1
18th ward, 19th pct.	191	297	5	1	0
18th ward, 20th pct.	118	406	3	5	0
18th ward, 21st pct.	62	365	0	0	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	231	211	1	2	0
19th ward, 2nd pct.	209	219	10	2	0
19th ward, 3rd pct.	240	274	8	2	0
19th ward, 4th pct.	177	240	8	0	1
19th ward, 5th pct.	182	251	8	0	0
19th ward, 6th pct.	220	289	6	0	0
19th ward, 7th pct.	159	277	2	2	1
19th ward, 8th pct.	179	280	2	0	0
19th ward, 9th pct.	176	287	3	2	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.					
19th ward, 10th pct.	151	262	3	0	0
19th ward, 11th pct.	182	217	5	1	2
19th ward, 12th pct.	97	259	3	0	0
19th ward, 13th pct.	103	338	6	1	0
19th ward, 14th pct.	76	361	1	0	0
19th ward, 15th pct.	150	332	0	1	0
19th ward, 16th pct.	109	439	3	0	0
19th ward, 17th pct.	172	379	4	0	1
19th ward, 18th pct.	84	345	5	0	0
20th ward, 1st pct.	234	344	21	0	1
20th ward, 2nd pct.	248	226	15	0	1
20th ward, 3rd pct.	196	201	22	2	1
20th ward, 4th pct.	223	238	23	4	0
20th ward, 5th pct.	243	204	29	3	1
20th ward, 6th pct.	246	214	24	0	0
20th ward, 7th pct.	239	220	14	0	0
20th ward, 8th pct.	193	274	20	2	0
20th ward, 9th pct.	210	265	15	2	1
20th ward, 10th pct.	269	229	25	2	1
20th ward, 11th pct.	190	234	21	0	0
20th ward, 12th pct.	227	233	15	0	0
20th ward, 13th pct.	263	295	11	2	0
20th ward, 14th pct.	204	251	8	1	1
20th ward, 15th pct.	287	263	13	3	1
20th ward, 16th pct.	268	236	22	1	1
20th ward, 17th pct.	253	182	16	0	1
20th ward, 18th pct.	213	214	18	5	2
21st ward, 1st pct.	291	144	7	0	1
21st ward, 2nd pct.	271	192	4	0	0
21st ward, 3rd pct.	229	219	6	0	0
21st ward, 4th pct.	198	231	13	2	1
21st ward, 5th pct.	203	255	8	1	1
21st ward, 6th pct.	234	228	14	0	0
21st ward, 7th pct.	178	192	8	0	0
21st ward, 8th pct.	238	142	5	1	0
21st ward, 9th pct.	226	135	4	3	2
21st ward, 10th pct.	255	164	8	0	0
21st ward, 11th pct.	214	167	8	3	0
21st ward, 12th pct.	173	225	3	0	0
21st ward, 13th pct.	238	184	21	0	0
21st ward, 14th pct.	333	224	18	0	0
21st ward, 15th pct.	348	131	6	0	0
21st ward, 16th pct.	212	198	15	1	0
21st ward, 17th pct.	166	203	12	0	1
21st ward, 18th pct.	155	273	6	0	0
22nd ward, 1st pct.	257	248	19	5	1
22nd ward, 2nd pct.	216	296	22	2	0
22nd ward, 3rd pct.	229	177	13	3	0
22nd ward, 4th pct.	203	224	18	0	0
22nd ward, 5th pct.	245	277	20	0	1
22nd ward, 6th pct.	196	341	5	2	0
22nd ward, 7th pct.	218	304	4	0	0
22nd ward, 8th pct.	176	300	13	1	0
22nd ward, 9th pct.	190	278	2	0	0
22nd ward, 10th pct.	113	276	5	0	0
22nd ward, 11th pct.	124	320	2	0	0
22nd ward, 12th pct.	147	295	4	0	0
22nd ward, 13th pct.	127	319	1	0	0
22nd ward, 14th pct.	203	243	3	11	0
22nd ward, 15th pct.	101	338	5	0	0
22nd ward, 16th pct.	268	333	3	4	1
22nd ward, 17th pct.	265	301	4	2	0
22nd ward, 18th pct.	180	288	14	0	0
22nd ward, 19th pct.	183	313	16	0	0
22nd ward, 20th pct.	191	381	12	0	0
23rd ward, 1st pct.	214	295	8	1	1
23rd ward, 2nd pct.	274	290	8	4	0
23rd ward, 3rd pct.	175	389	8	5	0
23rd ward, 4th pct.	232	259	12	0	0
23rd ward, 5th pct.	197	288	4	2	1
23rd ward, 6th pct.	240	258	8	4	4
23rd ward, 7th pct.	248	239	18	1	5
23rd ward, 8th pct.	248	167	14	1	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hean (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.					
23rd ward, 9th pct.	227	177	16	3	0
23rd ward, 10A pct.	92	151	3	1	0
23rd ward, 10B pct.	104	165	2	1	0
23rd ward, 11th pct.	258	189	10	2	0
23rd ward, 12th pct.	291	122	6	4	5
23rd ward, 13th pct.	316	176	16	5	9
23rd ward, 14th pct.	277	221	10	7	4
24th ward, 1st pct.	328	111	2	3	2
24th ward, 2nd pct.	365	74	1	1	2
24th ward, 3rd pct.	324	74	3	4	4
24th ward, 4th pct.	325	105	1	3	0
24th ward, 5th pct.	360	123	4	3	1
24th ward, 6th pct.	219	191	1	1	2
24th ward, 7th pct.	292	189	10	0	0
24th ward, 8th pct.	226	149	7	2	3
24th ward, 9th pct.	222	258	14	2	2
24th ward, 10th pct.	245	106	4	1	4
24th ward, 11th pct.	396	151	7	1	2
24th ward, 12th pct.	254	279	8	1	0
24th ward, 13th pct.	315	63	4	0	1
24th ward, 14th pct.	293	97	5	5	1
24th ward, 15th pct.	327	100	1	2	0
24th ward, 16th pct.	294	329	11	1	3
24th ward, 17th pct.	345	187	4	0	5
24th ward, 18th pct.	276	317	8	1	0
25th ward, 1st pct.	220	282	11	4	0
25th ward, 2nd pct.	217	205	14	3	1
25th ward, 3rd pct.	207	180	9	1	0
25th ward, 4th pct.	191	165	12	1	0
25th ward, 5th pct.	209	238	21	1	1
25th ward, 6th pct.	257	228	10	2	0
25th ward, 7th pct.	152	210	10	1	0
25th ward, 8th pct.	223	230	12	2	0
25th ward, 9th pct.	307	285	21	0	0
25th ward, 10th pct.	189	347	14	1	0
25th ward, 11th pct.	194	237	17	3	0
25th ward, 12th pct.	192	236	17	2	0
25th ward, 13th pct.	249	205	13	3	0
25th ward, 14th pct.	249	156	22	0	0
25th ward, 15th pct.	241	210	16	1	1
25th ward, 16th pct.	170	274	24	2	0
25th ward, 17th pct.	164	291	13	0	0
25th ward, 18th pct.	188	283	18	1	0
25th ward, 19th pct.	226	260	10	2	3
25th ward, 20th pct.	233	188	19	1	0
26th ward, 1st pct.	231	212	5	5	1
26th ward, 2nd pct.	161	338	6	1	0
26th ward, 3rd pct.	147	328	8	0	0
26th ward, 4th pct.	240	226	13	6	0
26th ward, 5th pct.	180	377	6	1	0
26th ward, 6th pct.	203	348	3	0	0
26th ward, 7th pct.	165	327	9	3	2
26th ward, 8th pct.	198	334	7	0	1
26th ward, 9th pct.	221	301	6	3	0
26th ward, 10th pct.	234	249	8	1	1
26th ward, 11th pct.	194	421	12	3	1
26th ward, 12th pct.	178	299	6	3	0
26th ward, 13th pct.	205	283	16	0	0
26th ward, 14th pct.	173	366	16	4	0
26th ward, 15th pct.	95	262	4	0	1
26th ward, 16th pct.	204	232	5	1	0
26th ward, 17th pct.	219	353	8	2	2
26th ward, 18th pct.	186	297	11	0	1
26th ward, 19th pct.	132	346	4	0	0
26th ward, 20th pct.	142	420	2	0	0
26th ward, 21st pct.	159	295	9	1	0
26th ward, 22nd pct.	207	246	15	1	0
26th ward, 23rd pct.	171	316	7	1	0
26th ward, 24th pct.	155	258	9	1	3
26th ward, 25th pct.	161	308	3	4	0
26th ward, 26th pct.	176	344	10	0	0
26th ward, 27th pct.	176	306	6	0	0
27th ward, 1st pct.	300	211	10	4	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.					
27th ward, 2nd pct.	249	279	11	0	3
27th ward, 3rd pct.	165	269	2	3	0
27th ward, 4th pct.	214	282	6	0	1
27th ward, 5th pct.	243	205	11	0	0
27th ward, 6th pct.	161	319	8	1	0
27th ward, 7th pct.	136	356	8	1	0
27th ward, 8th pct.	245	247	10	1	1
27th ward, 9th pct.	234	250	12	1	1
27th ward, 10th pct.	204	324	9	0	4
27th ward, 11th pct.	198	284	7	0	1
27th ward, 12th pct.	228	130	9	4	3
27th ward, 13th pct.	277	199	11	2	0
27th ward, 14th pct.	218	214	2	0	0
27th ward, 15th pct.	270	120	7	0	1
South Milwaukee, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	158	352	3	1	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	191	337	4	3	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	184	318	4	0	4
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	290	379	7	2	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	405	203	9	5	10
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	336	233	6	1	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	380	190	11	2	2
Wauwatosa, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	58	449	1	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	63	304	0	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	41	627	1	0	0
1st ward, 4th pct.	100	456	2	0	0
1st ward, 5th pct.	118	372	6	2	1
1st ward, 6th pct.	134	468	3	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	95	669	0	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	150	663	3	0	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	55	524	1	0	0
2nd ward, 4th pct.	61	419	2	0	0
2nd ward, 5th pct.	92	487	4	0	0
2nd ward, 6th pct.	107	420	5	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	175	654	1	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	91	328	2	0	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	90	346	1	5	0
3rd ward, 4th pct.	65	510	0	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	191	364	4	0	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	150	451	3	2	1
4th ward, 3rd pct.	94	501	1	0	0
4th ward, 4th pct.	128	352	5	1	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	103	456	3	1	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	135	379	7	2	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.	142	441	4	0	0
5th ward, 4th pct.	129	461	4	0	0
5th ward, 5th pct.	120	412	5	0	0
West Allis, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	558	410	10	10	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	361	143	5	11	1
1st ward, 3rd pct.	537	449	9	10	1
1st ward, 4th pct.	385	211	12	3	0
1st ward, 5th pct.	350	244	12	4	1
1st ward, 6th pct.	454	406	18	7	0
1st ward, 7th pct.	373	385	14	4	4
2nd ward, 1st pct.	321	324	10	7	3
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	217	418	6	1	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	468	388	12	4	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	173	433	3	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	334	586	6	1	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	517	596	14	6	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	553	449	5	4	6
4th ward, 2nd pct.	496	496	16	5	2
4th ward, 3rd pct.	426	615	19	0	0
4th ward, 4th pct.	423	565	12	3	2
Total	129,099	148,533	4,513	1,060	506
MONROE CO.					
Adrian	26	23	0	1	0
Angelo	34	98	0	0	0
Byron	33	66	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenschner (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
MONROE CO.—Cont.					
Clifton	67	158	0	0	0
Glendale	55	141	1	0	0
Grant	6	30	1	0	0
Greenfield	25	94	0	0	0
Jefferson	76	145	0	0	0
La Fayette	15	42	0	0	0
La Grange	49	92	2	0	0
Leon	46	154	0	0	0
Lincoln	78	149	0	0	0
Little Falls	31	113	0	0	0
New Lyme	3	25	0	0	0
Oakdale	86	92	11	0	0
Portland	83	149	0	0	0
Ridgeville	62	156	0	0	0
Scott	13	9	2	0	0
Sheldon	43	162	0	0	0
Sparta	56	170	0	0	0
Tomah	54	117	3	0	0
Wellington	46	113	4	0	0
Wells	34	84	0	0	0
Wilton	50	116	2	0	0
Cashton, vil.	92	233	0	0	0
Kendall, vil.	52	161	0	0	0
Melvina, vil.	24	26	0	0	0
Norwalk, vil.	64	143	0	0	0
Wilton, vil.	45	160	0	0	0
Wyeville, vil.	17	16	0	0	0
Sparta, city:					
1st ward	44	407	0	0	0
2nd ward	104	336	0	1	0
3rd ward	107	338	0	1	0
4th ward	107	345	0	0	0
Tomah, city:					
1st ward	121	329	2	0	0
2nd ward	180	394	2	0	0
3rd ward	178	307	2	1	0
Total	2,206	5,693	31	4	0
OCONTO CO.					
Abrams	47	139	2	0	1
Armstrong	66	67	5	0	0
Bagley	23	24	1	0	0
Brazeau	40	130	0	0	0
Breed	28	62	1	0	0
Chase	104	114	1	0	0
Doty	27	16	1	0	0
Gillett	33	215	4	0	0
How	56	116	2	1	0
Lena	76	117	2	0	0
Little River	66	186	2	0	0
Little Suamico	80	162	2	0	1
Maple Valley	49	204	1	0	0
Morgan	68	109	4	0	0
Oconto	84	152	1	0	0
Oconto Falls	61	169	2	1	0
Pensaukee	57	174	1	0	0
Riverview	24	25	1	0	1
South Branch	18	18	0	0	0
Spruce	116	126	3	0	0
Stiles	83	132	0	0	0
Townsend	29	79	2	0	0
Underhill	29	108	1	2	0
Wheeler	47	56	1	0	0
Lena, vil.	85	130	0	0	0
Suring, vil.	51	138	0	0	0
Gillett, city:					
1st ward	34	137	0	0	0
2nd ward	27	128	0	0	0
3rd ward	14	63	0	0	0
Oconto, city:					
1st ward	62	139	0	0	0
2nd ward	63	82	1	0	0
3rd ward	68	58	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
OCONTO CO.—Cont.					
Oconto, city:—Cont.					
4th ward	67	89	0	0	0
5th ward	57	168	0	0	0
6th ward	57	83	0	0	0
7th ward	92	158	0	0	0
8th ward	59	145	5	0	0
9th ward	100	68	1	0	0
10th ward	70	77	0	0	1
Oconto Falls, city:					
1st ward	26	92	2	0	0
2nd ward	46	182	1	0	0
3rd ward	85	169	1	0	0
Total	2,374	5,576	51	4	4
ONEIDA CO.					
Cassian	64	96	1	0	0
Crescent	95	54	0	0	0
Enterprise	21	43	1	0	0
Hazelhurst	30	58	0	0	0
Lake Tomahawk	46	76	1	1	0
Little Rice	27	12	0	0	0
Lynne	45	15	0	4	0
Minocqua	231	342	1	0	1
Monico	49	35	0	0	0
Newbold	94	55	1	0	0
Pelican	190	136	3	0	0
Piehl	21	6	0	0	0
Pine Lake	148	113	0	0	0
Schoepke	57	94	0	0	0
Stella	13	37	0	0	0
Sugar Camp	113	49	0	1	0
Three Lakes	203	224	6	1	0
Woodboro	36	30	0	0	0
Woodruff	122	99	3	0	0
Rhineland, city:					
1st ward	197	167	0	0	0
2nd ward	146	132	0	0	0
3rd ward	140	84	0	0	0
4th ward	80	287	0	0	0
5th ward	109	285	0	1	0
6th ward	94	170	2	0	0
7th ward	111	250	0	0	0
8th ward	154	164	2	1	0
Total	2,636	3,113	21	9	1
OUTAGAMIE CO.					
Black Creek	41	168	1	0	1
Bovina	34	83	0	0	0
Buchanan	181	193	3	1	0
Center	75	330	3	0	1
Cicero	101	224	0	1	0
Dale	57	241	0	0	0
Deer Creek	54	113	2	0	1
Ellington	80	302	0	0	0
Freedom	181	238	3	0	0
Grand Chute:					
1st pct.	184	282	1	0	0
2nd pct.	168	286	3	0	0
Greenville	93	269	6	0	2
Hortonia	29	113	3	0	0
Kaukauna	90	100	1	0	0
Liberty	25	51	2	0	0
Maine	28	72	0	0	0
Maple Creek	44	120	0	0	0
Oneida	121	251	1	2	0
Osborn	35	168	2	0	0
Seymour	62	242	3	0	0
Vandenbroek	81	102	0	1	1
Bear Creek, vil.	69	95	0	0	0
Black Creek, vil.	33	145	2	0	0
Combined Locks, vil.	101	69	1	0	0
Hortonville, vil.	73	264	1	2	0
Kimberly, vil.	575	386	3	2	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.					
Little Chute, vil.	547	577	3	1	0
Shiocton, vil.	53	131	1	0	0
Appleton, city:					
1st ward	224	423	2	0	0
2nd ward	152	713	3	2	0
3rd ward	135	220	1	0	0
4th ward	191	477	2	1	0
5th ward	173	459	1	0	0
6th ward	265	583	3	0	0
7th ward	182	403	2	0	0
8th ward	173	337	4	0	0
9th ward	192	442	6	0	0
10th ward	218	548	0	0	0
11th ward	151	345	0	0	0
12th ward	266	599	2	0	0
13th ward	168	194	4	0	1
14th ward	123	510	0	0	0
15th ward	108	411	1	0	0
16th ward	248	445	6	0	0
17th ward	174	363	5	0	1
18th ward	177	323	0	0	0
Kaukauna, city:					
1st ward	366	412	2	0	0
2nd ward	306	362	3	2	2
3rd ward	368	283	2	1	2
4th and 5th wards	337	246	1	0	0
New London, city:					
3rd ward	81	267	0	0	0
Seymour, city:					
1st ward	51	305	1	2	0
2nd ward	51	197	1	1	0
Total	8,095	15,482	97	19	12
OZAUKEE CO.					
Belgium	224	222	0	1	0
Cedarburg	90	322	3	0	0
Fredonia	89	262	1	1	0
Grafton	58	236	2	0	0
Mequon:					
1st pct.	111	424	4	1	2
2nd pct.	121	353	1	0	0
Port Washington	104	160	0	0	0
Saukville	71	219	1	0	0
Belgium, vil.	89	96	0	0	0
Fredonia, vil.	45	93	1	0	0
Grafton, vil.	184	312	0	0	0
Saukville, vil.	87	94	1	1	0
Thiensville, vil.	110	178	0	0	0
Cedarburg, city:					
1st ward	89	258	0	0	0
2nd ward	64	147	3	0	0
3rd ward	77	188	0	0	0
Port Washington, city:					
1st ward	163	244	0	0	0
2nd ward	133	170	0	0	0
3rd ward	100	113	3	0	0
4th ward	110	87	0	0	0
5th ward	92	166	2	0	1
6th ward	112	244	0	1	0
Total	2,323	4,588	22	5	3
PEPIN CO.					
Albany	76	64	0	0	0
Durand	26	68	0	0	0
Frankfort	44	126	0	0	0
Lima	99	137	0	0	0
Pepin	90	121	1	0	0
Stockholm	17	64	1	1	0
Waterville	76	225	1	0	0
Waubeek	8	25	0	0	0
Pepin, vil.	94	140	1	0	1
Stockholm, vil.	10	40	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
PEPIN CO.—Cont.					
Durand, city:					
1st ward	61	84	0	0	0
2nd ward	75	230	0	0	0
3rd ward	40	163	0	0	0
Total	716	1,487	4	1	1
PIERCE CO.					
Clifton	48	71	0	0	0
Diamond Bluff	37	50	1	0	1
Ellsworth	87	308	1	0	0
El Paso	45	191	0	0	0
Gilman	60	197	0	0	0
Hartland	60	202	1	0	1
Isabelle	7	19	0	0	0
Maiden Rock	42	158	1	0	0
Martell	99	160	5	0	0
Oak Grove	40	119	1	0	0
River Falls	92	144	0	0	0
Rock Elm	50	177	0	0	0
Salem	49	160	1	0	0
Spring Lake	41	171	1	0	1
Trenton	159	134	0	0	0
Trimbelle	137	178	0	1	0
Union	72	243	3	1	0
Bay City, vil.	29	50	7	0	0
Ellsworth, vil.	160	486	2	0	0
Elmwood, vil.	69	252	0	0	0
Maiden Rock, vil.	16	85	0	0	0
Plum City, vil.	52	96	0	0	0
Spring Valley, vil.	76	296	1	0	0
Prescott, city:					
1st ward	31	72	0	0	0
2nd ward	21	61	0	0	0
3rd ward	20	85	0	0	0
River Falls, city:					
2nd election dist.	257	761	1	1	0
Total	1,756	4,926	30	2	3
POLK CO.					
Alden	135	197	1	0	1
Apple River	90	104	0	0	0
Balsam Lake	71	79	1	0	0
Beaver	103	65	0	0	0
Black Brook	74	138	0	0	0
Bone Lake	80	69	2	0	0
Clam Falls	84	85	0	0	0
Clayton	65	98	0	0	0
Clear Lake	87	143	0	0	0
Eureka	108	133	0	0	0
Farmington	51	136	0	0	0
Garfield	86	118	0	0	0
Georgetown	71	70	1	0	0
Johnstown	46	27	0	0	0
Laketown	94	125	0	0	0
Lincoln	88	121	0	0	0
Lorain	57	60	0	0	0
Luck	60	81	0	0	0
McKinley	49	49	0	0	0
Milltown	90	95	0	0	0
Osceola	58	137	4	0	0
St. Croix Falls	80	118	0	0	0
Sterling	78	70	0	0	0
West Sweden	92	71	3	0	0
Balsam Lake, vil.	61	135	0	0	0
Centuria, vil.	64	118	0	0	0
Clayton, vil.	20	69	1	0	0
Clear Lake, vil.	77	164	1	0	0
Dresser, vil.	49	74	0	0	0
Frederic, vil.	58	199	0	0	0
Luck, vil.	52	169	0	0	0
Milltown, vil.	66	121	1	0	0
Osceola, vil.	80	181	1	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
POLK CO.—Cont.					
St. Croix Falls, vil.	52	247	1	0	0
Amery, city:					
1st ward	44	214	0	0	0
2nd ward	61	165	2	0	0
Total	2,581	4,245	20	0	1
PORTAGE CO.					
Alban	130	111	3	0	0
Almond	11	121	0	0	0
Amherst	106	191	0	0	0
Belmont	48	96	0	0	0
Buena Vista	95	139	0	0	0
Carson	192	130	1	1	0
Dewey	132	42	0	0	0
Eau Pleine	101	155	0	0	0
Grant	45	85	0	0	0
Hull	319	99	0	0	0
Lanark	56	137	0	0	0
Linwood	85	79	0	0	0
New Hope	120	147	0	0	1
Pine Grove	27	115	0	0	0
Plover	341	342	0	0	0
Sharon	558	75	1	0	2
Stockton	357	117	0	0	0
Almond, vil.	30	148	0	0	0
Amherst, vil.	54	209	2	0	0
Amherst Junction, vil.	37	48	0	0	0
Junction City, vil.	64	49	0	0	0
Nelsonville, vil.	7	70	0	0	0
Park Ridge, vil.	25	73	0	0	0
Rosholt, vil.	80	127	0	0	0
Stevens Point, city:					
1st ward	136	316	1	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct	106	387	2	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	158	284	0	0	0
3rd ward	208	540	3	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	279	155	0	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	373	120	0	0	0
5th ward	233	440	0	0	0
6th ward	211	225	3	0	0
7th ward	379	174	0	0	0
8th ward	280	410	1	0	0
9th ward	116	131	4	0	0
Total	5,499	6,087	21	1	3
PRICE CO.					
Catawba	76	64	4	0	0
Eisenstein	120	43	2	0	0
Elk	138	85	0	0	0
Emery	90	75	1	0	0
Fifield	191	145	0	0	0
Flambeau	86	55	3	2	0
Georgetown	30	44	0	2	1
Hackett	33	57	5	0	0
Harmony	66	49	0	2	0
Hill	37	53	1	0	0
Kennan	70	69	5	0	0
Knox	144	66	3	13	0
Lake	168	142	5	0	1
Ogema	155	258	1	0	0
Prentice	81	79	8	3	1
Spirit	67	93	0	1	1
Worcester	212	153	3	5	1
Catawba, vil.	44	74	2	0	0
Kennan, vil.	33	45	0	0	0
Prentice, vil.	92	97	4	0	0
Park Falls, city:					
1st ward	83	121	1	0	0
2nd ward	59	101	0	0	0
3rd ward	137	220	1	0	0
4th ward	114	92	0	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
PRICE CO.—Cont.					
Phillips, city:					
1st ward	85	163	1	1	0
2nd ward	86	148	0	0	1
3rd ward	97	127	0	0	0
Total	2,594	2,718	50	30	6
RACINE CO.					
Burlington	195	385	2	0	0
Caledonia:					
Dist. No. 1	231	346	1	2	0
Dist. No. 2	402	347	1	0	0
Dover	144	246	2	0	0
Mt. Pleasant:					
Dist. No. 1	725	778	10	3	0
Dist. No. 2	350	129	2	2	0
Norway	149	361	3	1	2
Raymond	156	308	1	2	0
Rochester	57	108	0	0	0
Waterford	83	242	1	1	0
Yorkville	101	291	1	0	0
Rochester, vil.	33	107	0	0	0
Sturtevant, vil.	181	109	2	1	0
Union Grove, vil.	138	261	0	2	1
Waterford, vil.	73	287	0	0	0
Burlington, city:					
1st ward	59	148	0	0	0
2nd ward	136	461	4	0	0
3rd ward	192	395	2	0	0
4th ward	128	292	1	0	0
Racine, city:					
1st ward	151	160	3	3	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	199	434	2	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	153	428	3	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	337	282	0	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	234	346	3	3	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	366	409	3	2	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	488	199	8	2	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	465	214	1	1	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	322	125	9	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	328	115	7	2	0
6th ward	470	202	8	5	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	280	614	0	0	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	543	270	6	3	1
7th ward, 3rd pct.	533	307	6	0	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	228	182	4	0	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	285	366	6	0	0
8th ward, 3rd pct.	256	216	10	0	0
8th ward, 4th pct.	246	248	2	2	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	486	270	4	5	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	488	187	5	2	1
10th ward, 1st pct.	403	157	3	0	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	335	120	0	0	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	352	454	0	2	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	458	275	1	1	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	207	529	6	0	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	265	382	3	0	0
12th ward, 3rd pct.	206	352	4	0	0
12th ward, 4th pct.	216	449	2	0	0
12th ward, 5th pct.	324	437	2	0	1
12th ward, 6th pct.	357	180	5	2	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	420	247	2	2	2
13th ward, 2nd pct.	375	293	2	3	2
13th ward, 3rd pct.	467	251	4	2	0
13th ward, 4th pct.	367	320	5	4	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	644	134	0	1	1
14th ward, 2nd pct.	401	380	4	0	1
15th ward, 1st pct.	448	280	4	3	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.	513	328	8	1	1
15th ward, 3rd pct.	511	246	6	6	0
15th ward, 4th pct.	289	251	3	2	0
Total	17,989	17,265	183	72	13

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
RICHLAND CO.					
Akan	60	158	0	0	0
Bloom	57	160	1	0	0
Buena Vista	62	226	0	0	0
Dayton	39	152	0	1	0
Eagle	37	159	0	0	0
Forest	20	111	0	0	0
Henrietta	51	123	1	0	0
Ithaca	58	213	5	0	3
Marshall	36	154	0	0	0
Orion	36	173	1	0	0
Richland	56	269	2	0	0
Richwood	84	158	0	0	0
Rockbridge	39	154	0	0	0
Sylvan	34	140	0	0	0
Westford	66	119	0	0	0
Willow	37	128	0	0	0
Boaz, vil.	15	40	0	0	0
Cazenovia, vil.	38	38	0	0	0
Lone Rock, vil.	57	57	0	0	0
Viola, vil.	24	24	0	0	0
Yuba, vil.	19	19	0	0	0
Richland Center, city:					
1st ward	63	63	1	0	0
2nd ward	121	121	0	0	0
3rd ward	133	133	1	0	0
Total	1,242	4,443	12	1	0
ROCK CO.					
Avon	35	58	0	0	0
Beloit	227	450	18	1	0
Bradford	39	181	1	0	0
Center	23	137	1	0	0
Clinton	28	157	2	0	0
Fulton	100	205	9	0	0
Harmony	151	249	0	0	0
Janesville	91	220	3	0	1
Johnstown	51	135	0	0	0
La Prairie	38	190	0	0	0
Lima	40	185	0	0	0
Magaolia	37	120	0	0	0
Milton	166	417	3	0	1
Newark	21	129	0	0	0
Plymouth	70	220	0	0	0
Porter	87	183	1	0	0
Rock	105	186	3	0	0
Spring Valley	37	128	1	0	0
Turtle	92	319	1	0	0
Union	51	167	1	0	1
Clinton, vil.	79	305	0	0	0
Footville, vil.	17	177	0	0	0
Milton, vil.	127	395	1	0	0
Orfordville, vil.	35	173	0	0	0
Beloit, city:					
1st ward	117	194	5	1	0
2nd ward	147	352	3	1	1
3rd ward	259	270	7	1	0
4th ward	201	340	6	1	1
5th ward	137	311	3	0	0
6th ward	152	522	1	0	0
7th ward	152	569	3	0	0
8th ward	278	422	8	0	1
9th ward	197	366	2	1	2
10th ward	131	207	3	1	1
11th ward	142	316	4	0	0
12th ward	166	292	9	0	0
13th ward	145	331	8	0	0
14th ward	141	352	2	0	0
15th ward	160	314	4	0	0
16th ward	230	472	7	1	1
17th ward	172	465	5	1	0
18th ward	203	364	6	5	3
Edgerton, city	383	790	4	0	0
Evansville, city	211	627	5	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenschner (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.					
Janesville, city:					
1st ward	289	547	2	0	0
2nd ward	269	393	0	0	2
3rd ward	141	324	0	0	0
4th ward	120	530	3	1	1
5th ward	247	811	4	1	1
6th ward	176	399	1	1	0
7th ward	320	248	0	1	0
8th ward	259	285	3	0	0
9th ward	266	237	0	0	0
10th ward	206	196	0	1	1
11th ward	248	182	0	0	0
12th ward	178	179	1	0	0
13th ward	288	358	3	0	0
14th ward	266	320	0	0	0
Total	8,744	18,001	157	20	18
RUSK CO.					
Atlanta	68	145	1	0	0
Big Bend	44	80	0	0	0
Big Falls	16	50	0	0	0
Cedar Rapids	11	8	0	0	0
Dewey	82	59	0	0	0
Flambeau	101	150	2	0	0
Grant	98	187	4	0	0
Grow	72	106	1	0	0
Hawkins	35	39	0	0	0
Hubbard	28	29	0	0	0
Lawrence	25	38	0	0	0
Marshall	74	112	1	2	0
Murry	55	87	0	0	0
Richland	31	44	0	0	0
Rusk	79	45	0	0	0
South Fork	40	23	1	1	0
Strickland	77	38	0	0	0
Stubbs	61	165	3	0	0
Thornapple	60	128	0	0	0
True	32	88	3	2	0
Washington	32	57	1	0	0
Wilkinson	9	18	0	0	0
Willard	52	46	2	4	2
Wilson	17	12	0	0	0
Bruce, vil.	66	210	0	0	1
Conrath, vil.	18	28	0	0	0
Glen Flora, vil.	4	35	0	0	0
Hawkins, vil.	46	84	0	0	0
Ingram, vil.	24	29	0	0	0
Sheldon, vil.	28	51	0	0	0
Tony, vil.	22	53	0	0	0
Weyerhauser, vil.	42	78	1	0	0
Ladysmith, city:					
1st ward	34	123	0	0	0
2nd ward	73	130	1	0	0
3rd ward	54	119	0	0	0
4th ward	75	166	0	0	1
5th ward	68	168	0	0	0
6th ward	54	102	0	1	0
7th ward	78	175	0	0	0
Total	1,885	3,296	21	11	4
ST. CROIX CO.					
Baldwin	53	217	0	0	0
Cady	40	188	0	0	0
Cylon	48	107	0	0	0
Eau Galle	65	177	0	0	0
Emerald	32	102	4	0	0
Erin Prairie	75	79	0	0	0
Forest	87	101	4	0	0
Glenwood	115	127	2	0	0
Hammond	48	181	0	0	0
Hudson	35	82	1	0	0
Kinnickinnic	52	102	0	0	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.					
Pleasant Valley	23	79	0	0	0
Richmond	66	93	0	0	0
Rush River	27	111	0	0	0
Somerset	88	144	0	0	0
Springfield	61	141	0	0	0
Stanton	67	84	0	0	0
Star Prairie	64	93	0	0	0
St. Joseph	44	90	1	0	0
Troy	62	107	0	0	1
Warren	64	95	0	0	0
Baldwin, vil.	78	350	0	0	0
Deer Park, vil.	12	93	0	0	0
Hammond, vil.	69	167	0	0	0
North Hudson, vil.	129	97	3	0	0
Roberts, vil.	39	94	0	0	0
Somerset, vil.	71	107	1	0	0
Star Prairie, vil.	15	81	0	0	0
Wilson, vil.	16	36	0	0	0
Woodville, vil.	40	118	0	0	0
Glenwood, city:					
1st ward	13	72	0	0	0
2nd ward	12	55	0	0	0
3rd ward	23	103	0	0	0
Hudson, city:					
1st ward	99	190	0	0	0
2nd ward	159	309	0	0	0
3rd ward	140	280	0	0	0
New Richmond, city:					
1st ward	131	248	0	0	0
2nd ward	169	343	3	0	1
3rd ward	73	140	0	0	0
River Falls, city:					
1st ward	34	76	0	1	0
Total	2,598	5,459	19	1	4
SAUK CO.					
Baraboo	105	287	22	0	0
Bear Creek	84	91	0	0	0
Dellona	50	79	2	0	0
Delton	72	250	3	0	0
Excelsior	35	123	3	0	0
Fairfield	36	92	0	0	0
Franklin	66	229	2	0	0
Freedom	34	121	6	0	0
Greenfield	22	133	3	0	0
Honey Creek	62	195	8	0	1
Ironton	62	182	2	0	0
La Valle	47	116	0	0	0
Merrimac	23	73	1	0	0
Prairie du Sac	46	108	7	0	0
Reedsburg	47	164	2	0	0
Spring Green	33	114	2	0	0
Sumpter	158	284	21	1	0
Troy	73	263	3	0	0
Washington	69	153	14	0	0
Westfield	68	213	7	0	0
Winfield	47	95	1	0	1
Woodland	39	104	2	0	0
Ableman, vil.	22	100	6	0	0
Ironton, vil.	13	59	0	0	0
La Valle, vil.	59	113	1	0	0
Lime Ridge, vil.	17	77	0	0	0
Loganville, vil.	24	101	0	0	0
Merrimac, vil.	36	55	5	0	0
North Freedom, vil.	31	164	3	0	0
Plain, vil.	45	179	0	0	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.	67	434	5	0	0
Sauk City, vil.	170	369	12	0	0
Spring Green, vil.	101	281	3	0	0
Baraboo, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	85	383	8	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	63	262	4	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	97	510	2	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
SAUK CO.—Cont.					
Baraboo, city:—Cont.					
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	111	406	9	1	0
3rd ward	182	210	9	0	1
Reedsburg, city:					
1st ward	91	474	5	0	0
2nd ward	144	659	4	0	0
Total	2,636	8,305	187	2	3
SAWYER CO.					
Bass Lake	149	118	0	2	0
Couderay	69	47	0	0	1
Draper	99	102	1	0	0
Edgewater	69	67	0	1	2
Hayward	128	208	0	0	0
Hunter	79	31	0	2	3
Lenroot	103	102	6	2	0
Meadowbrook	33	39	2	0	0
Meteor	24	63	1	0	1
Ojibwa	47	33	1	1	0
Radisson	107	104	0	1	1
Round Lake	64	119	1	2	0
Sand Lake	101	146	3	0	2
Spider Lake	32	68	3	0	0
Weirgor	59	66	1	1	2
Winter	163	247	3	0	0
Couderay, vil.	36	20	0	0	1
Exeland, vil.	26	52	0	0	0
Hayward, city:					
1st ward	146	167	2	1	0
2nd ward	101	123	1	0	1
3rd ward	70	127	2	1	0
Total	1,705	2,049	27	14	14
SHAWANO CO.					
Almon	53	70	1	0	0
Angelica	85	154	0	0	0
Aniwa	28	100	0	0	0
Bartelme	27	29	0	0	0
Belle Plaine	38	222	1	0	0
Biramwood	38	97	0	0	0
Fairbanks	48	86	1	0	0
Germania	19	87	1	0	0
Grant	20	191	0	3	0
Green Valley	44	202	1	0	0
Hartland	20	180	2	1	0
Herman	42	197	0	0	1
Hutchins	31	96	2	0	0
Lessor	49	160	0	0	0
Maple Grove	115	166	0	0	0
Morris	56	83	0	0	0
Navarino	48	58	1	0	0
Pella	23	150	0	0	0
Red Springs	38	76	0	0	0
Richmond	49	167	2	0	0
Seneca	33	117	0	0	0
Washington	24	158	0	0	0
Waukechon	73	111	0	1	0
Wescott	72	179	3	0	0
Wittenberg	47	166	0	0	0
Aniwa, vil.	26	60	3	0	0
Biramwood, vil.	42	175	1	0	0
Bonduel, vil.	33	219	0	0	0
Bowler, vil.	27	91	1	0	0
Cecil, vil.	42	69	0	0	0
Eland, vil.	38	46	1	0	0
Gresham, vil.	49	93	0	1	0
Keshena Pct.	57	138	0	0	0
Mattoon, vil.	64	77	0	0	0
Neopit, Pct.	84	157	0	0	0
Tigerton, vil.	56	179	0	0	0
Wittenberg, vil.	78	263	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hocan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
SHAWANO CO.—Cont.					
Shawano, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	77	288	0	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	90	172	0	0	0
2nd ward	71	274	1	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	101	340	0	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	51	170	0	0	0
Total	2,106	6,113	22	6	1
SHEBOYGAN CO.					
Greenbush	106	245	2	1	0
Herman	154	266	33	0	0
Holland	59	446	1	0	0
Lima	114	442	6	0	0
Lyndon	82	206	2	0	0
Mitchell	107	112	0	0	0
Mosel	89	140	7	1	0
Plymouth	117	254	11	0	0
Rhine	95	188	17	1	0
Russell	53	87	1	0	0
Scott	77	226	5	0	0
Sheboygan	584	400	37	0	0
Sheboygan Falls	180	208	47	0	0
Sherman	57	206	2	1	0
Wilson	141	244	5	0	0
Adell, vil.	36	86	1	0	0
Cascade, vil.	69	90	0	1	0
Cedar Grove, vil.	41	336	0	0	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.	111	131	0	2	2
Glenbeulah, vil.	38	101	2	0	0
Kohler, vil.	185	557	5	0	0
Oostburg, vil.	40	296	0	0	0
Random Lake, vil.	125	171	2	0	0
Waldo, vil.	50	108	0	0	0
Plymouth, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	153	209	2	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	120	229	1	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	158	251	0	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	105	268	3	0	0
Sheboygan, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	167	734	9	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	342	732	18	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	265	522	28	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	338	360	34	2	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	243	176	25	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	496	249	40	2	4
4th ward, 1st pct.	645	270	56	3	2
4th ward, 2nd pct.	446	445	32	2	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	326	212	27	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	821	479	50	4	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	329	169	25	1	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	418	221	30	2	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	554	316	37	0	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	603	319	42	4	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	539	493	43	3	4
8th ward, 2nd pct.	539	451	38	0	1
Sheboygan Falls, city:					
1st ward	305	311	15	0	0
2nd ward	191	277	9	0	0
Total	10,813	13,239	750	32	15
TAYLOR CO.					
Aurora	66	66	8	4	0
Browning	74	67	18	0	0
Chelsea	52	99	6	0	0
Cleveland	41	57	12	0	0
Deer Creek	76	140	28	0	0
Ford	42	28	3	0	0
Goodrich	49	48	14	1	0
Greenwood	94	63	4	0	0
Grover	30	40	6	0	0
Holway	78	61	9	0	0
Hammel	69	71	20	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
TAYLOR CO.—Cont.					
Jump River	32	81	2	0	1
Little Black	129	156	16	0	1
Maplehurst	58	59	2	0	0
McKinley	41	105	2	1	0
Medford	173	242	22	1	0
Molitor	27	39	1	0	0
Pershing	40	45	0	0	0
Rib Lake	127	99	6	0	1
Roosevelt	164	38	2	1	0
Taft	70	54	0	0	0
Westboro	106	141	5	4	0
Gilman, vil.	47	46	2	0	0
Lublin, vil.	27	24	4	0	0
Rib Lake, vil.	159	200	1	0	0
Medford, city:					
1st ward	105	242	11	0	1
2nd ward	83	146	8	0	0
3rd ward	145	203	5	0	0
Total	2,204	2,660	217	12	4
TREMPEALEAU CO.					
Albion	55	127	0	0	1
Arcadia	251	289	1	1	1
Burnside	62	28	2	0	0
Caledonia	12	58	0	0	0
Chimney Rock	48	85	0	0	0
Dodge	122	92	1	0	0
Etrick	142	436	0	0	0
Gale	111	301	2	0	0
Hale	187	201	0	0	0
Lincoln	69	82	0	1	0
Pigeon	130	179	0	0	0
Preston	139	171	1	0	0
Sumner	80	117	3	0	0
Trempealeau	68	137	0	1	0
Unity	180	177	0	1	0
Blair, vil.	127	160	0	0	0
Eleva, vil.	63	99	2	0	0
Trempealeau, vil.	69	110	0	0	0
Arcadia, city:					
1st ward	42	146	0	0	0
2nd ward	101	212	1	0	1
3rd ward	61	108	0	0	0
Galesville, city:					
1st ward	31	127	0	0	1
2nd ward	16	133	0	0	0
3rd ward	22	113	0	0	0
Independence, city:					
1st ward	25	40	0	0	0
2nd ward	23	24	0	0	0
3rd ward	21	32	0	0	0
4th ward	18	50	0	0	0
Osseo, city:					
1st ward	56	111	0	0	0
2nd ward	28	85	0	0	0
3rd ward	19	70	0	0	0
Whitehall, city:					
1st ward	33	107	0	0	0
2nd ward	40	130	3	0	0
3rd ward	38	131	0	1	0
Total	2,489	4,468	16	5	4
VERNON CO.					
Bergen	31	78	0	0	0
Christiana	149	130	0	0	0
Clinton	114	133	0	0	0
Coon	83	104	0	0	0
Forest	28	175	3	0	0
Franklin	120	193	0	1	0
Genoa	47	105	2	0	0
Greenwood	48	115	0	0	0
Hamburg	40	123	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
VERNON CO.—Cont.					
Harmony	72	84	0	0	0
Hillsboro	78	111	0	0	0
Jefferson	125	130	0	0	0
Kickapoo	49	100	0	0	0
Liberty	29	41	0	0	0
Stark	49	69	0	0	0
Sterling	54	125	0	0	0
Union	80	79	2	0	0
Viroqua	159	184	0	1	1
Webster	75	106	0	1	0
Wheatland	16	109	0	0	0
Whitestown	58	93	0	0	1
Chaseburg, vil.	13	69	0	0	0
Coon Valley, vil.	62	96	0	0	0
De Soto, vil.	11	48	0	0	0
Genoa, vil.	35	67	0	0	0
La Farge, vil.	39	155	0	0	0
Ontario, vil.	44	100	1	1	0
Readstown, vil.	21	89	0	1	0
Stoddard, vil.	26	63	0	0	0
Viola, vil.	10	67	0	0	0
Hillsboro, city:					
1st ward	21	86	0	0	0
2nd ward	16	100	0	0	0
3rd ward	41	115	1	0	0
Viroqua, city:					
1st ward	134	313	1	1	1
2nd ward	87	342	2	0	1
3rd ward	98	287	2	0	0
Westby, city:					
1st ward	58	75	0	0	0
2nd ward	74	136	0	0	0
3rd ward	42	70	0	0	0
Total	2,336	4,665	14	6	4
VILAS CO.					
Arbor Vitae	118	115	1	1	0
Boulder Junction	82	93	0	1	0
Cloverland	40	34	2	1	0
Conover	130	68	0	2	0
Flambeau	194	179	0	0	0
Lincoln	191	109	0	1	0
Manitowish Waters	43	69	0	1	0
Phelps	282	131	1	9	2
Plum Lake	66	68	0	0	0
Presque Isle	68	41	0	0	0
St. Germain	104	86	0	1	0
State Line	108	69	1	1	0
Washington	90	54	3	0	1
Winchester	50	31	0	2	0
Eagle River, city:					
1st ward	82	76	0	0	0
2nd ward	81	86	0	0	0
3rd ward	75	71	0	0	2
4th ward	61	63	0	0	0
Total	1,865	1,443	8	20	5
WALWORTH CO.					
Bloomfield	73	220	0	0	0
Darien	78	354	0	0	0
Delavan	89	301	2	0	0
East Troy	79	225	0	0	1
Geneva	74	278	1	0	0
La Fayette	55	166	0	0	0
La Grange	30	201	0	0	1
Linn	35	295	1	0	0
Lyons	109	287	0	0	0
Richmond	42	128	1	0	0
Sharon	29	160	1	0	0
Spring Prairie	54	176	1	0	0
Sugar Creek	56	240	2	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
WALWORTH CO.—Cont.					
Troy	78	168	1	0	0
Walworth	32	186	0	0	0
Whitewater	38	133	1	0	0
East Troy, vil.	88	281	0	0	0
Fontana on Geneva Lake, vil.	40	158	1	0	0
Genoa City, vil.	23	239	1	0	0
Sharon, vil.	36	221	2	0	0
Walworth, vil.	49	288	0	0	0
William Bay, vil.	91	293	4	0	0
Delavan, city:					
1st ward	75	376	1	0	0
2nd ward	68	332	0	1	0
3rd ward	98	451	0	0	0
Elkhorn, city:					
1st ward	32	192	0	0	0
2nd ward	62	286	2	0	0
3rd ward	64	363	0	0	0
Lake Geneva, city:					
1st ward	38	323	0	0	0
2nd ward	54	242	0	0	0
3rd ward	73	402	1	0	0
Whitewater, city:					
1st ward	73	173	1	2	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	80	383	2	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	49	287	0	0	0
3rd ward	90	306	1	0	0
Total	2,134	9,114	27	3	2
WASHBURN CO.					
Barronett	48	41	0	0	0
Bashaw	36	93	0	0	0
Bass Lake	22	29	0	0	0
Beaver Brook	67	50	1	0	0
Birchwood	32	47	0	0	0
Brooklyn	16	40	0	0	0
Casey	12	38	1	0	0
Chicog	12	23	0	0	0
Crystal	52	22	0	0	0
Evergreen	60	69	0	0	0
Frog Creek	16	34	0	0	0
Gull Lake	7	18	0	0	0
Long Lake	62	74	0	0	0
Madge	41	14	0	0	0
Minong	50	69	1	0	2
Saronca	51	66	1	0	0
Spooner	46	44	0	0	0
Springbrook	27	50	0	0	0
Stinnett	11	33	0	0	0
Stone Lake	17	59	0	0	0
Trego	52	54	0	0	0
Birchwood, vil.	47	129	0	0	0
Minong, vil.	35	43	1	0	0
Shell Lake, vil.	107	177	1	0	1
Spooner, city:					
1st ward	75	92	1	0	0
2nd ward	86	87	0	0	0
3rd ward	96	90	0	0	1
4th ward	90	81	0	0	0
5th ward	58	41	0	1	0
Total	1,331	1,707	7	1	4
WASHINGTON					
Addison	232	314	0	0	0
Barton	97	184	0	0	0
Erin	114	171	0	0	0
Farmington	121	240	6	0	0
Germantown	157	398	0	0	0
Hartford	126	313	0	0	0
Jackson	72	301	1	0	0
Kewaskum	71	158	0	0	0
Polk	134	286	2	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
WASHINGTON CO.—Cont.					
Richfield	221	408	4	0	0
Trenton	116	292	3	0	0
Wayne	82	258	0	0	0
West Bend	194	278	5	0	0
Barton, vil.	187	233	1	0	0
Germantown, vil.	49	68	0	0	0
Jackson, vil.	57	101	0	0	0
Kewaskum, vil.	148	275	1	1	1
Slinger, vil.	133	212	1	0	0
Hartford, city:					
1st ward	140	412	0	0	0
2nd ward	133	249	0	0	0
3rd ward	125	232	2	0	0
4th ward	121	333	1	0	0
West Bend, city:					
1st ward	115	180	0	0	0
2nd ward	167	263	0	0	0
3rd ward	108	368	1	0	0
4th ward	100	232	2	0	0
5th ward	158	220	1	0	0
6th ward	175	299	0	0	0
Total	3,653	7,283	31	1	1
WAUKESHA CO.					
Brookfield:					
1st pct.	76	169	0	0	0
2nd pct.	96	187	7	0	1
3rd pct.	79	150	3	0	0
4th pct.	30	142	0	1	1
5th pct.	44	387	2	0	0
6th pct.	51	359	2	0	0
7th pct.	134	204	9	1	0
Delafield	183	704	3	1	1
Eagle	58	191	0	0	0
Genesee	93	372	0	0	0
Lisbon	81	324	3	0	0
Menomonee	245	518	7	0	0
Merton	169	380	1	0	0
Mukwonago	54	217	1	0	0
Muskego	325	570	4	2	1
New Berlin:					
1st pct.	217	438	16	0	2
2nd pct.	158	177	5	0	1
3rd pct.	103	260	7	0	0
Oconomowoc	154	503	0	0	0
Ottawa	35	172	0	0	0
Pewaukee:					
1st pct.	178	557	2	3	0
2nd pct.	128	198	0	0	0
Summit	114	532	8	0	0
Vernon	61	277	2	0	1
Waukesha	98	443	0	0	0
Big Bend, vil.	22	143	0	0	0
Butler, vil.	136	140	5	1	1
Chenequa, vil.	16	163	0	0	0
Dousman, vil.	33	123	0	0	0
Eagle, vil.	36	146	0	0	0
Hartland, vil.	97	333	1	1	0
Lac La Belle, vil.	37	101	0	0	0
Lannon, vil.	64	67	0	0	0
Menomonee Falls, vil.	204	508	0	0	0
Merton, vil.	23	117	0	1	0
Mukwonago, vil.	61	308	0	1	0
North Prairie, vil.	36	121	0	0	0
Pewaukee, vil.	158	419	2	0	0
Sussex, vil.	49	170	0	0	0
Wales, vil.	23	62	0	0	0
Oconomowoc, city:					
1st pct.	156	657	2	0	6
2nd pct.	218	845	6	1	1
Waukesha, city:					
1st ward	144	157	0	0	0
2nd ward	132	176	0	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.					
Waukesha, city:—Cont.					
3rd ward	185	296	0	0	0
4th ward	87	165	0	0	0
5th ward	161	373	1	0	0
6th ward	156	418	0	0	0
7th ward	78	269	0	1	0
8th ward	132	403	1	0	0
9th ward	128	521	0	0	0
10th ward	84	499	1	0	0
11th ward	144	417	0	0	0
12th ward	145	320	1	0	0
13th ward	246	285	1	1	0
14th ward	189	305	1	0	0
15th ward	200	254	2	0	0
Total	6,544	17,713	112	14	18
WAUPACA CO.					
Bear Creek	48	208	0	0	0
Caledonia	22	134	1	0	0
Dayton	53	157	0	0	0
Dupont	13	199	0	0	0
Farmington:					
1st pct.	38	141	0	0	0
2nd pct.	109	283	2	1	0
Fremont	19	66	0	0	0
Harrison	52	94	2	0	0
Helvetica	35	92	0	0	0
Iola	34	158	1	0	0
Larrabee	64	183	0	0	0
Lebanon	71	164	2	0	0
Lind	44	103	0	0	0
Little Wolf	28	177	0	0	0
Matteson	28	84	0	0	0
Mukwa	54	147	0	0	0
Royalton	55	157	0	0	0
Scandinavia	30	197	1	0	0
St. Lawrence	38	142	0	0	0
Union	26	194	0	0	0
Waupaca	32	125	0	0	0
Weyauwega	23	81	0	0	0
Wyoming	15	64	0	0	0
Big Falls, vil.	16	35	0	0	0
Embarrass, vil.	23	57	1	0	0
Fremont, vil.	27	101	0	0	0
Iola, vil.	67	286	0	0	0
Manawa, vil.	62	230	0	0	0
Ogdensburg, vil.	23	62	0	0	0
Scandinavia, vil.	22	130	0	0	0
Clintonville, city:					
1st ward	78	325	1	0	0
2nd ward	41	161	0	1	1
3rd ward	54	191	0	0	0
4th ward	74	286	0	0	1
5th ward	64	300	0	0	0
Marion, city:					
1st ward	16	111	0	0	0
2nd ward	19	62	1	0	0
3rd ward	33	152	0	0	0
New London, city:					
1st ward	90	239	3	0	0
2nd ward	46	76	0	0	0
4th ward	114	373	0	1	0
5th ward	61	102	2	0	0
Waupaca, city:					
1st ward	78	234	0	0	0
2nd ward	63	305	0	0	0
3rd ward	74	180	1	0	0
4th ward	51	275	0	0	0
Weyauwega, city:					
1st ward	20	137	2	0	0
2nd ward	15	103	0	0	0
3rd ward	25	61	0	0	0
Total	2,186	7,924	20	3	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
WAUSHARA CO.					
Aurora	34	174	1	0	0
Bloomfield	17	133	1	0	0
Coloma	7	94	1	0	0
Dakota	15	96	1	0	0
Deerfield	8	73	0	0	0
Hancock	24	76	0	0	0
Leon	20	96	0	0	0
Marion	33	237	3	0	0
Mt. Morris	27	154	1	0	0
Oasis	24	49	0	0	0
Plainfield	17	85	1	0	0
Poy Sippi	37	254	0	0	0
Richford	18	97	0	0	0
Rose	36	94	0	0	0
Saxeville	29	113	0	0	0
Springwater	25	73	0	0	0
Warren	54	101	4	0	0
Wautoma	25	119	1	0	0
Coloma, vil.	30	149	1	0	0
Hancock, vil.	19	123	0	0	0
Lohrville, vil.	29	27	3	0	0
Plainfield, vil.	29	185	0	0	0
Redgranite, vil.	128	133	3	1	0
Wild Rose, vil.	52	186	0	0	0
Berlin precinct, city	2	3	0	0	0
Wautoma, city:					
1st ward	23	173	0	0	0
2nd ward	17	127	0	0	0
3rd ward	27	178	0	0	0
Total	806	3,402	21	1	0
WINNEBAGO CO.					
Algoma	72	329	2	0	0
Black Wolf	47	271	0	0	0
Clayton	57	222	0	0	0
Menasha	151	258	5	1	1
Neenah	80	235	1	0	0
Nekimi	32	180	0	0	0
Nepeuskun	19	142	1	0	0
Omro	42	180	0	0	0
Oshkosh	162	425	4	6	1
Poygan	42	93	0	0	0
Rushford	37	286	0	0	0
Utica	17	212	1	0	0
Vinland	34	175	0	0	0
Winchester	48	169	1	0	0
Winneconne	40	169	0	0	0
Wolf River	21	126	1	0	0
Winneconne, vil.	61	278	0	1	0
Menasha, city:					
1st ward	253	240	0	0	0
2nd ward	372	375	0	0	0
3rd ward	229	455	2	0	0
4th ward	507	345	1	1	1
5th ward	316	309	0	0	1
Neenah, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	176	564	1	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	231	460	2	0	0
2nd ward	202	402	0	0	0
3rd ward	161	286	0	0	0
4th ward	208	307	3	1	1
5th ward	229	537	2	0	0
Omro, city:					
1st ward	20	134	0	0	0
2nd ward	29	214	0	0	0
3rd ward	21	71	0	0	0
Oshkosh, city:					
1st ward	78	317	0	0	0
2nd ward	250	598	3	1	0
3rd ward	215	364	5	0	0
4th ward	213	617	3	1	1
5th ward	210	730	2	0	0
6th ward	467	322	7	1	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenscher (Ind.)	Kenyon (Ind.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.					
Oshkosh, city:—Cont.					
7th ward	141	558	1	1	0
8th ward	230	424	3	0	0
9th ward	322	727	8	2	1
10th ward	238	711	2	0	0
11th ward	245	908	6	2	0
12th ward	316	626	4	1	0
13th ward	331	440	4	1	0
14th ward	226	441	3	1	0
15th ward	136	402	2	0	0
16th ward	194	272	4	0	0
Total	7,728	16,906	83	21	8
WOOD CO.					
Arpin	53	271	1	0	0
Auburndale	73	200	1	0	0
Cameron	20	70	0	0	0
Cary	12	72	0	0	0
Cranmoor	13	56	0	0	0
Dexter	25	59	1	0	0
Grand Rapids:					
1st pct.	113	164	3	0	0
2nd pct.	101	153	0	0	0
Hansen	66	232	0	0	0
Hiles	26	30	2	0	0
Lincoln	74	264	1	0	0
Marshfield	71	199	0	0	0
Milladore	60	163	1	2	0
Port Edwards	47	66	0	0	0
Remington	51	73	0	0	0
Richfield	83	189	0	0	0
Rock	33	153	1	0	0
Rudolph	116	187	0	0	0
Saratoga	68	150	0	0	0
Seneca	41	77	1	0	0
Sherry	45	156	1	0	0
Sigel	122	248	0	0	0
Wood	35	136	4	0	0
Auburndale, vil.	23	93	1	0	0
Biron, vil.	70	108	0	0	0
Milladore, vil.	37	43	0	0	1
Port Edwards, vil.	162	287	0	0	0
Marshfield, city:					
1st ward	120	307	0	0	0
2nd ward	101	284	1	0	0
3rd ward	129	261	2	0	0
4th ward	90	334	1	0	0
5th ward	132	283	0	0	0
6th ward	122	260	0	0	1
7th ward	92	239	2	0	0
8th ward	129	199	1	0	0
9th ward	118	288	0	0	0
10th ward	113	251	1	0	0
Nekoosa, city:					
1st ward	72	119	0	0	0
2nd ward	51	106	0	0	0
3rd ward	80	125	0	0	0
4th ward	80	112	0	1	0
Pittsville, city:					
1st ward	20	90	2	0	0
2nd ward	8	40	0	0	0
3rd ward	8	50	0	0	0
Wisconsin Rapids, city:					
1st ward	147	355	1	0	0
2nd ward	92	319	0	0	1
3rd ward	92	329	0	0	0
4th ward	96	255	1	0	0
5th ward	224	201	1	1	0
6th ward	168	192	0	0	1
7th ward	137	161	1	0	0
8th ward	141	208	0	0	1
9th ward	129	225	1	0	0
10th ward	87	244	0	0	0
Total	4,418	9,726	33	4	5

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
November 5, 1946

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Eisenschel (Ind. Comm.)	Kenyon (Ind. Soc. Lab.)
Adams	790	1,387	14	2	2
Ashland	3,066	2,705	23	28	6
Barron	2,938	5,172	29	3	3
Bayfield	2,345	2,082	16	7	3
Brown	13,302	17,966	36	3	3
Buffalo	1,167	3,131	25	4	6
Burnett	1,173	1,591	10	6	5
Calumet	2,001	4,241	22	0	0
Chippewa	4,332	7,410	59	19	14
Clark	2,538	6,058	65	34	3
Columbia	2,937	7,250	29	0	0
Crawford	2,089	3,887	8	0	0
Dane	21,942	28,237	580	28	7
Dodge	4,903	10,297	50	5	3
Door	1,110	4,579	8	5	2
Douglas	8,037	6,515	80	16	17
Dunn	2,115	4,909	28	6	3
Eau Claire	6,050	9,547	62	0	3
Florence	458	615	5	0	1
Fond du Lac	6,036	14,139	67	30	13
Forest	1,796	1,260	10	3	1
Grant	3,050	9,615	27	19	12
Green	1,454	4,987	17	1	0
Green Lake	1,008	3,824	5	4	1
Iowa	1,649	5,168	4	0	1
Iron	2,028	1,465	16	6	4
Jackson	1,457	2,768	20	5	8
Jefferson	3,718	9,202	32	1	1
Juneau	1,318	3,776	24	2	1
Kenosha	14,101	11,839	214	159	114
Kewaunee	2,220	3,179	8	1	0
La Crosse	6,089	10,904	122	17	19
Lafayette	1,843	4,293	11	2	6
Langlade	3,042	3,991	33	23	4
Lincoln	2,161	4,154	44	8	9
Manitowoc	9,532	11,266	62	12	5
Marathon	10,004	12,688	266	8	9
Marinette	2,947	6,128	34	2	2
Marquette	462	2,116	4	2	0
Milwaukee	129,099	148,533	4,513	1,060	506
Monroe	2,206	5,693	31	4	0
Oconto	2,374	5,576	51	4	4
Oneida	2,636	3,113	21	9	1
Outagamie	8,095	15,482	97	19	12
Ozaukee	2,323	4,588	22	5	3
Pepin	716	1,487	4	1	1
Pierce	1,756	4,926	30	2	3
Polk	2,581	4,245	20	1	0
Portage	5,499	6,087	21	1	3
Price	2,594	2,718	50	30	6
Racine	17,989	17,265	183	72	13
Richland	1,242	4,443	12	1	0
Rock	8,744	18,001	157	20	18
Rusk	1,885	3,296	21	11	4
St. Croix	2,598	5,459	21	1	4
Sauk	2,636	8,305	187	2	3
Sawyer	1,705	2,049	27	14	14
Shawano	2,106	6,113	22	6	1
Sheboygan	10,813	13,239	750	32	15
Taylor	2,204	2,660	217	12	4
Trempealeau	2,489	4,468	16	5	4
Vernon	2,336	4,665	18	6	5
Vilas	1,865	1,443	8	20	5
Walworth	2,134	9,114	27	3	2
Washburn	1,331	1,707	7	1	4
Washington	3,653	7,283	31	1	1
Waukesha	6,544	17,713	112	14	18
Waupaca	2,186	7,924	20	3	2
Waushara	806	3,402	21	1	0
Winnebago	7,728	16,906	83	21	8
Wood	4,418	9,726	33	4	5
Total	406,499	621,970	8,996	1,857	959

SUMMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
November 5, 1946

Counties	Nelson (Dem.)	Rennebohm (Rep.)	Roach (Soc.)
Adams	720	1,279	14
Ashland	2,501	2,882	28
Barron	2,599	5,089	31
Bayfield	1,947	2,169	18
Brown	12,222	17,264	41
Buffalo	959	2,743	29
Burnett	1,094	1,523	12
Calumet	1,803	4,125	28
Chippewa	3,484	7,358	83
Clark	2,211	5,948	80
Columbia	2,820	7,026	35
Crawford	2,031	3,565	15
Dane	24,216	24,165	730
Dodge	4,217	10,259	56
Door	853	4,438	11
Douglas	7,200	6,442	83
Dunn	1,787	4,620	34
Eau Claire	5,295	9,410	242
Florence	400	618	12
Fond du Lac	5,270	13,890	89
Forest	1,510	1,196	16
Grant	3,053	8,917	41
Green	1,568	4,612	15
Green Lake	914	3,636	10
Iowa	1,824	4,601	11
Iron	1,687	1,371	36
Jackson	1,317	2,774	25
Jefferson	3,536	8,948	38
Juneau	1,158	3,652	29
Kenosha	13,132	11,778	212
Kewaunee	1,906	3,027	8
La Crosse	4,959	11,592	108
Lafayette	1,900	3,915	18
Langlade	2,863	3,698	49
Lincoln	1,578	4,312	55
Manitowoc	8,649	11,320	78
Marathon	8,753	12,814	341
Marinette	2,605	6,034	39
Marquette	419	2,047	12
Milwaukee	119,735	143,632	7,014
Monroe	1,993	5,445	44
Oconto	2,004	4,798	46
Oneida	2,345	3,025	36
Outagamie	7,339	15,536	136
Ozaukee	1,989	4,410	25
Pepin	576	1,464	5
Pierce	1,648	4,610	38
Polk	2,433	3,955	25
Portage	5,651	5,429	66
Price	2,149	2,786	62
Racine	16,246	17,834	290
Richland	1,221	4,202	18
Rock	8,156	17,735	199
Rusk	1,692	3,151	38
St. Croix	2,404	5,095	37
Sauk	2,682	7,823	225
Sawyer	1,270	2,118	39
Shawano	1,727	6,298	21
Sheboygan	9,674	13,525	782
Taylor	1,781	2,896	257
Trempealeau	2,037	4,208	33
Vernon	2,113	4,487	14
Vilas	1,260	1,749	11
Walworth	2,000	8,916	33
Washburn	1,145	1,742	6
Washington	2,949	7,242	37
Waukesha	6,046	17,372	161
Waupaca	1,839	7,864	18
Waushara	690	3,373	22
Winnebago	7,151	16,685	100
Wood	3,833	9,592	49
Total	372,738	604,054	12,699

SUMMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES
November 5, 1946

Counties	Kaiser (Dem.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Kirst (Sec.)
Adams	459	1,612	20
Ashland	1,840	3,691	24
Barron	1,937	5,986	28
Bayfield	1,471	2,794	15
Brown	8,740	20,904	26
Buffalo	615	3,372	21
Burnett	752	1,945	9
Calumet	1,406	4,673	12
Chippewa	2,594	8,720	50
Clark	1,666	6,779	74
Columbia	2,419	7,383	30
Crawford	1,645	4,082	7
Dane	20,888	26,838	706
Dodge	3,368	11,395	55
Door	633	4,916	12
Douglas	5,310	8,660	59
Dunn	1,249	5,442	21
Eau Claire	4,644	10,523	54
Florence	327	720	8
Fond du Lac	4,262	15,558	85
Forest	1,221	1,562	6
Grant	2,468	9,974	34
Green	1,210	5,079	9
Green Lake	704	3,950	9
Iowa	1,531	4,900	14
Iron	1,383	1,766	20
Jackson	1,023	3,097	20
Jefferson	2,835	9,733	33
Juneau	888	3,973	31
Kenosha	10,816	14,310	148
Kewaunee	1,305	3,891	5
La Crosse	4,336	12,288	87
Lafayette	1,613	4,278	10
Lanaiade	2,126	4,696	32
Lincoln	1,095	5,076	50
Manitowoc	6,253	14,104	69
Marathon	6,537	15,569	311
Marinette	2,115	6,651	47
Marquette	323	2,176	8
Milwaukee	106,363	157,322	7,736
Monroe	1,511	6,105	41
Oconto	1,464	5,488	36
Oneida	1,651	3,821	22
Outagamie	4,833	18,359	54
Ozaukee	2,519	4,305	26
Pepin	449	1,651	5
Pierce	1,008	5,445	28
Polk	1,859	4,732	25
Portage	4,872	6,383	29
Price	1,614	3,442	56
Racine	13,617	20,645	267
Richland	1,065	4,407	17
Rock	7,008	19,154	175
Rusk	1,313	3,632	28
St. Croix	1,860	5,097	28
Sauk	2,121	8,394	201
Sawyer	752	2,787	32
Shawano	1,257	6,370	18
Sheboygan	6,244	15,189	785
Taylor	1,148	3,687	249
Templealeu	1,425	5,096	19
Vernon	1,583	5,141	17
Vilas	885	3,192	13
Walworth	1,716	3,325	36
Washburn	808	2,149	4
Washington	2,395	8,023	28
Waukesha	5,437	18,120	159
Waupaca	1,323	8,570	19
Waushara	548	3,568	17
Winnebago	6,130	17,836	108
Wood	2,806	10,866	43
Total	307,591	681,659	12,580

SUMMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES
November 5, 1946

Counties	Kamper (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Benson (Soc.)
Adams	456	1,544	10
Ashland	1,932	3,383	39
Barron	1,827	5,857	35
Bayfield	1,475	2,631	25
Brown	9,103	19,934	37
Buffalo	609	3,156	25
Burnett	788	1,842	19
Calumet	1,275	4,697	15
Chippewa	2,474	8,395	85
Clark	1,638	6,570	78
Columbia	2,318	7,303	33
Crawford	1,672	3,860	10
Dane	18,638	29,386	712
Dodge	3,110	11,261	65
Door	642	4,868	53
Douglas	5,413	8,231	93
Dunn	1,239	5,249	30
Eau Claire	4,452	10,346	78
Florence	346	678	9
Fond du Lac	4,029	15,215	95
Forest	1,221	1,456	10
Grant	2,327	9,627	40
Green	1,226	4,935	16
Green Lake	680	3,864	11
Iowa	1,477	4,866	7
Iron	1,440	1,587	34
Jackson	979	3,003	29
Jefferson	2,753	9,551	35
Juneau	838	3,913	32
Kenosha	11,588	13,027	240
Kewaunee	1,266	3,722	5
La Crosse	4,335	11,940	136
Lafayette	1,588	4,152	15
Lanlade	2,255	4,364	40
Langlade	1,065	4,953	52
Lincoln	6,417	13,417	85
Manitowoc	6,757	14,652	369
Marathon	2,187	6,432	50
Marquette	321	2,136	14
Milwaukee	103,174	152,909	9,784
Monroe	1,405	5,963	53
Oconto	1,490	6,284	44
Oncida	1,694	3,598	34
Outagamie	4,816	17,955	115
Ozaukee	1,480	4,882	32
Pepin	445	1,607	4
Pierce	1,011	5,199	50
Polk	1,894	4,458	49
Portage	5,064	5,986	29
Price	1,563	3,309	62
Racine	15,208	18,617	324
Richland	1,015	4,370	15
Rock	7,068	18,571	209
Rusk	1,317	3,485	32
St. Croix	1,919	5,568	41
Scuk	2,021	8,358	218
Sawyer	781	2,623	54
Shawano	1,292	6,745	20
Sheboygan	8,112	14,965	755
Taylor	1,219	3,446	282
Trempeleau	1,400	4,743	45
Vernon	1,577	4,966	20
Vilas	883	2,087	16
Walworth	1,684	9,226	42
Washburn	831	2,107	15
Washington	2,211	7,907	40
Waukesha	4,978	18,304	170
Waupaca	1,304	8,436	16
Waushara	547	3,497	21
Winnebago	5,969	17,667	105
Wood	2,827	10,554	51
Total	302,375	664,395	15,513

SUMMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES

November 5, 1946

Counties	Hawkes (Dem.)	Martin (Rep.)	Davis (Soc.)
Adams	449	1,496	11
Ashland	2,360	3,132	25
Barron	1,844	5,697	39
Bayfield	2,161	2,233	23
Brown	7,908	21,661	44
Buffalo	582	3,101	26
Burnett	849	1,759	10
Calumet	1,100	4,768	13
Chippewa	2,399	8,301	64
Clark	1,562	6,521	79
Columbia	2,320	7,282	38
Crawford	1,582	3,851	10
Dane	18,361	29,286	845
Dodge	3,110	11,261	65
Door	589	4,822	11
Douglas	5,787	7,798	78
Dunn	1,239	5,075	28
Eau Claire	4,362	10,342	63
Florence	314	696	10
Fond du Lac	3,644	15,439	96
Forest	1,122	1,529	11
Grant	2,139	9,637	46
Green	1,147	4,885	18
Green Lake	615	3,896	9
Iowa	1,474	4,788	14
Iron	1,449	1,601	18
Jackson	938	2,976	28
Jefferson	2,596	9,629	38
Juneau	850	3,892	29
Kenosha	10,525	14,053	178
Kewaunee	1,036	3,931	6
La Crosse	4,106	12,100	99
Lafayette	1,532	4,164	13
Langlade	1,994	4,517	39
Lincoln	1,052	4,965	51
Manitowoc	5,519	14,185	85
Marathon	6,334	14,848	347
Marinette	2,055	6,536	48
Marquette	303	2,135	9
Milwaukee	91,828	165,266	7,492
Monroe	1,368	5,948	47
Oconto	1,382	5,429	36
Oneida	1,697	3,561	41
Outagamie	4,348	18,307	79
Ozaukee	1,278	5,091	30
Pepin	444	1,567	5
Pierce	1,007	5,075	38
Polk	2,098	4,342	33
Portage	4,771	6,176	22
Price	1,538	3,294	59
Racine	12,899	20,645	286
Richland	976	4,375	22
Rock	6,618	18,880	183
Rusk	1,326	3,429	32
St. Croix	1,917	5,529	37
Sauk	1,965	8,304	221
Sawyer	814	2,579	38
Shawano	1,240	6,759	20
Sheboygan	7,778	15,095	758
Taylor	1,175	3,478	264
Trempealeau	1,317	4,799	23
Vernon	1,533	4,964	14
Vilas	854	2,122	14
Walworth	1,605	9,223	45
Washburn	815	2,019	7
Washington	1,844	8,198	35
Waukesha	4,515	18,809	157
Waupaca	1,276	8,423	16
Waushara	532	3,484	24
Winnebago	5,661	17,831	105
Wood	2,418	10,802	72
Total	280,145	682,591	12,919

SUMMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES

November 5, 1946

Counties	McMurray (Dem.)	McCarthy (Rep.)	Knappe (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams	769	1,336	9	3
Ashland	2,416	3,144	23	13
Barron	2,778	5,093	31	0
Bayfield	1,811	2,412	19	8
Brown	10,660	20,089	35	4
Buffalo	1,177	2,877	21	11
Burnett	1,040	1,644	10	5
Calumet	1,706	4,432	19	1
Chippewa	4,236	7,201	53	22
Clark	2,721	5,818	83	8
Columbia	3,212	6,589	40	2
Crawford	1,964	3,805	5	3
Dane	25,200	23,222	557	30
Dodge	4,151	10,556	72	3
Door	864	4,751	12	4
Douglas	6,522	7,389	72	26
Dunn	2,149	4,549	35	15
Eau Claire	6,610	8,615	57	5
Florence	375	668	8	0
Fond du Lac	5,967	14,023	88	34
Forest	1,384	1,491	8	4
Grant	3,440	9,115	40	20
Green	1,864	4,079	27	0
Green Lake	925	3,789	5	4
Iowa	2,084	4,418	11	1
Iron	1,561	1,687	16	6
Jackson	1,440	2,666	24	10
Jefferson	4,105	8,379	50	3
Juneau	1,237	3,717	25	1
Kenosha	12,411	12,912	131	44
Kewaunee	1,519	3,737	4	0
La Crosse	5,547	11,092	99	23
Lafayette	2,179	3,764	23	4
Langlade	2,811	4,299	16	3
Lincoln	1,689	4,405	51	15
Manitowoc	8,063	12,615	66	14
Marathon	9,676	12,231	309	14
Marinette	2,759	6,132	41	12
Marquette	450	2,035	11	2
Milwaukee	117,163	151,104	6,910	873
Monroe	2,305	5,250	42	3
Oconto	1,920	5,116	40	7
Oneida	2,288	3,238	32	6
Outagamie	6,929	16,606	123	29
Ozaukee	2,018	4,627	23	1
Pepin	624	1,500	4	0
Pierce	1,600	4,726	50	16
Polk	2,464	4,070	36	1
Portage	5,689	5,802	20	1
Price	1,812	3,229	54	16
Racine	16,461	18,175	229	45
Richland	1,353	4,187	13	0
Rock	8,890	17,409	178	17
Rusk	1,641	3,340	25	6
St. Croix	2,799	4,938	34	6
Sauk	3,151	7,463	233	9
Sawyer	1,002	2,551	31	16
Shawano	2,065	6,125	26	7
Sheboygan	10,283	13,330	757	22
Taylor	1,750	3,153	226	5
Trempealeau	2,446	4,189	25	8
Vernon	2,299	4,509	9	9
Vilas	1,015	2,098	9	10
Walworth	2,212	8,896	31	4
Washburn	1,099	1,818	9	2
Washington	2,597	7,789	39	4
Waukesha	6,227	17,606	162	20
Waupaca	2,072	7,930	24	4
Waushara	760	3,362	15	1
Winnebago	7,756	16,329	98	16
Wood	4,610	9,189	37	11
Total	378,772	620,430	11,750	1,552

SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

November 5, 1946

First District

Counties	Redstrom (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Christen- sen (Soc.)
Green	1,540	4,538	23
Kenosha	14,474	10,830	169
Racine	16,982	17,173	296
Rock	9,266	16,833	211
Walworth	1,926	8,970	35
Total	44,188	58,344	734

Second District

Counties	Rice (Dem.)	Henry* (Rep.)	Wallace (Soc.)
Columbia	3,056	6,859	31
Dane	23,460	24,649	645
Dodge	3,750	10,696	48
Jefferson	3,842	8,725	37
Waukesha	5,549	17,865	170
Total	39,657	68,794	931

Third District

Counties	Stevenson (Rep.)	Alexander (Soc.)
Crawford	4,198	92
Grant	10,029	167
Iowa	5,133	71
Juneau	4,117	101
La Crosse	12,312	1,127
Lafayette	4,402	66
Monroe	6,322	159
Richland	4,634	69
Sauk	8,662	600
Vernon	5,368	181
Total	65,177	2,633

Fourth District

County	Bobro- wicz (Dem.)	Brophy (Rep.)	Helberg (Soc.)	Wasie- lewski (Ind.)
Milwaukee (part)	44,398	49,144	2,470	38,502
Total	44,398	49,144	2,470	38,502

* Deceased November 20, 1946, see Special election page.

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

Fifth District

County	Biemiller (Dem.)	Kersten (Rep.)	Zeidler (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part)	59,764	76,364	5,027
Total	59,764	76,364	5,027

Sixth District

Counties	Webster (Dem.)	Keefe (Rep.)	Renn (Soc.)
Calumet	1,666	4,394	16
Fond du Lac	6,157	13,725	66
Ozaukee	1,742	4,775	24
Sheboygan	10,673	12,611	794
Washington	2,583	7,642	0
Winnebago	8,729	15,297	91
Total	31,550	58,444	991

Seventh District

Counties	Fraley (Dem.)	Murray (Rep.)	Pearson (Soc.)
Adams	437	1,561	10
Green Lake	695	3,852	6
Langlade	3,488	3,416	18
Marathon	6,997	14,460	322
Marquette	350	2,096	9
Portage	5,114	5,948	14
Shawano	1,343	6,777	22
Waupaca	1,519	8,415	21
Waushara	546	3,519	40
Wood	2,992	10,346	43
Total	23,481	60,390	505

Eighth District

Counties	Young (Dem.)	Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown	12,654	18,247
Door	825	4,742
Florence	371	673
Forest	1,361	1,365
Kewaunee	1,866	3,346
Manitowoc	8,461	11,847
Marinette	2,650	6,189
Oconto	1,992	5,023
Outagamie	6,833	16,408
Total	37,013	67,840

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

Ninth District

Counties	Hull (Rep.)	Maassen (Soc.)
Barron	6,847	49
Buffalo	3,727	85
Chippewa	10,094	94
Clark	7,517	84
Dunn	6,182	38
Eau Claire	12,428	70
Jackson	3,890	86
Pepin	1,835	5
Pierce	5,690	77
St. Croix	6,390	61
Trempealeau	5,927	46
Total	70,527	695

Tenth District

Counties	Berquist (Dem.)	O'Konski (Rep.)	Kreie (Soc.)	Princeton (Ind.)
Ashland	2,541	2,820	21	383
Bayfield	2,060	2,105	17	371
Burnett	1,350	1,383	7	64
Douglas	7,539	5,938	48	883
Iron	2,048	1,582	17	53
Lincoln	1,693	4,546	44	87
Oneida	2,844	2,528	20	262
Polk	2,938	3,600	25	183
Price	1,904	3,322	59	89
Rusk	1,905	2,885	22	298
Sawyer	1,211	2,528	15	120
Taylor	1,839	3,161	217	96
Vilas	1,160	2,101	9	15
Washburn	1,206	1,764	8	69
Total	32,238	40,263	529	2,973

SPECIAL ELECTION*

April 22, 1947

SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Second District

Counties	Thompson (Dem.)	Davis (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
Columbia	1,658	1,930	6
Dane	15,767	8,907	219
Dodge	1,585	2,507	19
Jefferson	1,770	2,521	12
Waukesha	2,401	8,158	34
Total	23,181	24,023	290

*To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert K. Henry on October 20, 1946.

SUMMARY OF SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS, 1944-1946*

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
1	Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc	Everett LaFond (Rep.)	23,620	.....	.....
2	Brown and Oconto	Harold A. Lytie (Dem.)	21,177	Robert C. Green (Rep.)	19,934
3	Part of Milwaukee	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	17,414	Leonard W. Galbrecht (Rep.)	7,736
4	Part of Milwaukee	John C. McBride (Rep.)	26,121	Edward Schultheis (Soc.)	916
5	Part of Milwaukee	Bernhard Gettelman (Rep.)	31,512	Joseph F. Lindner (Dem.)	19,278
6	Part of Milwaukee	Edward W. Reuther (Dem.)	22,163	Ray Knoelke**	510
7	Part of Milwaukee	Anthony P. Gawronski (Dem.)	21,502	Samuil Nissenbaum (Dem.)	14,237
8	Part of Milwaukee	Allen J. Busby (Rep.)	38,100	Arthur H. Schroeder (Rep.)	17,272
9	Part of Milwaukee	Robert E. Tehan (Dem.)	12,309	George Hampel**	4,222
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	18,814	Alex C. Ruffing (Soc.)	3,112
11	Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Washburn	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr. (Rep.)	14,776	Leo C. Luedke (Rep.)	13,562
12	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer and Vilas	Ernest A. Heden (Rep.)	18,180	Robert Buech (Soc.)	3,153
13	Dodge and Washington	Frank E. Panzer (Rep.)	20,819	John A. Zoller (Rep.)	10,217
14	Outagamie and Shawano	Gordon A. Bubolz (Rep.)	25,807	Frank Sanchez (Soc.)	181
15	Rock	Robert P. Robinson (Rep.)	19,796	.....	.....
16	Crawford, Grant and Vernon	Foster B. Porter (Rep.)	19,868	Charles H. Stoddard (Dem.)	8,896
17	Green, Iowa and Lafayette	Melvin J. Olson (Rep.)	14,790	.....	.....
18	Fond du Lac, Green Lake and Waushara	Louis J. Fellenz, Jr. (Rep.)	28,212	Frank McDaniel (Dem.)	10,186
19	Calumet and Winnebago	Taylor G. Brown (Rep.)	22,962	Acron W. Zerbel (Prog.)	2,451
20	Ozaukee and Sheboygan	Gus W. Buchen (Rep.)	25,558	Frank J. Genens (Soc.)	583
21	Racine	Edward F. Hilker (Rep.)	18,909	Francis L. White (Dem.)	8,032
22	Kenosha and Walworth	Conrad Shearer (Rep.)	27,486	Paul A. Dahl (Soc.)	2,693
23	Portage and Waupaca	Oscar W. Neale (Rep.)	12,951	.....	.....
24	Clark, Taylor and Wood	Melvin R. Laird, Jr. (Rep.)***	22,374	Harry W. Bolens (Dem.)	13,131
25	Lincoln and Marathon	Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.)	16,859	Arthur E. Rohan (Dem.)	14,661
				Victor Cooks (Soc.)	400
				Carl Arthur Benson (Soc.)	2,608
				Harley M. Jacklin (Dem.)	8,439
				William R. Brecke (Soc.)	821
				William H. McNeight****	7,827
				Herman A. Marth (Soc.)	601

SUMMARY OF SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS—1944-1946*—Continued

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
26	Dane	Fred Risser (Prog.)	25,488	Anthony J. Fiore (Rep.)	20,018
				George McD. Schlotthauer (Dem.) ...	9,813
				John Sikkema (Soc.)	230
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk	Jess Miller (Rep.)	21,176		
28	Chippewa and Eau Claire	George H. Hipke (Rep.)	18,316	Fred T. Hansen (Prog.)	8,961
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk	Charles D. Madsen (Rep.)	18,813		
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Onieda	Philip Downing (Rep.)	18,575	Ernest G. Sauld (Dem.)	14,032
31	Adams, Juneau, Marquette and Monroe	J. Earl Leverich (Rep.)	14,403	Clarence J. Habelman (Soc.)	280
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau	Rudolph M. Schlabach (Rep.)	20,090	Harry W. Schilling (Prog.)	10,995
33	Jefferson and Waukesha	Chester E. Dempsey (Rep.)	29,706	John M. Grindrod (Soc.)	483

*Senators from even-numbered districts were elected in 1944; senators from odd-numbered districts elected in 1946.

**Political affiliation not given in official returns.

***Melvin R. Laird, Jr. elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Senator Melvin R. Laird, Sr.

****Written-in votes.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS

November 5, 1946

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Adams and Marquette	Louis C. Romell (Rep.)	4,036	.....	.....
Ashland	Bernard J. Gehrmann (Rep.)	4,283	.....	.....
Barron	Charles H. Sykes, (Rep.)	6,689	.....	.....
Bayfield	Samuel E. Squires (Rep.)	2,444	Marvin O. Olson (Dem.)	1,774
Brown, 1st district	Robert E. Lynch (Dem.)	10,214	Louis Holthusen (Rep.)	7,358
Brown, 2nd district	Harvey E. Larsen (Rep.)	6,468	William J. Sweeney (Dem.)	6,272
Buffalo and Pepin	Grover L. Broadfoot (Rep.)	5,387	John Hartman, Jr. (Soc.)	169
Burnett and Washburn	Guy Benson (Rep.)	3,205	Fred Nordin (Dem.)	2,605
Calumet	Charles R. Barnard (Rep.)	4,121	Harry N. Ricker (Dem.)	1,980
Chippewa	Arthur L. Padruft (Rep.)	9,442	.....	.....
Clark	Arthur E. Stadler (Rep.)	7,163	.....	.....
Columbia	Arnie F. Betts (Rep.)	7,985	.....	.....
Crawford	Donald C. McDowell (Rep.)	3,117	Frank J. Antoine (Dem.)	2,906
Dame, 1st district	Lyall T. Beggs (Rep.)	15,139	Dorothy R. Rail (Dem.)	11,087
Dane, 2nd district	Earl Mullen (Rep.)	5,996	Gordon Bergenske (Soc.)	424
Dane, 3rd district	Rudy W. Roethlisberger (Rep.)	7,179	John M. Blaska (Dem.)	3,870
Dodge, 1st district	Elmer L. Genzmer (Rep.)	5,503	Howard Sebert (Dem.)	4,231
Dodge, 2nd district	Jesse A. Canniff (Rep.)	6,995	Mary Jo Uphoff (Soc.)	173
Door	Alex J. Meunier (Rep.)	5,102	.....	.....
Douglas, 1st district	Albert D. Whealdon (Rep.)	3,954	Raymond J. O'Brien (Dem.)	2,996
Douglas, 2nd district	Charles E. Nelson (Rep.)	3,894	Felix J. Idziorek (Dem.)	3,611
Dunn	Earl W. Hanson (Rep.)	5,774	.....	.....
Eau Claire	John Pritchard (Rep.)	11,073	Ernest C. Williams (Dem.)	4,101
Florence, Forest and Oneida	Walter S. Fisher (Rep.)	5,236	Elmer E. Zank (Soc.)	75
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Myrton Duel (Rep.)	6,162	William C. Briggs (Dem.)	3,764
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Alfred Van De Zande (Rep.)	7,088	James Megellas (Dem.)	4,434
Grant, 1st district	Robert Travis (Rep.)	5,048	Merlin L. Cotton (Dem.)	2,010
Grant, 2nd district	Hugh A. Harper (Rep.)	5,617	.....	.....
Green	Ray H. Schoonover (Rep.)	5,272	.....	.....
Green Lake and Waushara	Boyd A. Clark (Rep.)	7,456	John Lawrie (Dem.)	1,262
Iowa	Robert McCutchin (Rep.)	5,415	Warren Barthel (Dem.)	962
Iron and Vilas	Alex J. Raineri (Rep.)	3,840	Marvin Innis (Dem.)	2,153
			Thomas J. Joyce (Ind.)	921

THE GENERAL ELECTION

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 5, 1946

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Jackson	Casper D. Waller (Rep.)	2,582	Oswald H. Johnson (Ind.)	1,459
			Estelle Doud (Soc.)	109
Jefferson	Theodore S. Jones (Rep.)	9,616	William F. Scherwitz (Dem.)	3,878
Juneau	Ben Tremain (Rep.)	4,309		
Kenosha, 1st district	Frederick S. Pfennig (Rep.)	6,670	Jack Milward (Dem.)	5,702
Kenosha, 2nd district	George Molinaro (Dem.)	6,022	George E. Mahoney (Rep.)	4,325
			Matt G. Siebert (Ind.)	2,730
Kewaunee	Joseph M. Mleziva (Rep.)	2,892	Arnold A. Chada (Dem.)	2,551
La Crosse, 1st district	Raymond C. Bice (Rep.)	7,572		
La Crosse, 2nd district	Harry W. Schilling (Rep.)	4,540	Ernest F. Storandt (Ind.)	2,024
Lafayette	Martin O. Monson (Rep.)	4,211	Henry Youngblood (Ind.)	967
Langlade	Clair L. Finch (Rep.)	4,910	Arthur B. Hoffman (Dem.)	2,151
Lincoln	Emil A. Hinz (Rep.)	5,673		
Manitowoc, 1st district	Otto A. Vogel (Rep.)	6,809	Rudolph E. Menchl (Dem.)	5,037
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Frank LeClair (Rep.)	5,450	Frank G. Suchomel (Dem.)	3,149
Marathon, 1st district	Martin C. Lueck (Rep.)	7,170	Andrew Vogl (Dem.)	301
Marathon, 2nd district	Paul A. Luedtke (Rep.)	8,046	Erna H. Melaun (Dem.)	3,653
			Edwin Bruss (Soc.)	306
Marinette	Roy H. Sengstock (Rep.)	7,315		
Milwaukee, 1st district	John M. Cavey (Rep.)	6,066	Charles P. Greene (Dem.)	5,483
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Michael F. O'Connell (Dem.)	6,374	Daniel C. Cannon (Rep.)	4,862
			David C. Kugler (Soc.)	519
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Louis Hicks (Rep.)	11,988	Emil E. Mattison (Dem.)	9,023
			Peter Poberezny (Soc.)	702
Milwaukee, 4th district	Frank E. Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.)	3,565	Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.)	3,160
Milwaukee, 5th district	Casimir Kendzioriski (Dem.)	6,454	John R. Mullen (Rep.)	5,571
			Mathew Hentges (Soc.)	406
Milwaukee, 6th district	LeRoy J. Simmons (Dem.)	2,735	Joseph J. Kremarik (Rep.)	2,600
			Roosevelt Parsons (Prog.)	49
Milwaukee, 7th district	Clyde W. Follansbee (Rep.)	3,382	John Schaller (Dem.)	3,052
			Alex C. Ruffing (Soc.)	1,062
Milwaukee, 8th district	John E. Finnegan (Rep.)	7,792	John Killian (Dem.)	6,205
			Robert A. Johnson (Soc.)	646
Milwaukee, 9th district	Edward L. Graf (Rep.)	14,029	Harry Meyer (Dem.)	7,219
			Edwin Koth (Soc.)	235
Milwaukee, 10th district	Leland S. McParland (Dem.)	6,792	Vernon G. Howard (Rep.)	4,852

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 5, 1946

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Milwaukee, 11th district	Ervin J. Ryczek (Dem.)	8,613	Valentine J. Kujawa (Rep.)	4,997
			Clement Stachowski (Soc.)	591
Milwaukee, 12th district	Peter P. Pyszczyński (Dem.)*	9,326	Stanley Blaszczyński (Rep.)	3,094
Milwaukee, 13th district	William L. Nawrocki (Dem.)	7,319	John G. Froemming (Rep.)	6,497
Milwaukee, 14th district	John D. Heimick (Rep.)	17,893	James E. Greenwald (Dem.)	5,025
Milwaukee, 15th district	Charles E. Collar (Rep.)	9,181	Frank A. Mueller (Dem.)	5,430
			Otto Reiss (Soc.)	356
Milwaukee, 16th district	Ernest L. Riebau (Rep.)	4,919	Edward F. Mertz (Dem.)	3,275
			William Lang (Soc.)	543
Milwaukee, 17th district	Martin F. Howard (Rep.)	7,083	Thomas E. Casey (Dem.)	5,271
Milwaukee, 18th district	Paul O. Jaeger (Rep.)	4,444	Charles Fisher (Dem.)	3,354
			William Schaus (Soc.)	577
Milwaukee, 19th district	Charles F. Westfahl (Rep.)	5,864	James Hall (Dem.)	3,203
			William Lippold (Soc.)	82
Milwaukee, 20th district	Milton F. Burmaster (Rep.)	15,643	Elmer M. Siensen (Dem.)	4,548
Monroe	Alex L. Nicol (Rep.)	5,845	John D. Rice (Dem.)	1,733
			Donald C. Lobe (Soc.)	117
Oconto	John E. Youngs (Rep.)	5,866	.....	.....
Outagamie, 1st district	Fred H. Frank (Rep.)	10,911	Fred W. Voigt (Dem.)	2,854
Outagamie, 2nd district	William M. Rohan (Rep.)	5,379	Willard Van Handel (Ind.)	2,295
			William H. Powers (Dem.)	2,026
Ozaukee	Ralph L. Zaun (Rep.)	4,091	Nicholas J. Bichler (Dem.)	2,817
Pierce	Selmer W. Gunderson (Rep.)	4,793	Theodore Swanson (Ind.)	1,331
Polk	Raymond A. Peabody (Rep.)	3,953	Herbert A. Mittelsdorf (Dem.)	2,711
Portage	John T. Kostuck (Dem.)	8,290	.....	.....
Price	Mike J. Cummings (Rep.)	3,819	.....	.....
Racine, 1st district	Carl C. Christensen (Rep.)	5,359	Harold Gade (Dem.)	5,350
			Joe Duchkowitsch (Soc.)	78
Racine, 2nd district	Wallace E. Nield (Rep.)	6,831	Stanley S. Graziadiel (Dem.)	5,873
			Alfred Jensen (Soc.)	172
Racine, 3rd district	Randolph H. Runden (Rep.)	6,261	Fred Reichert (Dem.)	3,852
			Alvin Christensen (Soc.)	101
Richland	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)	4,650	.....	.....
Rock, 1st district	Edward Grassman (Rep.)	9,343	Alden D. Hayes (Ind.)	1,699
			William Korbler (Soc.)	124

*Deceased November 20, 1946, see Special election page 685.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 5, 1946

634

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Rock, 2nd district	Burger M. Engebretson (Rep.)	9,981	Leonard N. Doud, Jr. (Soc.)	468
Rusk and Sawyer	Herman Clausen (Rep.)	6,028	Roman M. Gonia (Dem.)	2,425
St. Croix	Lloyd E. Rundell (Rep.)	4,602	John D. Heywood (Dem.)	3,232
Sauk	George J. Woerth (Rep.)	8,262	William O. Hart (Soc.)	1,360
Shawano	Charles J. Ebert (Rep.)	7,134	.....	.....
Sheboygan, 1st district	John Schneider, Jr. (Dem.)	6,638	Ephraim Fontaine (Rep.)	6,256
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Henry Timmer (Rep.)	7,090	Ferdinand Albertin (Soc.)	514
Taylor	Nels Andersen (Rep.)	2,954	Francis Burke (Dem.)	3,311
Trempealeau	Guilford M. Wiley (Rep.)	4,221	Marvin W. Boll (Soc.)	324
Vernon	Arthur O. Mockrud (Rep.)	5,780	Millard Kapitz (Dem.)	1,887
Walworth	Ora R. Rice (Rep.)	9,579	Gustav Harder (Soc.)	392
Washington	Theodore Holtebeck (Rep.)	7,400	Chauncey E. Heath (Ind.)	2,061
Waukesha, 1st district	David L. Dancy (Rep.)	9,673	.....	.....
Waukesha, 2nd district	Alfred R. Ludvigsen (Rep.)	9,116	Clifford Pfeiffer (Dem.)	3,246
Waupaca	Julius Spearbraker (Rep.)	8,779	Gordon M. Hey (Dem.)	2,370
Winnebago, 1st district	Harvey R. Abraham (Rep.)	8,595	John Dehring (Dem.)	2,350
Winnebago, 2nd district	Richard J. Steffens (Rep.)	7,832	.....	.....
Wood	William W. Clark (Rep.)	11,669	J. Harold Watson (Dem.)	3,429
			Earl Hughes**	1,926
		

**Political affiliation not given in official returns.

SPECIAL ELECTION*

April 22, 1947

SUMMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

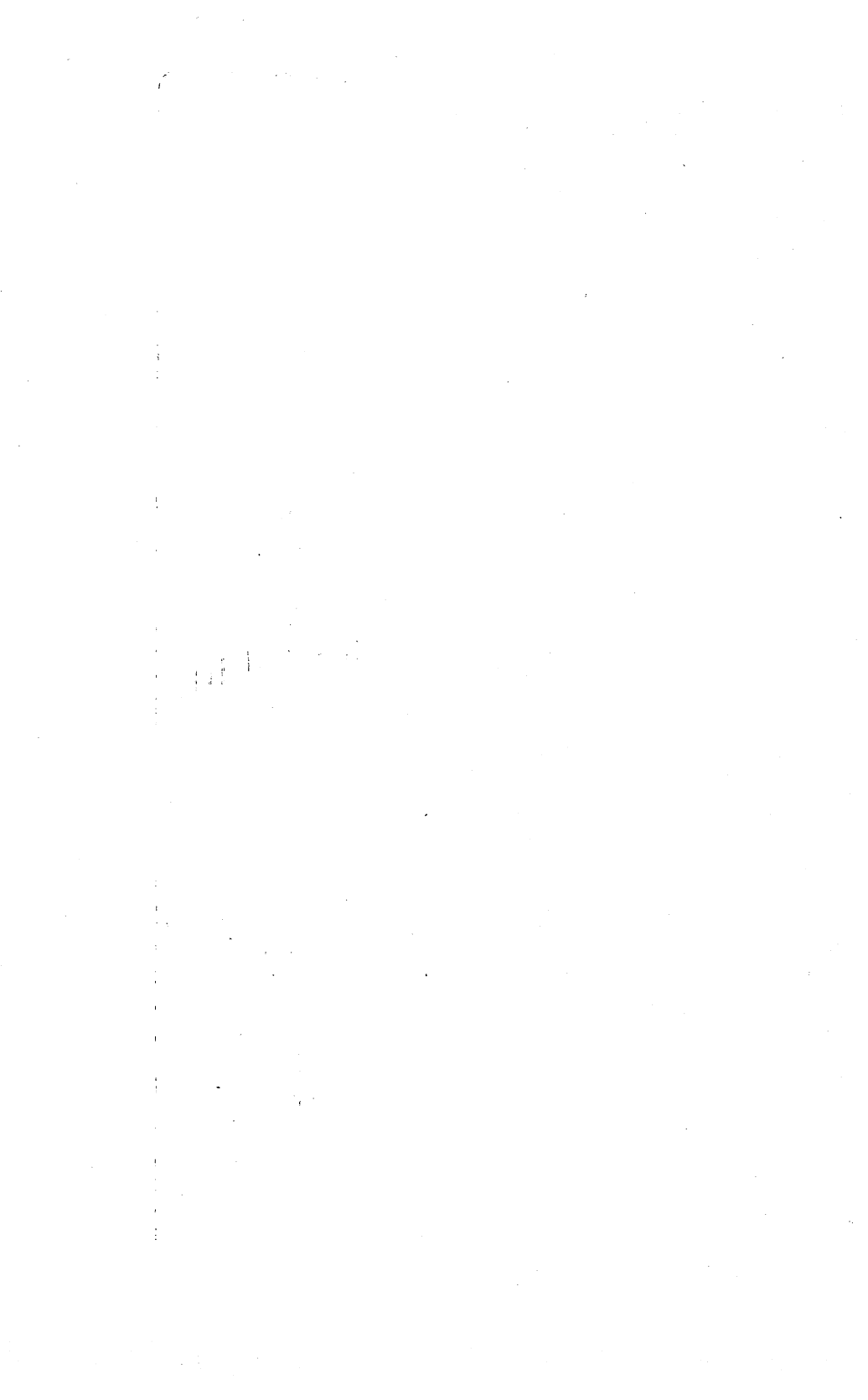
Milwaukee 12th District

Candidates	Vote
William J. Banach (Dem.)	1,806
Stanley Blaszczyński (Rep.)	578

*To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Peter P. Pyszczyński on November 20, 1946.

Parties and Elections

The Judicial and
Nonpartisan Elections



VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 2, 1946

Counties	Fairchild	Hughes
Adams	345	254
Ashland	676	375
Barron	1,339	1,606
Bayfield	790	672
Brown	2,498	4,128
Buffalo	654	447
Burnett	317	354
Calumet	290	1,500
Chippewa	1,084	1,035
Clark	1,013	1,041
Columbia	1,625	1,276
Crawford	1,187	933
Dane	14,243	8,746
Dodge	3,742	3,272
Door	853	1,045
Douglas	2,920	3,964
Dunn	709	669
Eau Claire	4,854	3,904
Florence	126	125
Fond du Lac	2,780	3,148
Forest	244	202
Grant	3,603	2,407
Green	992	1,093
Green Lake	857	762
Iowa	844	937
Iron	730	682
Jackson	690	404
Jefferson	2,968	1,956
Juneau	681	878
Kenosha	3,683	3,716
Kewaunee	660	1,169
La Crosse	1,230	1,005
Lafayette	927	469
Langlade	1,070	1,211
Lincoln	1,257	2,607
Manitowoc	2,490	2,819
Marathon	3,075	2,734
Marinette	2,481	2,698
Marquette	722	465
Milwaukee	36,169	22,864
Monroe	785	1,453
Oconto	820	1,350
Oneida	686	772
Outagamie	3,590	8,735
Ozaukee	1,298	1,960
Pepin	265	217
Pierce	833	533
Polk	962	933
Portage	1,413	1,036
Price	788	1,018
Racine	4,818	5,806
Richland	575	479
Rock	4,753	4,131
Rusk	715	388
St. Croix	1,365	1,247
Sauk	1,227	867
Sawyer	391	281
Shawano	1,162	1,167
Sheboygan	4,241	4,702
Taylor	812	885
Trempealeau	932	569
Vernon	1,280	972
Vilas	282	191
Walworth	2,022	1,170
Washburn	422	452
Washington	1,301	1,217
Waukesha	4,599	4,678
Waupaca	1,414	1,316
Waushara	479	420
Winnebago	2,226	8,440
Wood	2,944	2,384
Total	156,880	149,331

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 1, 1947

Counties	Hughes	Rector
Adams	1,259	704
Ashland	2,891	1,796
Barron	2,303	2,240
Bayfield	2,014	1,418
Brown	15,189	10,522
Buffalo	1,308	1,065
Burnett	1,102	948
Calumet	2,943	758
Chippewa	4,981	3,054
Clark	3,188	2,361
Columbia	3,496	3,733
Crawford	2,347	1,202
Dane	14,701	21,258
Dodge	6,894	3,068
Door	2,395	1,391
Douglas	8,261	3,439
Dunn	3,162	1,345
Eau Claire	2,651	1,982
Florence	520	448
Fond du Lac	10,269	3,966
Forest	1,667	1,071
Grant	4,038	3,282
Green	2,487	2,336
Green Lake	1,911	976
Iowa	1,953	2,363
Iron	1,100	555
Jackson	1,708	1,233
Jefferson	5,002	3,357
Juneau	1,655	1,389
Kenosha	9,747	7,385
Kewaunee	2,214	1,203
La Crosse	6,292	4,428
Lafayette	2,045	1,755
Langlade	3,360	1,315
Lincoln	1,914	1,743
Manitowoc	11,108	5,091
Marathon	8,300	4,313
Marinette	4,785	2,660
Marquette	1,001	697
Milwaukee	67,321	49,266
Monroe	2,942	1,953
Oconto	4,102	2,275
Oneida	3,004	2,082
Outagamie	13,711	3,609
Ozaukee	3,432	1,895
Pepin	985	453
Pierce	2,433	1,572
Polk	1,817	2,409
Portage	5,317	3,162
Price	1,572	1,370
Racine	17,593	7,411
Richland	2,089	1,993
Rock	7,951	6,498
Rusk	1,929	1,139
St. Croix	2,003	1,664
Sauk	3,349	3,379
Sawyer	1,619	1,006
Shawano	4,314	1,986
Sheboygan	10,768	7,327
Taylor	1,842	1,679
Trempealeau	1,892	1,899
Vernon	2,992	1,480
Vilas	2,541	1,110
Walworth	4,338	2,275
Washburn	898	1,060
Washington	3,224	2,334
Waukesha	10,280	8,376
Waupaca	5,041	1,955
Waushara	2,079	1,241
Winnebago	18,180	3,611
Wood	4,980	2,352
Total	381,217	245,871

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 2, 1946

**SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Sixth Branch)**

County	John C. Kleczka
Milwaukee	50,356

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Henry A. Detling
Manitowoc	5,043
Sheboygan	8,839
Total	13,882

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1, 1947

**SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(First Branch)**

County	Otto H. Breidenbach
Milwaukee	103,881

**SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Second Branch)**

County	Daniel W. Sullivan
Milwaukee	97,831

**SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Fourth Branch)**

County	Walter Schinz
Milwaukee	96,766

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued

April 1, 1947

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	James R. Durfee	Michael G. Eberlein	Gerald Jolin	Oscar J. Schmiede
Langlade	3,760	1,236	524	480
Outagamie	2,402	6,627	6,608	5,094
Shawano	1,064	4,738	1,188	410
Totals	7,226	12,601	8,320	5,984

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Edward J. Gehl
Dodge	8,613
Ozaukee	4,894
Washington	5,864
Waukesha	14,376
Total	33,747

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Edward M. Duquaine
Brown	20,231
Door	3,477
Kewaunee	2,732
Total	26,440

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Ray J. Haggerty	Gullick N. Risjord	Clarence J. Simon
Ashland	740	3,579	1,044
Bayfield	576	2,684	770
Iron	258	1,260	508
Price	1,356	2,028	1,065
Taylor	282	1,901	1,894
Totals	3,212	11,452	5,281

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued

April 1, 1947

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Louis J. Fellenz, Sr.
Adams	1,462
Columbia	4,557
Fond du Lac	12,914
Green Lake	2,389
Marquette	1,380
Total	22,702

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Howard W. Eslien	Arold F. Murphy
Florence	402	941
Forest	1,146	2,309
Marinette	3,230	5,833
Oconto	4,623	3,512
Totals	9,401	12,595

Parties and Elections

Constitutional Amendments
and Referendum

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Counties	Relating to Limitations to Office of Sheriff April 2, 1946	
	For	Against
Adams	247	365
Ashland	617	485
Barron	1,571	1,873
Bayfield	709	793
Brown	1,653	4,422
Buffalo	528	611
Burnett	433	325
Calumet	642	1,019
Chippewa	701	1,444
Clark	874	1,289
Columbia	1,294	1,565
Crawford	1,166	1,146
Dane	10,074	12,079
Dodge	2,576	4,116
Door	830	920
Douglas	3,334	4,057
Dunn	622	815
EAU CLAIRE	4,425	4,162
Florence	123	128
Fond du Lac	1,968	2,954
Forest	177	282
Grant	3,715	2,842
Green	894	1,304
Green Lake	573	1,028
Iowa	857	1,047
Iron	578	996
Jackson	389	738
Jefferson	1,904	2,746
Juneau	619	1,043
Kenosha	2,181	5,349
Kewaunee	836	882
La Crosse	556	1,676
Lafayette	584	852
Langlade	688	1,702
Lincoln	1,697	2,176
Manitowoc	1,534	3,941
Marathon	2,299	3,441
Marquette	2,137	2,874
Marquette	554	744
Milwaukee	19,750	29,600
Monroe	837	1,442
Oconto	931	1,301
Oneida	742	696
Outagamie	3,713	8,104
Ozaukee	1,105	2,164
Pepin	324	205
Pierce	939	502
Polk	1,018	951
Portage	1,296	1,276
Price	1,280	680
Racine	4,307	5,798
Richland	595	519
Rock	3,504	5,123
Rusk	528	628
St. Croix	1,032	1,540
Sauk	763	1,283
Sawyer	284	418
Shawano	1,145	1,263
Sheboygan	4,028	4,367
Taylor	938	815
Trempealeau	753	854
Vernon	1,198	1,141
Vilas	253	234
Walworth	1,395	1,880
Washburn	495	392
Washington	947	1,293
Waukesha	3,266	5,341
Waupaca	1,044	1,652
Waushara	352	581
Winnebago	2,687	5,109
Wood	2,536	2,748
Total	121,144	170,131

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

November 5, 1946

Counties	Relating to Auditing of State Accounts		Relating to Transportation of School Children	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	762	964	524	1,567
Ashland	2,775	1,438	2,888	2,478
Barron	2,857	2,797	2,031	5,881
Bayfield	1,823	1,198	1,791	2,025
Brown	16,545	6,276	21,155	9,326
Buffalo	1,427	1,772	1,168	3,293
Burnett	1,043	1,101	707	1,856
Calumet	3,402	1,426	4,022	2,106
Chippewa	5,262	3,745	5,897	5,996
Clark	3,941	2,906	3,225	5,235
Columbia	3,810	3,988	2,609	7,419
Crawford	2,219	1,908	2,739	2,960
Dane	22,343	19,030	16,166	32,708
Dodge	7,012	4,906	6,176	8,459
Door	3,000	1,363	2,643	2,834
Douglas	6,291	4,268	6,357	7,523
Dunn	1,960	3,055	1,389	5,602
Eau Claire	6,137	5,890	4,607	10,651
Florence	530	229	552	397
Fond du Lac	8,627	5,828	8,876	9,498
Forest	1,354	600	1,506	998
Grant	4,951	4,739	4,930	8,156
Green	2,298	2,614	1,464	4,631
Green Lake	2,016	1,592	1,787	2,699
Iowa	2,281	2,922	2,142	4,541
Iron	1,884	661	2,274	1,031
Jackson	1,289	2,040	708	3,401
Jefferson	5,399	4,771	4,324	8,163
Juneau	2,067	1,766	1,835	3,159
Kenosha	13,775	6,175	13,249	10,706
Kewaunee	2,996	1,143	3,664	1,568
La Crosse	6,455	5,635	5,754	9,705
Lafayette	2,206	2,185	2,254	3,689
Langlade	3,548	2,047	3,750	3,072
Lincoln	2,789	2,208	2,476	3,508
Manitowoc	11,124	5,989	11,729	9,091
Marathon	10,318	7,640	10,645	11,321
Marinette	4,169	2,583	4,280	4,305
Marquette	963	1,026	664	1,830
Milwaukee	147,465	72,826	133,844	131,832
Monroe	2,969	2,934	2,499	5,103
Oconto	3,226	2,259	3,350	3,634
Oneida	2,878	1,387	2,659	2,511
Outagamie	12,064	6,641	12,191	11,181
Ozaukee	3,277	1,860	3,297	3,271
Pepin	801	771	1,044	1,180
Pierce	2,297	2,362	2,067	4,704
Polk	2,337	1,466	1,369	4,909
Portage	5,928	2,761	7,311	3,991
Price	2,222	1,837	2,079	2,967
Racine	15,726	10,964	14,235	18,897
Richland	1,871	2,368	1,452	4,085
Rock	12,201	8,218	8,567	16,639
Rusk	2,182	1,549	2,012	2,894
St. Croix	3,067	2,761	2,565	5,269
Sauk	4,269	4,203	3,497	7,338
Sawyer	1,587	1,003	1,463	1,822
Shawano	3,572	2,658	3,100	4,694
Sheboygan	11,436	6,258	8,419	13,129
Taylor	2,383	1,760	2,218	2,852
Trempealeau	2,557	2,250	2,005	5,068
Vernon	1,921	3,293	1,161	5,620
Vilas	1,624	692	1,456	1,344
Walworth	5,123	3,676	3,148	7,468
Washburn	1,168	960	1,008	1,749
Washington	4,919	3,090	5,735	4,825
Waukesha	12,768	7,150	9,138	13,897
Waupaca	3,948	3,359	2,902	6,530
Waushara	1,477	1,726	839	3,127
Winnebago	11,317	6,672	9,200	13,127
Wood	6,710	3,934	7,030	6,430
Total	480,938	308,072	437,817	545,475

REFERENDUM QUESTION

Counties	Relating to Daylight Saving Time April 1, 1947	
	For	Against
Adams	532	1,969
Ashland	2,509	3,037
Barron	1,887	4,837
Bayfield	1,382	2,817
Brown	14,295	13,066
Buffalo	668	2,011
Burnett	467	1,970
Calumet	1,025	2,976
Chippewa	3,067	5,744
Clark	1,499	4,966
Columbia	2,830	5,482
Crawford	827	3,231
Dane	19,587	18,860
Dodge	4,138	7,515
Door	2,024	3,088
Douglas	4,476	8,047
Dunn	1,070	4,136
Eau Claire	1,755	3,418
Florence	481	873
Fond du Lac	6,590	7,841
Forest	1,417	1,576
Grant	1,623	7,007
Green	1,249	4,265
Green Lake	1,032	2,366
Iowa	1,202	3,868
Iron	990	1,210
Jackson	747	2,609
Jefferson	3,521	5,625
Juneau	910	2,515
Kenosha	11,144	8,742
Kewaunee	1,082	2,958
La Crosse	5,378	5,893
Lafayette	808	3,652
Langlade	2,274	3,370
Lincoln	1,709	2,377
Manitowoc	8,989	8,486
Marathon	5,203	8,624
Marinette	3,870	4,892
Marquette	421	1,614
Milwaukee	81,634	43,351
Monroe	1,429	4,537
Oconto	2,548	5,257
Oneida	3,144	2,332
Outagamie	10,223	10,814
Ozaukee	3,074	3,096
Pepin	346	1,386
Pierce	868	3,775
Polk	1,104	3,733
Portage	3,564	5,597
Price	1,529	2,988
Racine	15,134	12,139
Richland	811	3,987
Rock	7,869	8,330
Rusk	958	2,406
St. Croix	859	3,106
Sauk	2,075	5,228
Sawyer	928	2,110
Shawano	2,422	5,071
Sheboygan	7,721	10,631
Taylor	1,100	3,219
Trempealeau	1,032	3,625
Vernon	743	4,421
Vilas	2,152	1,707
Walworth	3,316	3,925
Washburn	751	1,649
Washington	2,649	4,205
Waukesha	11,205	9,311
Waupaca	2,752	4,899
Waushara	888	2,813
Winnebago	10,503	7,723
Wood	3,082	4,846
Total	313,091	379,740

ADDENDA

Results of the Election of April 1, 1948†

Presidential Preference Primary and Delegate Vote in Wisconsin

Presidential Preference Primary

PRESIDENT

Democrat		Republican	
Harry S. Truman	25,415*	Harold E. Stassen	64,076*
Scattering	4,906	Douglas MacArthur	55,302*
		Thomas E. Dewey	40,943*
		Scattering	2,429
Total	30,321	Total	162,750

VICE PRESIDENT

Democrat		Republican	
George C. Marshall	130*	Harold E. Stassen	5,366*
Scattering	1,925	Thomas E. Dewey	4,081*
		Douglas MacArthur	923*
		Scattering	9,544
Total	2,055	Total	19,914

†From official records in the office of the Secretary of State.

*Denotes written-in votes.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE

Democrat	Republican
McMurray, Howard J., Milwaukee (Truman)	Kohler, Walter J., Town of Sheboygan (Stassen)
103,482	240,432
Hoan, Daniel W., Milwaukee (Truman)	McCarthy, Joseph R., Appleton (Stassen)
103,345	239,025
Sullivan, William C., Kaukauna (Truman)	Olson, Melvin J., South Wayne (Stassen)
97,290	225,666
Carroll, William D., Prairie du Chien (Truman)	Greeley, George, Oshkosh (Stassen)
90,608	224,879
Greene, Charles P., Milwaukee (Truman)	Lenroot, Arthur J., Superior (Stassen)
90,081	224,856
Fox, Jerome F., Chilton (Truman)	Renk, Wilbur N., Town of Bristol (Stassen)
89,296	221,999
Henney, Charles W., Portage (Truman)	Eddy, Loyal, Wauwatosa (Stassen)
88,321	221,945
Schneider, John, Jr., Sheboygan (Truman)	LaFollette, Philip F., Madison (MacArthur)
85,410	218,882
Tehan, Robert E., Milwaukee (Truman)	Zimmerman, Fred R., Milwaukee (MacArthur)
80,351	214,294
Kehoe, John D., DePere (Truman)	Campbell, William J., Oshkosh (MacArthur)
77,127	200,892
Rubin, William B., Milwaukee (Truman)	Goodland, Madge R., Racine (MacArthur)
73,940	200,388
Glerum, Jay B., Kenosha (Truman)	Schmidt, Edward J., Manitowoc (MacArthur)
66,220	198,166
Scattering	Madsen, Charles D., Luck (MacArthur)
14	197,504
	Farrand, Roy F., Delafield (MacArthur)
	192,256
	O'Melia, Albert J., Rhinelander (Dewey)
	139,868
	Hilker, Edward J., Racine (Dewey)
	138,747
	Brown, Edward J., Town of Germantown (Dewey)
	136,912
	Spearbraker, Julius, Clintonville (Dewey)
	136,192
	Bloomquist, Carl, Superior (Dewey)
	136,156
	Kellman, Norris J., Galesville (Dewey)
	136,131
	Thomson, Vernon W., Richland Center (Dewey)
	135,104
	Scattering
	2

DISTRICT DELEGATES

Democrat	Republican
Cong. Dist.	Matheson, John H., Janesville (Stassen)
1st Beck, Elmer, Kenosha (Truman)	24,746
8,757	Lyon, Charles E., Elkhorn (Stassen)
586*	24,519
182*	Ritter, Grant A., Beloit (MacArthur)
238	1,574
	Dechant, F. Lee, Racine (MacArthur)
	14,942
	Pfennig, Charles H., Kenosha (Dewey)
	10,689
	Godfrey, Alfred L., Elkhorn (Dewey)
	10,563
	Scattering
	4
2nd Hemmy, Paul, Jr., Juneau (Truman)	Smith, Richard C., Jefferson (Stassen)
6,933	24,638
Rice, William G., Madison (Uninstructed)	Eby, Helen, Madison (Stassen) ..
6,544	24,368
6,520	Flom, Carl, Madison (MacArthur)
5,466	18,156
0	Henry, Claire S., Jefferson (MacArthur)
	17,688
	May, Arthur L., Madison (Dewey)
	12,934
	Voss, Hubert J., Sullivan (Dewey)
	12,156
	Scattering
	0

*Denotes written-in votes.

Democrat		Republican	
Cong. Dist.			
3rd Rice, John D., Sparta (Truman)	5,508	Porter, Foster B., Bloomington (Stassen)	19,809
Olson, Melvin, Boscobel (Truman)	5,501	Yerly, Everett, LaCrosse (Stassen)	19,249
Scattering	0	Walsh, Joseph, Potosi (MacArthur)	12,742
		Johnson, J. Victor, Baraboo (MacArthur)	12,445
		Hale, Quincy H., LaCrosse (Dewey)	8,111
		McDowell, Donald C., Soldiers Grove (Dewey)	7,973
		Scattering	0
4th			
Wasielowski, Thaddeus F., Milwaukee (Truman) ..	17,080	Braun, Herbert A. Wauwatosa (MacArthur)	26,084
Gawronski, Anthony P., Milwaukee (Truman) ..	15,817	Hoyt, Lansing, Milwaukee (MacArthur)	25,185
Kuhl, Frank J., Wauwatosa (Truman)	10,547	Olszyk, Edmund G., Milwaukee (Stassen)	21,834
Brennan, Albert D., Cudahy (Truman)	9,345	Guy, James T., Wauwatosa (Stassen)	21,559
Gedlen, Martin, Milwaukee (Truman)	6,213	Rice, Richard M., Milwaukee (Dewey)	13,099
Scattering	0	Hogue, Blanche B., Milwaukee (Dewey)	12,080
		Kohlmetz, Lilian M., Milwaukee (Dewey)	9,658
		Scattering	0
5th			
McCauley, William J., Milwaukee, (Truman)	18,117	Kelley, Harlan W., Milwaukee (MacArthur)	28,708
Biemiller, Andrew J., Milwaukee (Truman)	17,701	Sproule, Ralph P., Milwaukee (Stassen)	26,947
Tobin, Gordon P., Milwaukee (Truman)	9,908	Gettelman, Bernhard, Milwaukee (Dewey)	26,882
Scattering	0	Koenen, Anita K., Milwaukee (MacArthur)	26,685
		Bernadickt, Harold E., Milwaukee (Stassen)	25,657
		Seaman, Douglas, Milwaukee (Dewey)	23,409
		Scattering	0
6th			
Stielow, Otto, Sheboygan (Truman)	5,993	Koehler, John P., West Bend (MacArthur)	18,268
Fitzsimons, Maurice, Jr., Fond du Lac (Truman) ..	4,880	Kenny, Delbert J., West Bend (MacArthur)	18,166
Ware, Ray F., Oshkosh (Truman)	4,687	Van Pelt, William K., Fond du Lac (Stassen)	17,127
Webster, Edwin, Ripon (None)	3,252	Tolverson, John S., Neenah (Stassen)	16,468
Scattering	0	Tank, Walter H., Oshkosh (Dewey)	11,178
		Hill, Harry E., Plymouth (Dewey)	11,137
		Fontain, Ephraim (Uninstructed)	2,157
		Scattering	0
7th			
Crooks, Clayton J., Wausau (Truman)	4,655	Clark, William W., Vesper (MacArthur)	15,775
Guenther, Julius E., Antigo (Truman)	4,479	Laird, Helen C., Marshfield (Stassen)	15,243
Gliniski, Herman J., Stevens Point (Truman)	4,125	Landon, George C., Wausau (Stassen)	15,130
Mitten, Clarence W., Marshfield (Truman) ..	3,126	Handrich, Alvin A., Manawa (MacArthur)	14,865
Scattering	0	Meyer, Harold A., Shawano (Dewey)	11,578
		Luedtke, Paul A., South Wausau (Dewey)	11,576
		Scattering	2

Democrat		Republican	
Cong. Dist.			
8th Clifford, Gerald F., Green Bay, (Truman)	7,333	Graff, Marshall C., Appleton (MacArthur)	19,383
DeWane, Patrick A., Manitowoc (Truman)	6,481	Melchior, Walter P., Appleton (MacArthur)	19,319
Young, Martin J., Green Bay (Truman)	6,174	Smith, Austin F., Manitowoc (Stassen)	16,289
Benthein, Ralph, Manitowoc (Truman)	2,567	Van Susteren, Urban, Appleton (Stassen)	15,610
Scattering	0	Angwall, Orin W., Marinette (Dewey)	14,212
		Rehfeldt, Carl A., Appleton (Dewey)	14,174
		Scattering	0
9th McNally, Miles, Richmond (Truman)	6,329	Hansen, Connor T., Eau Claire (Stassen)	19,697
Henning, Arthur L., Altoona (Truman)	6,259	Knowles, Warren P., New Richmond (Stassen)	19,583
Scattering	0	Joern, Bernard V., Eau Claire (Dewey)	9,526
		Nelson, P. M. Leonard, Rice Lake (Dewey)	9,491
		Raihle, Paul H., Chippewa Falls (MacArthur)	8,356
		Bylander, Carl E., Eau Claire (MacArthur)	8,325
		Scattering	0
10th Green, John G., Superior (Truman)	8,594	Simon, Harry, Ashland (Stassen)	14,243
Szumowski, Joseph H. Hayward (Truman)	7,769	Gross, Mabel, Stone Lake (Stassen)	13,742
Scattering	2	Nelson, Ernest A., Superior (MacArthur)	11,200
		Carroll, James H., Ashland (MacArthur)	10,611
		Heden, Ernest A., O g e m a (Dewey)	8,577
		Gradin, Clarence O., Superior (Dewey)	8,474
		Scattering	3

JUDICIAL ELECTION

April 6, 1948

Circuit Courts

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
Third	Helmuth F. Arps	Chilton	January 1951
Fifth	Arthur W. Kopp	Platteville	January 1955
Sixth	Robert S. Cowie	LaCrosse	January 1955
Eighth	Kenneth S. White	River Falls	January 1951
Eleventh	Carl H. Daley	Superior	January 1955
Twelfth	Harry S. Fox	Janesville	January 1955
Seventeenth	Bruce F. Beilfuss	Neillsville	January 1952

County Courts

<i>County</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
Crawford	James P. Cullen	January 1950
Jackson	Hans Hanson	January 1950

Municipal Courts

<i>County</i>	<i>Where Held</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
Barron, 1st	Barron	Vacancy§	
Bayfield, 2nd ..	Iron River	Peter J. Savage	May 1952
Brown	Green Bay	Donald W. Gleason	May 1954
Rock	Beloit	Chester H. Christensen ..	May 1954
Winnebago	Winneconne ..	Otto H. Ansgore	May 1952

**APPOINTMENTS TO STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES TOO
LATE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE TEXT**

Agency	Appointee	Address	Succeeds	Term Expires
Conservation Commission	Douglas Hunt ..	Wautoma	Dr. Aldo Leopold	July 27, 1949
Dental Examiners, Board of.....	Florian J. Martin	Medford	Charles J. Baumann ..	May 2, 1953
Grain and Warehouse Commission	John Ostrom ..	Superior	Reginald Hoehle	1st Monday February 1949
Interstate Cooperation, Commission on	William E. Walker	Madison	Frank N. Graass	Indefinite
Pharmacy, Board of	Milton Nichols	Reedsburg	Edith Schmitz	April 12, 1953
Public Welfare, State Board of	Mrs. Charles H. Liehe	Chippewa Falls	Charles H. Liehe	February 1, 1953
University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents .	F. J. Sensenbrenner	Neenah	Self	May 1, 1957

MISCELLANEOUS**State**

Attorney General. Grover L. Broadfoot appointed June 1, 1948 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John E. Martin.

§Election held April 6, 1948 but no judge elected.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Commission on Improvement of the Educational System. Assemblyman Alex L. Nicol, Sparta, appointed April 1, 1948 to succeed Assemblyman Donald C. McDowell, resigned.

Joint Boundary Survey Commission, pursuant to Chapter 222, Laws of 1947. Ernest F. Bean, Madison and John W. Ockerman, Madison, appointed by Governor April 28, 1948.

Legislative Council. Senator Gustave W. Buchen resigned effective May 10, 1948.

Legislature. Assemblyman Charles E. Collar, deceased May 6, 1948. Assemblyman Clyde W. Follansbee, deceased May 25, 1948.

Normal Schools, Board of Regents of. E. R. McPhee, Eau Claire, appointed acting secretary to succeed Edgar G. Doudna, deceased April 16, 1948.

Supreme Court. John E. Martin appointed June 1, 1948 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Chester A. Fowler on April 8, 1948.

University of Wisconsin. Kenneth Little, appointed April 17, 1948, director of Department of Public Service, to succeed Frank O. Holt, deceased April 1, 1948.

Local

Circuit Court, 17th Judicial. Bruce F. Deilfuss, Neillsville, appointed judge of the court April 15, 1948 to succeed Emery W. Crosby, deceased, until his successor is qualified.

Clark County. Clarence Gorseger, Greenwood, appointed district attorney, April 15, 1948 to succeed Bruce F. Beilfuss, resigned.

Grant County. Delbert Schuster, Lancaster, appointed clerk of circuit court February 24, 1948 to succeed Matt Elskamp, deceased.

Ozaukee County. William Rock, Port Washington, appointed register of deeds February 14, 1948 to succeed William A. Deppisch, resigned.

Nokomis, a new town in Oneida County, was created by circuit court order on April 21, 1948. The town was formerly a part of the town of Cassian.

Watertown adopted the city manager form of government in an election held April 6, 1948.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued**Federal**

Secretary of Agriculture. Clinton B. Anderson resigned effective May 10, 1948.

Secretary of Commerce. Charles Sawyer, Ohio, nominated April 22, 1948 to replace William A. Harriman, resigned.

Democratic National Committee. Gael Sullivan, chairman, resigned effective May 10, 1948. Successor not appointed as of May 6, 1948.

Democratic National Committee Woman from Wisconsin. Mrs. Julius Boegholt, Madison, appointed May 8, 1948 to succeed Mrs. Helen Marty, Monroe.

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