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1935

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The fourth paragraph on page
59 should read as follows:

CORRECTION

The kind of soil in any locality determines the use that can be made of the land. The sandy soils of the central sand peat plain and the northern "barrens" are both very low in fertility. In southern Wisconsin the prairie loams of limestone origin are rich and productive. The best use of land disturbs natural conditions as little as possible and takes into consideration the original natural land cover.

THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK
1935

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WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK

1935

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Madison, Wisconsin
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Wisconsin's second Capitol. Built at Madison between 1837 and 1848.

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Foreword



GOVERNMENTS are established to promote the general welfare and provide citizens with a richer and fuller life. Few of us realize fully the many activities and functions our state government performs from day to day to fulfill this purpose. Too often we look upon it merely as a group of bureaus, departments, and commissions at Madison, or as our tax collector.

How many of us have considered what would happen if our state government suddenly stopped its operation? Our large educational system, bringing the facilities of the school to every child in the state, would crumble and break down. The Board of Health would be forced to discontinue its supervision and care of the physical welfare of our citizens. The Highway Commission would stop building roads and maintaining those that are already in existence. The Conservation Commission would be compelled to withdraw its protection of our forest, water, and other natural resources. The work of the Board of Control, including its management of our prison and charitable institutions, would come to a standstill.

These are but a few of the consequences that would take place. The general result would be confusion and a disorderly retreat to an early stage of civilization. It is only when we understand the things that our government does and what would happen if it ceases to do those things, that we realize the importance of all its functions and operations.

The depression has placed new responsibilities and duties upon the shoulders of our federal, state, and local governments. The individual has been unable alone to cope with the problems of our present economic crisis, and government has had to step in to help. It has assumed the functions of administering relief to the needy, providing work for able-bodied men and women, refinancing mortgages on homes, farms, and places of business, and other activities

heretofore undertaken by individuals. Government has been the only agency large and powerful enough to undertake these emergency activities. In doing these things, the various units of government have had to understand their common tasks and cooperate with one another to perform them effectively.

It is now especially important that the private citizen understand the functions of his state government and cooperate with his fellow-citizens in achieving needed objectives. This Blue Book is an inventory of the state's activities. It presents a bird's-eye view of what our government does and is striving to do. I hope that as many as possible of our citizens will read the 1935 Blue Book. It will not only provide them with a picture of Wisconsin, but will help in giving them a clearer understanding of our government so essential to a better commonwealth.

PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor.

Executive Chambers,
Madison, Wisconsin,
August 3, 1935.

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Introduction



THE Wisconsin Blue Book is the manual for the State of Wisconsin and summarizes the work of the different branches of our state government. In addition, it outlines very briefly the functions of the federal government. It attempts to meet the needs not only of the average citizen, but of the students in the schools as well.

All material, except what is signed, was prepared by the editors. In so far as possible, departmental summaries were brought up to date as of October 1 and received the approval of each department. All election statistics were furnished by the office of the Secretary of State.

In recognition of the 100th Anniversary of Wisconsin's becoming a territory in 1836, the editors have made this issue of the Blue Book an historical one. All illustrations, with the exception of a few accompanying special articles, are historical and aim to give a pictorial summary of Wisconsin from territorial days and earlier to approximately 1850.

The editors express their thanks to the contributors of special articles, to members of the legislature, to state departments, to the Department of Visual Instruction of the University Extension Division which supplied most of the illustrations, to Mr. Stanley C. Hanks who furnished the photograph for the frontispiece, to the Wisconsin office of the National Emergency Council which compiled the section on Current Federal Agencies, and to all others who made suggestions, furnished information, and gave help of any kind.

This book is published in the interest of every citizen of the state and the editors welcome suggestions and criticisms in order that each succeeding issue may be improved.

The editors regret the delay in publication, due to the default of the printer originally awarded the contract which necessitated re-advertising for bids. In addition, up-to-date information as to the budget and other major subjects included in the book was not available until near the close of the legislative session.

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

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Research Associate,
Editors.

Articles of General Interest

WISCONSIN ANNIVERSARIES

By JOSEPH SCHAFER, *Superintendent*
Historical Society of Wisconsin

THE state of our birth or adoption is becoming venerable. Time was when Wisconsin people celebrated the youth and freshness of their commonwealth; the fertility of its virgin soil, its uncontaminated sparkling waters teeming with fish, its farspreading primeval forests. This pristine wealth, the physical basis of the state's civilization, has been largely transformed through the application to it of the human energy of Wisconsin's three million population, under the impulse of individual and social need. The process has yielded 180,000 farms; it has built scores of cities, hundreds of towns and villages, and nurtured millions whose lives have contributed to the history of progress outside our borders. While much has been wasted and more used unwisely, the net result is properly a subject for jubilation and pride.



JOSEPH SCHAFER

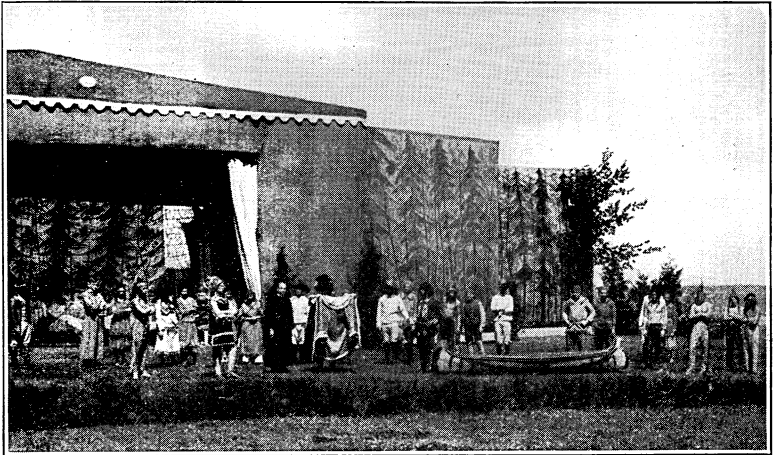
The spirit of rejoicing, an overtone from the contemplation of significant achievement, is the more urgent from the seeming shortness of the period of civilization building. Wisconsin people look back a hundred years, recall that plans for a territorial organization were then only beginning to be formed, and assume that date as the starting point in the state's development. In this attitude there is a certain fundamental justice, as we shall see, but the story in its completeness is much more involved and infinitely more romantic.

The Tercentenary Observance

To prove this it is only needful to recall the tercentennial, celebrated at Green Bay in the summer of 1934. That event contemplates a Wisconsin which came to the knowledge of civilized man three centuries ago and thenceforward was continuously interesting to Europeans from religious, commercial, political, military, mining, and colonizing points of view. If the land had merely been seen by its original explorer and then disregarded for two centuries, the Green Bay celebration would hardly have been justified, but when the visit of Jean Nicolet had as sequel the coming of Perrot to organize the Indian trade, of Allouez to found a mission, Louvigny and LaPerriere to conquer hostile savages, Joliet and Marquette, to prosecute interior discoveries; when English followed French and Americans English in a fateful if uneven succession, then the discovery of the Wisconsin

terrain three centuries ago is seen to be an event of genuine historical significance, about which all the people of the state, young and old, without exception, should be informed.

Jean Nicolet was an engaging young Frenchman of Cherbourg, who adventured to Quebec in 1618 at the age of twenty. Samuel de Champlain, his patron, governor of the French colony, had use for a bright, capable man like Nicolet and promptly sent him out among distant tribes of Indians to learn their language and mode of life. In that service he spent nine years, making himself an expert in the language and lore of the Algonkins. It was doubtless a hard service, but it won him the honorable office of interpreter and agent.



Champlain presenting the robe to Nicolet at Quebec.
(Green Bay Tercentennial, 1934.)

The last three years had been spent among the Nipissings on or near Lake Huron. Here was the crossroads of the wilderness. The Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing, and French River had become the regular channel of trade between Quebec and the upper Great Lakes. It was by that route that Ottawa Indians of the far Northwest, with great fleets of bark canoes, carried their furs to the French metropolis, while the Hurons at the south end of Georgian Bay received through the same channel French traders and missionaries. The Nipissings' country, in effect, was the listening post from which to eavesdrop upon the savage as well as the civilized world. It is practically certain that Nicolet there obtained some knowledge of the more distant tribes south, north, and west as well as general notions of the routes of travel and of the distances that would have to be covered in order to visit them.

The record of what now took place has been preserved solely because the Jesuit missionaries were in the habit of sending *Relations* of events transpiring in the new world to the heads of their order in France.

These were made up each year and covered many points of religious, personal, and political interest, certainly never missing anything that would throw light upon newly discovered tribes and people who might be proper subjects for their missionary efforts.

It is Father Vimont's Relation of 1642 that is authority for the story of Jean Nicolet's visit to Wisconsin. What he has to say about it is translated as follows:

'While [Nicolet] was in the exercise of this office [interpreter and agent] he was delegated [of course by Champlain] to make a journey to the nation called People of the Sea, and arrange peace between



Nicolet leaving Quebec on his voyage to the West.
(Green Bay Tercentennial, 1934.)

them and the Hurons, from whom they are distant about three hundred [French] leagues [720 miles?] westward. He embarked on the Huron country, with seven savages; and they passed by many small nations, both going and returning. When they arrived at their destination they fastened two sticks in the earth, and hung gifts thereon, so as to relieve those tribes from the notion of mistaking them for enemies to be massacred.

'When he was two days journey from that nation [the People of the Sea], he sent one of those [seven?] savages to bear tidings of the peace, which word was especially well received when they heard that it was a European who carried the message [showing they had at least heard of Europeans]. They dispatched several young men to meet the Manitouirinion,—that is to say, "the wonderful man." They meet him; they escort him, and carry all his baggage. He wore a

grand robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many colors. No sooner did they perceive him when the women and children fled, at the sight of a man who carried thunder in both hands,—for thus they called the two pistols that he held [and doubtless fired with a loud and terrifying report].

‘The news of his coming quickly spread to the places round about, and there assembled four or five thousand men. Each of the chief men made a feast for him, and at one of these banquets they served six score beavers. The peace was concluded; he returned to the Hurons; and sometime later to the Three Rivers where he continued his employment as agent and interpreter to the great satisfaction of both the French and the savages, by whom he was equally and singularly loved. Insofar as his office allowed, he vigorously cooperated with our Fathers for the conversion of those peoples, whom he could shape and bend howsoever he would, with a skill that can hardly be matched.’

Since Nicolet was drowned at Sillery October 9, 1642, Vimont’s Relation was designed partly to serve as a Jesuit memorial to a charming and very influential man, who had been helpful in spreading the faith. To us, however, it is more interesting as summarizing Nicolet’s exploration that resulted in the discovery of some portion of the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Wisconsin.

It may be puzzling to some readers of this Relation to figure out how it can be interpreted as describing a voyage to Wisconsin at all, no geographical landmarks being given, no bays or rivers described in a way to permit their identification. It is true the report of this discovery is extremely vague. But we do have a statement of Nicolet’s starting point, which was the country of the Hurons, at the south end of Georgian Bay, of Lake Huron. We have also his presumed objective, namely, ‘The people of the Sea,’ located, as he reported, 300 French leagues, or about 720 miles, ‘to the westward.’

Now, it has been ascertained that the Winnebago Indians, at that time living at or near Green Bay, were the ‘People of the Sea’ or of the ‘Stinking Water,’ since in the Indian language they were called ‘Puans.’ A linear allowance of 720 miles would easily accommodate a canoe voyage all around the sinuosities of the Lake Huron shore, to Mackinac, and along the shore of Lake Michigan to Green Bay or to Fox River. In fact, it would allow for a journey beyond the mouth of Fox River to the extent of at least 100 miles, though one cannot be sure how accurate was the explorer’s estimate. The tendency always was to make the distances longer, not shorter, than the actuality.

That the Puans, or Winnebago lived near Green Bay in 1634, which is now generally accepted as the year of Nicolet’s visit to them, is probable from a statement of Nicolas Perrot who about 1668 visited the Bay and says that ‘in former times the Puans had been masters of this Bay and of a great extent of adjoining country’. We know, also, that Allouez found a remnant of the tribe there as late as 1669-72. And the French, as early as 1649, called Lake Michigan ‘The Lake of the Puans.’

In addition, it may well be asked, if Nicolet started from the southern end of Georgian Bay and visited a people living 300 leagues to the west, making the entire journey by water, where could he have gone except to the west shore of Lake Michigan, and how could he have avoided running into Green Bay? If he had kept on a northwest course from Mackinac he could, indeed, have continued through Lake Superior and by the water connections to Lake Winnipeg, where he might perhaps have found branches of the Winnebago nation. But in that case the distance traveled would have been vastly greater and the general direction north of west. On the whole, it is much simpler to believe he went to Green Bay.



Landfall of Nicolet. (Green Bay Tercentennial, 1934.)

Another question which has been much discussed is, where did he actually find the Winnebago? If that nation was in 1634 very populous as well as cruelly savage, cooking and eating strangers for pastime, as Perrot indicates, they were very different from the small and miserable remnant who were found near the Bay by Father Allouez, who saw only small bands living in scattered groups 'in the woods.' The Bay was controlled by Potawatomi, Sauk, and Menomoni, the first-named being now masters 'of the entire area.' The remaining Winnebago were despised pariahs, not the fierce and redoubtable warriors of whom Perrot had heard, probably from Nicolet's report.

These Winnebago were at one time so averse to trading with the French that they cooked and ate one trade delegation of Ottawa who had visited them. Still, they may have had some indirect intercourse with the Hurons through other tribes living in the Michigan penin-

sula, which possibly caused the Hurons to suggest to Nicolet the advisability of a visit to them 'to arrange peace,' or make a trade agreement. Of course the French were most interested in trade extension and Nicolet was Champlain's agent for making such agreements with as many and distant western tribes as possible. Champlain, also, had a belief in the possibility of finding a waterway to the orient through the Great Lakes, which explains Nicolet's rich Chinese flowered robe.

It is supposed that when Nicolet, paddling south along the west shore of Lake Michigan, reached the entrance to Green Bay, he crossed along the string of islands constituting the Grand Traverse to the east shore of the Bay, which he followed as far as Eagle Bluff. Here it would have been natural for him to cross to the west shore



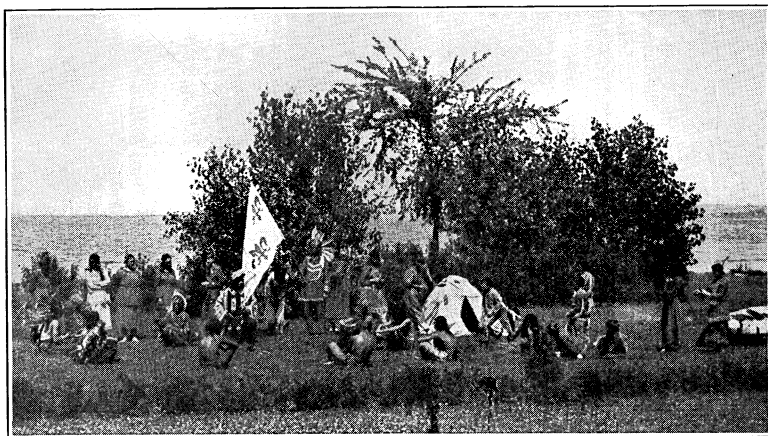
Landing of Jean Nicolet at Red Banks (Green Bay Tercentennial, 1934).

by way of Strawberry Island and Chambers Island, and then to have kept near the shore past the mouth of Oconto River either to Fox River or to Red Banks near the mouth of that river.

So far conjecture is not too speculative. Having entered the Bay, it was almost inevitable that he should reach Fox River at the site of the city of Green Bay or the city of De Pere. But nothing in the narrative itself shows where he landed. The Relation says: 'When they arrived at their destination they fastened two sticks in the ground and hung presents on them.' But what was their 'destination?' Logically, it was the Winnebago nation they had come so far to negotiate with. Yet the relator tells us that Nicolet sent a herald two days journey ahead to announce his coming. Was the starting point of the Indian runner the place where they hung up the presents? Probably it was, and if we knew where the 'two sticks' were planted, we could the more certainly locate the place where Nicolet was entertained after the young men met him and carried 'all his bag-

gage,' the place, in short, where he thrilled the natives with the grandeur of his splendid oriental robe, and frightened them with the discharge of his pistols.

Common sense suggests that, in running along the shore of the Bay, when he saw clear signs of Indian life, he halted and put up the presents which would be seen and taken by natives who were watching from ambush. These would send out the news of the friendly act, thus making it safe to send forward the herald. Possibly that preliminary landing was at or near Sturgeon Bay. If so, his messenger, in two days time, could have arrived at Red Banks if we assume, as many have done, that the big Winnebago village was located there. On the other hand, if we believe as some others do, that the center of



Nicolet at Red Banks (Green Bay Tercentennial, 1934).

the Winnebago dominion at that period was not directly upon the Bay but rather up Fox River at Doty Island, or the foot of Lake Winnebago, then the 'two sticks' were doubtless planted either on the very site of the city of Green Bay or that of De Pere. A runner could have reached Doty Island from either point in two days, while the boat if it started at the same time, would have reached there one day later and could have been met by the Indian delegation at Grand Chute.

All statements about the exact landing place are speculative, but there have been markers erected both at Red Banks and on Doty Island claiming each of these as Nicolet's landfall. The fact is, we do not know, cannot know, where he first landed; nor can we be certain where the principal village of the Winnebago was located. The argument for Red Banks is highly respectable, but there are some things to be said in favor of the other site. What we do learn, from the Vimont Relation, is that after his arrival Nicolet saw a vast horde of natives who assembled from 'the places round about,' and we are also

told that each of the great chiefs entertained him. All this suggests that he traveled between banquets and he may have visited Red Banks, Doty Island, and other centers of Indian life. At all events, if the 'four or five thousand men' who are said to have assembled, or even half that number had succeeded in persuading Nicolet to visit their villages, he would doubtless have skirted Lake Winnebago and he may have descended Rock River, possibly to the site of Aztalan where was certainly an important Indian center not improbably Winnebago. We do not know that he did this, or that he followed up Fox River to near the Portage, as some have supposed. We can only be sure that Nicolet, the keen student of Indian life and the commercial diplomat of



Erection of the Cross by Fathers Allouez and Dablon
(Green Bay Tercentennial, 1934).

Champlain, would have gained all the information it was possible to obtain about where his Indian allies lived, the nature of the country they inhabited, and its richness in furs for trade. In other words, Nicolet, first among civilized men, carried away from the land of Wisconsin some knowledge of the country, its landscape beauties, its resources, and its Indian inhabitants. For these reasons, and especially because the interest his visit created was never permitted to die or to be lost, the state is under deep obligations to the people of Green Bay for causing the tercentennial of Nicolet's visit to be adequately observed.

This was done in a variety of ways: Through the issuance by the Post Office Department of a special commemorative three cent stamp, bearing Edwin W. Deming's painting of Nicolet's landfall; by a visit to Green Bay on August 9, 1934, of President Franklin D. Roosevelt; by a Fox River Valley parade on the opening day, July 7, and religious observances on July 8. Of special educational significance was the historic pageant, Under Three Flags, given first August 14 and there-

after repeated twice each week till Labor Day. The text of the pageant was prepared by Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg assisted by Dean Susan B. Davis, both of Madison, and the verses appearing in the pageant book are by Mrs. Sara Kimball Carhart, of Milwaukee. Mr. Lehr Knowles, of Fostoria, Ohio, was the producer. The actors were local talent of Green Bay, some of whom, it is said, impersonated their own ancestors. Harold T. I. Shannon, of the *Green Bay Gazette*, was general manager of the Tercentenary, Incorporated, of which Governor A. G. Schmedeman was honorary president and Mrs. Arthur Courteney Neville and Mayor John V. Diener, of Green Bay, were honorary vice-presidents.

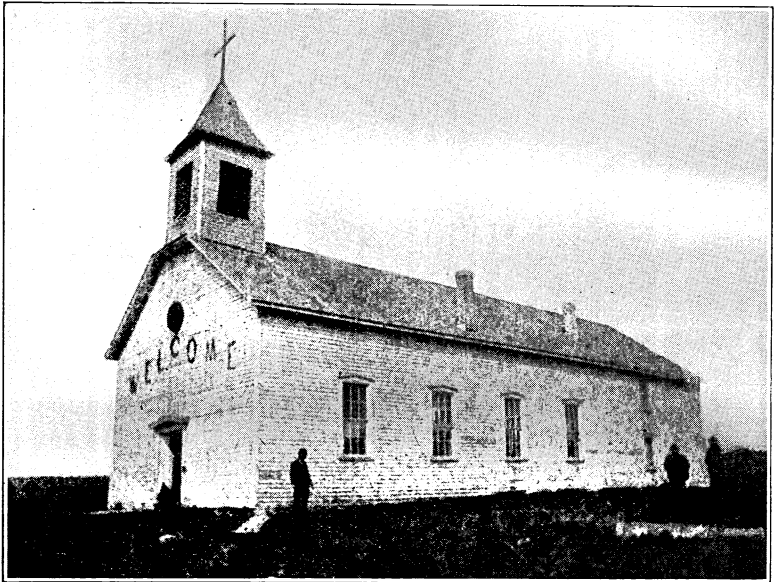
The participation of the churches, Catholic and Protestant, in the Green Bay celebration, suggests that a significant religious movement is associated in the minds of Wisconsin people with the beginnings of our civilization. That is true not only because the successors of Jean Nicolet in the seventeenth century included Jesuit heroes like Fathers Allouez, Menard, and Marquette, but also because missionary enterprises were a prominent feature of the development which culminated in the creation of a Wisconsin commonwealth. The latter, or modern phase of missionary effort has its beginnings at La Pointe, or Chequamegon Bay, one of the centers hallowed by the early labors of Father Allouez. To that place came, in 1831, the first ordained minister since Allouez, a Protestant, Rev. Sherman Hall, who with various associates worked among the Ojibways and in August 1833 organized what has been called the first Congregational church in Wisconsin in connection with the Indian mission.

In July 1835 a Catholic missionary, Father (afterwards Bishop) Frederick Baraga came to Madeline Island and there promptly erected a chapel in which he said mass August 9th of that year. His mission proved more successful than that of his Protestant neighbors, and persisted while the former disappeared. Father Baraga was a scholarly gentleman as well as a devoted priest. A book which he wrote descriptive of the northern Indians, and published in Paris in 1837, is one of the rarest of publications about early Wisconsin. His later work was largely among the Menomonie.

In another quarter also do we find a similar alternation of Protestant and Catholic missionaries. When the New York Indians, Oneidas, Stockbridges, and Brothertowns, were transferred to Wisconsin and settled on or near Fox River above Green Bay during the eighteen twenties, the missionary interests of the country took note of the movement. In fact, it was partly in consequence of a report made to the government and to eastern missionary organizations by Rev. Jedediah Morse, that the Green Bay region was selected as the place for colonizing those Indians. Missionary labors began among them prior to the establishment of the La Pointe mission by Ayer and Hall. In 1830 there came to the Stockbridges Rev. Cutting Marsh whose career was long and somewhat notable. He remained with his Indian friends eighteen years, conducting in that time at least one extended

missionary tour among Indian tribes along the Fox and Wisconsin and the Mississippi rivers. However, his successes did not correspond to his efforts or devotion.

A Dominican friar, Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, native of Milan, began missionary labors at Michillimackinac in 1830, as Marsh did on Fox River. He then went to Green Bay and along the rivers, preaching to the Menomonie, the Winnebago, and other Indians. He also became the premier Catholic missionary of the entire lead region, the founder of churches at Dubuque, Galena, and elsewhere, and the designer of several church buildings. Father Mazzuchelli was at Bel-



The oldest Catholic church on Lake Superior. Located at La Pointe.

mont at the opening of the first territorial legislature of Wisconsin and, by invitation, opened the first session with prayer. Like Baraga, Mazzuchelli was a highly cultured man, and also, like his Austrian compatriot, a member of a noble family.

Wisconsin's Political Centenary 1836-1936

The approaching centennial anniversary of the organization of Wisconsin Territory has a significance of its own, quite apart from its relation to the celebration of 1934. It singles out one century, the last, from the three centuries that have passed since the arrival of the first civilized visitor to Wisconsin and emphasizes the developments of that fruitful hundred years.

The results of that more recent history, it can truly be affirmed, are in fact the main reason for the celebration last year of Jean Nicolet's visit to Wisconsin three hundred years ago. Many striking episodes, interesting in themselves, had taken place by the shores of the Great Lakes and along the waterways of this favored land prior to the emergence of political Wisconsin. Green Bay had been a fur-trading mart for the better part of two centuries; the Fox-Wisconsin communication, traversed by Perrot, Joliet, and Marquette, and a host of French traders and voyageurs, bound the St. Lawrence system of commerce with that of the upper Mississippi. It made Prairie du Chien and Green Bay complementary strategic centers of a trade that exploited the Indian tribes of the Wisconsin land, together with much territory beyond our borders.



Office of John Jacob Astor of the N. W. Fur Company, at Prairie du Chien.

Here as elsewhere, however, it was the fate of the fur trade to initiate civilization rather than to develop it. That adventurous business, unlike the more homely commerce, industry, and agriculture to which advanced communities are habituated, engages the activities of relatively few persons aside from the Indian gatherers of furs. A couple of merchants to take in the peltry and exchange for it the guns, traps, cloths, beads and trinkets coveted by the natives; a blacksmith to repair their weapons; perchance a priest to attempt their conversion, and at times a detail of soldiers to protect the whites against their unstable tempers,—these constituted the nucleus of a fur-trading community. Around it would cluster a motley aggregation of servants and dependents, some white, some Indian, more of mixed blood. There was a little farming to provide food, some boat building and other woods work, perhaps sugar-making, and the general service of supply. The fur trade being a monopoly business, such centers were necessarily subordinate to the great concern controlling its general

policies. In the case of Wisconsin it was the Astor American Fur Company. This fact differentiated such settlements from the ordinary American pioneer community.

An important change came over both Green Bay and Prairie du Chien with the establishment by the United States government of a military post at each of those fur trade centers and the association therewith of agencies to control, protect and civilize the natives. Green Bay and the Fox River Valley became the scene of vastly increased activity due to such governmental participation in affairs, and Prairie du Chien, as well as the Portage, and other points along the great waterway, shared to some extent in the process of rejuvenation set in motion thereby. So much, indeed, was going on in Wisconsin

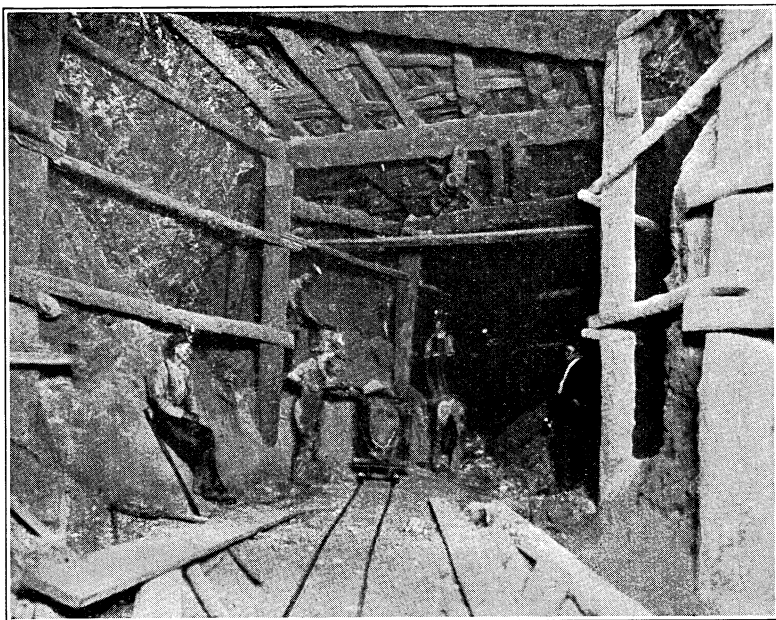


Southwestern Wisconsin mining district. Landscape pockmarked with old diggings.

that the government was forced to recognize that detached portion of Michigan Territory by strengthening its civil as well as military position, for which purpose a special territorial court was created with James Duane Doty as judge. This occurred in 1823, Judge Doty thereafter holding sessions alternately at Green Bay and at Prairie du Chien, which emphasizes once more the geographical determination of Wisconsin history up to that point.

Wisconsin, however, was about to undergo a change which, considering the long duration of fur trade dominance, by lake and river, was nothing less than revolutionary. It came through a mining development in what has long been known as the Wisconsin lead region, centered mainly in the three modern counties of Grant, Lafayette, and Iowa, all at first comprised in the original Iowa County. This lead bearing area constitutes the larger part of what was once known as the upper Mississippi lead mines, whose terrain embraces also the Galena district in Illinois and the Dubuque district in Iowa. The lat-

ter was operated earliest, by a French trader who was a favorite of the Sauk and Fox Indians, owners of the lead bearing lands. This man, Julien Dubuque, was mining on the site of the city of Dubuque as far back as 1788 and continued to operate there and in adjacent territory—possibly within the boundaries of Wisconsin—till 1810 when he died, leaving the Indians to exploit the mines as best they could with their crude devices. White men were not slow to come to their relief and within the decade following Dubuque's death promising deposits had been opened near Galena where the so-called 'Buck



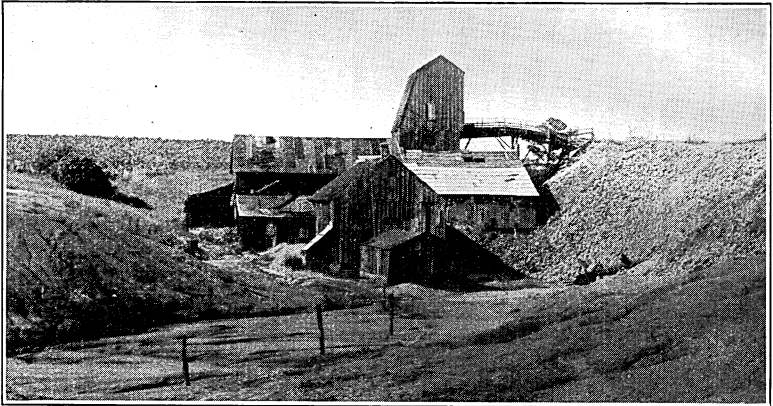
Underground in the lead mining district, Platteville.

Lead' in 1819 yielded the greatest solid mass of pure lead ore ever taken from the earth in the entire lead bearing area. The report of that find, with other news carried to St. Louis by the traders, sent a thrill of mining interest along the rivers of the west and now the era of lead mining in Illinois and Wisconsin definitely opened.

It is a truism that nothing induces movement among populations like a mining excitement, and it is not necessary that the underground wealth be in gold, silver, or diamonds to produce it. The useful, as well as the precious, metals are objects of compelling interest. All depends on whether the ground to be exploited contains them in highly paying quantities and in a condition to be secured at slight cost. For mining is an ethical kind of gambling, the lure of which few men are able to resist.

So they came, the eager seekers for a quick way to obtain riches. From the Missouri lead mines, so much harder to work and so far from transportation facilities, they hurried north up the river to Galena, accompanied by numbers of non-mining recruits. Others came from Kentucky, Tennessee, and especially southern Illinois peopled so largely from the two last named states. Still others came from North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

There was a sudden up-leap of population in the lead region. From an estimated 200 in 1825, the next year showed about 1,000; the next 4,000; and in 1828 the number was estimated at 10,000. As was usual in mining regions, the population was fluctuating and mobile, both seasonal and economic changes affecting it; but in general the



Abandoned lead and zinc mine near Linden.

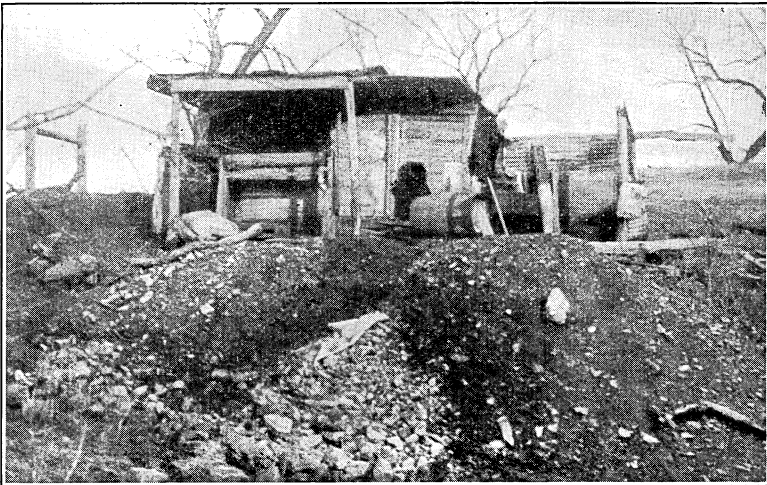
lead region flourished up to the year of the territorial organization and for a considerable period thereafter.

Many examples have been recorded of big 'leads,' which made their discoverers rich. Workmen sometimes located veins that could readily be sold to the capitalists owning smelters for several thousand dollars. Prominent operators like Colonel Henry Dodge, the Gratiots, Rountrees, Meekers, Crawfords, Ansleys, O'Neills, and scores of other made, or were reported to have made, fortunes in the mining and smelting of lead ore.

Production varied from year to year. The season of 1827, during which the entire lead bearing area in Wisconsin was first fully prospected, was the beginning of a three year boom. In that year Wisconsin and Illinois together made 2,313 tons or 5,182,000 pounds of lead, increased the next year to 4,958 tons or 11,106,000 pounds, and the year following—the banner year, 1829—to 5,957 tons or 13,343,000 pounds. After that, for a three year period, there was a slight falling off in production; but from 1833 to 1836 the increase was steady and strong, the 11,390 tons of the latter year representing by far the

largest output of lead the United States had ever made up to that time.

And by then it was clear that the country's lead region, *par excellence*, was precisely that section of the mineral district which lay within the boundaries of Wisconsin. In the census of 1840, which records an annual production of lead for the whole United States during the year 1839 of 31,240,000 pounds, the Territory of Wisconsin was credited with 15,130,000 pounds or slightly less than one half of the total. At the same time, Illinois produced 8,755,000 pounds and Missouri 5,295,000 pounds. Wisconsin, in a word, was the dominant area in the Mississippi lead mining region, a fact which had been apparent



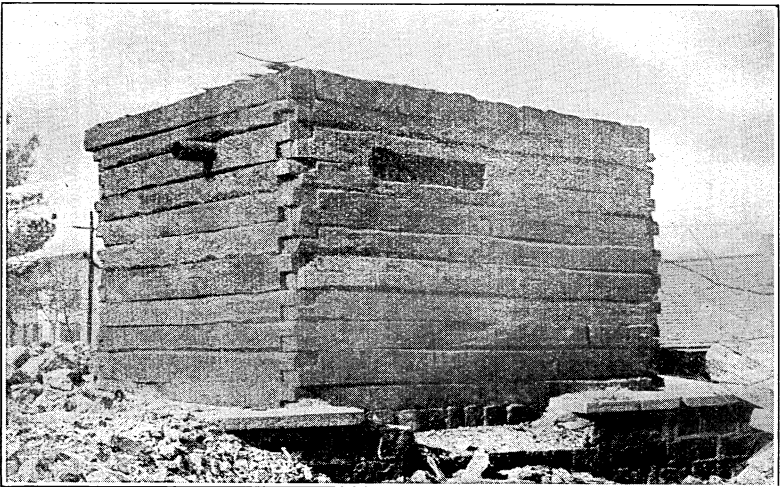
A "gopher hole" in lead and zinc region of southwestern Wisconsin.

for several years and which gave the men of the Wisconsin lead region a sense of their importance and their district's importance, to the nation.

The lead miners were a type of men, too, who possessed a flair for independent action, for business and political leadership. The mining industry had brought together a strong, virile class of Americans, many of them poor prospectors hoping to make a stake through their discoveries, but many also men of substance who had closed out other industries in order to venture their all as miners and smelters of lead. A peculiarity of the community was the dominance of southwestern and western men. This is brought out clearly in the first census that analyzes the population of the country from the standpoint of origin, the census of 1850. It shows that, whereas every other county of Wisconsin has more persons natives of New York than of Illinois, the three lead counties each had a preponderance of Americans born in Illinois.

Most of the Illinois natives who came to the lead region were of southern or southwestern derivation, the southern part of the 'Sucker' state having been settled from Kentucky and Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, and Virginia. Besides those who gave Illinois as their native state, the three lead counties in 1850 had 778 persons who had been born in the Old Dominion, 993 in Kentucky, 310 in Tennessee, and 840 in Missouri; and it is noteworthy that of those stocks more than one half of the state's total, in each case, was in these three counties.

The lead region was not an exclusively American community, but in so far as it had been penetrated by Europeans, at least up to 1836,

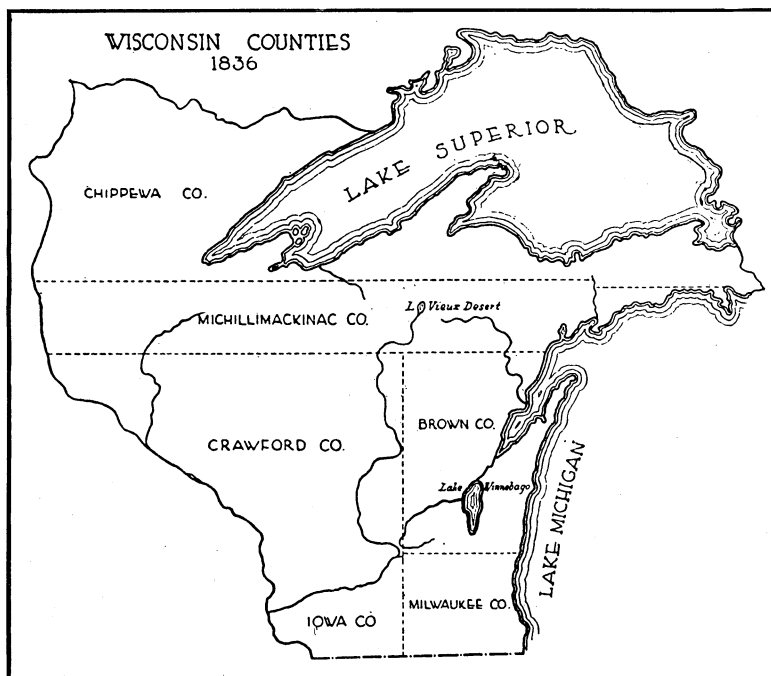


Wisconsin's first jail. Built at Mineral Point before 1836.

there were virtually none who were non-English speaking unless the small group of Welsh must be so regarded. The three elements that had begun largely to mingle with the native Americans were the Irish, Cornish, and Welsh. The Irish were most numerous in Lafayette county where in 1850 they numbered 1,840 and made up nearly one sixth of the county's population. There were few of them in Grant county or in Iowa. On the other hand, the English (meaning nearly always Cornwall English) numbered 2,000 in Grant, 2,010 in Lafayette, and 2,659 in Iowa. In the aggregate the English constituted, in 1850, 18 per cent of the population of the lead region. The Welsh were few, only 568, concentrated in Iowa County, mostly around Dodgeville. While no such analysis is available for the period about 1836, it can be assumed that all these foreign stocks were at that time relatively less important, though the Cornish began to come, in considerable numbers, as early as 1834 and the Irish were on the ground at least as early. Indeed, there were Irish around Galena as early as

1829.¹ Cornish came so largely to Mineral Point that by 1850 that town had a majority of 'English' families, as did also Dodgeville.²

Nevertheless, there was no question about who was in control; it was the energetic, assertive westerners and southwesterners. An eastern element was present, to be sure, which was most powerful in Grant County, particularly around Platteville, Lancaster, and Cassville. But the lead region functioned for most purposes as a whole and the western men were its unquestioned leaders.

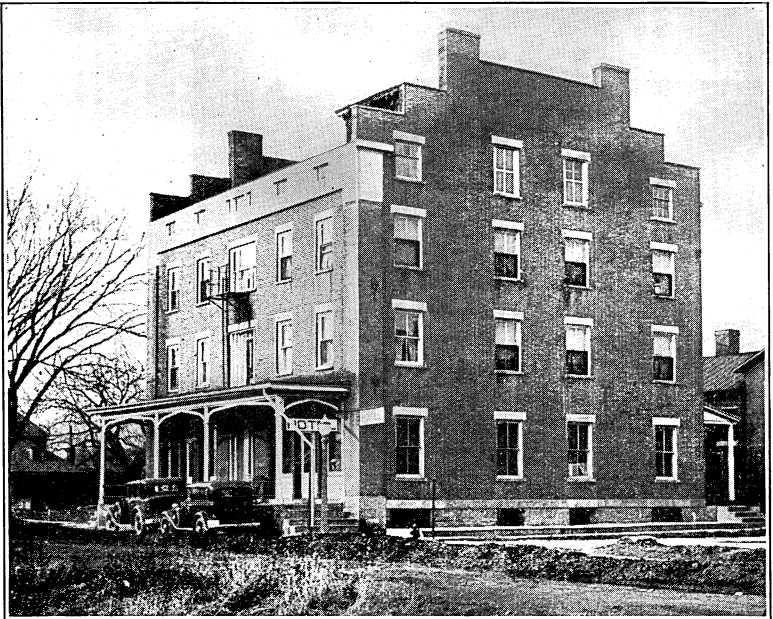


Among these, the outstanding man from 1836 was Colonel Henry Dodge, though George Wallace Jones, like Dodge a native of Old Vincennes who grew to manhood in Kentucky, smoothed Dodge's way to political preferment. Dodge had been prominent in Missouri for many years, as business man, local politician, and Indian fighter. He was sheriff of his county, leader of the attack on the Miami Indians at Boone's Lick in 1814, and a planter, miner, salt-maker, and general business man till 1827 when he settled as a lead miner near Dodgeville on land still claimed by the Winnebago Indians but soon thereafter ceded to the United States. He aided in quelling the Winnebago uprising that year, and in 1832 became the hero of the Blackhawk War.

¹ See Schafer, J. The Wisconsin Lead Region, p. 186.

² Ibid. pp. 189, 201.

That war had broken with terrible fury upon the lead mining country in the spring of the year. The whole country was terrorized; little stockade and block-house forts were erected in many neighborhoods for the protection of the people against the savages, just as had been done along the Allegheny frontier a half century earlier. Among the most noted of these were Blue Mounds Fort, Dodge's Fort, Hamilton's Fort, Fort Defiance, and Fort Union. United States troops were summoned from a distance, but the burden and heat of



Denniston House at Cassville. Built in the 1830's when Cassville hoped to be the seat of the territorial government.

the day were borne by the lead-miners themselves and, though valiant conduct was shown by many, no one emerged from the conflict with a reputation that could match the fame of Colonel Henry Dodge. After that war his admirers had to sing, to the tune of Auld Lang Syne:

If savage warfare be forgot
 And never more appear,
 With hands upon our bosoms put,
 We'll say: Dodge shall live here.

With the rapid increase of population in the west, especially western Illinois, eastern Iowa, and Wisconsin, the United States troops at the several western forts—Green Bay, the Portage, Prairie du Chien, Rock Island, Jefferson Barracks, the Arkansas and the Missouri—were unable to defend the entire frontier, especially since the Indian tribes

from Michigan peninsula to the Rocky Mountains were becoming excited and restless. Accordingly, the war department in 1833-34, organized a frontier patrol, at first called Mounted Rangers and afterwards the Mounted Rifle Regiment. Of this force Dodge was made colonel and with it executed his famous western patrols of 1834 and 1835 going as far as the Rocky Mountains. He had barely returned to his Wisconsin home in the spring of 1836 when he was summoned to play an exalted political role.

The question of a territorial organization for the area west of Lake Michigan was bound up with the fate of a movement in Michigan peninsula to secure admission to the union as a state. But the agitation of a new territory began much earlier. By reason of the inconvenience to the people of Wisconsin of the location of the capital of Michigan at Detroit, the divergent commercial interests, especially those of the lead region, which were with St. Louis instead of with Buffalo and the East, as were those of Michigan proper, and because the laws of Michigan had little currency west of the lake, the Wisconsin district felt itself to be unequally yoked together with a controlling population who sympathized little with its people and their problems.

Judge James Duane Doty of Green Bay was the prime mover for a territorial government, beginning his agitation as early as 1824. His ideas on the subject of boundaries for the new territory are interesting, Doty manifesting very little modesty in his claims. He naturally wanted all lands lying west of Lake Michigan which had ever been assigned to Michigan Territory, but he also claimed northern Illinois as belonging to 'the fifth state' to be carved out of the Northwest Territory. His south boundary would have run due east to the south end of Lake Michigan from about Rock Island, thus giving Wisconsin the entire Galena area, with the counties adjacent on the east. He also contended for all or nearly all of the upper peninsula of Michigan.

Judge Doty was fertile in names, so we find him at times suggesting Wisconsin, again Chippewa, and also Huron as the name of the proposed territory. At last, in 1834, a bill was brought forward in Congress creating the territorial government of Wisconsin, assigning boundaries which would have included the whole of the upper peninsula. Now, however, a violent dispute broke out between Michigan and Ohio over the southeastern portion of the boundary line between them. This grew more and more clamorous till in 1835 it threatened war. In fact, Michigan and Ohio both embodied troops, but the so-called Toledo War was ended without bloodshed. However, in settling it Congress gave Ohio the advantage in the matter of the disputed boundary, and then, in order to compensate Michigan for the loss of a little territory on the south, bestowed upon her the whole of the upper peninsula, thus depriving Wisconsin of the vast timber and mineral wealth which would have been hers if the bill of 1834 had passed unchanged.

From the beginning of 1835 it had seemed a foregone conclusion that Michigan would soon be a member of the Union. She called a convention in May, adopted a constitution at the November election and also chose a full set of state officers. But since the region west of the lake would have no part in the new political organization, Governor Mason, by proclamation, called a council meeting to be held at Green Bay January 1, 1836. In assigning delegates to that council the governor named five districts, as follows: The counties of Brown and Milwaukee, with five members; the county of Iowa, three mem-

Cassville is pleasantly situated on an elevated strip of rich bottom land about half a mile in width at the foot of a chain of romantic bluffs and affords the only good landing for Steam boats on the east side of the Mississippi River in the Territory of Wisconsin below the mouth of the Wisconsin River On this account and also because the Mississippi River at this place is unobstructed by islands, Cassville must always be an important point in the communication between the east and the west sides of the river, and being surrounded on both sides by a rich variegated and beautiful country must become one of the largest towns above St. Louis. It is twenty four miles below the mouth of Wisconsin River twenty four above the north west corner of the State of Illinois, and one hundred and seventy five miles from Milwaukee on Lake Michigan, with which place it will doubtless soon be connected by a rail road

Taken from a map of Cassville in the 1830's.

bers; the county of Crawford, one member; the county of Dubuque, two members; and the county of Des Moines, two members. This, of course, was to provide against a possible lapse of civil government in the area outside of Michigan proper.

Mason was shortly thereafter removed from office due to the Toledo War, and John S. Horner of Virginia, appointed to succeed him, refused to cooperate with the council which, therefore, was unable to pass any legislation. It did, however, adopt series of resolutions among which those on the subject of internal improvements were of greatest permanent interest. In the discussion of that subject the delegates from Milwaukee county and those from the lead region cooperated as allies, while Green Bay or Brown county was left in a

helpless minority.¹ This was prophetic of the situation in the first regular session of the Wisconsin legislative assembly ten months later.

The people of Michigan peninsula not only conceded to the proposed Wisconsin Territory a council, but also the delegate in Congress. Accordingly, George W. Jones of Sinsinawa in Grant county, was chosen and he it was who piloted through the House of Representatives the Wisconsin territorial bill which became law by the approval of President Jackson April 20, 1836. In his speech on the bill Jones emphasized the importance of the new territory as a producer of lead. He called attention to his friend, Colonel Henry Gratiot, [pronounced Grat'chot] who was present in the gallery of the House, saying that gentleman had paid to the government an amount of rent lead worth \$60,000 at then prices.

It was natural that Mr. Jones, himself a miner, should have dilated upon the mineral wealth of Wisconsin and the relation of that wealth to the prosperity and safety of the government. We find him presenting the same idea in a communication addressed to the President on April 13, 1836. That letter, however, is so interesting from another point of view also as to justify its presentation entire, and it is published here for the first time from a copy of the original reposing in the archives of the Secretary of State's Office in Washington.¹

House of Representatives U. S.,
Washington City, April 13, 1836.

The President of the U. S.

Sir: The Bill, to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin will, no doubt, pass the two houses of Congress in a day or two & if approved by you will become a Law. By this Act it is made the duty of the Executive to appoint a Governor, a Secretary, three Judges, an attorney & a Marshall. In the appointment of these officers the people of the Territory feel the most intense interest.

The Officers in the Territory have heretofore, generally, been appointed from amongst the citizens of the states & most frequently from the east. They were of course strangers to the people for whom they have to act, are unaccustomed to the climate, the manners of the people, their wants & the best mode to be pursued to govern them without difficulty. They leave their friends & relations in the east and accept of the appointments for the sake of the salaries & to gratify their curiosity. The latter object is soon attained & they then return to their former homes on frequent & long visits to the great annoyance of the people who of course expect their services. On these accounts & for many other reasons the people of the Territory are extremely anxious to see their own fellow citizens & neighbours fill the responsible offices in their own Country. They have fought & bled in the settlement thereof, have suffered all the privations of pioneers of the West, have paid something like Six millions of pounds of lead as a rent or *tithe* to the General Government & have discovered & opened to the Government the most valuable lead and copper Mines in the whole world. They are most devotedly attached to the Government under which they live and to those at the head of its affairs and feel that they are justly & equitably entitled to the privileges of the most favoured citizens of the United States.

¹ See *The Rump Council*, Proceedings, State Hist. Soc., 1920, p. 135 ff.

² The writer is under obligation to Secretary Cordell Hull and to Professor Clarence E. Carter, editor of the Territorial Papers, department of state, for a photostatic copy of the original letter.

In the early establishment of Territorial Governments by the U. S. it was no doubt advisable at that early period to send the officers to govern them from the older states. This was undoubtedly proper because the people who then inhabited those Territories were unaccustomed to the political government of our Country & were indeed Foreigners in feeling & in fact. This state of things no longer exists in the North West. Its citizens are all true born Americans, were raised & nurtured under the Laws of our Common Republican Government & are as ready & willing as any others to obey them.

The people of Wisconsin have, in a most emphatic manner, under the laws of the Country, chosen me as their Agent or representative at the seat of Government of the U. States and in their name I call upon you, Sir, as their venerated chief Magistrate & protector to see that they have justice done them in the selection of their immediate rulers. They cannot expect to come in competition in recommendations for office with the numerous applicants in the east. But having sent me as their organ if aught that I can say or do in their behalf is to weigh with the Administration, I am ready to do so & will vouch for them in every way & for the faithful discharge of the duties if confided to them. These people have already paid into the public Treasury of the Nation upwards to three hundred & fifty thousand dollars worth of lead as *rent*. In addition to this they have also paid into the Treasury for Lands from two to three hundred thousand dollars. They have never yet recd. at the hands of the Government *any* favours.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the most profound respect, your very

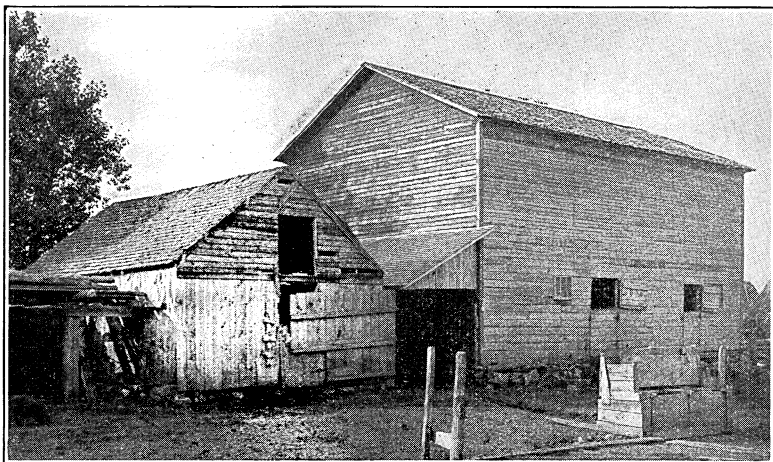
Obedient Servant & friend

GEO. W. JONES.

ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the U. S.

It may be assumed that the plea Jones made for the appointment of officers from the new territory itself was not unique. An examination of the records of other territories would probably show that they, also, considered themselves capable of supplying material for officers. But the rule followed, nevertheless, was to name men from the older states. In the interval between January 1, 1787, and April 30, 1836, Congress created a Territory Northwest of River Ohio, a Territory South of the River Ohio, a Territory of Mississippi, of Orleans, of Indiana, of Louisiana, of Michigan, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Wisconsin. In that list two 'first governors' of new territories, and only two, were appointed from the territories they were to govern. One of these was William Clark, of Missouri Territory, the other Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory. All the rest came from older states or older territories. St. Clair went to Ohio from Pennsylvania, Blount to the Territory South of River Ohio from North Carolina, Sargent to Mississippi from Ohio, and Claiborne to Louisiana from Mississippi, Harrison to Indiana from Ohio, Ninian Edwards to Illinois from Kentucky, W. W. Bibb to Alabama from Georgia, James Miller to Arkansas from New Hampshire, and Andrew Jackson to Florida from Tennessee. Some of the subordinate officers were in certain instances selected from the territory they were to serve, but the governorship not only during the first half century of territorial history, but throughout that history, was looked upon as a gift the president might bestow upon one of his political supporters in the states.

The case of Missouri is interesting in that President Madison had at St. Louis a man whose career as explorer of the Far West, and as western superintendent of Indian affairs for several years, fitted him uniquely to assume the governorship and Indian superintendency of the new territory during the war then in progress; especially since the Indians over whom he wielded a commanding influence had to be saved from the machination of the British with whom this country was at war. Wisconsin was not an exact parallel. But, as we have already seen, Colonel Dodge had made a great name for himself in the domain of Indian affairs, which he was also to control as governor and Indian superintendent, and that fact doubtless spoke loudly in his favor with the old Indian fighter, Andrew Jackson. It is not easy to see



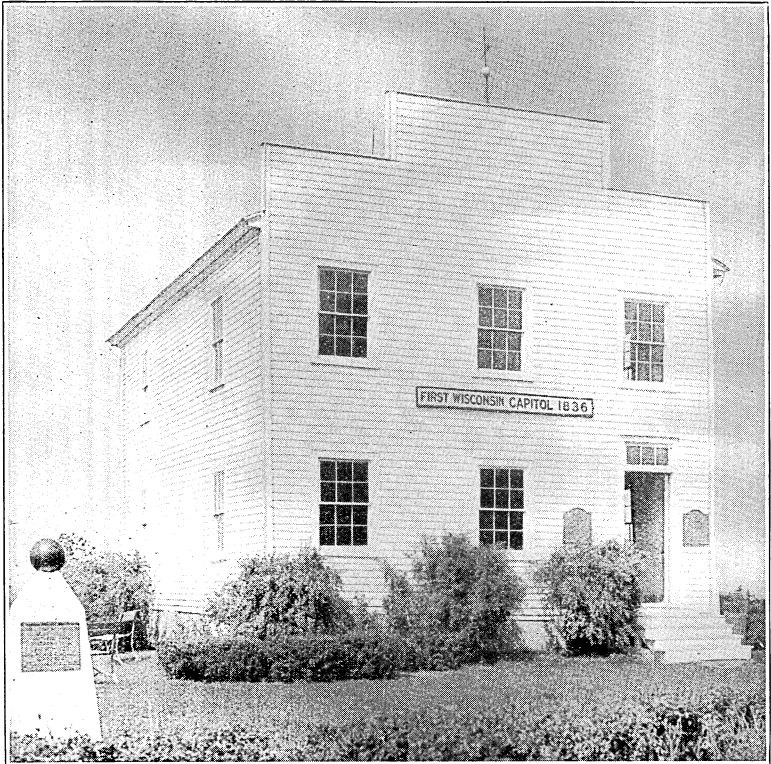
Before the restoration of Wisconsin's first capitol at Belmont, it was used as a barn.

how the President could have found, in the older states, a man who would have been Dodge's equal as Indian superintendent. And, considering the character of his lead miner constituency, and the degree to which he was heroized by these people, it would not have been a simple matter to find a substitute for him as governor despite some rather obvious shortcomings he had as a civil ruler.

President Jackson named as secretary of the new territory the same John S. Horner who as interim governor of Michigan had made a fiasco of the Council held at Green Bay in January. It can be understood that Wisconsin people were not too well pleased over that appointment, and as a matter of fact a new appointment was made in less than a year. The new secretary, William B. Slaughter, also a native of Virginia, had been connected with the United States Land Office at Green Bay since 1834 and could be considered a Wisconsin man. The chief justice of the Supreme Court was Charles Dunn, a

Kentuckian, then living at Dubuque in the lead region. With Jones delegate in Congress, Dodge governor, and Dunn justice, the lead region was obviously at the controls in territorial affairs, and it is hardly a coincidence that all three of these men had been brought up in the blue-grass state.

Governor Dodge was inaugurated July 3, 1836, at Mineral Point. His first important function as governor was to proclaim an election for members of the two houses of the legislative assembly, and fix the

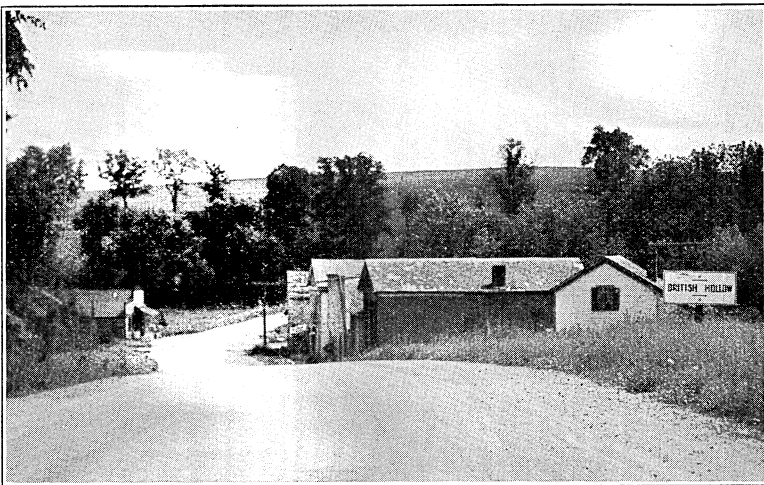


The first Wisconsin Capitol at Belmont.

date and place of its meeting. In apportioning the members for the two houses he aroused a certain amount of criticism which probably could not have been avoided. There were four communities within the limits of Wisconsin proper, and each of the four was represented by an organized county. These were Brown, Iowa, Crawford, and Milwaukee. The first means, in effect, Green Bay, and so much of the Fox River Valley and the upper coast of Lake Michigan as was settled; the second, Milwaukee, together with the lake shore south to the Illinois line and the openland interior as far west at least as Rock

River. The county of Milwaukee had been formed by drawing lines due east to the lake and due south to Illinois from the portage. Iowa County was the lead region, and Crawford, Prairie du Chien.

When the census of 1836 was taken, it was found that Brown County had 2,706 inhabitants, Milwaukee 2,893, Crawford 850, and Iowa (the lead region) 5,234. The governor assigned 2 councillors each to Brown and Milwaukee, and gave 3 to Iowa which would have been unfair to the lead region had there not been some compensation through the apportionment for the house of representatives. Of these he gave Brown and Milwaukee each 3, and Iowa 6. Crawford County received no councillor but was given 2 representatives—which did not satisfy her but was really generous. The communities outside of the boundaries of Wisconsin proper were Dubuque and Desmoines,



British Hollow, a typical lead mining town, dates back to 1832. At that time full of life and activity, it is now a "ghost town".

each of which received 3 councillors and, since their populations were unequal, Dubuque was assigned 5 representatives and Desmoines 7. It is not easy to see how the governor, having 13 council seats to distribute and 26 seats in the lower chamber could have apportioned them with greater fairness. In spite, therefore, of some dissatisfaction locally, particularly at Prairie du Chien, the proclamation on that subject was generally approved.

But the governor had the added duty of selecting the temporary capital, or meeting place for the legislature, and his solution of that thorny problem brought maledictions upon his head. The 'rump council' in January had ventured to resolve that, so long as the region west of the Mississippi should be attached to Wisconsin Territory, its capital ought to be located on the Mississippi. They accordingly, by a vote that would have been unanimous but for the dissenting

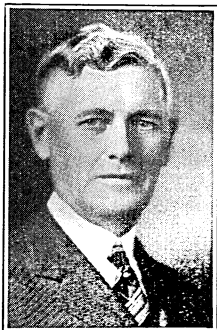
councillors from Green Bay, recommended Cassville. In the discussion of the question, Brown County looked to Milwaukee County for aid in fixing the capital at some point like Fond du Lac in the Fox River valley, or at worst not farther west than Rock River. Milwaukee, however, went with the lead region and against her northern partner, the idea of connecting the lake ports with the more populous and productive western district by means of internal improvements being already in the air. Before the close of the year it took the form of plans for both a wagon road and a railroad. Dodge could have spared himself a great deal of criticism had he heeded the 'rump's' resolution. And, inasmuch as eastern capitalists were erecting a \$30,000 hotel in Cassville to accommodate the legislature (a brick structure which is still intact), it would not have proved an ill chosen meeting place. He might also have designated Dubuque, Platteville, or Mineral Point as the temporary capital.

Dodge, however, did none of these things. Instead he agreed with a Galena land speculator to confer capital honors upon a tract of ground the latter owned a few miles from Platteville, on the open prairie. This friend agreed to build a hall to accommodate the legislature and to provide living quarters for the members. In both cases, the structures were of the shabbiest description. The old capitol still stands, in restored condition, and is visited every summer by many hundreds of our citizens. In this manner the building has done some good. As a meeting place for lawmakers it was not a great success. Nevertheless, on October 25, 1836, the first legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory met at the designated seat of government, where a town had been laid out and called *Belmont* for the lovely mount near by. The supreme court, under the judicial leadership of Judge Charles Dunn met in another small wooden building in Belmont, and now the government of Wisconsin Territory was in full operation.

WISCONSIN PUBLIC REVENUES

By CHARLES D. ROSA
Member, Tax Commission

IN ORDER to understand the tax system and tax burden in Wisconsin, it is necessary to understand the political organization of the state. Although this political organization is thoroughly understood by many citizens, it is thought best to reproduce it briefly. The few generalizations about the tax situation which will be presented can then be dovetailed into it the more understandingly.



CHARLES D. ROSA

Our governmental set-up is known as the town-county system of government. It was inherited from the east but exists in only a few states at the present time. In the states having this system the governmental framework is much the same. A brief description of the Wisconsin set-up will be given in the following paragraphs.

The state is divided into 71 counties, each with a county government. This county government derives its powers, including the power to levy taxes for county purposes, directly from the state through legislative enactment. It has only such powers as are granted to it by the state government. The county government has grown considerably in relative importance as a governmental unit during the last two decades due principally to three things. The first of these is the development of the good roads program in the state in which the county plays an important part. The second is the peculiar set-up whereby the county government has played a large part—becoming the banker so to speak—in the tax delinquency problem which has become very acute during the depression. The third is the relief problem of recent years which, in the main, has become a county problem.

Counties are subdivided into towns, each having a town government. The word *town* is applied to the town government of a town and is also applied to the total territorial area of the town. The word differs from the word *township* which is used to designate territory or area and is applied to the government township under the Jeffersonian system of surveying the public domain. The government *township* consists of 36 sections. The *town* may have more or less territory than a *township*.

The territory of the 1,280 towns now found in the state corresponds, in a majority of cases, to the government township. That is, the town consists of the 36 sections of the government township numbered

from one to 36. Occasionally, however, the territory of the town does not correspond to the territory of any one government township. It may include part of one government township and part of another. It sometimes includes more or less than a township. In some cases it is composed of two or more government townships. Some of the large towns in the state at the present time are the town of Winter in Sawyer County, which contains 252 sections or seven townships, the town of Stephenson in Marinette County, which contains 180 sections or five townships, the town of Arcadia in Trempealeau County, which contains 120 sections or three and one-third townships, and the town of Westboro in Taylor County, which also contains 120 sections or three and one-third townships. The smallest town in the state is probably the town of Manitowoc in Manitowoc County, which contains something less than ten sections.

The town government, like the county government, derives all its governmental powers, including the power to levy taxes, from the state government. It can do in a governmental way only what the state by legislative enactment has authorized it to do.

Villages and cities, each with its local government, are carved out of the territory of the towns. Sometimes the territory of these villages and cities overlap town lines and in some instances overlap county lines. That is, there are villages the territory of which was taken from two different towns and sometimes from two counties. Watertown and Waupun are instances of two cities each of which has grown up on the territory of two counties. Part of the territory of the city of Watertown is in Jefferson County and part of it in Dodge County. Part of the territory of Waupun is in Dodge County and part of it is in Fond du Lac County. The city of Berlin, part in Green Lake and part in Waushara Counties, the city of New London, part in Outagamie and part in Waupaca County, the city of River Falls, part in St. Croix and part in Pierce Counties, are other instances of the territory of cities being carved out of the territory of two counties.

The territory of the village of Randolph is located partly in Columbia County and partly in Dodge County. De Soto Village, part in Crawford and part in Vernon County, Livingston Village, part in Grant and part in Iowa County, Brooklyn Village, part in Green and part in Dane County, Abbotsford Village, part in Marathon and part in Clark County, Ontario Village, part in Monroe and part in Vernon County, are other illustrations of villages overlapping county lines.

Villages are creations of the legislature and have, in the main, only such powers as are delegated to them by the legislature. The same thing can be said of cities although it is contended that cities possess some constitutional powers which they had prior to the adoption of the constitution and which are not derived from legislative acts. The home rule amendment to the constitution also invests local municipalities with certain powers to do things not forbidden by the constitution or statutes.

Towns, cities, and villages are all municipal corporations made so by law. They are called, collectively, either *municipalities*, *localities*, or *taxation districts*. The name *taxation district* is applied to them by statute because it is the town, village, or city government which actually performs the job of levying and collecting all general property taxes whether imposed by school district, locality, county, or the state.

All of the territory of the state is again divided into common school districts. In these districts are maintained the elementary schools of the state. Certain parts of the state are again formed into secondary or high school districts of various kinds. There are many kinds of school districts designated by statute. It is thought, however, that this general designation will be sufficient for the purpose of pointing out the tax burden in relation to them.

The various taxes now levied by the state and its different political subdivisions will be briefly outlined. Following each type of tax will be given the amount raised during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935.

Property taxes. Property taxes which are imposed on the owners of various types of property are divided into two classes.

General property taxes. These are the taxes imposed on the owners of all assessable property in the state except the property of public service corporations. The various types of school districts, the local municipalities, and the counties are empowered by statute to levy taxes upon the owners of the general property included within the borders of these governmental units. This so-called general property is by far the largest and in many cases the sole tax base of these municipalities. Most of the tax revenue of the counties and the municipalities comes from this source. The state also has the power to impose taxes upon the owners of general property. The amount raised during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935 was \$91,538,981.

Special property taxes. Special property taxpayers, the public service corporations, own about one-tenth of the property of the state. This class includes railroads, water, light, heat, power, conservation, sleeping car, express, and telegraph properties which extend into more than one taxation district. Neither the counties, the localities, nor the school districts have any power to tax the owners of these properties—unless the property of the owner is all within the one taxation district. In that case it becomes general property. Some of the tax secured from certain classes of such special property is returned by the state to the county and locality. The tax on the owners of these utility properties extending into more than one taxation district is termed a *special property tax*. Much of it remains in the state treasury to pay the expenses of state government. It also imposes taxes upon the owners of other property which is termed special property by statute. The amount raised during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935 was \$12,327,144.

Other special taxes. These special taxes cover the taxes imposed upon owners of various properties. Included in the list are gross

TAXES OF THE STATE AND ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS—1935

(Raised during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935)

Bulletin No. 70

Type of Tax	Schools	Local	County	State	Total
General Property	\$ 30,933,132	\$ 33,093,762	\$ 27,103,866	\$ 403,221	\$ 91,533,981
% to Total.....	(33.79%)	(36.16%)	(29.61%)	(0.44%)	(100.00%)
Special Property					
Railroads.....		282,079		4,621,478	4,903,557
St. R. R., Lt. & Power Cos.....		4,704,353	1,447,492	1,085,620	7,237,465
Sleeping Car.....				23,274	23,274
Express.....				8,941	8,941
Telegraph.....				103,083	103,083
Conserv. & Reg.....		33,035	10,165	7,624	50,824
Other Special					
Freight Line.....				96,072	96,072
Gr. & Coal Occpt. ('34 Levies).....		118,726	25,232	12,616	156,574
Beekeepers Occpt.....		722		2,890	3,612
Telephone.....		530,276		450,207	980,483
Insurance.....		178,605		1,743,414	1,922,019
Forest Crop.....		6,202		5,309	11,511
Oleomargarine.....				3,567	3,567
Chain Store.....				71,052	71,052
Malt Beverage.....				1,763,387	1,763,387
Boxing Club.....				3,975	3,975
Liquor.....		1,550,775		748,580	2,279,355
Emerg. Tel. ('34).....				489,285	489,285
Emerg. Energy ('34).....				365,183	365,183

Inheritance					
Inheritance			144,830	1,735,461	1,880,291
Emerg. Transfer			9,644	119,334	128,978
Emerg. Gift				193,531	193,531
Estate Tax			280	3,451	3,731
Income Taxes					
Normal		3,082,855	617,454	2,466,625	6,166,934
Teachers' Retirement Fund Surtax		118,087		706,494	824,581
Soldiers' Bonus				1,565	1,565
Emergency Surtax (1981)				131,007	131,007
Emergency Surtax (1983)				93,933	93,933
Emergency Surtax (1985)				2,453,912	2,453,912
Emergency Tax on Dividends (1985)				377,949	377,949
Motor Vehicle Taxes					
Licenses				10,159,594	10,159,594
Gasoline Tax				15,626,032	15,626,032
Highway				820,605	820,605
TOTAL	\$ 30,933,132	\$ 43,679,477	\$ 29,363,963	\$ 46,898,271	\$ 150,874,843
% to Total	(20.50%)	(28.96%)	(19.46%)	(31.08%)	(100.00%)
State Aids Dist.	+6,267,727	+6,749,049	+9,772,907	-22,789,683	
County Aids Dist.	+3,805,000		-3,805,000		
Total Adj. Aids	\$ 41,005,859	\$ 50,428,526	\$ 35,331,870	\$ 24,108,588	\$ 150,874,843
% to Total	(27.18%)	(33.42%)	(23.42%)	(15.98%)	(100.00%)

Figure 1.

revenue taxes imposed upon freight line and telephone companies; occupational taxes imposed upon grain in elevators, coal passing over docks, and honey bees; taxes imposed upon insurance companies; lands taxed under the forest crop law; taxes upon oleomargarine, and liquors, including both malt beverages and hard liquors; taxes upon electrical energy, chain stores, and upon lands devoted to the raising of timber.

The amount raised from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935 was \$8,146,075.

Inheritance taxes. These taxes include inheritance and gift taxes.

The amount raised from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935 was \$2,206,531.

Income taxes. These taxes include not only the normal income taxes but a teachers' retirement fund surtax and remnants of the soldiers' bonus surtaxes enacted immediately following the war. This group of taxes also includes an emergency relief surtax in 1931, 1933, and 1935.

The total amount raised from this source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935 was \$10,050,481.

Motor vehicle taxes. These taxes include motor vehicle licenses, the gasoline tax, and the taxes imposed upon buses and trucks. The total amount raised from this source during the fiscal year 1935 was \$26,606,231.

The grand total of ALL taxes raised during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935 was \$150,875,443.

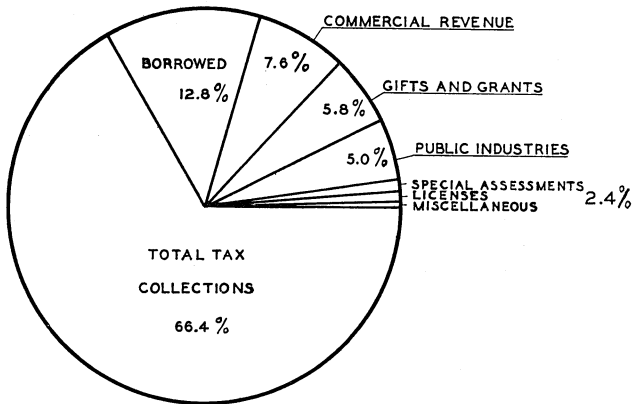
Part of the taxes raised went to the state, part to the counties, part to the towns, villages, and cities known as localities, and part to the school districts. The taxes raised from these sources and the treasuries into which they went are given in the preceding table.

Public expenditures are met not only by taxes but by receipts from other sources. The state receives much money, from sources other than taxes, which is expended for public purposes. The sources and amounts of these funds must be known to get any adequate understanding of state finances.

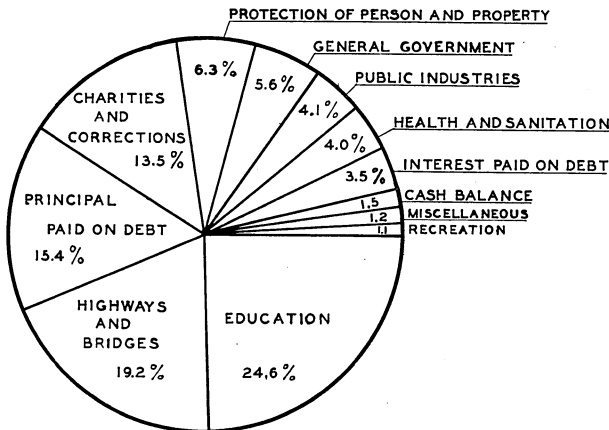
Figure 2 shows where the public revenue dollar came from for the state and all its political subdivisions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933. The chart indicates that 64.4% of the total revenues received were from tax collections, 12.8% of the total sum is borrowed, commercial revenues accounted for 7.6%, gifts and grants brought in 5.8% of the total, public industries brought in 5% of the total, while special assessments, licenses, and miscellaneous accounted for 2.4% of the total.

The objects for which the money was expended is shown by the lower half of Figure 2 under the heading "Where the Dollar Goes". The largest amount was paid for education which consumed 24.6% of the total. Highways and bridges consumed 19.2%. Principal and interest paid on debt was 15.4%. Charities and corrections consumed

WHERE THE DOLLAR COMES FROM



WHERE THE DOLLAR GOES



FOR STATE AND ALL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

1933

Figure 2.

13.5%, protection of person and property 6.3%, general government 5.6%, public industries 4.1%, and health and sanitation 4%. Interest paid on debt was 3.5%, miscellaneous was 1.2%, and recreation consumed 1.1% of the total. The cash balance for that year amounted to 1.5% of the total.

The people have been interested in the increase in the tax burden and much has been said in recent years about it. Knowledge of the basic facts involved is necessary to an understanding of this problem.

A COMPARISON OF THE AMOUNT AND SOURCES OF ALL TAXES FOR STATE POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

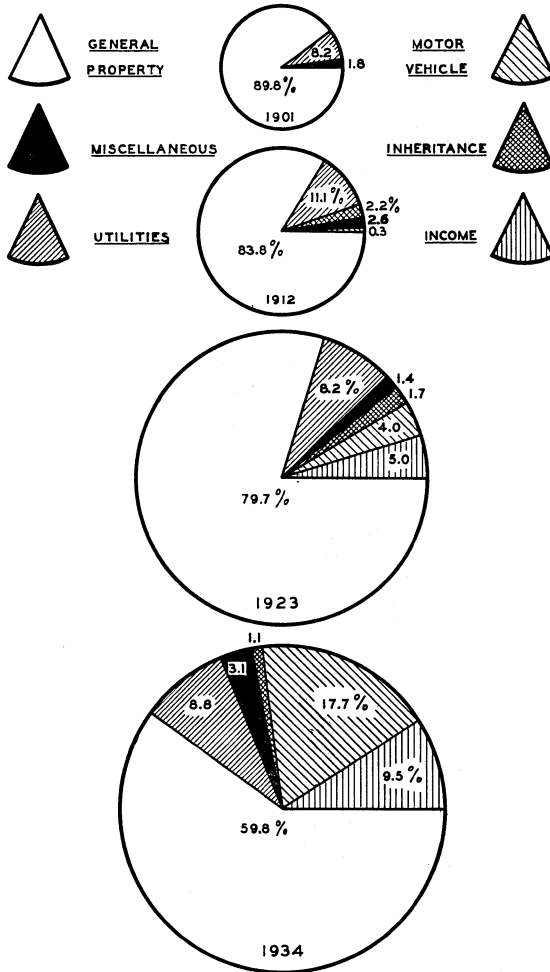


Figure 3.

Figure 3 attempts to show in a graphic way the relative amounts of taxes raised by the state and all its political subdivisions for the years 1901, 1912, 1923, and 1934. This chart also indicates the source of the taxes.

The top circle represents the relative amount of taxes raised in 1901. It will be noticed that 89.8% of the volume of this tax was general property taxes, 8.2% of the total was utility taxes, and 1.8% was miscellaneous taxes.

TAXES OF THE STATE AND ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

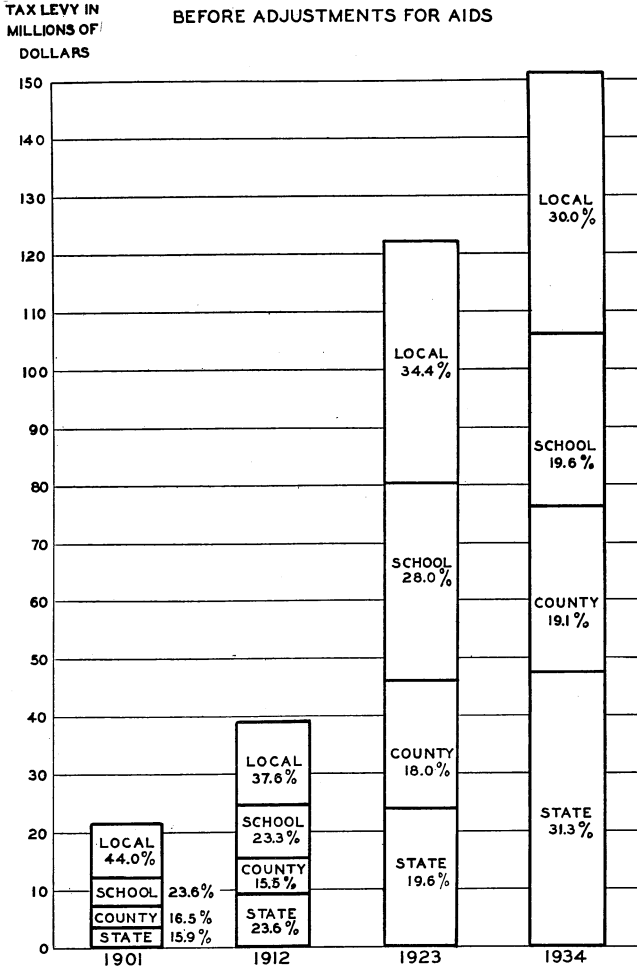


Figure 4.

The taxes of 1912, eleven years afterwards, are represented by the second circle. In that year 83.8% of the total taxes was general property taxes, 11.1% was utility taxes, 2.2% was inheritance taxes, .3% was motor vehicle taxes, and miscellaneous taxes were 2.6%.

Eleven years afterwards the relative volume of tax is represented by the third circle. Seventy-nine and seven-tenths percent of the entire tax burden in 1923 was upon general property tax owners, 8.2%

came from utilities, 1.7% from inheritance taxes, 4% from motor vehicle taxes, 5% from income taxes, and 1.4% from miscellaneous taxes.

The last circle represents the relative amount of taxes raised in the year 1934. General property taxes accounted for 59.8% of the total, utility taxes were 8.8% of the total, inheritance taxes 1.1% of the total, motor vehicle taxes 17.7% of the total, income taxes 9.5% of the total, and miscellaneous taxes 3.1%.

This chart shows very graphically two things, first, the increase in the total volume of the tax, and, second, the sources of the taxes. Special attention is called to the fact that the percentage, which the general property tax is of all taxes, has steadily decreased over the period from 89.8% in 1901 to 59.8% in 1934. This reduced property tax has been replaced by new taxes, the largest of which are the motor vehicle and the income taxes.

It is also interesting to note that the proportion which the utility taxes are of the total has varied very little over the period.

Figure 4 shows graphically the treasuries into which the taxes raised in the years 1901, 1912, 1923, and 1934 went. It also shows in a way easier to grasp than the circles of Figure 3 the relative increase in the total tax burden.

In 1901, 44% of the taxes went for local purposes; that is, they were the taxes which went into the town, village, and city treasuries. In that year, 23.6% went into the school treasuries, 16.5% into the county treasuries, and the remaining 15.9% into the state treasury.

In 1912, 37.6% of the total taxes went into the local treasuries, 23.3% into local school treasuries, 15.5% into the county treasuries, and 23.6% into the state treasury.

In 1923, 34.4% of the total taxes went into the local treasuries, 28% into the school treasuries, 18% into the county treasuries, and 19.6% into the state treasury.

In 1934, 30% of the total taxes went into the local treasuries, 19.6% into the school treasuries, 19.1% into the county treasuries, and 31.3% into the state treasury.

As stated before, the bar for each year represents graphically the total amount of taxes raised for that year. In 1901, the total amount was \$21,562,186; in 1912 it was \$38,898,718; in 1923 it had increased to \$121,676,060, and in 1934 it was \$150,917,589.

The pie chart in Figure 3 gives some idea of the relation of the different taxes to each other and the relative increase or decrease of such taxes for the four years indicated.

Figure 5 aims to show by curves the relation and trends of the various types of taxes over all the years from 1901 to 1934, inclusive. The different lines are labelled indicating the tax they represent. Their position on the chart represents the volume of the levy for the different years.

The heavy line at the top shows the volume and trend of all taxes over the period. Close to this line is the line representing the general property taxes. The difference between the two is the sum

TAXES OF THE STATE AND ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

SHOWING RELATIVE RATES OF INCREASE SINCE 1901

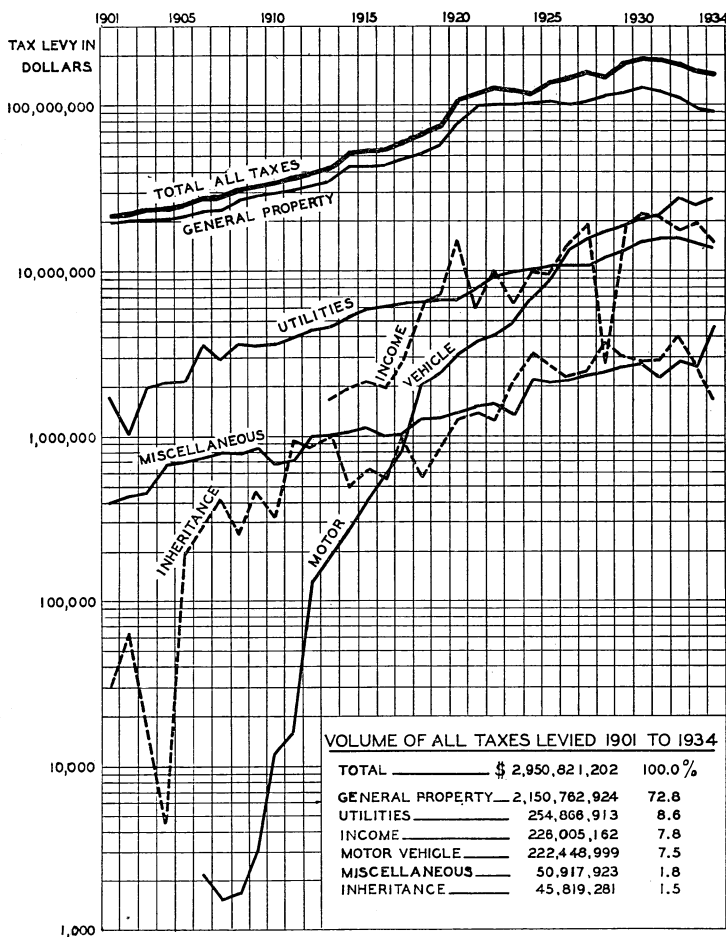


Figure 5.

total of the receipts from the other taxes indicated. It will be noticed that the lines diverge more rapidly during the last ten years.

The line representing the utilities is a fairly regular line. It shows a steady increase in utility taxes with little variation.

The curve representing motor vehicle taxes is also fairly regular. The increase is very pronounced, being much greater than the increase in any other type of tax except inheritance taxes.

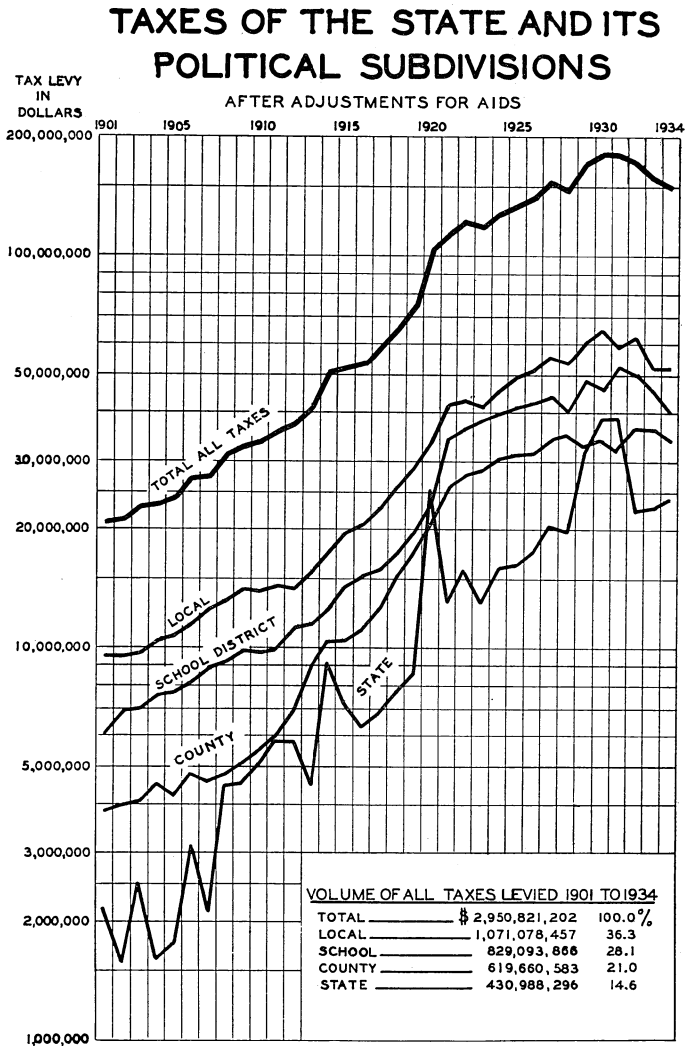


Figure 6.

The line representing miscellaneous taxes is also fairly regular and shows, except during three or four periods, a steady increase. The curve representing income and inheritance taxes is very broken. Both increase over the period. The first high point in the income tax curve comes in the year 1920 and is caused by the doubling up of the levy to furnish part of the funds for the soldiers' bonus taxes. In 1927, the curve shows a very decided drop. This is due to the fact that the shift was made in that year from the annual to the three-

year average base of income tax assessments. This change threw most of the collections into the succeeding fiscal year; hence, the severe drop in the income tax receipts of that year.

The sharp changes in the inheritance tax receipts are due in some instances to changes of rates but more pronouncedly to the type of estates upon whose beneficiaries the tax was levied.

This chart also shows the total volume of all taxes raised during the period. It amounts to \$2,950,821,202. Of this amount \$2,150,762,924, or 72.8%, was derived from general property taxpayers; \$254,866,913, or 8.6%, from utilities; \$226,005,162, or 7.8%, from income; \$222,448,999, or 7.5%, from motor vehicle taxes; \$45,819,281, or 1.5%, from inheritance taxes, while \$50,917,923, or 1.8%, was raised by miscellaneous taxes.

Figure 6 again shows the total of all taxes raised over the period. This chart, however, indicates the different treasuries into which the taxes went. The top line represents the amounts going into the local treasuries followed by school districts, counties, and state in order. Of the total amount of \$2,950,821,202 raised over the period, \$1,071,078,457, or 36.3%, was raised for the local treasuries and \$829,093,866, or 28.1% was raised for the local schools. \$619,660,583, or 21%, went into the county treasuries, and \$430,988,296, or 14.6%, went into the state treasury.

Figure 7 is an attempt to represent by an area chart the receipts from the main types of taxes. The chart also attempts to show the increase or decrease in volume as well as the relative relations of these taxes.

Figure 8 shows the per capita tax burden for the period 1901 to 1934 expressed in terms of the 1913 dollar. Figure 9 is a comparison of Wisconsin's per capita tax burden and Dun's commodity price index. This latter chart shows that in the years following the World War there is a marked divergence between the cost of living and the tax burden. The trend of taxes was markedly upward while the cost of living and the general level of prices remained fairly stable, the trend being slightly downward. There are probably a goodly number of reasons for this change which cannot be discussed here.

In a brief article one cannot cover the entire field of Wisconsin taxation. In fact, the parts of it which are touched can only be little more than mentioned. It is hoped that the fundamental data presented here may form the groundwork for some constructive thinking and rational judgments concerning our tax system and trend of public expenditures. Some of the causes which have contributed to the increase in taxation and public expenditure which has been shown here are the following.

The population of the state has increased from 2,069,042 in 1900 to 2,939,006 in 1930. This increase of practically 50% in the population must be kept in mind in any consideration of the tax situation. It goes without saying that three million people will demand more public services calling for the expenditure of much more money than

two million people. This is not only true in the field of education but in all of the fields occupied by state and local government.

The changes in the standard of living brought about by the World War have, no doubt, contributed tremendously to the demand for increased public services and consequent public expenditures. This has augmented the demand for public education, good highways, and all the other governmental services.

PER CENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL TAX LEVY FROM 1901-34

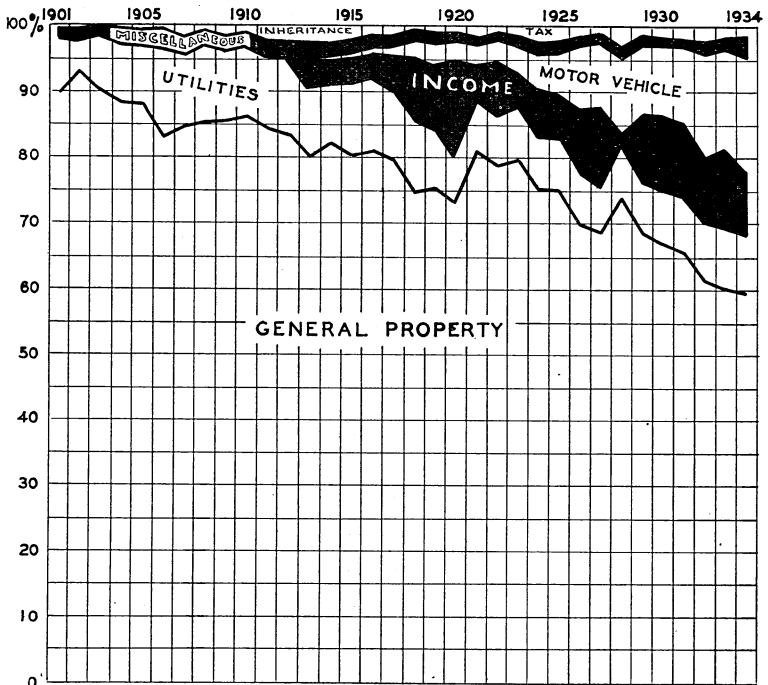


Figure 7.

During much of the latter half of this period the price level was approximately double what it was in the early years of the period. This has had a tremendous effect upon public expenditures. When a cheap dollar can buy only half of the commodities or services that it could at the beginning of the period under investigation there must result a doubling up of public expenditures measured in the cheap dollar without any increase in the goods or services obtained.

Two of the services for which the expenditures have increased tremendously over the period are education and good roads. The total expenditure for highways in the year 1912 was \$10,217,908. For schools it was \$15,840,422. During the sixteen-year period 1918-1933, inclusive, the state and all its political subdivisions spent \$786,853,292 on highways. During the same period it spent \$857,855,808 on public education. Therefore, there was spent during the sixteen-year

THE PER CAPITA TAX BURDEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF THE 1913 DOLLAR

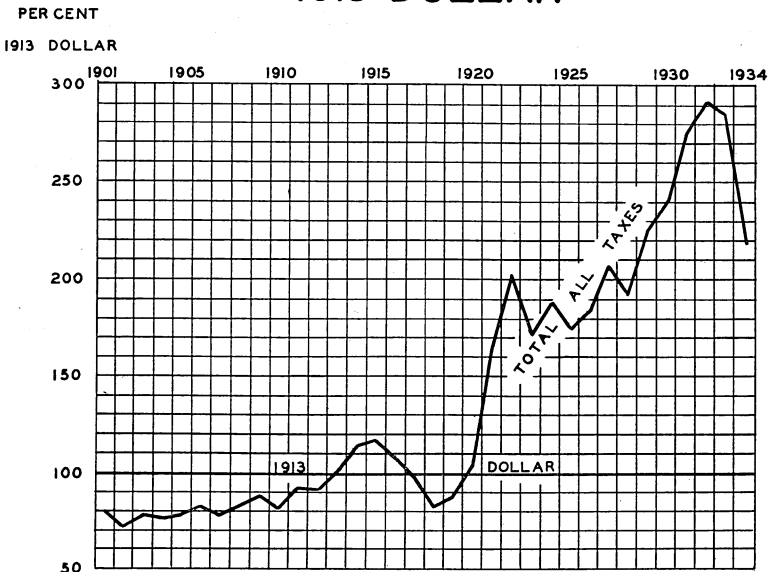


Figure 8.

period for these two governmental activities alone, \$1,644,709,100. The tremendous inroads that such expenditures make on public revenues is graphically shown by comparing this expenditure of \$1,644,709,100 in the sixteen-year period 1918-1933 with the total tax levies of the entire period 1901 to 1933 of \$2,950,821,202. In other words, of the total revenues raised from taxes during the thirty-four-year period, 55.5% was spent for the two services of education and roads in the last sixteen years of such period.

While there are some who may deplore these huge expenditures for these two governmental functions, the fact should be emphasized

PER CAPITA TAXES COMPARED WITH THE COST OF LIVING AND DUN'S COMMODITY PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

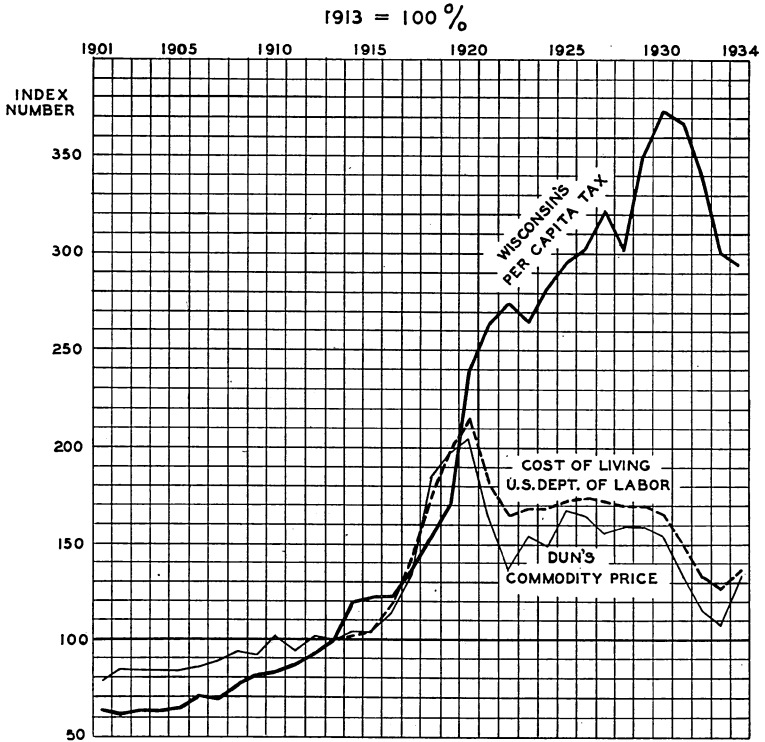


Figure 9.

that these are primarily in the nature of capital expenditures, or what might be called a capital investment for the state and its political subdivisions. The great bulk of the governmental outgo for highways has been invested in permanent roadbed and concrete road which will last over a long period of time, and the expenditures of close to a billion dollars for education during the last sixteen years have resulted in the establishment of enduring institutions for the purpose of making the youth of our state better citizens.

THE SITUATION IN AGRICULTURE

By WALTER H. EBLING
Senior Agricultural Statistician

TO GET a picture of the present situation in agriculture one needs to look over a half century or more of our history so that comparisons can be made with past situations. The current situation is usually appraised very largely in terms of the recent past.



WALTER H. EBLING

Such comparisons when based on a short period often overlook long time factors which enter into the present situation, and some of these need to be examined along with the more current changes.

Compared with the past 20 years of unusual disturbance, the period after 1900 and preceding the World War was one of progress, stability, and prosperity. It may be looked upon as a "golden age" of agriculture, and it marked a period of such stability following the long and trying decades of adjustment after the Civil War that pre-war years are commonly used as a basing point to measure changing conditions.

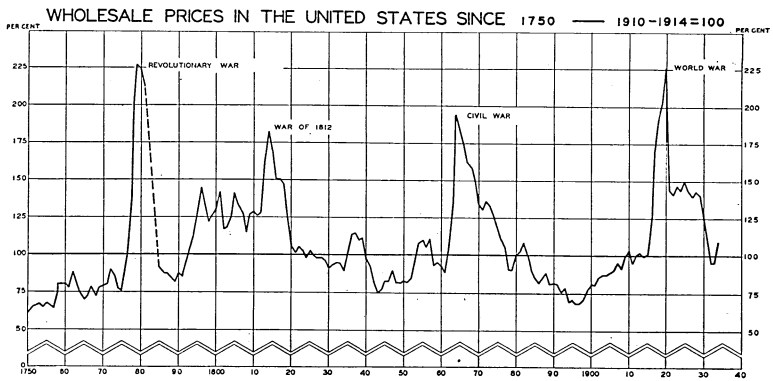
As is the case now, the Civil War brought its period of economic disturbance and the life span of the following generation was largely spent in readjustments. The pre-war era of relative stability for agriculture was completely changed by the World War and the events of the years which followed.

After the outbreak of the World War many things happened. To begin with, the price level rose sharply and the rise was particularly rapid in farm products and other raw materials during 1916, 1917, and 1918. Rising prices also stimulated production but the changes in production were very much smaller than the changes in the price level. The sharp advance of prices brought on the boom period which carried up in its inflation the prices paid for land, buildings, and almost everything that was sold. Debts were accumulated as credit expanded; all based upon the high level of prices then prevailing. Land values in Wisconsin rose from a pre-war average of 100 to a high point of 171 in 1920. This advance, while sharp, was not as great as the advances in some other states. In Iowa, for example, the index of land values rose to 213, and for the country as a whole to 170 in 1920.

It is significant to note that in the older agricultural states in the East, which had experienced a land boom during the Civil War, the price of land rose much less during the World War inflation than was the case in most of the newer states in the Middle West. In New

York, for example, land values rose only 33 per cent from the years just before the war to 1920. In New Jersey, the rise during this period was 30 per cent, in Pennsylvania 40 per cent, and in Connecticut 37 per cent. The advance of land values in the older Eastern states during the war period was perhaps a little more than half of the advance made in the Middle West.

As has been experienced after other war inflations in the past a collapse of prices occurred after the close of the World War. The first big deflation came in 1921, a short period which is sometimes referred to as the primary post-war depression. Because of industrial recovery conditions improved soon after 1921, but the recovery



The trend of wholesale prices in the United States since 1750 shows four major peaks, each associated with a war period. The low point in the decline from the recent war peak seems to have been reached in 1932. (Data by Warren Pearson.)

in agriculture was much slower and less marked than in industry. Improvement continued until 1929. The second post-war price decline came in the years following 1929. This period of depression can be compared with that of 1873 after the Civil War, and was undoubtedly the most severe in the experience of men now living. The index representing the average price level of all commodities reached a war peak of 226 in 1920, and in 1922 dropped to 141. From then on it again worked upward to 151 in 1925. Following the break in 1929 the general price level fell to 93 in June 1932, the low point for 21 years. Since then slow recovery has taken place, reaching a general price level of 112 per cent of pre-war in December of 1934.

The post-war deflation which we have experienced is not greatly different from those which followed former periods of war inflation. In previous wars prices may not have risen quite as high or fallen quite as far, but in the main, the post-war trend of the last 17 years has been somewhat like the experience following the Civil War. If previous post-war experience may be taken as a guide, the price levels of the past 20 years are unlikely to recur within the present gener-

ation unless another war or some other disturbance disrupts the economic relationships which now seem to be seeking a new equilibrium.

The Value of Farm Lands

With the decline of agricultural prices following the war the prices paid for farm land also began to decline. This decline, however, was gradual and the land prices came down less rapidly than they had risen. Wisconsin farm land values continued to decline constantly from 1920 until 1933. From the high point of 71 per cent above the pre-war in 1920 they declined to 20 per cent below pre-war in 1933, and since that time they have remained at about the same level. The decline was somewhat more rapid from 1930 to 1933 than it had been during the years before the current depression. During these years of declining land values many farms were taken over by the creditors because the owners could no longer make their tax and interest payments and the equities of the owners in their property were often entirely wiped out by the deflation in land values. Since the low point of 1933 there have been some indications that land values have reached greater stability, and in some cases advances in prices have been reported. With the large number of farms being held for sale by investment houses, banks, and individuals, however, it seems improbable that any very marked advance in land prices will occur in a short time. Extensive liquidation of land holdings by investors may tend to keep prices from rising greatly in the immediate future.

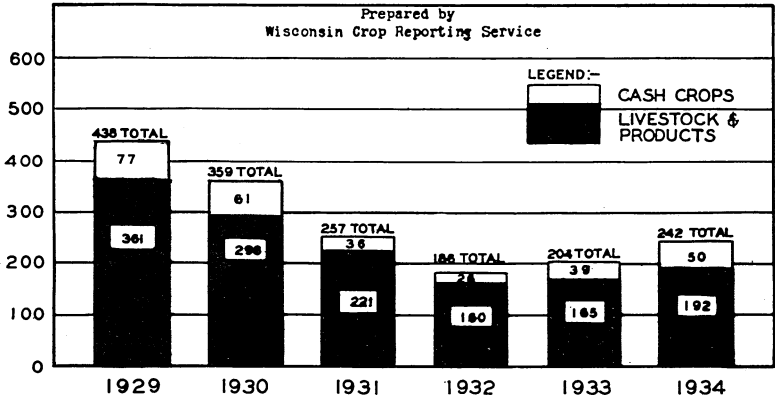
That the declining land values have been a basic factor of discouragement in the agricultural situation cannot be doubted. Up to 1921, most people in this state had not experienced a general decline in farm land value. An equity in good land had been something of unquestioned stability, and the farm mortgage had been among the best of securities. The wide-spread collapse of agricultural credit in recent years as a result of the steady deflation of land prices following the boom period of the war has been a disheartening experience both for the farmer and his creditor alike. Around this phase of the farm problem great numbers of the rural tragedies of recent years were centered.

The Trend in Wisconsin Farm Income

In Wisconsin careful estimates of agricultural income back to 1910 have been developed. These estimates were originally made to permit a comparison of the trends of farm income with prices and other trends available on a pre-war basis. The gross farm income of Wisconsin in 1910 was estimated at a little over 201 million dollars. During the war it rose to a high point of nearly 549 million dollars for 1919, and then declined with the declining prices to 320 million dollars in 1921. Following 1921 farm income gradually rose and it reached another high point of nearly 439 million dollars in 1929. Since 1929 there has occurred what is undoubtedly the sharpest decline in agricultural income in the history of the state. Farm income fell from 1929

to 1932 to a level of about 186 million dollars, a decline of 57.63 per cent. Since then it has risen again, the preliminary estimate for 1934 being 241 million dollars. When these comparisons are made in the form of index numbers with the pre-war years 1910-14 taken as one

**WISCONSIN GROSS FARM INCOME IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ESTIMATES 1929 - 1934**



Farm income in Wisconsin reached a recent low point in 1932. In spite of substantial recovery, the 1934 gross farm income in the state was still only a little over half of the amount estimated for 1929.

hundred, the high point of 1919 was 245 per cent of the pre-war level. The decline in 1921 reached a point 143 per cent of pre-war, and in 1929 the income had again risen to 196 per cent of the pre-war level. The decline following 1929 reached a low point of 83 per cent of pre-war in 1932. The preliminary estimates of farm incomes for 1934 are

**WISCONSIN'S GROSS FARM INCOME AND THE TREND OF
LEADING GROUPS 1929-1934**

(Index 1929 = 100)

Year	Gross Income		Group Trends		
	Dollars (000 omitted)	Index	Milk	Livestock	Crops
1929	437,909	100	100	100	100
1930	359,472	82	82	83	79
1931	257,384	59	62	61	47
1932	186,355	43	47	44	34
1933	204,225	47	50	46	50
1934	241,791	55	53	53	65

about 108 per cent of pre-war. When a comparison is made with the farm income level reached in 1929, it is noted that the level of 1934 was still far below the gross farm income just before the depression. The estimated gross farm income in 1934 is 55 per cent of the estimated total for 1929. If agriculture is to return to anything like its pre-depression prosperity, a much greater advance in farm income

must be made. At the low point in 1932 the state farm income was less than 45 per cent of 1929 and only about 34 per cent of the 1919 high point.

The agricultural income of Wisconsin has for a number of years been largely obtained from livestock and livestock products. On an average about 5 out of every 6 dollars of farm income comes from livestock or livestock products, leaving only 1 dollar out of 6 to be obtained from crops. In 1934 the income from the crops rose more rapidly than the income from livestock. Prices of grains and other crops rose more rapidly from the depression low points than did livestock and livestock products, and in 1934 livestock accounted for less than 80 per cent or 4 out of 5 dollars of the gross farm income where it had accounted for nearly 86 per cent in 1931.

The Prices of Farm Products

The general trend in farm prices referred to previously is probably the most significant item of change that can be traced through the period of disturbances since the pre-war years. The index of Wisconsin farm prices during this period has fluctuated widely. With the five years before the war taken as one hundred, the high point in farm prices was reached in 1919 when the average for the state was 214 per cent of the pre-war level. The decline in 1921 brought the index down to 128, from which point it advanced gradually until 1928 when it stood at 156 per cent of pre-war. Milk prices began to decline in October 1928, and declined through 1929 so that the farm price index for the state in 1929 was one point below 1928. Since that time this price index has dropped sharply reaching a low point in 1932 with an average of 66 per cent of pre-war. Since then it has recovered gradually, averaging 81 per cent of pre-war in 1934 and passing the pre-war level in January of 1935 for the first time since January 1931.

THE TREND OF WISCONSIN FARM PRICE GROUPS 1929-1934
(Index 1929 = 100)

Year	Milk	Grain	Livestock
1929 -----	100	100	100
1930 -----	80	82	85
1931 -----	56	58	56
1932 -----	43	48	36
1933 -----	47	59	35
1934 -----	52	87	39

The price trend of the important groups of farm commodities since 1929 has varied greatly, particularly during the last three years. The prices of grains in terms of 1929 prices did not go as low as the prices of other commodities such as milk or livestock. In terms of the pre-war level, however, grain prices averaged considerably lower, which indicates that the price relationships in 1929 were substantially different than those prevailing before the war. In 1929, for example, grain prices averaged 116 per cent of pre-war, livestock 152 per cent,

and milk 162 per cent. Since 1929 these spreads have been greatly reduced, and the price of livestock averaged lower than the price of grain during 1933 and 1934.

As is indicated by the chart which compares the trend of the three above mentioned price groups on a 1929 base, these prices retain 1929 relationships quite largely until after 1931. From the depression low

THE TREND OF WISCONSIN FARM PURCHASING POWER, AND
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID

(Index 1929 = 100)

Year	Prices Received by Farmers	Prices Paid by Farmers	Ratio
1929	100	100	100
1930	83	93	89
1931	58	79	73
1932	43	71	60
1933	45	71	63
1934	52	81	65

point, grain prices were the first to show recovery, showing a distinct advance from 1932 to 1933, and a very sharp advance from 1933 to 1934. This marked advance of 1934 was probably due in large part to the low grain production for the country as a whole. Since Wisconsin is a livestock state which consumes more grain than it produces, the sharp rise in grain prices has tended to put livestock producers at a disadvantage. Grain prices exceeded the pre-war average since August 1934, and since the livestock prices had not reached this point, and milk prices did not exceed the pre-war average until January of 1935, the winter of 1934-35 has been a difficult one for livestock producers because feed prices were relatively high compared with livestock prices, and the extensive liquidation of livestock which began with the drought of 1934 has continued rapidly. Early in 1935 livestock and milk prices began to rise sharply, and as the year advances the price relationships which characterized the winter of 1934-35 will tend to be reversed.

Purchasing Power of Wisconsin Farm Products

Much has been said about the purchasing power of farm products in terms of commodities bought by farmers. In order to get specific information on this subject, an index of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought has been developed for Wisconsin. This index indicates that during the depression immediately following the World War, particularly the years of 1921-1926, prices of farm products were considerably lower than the prices of things bought by farmers, thus putting them at a definite disadvantage in the markets at this period. Likewise, in the current depression since 1929 the prices paid by farmers for commodities bought have declined much less than the prices of the things the farmer has to sell. When 1929 is taken as 100, the prices paid by farmers for commodities bought in Wisconsin

declined to a low point of 71 in 1932. From this point they have advanced to 81 in 1934. On the same base the prices of commodities sold by farmers during this period declined to 43 in 1932, from which point they have advanced to 52, the average for 1934. The purchasing power of farm products, therefore, declined about 40 per cent during the first three years of the present depression. Since that time it has advanced about 5 points, the average for 1934 being 65 per cent of 1929. The rise in the prices of things farmers sell which has come since 1932 has been largely offset by advances in the prices of things farmers buy, leaving only a small advance in purchasing power of farm products during that period, which has elapsed since the low point of the depression was reached in 1932.

The Trend of Farm Production

Physical production studies have been made on the agriculture of Wisconsin in connection with the calculation of the income and price indexes. The state's measure of physical production in agriculture goes back to a 1910-14 base as do the other principal indexes such as farm income and farm prices, thus making possible a comparison of them all. As indicated in the chart, changes in production have been very much smaller than the changes in farm income and farm prices.

WISCONSIN FARM INCOME, PRICES, AND PRODUCTION
COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR
(Average 1910-14 = 100)

Year	Index of Farm Prices	Index of Gross Income	Index of Net Physical Production
1910	99	90	89
1911	91	93	94
1912	102	95	98
1913	104	109	106
1914	105	113	113
1915	101	116	114
1916	122	138	106
1917	173	188	109
1918	196	222	112
1919	214	245	113
1920	203	216	116
1921	128	143	110
1922	125	146	119
1923	137	164	118
1924	128	156	117
1925	144	180	119
1926	151	188	123
1927	154	191	122
1928	156	190	121
1929	155	196	124
1930	129	161	125
1931	90	115	127
1932	66	83	120
1933	70	91	120
1934	81	108	118

On the whole, the long time trend of production has been one of relatively gradual change. A few points of recession are noted in the curve, such as 1916, 1921, 1928, and the years since 1931. Otherwise the trend is steadily upward. Practically all of the years of decline have been drought years or years when feed production was low, which in turn affected the state's livestock output.

The most prolonged decline in the period of the data is the downward trend of production noted since 1931. These years have been characterized by drought and by a generally unfavorably agricultural situation. Production has continued low during this period though farm income and prices have tended to rise since 1932. The farm production in Wisconsin during 1934 was the lowest in a period of ten years, and the advance made during the previous decade was fully lost during this year of drought and depression. Milk production, which is the most important item in the state's farm output, reached its high point in 1931 when the state produced an estimated total of 11,305,000,000 pounds of milk. Since then the trend has been downward, and in 1934 the estimated production is 10,331,000,000 pounds, a loss of nearly a billion pounds from 1931. This is the lowest milk production estimate for the state since 1928.

It is to be expected that with some improvement in prices and with a return of more favorable crop conditions, the net production of Wisconsin's agriculture will again increase. Even with favorable weather conditions it may take at least two years to bring the state's production back to the high point reached in 1931. As indicated in the chart, there is little relation between production and price trends so far as the state's agriculture is concerned. Changes in farm income have in the past resulted to a much greater extent from changes in price than from changes in production.

The Trend in Livestock Numbers

With the disturbances which have occurred since the depression, agriculture has made various attempts to readjust its production in order to maintain income. During the early part of the depression the prices of livestock and livestock products were somewhat more stable than the prices of other farm products. As a result there was a tendency to increase livestock numbers during those years, and this tendency in cattle was maintained until 1934. In 1932 all classes of livestock except horses were more numerous in Wisconsin than they had been in 1929.

With the low prices prevailing during 1932 and 1933 the numbers of sheep and swine in the state declined sharply. With the drought of 1934, combined with a reduction program on hogs, all classes of livestock except sheep and horses show a down trend, the sharpest decrease being in hogs which declined about 24 per cent during the year. The Wisconsin decline in cattle numbers during 1934 was the first since 1928. During the depression and drought years the income from milk had been somewhat more dependable than that from

other sources, and milk cows were usually retained on farms wherever feed supplies permitted. The decline in cattle during 1934 amounted to about 6 per cent, and when feed supplies return to normal, this loss can probably be made up in a few years.

For the first time since 1915 the number of horses in Wisconsin shows an increase during 1934. The price of horses has remained above the price of other commodities during the depression, and with the great reduction which had taken place in horses it became apparent that the raising of horses might be profitable for several years. As a result the number of colts on farms in the state has been increasing for two years and it seems probable that this trend will continue for some time.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IN WISCONSIN AND THE TREND OF EACH SPECIES 1929-1934

Index 1929 = 100)

Year	<i>Cattle</i>		<i>Swine</i>		<i>Horses & Mules</i>	
	Number (000 omitted)	Index	Number (000 omitted)	Index	Number (000 omitted)	Index
1929	2,913	100	1,534	100	564	100
1930	3,056	105	1,422	93	557	99
1931	3,150	108	1,536	100	545	97
1932	3,213	110	1,658	108	529	94
1933	3,198	110	1,611	105	519	92
1934	3,230	111	1,514	99	514	91
1935	3,036	104	1,151	75	523	93

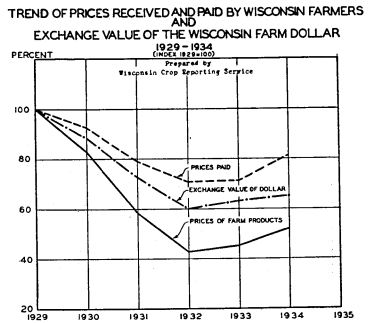
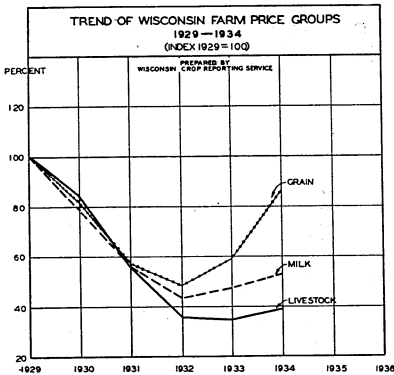
	<i>Sheep</i>		<i>Chickens</i>	
	Number (000 omitted)	Index	Number (000 omitted)	Index
1929	459	100	14,060	100
1930	517	113	14,620	104
1931	543	118	15,610	111
1932	540	118	14,800	105
1933	464	101	14,930	106
1934	452	98	15,851	113
1935	466	102	15,214	108

The poultry industry in Wisconsin has increased in importance. In 1931 and in 1934 new high points were reached in the number of chickens on farms. On January 1, 1934 the state's chicken population was estimated at 15,851,000 birds. In 1933 the income from chickens and eggs was 11.52 per cent of the state total, this industry ranking second only to dairying. In 1934 this would again have been true if the income of hog producers derived from the production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were not counted in the swine total. Apparently the state's poultry industry fits well into the dairy enterprise and it seems likely that this source of income can be further expanded.

Crop Production

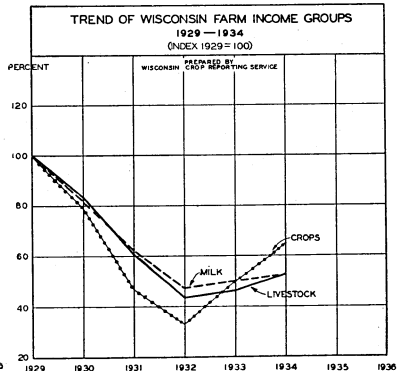
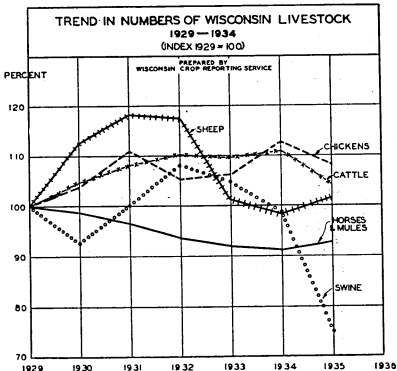
Wisconsin's crop output has been greatly reduced during the past few years by unfavorable weather, particularly by the drought year of 1934. Beginning with 1930, areas of drought developed in the state. Various parts of the state have been affected by drought in different years so that feed supplies have been inadequate in many counties during this period.

The most severe drought on record was that in 1934, but serious drought damage occurred in many of the northern counties during 1933. In 1933 the crop situation was unusual in that the early



From the low point of 1932, prices of grain recovered much more rapidly than prices of milk and livestock.

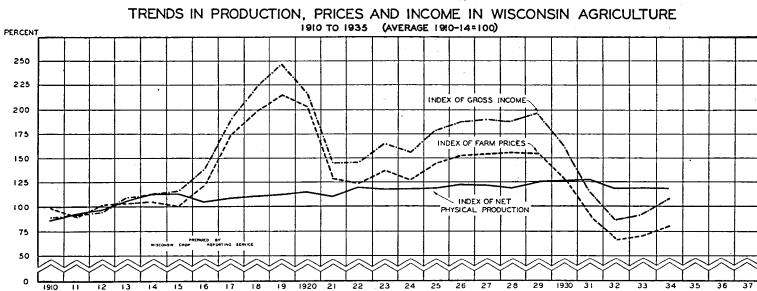
During the depression, prices paid by farmers declined much less than the prices received for farm products, resulting in a greatly reduced farm buying power.



The sharp decline in the number of swine on farms during the past few years is the most notable change in the state's livestock industry. In recent years the farm income from crops has increased more rapidly than that obtained from milk and livestock.

spring was extremely wet and the planting was generally late. Following the heavy rains of spring came an exceedingly dry and hot month of June, which greatly reduced crop production and feed supplies. Grains in Wisconsin made extremely low yields in 1933, but hay production that year was better than in 1934.

In 1934 the drought began early in the spring, there being little rainfall during March, April, or May. While this condition was favorable to field work and the planting of crops, it was most unfavorable for their development. The drought was practically statewide except for an area in the eastern part of the state along the shores of Lake Michigan and a few counties in extreme northern Wisconsin. In the remainder of the state, crop conditions probably reached an historic low point early in June of 1934. After the middle of June rains covered the state sufficiently to bring about improvement in most counties. The rains were too late, however, for most of the hay and winter grains, though the late grains recovered somewhat and made better yields than in 1933. Conditions continued to improve as the season advanced though it remained dry in much of the state, especially in the northwestern part and in most of the extremely southern counties. In the late summer and fall conditions were moderately favorable, but they could not offset the



Farm income changes result from variations in prices and in production. During the past twenty years prices have fluctuated greatly, while the trend of production in Wisconsin has fluctuated but little.

extreme destruction of the early season drought to the state's feed supplies. As a result, the feed supplies in the state at the end of 1934 were probably the lowest in the memory of the present generation and great efforts were made to provide maintenance rations for the state's livestock. Emergency hay crops and great quantities of late corn were planted to produce silage and roughage. The fall was favorable and a late pasture season helped somewhat. The winter of 1934 and 1935, while it brought an abundance of snow, was not extreme from the standpoint of temperature, which helped in wintering of livestock. Even so, substantial reductions were made in the state's cattle, hogs, and poultry. Small increases occurred only in sheep and horses.

The Agricultural Adjustment Programs in Wisconsin

Beginning in 1933 the United States Department of Agriculture undertook a broad program of adjusting the supply of certain agricultural products produced in the United States, in accordance with the Act of Congress commonly referred to as the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Of the various crops for which programs were initiated under this Act, so far only four have affected Wisconsin.

The first program to be organized in Wisconsin was the tobacco program which got under way in 1933. Under this program there were approximately 7,000 contracts in the state. The farmer was required to reduce his tobacco acreage 50 per cent, and was in turn paid a benefit varying commonly from \$33 to \$35 per acre for the land taken out of tobacco production. In some cases the payments ran higher because the amounts were calculated on the basis of average yields for the particular farm.

Another tobacco program in 1934 increased considerably the number of contracts in the state, bringing it up to approximately 8,500. In the 1934 program the producer had several choices. He could reduce his acreage one-third or one-half, or if he chose he could grow no tobacco at all. These programs were effective in greatly reducing the acreage of tobacco in Wisconsin. In 1932 the estimated tobacco acreage was 28,000. In 1934 it had been reduced to 7,500 acres. In 1933 the program brought tobacco producers in the state about \$524,000 in benefit payments and the 1934 program about \$1,097,000. The work continues in 1935.

The wheat program was initiated in 1933, and while the farmers were not required to make any reduction in acreage of that year due to the fact that the program was gotten under way after planting time, they were required to agree to reduce their acreage in 1934 by 15 per cent below the 5-year average, 1928-1932. For this they were paid benefits of about 29 cents per bushel for the acreage to be taken out of production. There were about 1,100 wheat contracts in the state in 1933 and about the same number in 1934. In the 1934 contract a 15 per cent acreage reduction for that year was required but the producer was also required to grow 54 per cent of his base acreage. Benefit payments to Wisconsin wheat growers on 1933 contracts were estimated to be about \$39,000 and for 1934 contracts about \$41,000.

The corn-hog program was the most important of the adjustment programs in Wisconsin. Work on this program was begun in 1933 but the first contracts were offered to cover the 1934 production. A program of reduction in hogs was undertaken in 1933, by the purchase of sows and pigs on the part of the government. In this preliminary program there were sold for slaughter from Wisconsin 3,332 sows and 128,002 pigs. The amount of money paid to producers in the state for these animals was \$845,000.

In the 1934 corn-hog contracts producers were required to reduce their hogs produced for market 25 per cent below the 1932-33

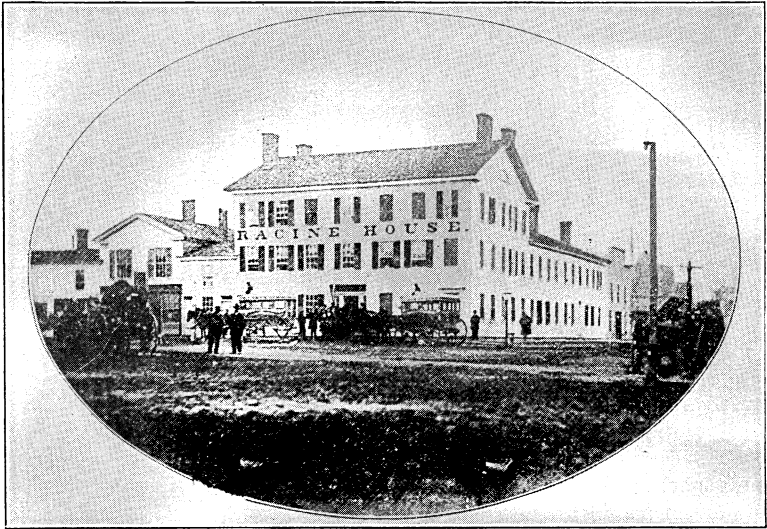
average, and their corn acreage from 20 to 30 per cent below the average acreage in 1932 and 1933. Benefit payments on corn could not exceed 30 per cent of the base acreage though the producer could, if he chose, reduce his acreage more. For this they were paid benefits at a rate of \$5 per head on 75 per cent of their adjusted average annual hog production during the base period, and at the rate of 30 cents per bushel on the 10-year average yield per acre of the corn land for the acres taken out of corn production. This program was popular in Wisconsin, particularly in those counties where the production of corn and hogs is important. There were nearly 43,000 contracts signed in the state and the benefit payments to Wisconsin producers on 1934 contracts aggregate about \$7,879,000. Of the 1934 benefit payments \$6,180,000 was paid on hogs and \$1,699,000 was paid on corn.

The corn-hog reduction program is being continued in 1935, but the required reduction on hogs is only 10 per cent under the 1932-1933 average production. Corn acreage may be reduced from 10 to 30 per cent and the 1935 corn benefit payments will be 35 cents per bushel for the acres retired, based on the 10-year average yield for all corn land in the farm.

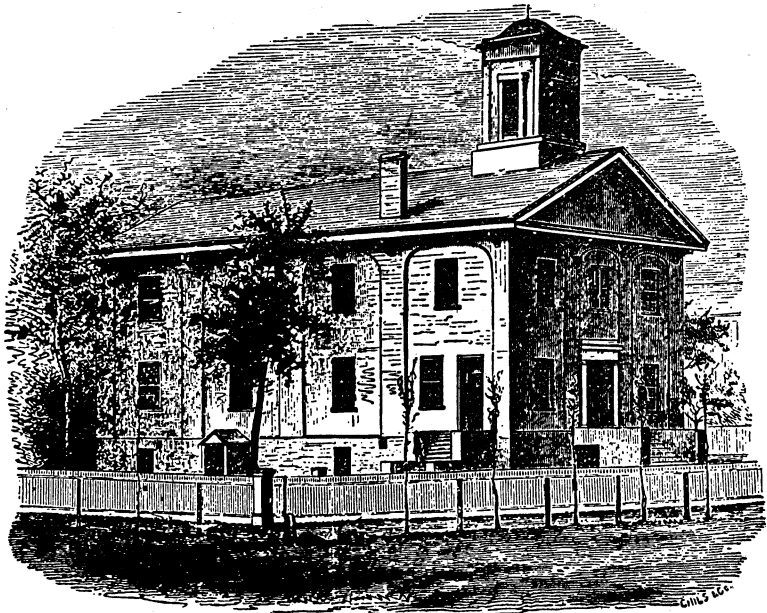
As with the other reduction programs the Extension Service played an important part in carrying out the corn-hog program, but in this program an additional organization known as the State Corn-Hog Board of Review was set up under the plan as laid out in Washington. This Board of Review had the important responsibility of providing quotas to be allowed on the contracts for each county, and in passing upon the adjustments made by the county committees in meeting these quotas. The Board consisted of the State Agricultural Statistician, a member of the Agricultural College staff, and a farmer. For the 1934 program the men serving on the Board were Walter H. Ebling, Chairman, Asher Hobson, and John D. Jones, Jr.

In addition, there is also offered in 1935 a sugar beet contract, which while involving only a small portion of the state's farmers, is important in a few localities where sugar beet production is established.

Funds for these reduction programs are provided by the processing taxes levied in the processing of agricultural products, as specified in the Act. The processing tax on wheat is 30 cents per bushel, on hogs the processing tax has been graduated up to \$2.50 per hundred-weight, on tobacco 3 cents per pound on cigar type, and 55 cents per hundred on sugar. Funds obtained from these taxes provide the benefit payments to producers as well as for most of the overhead expenditures made to carry out these programs. In all of these programs an effort was made to have the work rest on the producers themselves as far as practicable, and the actual work of having the contracts signed and properly adjusted was largely done by local workers on town and county committees. The administrative responsibility for the state was centered in the Extension Service, and for the corn-hog program partly in the State Board of Review.



Racine House. The first large hotel in Racine built in 1838-39.



The first high school building in Racine. Built in 1853.

THE USE OF WISCONSIN LAND

By JOHN S. BORDNER

Director of Wisconsin Land Economic Inventory

LAND is the social heritage of each generation. The use made of it is determined to a large extent by current needs. Factors which affect its use are physical features, geological formation, altitude and drainage, climate, and nature of the soil.



JOHN S. BORDNER

In Wisconsin the rock formation varies from granite and other hard rock in the north to soft sandstone and limestone in the south. Rock exposures throughout the state contribute excellent stone for building and road construction, and lime for agricultural uses. In the north iron and copper are found, in the southwestern section lead and zinc. The glaciers passed over all of Wisconsin except the southwestern part and a portion of the central sand plain. Erosion, therefore, continues to be a serious menace in this unglaciated section near the Mississippi River. There is little variation in altitude in the state, scarcely more than one thousand feet from the northern highlands to the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

The climate of Wisconsin is humid. The total frost free period as well as the total annual precipitation is approximately the same for the Lake Superior lowland area as for central Wisconsin. Local conditions, however, such as altitude, land cover, and nearness to bodies of water, have a decided influence on daily and seasonal changes.

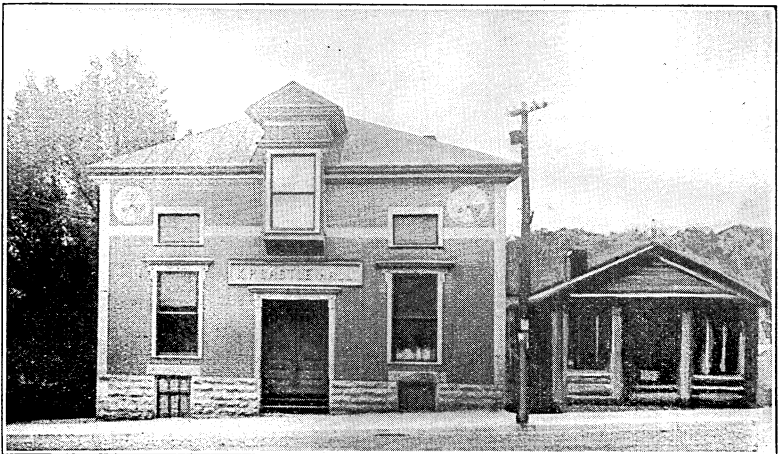
The kind of soil in any locality determines the use that can be made of the land. The sandy soils of the central sand peat plain and the northern "barrens" and the clay soil of the Lake Superior lowland are both very low in fertility. In southern Wisconsin the prairie loams of limestone origin are exceedingly rich and productive. The best use of land disturbs natural conditions as little as possible and takes into consideration the original natural land cover.

Before the World War

The property right to Wisconsin land predates the coming of the white man. The well established Indian nations found by Nicolet and others had tribal rights to certain lands, particularly hunting grounds, wild rice beds, and regions with an abundance of wild fruits. The balance of nature had never been materially disturbed for early

explorers wrote in glowing terms of the beautiful prairies, boundless forests of pine and hardwood, and an abundance of game. These tales stirred the imagination with the result that traders and adventurers soon arrived on the scene.

This influx marked the beginning of the exploitation of Wisconsin resources by the white man. Fur traders offered firearms and fire-water to the Indians as an inducement to kill more animals for fur and food than were needed by the tribe. This was demoralizing to the Indians and resulted in thievery and banditry. The imperialistic urge of French, British, and Spanish traders continued to be a disturbance for over two hundred years. The 1796-1838 period in particular was one of continuous intrigue and conflict involving not only



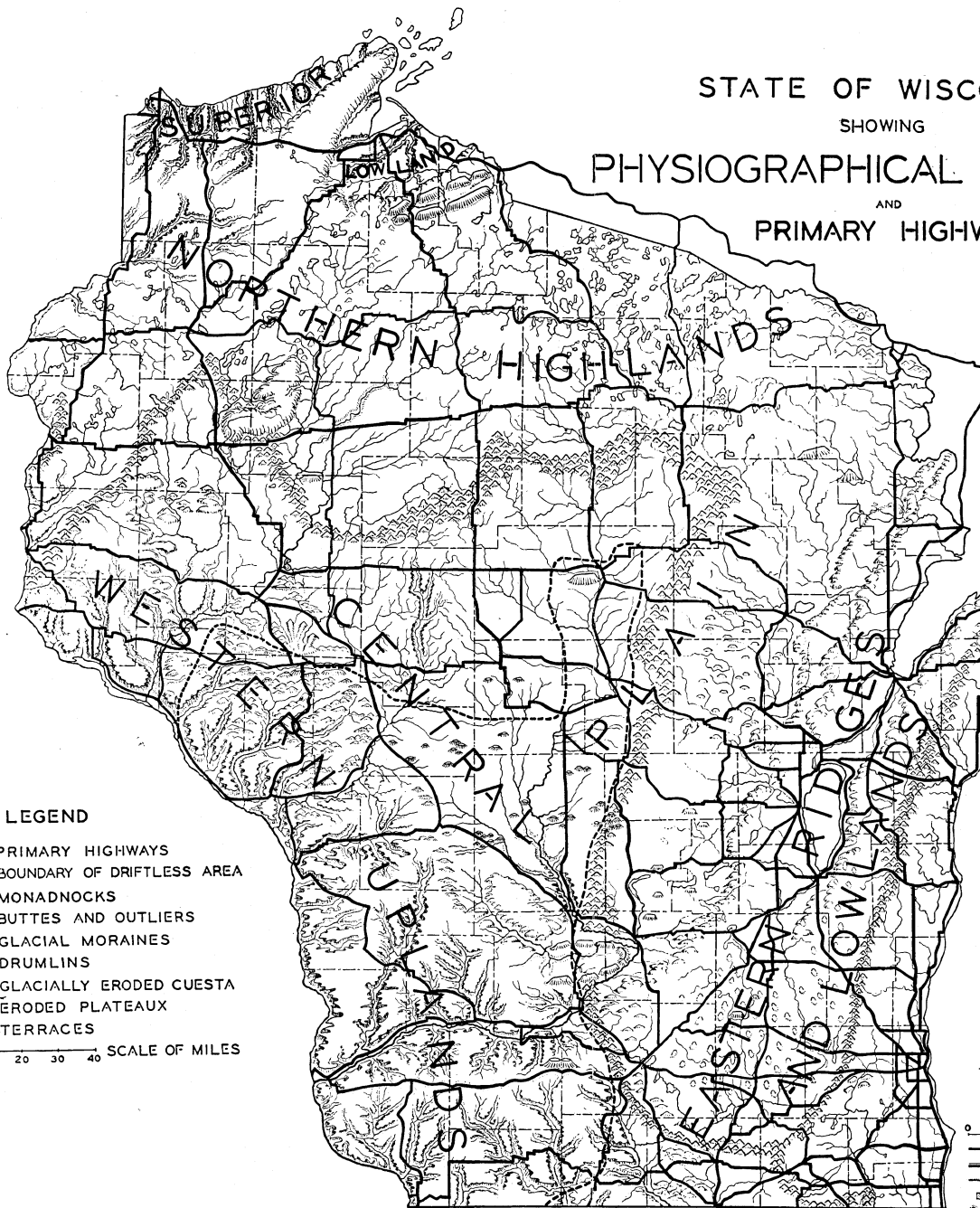
Presbyterian Church, 1844, Mineral Point. The small building at the right was built in 1834 and used as Wisconsin's first land office.

British and Spanish military forces but American as well. Traders and Indian tribes were incited to pillage and warfare. By an Act of Congress in 1816 the fur trade was restricted to Americans and John Jacob Astor began to operate in this section. This caused added conflict with the scattered Indian tribes in southern Wisconsin for they resented bitterly the permanent invasion of their territory.

In 1823 enterprising citizens of Kentucky secured leases to lead mines in what is now Wisconsin. There was open conflict between these newcomers and the Winnebago and Sauk Indians. The result was that the Winnebago relinquished all rights to lead mine lands in the United States, and the Sauks, upon the capture of Black Hawk in 1832, surrendered all land south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers.

There was such an increase in land settlement that the first territorial land office was opened in 1834 at Mineral Point. Specula-

STATE OF WISCONSIN
 SHOWING
 PHYSIOGRAPHICAL FEATURES
 AND
 PRIMARY HIGHWAYS

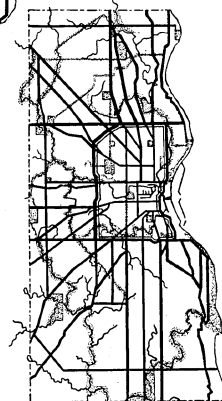


LEGEND

- PRIMARY HIGHWAYS
- - - BOUNDARY OF DRIFTLESS AREA
- ▲ MONADNOCKS
- BUTTES AND OUTLIERS
- ▲ GLACIAL MORAINES
- ▲ DRUMLINS
- ▲ GLACIALLY ERODED CUESTA
- ▲ ERODED PLATEAUX
- ▲ TERRACES

0 10 20 30 40 SCALE OF MILES

REGIONAL MAP OF
 MILWAUKEE COUNTY
 SHOWING
 PARKS - PARKWAYS - BOULEVARDS
 AND PRIMARY ROADS INCLUDING
 THE CORDON STREET SYSTEM
 AND NATURAL DRAINAGE
 (PROPOSED AND PARTLY COMPLETED)



- 0 2 4 6 SCALE OF MILES
- PRIMARY HIGHWAYS
 - CORDON STREET SYSTEM
 - BOULEVARDS
 - PUBLIC PARKS
 - ▲ PARKWAYS

tors were on the job in the lead region and eastward to profit from the boom. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848 these enterprising adventurers had a free hand, as citizens, in exploiting the state owned public domain. These lands which had been granted to the state for schools were sold under authorization of the legislature for ridiculously low prices with no down payment nor any guarantee of payment. Timber was cut from some of the land which was then allowed to revert to the state. Not until 1860 was a law passed to end this vicious practice.

During this early period Wisconsin was rapidly increasing her wheat acreage in the fertile southern prairie region until in 1860 her total wheat production was estimated at 28,000,000 bushels. Wisconsin



Virgin forest in Bayfield County.

sin continued to be one of the leading wheat growing states until after the Civil War. Wheat prices dropped, however, due to high shipping rates, limited buying power at home and abroad, and increased acreage in states to the west. A small rural group visioned the possibilities of Wisconsin as a dairy and stock raising state, and led the way in making that vision a reality. Concrete evidence of this fact is shown in the cattle and wheat census for that time. In 1870 Wisconsin had 251,000 milch cows and raised 22,680,000 bushels of wheat; in 1900 there were 696,000 milch cows and a wheat production of only 6,665,000 bushels. So we see that by 1900 Wisconsin was hardly producing enough wheat for her own consumption but that she had practically tripled her dairy production.

Wisconsin's timber resources had been materially reduced. After the Civil War the Federal Government was induced to grant more

than one-tenth of the total land area of the state as a subsidy to railroad corporations. Much of this land was covered with virgin pine and in some instances the only reason for building the railroad was to secure this excellent timber. The rapid settlement of the West also created a demand for lumber. The cutting of timber had sufficiently ruined Wisconsin's lumber resources so that in 1897 the state employed Filibert Roth to take an inventory of what remained. His figures for pine follow:

Probable cut of pine 1840-1873-----	20 billion board feet
Pine cut between 1873-1898-----	66 billion board feet
(Period of rapid expansion in prairie states)	
Destroyed by fire prior to 1898-----	26 billion board feet
Estimated stand left in 1898-----	17.4 billion board feet

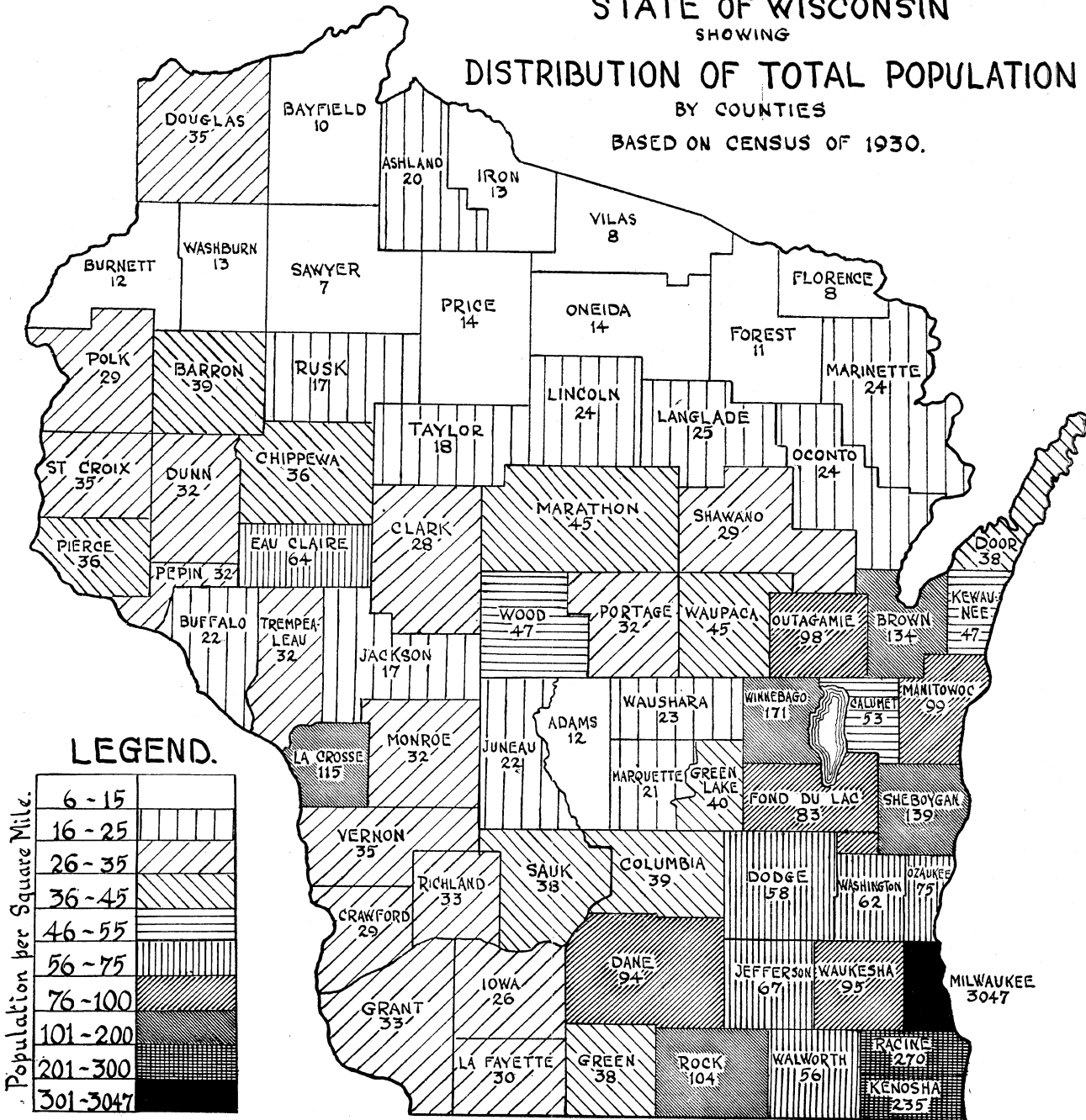
After the World War

A decrease in the prices of farm products followed the war. This was due to a rapid dropping off of foreign demand for our farm produce, coupled with abnormally high agricultural production. The lowering of prices caused a great deal of land to go out of farm use and the leading agricultural states began to lose their farm population. Wisconsin's loss was not as great as in some states to the south and east. However, the 1930 census showed that Juneau, Adams, Marquette and Waukesha Counties lost more than ten per cent of their population between 1920 and 1930, and thirty-six of the seventy-one counties of the state had no increase. During the same period nineteen of Wisconsin's larger cities had an increase in population of twenty per cent, and cities along the industrial waterfront of Lake Michigan an increase of one hundred to four hundred per cent.

This shift from country to city was accompanied by a decreasing demand for farm land. The term *marginal land* came into use about 1925 for land which was not suited to agricultural purposes. Tax delinquency on this non-productive land was rapidly becoming a serious problem. Eventually it was abandoned by the owners and became county property. This created the problem of what to do with it and how to maintain social services for those of the shrinking population who remained.

A survey of Wisconsin industries made in 1923 by the Department of Agriculture disclosed some interesting facts concerning the situation in the wood using industries. First, little virgin timber remained. Second, Wisconsin was producing less than three per cent of the lumber output of the United States. Third, less than twenty-five per cent of the sawmills of 1900 were in operation and were producing less than one-third of the lumber cut in 1899. Fourth, wood fabricating and digesting plants within the state had trebled their demand for wood during the previous two decades but each year were depending more and more on lumber, pulpwood, and pulp from other states, Canada, and even Europe. Consequently, the 39,000 wage earners in wood-using manufacturing establishments, a relatively

STATE OF WISCONSIN
SHOWING
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION
BY COUNTIES
BASED ON CENSUS OF 1930.



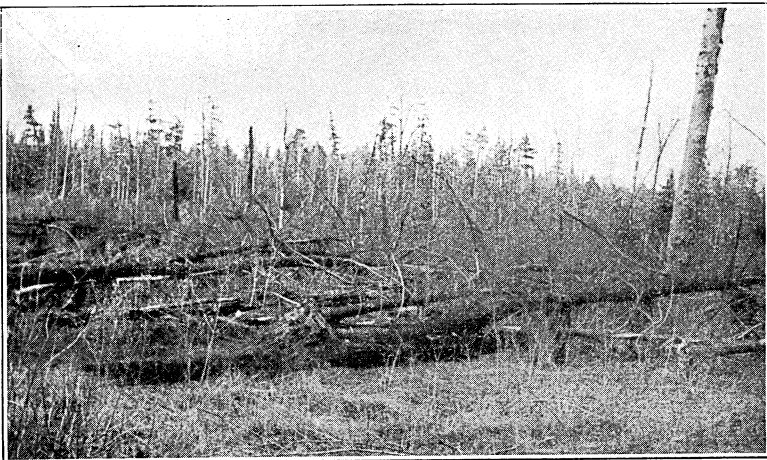
LEGEND.

Population per Square Mile.	Pattern
6 - 15	Diagonal lines (top-left to bottom-right)
16 - 25	Diagonal lines (bottom-left to top-right)
26 - 35	Horizontal lines
36 - 45	Vertical lines
46 - 55	Diagonal lines (top-right to bottom-left)
56 - 75	Horizontal lines (darker)
76 - 100	Vertical lines (darker)
101 - 200	Diagonal lines (top-left to bottom-right) (darker)
201 - 300	Diagonal lines (bottom-left to top-right) (darker)
301 - 3047	Solid black

small number in comparison with the period of extensive lumbering, were annually becoming less because Wisconsin's denuded forest land was no longer producing a crop.

Land Use Planning

Scientific data pertaining to the use of Wisconsin land had been gathered from time to time but very little had been done to correlate these findings so that they might be of real value. In 1927 the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture began this task and supplemented it with additional field work.



Devastation of virgin forest by ax and fire.

Since that date a land economic inventory has been completed for eleven counties located in three sections of the state as follows: Bayfield, Douglas, Ashland, Sawyer, Rusk, Vilas, and Langlade Counties in the north; Juneau County in the central section; and Waukesha, Racine, and Kenosha in southern Wisconsin. We shall examine briefly the surveys in Bayfield, Juneau, and Waukesha Counties as typical of these three sections.

Bayfield County

Bayfield County in the north, containing approximately one million acres, was the first in the state to ask for a complete land economic inventory. It extends farther north and has a longer shore line along Lake Superior than any other county. The lake materially affects the growing season. The attempt to use the pine barrens for farms had failed and over a fourth of the total area of the county was not producing enough to pay taxes. Over 60,000 acres had already become property of the county because of tax delinquency. With con-

ditions growing worse instead of better the county turned to the land economic inventory for help in solving its problems.

Some of the findings of this survey follow: Less than twenty per cent of the county was in farms and less than seven per cent in cleared farm lands; farm abandonment was general with the exception of the Lake Superior clay soils area; seventeen per cent of the land not in farms was without any kind of forest cover; thirty-one per cent of the total area, potentially good pine forest land, had a practically worthless cover of aspen (popple) and other hardwoods not valuable commercially; less than fifteen per cent of the entire county had an appreciable cover of scattered pine; estimates showed



A Wisconsin logging camp.

that if the 171,000 acres of land with no forest cover were planted with pine under forest management they would produce at least one cord of pulp wood per acre yearly on a fifty year rotation; the absolute necessity of having adequate fire prevention and protection; forest, game, and fish management would bring an increasing number of tourists and summer residents, who as employers of service, purchasers of farm produce and other supplies, and as taxpayers, would improve the finance of the county.

As soon as the land inventory report was received, the Bayfield County Board immediately took action upon the proposed establishment of a federal forest unit in the county. A card index, containing a full record of the inventory plus recommendations for use, was made for every tax delinquent piece of land in the county. Land indicated for forest use was and is being sold to the Federal Government and forest management with forest planting was begun in 1930. The area of the Federal Forest Unit at the present time includes about

one-third of the county. A number of county forest units have also been created and are managed by the State Conservation Commission in cooperation with the county. These, together with the Federal Forest Unit, bring one-half of the area of the county under forest management, a very large percentage of which is publicly owned. More than 10,000 acres of pine have been planted to date and such a thorough system of fire prevention and protection established that decided increases in forest values are bound to follow.

Probably the most important accomplishment has been the increase in family earning power of those within and near forest units. This planned creative use of land has changed the entire social and economic outlook of the people of Bayfield County.

Juneau County

The land economic inventory of Juneau County in the central section revealed the following conditions: Sustaining agriculture is limited to the southern third of the county and two-thirds of this area is plow land; farm land abandonment in the balance of the county indicates that one-third of the cleared land is no longer in use and that only twenty per cent of the sand peat plain area is still classified for farm use; this sand peat land is too low in plant food for productive farm use; drainage and excessive evaporation have ruined the region for cranberry, sphagnum peat and marsh hay production; regulatory dams in the ditches will again raise the water table and restore in part the natural conditions that existed prior to drainage; approximately sixty per cent of the county is practically idle, including land with some small amount of forest cover, abandoned farm land, and open and burned-over land.

In view of this analysis the County Board has created a county forest within the sand peat plain much of which is now county owned. It has approved the plan of the County Land Committee on regulatory dam construction. It is also cooperating with the State Conservation Commission and the Federal Government in a program of forest management which includes fire prevention and control, forest planting, game management, and construction of regulatory dams to restore the water table to a higher level. Results of this restoration of the water table to a higher level are already evident in the improvement of cranberry culture.

Waukesha County

A brief summary of the land inventory of Waukesha County as representative of the southern section of the state shows the following facts: Nearly sixty-two per cent of the land has been cleared while about ten per cent of this cleared land should have a forest cover; wooded areas with a sparse forest and reduced ground mulch of leaf mold cover only twelve and one-half per cent of the county; twelve and one-half per cent of the land is marshy; damage by winds and surface runoff of water is rapidly increasing; the ground water

table has been lowered at least seventeen feet; for a population of ninety-five people per square mile too much land is used for commercial farm production and too little for diversified farming; three and one-half per cent of the land is within urban corporate limits; within the county there are 1,265 miles of public highway, 184 miles of railroad, 744 miles of electric transmission lines, and 971 miles of telephone lines; an increasing acreage, approximately 6,000 acres at the present time, of the less desirable land has failed to produce a cash tax return for four years, and many thousands of additional acres have been tax delinquent for one or two years. It is quite obvious from this analysis that the land in Waukesha County should have a more diversified use than it has at the present time.

Land Use Planning in Milwaukee County

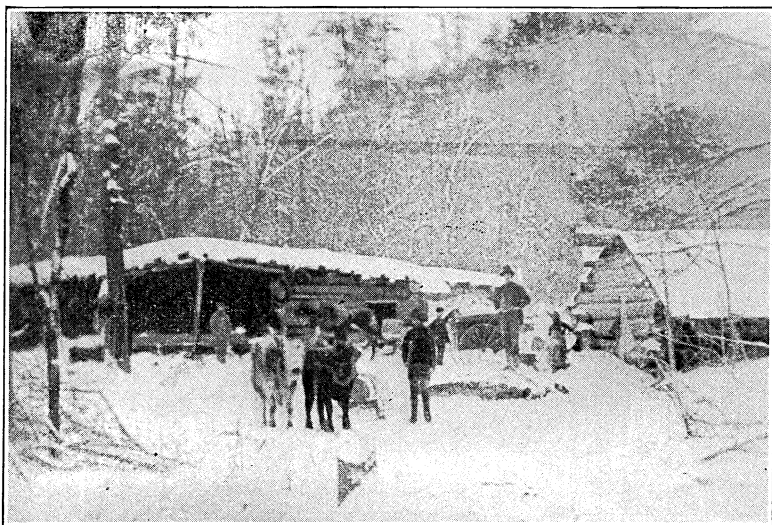
Milwaukee County began land use planning soon after the World War and, as soon as rural planning boards were authorized by law in Wisconsin, had the first land planning board in the United States. The need for definite planning and zoning was felt because of the rapid and undirected growth of both the city and county. In 1921, following authorization by statute, the Board of Public Land Commissioners of Milwaukee was organized. According to law the city council, before final action is taken, is required to refer to the Commission the following matters: The architectural design of any public building, the location of any statue or other memorial; the location, extension, alteration, ornamentation, or parking of any street, park, playground, or other memorial or public grounds; the location and character of lands and buildings for relieving congestion, or for vacation camps for children within or without the city; and all plats of land in the city or within one and one-half miles thereof.

Correctional, restorative, and creational work in land use planning in Milwaukee County has produced excellent results. Milwaukee was the first county to zone its land. It has removed pollution and waste from its creeks and rivers. Eighty-four miles of parkway has been built, most of which parallels streams and rivers. The creation of subsidiary residential centers has been an incentive to the decentralization of population. Progress on a planned boulevard system and a cordon street arrangement around the intensely developed section of the city has been made. Planned platting in the county has saved millions of dollars when highways were widened. Additional industrial areas have been zoned for future use. Every part of the county is within a few miles of an improved natural park and parkway and other areas of natural scenic value are being acquired.

Regional Planning in the State

It was a logical step for those who were interested in planning and zoning in Milwaukee County to take the initiative in securing planning legislation for the state. In 1929 the Highway Commission was

empowered to employ a Director of Regional Planning within the commission and two years later a State Regional Planning Committee was created. Among its duties and powers were the following: To make studies in river valleys of the state, in such units as it may determine, for the future platting of lands without the limits of any incorporated city or village, or for the future location of streets or highways or parkways; to cooperate with all county, city, town, and village commissions charged with the responsibility of planning or zoning certain areas or districts within their respective corporate limits; to exercise general advisory supervision over the administration of all laws relating to state zoning or planning of river valleys and to make re-



A Wisconsin logging camp.

ports and recommendations thereon; and to issue general recommendations applicable throughout the state for the carrying out of state zoning and planning of river valleys.

Since 1934 the State Regional Planning Committee has availed itself of the resources and leadership of federal agencies and has been working in cooperation with the National Resources Board. Two reports on planning in Wisconsin have been made. The 1935 Legislature passed legislation in June of that year creating a State Planning Board as an independent department of the state government.

Satisfactory progress in planning has been made. A tentative or preliminary plan for the Fox River Valley was worked out by the Milwaukee group of planners in cooperation with the Director of Regional Planning. It is proposed that the marginal and submarginal areas be reforested and restored, in so far as is possible, to their original condition. This means that many areas which are now being

used for farming will revert to forest, that good farm land will be made more productive by protecting it from excessive erosion, and that springs and streams in the valley will be restored to their normal flow. The complete land economic inventory which has been made of the counties west and south of Milwaukee County provides the data necessary to extend coordinated land use planning from Milwaukee south and west. This should join with a similar development from Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, and other urban centers.

Under the direction of the Director of Regional Planning first consideration has been given to adequate, direct, and safe hard surfaced highways to connect the primary urban centers throughout the state.



Another logging camp in Wisconsin.

For further information on the problems which confronted those who attempted to link, by means of safe and rapid travel, the northern highlands with their thousands of lakes, streams, and invigorating climate with the congested urban centers in the south, the reader is referred to pages 9-29 in the Blue Book of 1931.

Considerable attention has also been given to county zoning. The enabling act giving counties the right to zone has been fully publicized, especially in the northern part of the state where land settlement has been very limited and where reversion of land to public ownership has been general. So far zoning ordinances of some kind have either been enacted or are being considered by at least twenty-one counties. While some of the land use classification in these counties may not be well substantiated by natural land conditions, every step taken is forward and future modifications will lead to adequate zoning requirements.

Trend of Planning in Wisconsin

Geographic units for county and town governments as created in the past have little to commend them for continuance under a system of planned use because boundary lines seldom follow natural land divisions. The trend is toward a change and toward a material reduction in the number of counties and civil towns. Progress to date as shown by the dedication of land to forest use is a forerunner of the realignment of county and other boundaries.

The present trend in land use planning centers around river valleys as the physiographic unit. An example of this is the Tennessee Valley Project where a vast drainage system is being planned to preserve, restore, and create new environment factors for the greatest good of the entire population in the Tennessee River watershed.

Glaciation has created thousands of lakes in northern Wisconsin in which all the major rivers of the state have their sources. Pure water starts from the lake highlands on its course to lower levels. On the way it turns the wheels of industry and produces energy which is transmitted to distant points. In so doing this water becomes burdened with waste and pollution which must be eliminated. This is another reason why river valleys are logical units for land use planning.

Water and wood are Wisconsin's only material sources of energy. Wood was formerly used freely in steam plants but that use has almost entirely passed. Our great water resource, however, has only been partly developed. The Public Service Commission lists about seven hundred twenty-five dams of all kinds in the state ranging from those used for power to regulatory and storage dams. These dams within the state and on boundary streams have an installed horse power of more than 500,000 with an annual generation of electricity for public use of approximately one billion kilowatt hours. These power units have a much larger energy capacity which could be used to advantage, for hundreds of thousands of homes are still without electric service. This energy capacity is limited, however, when the water in the streams reaches low levels. Any regulatory influence on the land within the watershed will contribute materially to every stream's potential capacity to generate power.

It follows then that an adequate forest cover would be a great asset. No one doubts its potential value in holding what would otherwise become a quick surface runoff. Reforestation of the upper watersheds of our river valleys will, therefore, contribute materially to the total production of "primary or firm power" and to a reduction of "secondary or surplus power" generated at flood time. On the basis of land inventories it is clear that more and more land will be dedicated to forest use which will afford protection against dust storms, low water tables, excessive surface runoff, evaporation, and soil erosion.

In the past the water flowing from the northern highlands to the southern part of the state, polluted with domestic sewage and waste from canneries, milk plants, pulp and paper mills, carried disease

germs dangerous to human life. This condition has been considerably improved by the work of the state committee which reports not only rapid progress in increasing the number of sewage plants but also progress in stopping the pollution.

A return to the land from our industrial centers is coming and it calls for a carefully planned cooperative program. Land use planning is social and economic planning. It implies a common interest in the use of all land in the state. Planning for one county cannot be done selfishly and without thought to the rest of the state. Only with all of Wisconsin in mind and with the cooperation of all concerned can land use planning attain its objectives.



Note both the "shake" and "scoop" roofs of this Wisconsin logging camp.

SOVEREIGNTY AND DEMOCRACY IN WISCONSIN ELECTIONS

By GEORGE BROWN
*Supervisor of Records and Elections
Department of State*

SCOPE and purpose. This paper will be restricted to the discussion of some of the phases of the right to vote, the sovereignty of the people in state and nation, the opportunities for popular participation in elections in Wisconsin, the nomination of candidates and the evolution of the earlier and later primaries, and, finally, the general cost of elections in this state. It is hoped that what is here offered may be helpful to students of government who have had some preliminary study in civics and are ready to go a little beyond the simpler elements of the subject. Beginners may do well to commence with the division entitled "Sovereignty of Wisconsin" and later, if they so desire, to take up the study of the national phases of the subject as given in the earlier pages of this paper.



GEORGE BROWN

The Right to Vote

Suffrage past and present. Writers on political science tell us that modern suffrage is a composite of ideas and practices which have come down to us from widely separated epochs of the world's history, from Pericles to Jeremy Bentham, and from the laws of Solon to the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and that there have been four different ways of regarding man's right to participate in government by means of the vote.

(1) In distant times, and under comparatively simple conditions, man considered the right to vote as a natural accompaniment of his membership in the state or tribe.

(2) In the Middle Ages, and as late as the early American colonies, men voted because they owned land, or by virtue of titles held.

(3) In the days of budding constitutionalism, this attitude was supplanted by the belief in the franchise as an absolute right.

(4) Finally, in the nineteenth century men came to regard voting as we do office holding, a function of citizenship, a trust to be exercised for the service and at the will of the state. This appears to be also the Wisconsin idea.

The right to vote. The right to vote, or the "elective franchise", has sometimes been called a *natural* or *inherent* right, but it has been

pointed out that the very term "elective franchise" indicates the exclusion of the idea of natural right, since a *franchise* is a privilege granted by the sovereign authority to an individual. That the right to vote is a political right or privilege, to be given or withheld in the discretion of the sovereign power, appears to have been the conviction of the "Fathers of Wisconsin", who wrote the Constitution.

The Wisconsin idea of suffrage. In the Wisconsin "Bill of Rights", Article I of our constitution we read: "All men are born equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights: among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness", but in the twenty-two sections of enumerated "rights", under Article I, nothing is said about the "inherent right" to vote. By Article III, suffrage was granted to white male citizens of the United States, to white male aliens who had declared their intentions after a year of residence, and to civilized Indians. But women, negroes, uncivilized Indians, insane persons, and those convicted of treason or felony, were excluded. Had suffrage been considered an "*inherent*" right, it would no doubt have been included in the Bill of Rights and would naturally have been granted to women and negroes of the proper age who were citizens of the United States. Their exclusion was studied and deliberate.

Further grants of suffrage. The constitution further provided that "the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election."¹ Thus, the people kept within their own power the sovereign right of extending suffrage to other classes of citizens. Male negroes were admitted in 1849², and women in 1934³, although the Nineteenth Federal Amendment entitled them to vote on and after August 26, 1920.

A "*fundamental right*". The right to vote, therefore, is a fundamental right because the fundamental law of the state confers such right, and places it beyond recall by the legislature, the courts, or by any administrative officer; but this does not appear to make it a "natural", "inherent", or "inalienable" right, so as to place it beyond recall by the people through constitutional amendment. For, should the time ever come when the people shall conclude that electors who do not vote more than once in five years are undeserving of the privilege, few would doubt their power to take it away. This loss would still leave them citizens although not *voting* citizens, nor a part of the "sovereign people" of the state or nation. For, since voters for members of Congress must have the same qualifications as those voting for members of assembly, loss of the right to vote for legislators would also carry with it the loss of right to vote for United States officers, including presidential electors.

¹ Wisconsin Constitution, Article III, Sec. 3.

² Wisconsin Supreme Court, *Gillespie v. Palmer*; Wisconsin Reports, v. 20, p. 544.

³ Wisconsin Constitution, Article III.

Withdrawal of suffrage. That the authority having the power to grant suffrage has also the power to withdraw it finds support in the fact that, in 1908, a constitutional amendment was ratified, by the people of this state, withdrawing the elective franchise, as well as state citizenship, from many thousands of aliens, who, after declaring their intentions to become citizens of the United States, voted for many years but never "made good their intentions". This should be a warning to all governing citizens, especially those who are fond of insisting upon their "rights", not to use the voting privilege negligently or recklessly lest there should be taken from them some of the rights they now enjoy.

Sovereignty of the People

Meaning of sovereignty. We often read or hear of the "sovereign people" or of a "sovereign state". But what is meant by *sovereignty* and where is sovereignty vested? This is a vital question and needs an answer if we are to gain even a remote idea of what is meant by the "Sovereign People of Wisconsin".

Sovereignty has been defined as the highest power in any sphere, as in the state, the nation, or the universe. In public law, the term "sovereignty" means the right to exercise uncontrolled the powers of the state, or in the words of Samuel Johnson, it is "the power from which there is no appeal". The making of a constitution is conceded to be the highest exercise of the sovereign power, and since, in a free government, the people make or amend the constitution they are considered sovereign. According to our accepted American political philosophy, there is no higher human authority in the state or nation than the governing citizens thereof, although from very early times, commencing with the Sumerians, about 3000 B. C., enlightened rulers among men have again and again professed to receive their authority to exercise sovereign rule from the Diety Himself.

The fathers of our government. Not only those who founded the United States as a Republic, but also those who preceded them, appear to have had at least two clear convictions: First, that the colonies and states were each sovereign in their own right and had authority to govern themselves; and second, that such right was Heaven-conferred. The "*Fundamental Orders*" of Connecticut, in 1638, the first written constitution of the colonies, so declared.¹ Thomas Jefferson and his co-patriots in the *Declaration of Independence* also acknowledged the same authority², as did the framers of the *Constitution of Wisconsin* when they said: "We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, . . . do establish this constitution".³

Taking over state sovereignty. Immediately upon the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, the proper colonial au-

¹ Chaplin, H. W., *Principles of Federal Law*, p. 733.

² See the first and last paragraphs of the *Declaration of Independence*.

³ See "Preamble" to *Wisconsin Constitution*.

thorities began to exercise the several functions of what they believed to be *inherent sovereignty*, in so far as they related to internal state affairs; and, as rapidly as the way opened, they exercised also the functions of external sovereignty, as related to sister nations. As early as 1778 France began to deal with the united colonies as a sister nation under the treaty of that year. Five years later, in the final treaty of peace, September 3, 1783, Great Britain also recognized the separate colonies as individual states and declared them "to be free, sovereign, and independent states".

National sovereignty established. For about five and a half years, from September 3, 1783, until ratification of the United States Constitution, March 4, 1789, each colony or state, appears to have enjoyed full state sovereignty, except in so far as the Continental Congress had been effectively deputized to conduct foreign relations abroad and a central government at home. This arrangement for a central government proved to be somewhat peculiar and unsatisfactory in many ways, provoking at times the European diplomats to ask: "Who are really in position to speak authoritatively for the colonies? One day you are a single nation. The next day you claim to be thirteen. Who can make contracts that will bind the whole and see that they are performed?" The question was indeed pertinent, for the colonies during the period specified, instead of having one ship of state, had a flotilla of thirteen ships, each manned by a captain and crew, but with no commodore, admiral, or rear-admiral competent to give general orders and to secure compliance from the whole. There were thirteen separate, sovereign states, each jealous of its own prerogatives, and each tooting its own horn as an independent state. Union, harmony, and effective power were, therefore, lacking. Hence, the need of the formation of the Union. Accordingly a strong central government was established with such powers and functions as were transferred to it from the Confederation and from the states by the Federal Constitution, but with the sovereignty of the new government, as is now generally believed, still vested in the hands of all the electors of all the states. As says the Constitution: "We, the people of the United States . . . do ordain and establish this constitution." It should be noted also that it was *the people*, as such, assembled in thirteen state conventions, that ratified the new Federal constitution. Article VII provided that "The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same."² The delegates to the state conventions that were to ratify the new constitution were chosen by the people, which fact will be persuasive evidence to those who take that side of the argument that the people were vested with the national sovereignty as well as with that of the states. It is a great pity, therefore, that the constitution contains no clear-cut statement to that effect. Its omission has been costly in life and treasure.

¹ U. S. Constitution, Preamble.

² U. S. Constitution, Article VII.

Popular versus state sovereignty. Because of this omission there was carried on in this country for many decades a lively controversy as to where the sovereignty of our national government was deposited. Was it in the states, or in the people collectively of all the states? Did the people in their sovereign capacity create the central government, as they had already created the state governments, or did the states, as states, establish it? Upon the views held on this question has depended the fate of this republic. Adherence to the doctrine of state sovereignty led to attempted nullification of federal laws by South Carolina and to near civil war in 1832, and to secession and civil war in 1861. On the other hand, adherence to the doctrine of popular sovereignty has preserved the Union and saved our country from division and ruin. Weighty reasons were given on each side of this controversy but the voice of history appears to have settled the question in favor of popular sovereignty.

Webster's reply to Hayne. According to Daniel Webster, in his memorable reply to Hayne in the United States Senate in 1830 on the "nullification" question, the people of the several states, in forming the Union, surrendered no sovereignty to the states whatsoever, but merely transferred part of the functions of their full sovereignty from the hands of the Confederation and of the state governments to the hands of the Federal government. Consequently, all the sovereignty of the Federal government instead of being vested in the states still remained in the people. There was merely a new allocation of the *functions of government*. The people who at first set up the state governments in due time set up the Federal government and assigned to each its appropriate powers. The states created by the people are not greater than the people and nowhere did the people deed any of their sovereignty to the states nor authorize them to nullify Federal laws or, by withdrawal from the Union, to hasten its downfall.

This great speech of Mr. Webster, expounding his own views of popular, state, and national sovereignty, appears not only to have been the basis for President Jackson's proclamation against the "Nullification Ordinance" of South Carolina in 1832, but to have strengthened the hands of President Lincoln, thirty years later, while he held together the Union, although many were in favor of allowing the South to go its way in peace. The whole speech would prove profitable reading to any student of our constitutional history or of the art of persuasive eloquence. We quote from it in part.

"This leads us to inquire into the origin of this Government, and the source of its power. Whose agent is it? Is it the creature of the State Legislature, or the creature of the people? If the Government of the United States be the agent of the State Governments, then they may control it, provided they can agree in the manner of controlling it; if it be the agent of the people, then the people alone can control it, restrain it, modify, or reform it. It is observable enough, that the doctrine for which the honorable gentleman contends, leads

him to the necessity of maintaining, not only that this General Government is the creature of the States, but that it is the creature of each of the States, severally; so that each may assert the power, for itself, of determining whether it acts within the limits of its authority. It is the servant of four and twenty masters, of different wills and different purposes, and yet bound to obey all. This absurdity (for it seems no less) arises from a misconception as to the origin of this Government in its true character. *It is, sir, the people's constitution, the people's Government; made for the people; made by the people; and answerable to the people.* The people of the United States have declared that this constitution shall be the supreme law. We must either admit the proposition, or dispute their authority. The States are, unquestionably, sovereign, so far as their sovereignty is not affected by this supreme law. But the State Legislatures, as political bodies, however sovereign, are yet not sovereign over the people. So far as the people have given power to the General Government, so far the grant is unquestionably good, and the Government holds of the people, and not of the State Governments. We [United States Senators] are all agents of the same supreme power, the people. The General Government and the State Governments derive their authority from the same source. Neither [sovereignty] can, in relation to the other, be called primary,¹ though one [the federal] is definite and restricted, and the other [the state] general and residuary. The National Government possesses those powers which it can be shown the people have conferred on it, and no more. All the rest belongs to the State Governments, or to the people themselves.

State sovereignty limited. "So far as the people have restrained State sovereignty, by the expression of their will, in the Constitution of the United States, so far, it must be admitted, State sovereignty is effectually controlled. I do not contend that it is, or ought to be, controlled farther. The sentiment to which I have referred, propounds that State sovereignty is only to be controlled by its own 'feeling of justice;' that is to say, that it is not to be controlled at all: for one who is to follow his own feelings is under no legal control. Now, however, men may think this ought to be, the fact is, that the people of the United States have chosen to impose control on State sovereignties. There are those, doubtless, who wish they had been left without restraint; but the constitution has ordered the matter differently. To make war, for instance, is an exercise of sovereignty; but the constitution declares that no State shall make war. To coin money is another exercise of sovereign power; but no State is at liberty to coin money. Again, the constitution says that no sovereign State shall be so sovereign as to make a treaty. These prohibitions, it must be confessed, are a control on the State sovereignty of South Carolina, as well as of the other States, which does not arise 'from her

¹ It has been generally conceded, since Webster's day, that the primary allegiance of citizens is due the Federal Government.

own feelings of honorable justice'. Such an opinion, therefore, is in defiance of the plainest provisions of the constitution."¹

Contrary opinions. Over against the traditional view of Federal sovereignty as stated above, Robert Lansing appears to still hold that the sovereignty of the United States rests in the several states and not in the people. He says: "The states as units and not the citizens of the United States are the assumed possessors of federal sovereignty in times of internal peace"². It appears impossible to reconcile this theoretical or philosophical view with the state of facts before mentioned.

In his book on *The Invisible Government*, Professor William B. Monroe has a chapter on "The Myth of Popular Sovereignty" in which he takes issue with the definition of Herodotus that "Democracy is a form of government in which the people rule". "With this theory of the determinism of human whimsicality in politics," says the professor, "I venture to take issue. It does not seem to square with the facts of our political life, either past or present. Man's unfettered discretion is not the sole dictator of political evolution." But Professor Monroe appears to have in mind the uncertainties of universal suffrage rather than the people as the final source of authority in free governments. That free governments continue in spite of the mistakes of the electors can hardly be accounted for, he thinks, unless some form of political predestination be conceded. If this means that with states as well as men, "there is a divinity that shapes our ends roughhew them how we will", it should be a source of courage and hope.

Sovereignty of Wisconsin

Wisconsin sovereignty. The Territory of Wisconsin was created and a territorial government set up April 20, 1836. Ten years later, August 6, 1846, Congress passed an enabling act authorizing the people of Wisconsin to form a constitution and state government for the purpose of being "admitted into the union on an equal footing with all the original states in all respects whatsoever"³. This was a recognition of the inherent sovereignty of a free people. They were treated as grown-ups politically and authorized to prepare themselves to start housekeeping on their own account.

Wisconsin admitted. The constitution was duly formed by delegates chosen by the people to meet in convention at Madison for that purpose and it was approved by the people, March 13, 1848. The people thus exercised their potential powers of sovereignty by making their own fundamental law. This constitution was approved by Congress as "Republican in form", and, on March 29, 1848, the state was admitted to the Union in these words: "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America*

¹ *Abridgment of Debates of Congress*, v. 10, pp. 428-431.

² Lansing, *Notes on Sovereignty*, pp. 25-26.

³ U. S. Statutes, v. 9, p. 56.

in Congress assembled, That the State of Wisconsin be, and is hereby, admitted to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, with the boundaries prescribed by the act of Congress, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six."¹

Extent of Wisconsin sovereignty. On June 7, 1848, the first state officers entered upon their duties. Thus, Wisconsin became a sovereign state entitled to exercise all the powers and prerogatives of a free and independent state, except in so far as these had been transferred to the Federal government by the United States Constitution. These transfers to Federal jurisdiction included: All the functions belonging to external sovereignty such as treaties with other states and nations; also, all functions of internal sovereignty specifically transferred to the Federal government or forbidden to the states, such as the coining of money, collection of internal revenue and the regulation of interstate commerce. On the other hand, all the functions of sovereignty not so transferred to the Federal government, or forbidden to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people. It would be a very interesting study for any student of government to list for himself the functions of internal sovereignty reserved to the original states. In doing so, he would discover to what extent Wisconsin enjoys real sovereignty, this state having been "admitted to the Union on an equal footing with all the original states in all respects whatsoever". He would probably conclude with Lord Bryce that "the American state is a peculiar organism, unlike anything in modern Europe, or in the ancient world". Our states are in a class by themselves and it took many years of discussion to discover their true relation to the Federal Union. But while we have a dual sovereignty and a dual allegiance, the whole sovereignty, according to Webster, rests in the governing citizens. That of the Federal government rests in the electors of the whole United States and that of any state in the electors domiciled within that state; that is, it is vested in the sovereign people of each.

How the people rule. The people, of course, cannot administer the state government themselves by each taking some office. There are not enough offices to supply every one who may have ambitions in that direction. The Constitution, consequently, provides that a few officers shall be elected and that these shall exercise the functions of government as the agents and servants of the people in whom dwells the sovereignty. It would be impossible, for example, for one and a half millions of people to come together in one room, or even in the open air, to make laws for the entire state. Consequently, the legislature is entrusted with the exercise of this prerogative of sovereignty. This explains the wording of the enacting clause of every Wisconsin law, which reads: "The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows."² The Governor also, among other duties, is authorized to approve or veto laws, to

¹ U. S. Statutes, v. 9, p. 1848.

² Wisconsin Constitution, Article IV, Section 17.

appoint and remove certain officers, to extradite fugitives from justice, and to grant pardons. The people have also deputized the Judicial power to interpret the constitution and laws, and to administer impartial justice. Under the direction of the courts, the police authorities are deputized with power to arrest, detain, and punish criminals; and in some states, the sheriff may even execute persons sentenced to death for crime. But only officers, entrusted by the people to exercise some part of the sovereign power of the state, may do such things. Without this authority, for instance, the police officers in detaining or executing criminals would be merely kidnapers or murderers.

Who then are the "sovereign people" of this state? The answer is that all who are entitled to vote and hold office belong to the ruling class. According to Article III, Section I, of the Constitution, and Section 6.01 of the statutes, the body of governing citizens includes all citizens of the United States who are twenty-one years of age, no matter whether they are men or women, rich or poor, white, red, or colored, providing they have been domiciled¹ in this state for one year, and in the election precinct where they offer to vote, for ten days, and providing further, that they have not become disqualified for reasons specified in the constitution. All such are entitled to vote at any and all elections held in the precinct where they are so domiciled. These are the "sovereign people" of Wisconsin.

Powers and privileges of electors. Any and all of the persons having the qualifications specified in the preceding paragraph, have not only the right to vote for the election of public officers, and, if elected, to hold office themselves, but also to use their influence, in all lawful ways, for the enactment of good laws and for the repeal of those they believe bad; also to help make and amend the state and federal constitutions. In other words, as before stated, they are "governing citizens" of the state as distinguished from the "residents", or even the "citizens" thereof. By the term "citizens" we mean those citizens of the United States who cannot vote because they lack a year of domicile, or have not yet attained their twenty-first birthday. These, while "citizens", do not belong to the "governing class" or the "sovereign people". Hence, the term "elector" implies the enjoyment of greater privileges than the term "citizen". One urgent need of our day appears to be the placing of greater emphasis upon the dignity and honor of being a *governing citizen* of this state and nation, and the development of a worthy pride in such relationship. President Cleveland once declared that "a public office is a public trust", and it would seem that the right to vote is also a public trust.

The scepter of power. The ballot in the hand of every governing citizen may well be called the "scepter of power". And what a mighty power the ballot is! It would be well if all electors could be

¹*Domicile.* The term "domicile" is defined as "that place in which a man has voluntarily fixed the habitation of himself and family, not for a mere special or temporary purpose, but with the present intention of making it a permanent home, until some unexpected event shall occur to induce him to adopt some other permanent home." *Black's Law Dictionary*, p. 386.

brought to remember that the ballot is just as powerful in the hand of the humblest citizen as it is in the hand of the greatest.

How many electors? The question is often asked "How many voters are there in Wisconsin?", which usually means "How many eligible electors are there?" Well, here is the answer. The latest estimate of the population of Wisconsin by the Bureau of the Census gave a total of 3,005,000. Taking the ratio found to be approximately correct in 1930, 55.12 per cent of these are eligible electors. This gives us today, a total of 1,656,356 governing citizens, including 6,365 Indians.

Number of voters. An elector then, is one who *may* vote, while a voter is one who actually *does* vote. After a little investigation of the records of the Department of State to discover what proportion of the 1,656,000 eligible electors actually take part in the government, we find the following:

First, that since 1920, when women were granted full voting rights through federal amendment, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of actual voters.

Second, that while in 1920 the total vote cast in Wisconsin for president was 701,280 and for governor 691,294, the total vote in 1932 for president was 1,114,815, and for governor, 1,124,502; an increase of 433,208 in twelve years.

Third, that while in the "off year" of 1922, only 481,828 votes were cast for governor, there were cast in 1934, another "off year", no less than 953,797, being an increase of 471,969 "off year" voters over that of twelve years prior.

Fourth, that notwithstanding this rapid growth in the number of actual voters, there were 525,000 electors who did not vote at all at the presidential election of 1932 and 646,000 who cast no vote for governor in 1934.

The comparative figures for the several general elections since 1912 will be found in the accompanying schedule.

PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTE
1912 TO 1934

Year	Vote for President All Parties	Successful Candidates for Nation	Vote for Governor All Parties	Successful Candidates in Wisconsin
1912 ---	399,975	Wilson (D)	393,849	McGovern (R)
1914 ---			325,430	McGovern (R)
1916 ---	447,134	Wilson (D)	434,340	Philipp (R)
1918 ---			331,582	Philipp (R)
1920 ---	701,280	Harding (R)	691,294	Blaine (R)
1922 ---			481,828	Blaine (R)
1924 ---	840,821	Coolidge (R)	796,432	Blaine (R)
1926 ---			552,912	Zimmerman (R)
1928 ---	1,016,872	Hoover (R)	989,143	Kohler (R)
1930 ---			606,825	La Follette (R)
1932 ---	1,114,815	Roosevelt (D)	1,124,502	Schmedeman (D)
1934 ---			953,797	La Follette (P)

Democracy in Elections

What is democracy? Some one has said that democracy is claiming for ourselves and using all the political rights and privileges to which we are lawfully entitled, and, at the same time, to grant to every other citizen his corresponding rights and privileges whether he belongs to our party or not. Democracy presupposes good sportsmanship in government and equal privileges to all.

A pure democracy. When we consult authorities on the meaning of "democracy", we are told that a pure democracy is that form of government in which the sovereign power resides, and is exercised by, the whole body of free citizens, as distinguished from a monarchy, aristocracy, or oligarchy. That is, government by the whole people instead of by one, or by the few. According to this theory of democracy every citizen should participate directly in the business of governing and the legislative assembly should comprise the whole people. Examples of this form of democracy are to be found in the ancient city-republics of Greece and Rome, and, in more modern times, in the cantons of Switzerland, as well as in some of Wisconsin's present local units of governments as hereinafter explained.

Representative democracy. When, however, a free government extends over a wide area of territory, a pure democracy becomes impossible. Hence, it becomes necessary to elect competent persons to represent the whole in constitutional conventions and in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government. Such a form of rule is called a republic, a commonwealth, or a "representative democracy" because the ultimate lodgement of sovereignty is in the whole body of governing citizens, notwithstanding they cannot gather together in one council or parliament.

Methods of democracy in Wisconsin. In Wisconsin there are now more than twenty different kinds of elections through which the qualified electors may share in the government. Among these are the town meeting, town election, school meeting, and school election; primary elections for the city, county, and state, as well as the regular elections that follow. There are also judicial, congressional, national delegate, and presidential elections. In addition to these, we have referendum elections on constitutional amendments and the recall of city, judicial, county, congressional, and state officers. The cities also have initiative and referendum for the introduction and passage of city ordinances, and, very recently, town primaries have been authorized in the more populous municipalities in place of the caucus. Of some of these opportunities for taking part in government we shall speak more at length.

Extension of democracy. It may be well in this connection to recall that more offices are now being filled by popular vote than formerly, and that since the extension of suffrage to women through the Nineteenth Amendment, there are now twice as many qualified electors as in 1920. Up to 1913 United States Senators were elected by

the legislature and the governor made appointments to fill vacancies. Now under the Seventeenth Amendment (1913) the people elect United States Senators for both the original terms and to fill vacancies. The recall amendment of 1926 likewise provides a means for recall of public officers who violate their oaths of office or who, for sufficient reason, are open to impeachment by the people. Thus, more and more the reins of government have come into the hands of the electors. To the critics of popular government who complain that the people do not always vote wisely, some political thinkers have answered, "The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy". The thought appears to be that we all learn by doing, and that the possession of power sobers men and makes them ponder as to how they may wisely use such power for the common good.

Democracy in town meetings. The most democratic institutions in Wisconsin appear to be the town meeting and the school meeting. Here all the qualified electors of the town, or district, may assemble as a pure democracy to elect certain officers, vote taxes, authorize the erection of buildings, and to do by common consent, or formal vote, the many things authorized by the statutes. Each elector is on an equal footing with all other electors, and may help mold opinion, make motions, and cast his ballot with as much force and success as his knowledge, experience, and ability will permit. There are 1,281 town meetings held annually in the state.

Rooted in the past. The town meeting is not only our most democratic institution but it also appears to go the farthest back in history. We can easily trace its adoption in Wisconsin, back through the Territory of Michigan and the Northwest Territory, to New England and the Pilgrim fathers; then back across the Atlantic to Great Britain; and still farther back to the Germanic forests from which our Anglo-Saxon ancestors came bringing with them the "town-moot". The "moot-council" was the place where citizens gathered to settle questions of public welfare and so today we still speak of undecided questions as "moot questions".

The voice of history. Green, the historian, writing of the Teutonic "village-moot", the "hundred-moot" and the "folk-moot", which correspond in part to our town meeting, county board, and state legislature, gives us an interesting picture of the early self-governing local communities of ancient Friesland or Sleswick, from whence, as before stated, our town meeting appears to have come, and in which some of our common law maxims in all probability originated.

The moot-council or early town meeting. Green says: "In its moot, the common meeting of its villages for justice and government, a slave had no place or voice, while the laet [or renter] was originally represented by the lord whose land he tilled. The life, the sovereignty of the settlement resided solely in the body of the freeman whose holdings lay round the moot-hill or the sacred tree where the community met from time to time to deal out its own justice or make its own laws. Here new settlers were admitted to the freedom of the

township, and by-laws framed and headman and tithing-man were chosen for its governance. Here plow-land and meadow-land were shared in due lot among the villagers, and field and homestead passed from man to man by the delivery of a turf cut from its soil. Here strife of farmer with farmer was settled according to the 'customs' of the township, as its elder men stated them, and four men were hired to follow headman or ealdorman to hundred-court or war. It is with a reverence such as is stirred by the sight of the head-waters of some mighty river that one looks back to these village-moots of Friesland or Sleswick. It was here that [the Anglo-Saxon race] learned to be a 'mother of Parliaments'. It was in these tiny knots of farmers that the [Anglo-Saxons] learned the worth of the Agreement, the 'common sense', the general conviction to which discussion leads, as of the laws which derive their force from being expressions of that general conviction. A humorist of our own day has laughed at parliaments as 'talking shops', and the laugh has been echoed by some who have taken humor for argument. But talk is persuasion, and persuasion is force. . . . The 'talk' of the village moot, the strife and judgment of men giving freely their own rede [advice or counsel] and setting it as freely aside for what they learn to be the wiser rede of other men, is the ground-work¹ of Anglo-Saxon, English, and American history.

The right to vote. We give this extract from Green for what it is worth and leave to each reader to draw his own conclusion as to the antecedents of our town meeting. But whether it was in the Teutonic "town-moot" of the German forests, or in the Anglo-Saxon "town-moot" of Essex or Kent, or in the town meetings of New England, the prime qualification for a voice and a vote was the ownership, or the annual "sharing in" of the "town" lands. It would seem, therefore, that the town meeting deserves to be cherished, not only as a training-ground for democracy, but also for its ancient lineage. Professor Green further points out that since the "town-moot" sent representatives to the "hundred-moot", and the "hundred-moot" to the "folk-moot", representative government had its origin in the "town-moot". Correspondingly, each town of Wisconsin is now represented in the county legislature, usually called the "county board", in the person of the town chairman.

The town election. Before leaving the town meeting, it may be well to call attention to the fact that the town election is now held separately from the town meeting, which often takes place at noon or at some other more convenient hour. The town "ticket", formerly a small piece of paper on which was printed a complete "slate" of candidates, and which anyone who cared to take the trouble, could prepare and print at his own expense, has in later years been superseded by the Australian secret "town ballot". Formerly, three or four tickets were in the field at the same time, but today there is only one official ballot which the town clerk alone can prepare, and on

¹ Green, *History of the English People*, v. 1, pp. 12-13.

which are printed the names of all candidates nominated at the town caucus or by nomination papers, or, in certain towns, by primaries.¹ Each elector is handed a copy of this official ballot for voting and he can vote no other. The election usually lasts from nine in the morning until five-thirty in the evening, thus permitting electors to vote at any convenient hour during the day, and so giving opportunity for voting to those unable to attend the town meeting. This proves again that the mass meeting method, in certain ways, is less practicable than the modern all-day popular election by the secret ballot method.

The school district meeting. The school district meeting in a smaller way, is as democratic a gathering as the town meeting. It is an assemblage of all the qualified electors of a village, or some portion of a town set apart to govern its own school matters and to tax itself for school purposes. Joint school districts are comprised of parts of two or more towns, while township high school districts may embrace the whole of two townships, or seventy-two square miles. There are said to be 7,230 rural and state graded school districts, and 82 township high-school districts in the state. Each of these is also a school of democracy for adults who come together at least once a year to learn how they can best "pull together" on school matters.

The school election. As in the town, so in the school district, the election of officers and referendum elections may now be held outside the school meeting. One hundred electors of any common school district may petition and secure such a separate school election.² These elections are held from three to eight o'clock in the afternoon except that in counties of 500,000 population or more, they are held from one to eight instead of from three to eight as above. This gives an opportunity to more people to vote for school officers, since formerly only those who could attend the evening school meeting could take part in the election.² These changes increase the power of the "forgotten man" and make it increasingly difficult for a few voters to dominate either the town or school government. This helps to give to each elector the *equality* he was born to enjoy.

Nomination of Candidates

Another wand of power. Perhaps next to constitution making, the most important duty devolving upon electors is the selection of the candidates whose names are to appear on the official ballot at the November election. It is held by some that for many years this privilege belonged almost exclusively to the party "bosses". It took many, many years of evolution of election machinery to evolve the September direct primary.

Direct vs. indirect primaries. But what do we mean by *direct primaries*? In the *indirect* primaries, the people voted at the caucuses for delegates to attend county conventions, where, in turn, dele-

¹ Wisconsin Statutes, 5.27, 5.

² Wisconsin Statutes, 40.07, 2.

gates were elected to the state convention. The state convention then selected, by ballot, the party candidates for state offices for the November election. In the *direct* primaries, on the contrary, the electors now do directly the work formerly done by the state party convention. They select the candidates whose names are to appear in the party column on the official November ballot. They do this either by voting for a candidate whose name appears on the primary party ticket, or by writing in some other name.

Open and closed primaries. The direct primary elections in Wisconsin are "open". That is, one does not have to declare himself a member of this or that party before he can vote. But having secured a ballot made up of four party tickets, he may select a Democrat, Progressive, Republican, or Socialist ticket and vote it, even though he does not belong to that party. The unused tickets he returns to the inspector in charge of the ballot-box. These are later destroyed without examination. No one is supposed to know what ticket he votes. Consequently, members of one party may go into the primary of another and help to nominate the weakest candidate on the ticket with the hope of defeating him at the succeeding election.

Closed primary. In his new work on elections, D. W. Brogan, speaking of the disadvantage to parties of having their candidates nominated by the uninvited votes from other parties, says: "Most states, however, try to guard against this, by some form of 'closed' primary. In this, an attempt is made to ensure that the voter is a member of the party in whose primary he has offered to vote. Sometimes he has to swear, if challenged, that he has supported the party in the past for a certain time, or will support it in the future at this election, or at several elections to come. There are two objections to this method. One is that the challenged voter may perjure himself, the other that it does not matter in many cases for whom he votes in the final election", because the dominant party usually carries the day.

The "run-off" primary. "Run-off" elections are held in Texas and other states, when no nominee at the primary secures a majority, but only a plurality of votes. In such states you have the primary, the "run-off", and then the more formal final election. In Wisconsin we are satisfied with the primary and final election. "A purely party primary," says Mr. Brogan, "may impose a candidate who is, perhaps narrowly, the strongest within the party ranks, but who has little if any power to win necessary outside support. The Republican party in Illinois and in New York City and the Democratic party in Chicago have, in recent times, had fundamentally weak candidates imposed on them by strong sections within the party working through the primary. The same sad story can be told of other states and a 'run-off' [primary to secure a majority candidate] lessens this danger." The "run-off" election or primary carries the disadvantages

¹ Brogan, D. W. *Government of the People*, pp. 81-82.

² Brogan, D. W. *Government of the People*, p. 84.

of extra expense. In Wisconsin, it has cost as much as \$200,000 to hold a state-wide primary and about \$190,000 to hold a November election. The "run-off" primary would, therefore, cost about \$190,000 additional.¹

Evolution of Preliminary Elections

The term "primary" today usually means the September or city primary, but when modern writers speak of "the primaries" of earlier days, they usually mean the local caucus and the county convention which preceded the old-time state party convention.

Colonial primary systems. If we go back to the earliest election methods in this country we shall find that both Massachusetts and Connecticut had a crude form of primary election. Later came a method of nomination which was a close approach to the modern convention system. In 1644 delegates from every town in the Massachusetts Bay Colony met at Salem and chose fit men to stand for election as "Assistants". These various methods of nomination were one of the peculiar contributions of New England to American election methods.

Birth of the caucus. Just prior to the Revolution various clubs of agitators against the royal government met in secret to connive at joint action. The first caucus club of Boston contained many of the most notable promoters of rebellion against the mother country, among them Otis, Warren, Hancock, and John Adams. The caucus members directed elections by furnishing themselves with ready made ballots, which they distributed on election day, filled out with the names of their candidates.² An entry in the journal of the caucus of 1772 shows how it operated:

"Voted, — — That this body will use their influence that Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and William Phillips be representatives for the year ensuing."³

The caucus grows up. "Between 1780 and 1800 the caucus underwent two changes. The necessity for secrecy was gone, and henceforth the body was a publicly recognized political institution. It became an open town-meeting, such as is still familiar to the inhabitants of rural New England. It was a gathering in which all were supposedly upon a footing of equality, but whose actions were still dominated by small political clubs, or 'parlor caucuses', which were successful because their campaign was agreed upon beforehand.

District conventions appear. "The change from the town meeting to the convention was due to the increase in population and the difficulties of travel from outlying districts. . . . By 1800 the district convention was firmly established as a method of nominating to offices lower than the Governor and members of congress.

¹ For cost of elections in general, see tabulation on page 92.

² A method used in Wisconsin town elections until recent years.

³ Seymour, Charles, *How the World Votes*, v. 1, pp. 271-273.

State nominations. "The privilege of naming the candidates for offices voted on by the State at large was usurped soon after the Revolution by a caucus of the party members of the State Legislature [a kind of state caucus]. This was no doubt in part a resort to the easiest way of making the nominations, in view of the difficulties of travel to a state-wide meeting, and in part an imitation of the *Congressional caucus* already in vogue for nominating a President . . . but Republicans in districts where there was a Federalist majority complained that they were not duly represented. . . .

The state convention appears. "The State caucus had long been attacked upon the same ground as the Congressional caucus, as a usurpation of the people's rights. With surprising vitality the Legislative caucus endured until 1824 in New York, when it succumbed in favor of a State convention."¹

Abuses creep in. The political caucus and convention of the first half of the nineteenth century, then called "the primaries", were virtually without legal restraint. "They were regarded as private assemblies outside the province of legislation. Population, however, nearly doubled between 1840 and 1860. . . . The population of the cities grew fourfold, and the probity of the voters in them sank."² Violence in caucuses and conventions were the natural result.

Reforming the Preliminary Elections

California leads the way. The first attempt at preliminary election reform was brought about in California in March 1866. New York followed in April 1866. The subject of primary regulation was widely discussed in the press and in public debates. By 1890 more than half the states had passed laws regulating in some fashion the primary elections.

Wisconsin follows suit. In this state also the caucus and convention system was placed under regulations of law. By Chapter 389, Laws of 1891, "primary meetings", for the entire state, except Milwaukee county, such as the caucus and county convention, were placed under state control, while Chapter 439 of the same year effected similar control for Milwaukee County. This general reform was the beginning of better things, both for the nation at large and also for Wisconsin. And yet it appears that for many years thereafter the dominant party controlled the average state election and the party Boss controlled the dominant party. Writers on this subject tell us that this condition of things was only possible for two reasons. First, the generality of electors did not realize the importance of the caucus and county convention where delegates were really elected; and second, that there were nearly always enough weak or corruptible delegates that could be cajoled, frightened, or bought to do the bidding of the party Boss, notwithstanding contrary instructions received from the people at home.

¹ Seymour, Charles, pp. 271-273.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 273-274.

The Boss at work. Seymour in his book on *How the World Votes* says: "Few voters realize the crucial importance of the primaries to a really liberal franchise. Regulation is of little value unless the honest citizens grasp the political bull by the horns by turning out in large numbers at the primaries. The Boss concentrates every effort upon getting . . . [pliable or safe] delegates chosen for the state or county convention. Once this was accomplished, he may twirl his thumbs at the rage of the reformers. The final election resolves itself into the choice of the lesser of two evils. The real work of nomination is done at the primaries, whereas the popular attention was fastened upon the more spectacular convention";¹ even as it is upon the November election today. This same writer gives a very interesting description of the workings of the old fashioned state convention. But fortunately, we have from the pen of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette, Sr., a more thrilling narrative, parts of which we give for the double reason that it is the description of an eye witness and participant and because in the paragraphs that follow there is also given in graphic words the origin of the direct primary system in Wisconsin.

The old-fashioned state convention. Narrating his experiences in running for the office of governor in 1896, Senator La Follette, Sr., says:

"Against a practically united press, a veteran army of trained politicians, and the lavish expenditure of money, I came down to the convention at Milwaukee on the fifth day of August, 1896, with delegates enough pledged and instructed to nominate me on the first formal ballot." [But the usual methods for converting delegates to the plans of the party bosses appear to have been used. . . .]

"Shortly after midnight C-- F-- P-- came to my headquarters and asked to see me alone. 'La Follette,' he said, 'we've got you skinned. We've got enough of your delegates away from you to defeat you in the convention tomorrow. . . .'

"When the balloting came on the next day, I was beaten, just as P-- said. My delegates understood what had defeated them. The work of the bosses had been coarse and rank. When it was over my steadfast supporters came back in a body to the headquarters. . . . I shall never forget the excited throng, their flushed faces, their bitter disappointment. . . . I stood up and spoke to them: they needed to know that the defeat would not turn me back but drive me on with higher resolve. There came to me those lines of Henley's which had often inspired me, and which I repeated to them:

'Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods there be
For my unconquerable soul.
'In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud;
Under the bludgeoning of chance,
My head is bloody but unbowed.'

¹ Seymour, Charles, *How the World Votes*, v. 1, pp. 276, 277.

Search for a better way. "I said to them that the men who win final victories are those who are stimulated to better fighting by defeat; that the people had not betrayed us, but that they themselves had been betrayed by those whom they had sent to serve them in that convention; that the wrong was not here, it was there; that it would be weak and cowardly to abandon the rank and file who believed as we believed; . . . that the bosses were not the party; that the fault lay with the system that permitted corrupt agents to betray their principles; that *the evil work of the night before had forced me to do some hard thinking, and that I was going home to find some better way;* (italics ours) that we would never compromise, never abandon the fight until we had made government truly representative of the people. That little army went back to their homes and told the true story of that convention.

The Genesis of the Direct Primary

The direct primary discovered. "At that time," says Senator La Follette, Sr., "I had never heard of the *direct* primary. Indeed, there was no direct primary statute in any state, excepting a weak optional law in Kentucky. In order to become familiar with every phase of the caucus and convention system, I briefed all the laws relative to caucuses and conventions. I had resolved to attack and, if possible, overthrow the whole system in Wisconsin.

"A little later, I accepted an invitation from President Harper of the Chicago University to make an address before the faculty and students of that institution on the 22nd of February, 1897. I took as my theme, 'The Menace of the Political Machine.' . . .

The first primary bill. "Immediately after making this address, I prepared, with the assistance of Sam Harper, a bill incorporating my plan for direct nominations which was introduced in the Legislature of 1897 by William T. Lewis, a member from Racine. It was not expected that it would receive favorable consideration, but it was a beginning. . . .

Second primary bill opposed. "In the convention which followed, in August, 1900, I was unanimously nominated for governor, and in November the state gave me the largest majority ever given up to that time to a gubernatorial candidate. On January 7, 1901, I took the oath of office. . . .

"The predominant notes in the message were direct primaries and railroad taxation—one political and one economic reform. . . .

"No sooner had the taxation and direct primary bills been introduced than the lobby gathered in Madison in full force. Lobbyists had been there before, but never in such numbers or with such an organization. I never saw anything like it. The railroads, threatened with the taxation bills, and the bosses, threatened by the direct primary, evidently regarded it as the death struggle. . . .

Good men go wrong. "All the efforts of the lobby, combined with the opposition of the newspapers and the federal office-holders, was

not without its effect upon our forces. Every moment from the time the senate convened down to the final vote on the railroad taxation bills they were weakening us, wearing us down, getting some men one way, some another, until finally before the close of the session they had not only the senate but a majority of the Republicans in the assembly. It was a pathetic and tragic thing to see honest men falling before these insidious forces. For many of them it meant plain ruin from which they never afterward recovered. . .

"It was about the middle of March, after inconceivable delays, before the Direct Primary bill could be finally gotten up in the assembly for consideration, and it was then bitterly opposed.

"So I vetoed the Hagemeister bill," continues the Senator, "and decided to go again before the people with the whole issue. . .

[Here let us recall that the Hagemeister bill, granting *county primaries*, was introduced as a compromise by the opposition.]

The third primary bill passes. Concerning the beginning of his next term the author says, "We had now passed one of the two great measures so long struggled for—the railroad taxation bill. The other, that providing for direct primaries, seemed almost within reach.

"I prepared that part of my message which dealt with direct nominations of candidates for office as though on trial for my life. I felt that the legislature simply **MUST** be made to see its duty and that we **MUST** pass the direct primary at that session. . .

"The primary bill as introduced easily passed the assembly, and after a long and hard fight we finally got it through the senate by accepting a provision submitting the act on a referendum to the voters of the state in the election of 1904. . .

"When the time came the Democratic party as well as the Republican party declared for it, and although a desperate fight was made upon the measure at the polls, nevertheless it carried in the election of 1904 by a majority of over 50,000."

The people approve. Chapter 451, Laws of 1903, enacting the primary law and submitting it to the people as "An Act to provide for party nominations by direct vote" was approved by Governor La Follette, Sr., May 23, 1903, and ratified by the people as before stated. And so the *better way* was found. After a struggle of eight years, the direct primary became effective in 1906.

At the September primary of 1934 the total number of persons casting votes for governor, for all parties, was 562,516.

The bosses lose power. This story of the origin of the primary law in Wisconsin reveals the fact that it came as a rebound from the autocratic rule of political bosses, just as political freedom and constitutional government came as a rebound from the oppressive rule of monarchs, thus repeating the old lesson of history, that the way to lose power and influence is to use it unwisely, or autocratically. All ages have witnessed sad failures through the misuse of such powers.

¹ Autobiography of Senator La Follette, p. 192ff.

Rapid spread of the direct primary. When once the direct primary had been established and its advantages demonstrated by actual use in this state and other states, it spread rapidly from state to state during the first fifteen years of the twentieth century, much as did the reform of the earlier primaries in the closing years of the nineteenth century. Seymour in summarizing this direct primary reform says:

"This zeal for purification and for responsible government which spread like wildfire during the Rooseveltian epoch, seized upon the direct primary as an agency to its purpose, and before 1917 it was in use in all but six of the states. . . . While therefore the genus of direct primary legislation is fundamentally the same throughout the country, the species differ widely in the method of nominating candidates, the majority required, the question of the preferential vote, the arrangement of the ballot, and the drawing up of a platform".¹

City Primaries

Origin. From state-wide primaries in September, it was an easy step to city primaries in April. These were first established by Chapter 670, Laws of 1907, and took the place of city caucuses, and possibly, in some places, of the city boss. Thus another step forward was taken in the rule of the people.

Later modifications. A tendency has developed in later years, however, to do away with or to weaken the city primary so that the people in some cities have less to do with the nomination of city officers today than even under the caucus system. For some time past, certain cities have entirely neglected to call the primary and have been able to get away with it because the people sat quietly by and never secured a writ from any court compelling the city clerk to issue the lawful notice.

Optional primary. In 1933 the law was changed so that, with the exception of Milwaukee, no city primary can be held unless one of two things takes place. Ninety days prior to the primary, there must be either a three-fourths vote of the city council in favor of the primary, or a petition of the people with signatures equal to fifteen per cent of the total vote for governor, must be filed with the city clerk.²

The reason. When the citizens ask the reason for this modification, or why they are now practically shut out of the city primary, they are told that it costs less to the people. Some, however, have contended that it is not so much to save money for the people as it is to make it easier for the city fathers to secure reelection since it saves them the cost, worry, and effort of a primary campaign.

The Costs of Democracy

Lower costs. All will no doubt agree, that wherever the costs of elections can be reduced, without sacrificing efficiency, or the rights

¹ Seymour, Charles, *How the World Votes*, v. 1, p. 281.

² Wisconsin Statutes, 5.025.

and welfare of the people, expenses should be reduced. But additional election privileges are bound to increase the costs.

A Yankee question. What then do all the election privileges we enjoy as the electors of this state and nation cost us? Is it really true as some say that the more democracy we have, the higher the costs of government? It appears to be true. The following table gives the cost of various kinds of elections.

COSTS OF ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

Year	Kind	Cost to State	Cost to County for Ballots, Notices, Etc.	Cost to Local Units for Salaries of Election Officials, Etc. ¹	Total
April 1925	Judicial	\$2 259 ¹	\$ 3 250	\$140,000	\$145,509
Sept. 15, 1925	Special U. S. Senatorial Primary	824	16,000	140,000	146,824
Sept. 29, 1925	Special U. S. Senatorial Election	540	3,240	140,000	143,780
Sept. 1926	Sept. Primary	1,588	64,105 ²	140,000	205,693
Nov. 1926	Gen. Election	994	50,000 ²	140,000	190,994
Nov. 1934	Gen. Election	866	70,473 ³	110,074	181,413

¹ Including election laws for two years.

² Based on information from county clerks.

³ More voters required extra ballots.

⁴ Estimated.

Popular election of United States Senators. For example, for many years the people agitated for the privilege of electing United States senators by popular vote instead of having them appointed by the legislature. They won this right, and about the same time withdrew also from the governor the power to fill vacancies in that office. Consequently, if a special primary and election are required, it will cost over a quarter of a million dollars to nominate and elect a United States senator to fill such a vacancy.

The recall. One more example of extra privilege and additional cost is that of the recall election. By constitutional enactment the people may now recall men from office all the way from governor down to county officers. But such recall elections may be held at small cost if timed to fall on a regular election day. If, however, at the option of the petitioners, such an election should be held on some other day, the cost to remove a state officer would be not less than \$145,000, and for the recall of a county officer, say in Wood County with fifty precincts, \$1,500; while in Milwaukee County with 483 precincts, it would cost at least \$20,000. The average cost of any special recall or referendum election would be from forty to eighty dollars per precinct, according to the per diem paid election officials at the polls.

There are nearly three thousand precincts in the state. It would seem therefore no extravagance to say that the more democracy we have, the higher the costs of government.

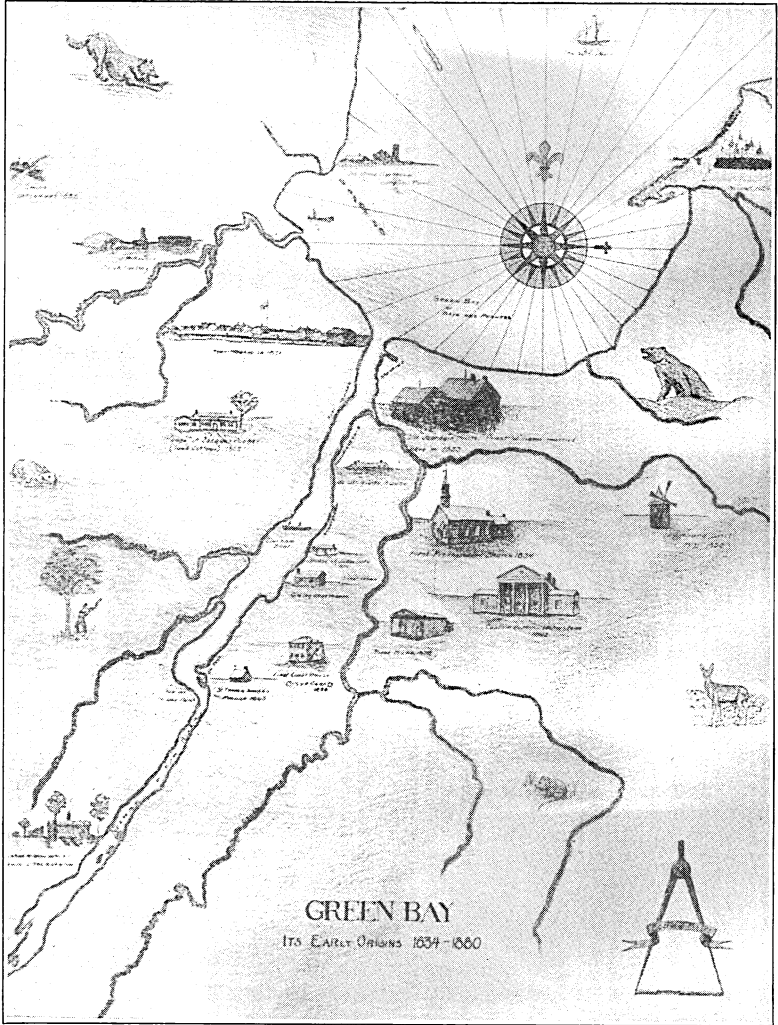
The electors' reply. We hasten to say that these statements relative to costs are not made to lessen the enthusiasm which voters have a right to feel, when they consider their guaranteed rights and privileges as governing citizens, but rather to elicit afresh the true citizen's response:

"Yes, we know it costs, but we, as the highly privileged sovereign people of a great state, prize greatly all the citizenship privileges we enjoy and feel that they are well worth the cost. Our electoral powers we intend to use to make Wisconsin truly 'the state beautiful'. We are also 'good sports' and 'no pikers'. We do not ask for rights without being willing to perform the corresponding duties. Add to our tax bills *our share* of these extra costs of democracy, and we shall gladly pay them without a word of complaint."

If this be the response of the voters in general, and if at the same time the privileges of electorship are constantly and wisely used, all will be well and Wisconsin will continue to go "forward" to a higher destiny.

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An early pictorial map of Green Bay.

TOWN GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

By GEORGE S. WEHRWEIN

College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin

THE town can trace its ancestry back to the New England and historians have tried to establish a line of descent from the English township or parish, even back to the early Germanic *mark*. In the old colony days government centered around the meeting house. Here



GEORGE S. WEHRWEIN

the voters met as often as once a week to legislate for the town, covering every phase of community life from the church and the school to the manner in which cows should be driven to the common pasture by the village herdsman. Later more power and discretion was given to the officers, and town meetings were held annually. These towns embraced both the village and the agricultural land around it. This is true today of New England even though the village has become an urban center with thousands of people. Members of the state legislature are still elected from towns; counties were not created until 1665 and then only as administrative units for the collection of taxes, courts, and for military service.

If New England is the grandfather of Wisconsin's system of local government, New York is the father. In this state a dual county-town form of government was evolved with the county on a parity with the town in functions and importance. Moreover the two are closely connected through the board of supervisors. The chairman of the town serves in two capacities; first, as a town officer, and second, as a delegate or representative of his town on the county board of supervisors. A second significant deviation from the New England town is the separate incorporation of villages thereby making them independent of the surrounding rural areas. The villages as well as cities were given representation on the county board, a feature which we have copied also.

In Pennsylvania the town was given a subordinate position to the county, and in the South it was omitted entirely. In all these states the county legislature consists of a small board of commissioners elected from the county without regard to other units of government.

Towns and the Rectangular Survey

It was natural for the New Yorkers and New Englanders who first settled the old Northwest to bring with them the town government of their home states. Thomas Jefferson was much impressed with these

"pure and elementary republics" even though he was a Virginian. He hoped to foster their formation by the rectangular method of surveying, dividing the land into "hundreds" of ten miles square. Congress adopted this manner of surveying land but provided for townships of 36 sections, subdivided into quarter sections and "forties." This survey township has in fact become the civil township in the majority of cases. County boundaries have also followed the surveyor's lines, especially in the level prairie states which have become huge checkerboards of square or almost square counties and towns of similar shape. In the Lake States with a rougher topography and many lakes and rivers, the boundary lines of units of government often consist of natural features, but even here the straight lines of the surveyor predominate.

Some other interesting exceptions are shown in Figure 1. In the upper Fox River Valley the Indian reservation and the old French settlements are responsible for towns with unusual shapes and small areas; some of them cover less than 10 square miles. This map also includes some of the usual square towns illustrated by Center and New Denmark.

The mixture of surveying and government has brought confusion into our terminology. "Town" to many people means a village or small city, and "township" is used in many states to mean the subdivision of the county which we call the *town*. Even our state constitution uses "township" where "town" is evidently meant. (Article VII, Section 16) However, the legal name for this unit of government in Wisconsin is *town* and for an incorporated hamlet, *village*. *Township* refers to the surveyor's 36 square miles, six miles square—also called a "government township."

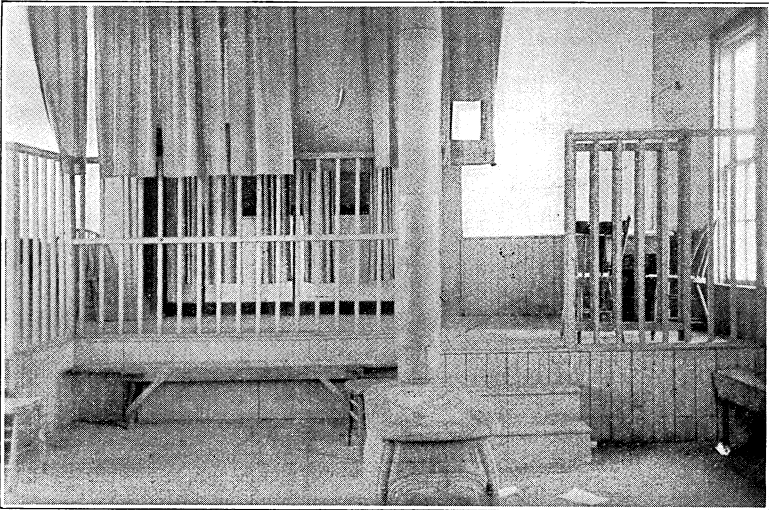
Change in the Nature of Towns

In spite of the New England and New York background of our earlier settlers, the New England town never left its native soil and the New York-town-county-supervisor system was adopted by only three states—Wisconsin, Michigan, and the northern part of Illinois. It was tried for a while in other states but all of these have gone over to the commissioner type which is now in vogue in 12 states, the remaining 25 having adopted the southern "townless" county. Even Michigan and Wisconsin did not adopt their present system in the beginning, but experimented with the commissioner form of county government.¹ Under a law passed in 1921 permitting counties to adopt this plan, several Wisconsin counties had abandoned the supervisor form but the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional in 1934 because Article IV, Section 23 reads, "The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government which shall be as uniform as practicable." Milwaukee County, however, is operating under a system of its own. Some of the states permit the people of each locality to organize towns or omit them entirely. Parts of Okla-

¹ See Wisconsin Blue Book 1933, p. 88-89.

homa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota have not established the township or town government. The importance of the town has diminished as people migrated westward.

The nature of the town itself has been transformed. Instead of being a primary unit of government rooted in the soil and the people, as in New England, it has become a subdivision of the state and of the county with functions assigned to it by the legislature, many of which could just as well have been assigned to the county. In some cases it is merely the smallest unit in a chain of units performing the same duty. The town serves as the smallest election unit for county, state, and federal elections in November and judicial and school



Interior of Springfield Town Hall. Notice the voting booths on the platform.

elections in April, and the town treasurer collects the property taxes for the school districts, the county, and the state, as well as for his town. Like the county, the town is subject to the will of the state through its legislature. However, the town has also an entity of its own. It has been granted corporate powers which means that it can own property, buy and sell it, make contracts, and sue and be sued.

How New Towns Are Created

Whenever any county is not divided into towns it is considered one town for purposes of town government and is entitled to its full quota of officers. New towns can be created by the state legislature directly and by county boards who have the power to "set off, organize, and change boundaries of towns" and rename them. The wishes of the people with regard to dividing a town may be tested by holding

a referendum election and the electors vote separately in each of the proposed subdivisions. If a majority of the votes in either subdivision is in favor of division the county board has the power to divide the town, but the statute does not make this mandatory.

In case a new town is to be organized out of any existing town or towns, the move may be started by a petition signed by a majority of the resident "freeholders and homesteaders" living in the proposed

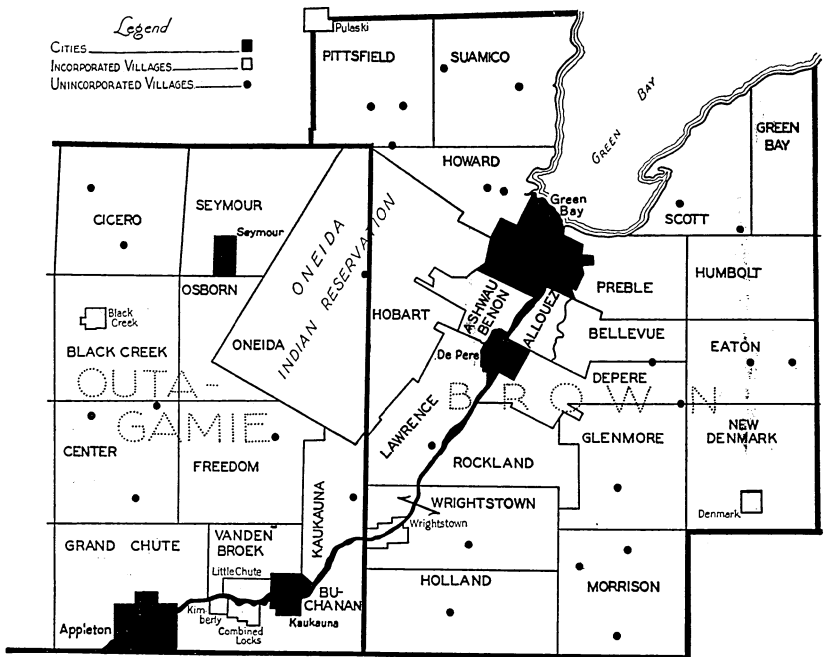


Figure 1. Towns of Brown County and a part of Outagamie.

town. This petition is submitted to the circuit court which holds hearings, and if the court considers the proposal a satisfactory one, it can order the creation of the new town.

By these various methods the 1,289 Wisconsin towns have been created to suit the convenience and the whims of the people. In the days of horse and wagon transportation on dirt roads it was necessary for towns to be small compact areas in order that all voters could attend the town meetings and that assessors could assess the property and the treasurer collect the taxes within the time set by law. However, with modern transportation and good roads, the physical area of the town is of less significance than it was before 1900. In 1931 almost 93% of the farmers reported the ownership of an automobile, ranging from 98% in Sheboygan County to 68% in Forest. Certainly under these conditions people can attend a town meeting

held once a year from longer distances than those set by the outer boundary of a government township. Perhaps the time of the meeting in early spring when many roads are in the worst condition is now a more important factor than distance to the town hall.

The surveyor's township has become the standard area of the civil town in southern and central Wisconsin. It is interesting to observe how civil towns tend to correspond with fractional government townships along Lake Michigan and other boundaries of the state, thereby producing undersized towns. Figure 1 shows this influence in the case of Scott in Brown County. In general the 36 square mile town, with its 125 to 200 farmers and a population of 1,000 to 1,500 people, is well suited to rural town government. However, two variations have developed where difficulties have arisen. At one extreme are the densely populated urbanized towns of the southeastern counties, and at the other the underpopulated towns with small taxable resources of the northern cut-over counties.

Densely Populated Towns

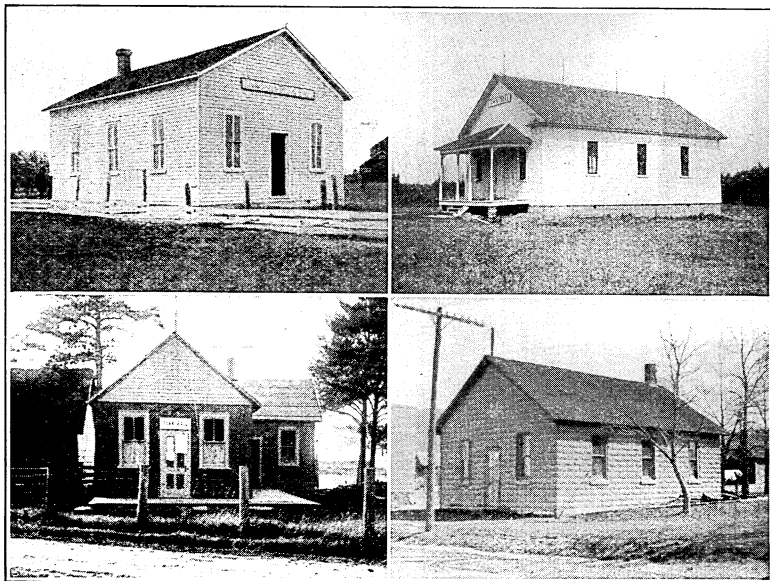
Every town in Milwaukee County had at least 2,000 people in 1930. The town of Wauwatosa had 11,523 people, exceeding the population of Washburn County by over 400. Racine, Kenosha, and Dane have towns with more than 3,000 people, practically as many as Florence County.

Jefferson's ideal of a "pure and elementary republic" in towns with a voting electorate of 1,000 or more participating in a town meeting is doubtful if not impractical. It is noteworthy that this problem has been met in some New England towns by electing delegates to the town meeting from precincts. These delegates form the legislative body. Other voters may attend and take part in the debates but may not vote. Many of the populous towns of Wisconsin have established voting precincts for the general elections. Assuming that 1,500 total population is a maximum above which town government is unreasonably difficult, there were 60 towns in 1930 that fell in this class. This is not a large proportion of the total of 1,289 towns, but their special problems have been recognized in the statutes. A dense population requires more services than does an open farming community. Therefore towns have been empowered to create sanitary districts, put in sewerage systems and fire departments, all of which indicate the urbanized character of these areas.

Villages—Unincorporated and Incorporated

Parts of towns requiring these special services can often obtain them most efficiently if they are separated from the rural areas. Therefore provision has been made for the granting of the powers of village boards, by vote of the people at the town meeting, to town boards in towns with 500 or more people containing one or more incorporated villages.

When such powers have been granted, the board is empowered to provide the unincorporated villages with the usual urban improvements and conveniences, the cost of which is, however, assessed directly against the property within the boundaries of the village. These boundaries are to be carefully designated and recorded with the town clerk. In this way the rural part of the town is not called upon to share the cost of village services.



Typical town halls.

The final step is the incorporation of the village. In this case the inhabitants set up their own government, keep all the taxes for their own use, and obtain separate representation on the county board of supervisors. One hundred and fifty people living on an area of one-half square mile or 200 people on a larger area have the privilege of incorporating as a village. They may likewise vote to dissolve an incorporated village. After dissolution it reverts to the town or towns from which it was taken. The people of the town not in the village area have no voice in either procedure. After a village reaches a population of 1,200 it may incorporate as a city. All these units of government are illustrated in Figure 1.

Underpopulated and Undervalued Towns

In the northern and central parts of Wisconsin there are many towns with small populations and meager taxable wealth. This is not because they are small in area, because most of these towns are

much larger than a government township, but because these regions lack natural resources or are underdeveloped.

Since the number of officers and certain functions are fixed by law the overhead of general government becomes high per capita and per thousand dollars of valuation for these sparsely peopled towns. This is recognized by three state laws setting a lower limit to the size of the towns in terms of area, population, and taxable wealth. The county board is not permitted to organize a town which at the time of its organization, has less than 125 inhabitants, of which at least 25 shall have been electors and residents of the area for six months. Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Juneau, Marathon, Oconto, Polk, and Shawano Counties were exempted from this particular law. In the case of division after a referendum election or creation by the circuit court, it is provided that no town shall be divided so as to create or leave any town with less than 75 electors, with real estate valued at less than \$200,000 or with less than 36 square miles in area. The new town created under the circuit court method must contain at least 36 square miles and must be less than two government townships, have more than 75 "resident freeholders or homesteaders" and have more than \$200,000 of assessed valuation. The statutes set the minimum of people in terms of voters and "freeholders" which is difficult to convert into total population. However, an analysis of the 1930 census shows that at that time there were eight towns with less than 100 people, 44 with 100 to 200, and 142 towns with populations ranging from 200 to 400. Assuming 400 to be a reasonable minimum there were 194 towns with less than this number. If \$200,000 or more assessed valuation is considered the standard there were at least 115 towns below this minimum as measured by the 1934 local assessments. Practically all these underpopulated and undervalued towns are in the northern and the central counties.

Consolidation and Dissolution of Towns

Although new towns may not be created below the minima set by the law, there is no statute which compels them to dissolve or merge whenever they fall below these standards. It is interesting to note the law passed in Minnesota in 1933 under which the county boards must dissolve any civil township whenever the assessed valuation drops to less than \$50,000, or whenever the tax delinquency amounts to 50% of the assessed valuation, or where the state has acquired 50% of the real estate of such township.

Towns may also be dissolved in Wisconsin. Upon a majority vote of the people of a town the county board may "dissolve" a town. In Minnesota this would mean that it becomes "unorganized territory" directly under the county government. In Wisconsin a "dissolved" town would have to be attached to some other town or certain functions such as assessment or collection of taxes would cease. It is doubtful if this statute has any practical value. On the other hand, towns may consolidate under a general law which permits any town,

village, or city to be consolidated with a contiguous town, village, or city by a two-thirds of the town boards or councils, ratified by a majority of the votes cast in each governmental unit voting on the matter. The Legislature of 1933 authorized a method of consolidation initiated by a petition signed by the owners of two-thirds of the taxable property of each of the two or more units contemplating consolidation, and ratified by two-thirds of the votes cast in each town involved. Since the county board may change boundaries of towns, this power might also be used to merge or consolidate them.



The first town meeting of the town of Somers, Kenosha County, was held at Leet House May 1, 1843.

Machinery of Town Government: The Town Meeting and the Town Board

The democracy of the town is found in the annual meeting in which all qualified voters may participate. This is the legislative body of the town. The date is fixed by law, namely the first Tuesday in April of each year. The chairman of the town acts as presiding officer and the town clerk keeps the record of the proceedings and a correct poll list of all the voters. Special meetings can be voted or called upon petition of 12 qualified voters presented to the town clerk.

The powers of the town meeting are limited by the legislature and enumerated in the statutes. Some are general, such as raising money to carry on the functions assigned to the town, others are specific such as building the town hall or acquiring a wood lot.

At the annual meeting the voters also elect a chairman and two other supervisors, a clerk, a treasurer, from one to three assessors, and not to exceed three constables, the exact number having been de-

cided at the previous meeting. These officers are chosen for one year, except in counties with more than 100,000 people. In such counties the term is two years. They also elect two justices of the peace holding office for two years, one elected at each annual meeting. Justice of the peace is the only town office provided for in the constitution.

The town board is a miniature legislature. The three men are required to act as a board. Meetings have to be called and any two constitute a quorum except as otherwise provided by law. Their legislative function is illustrated by their power to adopt by-laws to restrain disorderly conduct, which by-laws are published and are enforceable as are those enacted at the town meeting. Powers granted directly to them include the licensing of billiard halls and taverns. In other cases they carry out the wishes of the voters, as for instance, they may be authorized to buy or sell property or erect landmarks. The pay of the members is fixed at \$4 a day unless a different sum is voted at the annual meeting. In counties with 300,000 population or more they shall be paid an annual salary in place of per diem, the compensation not to exceed \$1,500 per year.

Table I

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TOWNS OF WISCONSIN 1933

	Total for the 1,289 towns	Average per town	Per cent of departmental expenditures
Highways -----	\$6,666,446	\$5,173	54.3%
Education -----	2,138,185	1,659	17.4
General Government -----	1,575,162	1,222	12.8
Poor -----	1,296,427	1,006	10.6
Health -----	244,190	189	2.0
Protection -----	216,642	168	1.8
All others -----	134,897	104	1.1
<hr/>			
Total Departmental Dis- bursements -----	\$12,271,449	\$9,521	100%
Paid on Debts -----	1,525,449	1,183	
<hr/>			
Total Expenditures -----	\$13,796,898	\$10,704	

Functions of Towns

Since both towns and counties are created by the legislature, the functions assigned to each can be transferred from one to the other or to the state directly. This can be illustrated in connection with schools. Before 1862 each town had a superintendent of schools. Now the county is the unit for supervising schools in cooperation with the state. Town boards, however, still have the power to "create, alter, consolidate or dissolve" school districts, and towns pay the tuition for the children attending high schools in nearby cities and villages. In 1933 the towns of Wisconsin spent \$2,138,185 for education or 17.4% of their disbursements, exclusive of debt payment.

Practically all of this was tuition to high schools and classes for physically disabled children. Libraries, school library books, and all other educational expenses account for only \$46,419.

Highways

In spite of the large mileage of state and county roads, over 70% of all the highways of Wisconsin is still under the jurisdiction of the towns. The care and supervision of these roads is vested in the town board. They may appoint one or more superintendents of highways and divide the town into a corresponding number of road districts. To take care of the needs of densely settled towns where roads are really streets, the towns have been authorized to improve streets and alleys and put in curbs, gutters, and sidewalks.

Highways absorbed over 54% of the annual expenses of the towns in 1933. Of the \$6,666,446 spent for this purpose, \$2,239,234 were aids to the towns from the state and the county. Economies in this item can make a real dent in the tax bill. Savings can be made in the purchase and use of machinery and materials and in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. Modern road building requires heavy expensive machinery of various types and only the wealthier towns are financially able to justify expenditures on the basis of efficient use. The same is true for maintenance, snow removal, etc. On the other hand, county highway departments are fully equipped and can handle the entire road system of the county more economically and effectively than the towns and county can working separately. There is a trend in this direction now; one county has been doing the road work for its towns for several years and other counties have adopted the plan in part. Michigan is gradually placing all town roads under county jurisdiction; 20% of the mileage has been transferred annually since 1932 and the shift will be completed in 1936. In other states, notably North Carolina, the entire highway system is administered directly by the state.

Table II
EXPENDITURES FOR GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE
TOWNS OF WISCONSIN 1933

	Total for 1,289 towns	Average per town	Per cent of total
Town Board	\$370,864	\$288	23.5
Clerk's Office	280,794	218	17.8
Treasurer's Office	278,552	216	17.7
Assessor's Office	213,575	166	13.6
Board of Review	30,006	23	1.9
Law	42,728	33	2.7
Elections	141,432	110	9.0
Town Hall	97,951	76	6.2
All Others	119,260	93	7.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,575,162	\$1,223	100%

Protection, Health and the Poor

In these three fields towns have limited jurisdiction as compared with the county and the state. The sheriff, district attorney, the courts, county court house, and jail are visible symbols of the law. Town constables and justices of the peace have limited duties. However, the people at the town meetings have been authorized to restrain drunkenness and disorderly conduct, prohibit gambling and decide whether liquor licenses shall be granted or not. The town board may also appoint policemen and night watchmen. About \$217,000 was spent for this item by all the towns of Wisconsin in 1933.

Every town board is required to organize as a board of health or they may appoint other citizens on such a body. They have general oversight over health conditions and especially the control of contagious diseases. Towns are also empowered to construct and maintain sewers and create sanitary districts. Only about \$244,000 was spent for health and sanitation in 1933.

Every town, village, and city is required to take care of such poor persons who have obtained a legal settlement, i. e. who have lived a full year within such town, village, or city as prescribed by law. Transients are cared for by local units but the county reimburses them. However, counties may elect to go over to the county system of poor relief and many have already done so. Other types of the unfortunate—the blind, deaf and dumb, insane and the sick requiring institutions such as schools, asylums, sanatoria, etc. are taken care of by the county or the state.¹ Poor relief which cost the towns only \$315,000 in 1930 was one of the major items of town disbursement in 1933; almost \$1,300,000 was spent for this purpose or 10.6% of the total expenditures, exclusive of debts.

General Welfare

Towns have been given the privilege to do many things which beautify the town or add to the enjoyment of the people. Libraries, monuments, memorial parks, wood lots, reservations on water fronts, and picnic grounds may be provided by the towns as well as the counties. Even a park commission may be set up with wide powers to plan parks and boulevards, buy the necessary land and maintain these recreational grounds. Lakes and streams may be improved at town expense. Under the head of welfare might also be mentioned the control of weeds. The town chairman is required to appoint one or more weed commissioners unless the county board has provided for a county weed commissioner.

Assessment, Taxation, and Finances

The assessment of property and collection of taxes is a function specifically assigned to towns, villages, and cities. Local assessors, however, are supervised by the state tax commission and the county

¹ Wisconsin Blue Book 1933, p. 93-95.

pays for the assessment and tax rolls, blanks and forms used by local officials in connection with taxation.

Almost all of the town officers have a hand in taxation. Assessors begin their work soon after the April election and complete it, if possible, by the last Monday in June when the board of review meets. This board, consisting of the three supervisors and the town clerk, hear complaints and make changes in assessment if there are errors. Then the clerk makes out the tax roll after which the treasurer begins his work. He announces that he is ready to receive taxes at a given place until January 31. After this date he "shall call at least once on the person taxed and demand payment of taxes." A penalty of 2% is collected on all taxes paid after January 31 and after March 1 all unpaid taxes are declared delinquent. From then on the collection of taxes rests with the county treasurer.

Table III
PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INCOMES OF THE TOWNS OF
WISCONSIN, 1933

	Total	Average per town	Per cent of total
General Property Taxes -----	\$6,783,973	\$5,263	54.2
Grants and Aids -----	2,408,585	1,869	19.2
Public Utility Taxes -----	1,246,083	967	10.0
Income, Teleph., and Occupational Taxes	393,047	305	3.1
Special Assessments -----	101,872	79	0.8
Licenses and Permits -----	120,125	94	1.0
All other -----	1,463,805	1,136	11.7
	\$12,517,490	\$9,713	100%

In 1933 the towns collected over \$6,750,000 by means of the general property tax, including redeemed delinquent taxes. Besides this the towns have other sources of income. Towns receive 10 cents an acre on all land entered under the forest crop law, 50% of the income taxes and 65% of the public utility taxes collected within these jurisdictions. Some of these have to be shared with the school districts. Other sources of income and the aids received from the state and county are shown in Table III.

Besides collecting and disbursing the taxes for his town, the treasurer handles certain other sums for other units of government. For instance, he also collects the school district, county, and state taxes and transmits them to the proper treasurers. On the other hand, money comes from the state and county which he distributes to school districts, drainage districts, and individuals. In 1933 the town treasurers handled over \$35,000,000 of these agency and trust payments.

It will be noted that the taxing machinery is a complicated one with many officials. Since every unit of government has a treasurer there are 101 treasurers in one northern Wisconsin county with a population of about 11,000 and an assessed valuation of less than five million dollars. It has been suggested that collection of taxes and disbursement of money could be made most economically through the

county treasurer directly. Many students of taxation also favor a full time county assessor elected for a period of years in place of the many local assessors chosen for only one year. This claim is not made in the interests of economy but of efficiency. The present cost of assessing all town property in Wisconsin was \$213,575 in 1933 or an average of \$165 per town.

Adjustments in Town Government

In many respects the Wisconsin town has a stronger position than the county in the town-county partnership so characteristic of the New York plan. Through the board of supervisor method of representation the town can make its local interest felt in county legislation. Towns and school districts get all the taxes and aids from forest crop lands and generally a larger share of the income, utility and other taxes than the county, yet the county bears the brunt of tax delinquency. Likewise counties cannot zone private land lying within a town without that town's approval.

On the other hand, the town was given a minor position in all but four states (not including New England) and in some of them it is rapidly losing its importance. Studies made in Illinois, where the county-town-supervisor system exists side by side with the "townless" county, indicate that the latter operates more economically than the former. Hence, the abolition of towns is being suggested. However, not all of the \$14,000,000 spent by the towns in 1933 could be saved if towns were abolished. Tuition for high school pupils, the maintenance of 58,000 miles of town roads, and assessment of property would have to be assumed by the state, county, or perhaps the school district in the case of tuition. Certain functions and offices such as clerk, the town board, and town elections would cease, it is true, and there would be economies in the administration of roads, relief, etc. after being assumed by the county. Consolidation of towns would be a step in the same direction, but the savings would not be as great.

Jefferson's ideal of local self government is strong in Wisconsin and any move to do away with towns would meet with severe opposition. People do not want to lose the right of local self government and are afraid that even consolidation of towns would endanger democracy. These sentiments are worthy of consideration. On the other hand, we have both large and small towns now and it would be difficult to prove that one is more "democratic" than the other. Nevertheless, adjustments should be considered where town governments are being maintained for highly urbanized areas; or for a small population with an inadequate tax base in sections where forestry and recreation are the chief land uses. Consideration should be given not only to the area but the *form* of local government which would best suit these conditions. The gradual shift of the expensive functions of government to the county and the state not only would save money but would provide greater service for every dollar expended. This can be done without disturbing the framework and interrelation of local governments and the democratic elements now residing in town government.

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The State Government

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

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PREAMBLE

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

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

Trial by jury. SECTION 5. [As amended November, 1922.] The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof.

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

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

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. [As amended November, 1870.] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II

BOUNDARIES

State boundaries. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the 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 centre of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the headwaters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain 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. [Provided, however, that the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented, and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river; thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.¹]

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

¹ This proposal was not accepted by congress. See act admitting Wisconsin, approved May 29, 1848.

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE

Who are electors. SECTION 1. [As amended November, 1934.] 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.

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE

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

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

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [as amended November, 1910.] At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy.

Assemblymen, how chosen. SECTION 4. [As amended November, 1881.] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable.

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [As amended November, 1881.] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

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

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

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

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

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

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [As amended November, 1881.] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yeas and nays. SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.¹

¹Sec. 21, relating to salary of members of the legislature, repealed April, 1929.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oath of office. 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. [Added November, 1871; amended November, 1892.] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing 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 must be enacted. SECTION 32. [Added November, 1871.] The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE

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

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

Governor and lieutenant governor, election of. 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 of executive. SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.¹

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

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

¹ Section 5, relating to salary of governor, repealed November, 1932.

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.¹

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. [As amended November, 1908, and November, 1930.] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE

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

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

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

County officers; election, terms and removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [As amended November, 1882, and April, 1929.] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed

¹Section 9, relating to salary of lieutenant governor, repealed November, 1932.

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. [As amended November, 1932.] 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 of. SECTION 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court justices; term; chief justice. SECTION 1. [4]. [As amended November, 1877; April, 1889, and November, 1903.] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be *ex officio*, the chief justice.

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

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

Circuit judges; number, election, eligibility, term, salary. SECTION 7. [As amended April, 1897, and November, 1924.] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe.

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

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

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

Terms of courts; change of judges. SECTION 11. The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may

deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. [As amended November, 1882.] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

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

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

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

Tribunals of conciliation. SECTION 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

Rules of taxation; income taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended November, 1908, and April, 1927.] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals, including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive; and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

Appropriations; limitation. SECTION 2. [As amended November, 1877.] No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

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

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

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

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

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

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an 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 debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt whatsoever, shall be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended November, 1908, and November, 1924.] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment.

ARTICLE IX

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

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

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

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

ARTICLE X

EDUCATION

Duties and compensation of state superintendent. SECTION 1. [As amended November, 1902.] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legis-

lature 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 uni-

versity 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. [As amended November, 1874, November, 1912, November, 1924, and November, 1932.] 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. [Added November, 1912.] The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may 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. [Substituted for former sections 4 and 5, November, 1902.] The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendment. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

Constitutional convention. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members 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. [As amended November, 1882.] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

Duelists disqualified as electors, etc. SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Who ineligible to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power, no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where may vote. SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United 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.¹

Election of officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that pur-

¹ See sec. 31, subd. 5, art. IV ante.

pose. 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. [Added November, 1902.] No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, 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.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment.

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. [As ratified November, 1926.] The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be

treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Effect of change of government. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Territorial fines to accrue to state. SECTION 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the state.

Rights of action and prosecutions saved. SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Existing officers to hold over. SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Seat of government. SECTION 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

Local officers to hold over. SECTION 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless re-

moved by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

Copy of constitution for president. SECTION 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. SECTION 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes" and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.¹

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

¹ Secs. 10 and 12 of Art. XIV are omitted as obsolete. They apportioned the state temporarily into congressional, senatorial, and assembly districts.

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.¹

Common law in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

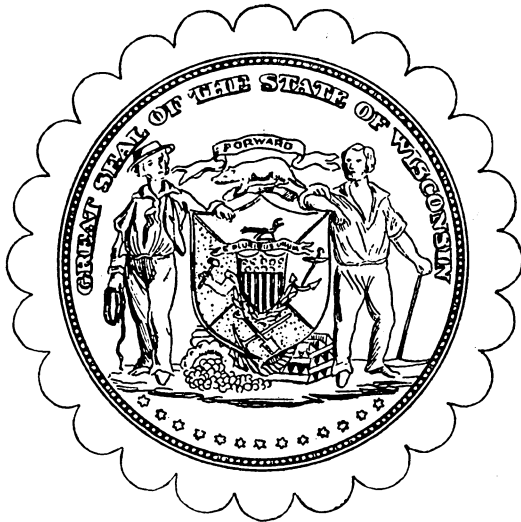
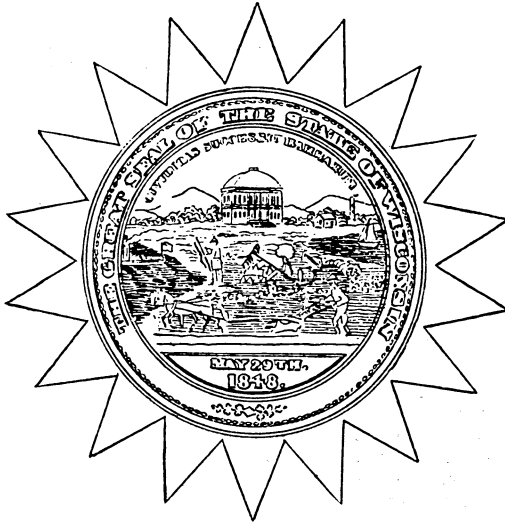
Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered Senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

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

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

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

¹ See note following sec. 9.



Former Great Seals of the State of Wisconsin.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF WISCONSIN

A Brief Account of its Scope and Functions and its Relationship to Other Governments

WISCONSIN'S state government is a vast and varied enterprise. Except for the city of Milwaukee and, perhaps the federal government, the state of Wisconsin is the largest employer within its borders. Its net disbursements in the fiscal year 1933-1934 totalled \$85,500,000. Its investments in buildings exceed \$50,000,000 and in highways between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000. It manages and invests trust funds aggregating more than \$35,000,000. It owns more than 370,000 acres of land, of which 10,000 acres are in cultivated farms. It operates several businesses: the binder twine plant and other prison industries, the state fair, and the university farms, dormitories and commons, whose annual sales combined exceed several million dollars.

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

Relation to Federal Government

The state government, of course, is not the only government in Wisconsin. From a financial point of view it is less important than either the federal or the local governments. This is true of every state. Even before the recent great expansion of the federal government, its expenditures were more than twice those of all state governments put together; and the number of federal employes from Wisconsin far exceeded the total state employes. As for county and local governments, their relative importance is shown by the fact that of total disbursements by the state and its political subdivisions of more than \$230,000,000 in 1933, as reported by the Tax Commission, less than \$45,000,000 was used by the state for state purposes.

The state government, nevertheless, has what might be termed the central position in all government. Under the United States Constitution, the states, not the United States, are vested with reserve powers. The federal government has only such powers as are expressly or by necessary implication conferred upon it. The states possess all other powers of government. Economic progress in the one hundred forty years since this fundamental relation was established has tended to give increasing importance to the powers conferred upon the national government. Within its sphere the federal government is supreme, and some of its powers widely affect every person in the

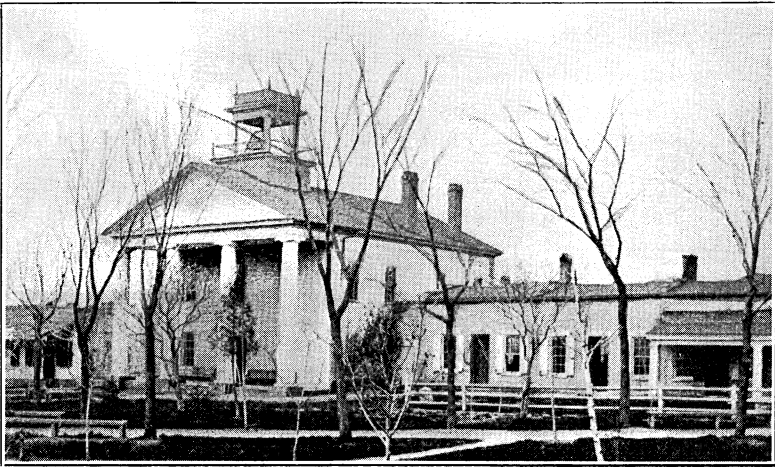
entire country. Among these are the regulation of interstate commerce, the conduct of the post office, the control of foreign relations, the levy of import duties and federal income taxes, the war power, and an undefined power to act for the general welfare in great emergencies. Important as the functions of the federal government have become, it remains true that in normal times the state and local governments much more directly affect the life of the average citizen.

Relation to Local Governments

The relation of the state to the 71 counties, 145 cities, 360 villages, 1,289 towns, 7,800 school districts, and 108 drainage districts is more complex. The federal Constitution makes no mention of political subdivisions of the states, treating them as mere departments of the state government. In dealing with political subdivisions, the federal government nearly always uses the state governments as an intermediary. In many respects the county and local governments are mere agencies of the state government, branches or departments not so very unlike the state departments. Under the home rule amendment to the state Constitution adopted in 1924, cities and villages (but not counties, towns, or school districts) have power to determine their local affairs and government, subject to legislative enactments "of state wide concern, which shall with uniformity affect every city and every village." Other sections of the constitution place further limitations on the powers of the legislature in dealing with county and local governments. The county offices which existed in 1848 can neither be abolished nor their duties taken from them without amendment of the Constitution, and the legislature is required to provide a uniform system of town and county government. Counties which have less than 900 square miles may not be divided without their consent and the legislature cannot change the county seat. These limitations modify but do not fundamentally alter the relationship between the state and the local governments. The home rule amendment has conferred upon cities and villages some powers which the legislature cannot take away. What these powers are, however, is still but indistinctly defined. The Constitution expressly reserves to the legislature the power to prescribe how cities and villages shall be organized, although it is precisely in this respect that the greatest latitude has been accorded. Education has been held to be a matter of state-wide concern, and so are undoubtedly assessments, taxation, through highways, general elections, the regulation of public utilities, and many other important subjects. The Supreme Court, moreover, has held that there are subjects which are both of "state-wide concern" and matters "of local affairs and government," leaving the situation that as to such subjects the legislature may at any time step in and through general laws prescribe what the local governments may do. The constitutional requirements that town and county governments must be uniform and that county offices which existed in 1848 may not be abolished makes it difficult to meet the present-day need for different types of government in rural, urban, and metropoli-

tan areas, but the courts have allowed considerable latitude and, in any event, these restrictions leave the towns and counties entirely within control of the state. School districts and all matters of education are still more so. Cities and villages have home rule, but nevertheless find it necessary constantly to come to the legislature for changes in the statutes which prescribe how they shall be organized and what they may do.

This does not mean that local government is not important. On the contrary, local government affects the citizen most directly, and its expenditures exceed even those of the federal government. Within its sphere are the common and high schools, the county and local roads and all streets, police and fire protection, parks and play-



Milwaukee County's first courthouse.

grounds, waterworks and sewerage systems, and primary responsibility for poor relief and the care of dependents, to mention only a few of the major activities of the county and local governments. While some former county and local functions have been taken over by the state (as, for instance, the improvement and maintenance of the main through highways), as society has become more complex, the functions of the political subdivisions have increased, particularly those of the cities and counties.

W Functions of the State Government

Many important functions are performed directly by the state government. Of these the most familiar are the law making, law enforcing, and regulatory functions. The state legislature and the state courts make and interpret the great body of the laws governing the relations of the individual to society—the criminal law, the law

of property, the law of domestic relations, the business law, etc. Law enforcement is less directly a state responsibility, in the main being a duty of the county and local governments, but the governor is the principal law enforcing officer. Some state departments have special police officers of their own, such as the conservation wardens and the deputy treasury agents. Related are the regulatory functions of the state government: the regulation of public utilities and insurance companies, the inspection of banks and factories, the enforcement of the pure food and weights and measures laws, the licensing of the real estate brokers and the several professions, and still others. These are combined law making and law enforcing powers, and their object is protective, rather than penal.

These functions, plus general governmental activities such as tax collection and the preservation of official records, account for considerably less than ten per cent of the total expenditures of the state government. The rest are incurred in connection with what might be called the "service" activities of the state government; that is, services rendered for the collective enjoyment of all the people which cannot well be provided by private enterprise.

Looming largest financially is highway construction and maintenance, to which is devoted considerably more than one-third of the total state expenditures. The state has exclusive jurisdiction over the improvement and maintenance of the 10,089 miles of state trunk highways (which include the 5,600 miles of federal aid highways) and aids in the improvement of the 14,068.44 miles of county trunk highways, 59,988.38 miles of town highways, and 6,799.4 miles of city and village streets. Between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 has been invested in the state trunk highway system and \$750,000,000, from all sources, in all roads and streets within the state—a figure which far exceeds the entire investment in railroads.

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

Next is the care of the unfortunates: dependents, defectives, and delinquents. For these the state has eighteen institutions, not counting the Grand Army Home, some of whose problems are similar but whose services exist for an entirely different class of people. In these institutions are 8,480 inmates, students, and patients to be housed, fed, clothed, helped, and cared for in every way daily, plus 1,525 employes to serve them, a population exceeding that of any city except the 25 largest of the state. In addition, the state supervises and pays approximately one-half the cost of operation of 58 county institutions, with over 11,000 people under their care. About 5,000 more people are on probation or parole under state supervision. The state government in recent years, moreover, has interested itself more and

more in those needing aid outside of institutions and in the prevention of dependency and delinquency.

The promotion of agriculture is another important service activity of the state government. This is represented by such lines of work as the promotion of cooperative marketing, the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and the state and county fairs, the agricultural experimentation stations, extension work in agriculture and home economics, vocational agricultural classes, the establishment of standards for dairy products, and the development of grades for agricultural produce.

The conservation of natural resources is an activity which has developed rapidly in recent years. In round numbers, the state spent \$1,100,000 for this purpose in the fiscal year 1933-34. Its activities in this field embrace the purchase and development of state forests, prevention and suppression of forest fires, encouragement of forestry on private and county owned lands, the conduct of fish hatcheries and game farms, the enforcement of fish and game laws, and the operation of state parks.

The safeguarding of the public health is another service activity upon which the Wisconsin state government expends a relatively large amount in comparison with most other states. This is carried on cooperatively with the local authorities, with the state assuming directly those phases which local agencies cannot well provide: medical and surgical care for indigent county patients at the Wisconsin general hospital, the physical restoration of crippled children, the control of contagious diseases, and Wasserman and similar tests which local physicians are not equipped to make.

State Constitution

These functions of the state government and numerous others have been developed under the state Constitution. This is the fundamental law of the state and of all of its political subdivisions. Wisconsin's Constitution is, with the exception of those of two New England states, the oldest of state constitutions now in force. Wisconsin still operates under its original Constitution, adopted in 1848 and, while there have been numerous amendments, the changes made have not been so very material. Wisconsin's Constitution is much shorter than the more recent constitutions of other states. While safeguarding fundamental rights as fully as any other such document, it contains less detail as to governmental organization. It is also more difficult to amend than most constitutions, as it requires adoption by both houses of two successive legislatures before any proposed change can be submitted to a referendum vote of the people for approval. These provisions made Wisconsin's Constitution at the same time stable and flexible, making change in the fundamental law difficult but permitting wide latitude to the legislature in the organization and reorganization of the state government.

Organization of the State Government

The manifold duties of the state government are performed by some forty or more departments, their number depending upon the sense in which this term is used. The great majority of these are not mentioned in the Constitution, but have been set up by statutes. Aside from the legislature, the supreme and circuit courts, and the six so-called elective state officers (Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction), only the Commissioners of Public Lands, of all existing state departments, are mentioned in the Constitution.

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

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

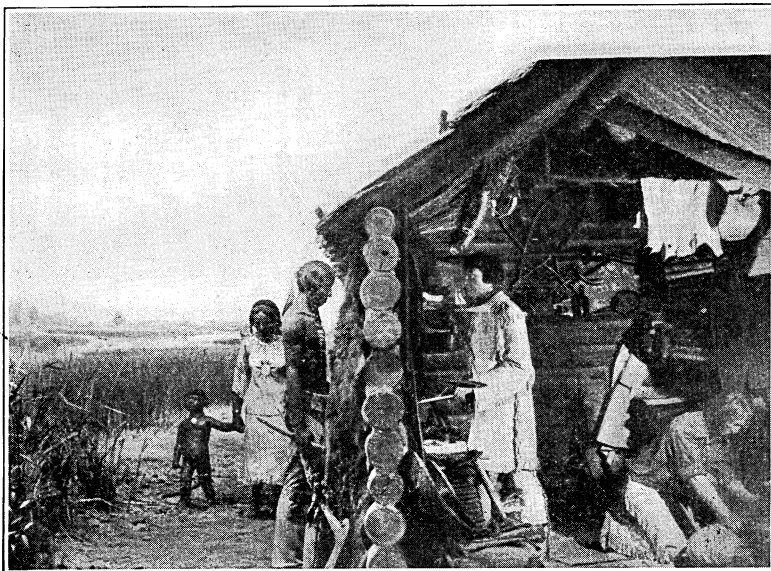
The Legislature

These three major divisions have undergone comparatively little change since the Constitution was adopted. Wisconsin's legislature is constituted substantially as are all other American legislatures, and performs the same functions. The two houses are known respectively as the senate and the assembly, the concurrence of both of which is necessary to legislation. The legislature controls the purse strings and the organization of nearly all administrative departments. Its fundamental function is law making, but through its control of appropriations and its right to investigate any state department it can to a very large extent control the actions of all branches of the government. It is the division of the government closest to the peo-

ple and in the enactment of laws speaks for them, every law enacted beginning with the clause, "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows."

C The Governor

The executive power is vested in the Governor, an elective state officer, with the Lieutenant Governor as his alternate. The Constitution gives the Governor broad powers, and all recent developments have tended to give these increasing significance. The Governor has primary responsibility for law enforcement, appoints the principal admin-



The Juneau Trading Post at Milwaukee.

istrative officers and, as noted, is fast becoming, if he is not already, the head of the entire state administration. He also has an important part in legislation, being expressly charged by the Constitution with recommending legislation and vested with a veto power which, while not legally final, is practically so in most cases.

D The Courts

The supreme and circuit courts are established by the Constitution, with powers independent of the legislature or the executive. Municipal and inferior courts are creatures of legislation and can be changed as the legislature may deem advisable. The function of the courts of Wisconsin is the same as that of all American courts. They interpret the Statutes and the Constitution and apply these in concrete disputes which come to them for settlement. This power includes the nullifi-

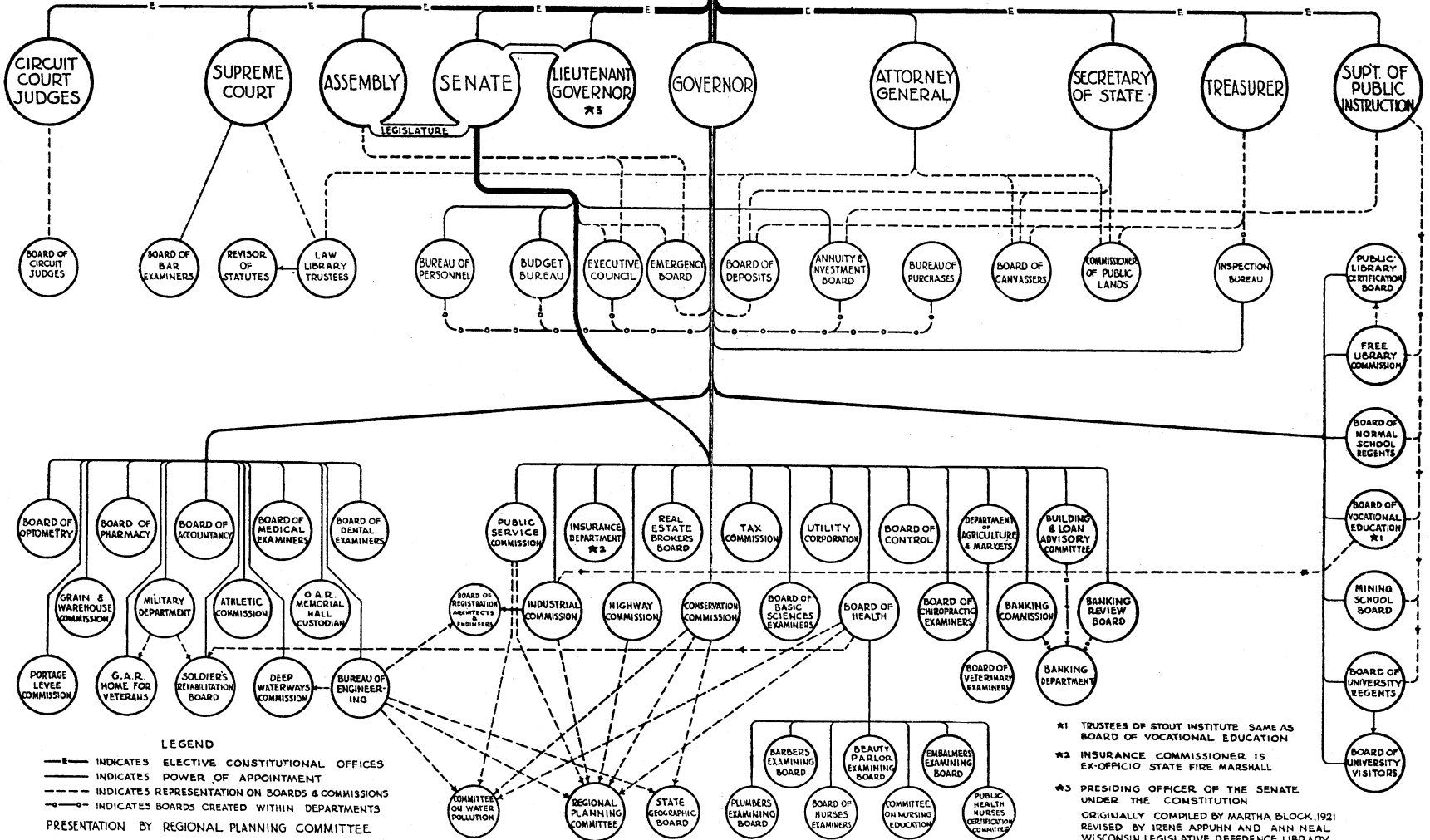
cation of laws enacted by the legislature and signed by the Governor when these are in conflict with the state or federal constitutions, the supreme law of the state. It also includes of necessity what might be called "a supplemental law making power". Constitutional clauses are written in broad, general terms and no statute can possibly anticipate all of the questions which may arise under them. The courts faced with concrete situations must determine what the Statutes and the Constitution mean with reference to these situations. Often more than one view might well be taken, but someone must have the final decision, and under our constitutional system this power is vested in the courts. Hence, the law which actually governs property rights and human relations is to be found not alone in the Statutes but in the court decisions as well.

The Administrative Departments

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

Wisconsin has never adopted a "blue print" plan for the organization of its state government, and hence there is room for argument as to exactly how many departments there are. There are some forty divisions of the state government which everyone would agree are state departments. Plus this there are examining boards, temporary commissions, ex officio boards without employes, and societies receiving state appropriations, some of which also turn their receipts in to the state treasury. Whether all or some of these should be classified as state departments is a matter upon which students of government differ. Still more perplexing are recent statutes in which newly created offices and boards are attached to existing departments but have a virtually independent status. Thus, the Bureau of the Budget, the Bureau of Engineering, the Bureau of Personnel, and the Bureau of Purchases, created in 1929, were declared to be within the Executive Department, but in every respect are legally as distinct from the executive offices as other state departments. The Banking Review Board, the Building and Loan Advisory Committee, and the State Inspection Bureau represent a still different set-up being attached to other departments but composed of direct appointees of the governor. In the accounts of the individual "departments" which follow this introduction, every agency or organization which might possibly be regarded by anyone as a state department is included and the full facts are presented regarding its relations to the state government and to other departments, so that every interested reader can draw his own conclusions as to the number of state departments.

ORGANIZATION OF WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT



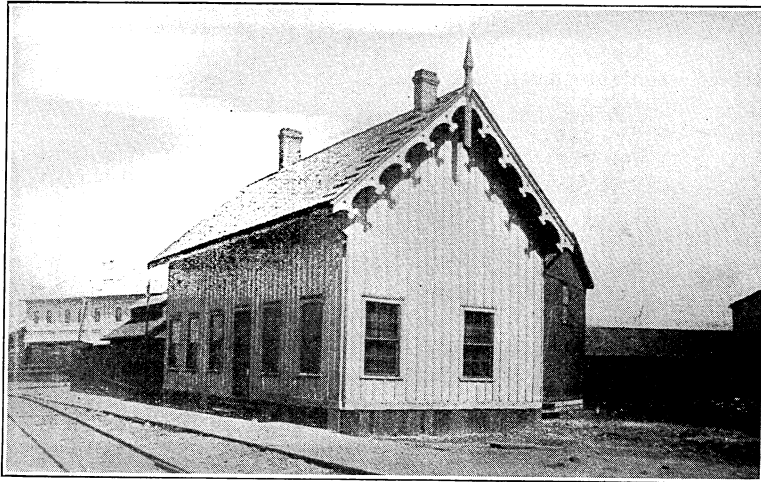
LEGEND

- E— INDICATES ELECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES
- INDICATES POWER OF APPOINTMENT
- - - INDICATES REPRESENTATION ON BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
- INDICATES BOARDS CREATED WITHIN DEPARTMENTS
- PRESENTATION BY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

*1 TRUSTEES OF STOUT INSTITUTE SAME AS BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
 *2 INSURANCE COMMISSIONER IS EX-OFFICIO STATE FIRE MARSHALL
 *3 PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE UNDER THE CONSTITUTION
 ORIGINALLY COMPILED BY MARTHA BLOCK, 1921
 REVISED BY IRENE ADPUHN AND ANN NEAL
 WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
 1934

State Employees

Performing the work of the state government there were in May 1935 a total of 9,850 employes excluding about 500 students. Of this total, between 8,850 and 9,000 are monthly salaried employes and about 700 are serving on a per diem or other basis. In February 1935 there was a total of 9,950 state employes and officers of all classifications; in July 1934, 9,194. In March 1935 the state's payroll totalled \$1,228,325; in July 1934, \$1,151,846. No comparable statistics are obtainable for any earlier date than July 1930, as no complete compilation of state employes was made for any purpose; now such a table is made each month by the bureau of personnel.



Old depot of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad (now Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul) at Milwaukee.

The figures given of the number of state employes include every name which appeared on any payroll of the state, except for the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration and certain other cooperating state administrations of the federal agencies. They include both elective and appointive state officers, university and normal school professors, student and other part-time assistants, employes of charitable and penal institutions, inspectors and field agents, clerks, stenographers, and day laborers—in short, every person who received any wage or salary from the state, even for one hour's work. As there are many temporary and seasonal employes among them, the total number of state employes varies greatly from month to month, but the number of permanent employes has not changed very much since monthly statistics have been compiled.

Of the total 9,950 employes and officers on state payrolls in February 1935, 6,938 were in the competitive class of the civil service, 556

in the exempt class, most of whom are students drawing less than \$35 per month, and 2,456 unclassified, that is, outside the competitive civil service law. Of the latter, the majority belonged to the instructional staffs of the University, State Teachers Colleges, Stout Institute and the Wisconsin School of Mines. The rest were appointive officers and members of examining boards. The total number of appointive and elective officers is less than two hundred, and of the major departments of the state government only the executive office, the courts, and the national guard are now exempt from the competitive civil service law.

The largest group of state employes are those of the University, totalling in December 1934, 2,784, almost equally divided between the instructional staff and the competitive civil service employes; the Board of Control and the institutions under its management employed 1,629 persons, the State Teachers Colleges and Board of Normal Regents 600. In the Capitol and State Office Buildings in Madison about 1,600 persons are employed or have their headquarters. There are state employes in every county of the state, but Dane County, with the University, Capitol, and State Office Buildings and two state institutions, has a few more than half of the total number. Milwaukee County ranks next, with almost 600 state employes. It is followed by other counties in which a state institution or teachers college is located, all of which have more than 100 state employes.

A question frequently asked relates to the number of state inspectors. Here again, the answer depends upon the definition of the term. If "inspector" is used to refer only to persons whose duties are concerned with law enforcement, all state departments combined, according to the records of the respective departments, employed a total of 339 full-time and 51 seasonal or part-time inspectors.

State Expenditures

There are even more answers which may truthfully be given to the question of how much the state government spends. There are several widely differing figures which are accurate, but which standing alone do not tell the entire story. To begin with, there are the gross disbursements from all funds in the state treasury, which in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, totalled above \$86,250,000 and in 1934 nearly \$106,000,000. These gross disbursements include investments, agency transactions, interfund transfers, refunds, and many other items which no one considers state expenditures. When such items are eliminated, net disbursements of \$72,500,000 in 1933 and \$85,500,000 in 1934 are shown by the books of the Secretary of State. But a large part of the net disbursements have nothing to do with the cost of the state government. Above \$1,000,000 are payments from special funds, such as the teachers retirement fund, which are administered by the state for the benefit of particular classes of citizens. Much more important are the state aids, which are payments made to counties, cities, villages, towns, and school districts for specified purposes and, in many cases, subject to conditions which

these political subdivisions of the state must observe. Such state aids totalled above \$24,000,000 in 1933 and above \$22,000,000 in 1934. Eliminating these items brings the total state expenditures down to \$48,000,000 in 1933 and \$63,000,000 in 1934, which are roughly the state's total disbursements for state purposes in these years, as reported by the Tax Commission.

For a more complete analysis of the state's expenditures made on a somewhat different basis, the reader is referred to the article on the the Wisconsin state budget, by James B. Borden, Budget Director, which immediately follows this article. This shows not only how much the total expenditures of the state government are, but how they are distributed by major divisions. Highway activities (including highway aids) accounted for above \$38,000,000 of the expenditures of the state government in 1933-34, representing more than one-half the total expenditures from all operating funds. Next in amount were the expenditures for educational institutions, activities, and aids, which aggregated \$13,650,000. Charitable and penal institutions and aids cost not quite \$6,500,000; unemployment relief, \$1,600,000; and boards, commissions, and miscellaneous activities, \$6,750,000.

Revenues

Governmental expenditures are not identical with tax burdens, as most people assume. Like other governments, the state government has many sources of revenue other than taxes. Of total net receipts of \$61,000,000 (continuing to use round numbers and eliminating agency transactions, federal relief and refunds) in the fiscal year 1933-34, as shown in the state budget of 1935, about one-fifth was derived from sources other than taxes, including such diverse items as federal aid, tuition fees, farm and prison industry sales, dormitory and cafeteria receipts, departmental earnings, football gate receipts, state fair admissions, and many others. Of the balance, more than half came from the gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees, which are devoted to highway purposes. The remainder was derived mainly from railroad, income, inheritance, insurance, and public utility taxes, and not one dollar came from taxes on general property except the one-tenth mill tax for forestry.

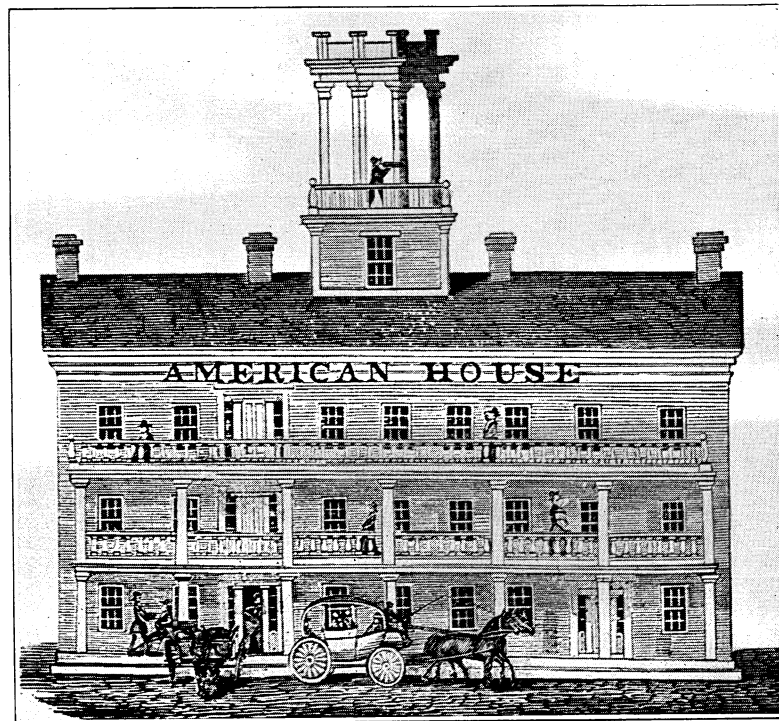
Departmental Summaries

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

The statistics on expenditures are taken from the Wisconsin state budget of 1935. These do not in all cases agree precisely with those given in the departmental reports, as the budget figures are on an accrual basis—which means that all expenditures are charged to the

year in which incurred, not when paid. The data as to expenditures relates to the fiscal year 1933-34 (July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934), which is the last one for which audited figures are available. The summaries of appropriations have been made from the executive budget and other appropriation acts passed by the 1935 legislature.

The rosters and summaries of departmental activities have been brought down to October 1, 1935, in so far as possible, and thus include changes made by 1935 laws. These summaries have been approved by the respective departments and were prepared in all instances by the editors who also prepared this introduction.



Old American House, Milwaukee.

STATE BUDGET 1933-1934

By JAMES B. BORDEN
Director of the Budget

UNDER the 1929 budget law, the director of the budget is required to prepare in simple form at the end of each fiscal year a condensed, accurate account of the finances of the state, showing the sources of the state's revenues and the purposes of its expenditures. The tables and explanations given below are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

Table I

SUMMARY OF NET RECEIPTS AND NET DISBURSEMENTS
OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR ALL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1933-1934

<i>Receipts:</i>	<i>General Receipts</i>	<i>Receipts Appropriated by Statute</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Taxes and Surtaxes	\$20,918,927.52		\$20,918,927.52
Boards, Commissions, and Departments -----	775,265.60	\$1,657,334.01	2,432,599.61
Board of Control and Charitable and Penal Institutions---	119,911.18	753,685.12	873,596.30
University of Wisconsin -----		3,030,224.52	3,030,224.52
Board of Normal Regents and State Teachers' Colleges	363,140.18	48,415.19	411,555.37
Miscellaneous Educational Activities	21,369.68	439,179.78	460,549.46
Conservation Fund		638,805.98	638,805.98
Forestry and Forest Crop Lands-----	5,793.24	9,308.91	15,099.15
Highway Moneys---		32,222,613.65	32,222,613.65
Grand Army Home for Veterans-----	7,478.41	32,125.22	39,603.63
Miscellaneous Receipts -----	156,104.39	803.34	156,907.73
County Patients in State Institutions_	1,349,727.53		1,349,727.53
Agricultural Activities -----	7.50	126,926.81	126,934.31
Unemployment Relief—State Funds	5,293.95	2,987.82	8,281.77
Unemployment Relief — Federal Funds -----		20,176,205.51	20,176,205.51

<i>Receipts:</i>	<i>General Receipts</i>	<i>Receipts Appropriated by Statute</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Repayment of Principal of Loans, Teachers' Contributions, Interest, etc. -----		\$22,673,309.37	\$22,673,309.37
Total Net Receipts -----	\$23,723,016.18	\$81,811,925.23	\$105,534,941.41
	<i>From Specific Approp. from General Receipts</i>	<i>From Receipts Approp. by Statute</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Disbursements:</i>			
Boards, Commissions, and Departments -----	\$ 3,486,413.76	\$ 1,485,145.49	\$ 4,971,559.25
Board of Control and Charitable and Penal Institutions -----	3,098,862.36	736,813.65	3,835,676.01
University of Wisconsin -----	2,990,452.51	2,792,930.58	5,783,383.09
Board of Normal Regents and State Teachers' Colleges -----	1,659,837.02	50,319.48	1,710,156.50
Other Educational Institutions -----	231,190.04	65,690.92	296,880.96
Conservation Fund -----		674,890.78	674,890.78
Forestry and Forest Crop Lands -----	532,810.67	39,187.54	571,998.21
Highways -----		27,354,011.63	27,354,011.63
Legislature and Legislative Committees -----	279,406.08		279,406.08
Supreme Court and Circuit Courts --	401,147.65		401,147.65
Grand Army Home for Veterans ----	217,194.97	32,125.22	249,320.19
Miscellaneous Activities -----	269,525.56		269,525.56
Charitable Aids ---	2,733,597.71		2,736,597.71
Educational Aids --	6,043,693.45	383,280.05	6,426,973.50
Agricultural Aids -	316,728.23	123,786.81	440,515.04
Unemployment Relief—State Funds	1,411,920.74		1,411,920.74
Unemployment Relief — Federal Funds -----		15,732,299.05	15,732,299.05
Miscellaneous Aids and Awards ----	62,981.88		62,981.88
Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund Disbursements Equivalent to Surtax -----	1,165,320.62		1,165,320.62

<i>Disbursements:</i>	<i>From Specific Approp. from General Receipts</i>	<i>From Receipts Approp. by Statute</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Soldiers' Rehabilitation Fund Disbursements Equivalent to Surtax	\$344.29		\$344.29
Investments from Trust Funds, etc.		\$22,385,844.15	22,385,844.15
Total Net Disbursements	\$24,904,427.54	\$71,856,325.35	\$ 96,760,752.89

Details of Table I

RECEIPTS

Receipts from Taxes

The taxes received by the state in 1933-1934, \$20,918,927.52, came from the following sources:

Steam Railroads	\$ 4,578,673.47
Insurance Companies	1,803,619.27
Street Railways, Light, Heat and Power Companies, and Conservation and Regulation Companies	1,048,474.95
Telephone Companies	436,372.04
Telegraph Companies	103,773.33
Income Taxes	4,597,638.33
Inheritance Taxes	1,477,809.22
Surtax on Incomes for the Teachers' Pension exclusive of the 40% collected from and returned to the City of Milwaukee	1,165,320.62
Auto Transportation Companies and Ton Mile	496,606.04
Private Freight Line Companies	88,576.25
Surtax on Incomes for Soldiers' Rehabilitation	344.29
Parlor and Sleeping Car Companies	23,823.07
Occupational Taxes	18,016.20
Express Companies	8,862.17
Suit Taxes	22,088.00
Malt Beverage Taxes	1,666,156.46
Liquor Taxes	708,002.99
Forestry Taxes	426,270.42
Severance Taxes	974.88
Chain Store Tax	57,086.27
Surtax on Incomes for Emergency Relief	2,164,525.76
Property Transfers and Gift Taxes	25,853.44

Receipts of Boards, Commissions, and Departments

Boards, commissions, and departments were credited with receipts of \$2,432,599.61. The principal sources from which the money was obtained were:

Insurance Agents' Certificates, Valuation Fees, etc.	\$ 138,020.11
Oil Inspection Fees and Liquor Permits	264,179.64
Grain and Warehouse Inspection Fees	111,512.27
Incorporation, Notarial, and Other Fees	92,837.80
Federal Aid for Vocational Education, etc.	203,259.38
Real Estate Brokers Licenses and Fees	27,599.50
Barbers, Hotels, Plumbers, and Beauty Parlors Fees and Licenses, etc.	120,016.96

Bank and Building and Loan Examination Fees, etc.----	\$177,974.98
Bus Permit Fees, Public Utility Audits, etc. -----	917,003.23
Peddlers, Marketing, Butter and Cheesemakers, Beverage, Commercial Feeds, Fees and Licenses, etc. -----	202,607.14
Boxing Licenses, 5% of Gross Receipts of Boxing Exhibitions, etc. -----	7,673.59
Accounting Services, Reassessments, etc. -----	48,034.86
Miscellaneous Services -----	121,880.15

Receipts of Board of Control and Charitable and Penal Institutions

The receipts of the Board of Control and charitable and penal institutions totaled \$873,596.30. The Binder Twine Plant and Prison Industries at Waupun produced \$319,047.04 and \$202,987.83 respectively; Reformatory Industries at Green Bay, \$70,582.71; Workshop for the Blind, Milwaukee, \$51,779.35; Farm Sales, etc., \$71,641.21. The receipts from prison labor and for the care of private patients were \$106,989. Receipts of the Board of Control were \$13,045.12. The federal government paid \$37,524.04 for the maintenance of soldiers at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, Mendota.

Receipts of University of Wisconsin

The receipts of the University of Wisconsin totaled \$3,030,224.52.

Nonresident tuition, incidental fees, summer session tuition, interest, etc. -----	\$ 613,313.19
Dormitories and cafeterias -----	479,182.42
Football games and other sports -----	148,459.23
Farm sales -----	208,631.51
University Extension fees -----	238,498.91
Federal aid -----	350,197.03
Gifts -----	280,635.31
Laboratory fees -----	172,109.73
Wisconsin General Hospital -----	237,671.80
Memorial Union fees, sales, etc. -----	105,943.43
Sale of apparatus -----	1,402.24
Stores sales -----	170,080.00
Extension lecture fees -----	12,504.67
Bascom Theatre income -----	9,679.95
Miscellaneous sources -----	1,915.10

Receipts of State Teachers' Colleges

The State Teachers' Colleges received from nonresident tuition, incidental fees, interest, etc., \$363,140.18; and from dormitories, cafeterias, and stationery stands, \$48,415.19.

Receipts of Miscellaneous Educational Activities

Stout Institute and the Mining School paid into the State Treasury \$73,481.11 and \$1,005.40 respectively. The receipts to the common school fund income for the benefit of the common schools were \$386,062.95. This money came chiefly from interest on the principal of the common school fund.

Receipts of Conservation Fund

Receipts from local and nonresident hunting and fishing licenses, trapping licenses, federal aid, and sale of rough fish, etc., totaled \$638,805.98.

Forest Crop Lands and Forestry

Fees for withdrawing forest crop lands amount to \$5,790.24, and receipts from counties for fire fighting amount to \$9,308.91.

Highway Moneys

The highway moneys came from the following sources:

Motor vehicle and drivers' license fees -----	\$10,048,910.17
Gas Tax -----	16,214,965.54
Federal highway aid -----	1,520,276.78
County contributions for state and federal projects ----	691,212.87
Local units' share of improvements -----	57,000.33
Contributions of railways -----	438,299.62
Engineering services, etc. -----	25,352.24
Federal highway aid (NIRA) -----	3,226,596.10

Grand Army Home for Veterans

Receipts from Federal Aid, contributions of members, and sales total \$39,603.63.

Receipts from Interest and Miscellaneous

Receipts from interest and miscellaneous include the following:

Interest on daily balances of general fund cash on deposit in Wisconsin banks -----	\$76,786.03
Excess fire department dues -----	803.34
Interest on General Fund bonds -----	1,619.54
Canceled drafts -----	77,655.58
Miscellaneous -----	43.24

Receipts for the Care of County Patients in State Institutions

The counties reimburse the state for the care of county patients committed to certain state institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control at rates prescribed by statute. The total amount paid by the counties for this service was \$932,021.81. The counties also reimbursed the state for one-half the cost (\$417,705.72) of maintaining county patients admitted to the Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison.

Receipts of Agricultural Activities

Receipts for this group totaled \$126,934.31. The money collected at the State Fair from admissions, sale of grand stand concessions, and agency receipts (\$103,585.30) was the largest item. Live stock breeders' fees and sales brought \$19,346.25, and \$4,002.76 was received from various agricultural associations.

Unemployment Relief—State Funds

The repayment of loans to students amounts to \$8,281.77.

Unemployment Relief—Federal Funds

The amount of money received from the Federal Government for relief purposes amounts to \$20,176,205.51.

DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements of Boards, Commissions, and Departments

The disbursements of all the boards, commissions, and departments of the state totaled \$4,971,559.25. This figure includes the amount spent by the executive department, attorney general, state treasurer, industrial commission, tax commission, public service commission, insurance commission, superintendent of public instruction, board of health, national guard, banking department, department of agriculture and markets, bureau of engineering, etc.

Disbursements of Board of Control and Charitable and Penal Institutions

The disbursements of the Board of Control and of the charitable and penal institutions totaled \$3,835,676.01. This total includes the amount spent for operation, maintenance, and improvements at the hospitals for the insane at Waupun, Oshkosh, and Mendota; the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, and for Girls at Milwaukee; the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah; the Northern and the Southern Colony and Training Schools at Chippewa Falls and Union Grove; the School for the Blind at Janesville, and for the Deaf at Delavan; the State Public School at Sparta; Tuberculosis Sanatoria at Statesan and Lake Tomahawk; State Reformatory at Green Bay; Workshop for the Blind at Milwaukee; Memorial Hospital at Mendota; and the Prison at Waupun, including the Binder Twine Plant and Prison Industries. It also includes the amount spent by the Board of Control.

Disbursements of University of Wisconsin

The disbursements of the University of Wisconsin are for operation, maintenance, and capital improvements at the institution and for services rendered throughout the state. Disbursements on account of dairy and farm sales, the dormitories and commons, football games and other sports, and Wisconsin General Hospital, etc., are included in the total of \$5,783,383.09.

Disbursements of State Teachers' Colleges

The disbursements for the State Teachers' Colleges include the amount spent for operation, maintenance, and capital improvements at the nine normal schools (state teachers' colleges), the administrative costs of the board of normal regents, and the disbursements on account of dormitories, cafeterias, etc., totaling \$1,710,156.50.

Disbursements of Other Educational Activities

Other educational institutions are Stout Institute at Menomonie and the Mining School at Platteville, the total disbursements of which were \$269,020.65 and \$27,860.31 respectively.

Conservation Commission

The disbursements for administration, wardens, fish hatcheries, game preserves, fire fighting, etc., total \$674,890.78.

Forestry

The disbursements for Forestry include Forest Crop Lands and forestry work by the Conservation Commission amounting to \$106,540.25 and \$465,457.96 respectively.

Highway Disbursements

A total of \$27,354,011.63 was spent for maintenance of roads, construction of highways and bridges, the cost of collecting the motor vehicle and drivers' license fees, and the gas tax, aid to local roads, etc.

Legislature and Legislative Committees

The disbursements of the Legislature total \$268,251.75, and of the Legislative Committees amount to \$11,154.33.

Courts

The Supreme and Circuit Courts disbursed \$96,677.29 and \$304,470.36 respectively.

Grand Army Home for Veterans

The disbursements of \$249,320.19 cover operation, maintenance, and capital costs.

Miscellaneous

The miscellaneous disbursements amounting to \$269,525.56 consist of canceled drafts, predatory animal control, insurance on bank deposits, and miscellaneous committees.

Disbursements for Charitable Aids

Under the heading of Charitable Aids, totaling \$2,736,597.71, will be found the amount spent as the State's share of the cost of maintaining the chronic insane in county asylums, \$1,176,852.83; patients in county tuberculosis sanatoria, \$550,000; old age pensions, \$150,000; grants to counties as reimbursement for county aid to the blind and deaf, \$50,000; dependent children \$30,000; and \$779,744.88 paid the Wisconsin General Hospital for the care of county patients.

Disbursements for Educational Aids

The disbursements of \$6,426,973.50 listed as educational aids include:

State aid to city and rural elementary schools	\$5,024,784.27
Salaries and expenses of supervising teachers	193,267.09
Transportation of pupils	200,000.00
Maintenance of county normal schools	200,000.00
Aid for vocational education	255,000.00
Free high schools	175,000.00
Graded schools	124,950.00
Day schools for blind and deaf	137,045.87
Miscellaneous aids	116,926.27

Disbursements for Agricultural Aids

Disbursements under this heading, totaling \$440,515.04 include the following:

Cost of administration and payment of indemnities for cattle slaughtered because of bovine tuberculosis	\$134,732.32
Disbursements at the State Fair	142,430.86
Aid to county agricultural societies (county fairs)	118,742.79
Minor aids to a number of agricultural associations	44,609.07

Unemployment Relief—State Funds

The disbursements for unemployment relief administration amount to \$50,000 and for relief totals \$1,361,920.74. These disbursements are made from special surtaxes on incomes for relief purposes and from gift taxes and taxes on the transfer of property.

Unemployment Relief—Federal Funds

The total amount disbursed from Federal funds for unemployment relief is \$15,732,299.05.

Miscellaneous Aids and Awards

The disbursements for miscellaneous aids and awards amounting to \$62,981.88 include compensation claims of state employees, firemen's associations, La Point Indians, and various aids to veterans, etc.

Reconciliation With the Secretary of State's Records

Disbursements

The gross cash disbursements and book entries as shown by the Secretary of State were \$109,133,719.54, whereas the disbursements as shown in this schedule are \$96,760,752.89. The difference is accounted for by the fact that this statement does not include interfund transfers of \$717,984.46, agency transactions of \$9,165,673.51, and refunds of receipts and disbursements of \$2,489,308.68.

Interfund Transfers

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

Agency Transactions

The state receives money that it cannot use for state purposes but returns to the local units of government. All of the ad valorem taxes assessed against street railways, interdistrict utilities, and conservation and regulation companies are paid to the state, and 85% of the gross tax is promptly returned to the counties and local units in which the property operates. The amount returned was \$5,942,208.

The state acts as the agent of counties in collecting what one county owes another for the care of its unfortunates. The amount returned was \$518,237.98.

It collects and redistributes the terminal taxes paid by the railroad companies. The amount returned was \$288,748.97.

It receives and redistributes the fire insurance companies' contributions to local fire protection organizations. The amount returned was \$170,471.93.

It receives and redistributes income taxes. The amount returned was \$2,245,987.73.

Refunds of Receipts and Disbursements

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

Receipts

The total receipts as shown in this statement are \$105,534,941.41. The Secretary of State shows book receipts of \$117,907,908.06. The difference in the two figures is accounted for by the elimination of the following items:

Interfund transfers -----	\$ 717,984.46
Collection agency receipts -----	9,165,673.51
Refunds of receipts and disbursements -----	2,489,308.68

Table II

ESTIMATED CONDITION OF THE GENERAL FUND ON JUNE 30, 1934	
Cash in General Fund on June 30 -----	\$11,639,684.02
Less Appropriations in Force on June 30:	
Revolving Appropriation Balances ----	\$2,406,643.38
Capital Appropriation Balances -----	818,341.63
Continuing Operation Appropriation Balances -----	105,261.23
Estimated Old Bills to be Paid from Lapsing and Sum Sufficient Appropriations -----	632,271.83
Nonappropriated Highway Moneys ---	9,110,568.93
Highway Appropriation Balances ----	4,139,848.93
Unemployment Relief Funds on Hand Provided by Chapter 29, Laws of Special Session of 1931 -----	170,129.50
Unemployment Relief Funds on Hand Provided by Chapter 363, Laws of 1933 -----	757,238.93
Federal Monies in General Fund for Unemployment Relief -----	4,649,352.07
Excess of Liquor Taxes Collected over Costs of Administration and Amounts Distributed -----	548,578.35
Estimated Unapportioned Income Taxes	205,571.09
Estimated Amount Owed Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund -----	1,098,660.07
	<u>24,642,465.94</u>
Estimated Excess of Appropriations in Force Over Cash on Hand on June 30	\$13,002,781.92

Bon pour UNE Piastre. — 1 (f)*

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G. No.

Army Bill Office, Quebec,
March, 1814.

One Dollar, redeemable at this Office,
by Government **Bills of Exchange** on **LONDON**,
at Thirty Days Sight.

By Order of the Commander of the Forces,

Entered.

*Une * Piastre,*
Five Shillings. (f) G. N.



No. [26] *Michilimackinae, [1st May] 181[5]*

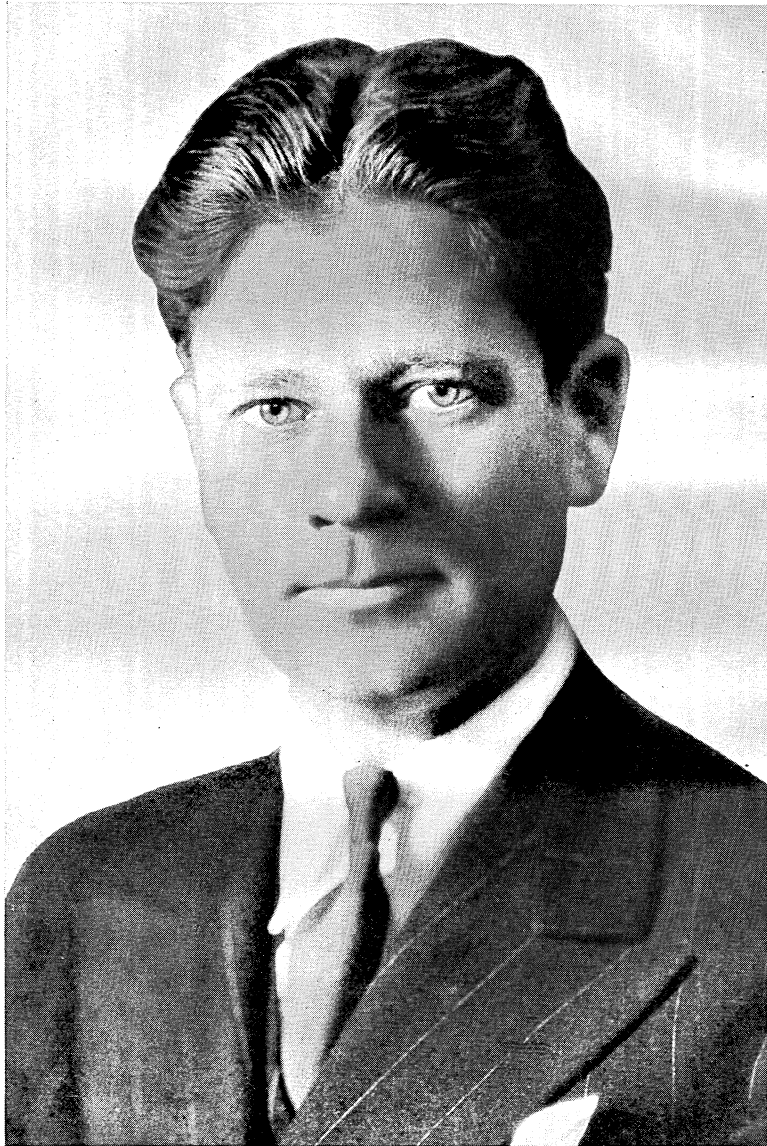
Good for **FOUR DOLLARS**, payable by Drafts
on Quebec, or Montreal.

FOUR DOLLARS. **[G. H. MONK]**

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

First paper money circulated in Wisconsin.

The State Government
Executive Branch
and
Constitutional Departments



Governor Philip F. La Follette.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

THE GOVERNOR

PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE (Prog.) was born at Madison, Wisconsin on May 8, 1897. He attended the public schools of Madison and Washington, D. C. and later entered the University of Wisconsin where he received his B.A. degree in 1919 and his LL.B. degree in 1922. He held the office of District Attorney of Dane County in 1925 and 1926, and was a lecturer in law at the Law School of the University of Wisconsin from 1926 to 1930. During 1918 he served in the United States Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry. He was married in 1923 to Isabel Bacon of Salt Lake City. They have two children, Robert M. and Judith Bacon. He was Governor of Wisconsin from 1931-1933 and was reelected in the fall of 1934 as the first Progressive Governor of the state.

Residence: Madison.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

THOMAS J. O'MALLEY (Dem.) was born at Menasha where he was educated in the parochial and public schools. He has engaged in several occupations, including those of hotel clerk, news agent, freight brakeman, passenger brakeman, freight conductor, and passenger conductor. He is the first workingman to have held state office in Wisconsin, having been employed as passenger conductor on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad when chosen for the office of Lieutenant Governor in the autumn of 1932. Mr. O'Malley has served as legislative representative and chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the Order of Railway Conductors. He was reelected to the office of Lieutenant Governor in 1934.

Residence: 1322 North 14th Street, Milwaukee.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THEODORE DAMMANN (Prog.) was born on November 4, 1869, at Milwaukee. His father, the Reverend William Dammann, was a pioneer Lutheran pastor of that city. Mr. Dammann received his early education in the public and parochial schools and later attended Concordia College, Milwaukee. He was a merchant in that city for twenty years, and has long been active in educational, civic, and charitable organizations. Since 1911 he has been president of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music in Milwaukee; for thirty-two years, a member of A Capella Chorus, serving nine years as president; and from 1916 to 1930 was president of the Lutheran Home for the Aged at Wauwatosa. For three consecutive terms (1912-1919) he was treasurer of Milwaukee County. He was a La Follette delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1920 and 1932 and treasurer of the Milwaukee County Republican Committee for 1920-1924. As a Republican he held the office of Secretary of State from 1927 to 1935. In the fall of 1934 he was reelected to the office as a Progressive.

Residence: Route 9, Station F, Milwaukee.

THE STATE TREASURER

ROBERT K. HENRY (Dem.) was born on February 9, 1890 at Jefferson, Wisconsin. After his graduation from Jefferson High School in 1910 he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he studied during

the next two years. Mr. Henry assisted in the installation of a uniform system of accounting in the Jefferson Municipal Water and Light Department, a system which later came to be demanded of all municipally owned utilities in the state. For five successive terms Mr. Henry was elected clerk of the city of Jefferson. For the past thirteen years he has been active in the Jefferson County Bank, of which he is the cashier. In July 1928, Mr. Henry was appointed special deputy commissioner by the state commissioner of banking to liquidate the affairs of the Rome State Bank, which had closed. For the past twelve years Mr. Henry has been an active member of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, having served one year as its treasurer. In June 1932, he was elected president of the Jefferson County Bankers' Association. He was elected State Treasurer of Wisconsin in 1932 and again in 1934.

Residence: Jefferson.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

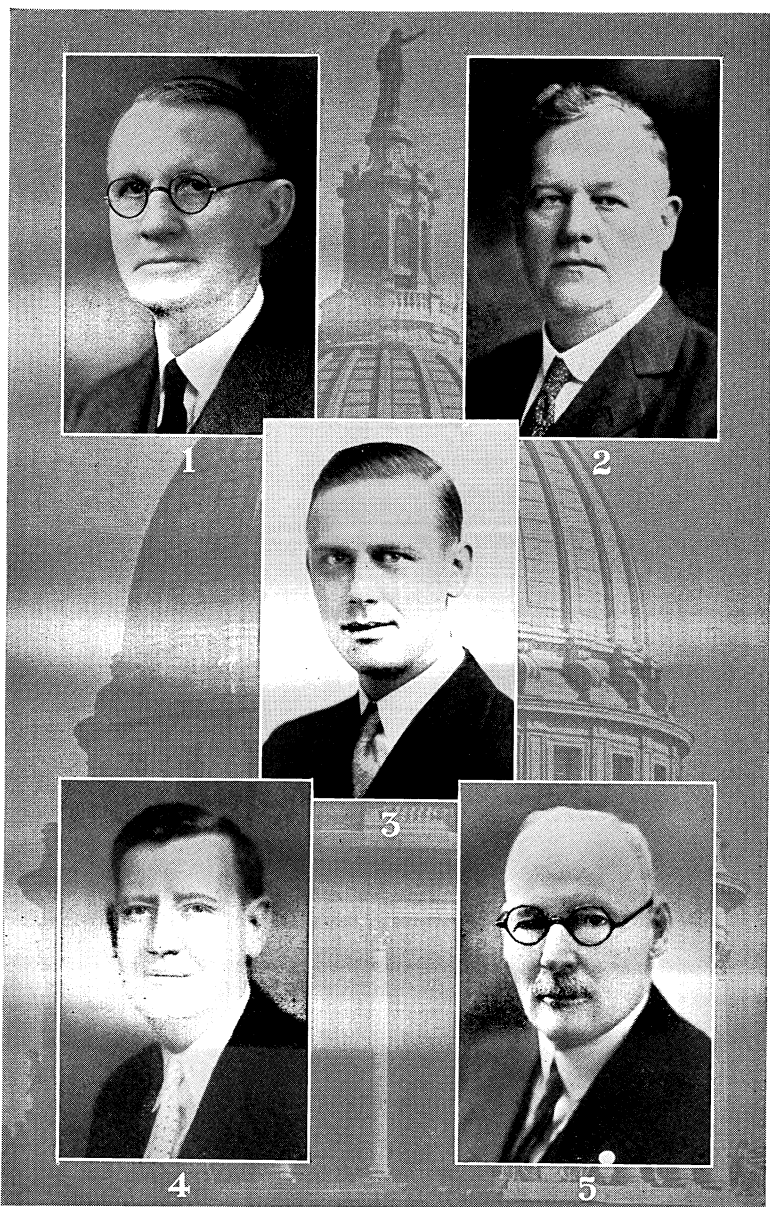
JAMES E. FINNEGAN (Dem.) was born on November 26, 1892 in Milwaukee where he has resided all his life. He attended Gesu Parochial School, and West Division High School. He received the degree of LL.B. from Marquette University in 1916, and was admitted to the bar in April 1918. From 1913 to 1925, Mr. Finnegan was record clerk of the Milwaukee County Court; from 1916 to 1923, Americanization instructor in the Milwaukee public evening schools. Previous to his election as Attorney General in 1932, he had held no public office.

Residence: 1316 West Highland Blvd., Milwaukee.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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

Residence: 615 East Gorham Street, Madison.



(1) Thomas J. O'Malley, Lieutenant-Governor; (2) Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State; (3) Robert K. Henry, State Treasurer; (4) James E. Finnegan, Attorney General; (5) John Callahan, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF STATE OFFICERS

Governors

Name and Party	Residence	From	To
TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN			
Henry Dodge, Dem.....	Dodgeville.....	1836	1841
James Duane Doty, Whig.....	Neenah.....	1841	1844
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, Dem.....	Fond du Lac.....	1844	1845
Henry Dodge, Dem.....	Dodgeville.....	1845	1848
STATE OF WISCONSIN			
Nelson Dewey, Dem.....	Lancaster.....	1848	1852
Léonard J. Farwell, Whig.....	Madison.....	1852	1854
William A. Barstow, Dem.....	Waukesha.....	1854	1856
Arthur McArthur, Dem.....	Milwaukee.....	1856	1856
Coles Bashford, Rep.....	Oshkosh.....	1856	1858
Alex W. Randall, Rep.....	Waukesha.....	1858	1862
Louis F. Harvey, Rep.....	Shopiere.....	1862	1862
Edward Salomon, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1862	1864
James T. Lewis, Rep.....	Columbus.....	1864	1866
Lucius Fairchild, Rep.....	Madison.....	1866	1872
C. C. Washburn, Rep.....	La Crosse.....	1872	1874
William R. Taylor, Dem.....	Cottage Grove.....	1874	1876
Harrison Ludington, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1876	1878
William B. Smith, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1878	1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk, Rep.....	Viroqua.....	1882	1889
William D. Hoard, Rep.....	Fort Atkinson.....	1889	1891
George W. Peck, Dem.....	Milwaukee.....	1891	1895
William H. Upham, Rep.....	Marshfield.....	1895	1897
Edward Schofield, Rep.....	Oconto.....	1897	1901
Robert M. La Follette, Rep.....	Madison.....	1901	1906
James O. Davidson, Rep.....	Soldiers Grove.....	1906	1911
Francis E. McGovern, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1911	1915
Emanuel L. Philipp, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1915	1921
John J. Blaine, Rep.....	Boscobel.....	1921	1927
Fred R. Zimmerman, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1927	1929
Walter J. Kohler, Rep.....	Kohler.....	1929	1931
Philip F. La Follette, Rep.....	Madison.....	1931	1933
Albert G. Schmedeman, Dem.....	Madison.....	1933	1935
Philip F. La Follette, Prog.....	Madison.....	1935	----

Lieutenant Governors

Name and Party	Residence	From	To
John E. Holmes, Dem.....	Jefferson.....	1848	1850
Samuel W. Beal, Dem.....	Taycheedah.....	1850	1852
Timothy Burns, Dem.....	La Crosse.....	1852	1854
James T. Lewis, Rep.....	Columbus.....	1854	1856
Arthur McArthur, Dem.....	Milwaukee.....	1856	1858
E. D. Campbell, Dem.....	La Crosse.....	1858	1860
Butler G. Noble, Rep.....	Whitewater.....	1860	1862
Edward Salomon, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1862	1862
Wyman Spooner, Rep.....	Elkhorn.....	1863	1870
Thaddeus C. Pound, Rep.....	Chippewa Falls.....	1870	1872
Milton H. Petit, Rep.....	Kenosha.....	1872	1873
Charles D. Parker, Dem.....	Pleasant Valley.....	1874	1878
James M. Bingham, Rep.....	Chippewa Falls.....	1878	1882
Sam S. Fifield, Rep.....	Ashland.....	1882	1887
George W. Ryland, Rep.....	Lancaster.....	1887	1891
Charles Jonas, Dem.....	Racine.....	1891	1895
Emil Baensch, Rep.....	Manitowoc.....	1895	1899
Jesse Stone, Rep.....	Watertown.....	1899	1903
James O. Davidson, Rep.....	Soldiers Grove.....	1903	1906
William D. Connor, Rep.....	Marshfield.....	1907	1909
John Strange, Rep.....	Oshkosh.....	1909	1911
Thomas Morris, Rep.....	La Crosse.....	1911	1915
Edward F. Dithmar, Rep.....	Baraboo.....	1915	1921
George F. Comings, Rep.....	Eau Claire.....	1921	1925
Henry A. Huber, Rep.....	Stoughton.....	1925	1933
Thomas J. O'Malley, Dem.....	Milwaukee.....	1933	----

Secretaries of State

Name and Party	Residence	From	To
Thomas McHugh, Dem.....	Delavan.....	1848	1850
William E. Barstow, Dem.....	Waukesha.....	1850	1852
C. D. Robinson, Dem.....	Green Bay.....	1852	1854
Alex. T. Gray, Dem.....	Janesville.....	1854	1856
David W. Jones, Dem.....	Belmont.....	1856	1860
Lewis P. Harvey, Rep.....	Shopiere.....	1860	1862
James T. Lewis, Rep.....	Columbus.....	1862	1864
Lucius Fairchild, Rep.....	Madison.....	1864	1866
Thomas S. Allen, Rep.....	Mineral Point.....	1866	1870
Llewelyn Breese, Rep.....	Portage.....	1870	1874
Peter Doyle, Dem.....	Prairie du Chien.....	1874	1878
Hans B. Warner, Rep.....	Ellsworth.....	1878	1882
Ernst G. Timme, Rep.....	Kenosha.....	1882	1891
Thomas J. Cunningham, Dem.....	Chippewa Falls.....	1891	1895
Henry Casson, Rep.....	Viroqua.....	1895	1899
William H. Froehlich, Rep.....	Jackson.....	1899	1903
Walter L. Houser, Rep.....	Mondovi.....	1903	1907
James A. Frear, Rep.....	Hudson.....	1907	1913
John S. Donald, Rep.....	Mt. Horeb.....	1913	1917
Merlin Hull, Rep.....	Black River Falls.....	1917	1921
Elmer S. Hall, Rep.....	Green Bay.....	1921	1923
Fred R. Zimmerman, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1923	1927
Theodore Dammann, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1927	1935
Theodore Dammann, Prog.....	Milwaukee.....	1935	----

Treasurers

Name and Party	Residence	From	To
Jarius C. Fairchild, Dem.....	Madison.....	1848	1852
Edward H. Jansson, Dem.....	Cedarburg.....	1852	1856
Charles Kuehn, Dem.....	Manitowoc.....	1856	1858
Samuel D. Hastings, Rep.....	Trempealeau.....	1858	1866
William E. Smith, Rep.....	Fox Lake.....	1866	1870
Henry Baetz, Rep.....	Manitowoc.....	1870	1874
Ferdinand Kuehn, Dem.....	Milwaukee.....	1874	1878
Richard Guenther, Rep.....	Oshkosh.....	1878	1882
Edward McFetridge, Rep.....	Beaver Dam.....	1882	1887
Henry B. Harshaw, Rep.....	Oshkosh.....	1887	1891
John Hunner, Dem.....	Eau Claire.....	1891	1895
Sewell A. Peterson, Rep.....	Rice Lake.....	1895	1899
James O. Davidson, Rep.....	Soldiers Grove.....	1899	1903
John J. Kempf, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1903	1904
Thomas M. Purtell, Rep.....	Cumberland.....	1904	1905
John J. Kempf, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1905	1907
Andrew H. Dahl, Rep.....	Westby.....	1907	1913
Henry Johnson, Rep.....	Suring.....	1913	1923
Solomon Levitan, Rep.....	Madison.....	1923	1933
Robert K. Henry, Dem.....	Jefferson.....	1933	----

Attorneys General

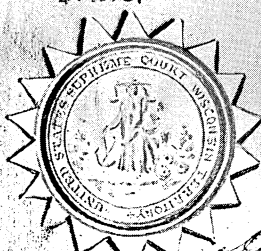
Name and Party	Residence	From	To
James S. Brown, Dem.	Milwaukee	1848	1850
S. Park Coon, Dem.	Milwaukee	1850	1852
Experience Estabrook, Dem.	Geneva	1852	1854
George B. Smith, Dem.	Madison	1854	1856
William R. Smith, Dem.	Mineral Point	1856	1858
Gabriel Bouck, Dem.	Oshkosh	1858	1860
James H. Howe, Rep.	Green Bay	1860	1862
Winfield Smith, Rep.	Milwaukee	1862	1866
Charles R. Gill, Rep.	Watertown	1866	1870
Stephen Barlow, Rep.	Dellona	1870	1874
A. Scott Sloan, Rep.	Beaver Dam	1874	1878
Alexander Wilson, Rep.	Mineral Point	1878	1882
Leander F. Frisbie, Rep.	West Bend	1882	1887
Charles E. Estabrook, Rep.	Manitowoc	1887	1891
James L. O'Connor, Dem.	Madison	1891	1895
William H. Mylrea, Rep.	Wausau	1895	1899
Emmet R. Hicks, Rep.	Oshkosh	1899	1903
L. M. Sturdevant, Rep.	Neillsville	1903	1907
Frank L. Gilbert, Rep.	Madison	1907	1911
Levi H. Bancroft, Rep.	Richland Center	1911	1913
Walter C. Owen, Rep.	Malden Rock	1913	1918
Spencer Haven, Rep.	Hudson	1918	1919
John J. Blaine, Rep.	Boscobel	1919	1921
William J. Morgan, Rep.	Milwaukee	1921	1923
Herman L. Ekern, Rep.	Madison	1923	1927
John W. Reynolds, Rep.	Green Bay	1927	1933
James E. Finnegan, Dem.	Milwaukee	1933	---

Superintendents of Public Instruction

Name	Residence	From	To
Eleazer Root	Waukesha	1849	1852
Azel P. Ladd	Shullsburg	1852	1854
Hiram A. Wright	Prairie du Chien	1854	1855
A. Constantine Barry	Racine	1855	1858
Lyman C. Draper	Madison	1858	1860
Josiah L. Pickard	Platteville	1860	1864
John G. McMynn	Racine	1864	1868
Alexander J. Craig	Madison	1868	1870
Samuel Fallows	Milwaukee	1870	1874
Edward Searling	Milton	1874	1878
William C. Whitford	Milton	1878	1882
Robert Graham	Oshkosh	1882	1887
Jesse B. Thayer	River Falls	1887	1891
Oliver E. Wells	Appleton	1891	1895
John Q. Emery	Albion	1895	1899
Lorenzo D. Harvey	Milwaukee	1899	1903
Charles P. Cary	Delavan	1903	1921
John Callahan	Menasha	1921	---

Samuel B. Brewster
Attorney at Law
The United States
Left in Error

On the day where the parties
appeared by Thomas Plunk
Esq. & George Rogers their
attornies and by agreement of said parties by their attornies
aforsaid, the process is waived the said records filed
upon the records of this Court & the records in the said
cause filed by the plaintiff in error
In witness whereof Francis J. Quinn Esquire
J. H. Munger Esquire, Clerks were
admitted to practice as attornies & Clerks of this
Court



A seal bearing said process and
exhibits to this Court, and it being considered
appropriate, it is therefore
Ordered, that the said seal of which the
above is an impression be admitted as the seal of
this Court.

Seal and first records page of United States Supreme Court, Wisconsin Territory.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor: PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE.

Lieutenant Governor: THOMAS J. O'MALLEY.

Private Secretary: CHARLES M. DOW.

Financial Assistant: THOMAS M. DUNCAN.

Executive Assistant: A. W. ZERATSKY.

Executive Counsel: GORDON SINYKIN.

Executive Clerk: MABEL E. GRISWOLD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January, 1935: 14.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1933-34 (exclusive of the executive council, land economic survey, industrial code administration, and expenditures for economic recovery): \$23,348.36.

Appropriations, 1935-37: General administration, \$20,000 per year; executive counsel, \$300 per month in legislative sessions and one month thereafter; contingent fund, \$2,000 per year; economic land survey, \$13,500 for 1935-36, and \$11,000 for 1936-37; sum sufficient for pardon proceedings and investigations of charges against county officers; all receipts under the Wisconsin Recovery Act for industrial code administration.

Publications: No regular publications; governor's messages printed in pamphlet form when delivered and also in the legislative journal; report on pardons made biennially to legislature and printed in journals.

The Governor is elected by the people for a two-year term at the general election in November in each even-numbered year and takes office on the first Monday in January of the following odd-numbered year. He is principal executive officer of the state and also has an important part in legislation.

According to the Constitution it is his duty "to faithfully execute the laws of the state and to maintain and defend its sovereignty and jurisdiction". He is the commander-in-chief of the militia, all of whose officers he appoints. He has exclusive power to grant pardons, reprieves, and commutations for criminal offenses, and passes upon applications for the extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses in other states. Principal officers of nearly all state departments are appointed by him, some of whom are subject to approval by the senate. Those appointed without confirmation by the senate may be removed at his will, while those whose appointments have been confirmed by the senate may, after a hearing, be removed for cause only. He receives resignations of state officers and fills vacancies.

He may also remove county officers for misconduct in office after they have had a hearing, and he fills all vacancies in county offices.

The Governor is responsible for presenting to the legislature a balanced state budget with recommendations as to the amount to be appropriated to each state department. After the budget bill has been passed the Governor may veto any item included therein. The Budget Director, in most cases, releases to the departments the appropriations made by the legislature. Approval for all land purchases and all building and highway contracts must be granted by the Governor. He is the chairman of the Emergency Board, designates when its meetings are to be held, and 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.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: THEODORE DAMMANN.

Assistant Secretary of State: R. L. SIEBECKER.

Chief Accountant and Chief Clerk: C. A. NICKERSON.

Director Auto License Division: A. C. HARTMAN.

Corporation Clerk: ALBERT J. NELSON.

Supervisor Records and Elections: GEORGE BROWN.

Offices: General Office, State Capitol; Auto License Division, 16 East Doty Street, Madison.

Total personnel, October 1934: 275 employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: Administration of motor vehicle registration and drivers' license laws, \$568,948.46; all other departments, \$57,783.57. Receipts, fiscal year 1933-34: Motor vehicle fees, \$10,180,594.72. Other receipts, \$92,957.93.

Appropriations, 1935-37: General administration, \$55,000 per year; motor vehicle registration and drivers' licenses, sum sufficient; election manuals and notices, \$5,000 in 1935-36, and \$4,500 in 1936-37.

Publications: Biennial Report; Election Laws; Election Manual; Corporation Laws; Automobile Laws.

The constitution delegates to the Secretary of State two distinct duties,—namely, keeping the state's records and conducting its official correspondence, and serving as the state's auditor. All laws, appointments, oaths of office, and similar official records are filed with and preserved by him, and certified copies thereof are furnished by him upon payment of prescribed fees. The validity of all claims against the state or any of its departments are passed on by the Secretary. He also keeps the state's books and accounts and draws all warrants for payments from the state treasury.

Numerous other duties have been given the department by law. Among these is the administration of the motor vehicle registration, certificate of title, and drivers' license laws. With the exception of the Highway Commission, the Auto License Division of the state department is the largest unit among the administrative departments of the state government. Certificates of title are issued for all motor vehicles and records are kept of all transfers. Reports of stolen cars are made to the department which in turn notifies police departments both in and out of the state. Over a million drivers' licenses are in force. These are revoked for serious violations of the traffic laws upon recommendation of the courts.

The administration of the corporation laws is another duty of the department. All domestic corporations must secure charters from the Secretary of State and foreign corporations must have licenses in order to do business in the state. All corporations both domestic and foreign are required to file annual reports.

The Secretary of State is also the central election officer of the state. All nomination papers for offices in which the district is larger than a single county are filed with the department which prepares all notices and blank forms required for primaries and elections in such districts, and makes all tabulations for the official canvass of the returns.

Additional duties of the department include the issuing and recording of city and village charters, the commissioning of notaries public, and the licensing of collection agencies and private detective agencies, and the numbering and publishing of all approved laws received from the governor. The Secretary of State is also custodian of the Great Seal which he imprints on all official acts of the governor.

STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: ROBERT K. HENRY.

Assistant State Treasurer: G. F. ZWICKY.

Chief Accountant: ARTHUR PUGH.

Main Office: State Capitol.

Beverage Tax Division: Wisconsin Power and Light Building.

Inspection Bureau: Gay Building.

Total personnel, February 1935: 39 permanent employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: Main office, general administration, \$43,987.49; main office, gasoline tax administration, \$51,448.03; beverage division, malt beverage, \$53,403.29; beverage division, liquor, \$100,517.73. **Receipts:** Gasoline tax, \$16,215,006; malt beverage tax, \$1,666,156; liquor tax, \$708,063.

Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): General administration \$40,000; collection of gasoline tax, \$65,000; administration of the tax on liquor and fermented malt beverages, sum sufficient.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The State Treasurer has custody of all state funds, receives all moneys paid into the treasury, and issues checks in payment of all claims. All securities owned by any state fund are held by him and he collects the interest thereon. He deposits the cash paid into the treasury in banks designated by the Board of Deposits and draws upon them in making payments. He settles with the county treasurers for the state's share of the property and income taxes and the offsetting aids paid by the state to the counties. Special property taxes paid by the railroads, public utilities, and telephone companies are collected directly by the department. The State Treasurer receives weekly from each state department all moneys which were paid to it in taxes or fees. In the case of motor vehicles, such taxes or fees are sent in daily.

According to statute the department administers and collects the gasoline tax. This includes the checking of the returns of all oil companies and examining their books and records in addition to passing upon and paying all claims for refunds on gasoline not used on the highways. The gasoline tax is the most productive of all state taxes.

The State Treasurer also collects the tax on malt beverages and liquor.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General: JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

Deputy Attorney General: JOSEPH G. HIRSCHBERG.

Assistant Attorneys General: JOSEPH E. MESSERSCHMIDT; MORTIMER LEVITAN; WARREN H. RESH; HERBERT H. NAUJOKS; J. R. WEDLAKE; A. T. TORGE (*Examiner for the Annuity and Investment Board*); R. M. ORCHARD (*Counsel for the Department of Agriculture and Markets*).

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1935: 23 permanent employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: Total \$132,698 of which \$59,500 was for office proper and the balance of \$73,198 was expended for special counsel appointed by the Governor. Receipts: \$8,090.18.

Appropriations, 1935-37: General administration, \$59,500 per year; special counsel, legal expenses and work done for the teachers' retirement fund, sum sufficient.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (monthly in pamphlet form and an annual volume).

The Attorney General is the law officer of the state. He represents the state in all actions in the Supreme Court in which the state is a party, including all appeals in criminal cases from convictions in trial courts. When instructed to do so by the Governor or the legislature, the Attorney General also represents the state in other courts, including the United States Supreme Court and other federal courts. He also represents the Industrial Commission, Public Service Commission, Tax Commission, Highway Commission, and all other administrative departments which have order-making powers in all appeals from commission decisions.

Another important duty is the rendering of opinions on questions of law to state officers and district attorneys. Either house of the legislature and all state officers may request opinions from the Attorney General upon any legal questions which confront them, as may also the seventy-one district attorneys of the state. The opinions of the Attorney General are given in writing, and while not having the force of court decisions are, to all practical intents and purposes, binding upon the state officers until the courts render a contrary decision.

In addition, the department does a large amount of other legal work. The Attorney General drafts practically all contracts entered into by the state or any of its departments and approves the form of bonds required under state statutes. He examines the titles to property upon which loans are made from state funds and passes upon the form of the mortgages, bonds, and other instruments for which these loans are secured. A special statutory duty is the examination of all county and municipal bond issues as to legal form and content.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent of Public Instruction: JOHN CALLAHAN.

Assistant State Superintendent: J. F. WADDELL.

Second Assistant State Superintendent: C. L. HARPER.

Supervisors of Rural Schools: J. F. SHAW; one vacancy.

Supervisors of Elementary Schools: MAYBELL G. BUSH, DELIA E. KIBBE.

Supervisors of State Graded Schools: GEORGE H. DREWRY; GEORGE H. LANDGRAF; one vacancy.

Supervisors of High Schools: J. T. GILES; H. W. SCHMIDT; F. V. POWELL; H. E. MERRITT.

Supervisor of Physically Disabled Children: MRS. MARGUERITE LISON INGRAM.

Supervisor of Deaf and Blind and those having Defective Speech: LAVILLA A. WARD.

Supervisor of School Libraries: M. H. JACKSON.

Director of Statistics and Research: CHARLES E. LIMP.

Physiotherapist: FLORENCE L. PHENIX.

Clinical Psychologist: HENRIETTA V. RACE.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1935: 38 permanent employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: General administration, \$111,884.98; reading circle, \$1,999; total, \$113,883.98. Receipts: \$6,796 (not given to department to use).

Appropriations, 1935-37: General administration, \$112,000 per year; teachers' institutes and reading circles, \$2,000 per year.

Publications: Biennial Reports; School Laws; School Directory (annual); Arbor and Bird Day Annual; Memorial Day Annual; Manuals of teaching; List of Books for School Libraries (biennial); Price lists of textbooks; Reading Circle Annual; Plans and specifications for schoolhouses; special research studies on various subjects.

The Department of Public Instruction has general supervision of all elementary and secondary public schools of the state and also of special education for handicapped children. At the head is the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a constitutional officer elected by the people for a four-year term on a nonpartisan basis, according to a constitutional amendment in 1902.

Supervisors of the department visit the elementary and secondary public schools and give advice and assistance to both teachers and school boards. The department also prepares manuals for teachers in the elementary and secondary schools. It helps schools in the selection and purchase of books for school libraries and prepares courses of reading known as the Wisconsin State Reading Circle upon completion of which special diplomas are issued. Plans for all school build-

ings have to be submitted to the department. No new high school districts may be formed without the approval of the state superintendent.

State aids for education, totalling in the current fiscal year \$6,000,000 are apportioned by the State Superintendent. School districts and city schools make annual reports to the State Superintendent which are the basis of the Biennial Reports. In 1933-34 the total enrollment in all elementary and secondary public schools was 552,312 and their expenditures were \$42,284,800.

The department also supervises teachers' institutes and county normal schools for the training of rural teachers. These courses, teachers, and their salaries are subject to the approval of the Superintendent. County superintendents of schools issue certificates to teach within their respective counties but the Department of Public Instruction issues certificates which permit those holding them to teach anywhere in the state.

Classes for handicapped children are conducted mainly in cities and special aid and supervision is given by the department. Deaf, blind, crippled, and mentally retarded children are the ones served. The department helps to organize such classes, approves courses and teachers, and makes mental and other tests of the retarded children.

Classes for deaf, blind, crippled, and mentally retarded children are held mainly in cities and special aid and supervision is given by the department. The department helps to organize these classes for handicapped children, gives them mental and other tests, and approves courses and teachers.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

THEODORE DAMMANN, *chairman*; ROBERT K. HENRY; JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

A. D. CAMPBELL, *chief clerk*; T. H. BAKKEN, *assistant chief clerk*.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1935: Four permanent, one occasional employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$10,499.69.

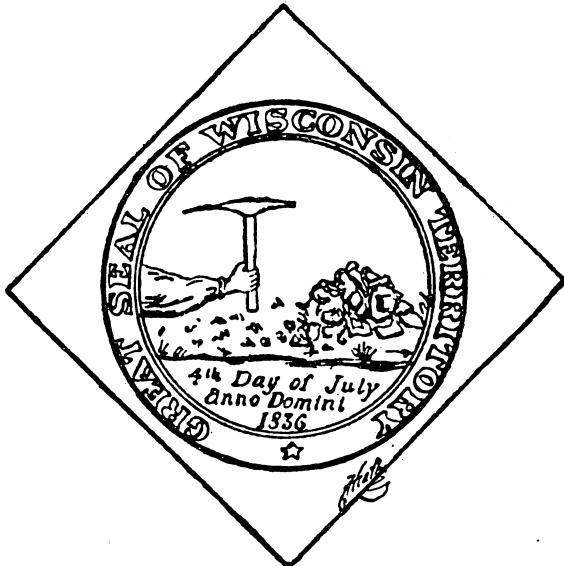
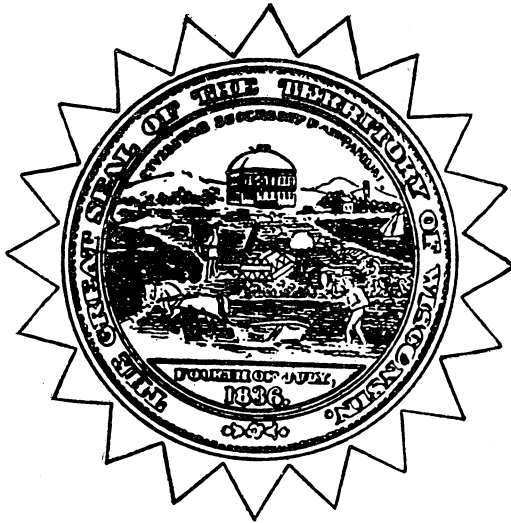
Appropriations, 1935-37: \$7,500 per year.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The land department is the only state department in addition to the elective state officers which is created by the constitution. This department is headed by the Commissioners of Public Lands, who under the constitution are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. A chief clerk employed by them has immediate charge of the work of the department.

The department has exclusive control over the lands and moneys belonging to the constitutional trust funds, of which there are four:

the common school fund, the normal school fund, the university fund, and the agricultural college fund. These funds at one time owned millions of acres of land but now have only a little more than 200,000 acres left, all of which are uncultivated lands. Moneys belonging to the trust funds total about \$14,000,000. These are loaned to school districts and municipalities, with the former having the preference.



Territorial Seals.

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

October 1, 1935

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary ¹
Governor	Philip F. La Follette	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1937	\$6,000
Lieutenant Governor	Thos. J. O'Malley	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1937	1,500
Secretary of State	Theodore Dammann	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1937	5,000
Attorney General	James E. Finnegan	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1937	5,000
State Treasurer	Robert K. Henry	Jefferson	1st Mon. Jan. 1937	5,000
Supt. Pub. Instruction	John Callahan	Madison	1st Mon. July 1939	5,000

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Accountancy, Board of	Clarence Lichtfeld ³	Milwaukee	June 25, 1935	\$10 per day
	Frank A. Yindra	Manitowoc	June 25, 1936	\$10 per day
	Fred C. Kellogg	Madison	June 25, 1937	\$10 per day
Adjutant General Agriculture and Markets, Dept. of ²	Ralph M. Immell	Blair	Indefinite	\$5,000
	Charles L. Hill ³	Rosendale	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$5,000
Annuity and Investment Board ²	J. D. Beck	Viroqua	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$5,000
	Fred Schultheiss ⁴	Prairie Farm	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$5,000
	John H. Puelicher ³	Milwaukee	March 1, 1935	\$25 per day
Athletic Commission	Grace B. Ogden ³	La Crosse	March 1, 1935	\$25 per day
	John Thiel	Mayville	March 1, 1937	\$25 per day
	Adolph Schmitz	Milwaukee	March 1, 1939	\$25 per day
	W. P. Hart ³	Eau Claire	August 20, 1935	\$5 per day
	Victor H. Manhardt	Milwaukee	August 20, 1936	\$5 per day
Banking Commission ²	Frank J. Rogacki	Milwaukee	August 20, 1937	\$5 per day
	Herbert F. Ibach ³	Madison	April 1, 1935	\$5,000
	Stanley N. Schafer	Madison	April 1, 1937	\$5,000
Banking Review Board ²	Peter A. Cleary	Milwaukee	April 1, 1939	\$5,000
	Charles J. Kuhnmuensch ³	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1935	\$15 per day
Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in the ²	John King ⁴	Marathon	1st Mon. Jan. 1936	\$15 per day
	J. F. Schreiner	Ft. Atkinson	1st Mon. Jan. 1937	\$15 per day
	Leo T. Crowley	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1938	\$15 per day
	H. A. Von Oven ⁴	Beloit	1st Mon. Jan. 1939	\$15 per day
	Prof. Robt. N. Bauer	Milwaukee	April 1, 1935	\$10 per day
Budget Director ² Building and Loan Advisory Com. (in Banking Dept.) ²	Prof. M. F. Guyer	Madison	April 1, 1937	\$10 per day
	Prof. W. H. Barber	Ripon	April 1, 1939	\$10 per day
	James B. Borden	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in ²	Fred W. Krueck ³	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1935	Expenses
	Paul F. Berndt ³	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1935	Expenses
	A. F. Wanta	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1936	Expenses
	Barney A. L. Czerwinski	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1936	Expenses
	F. E. Bachhuber	Wausau	1st Mon. July 1937	Expenses
	J. M. Crowley	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1937	Expenses
	Fred H. Schulz ⁴	Racine	1st Mon. July 1938	Expenses
Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in ²	Frederick G. Lundy ³	La Crosse	April 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	A. T. Weck	Madison	April 1, 1937	\$10 per day
	Dr. E. M. Cardell ⁴	Kenosha	April 1, 1939	\$10 per day

¹The salary rates given are those prescribed in the statutes and take no account of waivers.²Appointments to these departments require confirmation by the senate; other appointments are made by the Governor alone. Persons appointed to positions not requiring confirmation and those appointed to positions requiring confirmation but who have not been confirmed may be removed by the Governor at pleasure; officers whose appointments have been confirmed may be removed only for cause.³Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.⁴Appointment has not been confirmed and the appointee is subject to removal by the Governor at pleasure.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Conservation Commission ²	T. J. Koerner ³	Manitowish	July 27, 1935	Expenses
	Louis M. Hobbins ³	Madison	July 27, 1935	Expenses
	Vacancy			
	James Corcoran	Webster	July 27, 1939	Expenses
	Nelson Le Claire	Two Rivers	July 27, 1939	Expenses
	Robert B. Goodman	Marinette	July 27, 1941	Expenses
Control, Board of ²	Vacancy			
	John Hannan	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$5,000
	Mrs. Katherine Sullivan	Kaukauna	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$5,000
Dental Examiners, Board of	Dr. W. W. Wick	Sheboygan	May 2, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. S. F. Donovan	Tomah	May 2, 1936	\$10 per day
	Wm. Hausmann, Sr.	West Bend	May 2, 1937	\$10 per day
	Dr. C. J. Bauman	Milwaukee	May 2, 1938	\$10 per day
	Dr. H. P. Landry	Cadott	May 2, 1939	\$10 per day
Engineer, State	Charles A. Halbert	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
Executive Council				
Executive Dept. Executive Asst.	A. W. Zeratsky	La Crosse	Indefinite	
Executive Clerk	Mabel E. Griswold	Madison	Indefinite	
Executive Counsel	Gordon Sinykin	Madison	Indefinite	
Financial Assistant	Thomas Duncan	Milwaukee	Indefinite	
Private Secretary	Charles M. Dow	Madison	Indefinite	
Governor's Military Staff	Marshall C. Graff	Appleton	Term of Governor	
Grain and Warehouse Commission	Chas. W. Peacock ³	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$3,600
	C. J. McRae	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	\$3,600
	Edward L. Hanton	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$3,600
Health, Board of ²	Dr. Harry A. Ainsworth	Birchwood	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Gustave Windesheim	Kenosha	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	\$10 per day
	Dr. C. A. Harper	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$5,000
	Dr. Mina B. Glasier	Bloomington	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	\$10 per day
	Dr. Joseph Dean	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$10 per day
	Dr. J. J. Seelman	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1940	\$10 per day
	Dr. Stephen Cahana ⁴	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	\$10 per day
Highway Commission ²	Thomas J. Pattison	Durand	March 1, 1937	\$5,000
	William E. O'Brien	Kenosha	March 1, 1939	\$5,000
	Thomas F. Davlin	Berlin	March 1, 1941	\$5,000
Industrial Commission ²	Voyta Wrabetz ¹	Madison	June 30, 1935	\$5,000
	Peter A. Napiecinski	Milwaukee	June 30, 1937	\$5,000
	Harry McLogan	Milwaukee	June 30, 1939	\$5,000
Inspection Bureau of (in Treasury Dept.) State Chief Inspector	Adam Port	Horicon	May 1, 1937	\$4,000
Insurance, Commissioner of ²	Harry Mortensen	New Lisbon	June 30, 1937	\$5,000

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² Appointments to these departments require confirmation by the senate; other appointments are made by the Governor alone. Persons appointed to positions not requiring confirmation and those appointed to positions requiring confirmation but who have not been confirmed may be removed by the Governor at pleasure; officers whose appointments have been confirmed may be removed only for cause.

³ Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

⁴ Appointment has not been confirmed and the appointee is subject to removal by the Governor at pleasure.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Library Certification Board, Public ²	Helen Mathews	De Pere	January 1936	Expenses
	Robert R. Aurner	Madison	January 1938	Expenses
	Margaret Biggert	Berlin	January 1939	Expenses
	Vacancy			
Library Commission, Free	Anita Koenen	Milwaukee	June 1, 1936	Expenses
	J. D. Millar	Menomonie	June 1, 1936	Expenses
Medical Examiners, Board of	Dr. J. E. Guy ³	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. J. R. Venning ³	Ft. Atkinson	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Henry T. Gramling ³	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Robert E. Flynn ³	La Crosse	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Alvin J. Koehler	Oshkosh	July 1, 1937	\$10 per day
	Dr. Charles Giesen	Superior	July 1, 1937	\$10 per day
	Dr. B. E. McGonigle	Ableman	July 1, 1937	\$10 per day
	Dr. Edw. C. Murphy	Eau Claire	July 1, 1937	\$10 per day
Memorial Hall, Custodian of	George H. Pounder	Ft. Atkinson	May 1, 1937	\$1,500
Mining School, Wisconsin, Board of Regents ⁵	Chas. W. Stoops ³	Platteville	July 1, 1935	None
	John Beck	Benton	July 1, 1936	None
Normal Schools, Bd. of Regents ⁵	Robert E. Curran	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses
	Mrs. Jessie E. Crownhart	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses
	Mrs. Anna B. Cunningham	Platteville	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	Joseph A. Padway	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	A. W. Zeratsky	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
	Archie V. Hurst	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
	Edw. J. Dempsey	Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	Expenses
	J. H. Grimm	River Falls	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	Expenses
	Wm. L. Seymour	Elkhorn	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	Expenses
	George H. Martens	Stevens Point	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	Expenses
Optometry, Board of, Examiners in	C. F. Behnke ³	Oshkosh	August 9, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Wm. Leissing	Milwaukee	August 9, 1936	\$10 per day
	Dr. H. C. Rood	De Pere	August 9, 1937	\$10 per day
	Dr. T. O. F. Randolph	Burlington	August 9, 1938	\$10 per day
	Dr. Jas. M. Finucan	Merrill	August 9, 1939	\$10 per day
Pardon Board (in Executive Dept.)	Prof. John L. Gillin	Madison		\$20 per day
	Judge Robert S. Cowie	La Crosse		None
	John Chase	Oconto		\$20 per day
Pharmacy, Board of	Oscar Rennebohm ³	Madison	April 12, 1935	\$5 per day
	B. J. Kremer	Fond du Lac	April 12, 1936	\$5 per day
	H. G. Ruenzel	Milwaukee	April 12, 1937	\$5 per day
	Edith Schmitz	Platteville	April 12, 1938	\$5 per day
	Edwin Boberg	Eau Claire	April 12, 1939	\$5 per day
Personnel, Bureau of ²	Vacancy			
	Adolph J. Bieberstein	Madison	July 1, 1939	\$25 per day
	Mrs. John J. Blaine	Boscobel	July 1, 1941	\$25 per day

¹ The salary rates given are those prescribed in the statutes and take no account of waivers.

² Appointments to these departments require confirmation by the senate; other appointments are made by the Governor alone. Persons appointed to positions not requiring confirmation and those appointed to positions requiring confirmation but who have not been confirmed may be removed by the Governor at pleasure; officers whose appointments have been confirmed may be removed only for cause.

³ Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

⁵ Besides the members appointed by the Governor listed here, these boards have one or more other (usually *ex officio*) members. For a complete list of the members of these boards consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary	
Portage Levee Commission	A. J. Dempsey	Portage	Life of Commission		
	G. C. Gault	Portage	Life of Commission		
	Frank Kaiser	Portage	Life of Commission		
Public Service Commission ²	Andrew R. McDonald ³	Kaukauna	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$5,000	
	Vacancy				
	Fred S. Hunt	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$5,000	
Purchases, Director of	F. X. Ritger	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000	
Real Estate Brokers Board ²	E. H. Grootemaat	Milwaukee	July 12, 1935	\$10 per day	
	William P. Gumm	Milwaukee	July 12, 1937	\$10 per day	
	Harry B. Haley	Madison	July 12, 1939	\$10 per day	
Soldiers Rehabilitation Board ⁴	Dr. W. S. Middleton	Madison	February 2, 1937	Expenses	
State Planning Board					
Tax Commission ²	Charles D. Rosa ³	Madison	1st Mon. May 1935	\$5,000	
	Alvin M. Johnson	Hayward	1st Mon. May 1937	\$5,000	
	Wm. J. Conway	Wis. Rapids	1st Mon. May 1941	\$5,000	
Univ. of Wisconsin, Bd. of Regents ²	Peter Eimon ³	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	Expenses	
	Herman Ihde ³	Neenah	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	Expenses	
	Fred H. Clausen	Horicon	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses	
	Carl Drexler	Menasha	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses	
	Herman W. Ullsperger	Sturgeon Bay	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses	
	Harold M. Wilkie	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses	
	Robert Baker, Jr.	Kenosha	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses	
	Dr. Gunnar Gunderson	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses	
	Rev. E. M. Christopherson	Pigeon Falls	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses	
	Mrs. Clara T. Runge	Baraboo	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses	
	Daniel H. Grady	Portage	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses	
	Mrs. Jessie Coombs	Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	Expenses	
	August C. Backus	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	Expenses	
	George W. Mead	Wis. Rapids	1st Mon. Feb. 1940	Expenses	
	Leonard J. Kleczka	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1940	Expenses	
	Univ. of Wisconsin, Bd. of Visitors ²	Mrs. Annette Roberts ³	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	None
		Dr. E. L. Schroeder	Shawano	1st Mon. July 1936	None
Carl J. Hesgard		Orfordville	1st Mon. July 1937	None	
Dr. H. W. Kelly		Green Bay	1st Mon. July 1938	None	
Utility Corporation ²	J. H. Wallis ³	Rice Lake	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$25 per day	
	Richard R. Murray	Marinette	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$25 per day	
	A. C. Wolfe	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$25 per day	
	Henry Traxler	Janesville	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	\$25 per day	
	A. S. Horn	Cedarburg	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	\$25 per day	
Veterans Home, Wis., Bd. of Managers ⁵	Mrs. M. L. Luchsinger ³	Monroe	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses	
	M. O. Rockwell ³	Pleasant Pr.	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses	
	George L. Thomas ³	Milwaukee	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses	
	George H. Pounder	Ft. Atkinson	May 1, 1937	Expenses	

¹The salary rates given are those prescribed in the statutes and take no account of waivers.

²Appointments to these departments require confirmation by the senate; other appointments are made by the Governor alone. Persons appointed to positions not requiring confirmation and those appointed to positions requiring confirmation but who have not been confirmed may be removed by the Governor at pleasure; officers whose appointments have been confirmed may be removed only for cause.

³Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

⁵Besides the members appointed by the Governor listed here, these boards have one or more other (usually *ex officio*) members. For a complete list of the members of these boards consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

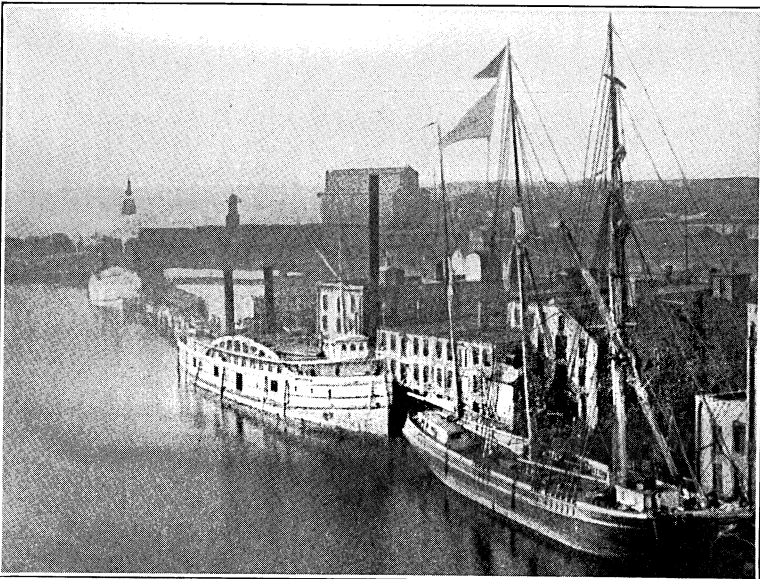
OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Vocational Education, Board of ² -----	H. W. Griswold ² -----	West Salem---	July 1, 1935-----	\$100 per yr.
	Louis Holthusen ³ -----	Green Bay---	July 1, 1935-----	\$100 per yr.
	Harold S. Falk ³ -----	Milwaukee---	July 1, 1935-----	\$100 per yr.
	John Wickstrand-----	Superior-----	July 1, 1937-----	\$100 per yr.
	Earl Leverich-----	Sparta-----	July 1, 1937-----	\$100 per yr.
	E. W. Schultz-----	Sheboygan-----	July 1, 1937-----	\$100 per yr.
	Edwin Roll-----	Eau Claire-----	July 1, 1939-----	\$100 per yr.
	Peter T. Schoemann-----	Milwaukee---	July 1, 1939-----	\$100 per yr.
	Jessel S. Whyte-----	Kenosha-----	July 1, 1939-----	\$100 per yr.
Waterways Com- mission, Wis. Deep	Wm. George Bruce--	Milwaukee ---	Life of Commission--	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern--	Madison-----	Life of Commission--	Expenses

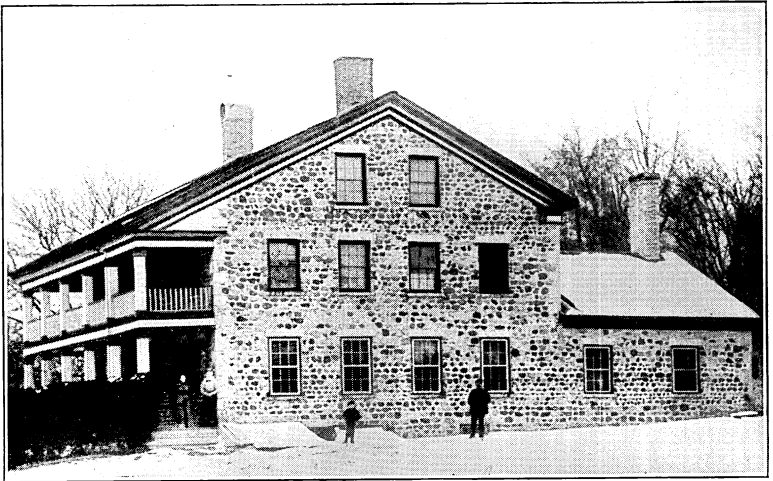
¹ The salary rates given are those prescribed in the statutes and take no account of waivers.

² Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

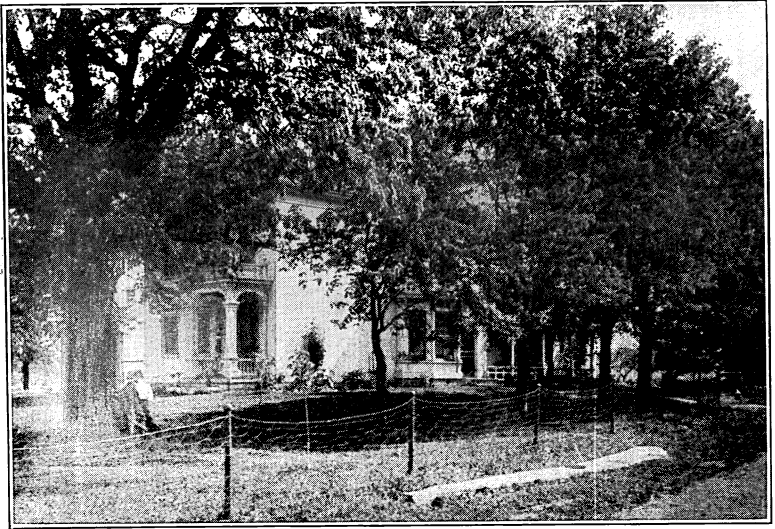
³ Besides the members appointed by the Governor listed here, these boards have one or more other (usually *ex officio*) members. For a complete list of the members of these boards consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.



Sailing vessels and lake steamers on the Milwaukee River, 1851.



Jesse Smith Tavern, Vernon. This tavern, built in 1847, accommodated many travellers in the early days.



Dexter Home built in 1842 at Kenosha. It is claimed to be the first brick house between Chicago and Milwaukee on the Green Bay Road.

The State Government
Legislative Branch

THE LEGISLATURE

Total personnel: 133 members, four officers (besides the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker), 105 employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932-33: \$357,093.07 of which amount \$2,495.33 was by legislative committees; fiscal year 1933-34: \$257,612.50, of which amount \$13,188.11 was by legislative committees.

Publications: Journals of each house (daily during sessions and in bound form after their close); Manuals of each house (giving rules); Legislative 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, on request from members of the legislature or the Legislative Reference Library. The Session Laws are sold by the Director of Purchases at cost.

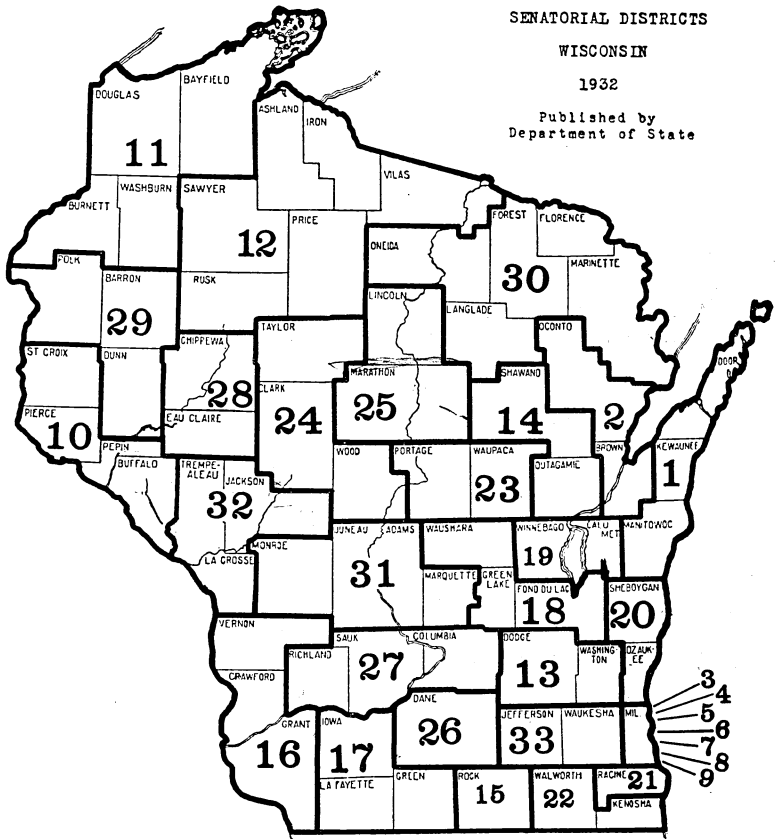
The Wisconsin Legislature consists of two houses, the senate and the assembly. The members of each house are elected by the people in the November general election from districts into which the state is divided by legislative act after each federal census.

There are thirty-three senators who are elected for terms of four years. The sixteen senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the seventeen who represent odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. There are one hundred members in the assembly who are elected for two-year terms. At present both senators and assemblymen receive \$100 per month throughout their term of office. In addition they receive ten cents per mile for one journey to and from the capitol during each session. For special sessions or for interim committee service they receive no additional compensation.

Regular sessions of the legislature are held in each odd-numbered year and begin on the second Wednesday in January. These regular sessions usually last about six months, and during such sessions the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. After adjournment of the regular session the Govern-

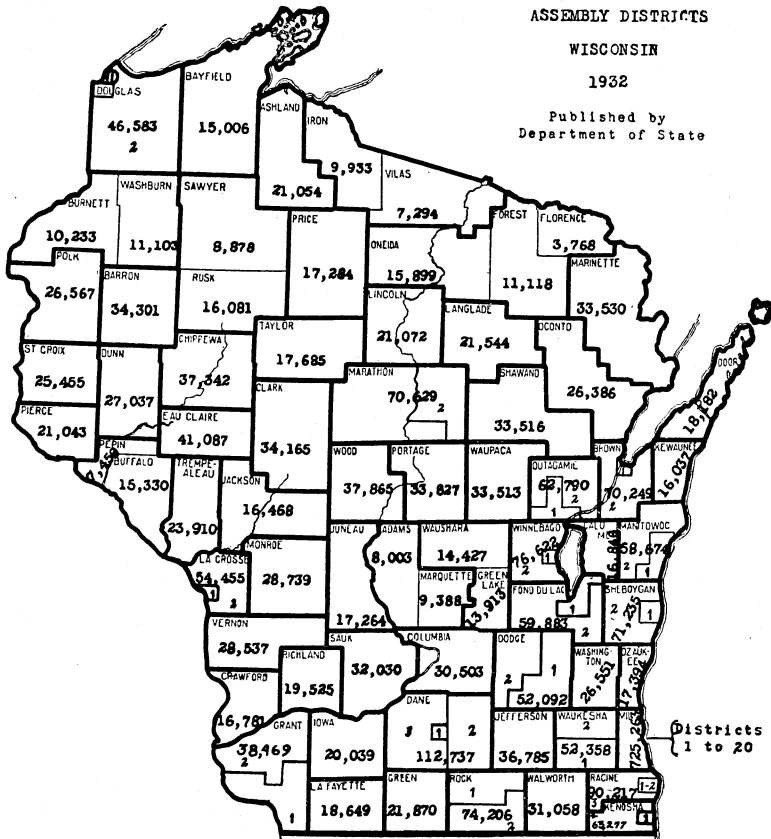
nor may call a special session which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor. Since 1915 there have been eleven special sessions, the longest of which lasted two and one-half months.

Each house elects its own officers, except that the Lieutenant Governor, under the constitution, is the president of the senate with power to cast a vote in case of a tie. The corresponding officer in the



assembly is the speaker, who is an assemblyman elected by the members. The other officers are a chief clerk and a sergeant-at-arms in each house who are elected by the members. All the 105 employees of the legislature are appointed under civil service rules. These employees are under the direction of the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of the respective houses.

Meetings of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the state capitol. Under rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10:00 A. M. and usually last until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10:00 A. M. and they often hold night sessions. Toward the end of each regular session the houses meet practically continuously.



The afternoons of each day, until near the close of the session, are devoted to committee hearings. The assembly has twenty-three standing committees and the senate nine. Six of the assembly committees and two of the senate committees, however, have other functions than the consideration of bills. Appointment to senate committees is made upon the recommendation of a Committee on Committees elected by

the senate. The Speaker of the Assembly appoints the committees of that body. In the senate there is a rule that each senator must be appointed to one and only one of the committees to which bills are referred, while in the assembly some members serve on more than one. The most important committee of the two houses is the Joint Committee on Finance made up of members from both the senate and assembly. It acts and votes on all matters jointly. Other committees frequently arrange joint hearings but act independently upon all measures.

All bills when introduced in the legislature are referred to committees which conduct hearings every afternoon at 2:00 P. M., usually in a room in the State Capitol assigned to the particular committee. These hearings are announced in the bulletins of committee hearings which appear each Friday and list the hearings for the coming week.

In addition to the regular committees special committees are appointed during each legislative session which study special problems or conduct special investigations. A number of interim committees are created each session to investigate particular subjects. They function between legislative sessions and report their findings and make recommendations to the next legislature. Bills are never referred to interim committees and very seldom to special committees.

All bills and joint resolutions introduced in the legislature are printed, usually within one day after introduction. Under the Wisconsin procedure every bill introduced is given a public hearing, is reported upon by the committee to which it was referred, and is voted on in the house of its introduction—in both houses unless “killed” in the first. Amendments may be reported by the committee to which the measure was referred or may be offered by a member on the floor when it comes up for consideration. If passed by one house a bill is sent to the other and goes through the same course in the second house. If concurred in, it is enrolled (i.e., printed in act form), signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and the chief clerk of the house in which it originated, and delivered by such clerk to the Governor. The Governor, within six days not counting Sundays or holidays, must either approve or veto the measure, except at the close of the session, when the bills die automatically unless signed by the Governor within ten days. If approved, he reports this fact to the house in which the bill originated and files the original copy, which carries his signature, with the Secretary of State. If vetoed, he sends a veto message to the house in which the bill originated. This ends the bill unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote in each house. After passage and approval by the Governor, acts are published in the official state paper, and usually take effect on the day following such publication, but may take effect at some other time as specified in the measure.

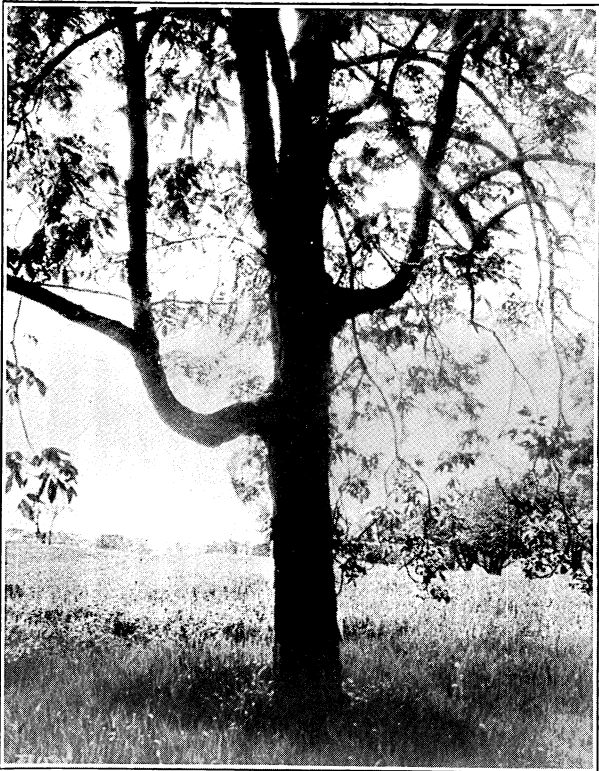
Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its proceedings known as the “Journal”. No verbatim record is kept of the debates in either house, nor of the statements made by persons appear-

ing at committee hearings. A record is kept, however, of the names of the persons appearing, which after the session is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon.

The acts passed by the legislature are published, usually on the day after their approval, in the official state paper, now the *Sheboygan Press*. Later the Session Laws are issued in book form by the Secretary of State, and soon thereafter the Revisor of Statutes issues the biennial Wisconsin Statutes in one volume which contains all of the permanent general statutes of the state, including those enacted at the last legislative session.



Built in 1842, "Blue House" at Nashotah was the first school of higher learning in Wisconsin. It is still standing.



Trail Tree near Madison. This tree marked the intersection of two early Indian trails, one extending from the shores of Lake Monona to the Wisconsin River, the other from Lake Wingra to Lake Mendota.

Members of the Legislature

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



CASHMAN
1st DISTRICT

BRUNETTE
2nd DISTRICT

ZIMNY
3rd DISTRICT

JOHN E. CASHMAN (Prog.) farms the land in Kewaunee County that his father purchased from the government in the days when Wisconsin was largely a wilderness. He was born in the town of Franklin and was educated in the public schools, with one term at Valparaiso University and two years at the Chicago Law School. After teaching school in Kewaunee and Brown Counties for a number of years, he became an inspector for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Chicago in 1901. Two years later, he was advanced to a position in the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue and remained there until 1919 when he returned to the farm. Mr. Cashman was one of the La Follette delegates to the National Republican Convention at Cleveland in 1924. In the same year he was appointed a regent of the University and served for the full term of six years. He has been an active member of the Senate Committee on Highways, and is the author of the present highway law enacted in 1931 which places the cost of highways on the users by means of the license and gasoline tax. He has represented his district in the senate since 1922. Home Address: Route 1, Denmark.

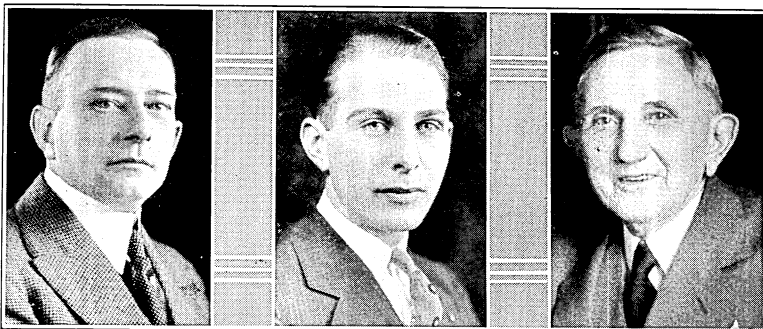
First senatorial district: Door, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc Counties.

E. F. BRUNETTE (Dem.) was born in the town of Howard, Brown County. His education was received in the common schools, Green Bay Business College, and the State Teachers College at Oshkosh. He was formerly engaged in the lumber and fuel business as secretary of his company. Senator Brunette has served for the past eleven years as member of the Brown County Board of Supervisors, being chairman of the town board of Howard. He represented the second district of Brown County in the assembly in the session of 1929, and was elected to the senate in 1932. He served on the Joint Finance Committee in the 1933 session and is now senate chairman of the same committee. Home Address: Route 4, Green Bay.

Second senatorial district: Brown and Oconto Counties.

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

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



MORRIS
4th DISTRICT

SCHOENECKER
5th DISTRICT

PHILLIPS
6th DISTRICT

OSCAR H. MORRIS (Rep.) was born in Springfield, Massachusetts on March 8, 1876, and came to Milwaukee two years later with his parents. He left grade school at an early age to become "copy boy" for the Milwaukee Sentinel for which paper he finally became reporter and sports writer. Later he joined the Milwaukee Daily News and became reporter, city editor, and sports editor. For many years he was secretary of several commercial and trade organizations. Senator Morris has been chairman of many interim committees while in the senate and is now serving as chairman of the Committee on Corporations and Taxation. He was elected to the senate in 1920 and has served continuously since that time. In 1927 he was president pro tempore of the senate. Senator Morris is a department manager of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. Home Address: 3726 North Prospect 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, and Whitefish Bay.

HAROLD V. SCHOENECKER (Dem.) was born November 26, 1902 in Milwaukee and has lived there all his life. He attended St. Francis Parochial School in 1910 and after his graduation in 1917 entered Marquette Academy. He received his B.A. degree from Marquette University in 1925, and his L.L.B. in 1935. Mr. Schoenecker held various positions from 1926-32, including assistant sales manager of the V. Schoenecker Boot and Shoe Company, and division accountant and office manager of Standard Brands, Inc. At the time he became a member of the senate he was an auditor in the State Treasury Department, Beverage Tax Division. Before his election to the senate in 1934, Senator Schoenecker had held no public office. Home Address: 2032 North Hi Mount Boulevard, Milwaukee.

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

CHARLES H. PHILLIPS (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on January 21, 1859. In 1893 he was graduated from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. He is now practicing law in Milwaukee. Previous to his election to the senate in 1932 he had held no elective office, but from 1891 to 1895, during the administration of Governor Peck, he worked in the office of the Secretary of State. Senator Phillips was chairman of the Democratic County Committee, delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1932, chairman of the Wisconsin Chicago Centennial of Progress Committee, the only interim committee ever to return part of its appropriation, and is now chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Home Address: 1230 North 21st Street, Milwaukee.

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



GALASINSKI
7th DISTRICT

SHENNERS
8th DISTRICT

CALLAN
9th DISTRICT

MAX J. GALASINSKI (Dem.) was born on March 18, 1879 at Milwaukee and received his education in the public, parochial, and evening schools of that city. From 1891 to 1893 he was an apprentice pharmacist. During the following nineteen years he learned and practiced his father's trade of stone cutting and sculpturing, building some of the best known monuments in Milwaukee, including that erected to Gen. Kosciuszko in South Side Park. After a civil service examination in 1912 he became Superintendent of Street Sanitation for the fourteenth ward, and held that position for sixteen years. While he was alderman for his ward in 1928 he was instrumental in securing the purchase and development of Woodrow Wilson Park. In 1932 he was elected to the assembly from the twelfth district, and in 1934 to the senate from the seventh district. He has held many other offices, including that of director of a building and loan association for eighteen years, organizer and secretary of St. John Cantius Church, and an officer in various lodges. Home Address: 2483 South 6th Street, Milwaukee.

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

WILLIAM H. SHENNERS, JR. (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on July 21, 1902. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of that city. Mr. Shenners is in the real estate and insurance business. Until his election to the senate in 1932, he had held no public office. Home Address: 7207 West Greenfield Avenue, West Allis.

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

JAMES L. CALLAN (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on June 3, 1910. He received his education in the parochial grade schools, Marquette University High School, and Marquette University. Since 1931 he has been a real estate and securities broker. He is serving his first term in the senate and is the youngest member of the legislature. Home Address: 512 North 18th Street, Milwaukee.

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



HUNT
10th District

NELSON
11th District

McDERMID
12th District

WALTER H. HUNT (Prog.) was born at Kingston, Green Lake County, September 5, 1868. After finishing his secondary education in the public schools he attended Valparaiso University in Indiana and several years after his graduation received his Ph.M. degree from the same school. He has held positions as county school superintendent and state school inspector, and since 1916 has been a teacher in River Falls State Teachers College. During the World War he did educational work overseas in the Army Educational Corps. Mr. Hunt also owns and operates a farm. He was elected to the senate in 1924 and has served continuously since then, having been reelected in 1928 and 1932. Home Address: River Falls.

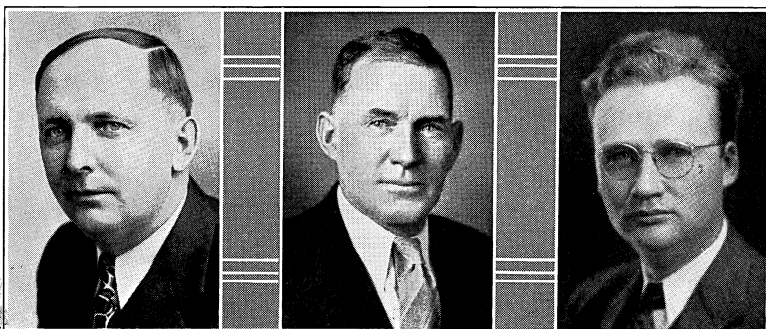
Tenth senatorial district: Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties.

PHILIP E. NELSON (Rep.) was born on September 1, 1891 on a farm at Curtiss, Wisconsin. He received his secondary education at Colby High School and later was graduated from the Williams Business College at Oshkosh. He has been employed by the Oakland Motor Car Company at Pontiac, Michigan as cost accountant; has operated cheese factories in Clark and Rusk Counties, and has operated a general store at Conrath. He now owns and operates a farm at Cloverland, Maple P. O., Douglas County. During 1921-23, and 1925-35, he was a member of the County Board of Supervisors in Douglas County. For twenty-two months he served in the World War, most of the time with the A.E.F. in France. In 1927 and 1929, he was a member of the assembly and in 1931 of the senate, to which office he was reelected in 1934. Home Address: Route 1, Maple.

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

JOSEPH E. McDERMID (Prog.) was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota on March 20, 1894. He came to Wisconsin in 1899 with his parents who made their home on a timber farm in Rusk County. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Ingram and Hawkins. Later he attended Chicago Veterinary College for three years and Indiana Veterinary College at Indianapolis for one year, where he received the degree of D.V.M. He enlisted and served two years with the medical corps during the World War, and is a charter member of the Vinton Moore post of the American Legion at Ladysmith. Since 1921 he has practiced veterinary medicine at Ladysmith. He is a member of the Rusk County Board of Supervisors, and is chairman of its road and bridge committee. He was elected to his first term in the legislature in April 1935 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bernard J. Gehrman on January 3, 1935. Home Address: Ladysmith.

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



PANZER
13th DISTRICT

MACK
14th DISTRICT

COAKLEY
15th DISTRICT

FRANK E. PANZER (Prog.) 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. Mr. Panzer has held several public offices including those of school clerk, town chairman, and member of the Dodge County Board since 1925. He served in the assembly in the session of 1931 and was elected to the senate in 1934. Home Address: Route 2, Oakfield.

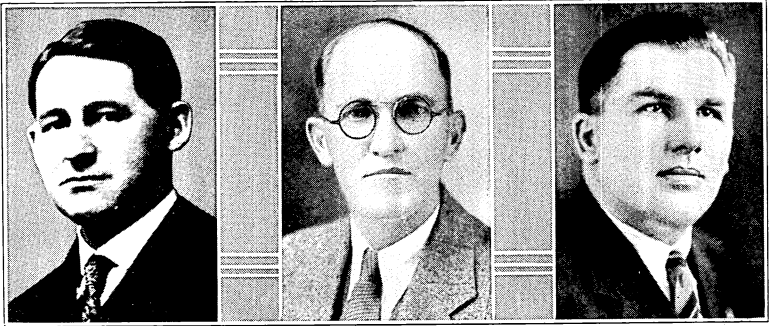
Thirteenth senatorial district: Dodge and Washington Counties.

MIKE MACK (Rep.) was born in Trempealeau County on November 15, 1873. After receiving a common school education he spent ten years in the lumber business. For the past forty years he has lived in Outagamie County where he has farmed. During the World War, Senator Mack was chairman of the Village Council of Defense. Before his election to the senate in 1932 he had served as a county board member and as a member of the county highway committee. Senator Mack was reelected to the senate in 1934 and is a member of the senate Committee on Highways. Home Address: Shiocton.

Fourteenth senatorial district: Outagamie and Shawano Counties.

MAURICE P. COAKLEY (Rep.) was born at Beloit on January 9, 1906. He received the degree of B.A. from Beloit College in 1926 and of LL.B. in 1930 from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. He is a practicing attorney in Beloit, and during 1931-32 held the position of instructor in political science at Beloit College. From 1927 until his election to the senate he served as a record clerk in the senate. In 1932 he was admitted to the bar of the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu. He is serving his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1220 Emerson Street, Beloit.

Fifteenth senatorial district: Rock County.



CARROLL
16th DISTRICT

ENGBRETSON
17th DISTRICT

KELLY
18th DISTRICT

WILLIAM D. CARROLL (Dem.) was born at Hayton, Calumet County on June 5, 1880 and was educated in the common schools. Prairie du Chien has been his home for the past twenty-seven years. As a member of its city council from 1920-26 he was instrumental in obtaining lower electric rates for the city. He served as school board president for three years and as a county board member for one term. He was secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1920-26 and was delegate to the National Convention in 1924 and 1928. Senator Carroll owns a hotel and several farms. For many years he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected to the senate in 1932. Home Address: 120 South Michigan Street, Prairie du Chien.

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

GEORGE ENGBRETSON (Prog.) was born on June 3, 1890 at Warren, Illinois. His parents moved shortly thereafter to the Township of Wiota in Lafayette County, Wisconsin where he has lived ever since. He was educated at the Wiota common school and Platteville State Teachers College. His occupation is farming. During 1930-1931 Senator Engebretson was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was elected to the senate in 1932 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William Olson, and was reelected for a full term in 1934. Home Address: South Wayne.

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

MORLEY G. KELLY (Dem.) was born at Watertown, South Dakota. He finished his education at Wadena High School in Minnesota and became a linotype operator and later a newspaper editor. He has been a member of the National Guard, Company K, of Dickinson, North Dakota. Before his election to the senate in 1932, he had held no public office. Home Address: 184 East 13th Street, Fond du Lac.

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



MORRISSEY
19th DISTRICT

BOLENS
20th DISTRICT

CLANCY
21st DISTRICT

PIERCE A. MORRISSEY (Dem.) was born on April 5, 1870 at Nepeuskum and was educated in the common schools and the state graded school at Waukau. He has been a farmer all his life. Senator Morrissey has held the following public offices in the Town of Nepeuskum: 1904-13, assessor; 1912-17, chairman of the town and a member of the Board of Supervisors; 1922, member of the Board of Town Chairmen and again a member of the Board of Supervisors. During the World War, he served on the Committee on Liberty Loan Drives. He is also a former member of the American Society of Equity for Wisconsin. Senator Morrissey is now serving his initial term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Rush Lake.

Nineteenth senatorial district: Calumet and Winnebago Counties.

HARRY W. BOLENS (Dem.) was born January 13, 1864. He has lived at Port Washington since 1879 except for six years spent in Sheboygan, where he published the Daily Journal. He is an inventor, manufacturer, and farmer. He has served as alderman, county supervisor, and county board chairman for several terms, and mayor for three terms. Senator Bolens organized the first independent military company in Wisconsin for the Spanish-American War, and in 1917 organized the first Wisconsin company for the World War. At that time also he was chairman of Draft District Board No. 2, and chairman of the County Council for Defense. He is serving as president pro tem of the senate. Home Address: 1242 Grand Avenue, Port Washington.

Twentieth senatorial district: Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

JOSEPH CLANCY (Dem.) was born at Racine on August 2, 1890. He attended the St. Rose and Winslow Schools and was graduated from Racine High School in 1908. Between the time he left high school and 1914 he was in construction work on the Pacific Coast and also with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. From 1914 to 1924 he was employed as general traffic manager by two large rubber companies. Since then he has been engaged in the selling of securities and real estate. After serving one term in the assembly in 1932-34, he was elected to the senate in the fall of 1934. Home Address: 1308 College Avenue, Racine.

Twenty-first senatorial district: The county of Racine.



SHEARER
22nd DISTRICT

SEVERSON
23rd DISTRICT

RUSH
24th DISTRICT

CONRAD SHEARER (Rep.) was born on October 13, 1874 in the town of Somers, Kenosha County. After completing the rural schools he attended Kenosha High School and was graduated in 1895. He was graduated from the Milwaukee State Normal School in 1905 and attended the Kenosha College of Commerce. From 1895 to 1901 he taught school and later was a post office employe at Kenosha for five years. He has been secretary and office manager of the central office of the Kenosha Industries from 1907 to the present time. Senator Shearer has held several public offices, having been a councilman in Kenosha from 1913 to 1919, and Park Commissioner from 1919 to 1923. During the war he was Sergeant in the Kenosha Provisional Battalion. He served in the assembly for three terms. In 1928 he was elected to the senate and was reelected in 1932. During the regular sessions of 1933 and 1935 he was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Labor and a member of the Committees on Committees and Legislative Procedure. Home Address: 520 Sixty-eighth Place, Kenosha.

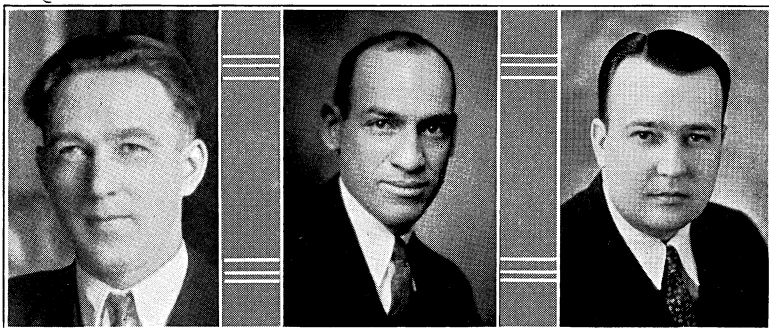
Twenty-second senatorial district: Kenosha and Walworth Counties.

HERMAN J. SEVERSON (Prog.) was born in Christiana, Dane County. He spent his boyhood years on his father's farm and received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended Stoughton Academy, Red Wing College, Drake University and the University of Wisconsin Law School. After teaching school in Jefferson and Dane Counties for two years, he became principal of the graded school at London. In 1897, he was admitted to the bar, and is a lawyer by profession. From 1904-08 he was chairman of the Waupaca County Republican Committee and district attorney from 1908-10. He has been a member of the legislature since 1918 and has been a member of important committees at each session. Home Address: Iola.

Twenty-third senatorial district: Portage and Waupaca Counties.

WALTER J. RUSH (Prog.) was born and raised on a farm in the town of Waterford, Racine County. He was educated in the common schools and at Rochester Academy. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Valparaiso in Indiana. He then engaged in teaching for three years, after which time he entered the University of Wisconsin completing the law course in 1900. Since then he has resided in Clark County during which time he has been engaged in the practice of law. He was district attorney of Clark County from 1911 until 1918 and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Kansas City in 1928. Since 1929 he has been a member of the state senate. He has always been affiliated with the Progressive cause in Wisconsin, and last spring was a delegate to the Fond du Lac convention which organized the Progressive party. Home Address: 202 South Clay Street, Neillsville.

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



KANNENBERG
25th DISTRICT

GROVES
26th DISTRICT

ROWLANDS
27th DISTRICT

ROLAND E. KANNENBERG (Prog.) was born September 25, 1907 at Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County. He attended the Marathon County Public School, the Twin Oaks School, and the Wausau High School. Before becoming a co-partner in the Kannenberg-Ninneman Monument Company in 1932, he had assisted on his father's farm and had spent four years quarrying granite in Marathon County. He was a member of the National Third Party Committee and one of the founders of the new Progressive Party of Wisconsin. Mr. Kannenberg is serving his first term in the senate. Home Address: 724½-9th Avenue South, Wausau.

Twenty-fifth senatorial district: Lincoln and Marathon Counties.

HAROLD M. GROVES (Prog.) was born October 3, 1897 at Lodi and received his early education there. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1919 and received his Ph.D. in 1927. He also studied one year at the Harvard Law School. Mr. Groves has had long teaching experience both in schools of secondary and higher education and has been an instructor and a professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin since 1924. He has been a member of the Board of Managers of the American Legislative Association and of its Committee on Conflicting Federal and State Taxation. In 1931 he was elected to the assembly, in 1932 he became a member of the Wisconsin Tax Commission, and in 1934 was elected to the senate. Home Address: 1418 Drake Street, Madison.

Twenty-sixth senatorial district: Dane County.

E. MYRWYN ROWLANDS (Prog.) was born on April 1, 1901 at Cambria, Wisconsin. He received his elementary education in the Cambria public schools and at St. John's Military Academy, and his higher education at Ripon College and the University of Wisconsin. He is vice-president of the Bank of Cambria. He also operates a farm near that village. During 1925 and 1926 he was a trustee of the Village of Cambria and was a member of the state assembly from Columbia County from 1927 to 1934. He has the distinction of being the first chairman of the State Central Committee of the Progressive Party for 1934-36. In April 1935 he was elected to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Fred W. Zantow, defeating the Democratic, Republican and Socialist candidates combined. Home Address: Cambria.

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



INGRAM
28th DISTRICT

ANDERSON
29th DISTRICT

WADE
30th DISTRICT

G. ERLE INGRAM (Prog.) was born April 1, 1883 at Eau Galle. After receiving his secondary education in Dunn County, he attended Whitewater and La Crosse State Teachers Colleges, the Kansas City Business College, and the Northern Indiana Law School at Valparaiso. At the age of seventeen he began teaching and taught for several years in the elementary and high schools of the state. Since 1921 he has been practicing law in Eau Claire and has been vice-president of the State Bar Association for the 19th Judicial Circuit. In 1928-29 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was elected to the assembly in 1930 and to the senate in 1932. Legislative committees on which Mr. Ingram has served are the Interim Committee on Banking, the Interim Committee on Old Age Pensions, and the Advisory Legislative Committee to Investigate Finance Companies. Home Address: 252 South 11th Street, Eau Claire.

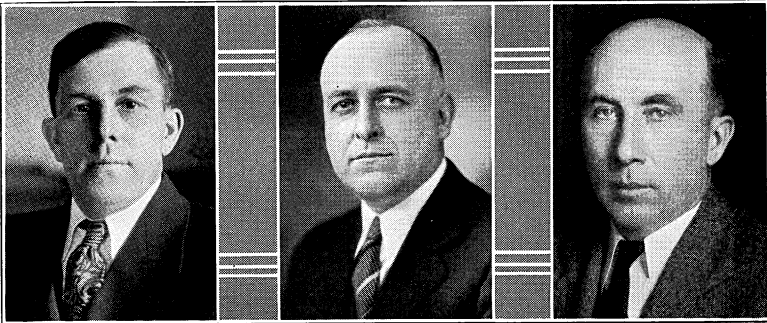
Twenty-eighth senatorial district: Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties.

JOHN A. ANDERSON (Prog.) was born in Carver County, Minnesota on December 28, 1870 and received his education at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota. He is in the clothing and shoe business at Barron. With the exception of 1928-29 he has been mayor of that city since 1924. During 1924-25 he was a member of the school board. He is serving his second term in the senate. Home Address: Barron.

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

SHERMAN W. WADE (Dem.) was born at Hurley on December 12, 1895. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of Antigo and in commercial schools at Antigo and Wausau. He has been in the lumber business since 1916. At the time of the World War he served with the 102nd Squadron A.S.S.C. He was elected to the legislature for the first time in 1932. Home Address: 420 Edison Street, Antigo.

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



LEVERICH
31st DISTRICT

GRISWOLD
32nd DISTRICT

DEMPSEY
33rd DISTRICT

EARL LEVERICH (Prog.) was born on December 6, 1891 on a farm in the town of Angelo in Monroe County. After his graduation from Sparta High School in 1910, he took a business course at the Capital City Commercial College (now Madison College) in 1911 and the Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin in 1913. In 1931 he was given the honorary degree of Master of Accounts by Madison College. He has held a number of public offices and for two years has been a farmer member of the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education. From 1930 to 1934 he was secretary of the Monroe County Progressive Republican Committee. Mr. Leverich has been a practical farmer for twenty years. He has taken an active part in the farm co-operative movement and has served as a member of important state farm committees. In 1931 he organized the anti-oleo demonstration at Madison which resulted in the elimination of oleo in Wisconsin. He was elected to the senate in 1934. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Sparta.

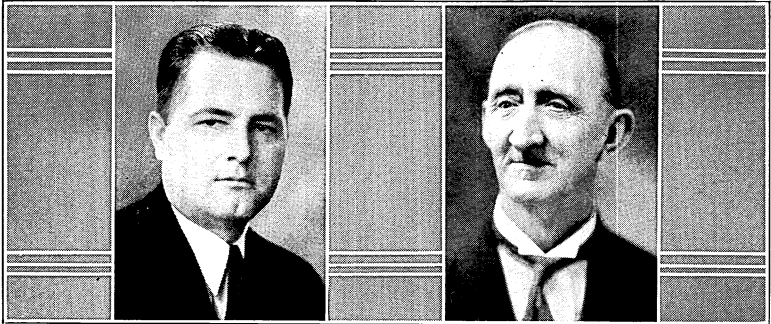
Thirty-first senatorial district: Adams, Juneau, Marquette and Monroe Counties.

HARRY W. GRISWOLD (Rep.) was born on May 19, 1886 on a farm at West Salem where he has spent his entire life. He was educated in the public schools and took the Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. He has held various offices with the Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders' Association, La Crosse County Guernsey Breeders' Association, County Guernsey Breeders, Monroe and La Crosse County Holstein Breeders. For seventeen years he served as a member of the board of the West Salem High School, and at present is a member of the State Board of Vocational Education. Senator Griswold was elected to the legislature for the first time in 1932. Home Address: Route 2, West Salem.

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

CHESTER E. DEMPSEY (Dem.) of Merton, Waukesha County was born there on July 20, 1895. He owns and operates a modern dairy farm of two-hundred and seventy-five 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. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

Thirty-third senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.



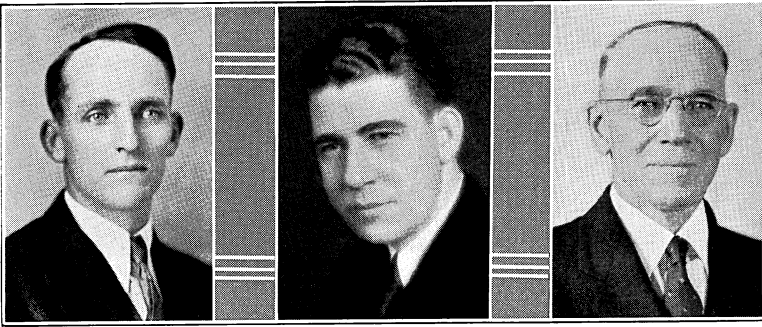
LARSEN
CHIEF CLERK

HARTMAN
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

LAWRENCE R. LARSEN (Dem.) was born at Racine, Wisconsin on March 23, 1897, and received his education in the common and high schools of that city. After leaving school he was employed as purchasing agent, salesman, and advertising manager by several Racine industrial companies. He served in the World War as acting Sergeant-Major, Headquarters Company at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. His election as Chief Clerk of the Senate in 1935 was his first public office. Home Address: Racine.

EMIL A. HARTMAN was born on March 25, 1864 at Manitowoc. He was graduated from the First Ward School in 1880 and worked as bookkeeper and salesman for six years and later became a paper hanging and painting contractor. He enlisted as a private and charter member in Company H, 2nd Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard when it was organized in 1881 and resigned from the service as second lieutenant in 1893. He was secretary of the Manitowoc County Republican Committee and served as a delegate to the Republican State Conventions in 1896 and 1898. In 1897 he took a position in the office of the Adjutant General and two years later he transferred to the department of the Secretary of State. He resigned the latter in 1904 to resume his contracting business which he still conducts. Since 1915 he has served the senate as document clerk, mailing clerk, assistant sergeant-at-arms, and since 1931 as Sergeant-at-Arms. Home Address: 2253 Fox Avenue, Madison.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



BLOMQUIST
ADAMS AND
MARQUETTE

OLSON
ASHLAND

BEGGS
BARRON

EDWIN W. BLOMQUIST (Prog.) was born October 30, 1896 at Chicago, Illinois where he attended grade school and high school. Later he took several courses at La Salle Extension University in that city. He has been employed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad since 1914 in the capacity of locomotive engineer and fireman. He is serving his second term as a member of the City Council of Adams and for fifteen years has been an active officer in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and Enginemen. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Adams.

CLARENCE V. OLSON (Prog.) was born in the city of Ashland on July 17, 1904. He received his college education at Northland College at Ashland and then entered the University of Wisconsin where he received his law degree in 1930. He is now an attorney in Ashland. He served his first term in the legislature in 1933 and was reelected in 1934. Home Address: 722 West 2nd Street, Ashland.

CHARLES A. BEGGS (Prog.) was born in Portage County in 1860. Educated in the common schools, he entered the grocery business at Plainfield, remaining only one year. There followed four years in the general merchandise business at Rice Lake. He has since been engaged in the growing and the shipping of produce. Mr. Beggs has been a member of the County Board for twenty-five years, and was elected to the assembly in 1916, 1926, 1928, 1930, and again in 1934. Home Address: Rice Lake.



SIBBALD
BAYFIELD

LYNCH
BROWN, 1ST

SWEENEY
BROWN, 2ND

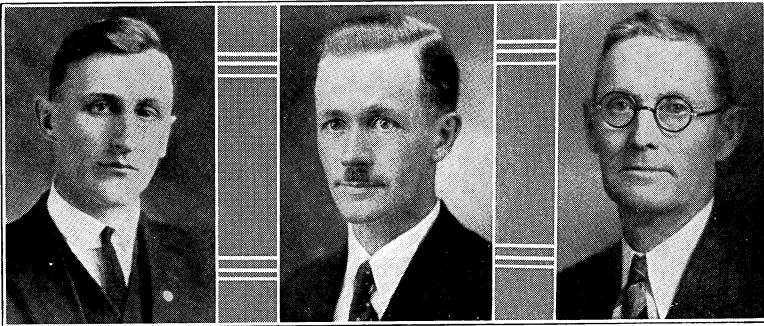
JOHN C. SIBBALD (Prog.) was born in the city of Ashland, August 9, 1903 and was educated in the state graded school at Grandview. He is in the grocery business. He was town clerk in the town of Pratt from 1927 to 1931 and town chairman from 1931 to 1935. This is Mr. Sibbald's first term in the legislature. Home Address: Grandview.

ROBERT E. LYNCH (Dem.) was born in Chicago and was graduated from Notre Dame University. He is sales manager for a building materials company. His election to the assembly in 1932 marked his entrance into public office. He was reelected in 1934. Home Address: 1144 Cass Street, Green Bay.

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

WILLIAM J. SWEENEY (Dem.) was born in the town of Glenmore, Brown County. He was educated in the common schools and also took a correspondence business course. For nine years ending in 1931 he was a road and bridge contractor. Since then he has been an auctioneer, insurance agent, and farmer. He served Glenmore Township as highway commissioner from 1920-22, as town clerk from 1922-27, and as town chairman from 1927-29. He was elected to the assembly in 1932 and reelected in 1934. Home Address: Box 232, De Pere.

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



HITT
BUFFALO & PEPIN

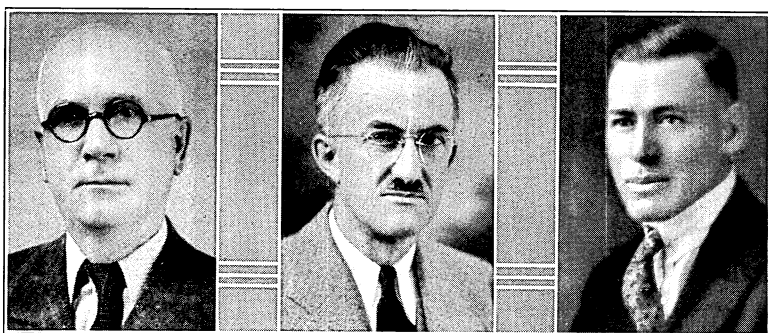
BERGREN
BURNETT &
WASHBURN

SHORT
CALUMET

ARTHUR A. HITT (Prog.) was born in the town of Alma, Buffalo County on November 9, 1890. He was graduated from the Alma High School in 1910, La Crosse State Teachers College in 1913, and the University of Wisconsin (A.B. 1916, M.A. 1926). From 1921 to 1932 he taught school, the last five years in the Milwaukee Vocational School. He has given up teaching to devote full time to his farm near Alma, and to the assembly, in which he is serving his fifth consecutive term. He takes an active part in the farm organizations of his district and is on the legislative committee of the Farmer-Labor Progressive League. Mr. Hitt is a World War veteran. Home Address: Route 2, Alma.

HARRY BERNARD BERGREN (Prog.) was born September 8, 1888 at St. Paul, Minnesota, and was educated in the public schools of that city. Later he attended college and night school. He has been a printer for eleven years, credit manager and correspondence man for six years, and a poultry raiser for the past seven years. For three successive terms he held the office of town clerk of the town of Daniels. After serving for twenty-one months in the World War he was honorably discharged as a Second Lieutenant. He is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Siren.

JOHN W. SHORT (Dem.) was born on a farm at Chilton, June 29, 1874. He was educated in the common schools of Chilton and later attended Milwaukee Business College. He has farmed all of his life on the farm where he was born. Mr. Short has been town clerk of Chilton, chairman of the town for eleven years, chairman of the County Board for one term, and has been school clerk for the past thirty years or more. The present is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 3, Chilton.



HIPKE
CHIPPewa

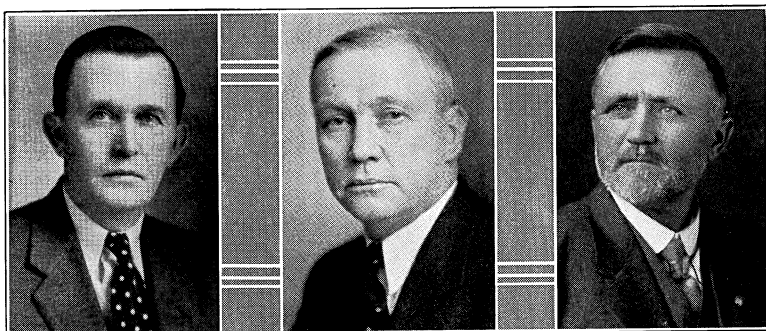
NEHS
CLARK

GROVES
COLUMBIA

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

VICTOR NEHS (Prog.) was born at Menomonee Falls on July 28, 1887. He attended the public schools of Marshfield and was graduated from the high school of that city. For three years he was employed in the wholesale and retail ice cream business. In 1913 he was admitted to the bar after having completed the law course at the University of Wisconsin. He practiced law at Loyal in Clark County in 1914, and in 1917 formed a law partnership with Emery W. Crosby at Neillsville. Mr. Nehs has held various honorary and public offices, including mayor of Neillsville, clerk of the school board, justice of the peace, circuit court commissioner, divorce counsel, district attorney, city attorney, chairman of the County Board, United States Conciliation Commissioner, president of the Kiwanis Club, commander of the American Legion Post. He served for twelve years in the Wisconsin National Guard with the famous Second Regiment Band of Marshfield. His military service also includes nine months in the Mexican border campaign and a year in the World War with the Signal Corps in France. Music, hunting, and fishing are his hobbies. The present term is his first in the legislature. Home Address: Neillsville.

WILLIAM F. GROVES (Prog.) was born on September 23, 1893 on a farm near Lodi. He received his early education in the district school and was graduated from Lodi High School in 1912. For three years he attended the University of Wisconsin, but left in 1915 to operate the home farm in which agricultural pursuit he has engaged ever since. Mr. Groves has held no public office except treasurer of his school district for the past eight years. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Lodi.



PETERSON, T. A.
CRAWFORD

SCHENK
DANE, 1st

HANSON
DANE, 2nd

THORLIEF A. PETERSON (Dem.) was born on a farm in Utica, Crawford County on December 9, 1886. He received a common school education. He has been a farmer all his life and is living today on the farm where he was born. He is secretary-treasurer of a creamery and cheese company at the present time. For eighteen years he was a member of the school board and in 1926 and 1928-30 he was town supervisor. He has been active for many years in the good roads movement. Mr. Peterson was elected to the assembly in 1932 and is now serving his second term in the legislature.

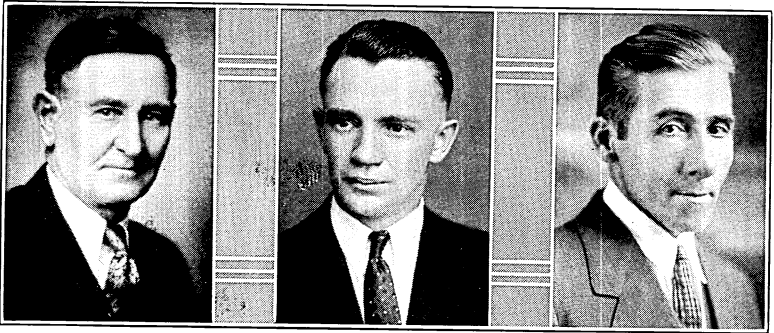
Home Address: Route 3, Soldiers Grove.

HERBERT C. SCHENK (Prog.) was born on June 26, 1880 in Leeds. He attended the elementary school in Madison and also Northwestern Business College where he was graduated in 1898. From 1901-08 he was manager of a retail lumber yard and from that time on he has been a retail hardware dealer. Mr. Schenk was a member of the Board of Education from 1921 to 1925, and of the Park Commission and Board of Health from 1918 and 1923, respectively, to the present. He also belonged to the Wisconsin National Guard from 1898 to 1901. This is Mr. Schenk's first term in the legislature. Home Address: 2051 Winnebago Street, Madison.

Dane County, first district: The city of Madison.

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

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



BAKER
DANE, 3rd

GENZMER
DODGE, 1st

KRUEGER
DODGE, 2nd

ALBERT J. BAKER (Prog.), the son of the late P. O. Baker, a former assemblyman, was born December 14, 1874 in the town of Primrose, Dane County. He was educated in the common schools, and has been a farmer all his life. Mr. Baker has held numerous public and administrative offices. He was first elected to the assembly in 1926, and has been a member since that date. Home Address: 204 Wilson Street, Mount Horeb.

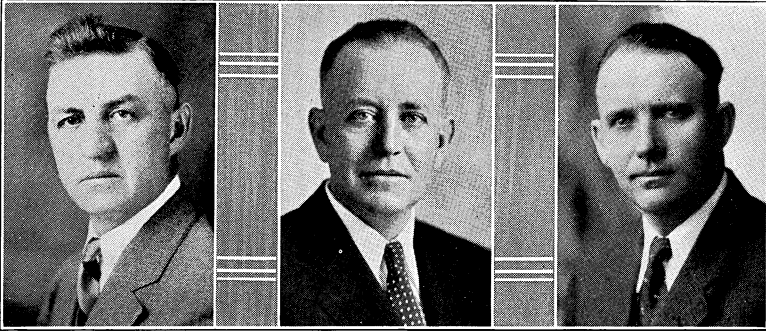
Dane County, third district: Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, and Westport; villages of Belleville, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Brooklyn,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

ELMER L. GENZMER (Dem.) was born at Mayville on January 3, 1903. In 1922 and 1923 he attended the Milwaukee State Teachers College and in 1923 and 1924 the Marquette Law School. For several years he taught in the rural schools of Dodge County. He has held positions with the Ford Motor Company in Milwaukee, with the Wisconsin Power and Light Company, and with an iron and steel company in Ohio. He was twice elected justice of the peace in Mayville, in 1932 and in 1934. This is his first 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, Neosha, and Theresa; cities of Horicon and Mayville, and the fifth, sixth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of Watertown.

HENRY EDWARD KRUEGER (Dem.) was born May 14, 1882 in Dodge County and received his education in the county schools. In 1907 he took a short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. He is a farmer and specializes in seed-growing and raising Brown Swiss cattle. Mr. Krueger has always taken an active part in public affairs. Since 1918 he has been the secretary of the Dodge County Good Roads Association. He has been the director of the Dodge County Fair since 1933, and was elected as a Master Farmer for 1934 by the Wisconsin Agriculturist Farmer. Home Address: Route 1, Beaver Dam.

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



GRAASS
Door

HALL, M. H.
Douglas, 1st

PETERSON, E. C.
Douglas, 2nd

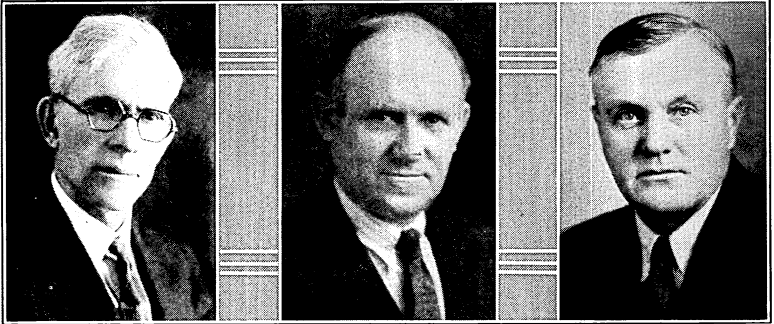
FRANK N. GRAASS (Rep.) was born at Sturgeon Bay on August 19, 1885. He was graduated from the Sturgeon Bay High School in 1905, and in the following year entered forestry work. He has been secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Division of the Isaac Walton League since 1923, and has acted as legislative counsel on all conservation measures coming before the legislature since that date. He also served on the advisory board of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission for four years. He has developed and maintains an active interest in the care, hospitalization and education of poor and crippled children. This is his third term in the assembly, having been previously elected in 1916 and 1918. Home Address: Sturgeon Bay.

MICHAEL H. HALL (Prog.) was born at De Soto, Missouri on August 24, 1890. He attended the common and high schools of Mayville, New York. After leaving high school he worked as a grocery clerk for six months, and from 1908 to 1910 worked in engine service in New York State. In 1910 he entered engine service in Everett, Washington and transferred to Superior, Wisconsin in 1912 where he has been ever since. At present his occupation is locomotive engineer with the Great Northern Railway. In 1918 he was elected local chairman of the General Grievance Committee of the Great Northern System and in 1933 he was elected secretary-treasurer. He is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 1209 Cumming Avenue, Superior.

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

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

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



MILLAR
DUNN

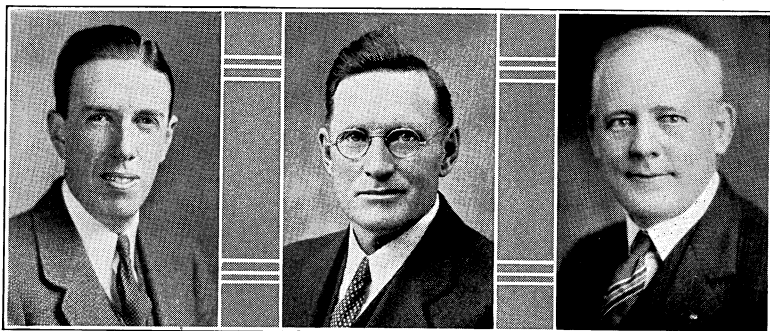
PRITCHARD
EAU CLAIRE

KRONSCHNABL
FLORENCE, FOREST
& ONEIDA

JAMES D. MILLAR (Prog.) was born in Eau Claire on January 8, 1869. At the age of four he moved with his parents to a farm in Dunn County. He was educated in a one-room country school, the Menomonie High School, and River Falls State Normal School. Later he taught school, kept books, and engaged in the lumber manufacturing business. He owns and for the last 28 years has operated a farm preempted by his grandfather in 1856. He served as secretary of the Dunn County Agricultural Society for 19 years; chairman of the Town of Red Cedar for 20 years; chairman of the County Board of Supervisors for six consecutive terms; and secretary of the Dunn County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company for 15 years. Mr. Millar was a member of the assembly in 1911 and 1913 and, with the exception of the session of 1933, from 1923 through 1935. Home Address: Menomonie.

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

HERMAN L. KRONSCHNABL (Prog.) was born in Germany, January 22, 1879. He is a graduate of the common schools. He was railway mail clerk in 1913-14 but most of his life has been spent in the newspaper field, having edited and published the Clark County Herald at Dorchester from 1905-08, the Abbotsford Weekly Clarion from 1912-15, and the Crandon Forest Republican since 1925. He is known as "the fighting editor of northern Wisconsin." Public offices which Mr. Kronschnabl has held have been the following: assessor of the town of Mayville in Clark County from 1903-04, village clerk of Dorchester from 1906-07, postmaster of Dorchester from 1916-25. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Crandon.



FITZSIMONS
FOND DU LAC, 1st

JOHNSON, J. E.
FOND DU LAC, 2nd

GOLDTHORPE
GRANT, 1st

MAURICE FITZSIMONS, JR. (Dem.) of Fond du Lac was born September 30, 1906, and has always lived in the city of his birth. For two years he attended Marquette University, and since 1923 has been affiliated with M. Fitzsimons and Sons Shoe Company. In 1927 he became the owner and operator of the Fitzsimons Fur Farm. Mr. Fitzsimons has been a member of the assembly since 1932. Home Address: Box 129, Fond du Lac.

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

JOHN E. JOHNSON (Prog.) was born in the town of Alto, Fond du Lac County on July 5, 1873, and lived and worked on a farm until he was twenty-three years old. He was educated in the public schools and took a short course in draftsmanship, building, and contracting. He has followed the carpenter trade, and is also interested in the lumber and fuel business. Mr. Johnson also served the village of Brandon as a member, trustee, and president of the village board and was its representative on the County Board for 1932-34. From 1916 to 1922 he was a member of the assembly and is again representing his district this session. Home Address: Brandon.

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

WILLIAM H. GOLDTHORPE (Rep.) was born at Cobb on September 25, 1880. After completing his course at Cobb High School he was graduated from Platteville State Normal School in 1900. In 1899 Mr. Goldthorpe organized the Platteville Normal School Band which was the first normal school band in Wisconsin. His interest along musical lines was continued and in addition to conducting bands in his home town and the surrounding towns, he organized the Wisconsin Press Association Band in 1926 which was the first of its kind in the United States. Since 1923 he has been a newspaper publisher at Cuba City. He has also been postmaster of that city for the last twelve years. Mr. Goldthorpe is serving his first term in the legislature having been elected to the assembly in April 1935 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of B. A. Clemens in January 1935. Home Address: Cuba City.

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



HARPER
GRANT, 2nd

HOESLY
GREEN

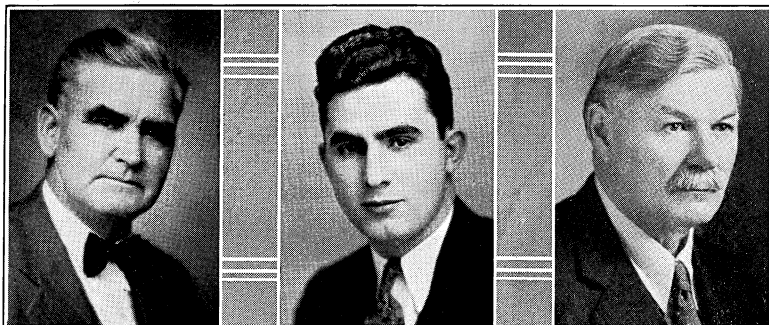
PETERSON, R. W.
GREEN LAKE &
WAUSHARA

HUGH A. HARPER (Prog.) was born December 24, 1885 at Lancaster. He attended Madison Central High School and the University of Wisconsin where he studied both agriculture and liberal arts and was active in athletics, playing guard and center for three years on the University basketball team. For six years Mr. Harper was with Company F, 3rd Wisconsin Regiment. He has held many public offices, among them chairman of the town board, member of the school board, secretary of the Grant County National Farm Loan Association, secretary of the Grant County Farm Bureau, a member of the Grant County Board, director of the American Farm Bureau, first president of the Wisconsin Live Stock Shippers Federation, president of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau, and director of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture. He has been a member of the assembly since 1931. 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.

ERNST J. HOESLY (Prog.) born June 16, 1885 at New Glarus was educated at the local high school and at Northwestern Business College, Naperville, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1903. He was for seven years an assistant cashier at the Bank of New Glarus, assistant postmaster four years, village clerk six years, supervisor of the village of New Glarus eleven years and member of the County Highway Committee nine years. At present he is engaged in banking and cattle dealing. Mr. Hoesly has been a member of the assembly since 1927. Home Address: New Glarus.

REUBEN W. PETERSON (Rep.) was born November 22, 1899 in Berlin, Wisconsin. He attended the public schools of that city and was graduated from Berlin high school in 1917. During the World War he served in the United States Navy. In 1924 he was graduated from Marquette University Law School, and is now a practicing attorney in Berlin. He was elected District Attorney in Green Lake County in 1927 and has since been re-elected three times. This is Mr. Peterson's first term in the legislature. Home Address: 221 Liberty Street, Berlin.



JACKSON
IOWA

ALFONSI
IRON & VILAS

HEMMY
JACKSON

JOHN S. JACKSON (Prog.) born at Waldwick, Iowa County, received his education in the public schools, and has engaged in farming all his life. Mr. Jackson has held several public offices including chairman of the town of Mineral Point, member of the County Board of Iowa County for thirteen years, clerk of the school board for fourteen years, and president of the Southwestern Wisconsin Shipping Association for ten years. He has been a member of the assembly since 1927. Home Address: Route 4, Mineral Point.

PAUL R. ALFONSI (Prog.), the first person of Corsican descent to serve in the legislature, was born February 13, 1908 at Pence, Wisconsin. He was graduated from Lincoln High School at Hurley in 1924 and from Whitewater State Teachers College in 1927, where he was a member of the debate team for three years. From 1927 until he was elected to the assembly in 1932, Mr. Alfonsi was head of the commercial department and forensic coach at Washburn High School. He was reelected to the assembly in 1934 and is chairman of the Assembly Committee on Education, a member of the Executive Council, a member of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, and Progressive floor leader. Home Address: Pence.

PETER A. HEMMY (Prog.) was born in the town of Honey Creek, Sauk County on March 22, 1875. He attended the common schools and high school at Prairie du Sac. Before 1900 he farmed in Sauk County and since that time he has farmed continuously in the town of Alma, Jackson County. During 1917 and 1918 he was a member of the assembly and was elected again in 1934. Home Address: Route 1, Humbird.



DAUGS
JEFFERSON

BARNES
JUNEAU

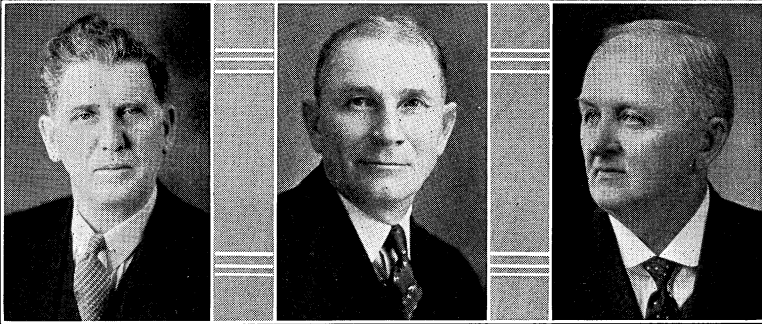
GROSVENOR
KENOSHA, 1st

PALMER F. DAUGS (Dem.) was born in the town of Farmington, Jefferson County on February 10, 1903. He attended high school in Fort Atkinson and later the College of Business Administration of Marquette University. He is a salesman, and is a member of Delta Sigma Pi, International Commerce Fraternity. He has held many offices in civil and welfare organizations in Jefferson County. During his first term in the assembly he introduced a number of important bills which became law, including the one providing for the semi-annual payment of taxes, and had a perfect attendance record in the 1933 regular session and succeeding special sessions. He was the author of the bill allowing the consolidation of one or more counties in the 1935 session, and was secretary of the Interim Committee on Taxation Problems. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 801 East Street, Fort Atkinson.

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

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

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



SIEBERT
KENOSHA, 2nd

SHIMEK
KEWAUNEE

MULDER
LA CROSSE, 1st

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

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

ALBERT D. SHIMEK (Dem.) was born in the town of Casco, Kewaunee County on April 23, 1873. He spent his boyhood on a farm. He was graduated from Stevens Point Teachers College in 1904, from Green Bay Business College in 1905, and in 1908 completed the Teachers' Commercial Course in Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan. For eighteen years he taught various business subjects in public and private schools and is president of the Algoma School Board. He is at present in the garage and farm machinery business. This is his second consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: Algoma.

JOHN MULDER (Rep.) was born on March 22, 1865 at New Amsterdam and has spent his entire life in La Crosse County. He is of Dutch descent, his parents having immigrated to America from Holland in 1856. He was educated in the schools of New Amsterdam and later attended La Crosse Business College. For forty years prior to 1929 Mr. Mulder was in the retail grocery business. Public offices which he has held in La Crosse include treasurer, alderman, and a member of the Board of Education. In the November election of 1934 he was reelected to the assembly for the fourth time, having served in this capacity since 1929. Home Address: 822 Rose Street, La Crosse.

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



SCHILLING
LA CROSSE, 2nd

ROBINSON
LAFAYETTE

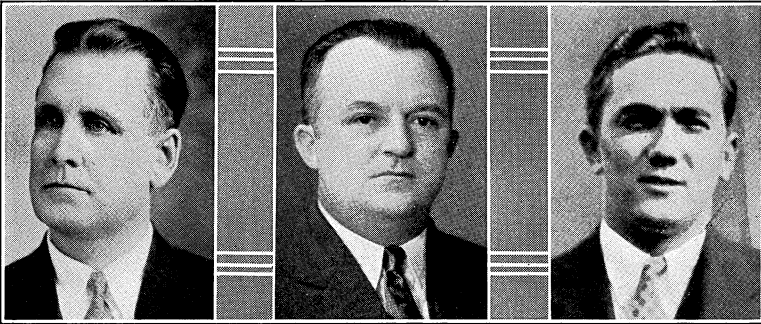
CAVANAUGH
LANGLADE

HARRY W. SCHILLING (Prog.) 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 an active advocate of the new Progressive Party, a delegate to the Fond du Lac convention, and also vice-president of the La Crosse County Progressive Club. This is his first term in the legislature. 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.

JOSEPH S. ROBINSON (Rep.) was born on January 31, 1900 in the town of Elk Grove. Upon graduation from high school he attended the Platteville State Teachers College for two years. He has engaged in farming practically all his life. Mr. Robinson held the position of assessor in Elk Grove continuously from 1928 to 1933 with the exception of 1929. He is a member of the American Legion, Harold Bates Post, No. 214. He was elected to the assembly in 1932 and reelected for a second term in November 1934. Home Address: Route 4, Platteville.

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



TREGO
LINCOLN

VOGEL
MANITOWOC, 1st

SIGMAN
MANITOWOC, 2nd

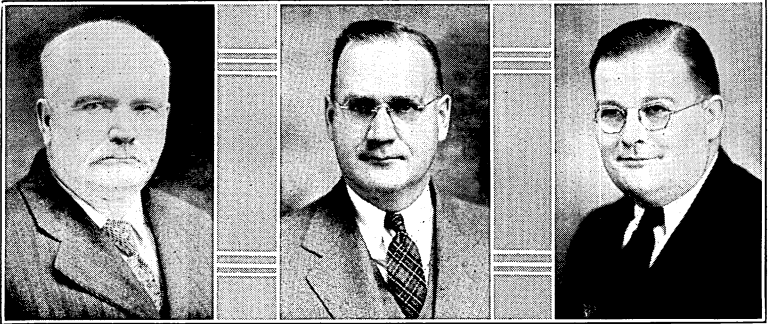
RENO W. TREGO (Prog.) was born on a farm in Benton County, Iowa on August 24, 1877. He attended the public schools and Tilford Academy at Vinton, Iowa. He also took a three months commercial course at Kankakee, Illinois. He has engaged in various enterprises: he was a steam and electrical engineer and a machinist in the Illinois Central Shops at Waterloo, Iowa; a foreman and subsequently a road collector for the Waterloo Cement Tile Machinery Corporation; a bridge superintendent for the M. M. Stark Bridge Company, and the Des Moines Bridge & Iron Company, both of Des Moines, Iowa; and in 1914 he purchased his own automobile agency at Des Moines. In 1918, when his health failed, he moved to Wisconsin where he bought and operated two farms and a logging business in Wood County. For two years he was president of the Potato Growers and Soy Bean Association of Wood County and Portage County. In 1923 he sold his holdings in Wood County and started a trucking and warehousing business in Merrill which he has operated up to the present time. He was elected to his first public office in the fall of 1934 as an assemblyman on the Progressive ticket. Home Address: Merrill.

OTTO A. VOGEL (Prog.) was born on October 10, 1886 in the town of Newton, Manitowoc County. He received his education in the public schools and attended high school for two years. 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. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1120 Hamilton Street, Manitowoc.

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

DAVID SIGMAN (Prog.) has been a resident of the city of Two Rivers, Manitowoc County for more than twenty-nine years. He received his education in the Two Rivers High School and the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Sigman is a labor organizer and is president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Two Rivers. He is a member of the Judiciary and Labor Committees. He was elected to the assembly in 1930 and was reelected in November of 1934. Home Address: Two Rivers.

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



BARBER
MARATHON, 1st

MEISNER
MARATHON, 2nd

STAUDENMAIER
MARINETTE

DR. JOSEPH L. BARBER (Prog.) has practiced medicine and surgery in Wisconsin since 1896, and has been active in many professional, commercial, and political organizations. He was born in Calumet County on March 24, 1864, and was educated in the common and high schools previous to enrolling in the medical course. He is a member of the Marathon County Medical Society, the Wisconsin Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Barber was one of the organizers of the Farmers' State Bank of Marathon and the organizer of the Hatley State Bank in Marathon County, of which he is director and vice-president. He was president of the village of Marathon and a member of the Marathon County Board. Dr. Barber was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1920. In 1922 he was elected to the senate and to the assembly in 1928, and was reelected to the assembly in 1934. Home Address: Marathon.

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.

RUDOLPH A. MEISNER (Dem.) was born at Wittenberg on December 18, 1898, and was graduated from high school in 1917. He served during the World War with the 122nd Aero Squadron. Following his discharge from the army he was employed as an accountant by the Wheeler Lumber, Bridge, and Supply Company of Des Moines, Iowa. In 1926 he organized the Meisner-Hubbard Beverage Company of Wausau and has been its treasurer ever since. He is past president and secretary of the Wausau Lions Club. His election to the assembly in 1934 is his first to public office. Home Address: 409 Callon Street, Wausau.

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

LOUIS W. STAUDENMAIER (Dem.) was born at Wathena, Kansas on September 21, 1906. He has resided in Wisconsin since 1921. After his graduation from a Marinette County rural school, he attended Lourdes High School at Marinette. He completed a six year course at Marquette University in 1933, at which time he received his law degree. While at Marquette, he was a member of the varsity debate team. Since 1933 he has been a practicing attorney in Marinette. This is his first term in the assembly and also the first time he has held any public office. Home Address: Marinette.



YOUNG
MILWAUKEE, 1st

KRETLOW
MILWAUKEE, 2nd

BUSBY
MILWAUKEE, 3rd

CORNELIUS T. YOUNG (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on July 23, 1907. He was graduated from St. John's Military Academy in 1926 and from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1931. He is now a practicing attorney at 710 North Plankinton Avenue in Milwaukee. During the session of 1933 Mr. Young had the honor of being the youngest speaker in the history of the assembly. He is now serving his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 2218 North Summit Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

CLARENCE C. KRETLOW (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee, December 13, 1892. After finishing his education in the public and parochial schools and the Badger State Business College, he became an inspector for the Milwaukee Gas and Light Company in 1909. During the World War, he was a sergeant in the Infantry. From 1924 to 1926 he was an assistant cemetery superintendent and since then has been engaged in recreational enterprises. He served as inspector of elections from 1928-32 and also as Democratic committeeman, and has been a member of the assembly since 1933. Home Address: 2235 West Cherry Street, Milwaukee.

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

ALLEN J. BUSBY (Prog.) is thirty-four years old and is a graduate of the West Milwaukee public schools, West Allis High School, and Milwaukee State Teachers College. In 1922 he received the degree of B.A. from the University of Wisconsin and in 1925 an M.A. in history and politics. After studying law at the University of Chicago, he returned to the University of Wisconsin where he received his LL.B. in 1928 and was admitted to the bar. Prior to taking up law, Mr. Busby was principal of the high school at Little Chute for two years and an instructor of English and history in the West Allis High School from 1928 to 1933. He served in the assembly as a Progressive-Republican in 1931 and 1932 but was defeated in 1932. He was reelected in 1934 for his second term. Since 1932 he has been village attorney of West Milwaukee. Home Address: 925 South 38th Street, Milwaukee.

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



O'MALLEY
MILWAUKEE, 4th

KRYSZAK
MILWAUKEE, 5th

KAISER
MILWAUKEE, 6th

JOHN O'MALLEY (Dem.) was born in County Mayo, Ireland on May 13, 1875. He came to America in 1888, lived for a time in Rock County and later in Chicago and St. Louis. Mr. O'Malley received a common school education and learned the stone mason trade. However, he has followed many occupations and has owned saloons in St. Louis and Milwaukee. He has made his residence in the fourth ward in Milwaukee since 1902, and he has been employed in the street department for the last seven years. This is Mr. O'Malley's second term in the assembly, having been elected to the legislature for the first time in 1932. Home Address: 848 North 9th Street, Milwaukee.

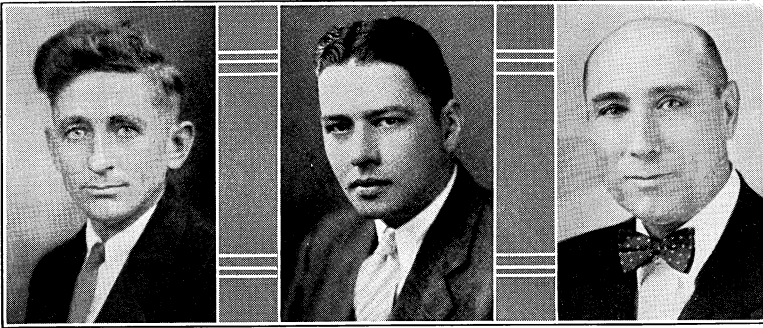
Milwaukee County, fourth district: The fourth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

MARY O. KRYSZAK (Dem.) has lived in Milwaukee since her birth. She was graduated from St. Mary's High School and the Spencerian Business College and later attended the University of Wisconsin. She has been a school teacher, music teacher, bookkeeper, librarian, and newspaper writer, as well as housewife and mother of three children. Since 1919 she has been the managing editor of Glos Polek (Polish Women's Voice) and has been active in many social, charitable, and political activities. During the World War she was president of the Defense Council and chairman of the Liberty Loan Drives in Milwaukee. In 1933 she was chairman of the N. R. A. drive in the south side district and a member of the Women's Division State Advisory Committee. She is also a member of the Motion Picture Commission and the Municipal Christmas Tree Commission. Mrs. Kryszak, the only woman member in the legislature, is serving her third term in the assembly and was elected to the present session by a large majority. Home Address: 2003 South 11th Street, Milwaukee.

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

JOHN N. KAISER (Dem.) was born May 16, 1899 at Milwaukee and attended St. Ann's Parochial School. After graduation he was employed by the Mayer Boot and Shoe Company, by the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company for ten years, and later became a salesman for various concerns. He was a member of the Wisconsin National Guard before the World War and served in the U. S. Army throughout the war. He was in France with Battery C, 120th Field Artillery of the Thirty-second Division for sixteen months. Mr. Kaiser was elected to the assembly in 1932 and reelected in 1934. He is chiefly interested in taxation problems and is a member of the Interim Committee on Taxation. Home Address: 2235 North Holton Street, Milwaukee.

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



KOEGEL
MILWAUKEE, 7th

RYAN
MILWAUKEE, 8th

WEISSLEDER
MILWAUKEE, 9th

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

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

DONALD P. RYAN (Dem.) the youngest member of the assembly was born February 5, 1910 at Milwaukee. He attended St. Rose's School and was graduated from St. John's in 1927. He is a locomotive fireman, and is working for the Milwaukee Road. He is a member of the I.B.E.W. Electrical Union, Local 528. From 1932 to 1934 he was a Democratic Committeeman from the sixteenth ward of Milwaukee. He served three years in the 105th Cavalry of the Wisconsin National Guard. This is his first term in the legislature as well as his first in public office. Home Address: 3403 West Michigan Street, Milwaukee.

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

GEORGE H. WEISSLEDER (Dem.) was born at Hartford on December 13, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee Law School which is now a part of Marquette University from which he received a LL.B. degree. For many years he received private instruction in higher mathematics, chemistry, physics, and engineering. He has been a practicing attorney since he was admitted to the bar in 1909 and also a consulting engineer since 1900. In the legislative sessions of 1913 and 1915 he represented the Sixth Senatorial District and has been a member of the assembly since 1932. Home Address: 2813 North 54th Street, Milwaukee.

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



GROBSCHMIDT
MILWAUKEE, 10th

FRANZKOWIAK
MILWAUKEE, 11th

MICHALSKI
MILWAUKEE, 12th

JOHN W. GROBSCHMIDT (Prog.) was born on January 3, 1896 at South Milwaukee and received his education in St. Mary's parochial school, South Milwaukee High School, and Marquette Academy. For the past fourteen years Mr. Grobschmidt has been engaged in the general insurance business. He has served on the Milwaukee County Republican Committee from the first ward of South Milwaukee, and in 1932 was elected as a Progressive delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. He was active in founding the Progressive Party at the convention at Fond du Lac and was a delegate to the first State Farm-Labor and Progressive League Convention also held at Fond du Lac. Mr. Grobschmidt was elected to the assembly in 1928, and was the author of the bill repealing the state prohibition act. He was reelected in 1930 and again in 1934. Home Address: 901½ Monroe Street, South Milwaukee.

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

MARTIN B. FRANZKOWIAK (Dem.) was born in Poland on November 10, 1870. He came to Milwaukee eight years later where he was educated in the parochial schools. He held several positions with Kieckhefer Brothers Company for twenty-two years. He then entered the retail grocery trade, and remained in that business for twenty-seven years. He was one of the organizers of the Federation Life Insurance Company of America in 1913 of which he was treasurer and director, and local secretary of the company branches for fifteen years. He was also active in the organization of the Star Building and Loan Association, and served as its director for three years and president for three years. Mr. Franzkowiak has been an election inspector for twenty-four years. He was elected to his first term in the assembly in 1932, and was reelected in 1934 by a large majority. Home Address: 2501 South 15th Street, Milwaukee.

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

CLEMENS F. MICHALSKI (Liberal Dem.) was born on April 21, 1902 in Milwaukee. He was educated in the public, parochial, and evening schools of that city. In 1918 he became a machinist apprentice which trade he has followed ever since. He is now employed by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. He served as an inspector for the State Athletic Commission for two years beginning September 1, 1933, but resigned January 1, 1935. At the time of his election to the assembly he was chairman of the Twelfth Ward Democratic Committee. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1904-A South 7th Street, Milwaukee.

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



KROENKE
MILWAUKEE, 13th

MURRAY
MILWAUKEE, 14th

CAFFREY
MILWAUKEE, 15th

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

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

MILTON T. MURRAY (Rep.) was born June 1, 1898 in Milwaukee and received his education at Milwaukee State Teachers College, Marquette University, and the University of Chicago. He was a teacher and athletic coach for ten years and is now a practicing attorney at 231 West Wisconsin Avenue in Milwaukee. Mr. Murray is now serving his third consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 1828 Newberry Blvd., 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.

THOMAS H. CAFFREY (Dem.) was born on October 3, 1893 at South Bound Brook, New Jersey. After coming to Milwaukee he attended St. Thomas Aquinas Grade School and was graduated from Marquette Academy in 1912. He learned the machinist trade but is at present engaged in the amusement business. During the World War, Mr. Caffrey served with the 410th Telegraph Battalion for over two years, thirteen months of which were overseas. He is serving his second term in the assembly, and is chairman of the Interim Committee on Prison Labor. Home Address: 1956 North 37th Street, Milwaukee.

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



WEGNER
MILWAUKEE, 16th

HOWARD
MILWAUKEE, 17th

KIEFER
MILWAUKEE, 18th

HERMAN B. WEGNER (Soc.) was born on January 3, 1891 at Milwaukee. He attended parochial and public schools and at the age of fourteen became an apprentice in the glove cutting trade. In 1915 he changed to shoe cutting and in 1923 to leather garment cutting, which trade he is following at the present time. He is a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and has been an active member of the Glove Workers International Union and the United Shoe Workers Union. He also serves on the board of directors, executive board, and joint board of his union. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1933 and was reelected in 1935. Home Address: 1305 West Cottage Place, Milwaukee.

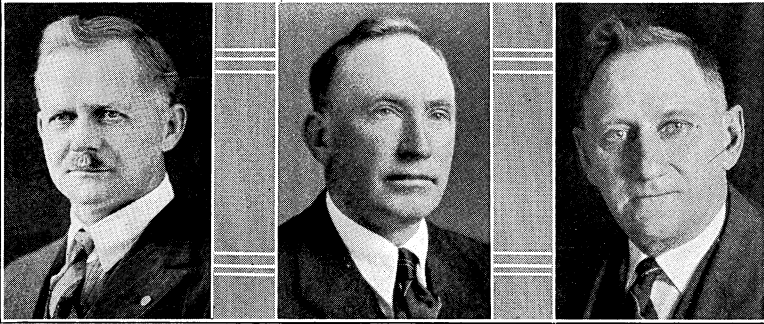
Milwaukee County, sixteenth district: The twenty-fifth ward of Milwaukee.

MARTIN F. HOWARD (Dem.) 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 the World War. The present term in the assembly is his first in public office. Home Address: 2500 South Howard Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

EDWARD H. KIEFER (Soc.) was born May 1, 1874 in Milwaukee and has resided in that city all his life. After attending the parochial and public schools he became an apprentice in the painting trade at the age of fifteen. He has been a delegate to a number of labor conventions, a member of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers for thirty-five years, and has acted as business manager of his local union for eight and a half years. He was elected to the assembly in 1910 and 1912 and again in 1930, 1932, and 1934 from the same district. Home Address: 2603 West Nash Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, eighteenth district: Twentieth ward of Milwaukee.



GARVENS
MILWAUKEE, 19th

FOLEY
MILWAUKEE, 20th

HALL, E. D.
MONROE

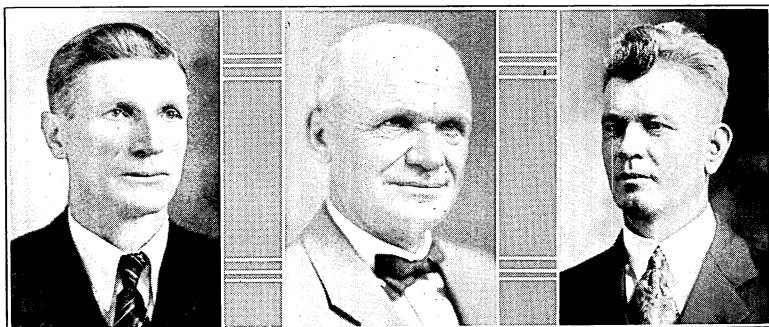
JOSEPH L. GARVENS (Dem.) was born at Elm Grove, April 20, 1886. After having been graduated from a parochial school, he studied engineering and attended an evening course at Marquette University. Until 1911 he was engaged in agriculture. In the next ten years his occupation was carpentry and building. Since 1921 he has been a real estate dealer. Mr. Garvens was elected to the assembly in 1932 and reelected in 1934. Home Address: 2435 North 38th Street, Milwaukee.

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

JAMES L. FOLEY, JR. (Dem.) was born at Wauwatosa on November 12, 1885. He is a graduate of the Wauwatosa High School and attended Marquette University and later the University of Wisconsin for one year each. He has been a farmer all his life. Although he has never held public office until the present time, he has always been active in politics, in education, and in civic affairs. He is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 1505 Mower Court, Wauwatosa.

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

EARL D. HALL (Prog.) was born at Tunnel City, July 15, 1879. He received a rural school education, spent four years in train service, and since then has been engaged in farming. For several years he has been a member of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors and the Monroe County Highway Commission. In 1924 he was elected to the assembly without opposition and has been reelected for each succeeding session. Home Address: Route 1, Tunnel City.



BRANDT
OCONTO

LAABS
OUTAGAMIE, 1st

BAY
OUTAGAMIE, 2nd

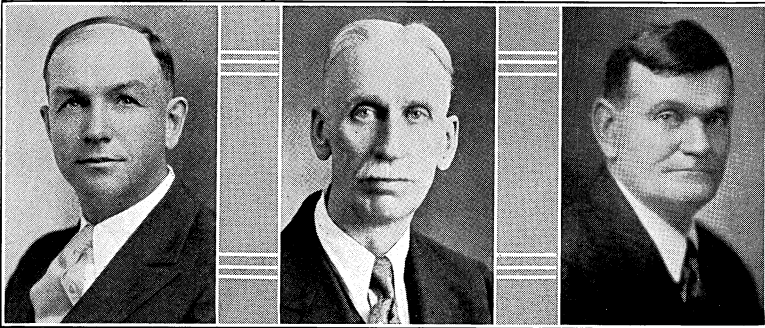
BERNARD E. BRANDT (Prog.) was born February 20, 1881 in the town of Forest Junction, Calumet County. He was educated in the common schools and has been a farmer all his life. Since 1908 he has owned and operated a farm of his own. He served as treasurer of the town of Spruce in 1916 and 1917; as a member of the board of supervisors in 1925 and 1926; and as town chairman in 1927 and 1928 and again from 1930 through 1934. He is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Lena.

AUGUST W. LAABS (Rep.), born in Milwaukee, October 26, 1873, was educated in the Milwaukee public schools. From 1892-1907 he worked as a telegraph operator, a train dispatcher, and finally chief train dispatcher for the Chicago and North Western Railroad. He founded the Wisconsin Rendering Works at Appleton which he owned and operated until 1918. During this period he also owned and managed several farms. From 1918-23 he was an alderman in Appleton; from 1921-32, town chairman of Grand Chute, Outagamie County; and from 1927-32, member of the Outagamie County Board. He has been a member of the assembly since 1932. Home Address: 347 West College Avenue, Appleton.

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

WILLIAM BAY (Prog.) was born at Kaukauna on February 20, 1885, and received a common school education. He has been a locomotive fireman and brakeman and at present is a railway carman. In 1930 he was elected a member of the assembly, and was reelected in 1934. Home Address: 217 West 4th Street, 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.



BICHLER
OZAUKEE

SWANSON
PIERCE

DUEHOLM
POLK

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

THEODORE SWANSON (Rep.) was born on October 8, 1873 at Red Wing, Minnesota. Six years later he moved with his parents to a farm in Pierce County. He attended the common schools of that county and supplemented his education with home study. In addition to his work as a farmer, he has held many positions of public trust and honor. He has served as chairman, treasurer, and assessor of his township for twenty-two years, as school district clerk and treasurer, as secretary-manager of a Farmer's Creamery, secretary of a Farmer's Grain Company, secretary-treasurer of a Farmer's Telephone Company, United States census enumerator, three times member of the County Board for fifteen years, president of the County Wheat Allotment Committee, member of the County Corn and Hog Allotment Committee, and a member of the Equity and Farmer's Union. He was a member of the assembly for two terms in 1925 and 1927 and was reelected in 1934. Since 1925 he has been a member of the Interim Legislative Committee on Mississippi River Boundary Waters Pollution. Home Address: Route 1, Ellsworth.

MARIUS DUEHOLM (Prog.) was born at Sonberg, Denmark, January 5, 1881. At the age of nine he came to America and has lived in Polk County ever since. He has farmed for many years, and as a young man he worked in the woods and on the river drives. He was a member of the town board for fifteen years; of the county board for nine years; of the school board for eighteen years; and of the creamery board for eighteen years. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 2, Luck.



KOSTUCK
PORTAGE

STONE
PRICE

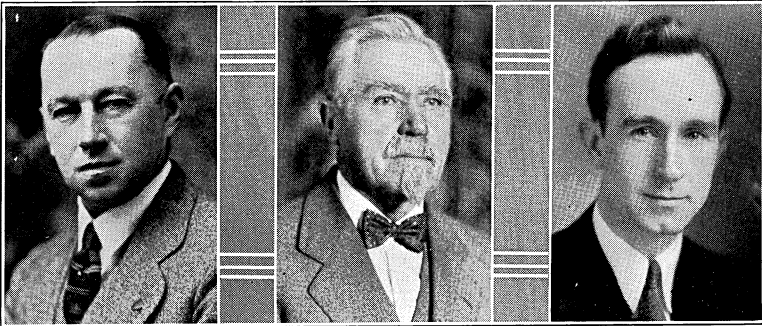
SIEB
RACINE, 1st

JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Prog.), a resident of Stevens Point, was born there on October 7, 1893. Leaving school at the end of the third grade, he went to work on a farm. At the age of fourteen when he was assisting in blasting stone, he met with an accident which made him blind. He entered the Wisconsin State School for the Blind and after ten years was graduated from the high school department in 1918. Then he attended the University of Wisconsin, specializing in political science and economics. After teaching for three years in the high school department of the School for the Blind at Staunton, Virginia, he entered the piano business at Stevens Point. He now devotes full time to his legislative work and is serving his third term in the assembly. Mr. Kostuck is the only blind member ever elected to the legislature. Home Address: 711 Wyatt Avenue, Stevens Point.

FRANK STONE (Rep.) was born on a farm in Cornwall, England on April 9, 1876. He was educated in the schools of England and received his business college education by attending night school in the United States. He came to this country in 1895 and became a citizen in 1901. Mr. Stone farmed for one year when he first came to this country and later was a foreman in a paper mill and also a general office man and bookkeeper. Since 1932 he has engaged in farming again. He has held a number of public offices. From 1901 to 1904 he was treasurer of Park Falls, from 1907 to 1911 treasurer of Price County, from 1923 to 1929 mayor of Park Falls, and postmaster of that city from 1929 to 1932. He is serving his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Park Falls.

JOHN L. SIEB (Prog.) was born November 6, 1864 in Michigan City, Indiana but has lived in Racine since he was one year old. He received his education in the Lutheran and public schools of that city. He is a barber and part owner of the Sieb and Rick Barber Shop in the Hotel Racine. He has been a member of the Board of Education for twelve years and president for two terms; a member of the City Council and president for one year; deputy oil inspector; member of the City Water Commission; and president of the Board of Health. Mr. Sieb has been prominent in civic and fraternal affairs for many years. This is his second term in the legislature, having been elected for the first time in 1930. Home Address: 940 Park Avenue, Racine.

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



HAMATA
RACINE, 2nd

RAKOW
RACINE, 3rd

THOMSON,
RICHLAND

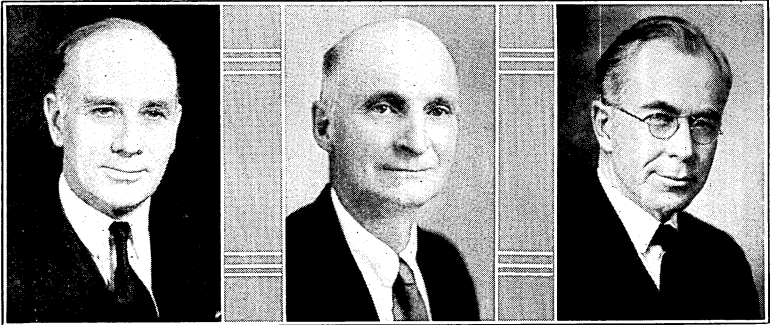
JOSEPH C. HAMATA (Dem.), born February 15, 1882 at Racine, received his education there in the parochial and public schools. When he was eighteen, he assumed management of his father's retail grocery business in which capacity he served until 1917 when he was elected secretary of the Racine Aerie of Eagles, a position he still holds. He has also been a member of the school board, the local draft board for Division Number One, Racine, and a deputy collector of customs for the Port of Racine. Mr. Hamata has been elected to the assembly for the 1913, 1933, and 1935 sessions. Home Address: 1659 North Main Street, Racine.

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

EDWARD F. RAKOW (Dem.) was born on August 30, 1861 in Burlington. He received his education in the public schools of that city. For nineteen years he was manager of the Citizen's Gas Company, after which he retired from business. He has held several public offices, having been appointed postmaster of Burlington in 1895 by President Cleveland, which office he held for four years; in 1901, he was elected mayor of Burlington, and held this office for six terms at various times. He was also a member of the assembly in 1903, 1933, and again in 1935. Home Address: Burlington.

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

VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.), son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Thomson, was born at Richland Center on November 5, 1905. In 1927 he received his B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and his LL.B. from the same school in 1932. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney at Richland Center. He was assistant district attorney of Richland County from 1933 to 1935 and since 1933 he has been city attorney of Richland Center. From 1933 to 1935 he was the enrolling official of the Civilian Conservation Corps for Richland County. Prior to practicing law he taught for two years in the Viroqua High School and for three years in the Madison Vocational School. He is serving his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 475 East 2nd Street, Richland Center.



GRASSMAN
Rock, 1st

INMAN
Rock, 2nd

CAROW
RUSK & SAWYER

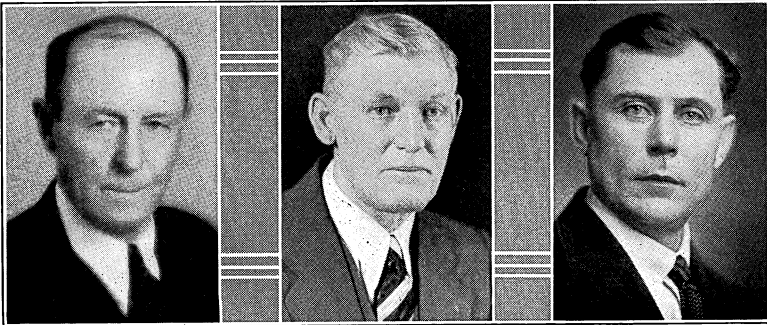
EDWARD GRASSMAN (Rep.) was born in Richland County, November 16, 1882. After having been graduated from Sextonville High School, he attended Whitewater State Normal and Valparaiso University and also took a six months' correspondence course in order to acquire a first grade teacher's certificate. He taught for the next eight years and then took up leaf tobacco buying and farming. Mr. Grassman has held a number of public offices: alderman of Edgerton, 1922-26, mayor for the next biennium, and county supervisor for the three years preceding his election to the assembly in 1932. He was reelected to the assembly in 1934. Home Address: 501 Washington Street, Edgerton.

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

IRA E. INMAN (Rep.) was born in Plymouth township, Rock County on December 7, 1868. He received his education in the rural schools and has been engaged in farming all his life. Since 1911 he has been the secretary-treasurer of both the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association and the Register of Production of that organization. In June 1932 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Inman is serving his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 5, Beloit.

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

JORGE W. CAROW (Prog.) was born at Baraboo on April 20, 1874 and received his elementary education in the common schools. He was graduated from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in 1902 and practiced law at Baraboo until 1907 and at Ladysmith from 1907 to the present. He has been a member of the assembly since 1929 and was elected Speaker in the 1935 session. Home Address: Ladysmith.



KELLY
ST. CROIX

WOERTH
SAUK

FUHRMAN
SHAWANO

ARTHUR D. KELLY (Prog.) lives on a farm near Hudson where he was born June 9, 1873. After being graduated from Hudson High School in 1893, he spent a year at the Curtiss Business College in St. Paul. Since then he has engaged in farming, specializing in the raising of pure-bred Jersey cattle. For nineteen years he was town chairman and for seven years chairman of the county board. Mr. Kelly is serving his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Hudson.

GEORGE J. WOERTH (Prog.) was born on December 4, 1875 at Loganville. He was educated in parochial and public schools and also attended Wartburg College at Waverly, Iowa. After leaving school he entered the harness business, leaving that in 1910 to enter the employ of the Twin City Telephone Company of Sauk City. When the latter sold the exchange in 1924 Mr. Woerth became associated with the Prairie du Sac plant of the Wisconsin Power and Light Company holding a position with them until the Insull crash in 1931. Since then he has been unemployed. He has been alderman of Sauk City and is now serving as assessor. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Sauk City.

PAUL T. FUHRMAN (Prog.) was born in the town of Fairbanks, Shawano County on May 10, 1883. He received a common school education. From 1902-07 he was a building contractor, from 1907-13 his occupation was logging and farming, from 1913-26 he was in the retail hardware business, and at the present time he is farming. Mr. Fuhrman served as town chairman for Bartelme from 1913-23, as a member of the local draft board during the World War, and as a member of the County-State Road and Bridge Committee from 1918 to 1925. He was president of the village of Bowler from 1924-32, and a supervisor from 1924-33. With the exception of the 1933 session, he has been a member of the assembly since 1927. Home Address: Bowler.



THEISEN
SHEBOYGAN, 1st

LAACK
SHEBOYGAN, 2nd

NELSON
TAYLOR

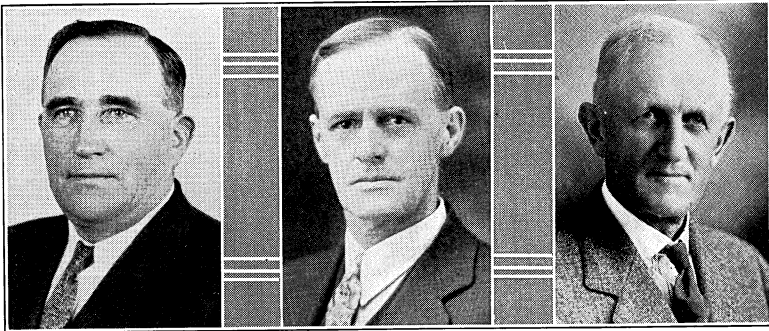
JOSEPH M. THEISEN (Dem.) was born at Sheboygan on February 24, 1877 and has lived there all his life. He was educated in the Holy Name Parochial School of that city and attended the Sheboygan Business College from 1890 to 1891. For seventeen years he did general office work with the Mattoon Manufacturing Company and Northern Furniture Company and was cost accountant, for eleven and seven years respectively, with the Falls Motors Corporation and the American Chair Corporation. He has been active in singing societies for the past forty years and has acted as secretary for a number of these organizations at various times. For the past nineteen years he has also been secretary of the North Side Improvement Association. In 1906 and 1907 he was a member of the Sheboygan Library Board and served the city as alderman from 1907 to 1909. He was elected to the legislature for the first time in 1933 and reelected in 1935. Home Address: 1904 Calumet Drive, Sheboygan.

Sheboygan County, first district; The city of Sheboygan.

CHARLES A. LAACK (Dem.) was born on May 30, 1871 in the town of Plymouth, Sheboygan County, where he attended the public schools. He has farmed near Plymouth for the past twenty-eight years. He was manager of the Plank Road Telephone Company for twenty-one years and has been president of the Farmers Call Board of Plymouth since its creation eleven years ago. Public offices held by Mr. Laack include town assessor for twelve years, and school district treasurer for eighteen years. He served in the assembly in the 1933 session and was reelected in 1934 by a large majority. Home Address: Route 1, Plymouth.

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

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



LOMSDAHL
TREMPEALEAU

HALVORSEN
VERNON

LA BAR
WALWORTH

TOM LOMSDAHL (Prog.) was born in Norway, August 6, 1874. He received his education in the common schools there and studied part of two years in the school at Eltrick. He left Norway in December 1892 and came to Trempealeau County in February 1893. There he engaged in farming for twelve years, working in the lumber camps during three winters. He has been a hardware retailer for twenty-four years. He served as a member of the town board from 1908 to 1909, as a member of the village council for four years, and as village president of Osseo for two years. He helped to organize the Farmers' Telephone Company, known as the Beef River Valley Telephone Company, and served as one of its officers for several years. He also aided in organizing a farmers' elevator at Osseo and was for some time a director of the Farmers Exchange Bank of that village. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Osseo.

H. S. HALVORSEN (Prog.) was born on a farm near Westby. His education was received in the public schools and at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. Since 1915 he has been in the hardware business at Westby. Mr. Halvorsen served as deputy county auditor of Wells County, North Dakota, from 1911 to 1914, and as a member of the Board of Education and the City Council of Westby in 1918 and in 1931-1932. He was elected to the assembly in 1932 and again in 1934. Home Address: Westby.

DANIEL E. LA BAR (Rep.), a member of the assembly since 1929, was born at Delavan, Walworth County on August 21, 1857. He is a graduate of the Delavan High School and Wayland Academy. Among the numerous public offices which Mr. La Bar has held have been the following: alderman of Delavan 1901-05, member of the County Board 1906-07, mayor of Delavan 1908-10 and again in 1912-16. Home Address: Delavan.



POLT
WASHINGTON

DOUGLASS
WAUKESHA, 1st

LUDVIGSEN
WAUKESHA, 2nd

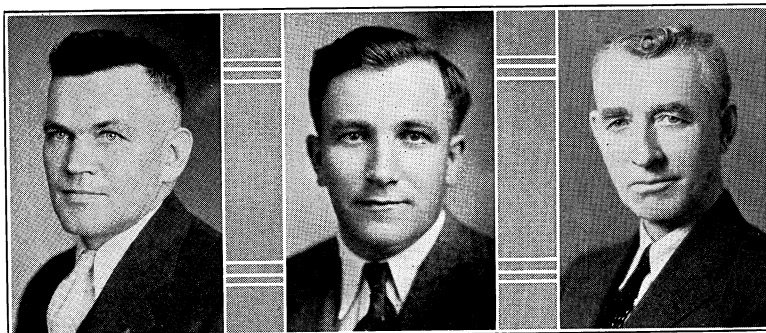
ADAM F. POLTL (Prog.) was born on February 6, 1891 at Kissoda, Austria Hungary. He was educated in European schools between 1897 and 1905 and received private instruction for three years. He was in the retail meat business between 1911 and 1934. Since 1915 he has been a poultry breeder and has been engaged in horticulture for the last eleven years. He has held a number of offices and has been active in other public activities. Mr. Poltl was clerk of the school board from 1924 to 1930, president of the Chamber of Commerce during 1928-29, president of the White Plymouth Rock Club of America during 1927-28, and has been mayor of Hartford since 1930. He is serving his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Hartford.

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

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

ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN (Rep.) was born March 17, 1886 in the town of Merton, Waukesha County. He received his education in the public schools and at Luther College, Racine. His early years were spent on his father's farm where he worked until he was appointed to the U. S. Railway Mail Service in 1910. Forced to give up this work because of eye trouble he again sought outdoor employment and has for many years been engaged in landscape gardening. He is also engaged in the development and sale of lake frontage which he owns. He served as a member of the Waukesha County Board and chairman of the Town of Merton during the years 1923-28. Since 1923 he has been secretary of the Waukesha County Farm Drainage District Board and for the last four years chairman of the Waukesha County Republican Committee. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

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



HANDRICH
WAUPACA

NOVOTNY
WINNEBAGO, 1st

GRIMES
WINNEBAGO, 2nd

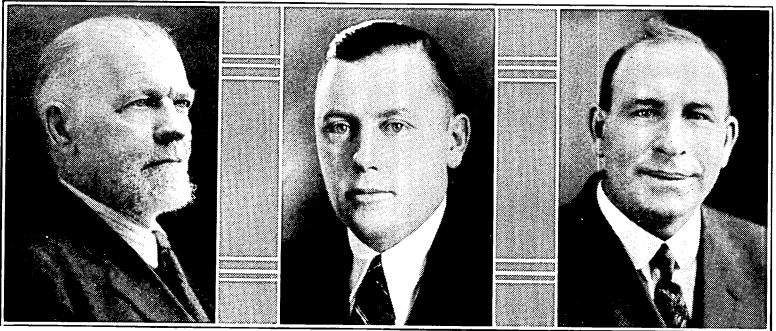
ALVIN A. HANDRICH (Prog.) was born June 1, 1892 on a farm in the town of Bloomfield, Waushara County. He was educated in the common schools of the community. Here he grew to manhood, learning at first hand the problems of practical agriculture. With the exception of five years in California he has spent his entire life on the farm, and since 1917 has operated his own farm in the town of Little Wolf. He was elected state secretary of the Wisconsin Division of the Farm Holiday Association when it was organized, which office he still holds; he was a delegate to the convention at Fond du Lac which organized the Progressive Party; he was also a delegate to the Farmer-Labor convention in the same city. Mr. Handrich has made a special study of the problems and needs of agriculture and of the nation's monetary system. He was elected to his first term in the assembly by a substantial majority. Home Address: Route 1, Manawa.

RAY NOVOTNY (Dem.) was born at Jennikov, Czechoslovakia on July 31, 1902. When he was eleven years old he came to America and made his home in Oshkosh where he has lived ever since. He received his secondary education in the Oshkosh High School. After his graduation he studied civil engineering for two years at the University of Wisconsin. At present he is an industrial engineer. Previous to his election to the assembly in the fall of 1932, Mr. Novotny had held no public office. This is his second term in the legislature. Address: 816 Oregon Street, Oshkosh.

Winnebago County, first district: City of Oshkosh.

WILLIAM P. GRIMES (Dem.) of Winnebago County was born in Menasha on August 17, 1868. After finishing his work in the district school it was necessary for him to assume the management of the home farm. In 1911 he organized a group of farmers interested in building their own telephone lines thus creating the West Menasha Telephone Company. He has been an officer of this company since its formation. Mr. Grimes was elected to the town board in 1898 and after becoming its chairman three years later, he was re-elected to this position for eighteen consecutive years. From 1910 to 1930 he was treasurer of the district school board. Since 1920 he has been a director of the Vinland Fire Insurance Company. This is Mr. Grimes' second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Neenah.

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



VAUGHAN
WOOD

JOHNSON, L. R.
CHIEF CLERK

RHEINGANS
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

BYRDE M. VAUGHAN (Prog.) was born at Byron, Fond du Lac County on November 30, 1862. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1885 and was graduated from the Law School at the University with the class of 1888. He has practiced law since July 1888 and has engaged in farming and market gardening as a side line. For six years he was a member of the Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) Board of Education, a member of the board of directors of the T. B. Scott Free Public Library for seven years, and court commissioner of Wood County for thirty years. Mr. Vaughan was a member of the Wisconsin National Guard in a provisional company (Gardner Rifles) for several years. He served his first term in the legislature in 1933 and was reelected to the assembly in 1934. Home Address: 121 Drake Street, Wisconsin Rapids.

LESTER R. JOHNSON (Prog.) was born on June 16, 1901 at Brandon where he received his education. After his graduation from high school he attended Lawrence College for two years and transferred to the University of Wisconsin where he was graduated in 1924. Since then he has been associated in the lumber and fuel business with his father and brother. He has always identified himself with the Progressive movement. In 1934 he was elected vice-chairman of the Fond du Lac County Progressive Club and has done organization work for the party in surrounding counties. Home Address: Brandon.

GUSTAVE RHEINGANS was born on September 8, 1890 in the town of Eaglepoint in Chippewa County. He has always resided in this county, changing his place of residence only once when he moved to the city of Chippewa Falls. He received a common school education and has had several occupations. Up to 1920, he was a dairy farmer; then for nine years, a hardware clerk; and now a truck gardener. He served Chippewa County as a member of the 1927 and 1929 legislatures. In the session of 1931 he was elected sergeant-at-arms by a large majority, receiving only nine opposition votes. He was again elected sergeant-at-arms for the 1935 session. Home Address: 402 Wheaton Street, Chippewa Falls.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY

Senate

Name	Address	District	Politics	Occupation	Committees
Anderson, J. A.	Barron	29	Prog.	Merchant	Agriculture and Labor
Bolens, H. W.	1242 Grand Ave., Pt. Washington	20	Dem.	Manufacturer	Legislative Procedure (Chairman), Corporations and Taxation
Brunette, E. F.	Route 4, Green Bay	2	Dem.	Building Materials	Joint Committee on Finance (Chairman), Legislative Procedure
Callan, J. L.	512 N. 18th St., Milwaukee	9	Dem.	Real Estate & Securities	Corporations and Taxation
Carroll, W. D.	120 S. Michigan St., Prairie du Chien	16	Dem.	Hotel Keeper	Committee on Committees (Chairman), Agriculture and Labor, Legislative Procedure
Cashman, J. E.	Route 1, Denmark	1	Prog.	Farmer	Highways
Clancy, Joseph	1308 College Ave., Racine	21	Dem.	Real Estate	Highways (Chairman), Legislative Procedure
Coakley, M. P.	1220 Emerson St., Beloit	15	Rep.	Lawyer	Judiciary
Dempsey, C. E.	Route 1, Hartland	33	Dem.	Farmer	Education and Public Welfare
Engebretson, George	Route 1, South Wayne	17	Prog.	Farmer	Agriculture and Labor
Galasinski, M. J.	2483 S. 6th St., Milwaukee	7	Dem.	Stone cutter and sculptor	State and Local Government (Chairman), Committee on Committees, Legislative Procedure
Gehrmann, B. J. ¹	Route 1, Mellen	12	Prog.	Farmer	
Griswold, H. W.	Route 2, West Salem	32	Rep.	Farmer	Contingent Expenditures, Joint Committee on Finance
Groves, H. M.	1418 Drake Street, Madison	26	Prog.	Professor	Corporations and Taxation
Hunt, W. H.	River Falls	10	Prog.	Teacher, Farmer	State and Local Government
Ingram, G. E.	252 S. 11th St., Eau Claire	28	Prog.	Lawyer	Contingent Expenditures, Corporations & Taxation
Kannenberg, R. E.	724½ 9th Ave. South, Wausau	25	Prog.	Monument Business	Education and Public Welfare

¹Elected to Congress.

Senate—Continued

Name	Address	District	Politics	Occupation	Committees
Kelly, M. G.....	184 East 13th St., Fond du Lac.....	18	Dem.	Linotype Operator.....	Contingent Expenditures (Chairman), Education and Public Welfare, Legislative Procedure
Leverich, Earl.....	Route 3, Sparta.....	31	Prog.	Farmer.....	Education and Public Welfare
McDermid, J. E. ¹	Ladysmith.....	12	Prog.	Veterinarian.....	State and Local Government
Mack, M. A.....	Shiocton.....	14	Rep.	Farmer.....	Highways
Morris, O. H.....	3726 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee.....	4	Rep.	Departmental Manager.....	Corporations and Taxation (Chairman) Legislative Procedure
Morrissey, P. A.....	Route 1, Rush Lake.....	19	Dem.	Farmer.....	Agriculture and Labor
Nelson, P. E.....	Route 1, Maple.....	11	Rep.	Farmer.....	Education and Public Welfare (Chairman) Legislative Procedure
Panzer, F. E.....	Route 2, Oakfield.....	13	Prog.	Farmer.....	State and Local Government
Phillips, C. H.....	1230 N. 21st St., Milwaukee.....	6	Dem.	Lawyer.....	Judiciary (Chairman) Legislative Procedure
Rowlands, E. M. ²	Cambria.....	27	Prog.	Banker.....	Joint Committee on Finance
Rush, W. J.....	202 South Clay St., Neillsville.....	24	Prog.	Lawyer.....	Judiciary
Schoenecker, H. V.....	2032 N. Hi Mount Blvd., Milwaukee.....	5	Dem.	Lawyer, Accountant and Auditor.....	Judiciary
Severson, H. J.....	Iola.....	23	Prog.	Lawyer.....	Judiciary
Shearer, Conrad.....	520—68th Place, Kenosha.....	22	Rep.	Office Manager.....	Agriculture and Labor (Chairman), Committee on Committees, Legislative Procedure
Shenners, W. H., Jr.....	7207 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis.....	8	Dem.	Real Estate and Insurance.....	State and Local Government
Wade, S. W.....	420 Edison Street, Antigo.....	30	Dem.	Lumbering.....	Joint Committee on Finance
Zantow, F. W. ³	Route 4, Box 30, Baraboo.....	27	Prog.	Farmer.....	
Zimny, A. L.....	1640 S. Muskego Ave., Milwaukee.....	3	Dem.	Advertising.....	Joint Committee on Finance

¹Elected April 6, 1935 to succeed B. J. Gehrmann, elected to Congress.

²Elected April 6, 1935 to succeed Fred W. Zantow, deceased.

³Deceased.

Assembly

Name	Address	District	Politics	Occupation	Committees
Alfonsi, P. R.....	Pence.....	Iron & Vilas	Prog.	Educator.....	Education (Chairman), Judiciary
Baker, A. J.....	204 Wilson Street, Mt. Horeb.....	Dane, 3rd	Prog.	Various Enterprises.....	Finance
Barber, J. L.....	Marathon.....	Marathon, 1st	Prog.	Doctor.....	Agriculture, Elections, Enrolled Bills (Chairman)
Barnes, W. H.....	Route 2, New Lisbon.....	Juneau	Prog.	Farmer.....	Agriculture, Conservation
Bay, William.....	217 West 4th St., Kaukauna.....	Outagamie, 2nd	Prog.	Railway Carman.....	Labor (Chairman), Transportation
Beggs, C. A.....	Rice Lake.....	Barron	Prog.	Retired.....	Contingent Expenditures, Finance (Chairman)
Bergren, H. B.....	Route 1, Siren.....	Burnett and Washburn	Prog.	Poultry Raising.....	Commerce & Manufactures State Affairs
Bichler, N. J.....	Route 1, Belgium.....	Ozaukee	Dem.	Farmer.....	Enrolled Bills
Blomquist, E. W.....	Adams.....	Adams and Marquette	Prog.	Railroad Fireman, Engineer	Labor, Transportation
Brandt, B. E.....	Route 1, Lena.....	Oconto	Prog.	Farmer.....	Agriculture, Taxation
Busby, A. J.....	935 S. 38th Street, Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, 3rd	Prog.	Village Attorney.....	Commerce & Manufactures (Chairman) Judiciary
Caffrey, T. H.....	1956 N. 37th St., Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 15th	Dem.	Amusement Business.....	Commerce and Manufactures
Carow, J. W.....	Ladysmith.....	Rusk and Sawyer	Prog.	Lawyer.....	Rules (Ex-Officio) Speaker
Cavanaugh, J. T.....	438½ Edison St., Antigo.....	Langlade	Dem.	Lawyer.....	Judiciary
Clemens, B. A. ¹	Cuba City.....	Grant, 1st	Rep.	Insurance Collections.....	Commerce and Manufactures

¹Deceased January 1935

Assembly—Continued

Name	Address	District	Politics	Occupation	Committees
Daug, P. F.....	801 East Street, Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson	Dem.	Salesman.....	State Affairs
Douglass, L. E.....	421 West Avenue, Waukesha.....	Waukesha, 1st	Rep.	Real Estate, Insurance, Loans.....	Insurance and Banking, State Affairs
Dueholm, Marius.....	Route 2, Luck.....	Polk	Prog.	Farmer.....	Highways, Public Welfare (Chairman), Rules
Fitzsimons, Maurice Jr..	Box 129 Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac, 1st	Dem.	Furs, Retail Shoes.....	Conservation
Foley, L. J., Jr.....	1505 Mower Court, Wauwatosa...	Milwaukee, 20th	Dem.	Farmer.....	Excise and Fees
Franzkowiak, M. B.....	2501 S. 15th St., Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, 11th	Dem.	Retired Grocer.....	Printing
Fuhrman, P. T.....	Bowler.....	Shawano	Prog.	Farmer.....	Finance, Revision (Chairman)
Garvens, J. L.....	2435 N. 38th St., Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, 19th	Dem.	Real Estate Dealer.....	Revision
Genzmer, E. L.....	435 N. Main St., Mayville.....	Dodge, 1st	Dem.	Shoe Worker.....	Third Reading
Goldthorpe, W. H. ¹	Cuba City.....	Grant, 1st	Rep.	Editor.....	Elections, Printing
Graass, F. N.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	Door	Rep.	Exporter of Forestry Seeds	Conservation
Grassman, Edward.....	501 Washington Street, Edgerton	Rock, 1st	Rep.	Farmer, Insurance.....	Transportation, Taxation
Grimes, W. P.....	Route 3, Neenah.....	Winnebago, 2nd	Dem.	Farmer.....	Labor
Grobschmidt, J. W.....	901½ Monroe St., So. Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 10th	Prog.	Insurance.....	Insurance and Banking (Chairman), Mu- nicipalities Excise and Fees

¹Elected April 1935 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of B. A. Clemens.

Grosvenor, A. C.	5933 7th Avenue, Kenosha	Kenosha, 1st	Dem.	Real Estate Management	Highways
Groves, W. F.	Route 1, Lodi	Columbia	Prog.	Farmer	Agriculture, Education
Hall, E. D.	Route 1, Tunnel City	Monroe	Prog.	Farmer, Salesman	Highways (Chairman), Printing
Hall, M. H.	1209 Cumming Ave., Superior	Douglas, 1st	Prog.	Locomotive Engineer	Highways, Labor
Halvorsen, H. S.	Westby	Vernon	Prog.	Retail Hardware	Insurance and Banking Taxation (Chairman)
Hamata, J. C.	1659 North Main St., Racine	Racine, 2nd	Dem.	Secretary	Engrossed Bills (Chairman), Insurance and Banking
Handrigh, A. A.	Route 1, Manawa	Waupaca	Prog.	Farmer	Agriculture, Labor
Hanson, J. C.	Route 2, Deerfield	Dane, 2nd	Prog.	Farmer	Agriculture (Chairman), Insurance and Banking
Harper, H. A.	Route 1, Lancaster	Grant, 2nd	Prog.	Farmer	Contingent Expenditures (Chairman)
Hemmy, P. A.	Route 1, Humbird	Jackson	Prog.	Farm Owner	Finance Conservation (Chairman) State Affairs
Hipke, G. H.	Stanley	Chippewa	Rep.	Land Salesman	Highways
Hitt, Arthur	Route 2, Alma	Buffalo & Pepin	Prog.	Farmer	Education, State Affairs (Chairman)
Hoesly, E. J.	New Glarus	Green	Prog.	Stock Buyer	Elections, Finance, Rules (Chairman)
Howard, M. F.	2500 S. Howell Ave., Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 17th	Dem.	Automobile Salesman	Contingent Expenditures
Inman, I. E.	Route 5, Beloit	Rock, 2nd	Rep.	Farmer	Municipalities
Jackson, J. S.	Route 4, Mineral Point	Iowa	Prog.	Farmer	Insurance & Banking, State Affairs
Johnson, J. E.	Brandon	Fond du Lac, 2nd	Prog.	Lumber, Coal	Commerce & Manufactures, Printing, State Affairs
Kaiser, J. N.	2235 N. Holton St. Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 6th	Dem.	Salesman	Taxation
Kelly, A. D.	Route 3, Hudson	St. Croix	Prog.	Farmer	Elections (Chairman), Finance
Kiefer, E. H.	2603 W. Nash St., Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 18th	Soc.	Painting, Decorating	Agriculture, Labor Education

Assembly—Continued

Name	Address	District	Politics	Occupation	Committees
Koegel, Arthur.....	2548-A N. 15th St., Milwaukee....	Milwaukee, 7th	Soc.	Bricklayer.....	Contingent Expenditures, State Affairs
Kostuck, J. T.....	711 Wyatt Ave., Stevens Point....	Portage	Prog.	Piano dealer & piano tuner	Education
Kretlow, C. C.....	2235 W. Cherry St., Milwaukee....	Milwaukee, 2nd	Dem.	Inspector.....	Commerce and Manufactures, Revision
Kroenke, B. B.....	2863 N. Holton St., Milwaukee ...	Milwaukee, 13th	Dem.	Passenger Brakeman.....	Revision
Kronsnabl, H. L.....	Crandon.....	Florence, For- est & Oneida	Prog.	Editor, Publisher.....	Printing (Chairman) Public Welfare
Krueger, H. E.....	Route 1, Beaver Dam.....	Dodge, 2nd	Dem.	Farmer.....	Agriculture
Kryszak, M. O. (Mrs.)..	2003 S. 11th St., Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, 5th	Dem.	Editor.....	Municipalities
Laabs, A. W.....	347 West College Ave., Appleton...	Outagamie, 1st	Rep.	Real Estate.....	Municipalities
Laack, C. A.....	Route 1, Plymouth.....	Sheboygan, 2nd	Dem.	Farmer.....	Agriculture
LaBar, D. E.....	Delavan.....	Walworth	Rep.	Various Enterprises.....	Insurance and Banking
Lomsdahl, Tom.....	Osseo.....	Trempealeau	Prog.	Retail Hardware.....	Education, Municipalities
Ludvigsen, A. R.....	Route 1, Hartland.....	Waukesha, 2nd	Rep.	Various Interests.....	Conservation, Education
Lynch, R. E.....	1144 Cass St., Green Bay.....	Brown, 1st	Dem.	Contractor, Sales Manager..	Public Welfare
Meisner, R. A.....	409 Callon St., Wausau.....	Marathon, 2nd	Dem.	Meisner Hubbard Bev. Co..	Enrolled Bills
Michalski, C. F.....	1904-A S. 7th St., Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, 12th	Dem.	Machinist.....	Excise and Fees
Millar, J. D.....	Menomonie.....	Dunn	Prog.	Farmer.....	Rules, State Affairs, Taxation
Mulder, John.....	822 Rose Street, La Crosse.....	La Crosse, 1st	Rep.	.....	Conservation, Public Welfare
Murray, M. T.....	1828 Newberry Blvd., Milwaukee..	Milwaukee, 14th	Rep.	Attorney.....	State Affairs

Nebs, V. W.....	Neillsville.....	Clark	Prog.	Lawyer.....	Excise and Fees, Insurance and Banking, Judiciary
Nelson, C. M.....	Route 1, Medford.....	Taylor	Rep.	Farmer.....	Finance
Novotny, Ray.....	816 Oregon Street, Oshkosh.....	Winnebago, 1st	Dem.	Industrial Engineer.....	Municipalities
Olsen, C. V.....	722 West 2nd St., Ashland.....	Ashland	Prog.	Attorney.....	Contingent Expenditures, Excise and Fees Judiciary (Chairman)
O'Malley, John.....	848 N. 9th St., Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, 4th	Dem.	.....	Labor
Peterson, E. C.....	Route 1, Poplar.....	Douglas, 2nd	Prog.	Farmer.....	Conservation, State Affairs
Peterson, R. W.....	221 Liberty Street, Berlin.....	Green Lake & Waushara	Rep.	Attorney.....	Commerce and Manufactures, Judiciary
Peterson, T. A.....	Route 3, Soldiers Grove.....	Crawford	Dem.	Farmer.....	Printing
Polti, A. F.....	Hartford.....	Washington	Prog.	Horticulturist, Retail Meats	Labor, Municipalities
Pritchard, J. T.....	Route 5, Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire	Prog.	Farmer.....	Taxation, Transportation (Chairman)
Rakow, E. F.....	Burlington.....	Racine, 3rd	Dem.	.....	Municipalities
Robinson, J. S.....	Route 4, Platteville.....	Lafayette	Rep.	Farmer.....	Excise and Fees (Chairman) Revision
Ryan, D. P.....	3403 W. Michigan St., Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, 8th	Dem.	Locomotive Fireman.....	Engrossed Bills
Schenk, H. C.....	2051 Winnebago St., Madison.....	Dane, 1st	Prog.	Hardware Merchant.....	Insurance and Banking, Municipalities
Schilling, H. W.....	Route 1, Onalaska.....	La Crosse, 2nd	Prog.	Farmer.....	Agriculture, Highways
Shimek, A. D.....	Algoma.....	Kewaunee	Dem.	Garage, Farm Machinery	Education
Short, John.....	Route 3, Chilton.....	Calumet	Dem.	Farmer.....	Third Reading
Sibbald, J. C.....	Grandview.....	Bayfield	Prog.	Grocer.....	Finance
Sieb, J. L.....	940 Park Ave., Racine.....	Racine, 1st	Prog.	Barber.....	Finance, Third Reading (Chairman)
Siebert, M. G.....	Box 16, Salem.....	Kenosha, 2nd	Dem.	Hotel, Tavern.....	Engrossed Bills
Sigman, David.....	16th & Jackson St., Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc, 2nd	Prog.	Labor Organizer.....	Judiciary, Labor
Staudenmaier, L. W.....	Stephenson Bldg., Marinette.....	Marinette	Dem.	Lawyer.....	Excise and Fees

Assembly—Continued

Name	Address	District	Politics	Occupation	Committee
Stone, Frank.....	Park Falls.....	Price	Rep.	Bookkeeper, Office Man....	Elections
Swanson, Theodore.....	Route 1, Ellsworth.....	Pierce	Rep.	Farmer.....	Education; Public Welfare
Sweeney, W. J.....	Box 232, De Pere.....	Brown, 2nd	Dem.	Farmer.....	Transportation
Theisen, J. M.....	1904 Calumet Drive, Sheboygan...	Sheboygan, 1st	Dem.	Accountant.....	Transportation
Thomson, V. W.....	475 East 2nd St., Richland Center	Richland	Rep.	Lawyer.....	Judiciary, Public Welfare
Trego, R. W.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln	Prog.	Trucking, Warehousing.....	Elections, Highways
Vaughan, B. M.	121 Drake St., Wisconsin Rapids..	Wood	Prog.	Attorney.....	Judiciary, Municipalities (Chairman)
Vogel, O. A.....	1120 Hamilton St., Manitowoc....	Manitowoc, 1st	Prog.	Barber	Public Welfare, Transportation
Wegner, H. B.....	1305 W. Cottage Place, Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 16th	Soc.	Leather Garment Cutter...	Elections
Weissleder, G. H.....	2813 N. 54th St., Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, 9th	Dem.	Attorney, Counselor	Elections, Judiciary
Woerth, G. J.....	Sauk City.....	Sauk	Prog.	Telephone.....	Municipalities, Taxation
Young, C. T.....	2218 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee..	Milwaukee, 1st	Dem.	Attorney.....	Judiciary, Rules

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, 1935

Thomas J. O'Malley, Lieutenant Governor, Milwaukee-----President
 Harry W. Bolens, Port Washington-----President Pro Tem
 Lawrence R. Larsen, Racine-----Chief Clerk
 Emil A. Hartman, Madison-----Sergeant-at-Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture and Labor—Shearer (Chairman), Carroll, Morrissey, Anderson, Engebretson.

Committee on Committees—Carroll (Chairman), Shearer, Galasinski.

Contingent Expenditures—Kelly (Chairman), Griswold, Ingram.

Corporations and Taxation—Morris (Chairman), Bolens, Callan, Ingram, Groves.

Education and Public Welfare—Nelson (Chairman), Kelly, Dempsey, Kanenberg, Leverich.

Joint Committee on Finance—Brunette (Chairman), Griswold, Wade, Zimny, Rowlands.

Highways—Clancy (Chairman), Mack, Cashman.

Judiciary—Phillips (Chairman), Schoenecker, Coakley, Rush, Severson.

Legislative Procedure—Bolens (Chairman), Brunette, Shearer, Kelly, Clancy, Phillips, Morris, Carroll, Galasinski, Nelson.

State and Local Government—Galasinski (Chairman), MacDermid, Shenners, Hunt, Panzer.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1935

Jorge W. Carow, Ladysmith-----Speaker
 Lester R. Johnson, Brandon-----Chief Clerk
 Gustave Rheingans, Chippewa Falls-----Sergeant-at-Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Agriculture—Hanson (Chairman), Barber, Groves, Krueger, Laack, Handrich, Brandt, Barnes, Schilling, Hall, Peterson, T. A.

Commerce and Manufactures—Busby (Chairman), Johnson, Kretlow, Bergren, Caffrey, Genzmer, Peterson, R. W.

Conservation—Hemmy (Chairman), Mulder, Ludvigsen, Barnes, Graass, Peterson, E. C., Fitzsimons.

Contingent Expenditures—Harper (Chairman), Beggs, Olson, Howard, Koegel.

Education—Alfonsi (Chairman), Kostuck, Swanson, Ludvigsen, Groves, Lomsdahl, Shimek, Hitt, Kiefer.

Elections—Kelly (Chairman), Goldthorpe, Barber, Trego, Wegner, Weissleder, Stone.

Engrossed Bills—Hamata (Chairman), Ryan, Siebert.

Enrolled Bills—Barber (Chairman), Meisner, Bichler.

Excise and Fees—Robinson (Chairman), Olson, Michalski, Grobschmidt, Staudenmaier, Nehs, Foley.

Finance—Beggs (Chairman), Baker, Hoesly, Fuhrman, Harper, Sieb, Kelly, Sibbald, Nelson.

Highways—Hall, E. D. (Chairman), Dueholm, Trego, Grosvenor, Schilling, Hall, M. H., Hipke.

Insurance and Banking—Grobschmidt (Chairman), La Bar, Hamata, Hanson, Douglass, Jackson, Nehs, Halvorsen, Schenk.

Judiciary—Olson (Chairman), Nehs, Vaughan, Busby, Thomson, Young, Cavanaugh, Alfonsi, Sigman, Peterson, R. W., Weissleder.

Labor—Bay (Chairman), Sigman, Blomquist, Kiefer, Handrich, Poltl, Grimes, O'Malley, Hall, M. H.

Municipalities—Vaughan (Chairman), Poltl, Schenk, Grobschmidt, Kryszak, Laabs, Novotny, Inman, Rakow, Lomsdahl, Woerth.

Printing—Kronschnabl (Chairman), Johnson, Peterson, T. A., Franzkowiak, Goldthorpe.

Public Welfare—Dueholm (Chairman), Thomson, Vogel, Swanson, Kronschnabl, Mulder, Lynch.

Revision—Fuhrman (Chairman), Robinson, Kretlow, Garvens, Kroenke.

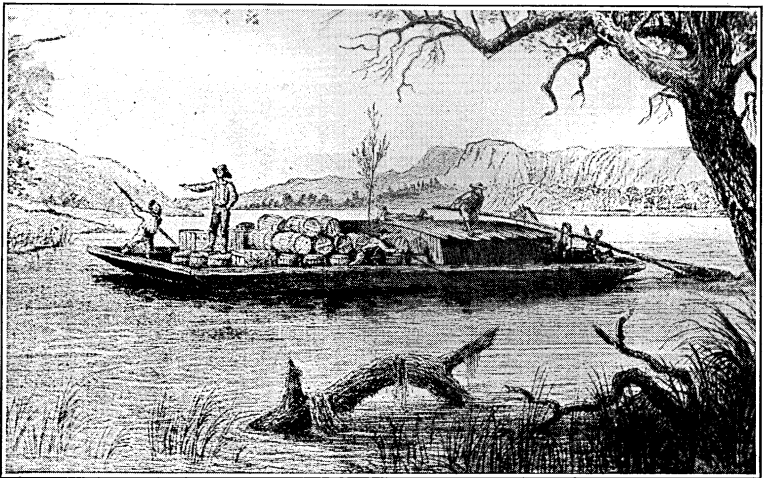
Rules—Hoesly (Chairman), Millar, Young, Dueholm, Carow (*ex officio*).

State Affairs—Hitt (Chairman), Murray, Millar, Douglass, Jackson, Hemmy, Bergren, Daus, Koegel, Johnson, Peterson, E. C.

Taxation—Halvorsen (Chairman), Millar, Pritchard, Kaiser, Brandt, Woerth, Grassman.

Third Reading—Sieb (Chairman), Short, Genzmer.

Transportation—Pritchard (Chairman), Blomquist, Vogel, Bay, Grassman, Sweeney, Theisen.



A Mississippi River flatboat in the early days.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

Appointed or Continued by the 1933 Legislature

INTERIM (Directed to report in 1935)

JOINT

Automobile Insurance on the Compensation Plan, Compulsory (Jt. Res. 94, S, 1933)

Members

Senators: Shearer, chairman; Severson.

Assemblymen: Russell; Mulder; Olson.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$1,000 as allotted by the Emergency Board (Chap. 407, Laws of 1933)

Report: Made on August 15, 1935 (Senate Journal, pp. 1890—1896)

Building and Loan Association Legislation (Jt. Res. 126, A, 1933; continued by Jt. Res. 82, A, Special Session, 1933—34)

Members

Senators: Carroll, chairman; Polakowski; Fons.

Assemblymen: Weissleder; Bachhuber; Galasinski; Inman; Vaughan.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$1,000 as allotted by the Emergency Board (Chap. 407, Laws of 1933)

Report: None.

Economy in State Government (Jt. Res. 11, A, 1931; continued by Jt. Res. 181, A, 1933)

Members

Senators: Clifford chairman; Gettelman.

Assemblymen: Lynch; Clancy; Dolan.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$1,000 as allotted by the Emergency Board (Chap. 407, Laws of 1933)

Report: Made on Feb. 1, 1934 to Special Session, 1933—34 (Assembly Journal, pp. 520—25)

Finance Companies, Advisory Legislative Committee to Investigate (Jt. Res. 48, A, Special Session, 1933—34)

Members

Senators: Carroll, chairman; Ingram.

Assemblymen: Leary; Murray; Cavanaugh.

Appropriation: Actual and necessary expenses to be paid by the Banking Commission or the Emergency Board (Jt. Res. 61, S, Special Session, 1933—34)

Report: Made on April 10, 1935 (Senate Journal, p. 609)

Intoxicating Liquors, Regulation of the Sale of (Jt. Res. 123, S, 1933)

Members

Senators: Bolens, chairman; Griswold.

Assemblymen: Scheuer; Kieker; Westlund.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$1,000 as allotted by the Emergency Board (Chap. 407, Laws of 1933)

Report: Made on Dec. 11, 1933 to Special Session, 1933—34 (Senate Journal, pp. 10—14)

Milwaukee County and Civil Service Commission, Investigation of (Jt. Res. 172, A, 1933)

Members

Senators: Morris, chairman; Shenners.

Assemblymen: Weissleder; Galasinski; Higgins.

Appropriation: All expenses of this committee to be paid by the city and county of Milwaukee.

Report: Made on March 5, 1935 (Senate Journal, pp. 319—320)

Milwaukee County Courts, Unification of (Jt. Res. 103, S, 1931; continued by Jt. Res. 179, A, 1933)

Members

Senators: Mehigan, chairman; Polakowski.

Assemblymen: Young; Murray; Caffrey.

Appropriation: Financed by the County Board of Milwaukee County.

Report: None.

Old Age Assistance (Jt. Res. 71, A, 1933)

Members

Senators: Ingram, chairman; Paul.

Assemblymen: Kaiser, Alfonsi, Kryszak.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$1,000 as allotted by the Emergency Board (Chap. 407, Laws of 1933)

Report: None.

Prison Labor (Jt. Res. 112, A, 1933)

Members

Senators: Kelly; Engebretson.

Assemblymen: Caffrey¹, chairman; Higgins; Rowlands.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$1,000 as allotted by the Emergency Board (Chap. 407, Laws of 1933)

Report: Made to the Governor on July 3, 1934.

Silicosis and Labor Conditions in the Stone Cutting Industry (Jt. Res. 155, A, 1933; continued by Jt. Res. 66, A, Special Session, 1933-34)

Members

Senators: Severson, chairman; Brunette.

Assemblymen: Bachhuber; Callahan; Budlong.

Governor's Appointee: H. J. Nelson, Wausau.

Board of Control Representative: Mrs. Katherine Sullivan.

Industrial Commission Representative: Voyta Wrabetz.

Appropriation: Expenses of the committee to be paid out of the Industrial Commission's appropriation.

Report: Final report, February 12, 1935 (Senate Journal, pp. 161-169)

State Office Building Commission (Chapter 486, Laws of 1929)

Members

Senators: Goodland, chairman; Mueller.

Assemblymen: Laffey; Rowlands; Martin.

Appropriation: \$600,000 for purchase of site and erection of first unit of building.

Report: Senate Journal, 1931, pp. 265-311; Senate Journal, 1933, pp. 1259-1308; Senate Journal, 1935, pp. 1549-1566.

State Trunk and Federal Aid Highway System, Revision of (Chap. 447, Laws of 1933)

Members

Senators: Griswold, chairman; Mack.

Assemblymen: Clancy; Grosvenor; Thompson.

Appropriation: A sum sufficient out of highway funds.

Report: Filed with Highway Commission, December 28, 1934.

Taxation Problems (Chap. 400, Laws of 1933)

Members

Senators: Mueller, chairman; Gehrman; Mehigan.

Assemblymen: Daus; Kaiser; Lamb.

Citizens: Leo P. Fox, Chilton; E. E. Witte, Madison; Jesse Whyte, Kenosha.

Appropriation: \$2,500.

Report: Printed report, January 30, 1935 (Jt. Res. 23, A, 1935)

¹ Succeeded Kelly as chairman.

Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, Disposition of (Jt. Res. 135, S, 1933)

Members

Senators: Goodland, chairman; Mueller; Nelson.

Assemblymen: Fitzsimons; Novotny; Perry; Kaiser; Higgins.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$1,000 as allotted by the Emergency Board (Chap. 407, Laws of 1933)

Report: Mimeographed report filed with the clerk of each house on February 15, 1935.

OF ONE HOUSE

Rules of the Assembly, Revision of (Res. 68, A, 1933)

Members

Fox, chairman; Perry; Novotny; Tombleson.

Appropriation: \$250 from the contingent fund of the assembly.

Report: None.

Salaries of State Employes (Jt. Res. 182, A, 1933, continuing, sub-committee of Joint Committee on Finance)

Members

Assemblymen: Novotny, chairman; Hoesly; Shimek.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$1,000 as allotted by the Emergency Board (Chap. 407, Laws of 1933)

Report: Made to the assembly on January 31, 1935 (Assembly Journal, pp. 176-87)

SPECIAL

Highways, Safety on (Jt. Res. 25, S, Special Session, 1933-34)

Members

Public Service Commission: E. N. Maurer.

Highway Commission: E. J. O'Meara; Harry D. Blake.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None.

SPECIAL

Veterans Memorial Commission (Chap. 467, Laws of 1931)

Members

Senators: Loomis, chairman.

Assemblymen: Hilker; Keller.

Citizens: Crave; Szulakiewicz.

Appropriation: \$1,300.

Report: Made on September 12, 1935 (Senate Journal pp. 2189-2193)

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Relief Committee in Lincoln County Forest Fire Area.

Members

Walter Chilsen, Merrill, chairman; Senator Wade; R. B. Page, Merrill; Assemblyman Leidiger; Mrs. John Militor, Antigio.

Appropriation: No specific appropriation provided.

Report: None.

Relief Committee in Richland County Tornado Area

Members

Senators: Carroll, chairman; Kelly.

Assemblymen: McDonald; Halvorsen; Martin.

Department of Agriculture and Markets: Joseph D. Beck.

Industrial Commission: Peter A. Napiecinski.

Appropriation: \$25,000; federal funds to be requested also.

Report: None.

COMMISSIONS

Chicago Centennial of Progress (Chap. 8, Laws of 1931; continued by Chap. 33, Laws of 1933)

Members

Senators: Phillips, chairman; Bolens; Brunette; ex-Senator J. H. Carroll, Glidden.

Assemblymen: Young; Caldwell; Fox; ex-Assemblymen E. G. Smith, Beloit; Mauthe.

Citizens: Paul A. Hemmy, Juneau; W. D. Thompson, Racine; J. L. Barchard, Milwaukee; Gustave A. Dick, Milwaukee; George A. Nelson, Milltown; Mrs. Esther Haas, Madison.

Appropriation: \$35,000 from the general fund; in addition, receipts from sales for Wisconsin exhibitors to be reappropriated to the committee.

Report: Filed with Chief Clerk of the Senate, February 8, 1935 (Senate Journal, p. 155)

Kosciuszko, Thaddeus, Observance of 150th anniversary of naturalization of (Jt. Res. 33, A, 1933)

Members

Senators: Fons, chairman; Polakowski.

Assemblymen: Chermak; Galasinski.

Appointed by the Governor: T. A. Jasiorkowski, Milwaukee; J. Kapniarski, Milwaukee; John C. Kleczka, Milwaukee; John A. Meleski, Stevens Point; Peter A. Napiecinski, Madison; Frank X. Suretlik, Milwaukee.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None.

Tercentenary of White Man's Discovery of Wisconsin (Chap. 441, Laws of 1933)

Members

Senators: Kelly, chairman; Brunette; Engebretson; Cashman.

Assemblymen: Lynch; Sweeney; Ramstack; Garvens; Laabs.

Appropriation: \$500.

Report: None.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES¹

Appointed or Continued by the 1935 Legislature

INTERIM (Directed to report in 1937)

JOINT

American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, Investigation of (Jt. Res. 101, A, 1935)

Members

Senators: Galasinski, chairman; Coakley.

Assemblymen: Graass; Halvorsen; R. W. Peterson.

Carl Schurz Monument, Selection of a site for (Jt. Res. 187, A, 1935)

Members

Senators: Morris, chairman; Schoenecker.

Assemblymen: Weissleder; Kaiser; Kroenke.

Centennial Celebration in Conjunction with the 1936 Wisconsin State Fair, Advisability of Holding (Jt. Res. 98, A, 1935)

Members

Senators: Shenners chairman; Leverich; Schoenecker.

Assemblymen: Busby; Grobschmidt; Laabs; Grimes.

¹No appropriation unless specified.

Farm Machinery, Price of (Jt. Res. 61, S, 1935)

Members

Senators: Brunette, chairman; Cashman.
 Assemblymen: Hitt; Groves; Bichler.

Mississippi River Pollution (Jt. Res. 18, S, 1925; continued by each succeeding legislature and Chap. 301, Laws of 1935)

Members

Senators: Hunt, chairman.
 Assemblymen: Ex-Assemblyman Perry; Swanson.
 Report: Made on July 11, 1935 (Senate Journal, pp. 1420-1425)

Veterans Mental Hospital in Wisconsin, Proposed Construction of a New (Jt. Res. 188, A, 1935)

Members

Senators: Phillips, chairman; Nelson.
 Assemblymen: Kaiser; R. W. Peterson; Bergren.

Wisconsin Centennial Celebration (Jt. Res. 41, S, 1935; continued by Jt. Res. 135, S, 1935)

Members

Senators: Kelly, chairman; Morris; Ingram.
 Assemblymen: Schenk; Dueholm; Douglass; Cavanaugh.

OF ONE HOUSE

Federal Unemployment Relief Frauds and Abuses, Investigation of (Res. 62, S, 1935)

Members

Shenners, chairman; Bolens; Brunette; Carroll; Clancy; Griswold; Mack; Phillips; Wade.

Rosenberg, I. J., Investigation of Circumstances and Conditions Surrounding the Parole of (Res. 59, S, 1935)

Members

Galasinski, chairman; Clancy; Zimny; Coakley; Shenners.
 Report: Made on September 27, 1935 (Senate Journal, pp. 2465-2470)

Rules of the Assembly, Revision of (Res. 65, A, 1935)

Members

A. J. W. Carow, Speaker, chairman; Harper; E. J. Onstad.

SPECIAL JOINT

Automobile Insurance, Compulsory (Jt. Res. 94, S, 1933; continued by Jt. Res. 39, S, 1935)

Members

Senators: Shearer, chairman; Severson.
 Assemblymen: Russell; Mulder; Olson.
 Report: Made on August 15, 1935 (Senate Journal, pp. 1830-1836)

Budget and Revenue Measures (Jt. Res. 169, A, 1935)

Members

Senators: Griswold, chairman; Brunette; Carroll; Coakley; Groves; Rowlands.
 Assemblymen: Alfonsi; Hamata; Harper; Murray; Novotny; Thomson.
 Report: Made on August 30, 1935 (Senate Journal, p. 2006)

Economic Causes of the Present Depression, Investigation of (Jt. Res. 13, A, 1935)

Members

Senators: Morrissey, chairman; Nelson; Kannenberg.
 Assemblymen: Laabs; Kaiser; Kiefer; Handrich.

Erection of a Permanent Centennial Memorial in the Capitol (Jt. Res. 29, S, 1935)

Members

Senators: Brunette, chairman; Cashman.
Assemblymen: E. D. Hall; Swanson; Lynch.

Farm Machinery (Chap. 240, Laws of 1935)

Members

Senators: Severson, chairman; Dempsey.
Assemblymen: Alfonsi; Johnson; Nelson.
Appropriation: \$1,000.

Finance Companies, Advisory Legislative Committee to Investigate (Jt. Res. 48, A, and 61, S, Special Session, 1933-34; continued by Jt. Res. 8, S, 1935; additional duties imposed by Jt. Res. 29, A, 1935)

Members

Senators: Carroll, chairman; Ingram.
Assemblymen: Ex-Assemblyman Leary; Murray; Cavanaugh.
Report: Made on April 10, 1935 (Senate Journal p. 609)

Inter-Family Relationship in the State and Public Service (Jt. Res. 109, A, 1935)

Members

Senators: Callan, chairman; Coakley.
Assemblymen: Fitzsimons; Millar; M. H. Hall.
Report: Mr. Fitzsimons' report, September 25, 1935 (Senate Journal, pp. 2401-2405); Hall and Millar report, Capital Times, Sept. 22, 1935.

Manufacturing Establishments in this State, Investigation of (Jt. Res. 100, A, 1935)

Members

Senators: Morris, chairman; Clancy.
Assemblymen: Grassman; Busby; Daus.

Motor Vehicles, Investigation of Registration of (Jt. Res. 22, A, 1935; additional duties imposed by Jt. Res. 46, S, 1935)

Members

Senators: Anderson, chairman; Dempsey.
Assemblymen: Novotny; Graass; Poltl.
Report: Made on September 26, 1935 (Senate Journal, pp. 2451-2452)

Rules for Conduct of Interpellation Proceedings (Jt. Res. 50, S, 1935)

Members

Senators: Bolens, chairman; Griswold; Callan.
Assemblymen: Nehs; Harper; R. W. Peterson.

State Charitable and Penal Institutions, Improvement of Administration of (Chap. 11, Laws of 1935)

Members

Senator: Bolens, chairman.
Assemblymen: Murray; Nehs.
Appropriation: Sum sufficient.

SPECIAL SENATE

Communism at State Controlled Educational Institutions (Res. 14, S, 1935)

Members

Brunette, chairman; Griswold; Bolens; Panzer; Shenners.
Report: Made on Sept. 21, 1935 (Senate Journal, pp. 2332-2355)

Poor and Unemployment Relief in the State of Wisconsin (Res. 16, S, 1935)

Members

Carroll, chairman; Leverich; Clancy.

Tax Measures (Res. 18, S, 1935)

Members

Bolens, chairman; Griswold; Galasinski.

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY

Drouth Relief Loans, Convenient Methods for Farmers to Repay (Res. 29, A, 1935)

Members

Alfonsi, chairman; Nelson; Stone; Cavanaugh; Hitt.

Lobbying Practices (Res. 67, A, 1935)

Members

Hitt, chairman; Handrich; Halvorsen; Staudenmaier; Ludvigsen.

Report: Made on September 27, 1935 (Assembly Journal, pp. 3100-3106)

SPECIAL

Bill Files for Members of the Legislature, More Adequate System of (Jt. Res. 207, A, 1935)

Members

Chief Clerks and Sergeant at Arms of both Houses; Director of Purchases.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$100 from contingent fund of each house.

State Office Building, Plan for Completing and Making it Self-Liquidating and Self-Sustaining (Chap. 256, Laws of 1935)

Members

Director of the Budget, chairman; State Chief Engineer; Commissioner of Insurance.

EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE

Chief Clerk's Force:

Milton J. Bailey, Elderon, assistant chief clerk.
 Hanford A. Wesley, Iola, journal clerk.
 Darel E. Simon, Oshkosh, assistant journal clerk.
 Harvey E. Sims, Milwaukee, record clerk.
 Lowell A. McIntire, Boscobel, assistant record clerk.
 Bennett O. Odegard, Rice Lake, revision clerk.
 William P. Welch, Madison, enrolling clerk.
 C. G. Riley, Madison, index clerk.
 Marvin F. Hartman, Madison, mailing clerk.
 W. Wrenn O'Connell, Milwaukee, mailing clerk.
 Arthur W. Markham, Independence, engrossing clerk.
 Walter E. Hasse, Monroe, clerk, joint committee on Finance.
 Thomas M. Donahue, Kenosha, clerk, committee on Highways.
 R. H. Lehner, Princeton, clerk, committee on Agriculture and Labor.
 Andrew L. Leavitt, Merrill, clerk, committee on Education and Public Welfare.
 Fred H. Meyer, Milwaukee, clerk, committee on Corporations and Taxation.
 Malcolm P. Dixon, Milwaukee, clerk, committee on Judiciary.
 Clement A. Zoltak, Milwaukee, clerk, committee on State and Local Government.
 Pat E. Howlett, Oshkosh, stenographer.
 Donald R. Jones, Beloit, stenographer.
 Charles G. Pagel, Brandon, stenographer.
 Lewis A. Grinnell, Madison, stenographer.
 Harry J. Danen, De Pere, typist.
 Bruce M. Fannier, Chippewa Falls, typist.

Force of Sergeant-at-Arms:

Albert E. Daley, Superior, assistant sergeant-at-arms.
 Robert Rush, Neillsville, document clerk.
 Jerome E. Czarnecki, Milwaukee, document clerk.
 Joseph Westlund, Superior, postmaster.
 Wm. M. Brinkley, Madison, gallery attendant.
 Simon F. Wehrwein, Manitowoc, policeman.
 Wm. V. Reilly, Madison, night watchman.
 Roy B. Larsen, Denmark, night laborer.
 William C. Rohan, Kaukauna, night laborer.
 Raymond Adomaitis, Chilton, messenger.
 Donald O. Babcock, Sparta, messenger.
 Richard Feil, Antigo, messenger.
 John H. Hanson, Fond du Lac, messenger.
 Merle E. Jackson, Madison, messenger.
 Russel Kiley, Mazomanie, messenger.
 Raymond McAdams, Watertown, messenger.
 Loren E. Olson, Wheeler, messenger.
 Richard M. Reese, Madison, messenger.
 William J. Rowe, Burlington, messenger.
 Richard Showman, Kenosha, messenger.
 Glen F. Vogel, Shiocton, messenger.

EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Department of Chief Clerk:

Elmer E. Wilson, Spooner, general clerk.
 Charles W. Woepel, Sun Prairie, general clerk.
 H. O. Femrite, Blooming Grove, record clerk.
 Norman J. Hippert, Two Rivers, asst. record clerk.
 C. E. Tuffley, Boscobel, journal clerk.
 Martin J. Zilz, Wausau, asst. journal clerk.
 Norman Berggren, Milwaukee, voting machine operator.
 Erick J. Onstad, Blooming Grove, engrossing clerk.
 Floyd H. Tuchscher, Marshfield, proof reader and revision clerk.
 Bronte H. Leicht, New Lisbon, proof reader and revision clerk.
 William A. Nathanson, Madison, index clerk.
 H. A. Wrucke, Campbellsport, mailing clerk.
 John W. Mannering, Racine, mailing clerk.
 Edmund Burke, West De Pere, stenographer.
 Raphael De Muth, Hollandale, stenographer.
 Richard A. Eiseman, Wausau, stenographer.
 Leonard W. Fell, Sparta, stenographer.
 Dalos H. Grobe, Menomonie, stenographer.
 Walter L. Hillestad, Poplar, stenographer.
 A. J. Kaempfer, Milwaukee, stenographer.
 Richard E. Mueller, Madison, stenographer.

Arthur F. Stofen, Racine, stenographer.
 Arthur C. Tretow, Wauwatosa, stenographer.
 Edward J. Walden, Kaukauna, stenographer.
 Hans F. Wenthur, Milwaukee, stenographer.
 Frank M. Whitman, Baraboo, stenographer.
 Harold J. Wichern, Madison, stenographer.
 William L. Morse, Lancaster, typist.
 Fred E. Shepherd, Wild Rose, typist.
 Joseph P. Wergin, Edgerton, typist.
 Walter G. Williams, Madison, typist.

Department of Sergeant-at-Arms:

R. L. Williams, Ladysmith, asst. sergeant-at-arms.
 William Kasiska, Baraboo, postmaster.
 Harold Schultz, Milwaukee, document room attendant.
 Arlie M. Knutson, Tomahawk, document room attendant.
 Phil Lalor, Madison, floor policeman.
 Wilmer Carow, Ladysmith, night watchman.
 Harry Cooks, Eau Claire, gallery attendant.
 Robert M. Gerling, Madison, gallery attendant.
 John C. Danielson, Manitowoc, night laborer.
 Sheridan Davy, La Crosse, night laborer.
 Arvid Morner, Prentice, cloak room attendant.
 Mark Shumway, Beloit, post office messenger.
 Morris Barber, Madison, messenger.
 Paul Boebel, Madison, messenger.
 Harold Gilbert, Elkhorn, messenger.
 Carl H. Hafeman, Jackson, messenger.
 William Harms, Port Washington, messenger.
 George Heath, Madison, messenger.
 Oivind Hovde, Westby, messenger.
 Bryan Kimball, Ashland, messenger.
 Gordon MacDonald, Columbus, messenger.
 Eugene Meyer, Milwaukee, messenger.
 Donald Millar, Menomonie, messenger.
 Arthur Mockrud, Westby, messenger.
 Torston Olson, Superior, messenger.
 Lloyd Paust, Columbus, messenger.
 Henry B. Sussman, Milwaukee, messenger.
 Ben Sweet, Madison, messenger.
 Harold A. Wenger, Madison, messenger.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS

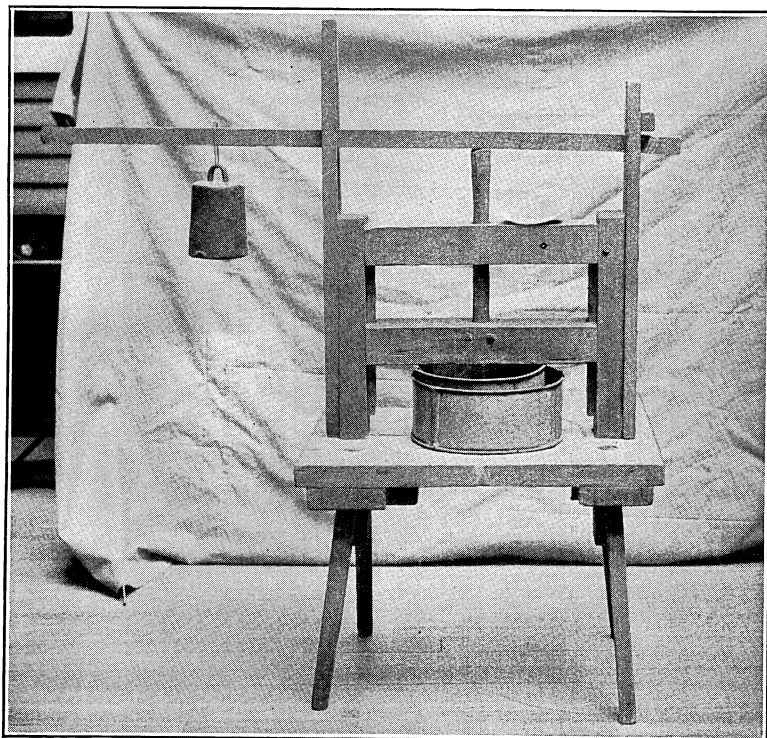
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Gabriel Tolan	-----	The Capital Times
Herb H. Ward	-----	Veterans Herald
William P. Welch	-----	Eau Claire Telegram
Carl A. Zielke	-----	Wisconsin Press Association
Perry C. Hill, Jr.	-----	Milwaukee Sentinel

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Year	Length of Session	Days	Measures Introduced			Laws En-acted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1848	June 5—Aug. 21	78	217			155
1949	Jan. 10—April 2	83	423			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	23	24	23	13
1862	Jan. 8—June 17	161	1,008	125	207	514
1862	Spec. Sess. Sept. 10-26	17	43	25	37	17
1863	Jan. 14—April 2	79	895	101	157	383
1864	Jan. 13—April 4	83	835	66	141	509
1865	Jan. 11—April 10	90	1,132	82	190	565
1866	Jan. 10—April 2	93	1,107	64	208	733
1867	Jan. 9—April 11	93	1,161	97	161	790
1868	Jan. 8—Mar. 6	59	987	73	119	692
1869	Jan. 13—Mar. 11	58	887	52	81	657
1870	Jan. 12—Mar. 17	65	1,043	54	89	666
1871	Jan. 11—Mar. 25	74	1,066	55	82	671
1872	Jan. 10—Mar. 26	77	709	79	124	322
1873	Jan. 8—Mar. 20	72	611	62	122	308
1874	Jan. 14—Mar. 12	58	688	91	111	349
1875	Jan. 13—Mar. 6	53	637	39	93	344
1876	Jan. 12—Mar. 14	63	715	57	115	415
1877	Jan. 10—Mar. 8	58	720	59	95	384
1878	Jan. 9—June 7	150	735	79	134	342
1878	Extra Sess. June 4-7	4	6	14	10	5
1879	Jan. 8—Mar. 5	57	610	49	105	256
1880	Jan. 14—Mar. 17	64	669	58	93	323
1881	Jan. 12—April 14	83	780	104	100	334
1882	Jan. 11—Mar. 31	80	728	57	90	330
1883	Jan. 10—April 4	85	705	75	100	360
1885	Jan. 14—April 13	90	963	97	108	471
1887	Jan. 12—April 15	94	1,293	114	60	553
1889	Jan. 9—April 19	101	1,355	136	82	529
1891	Jan. 14—April 25	102	1,216	137	91	483
1892	Spec. Sess. June 28—July 1	4	3	7	7	1
1892	Spec. Sess. Oct. 17-26	10	8	6	14	2
1893	Jan. 11—April 20	100	1,124	135	86	312
1895	Jan. 9—April 20	102	1,154	139	88	387
1896	Spec. Sess. Feb. 18-28	11	3	10	15	1
1897	Jan. 13—Aug. 20	220	1,077	155	39	381
1899	Jan. 11—May 4	114	910	113	40	355
1901	Jan. 9—May 15	127	1,091	81	39	470
1903	Jan. 14—May 23	130	1,115	65	81	451
1905	Spec. Sess. Dec. 4-19	16	24	15	26	17
1905	Jan. 11—June 21	162	1,357	134	101	523
1907	Jan. 9—July 16	189	1,685	205	84	677
1909	Jan. 13—June 18	157	1,567	213	49	550
1911	Jan. 11—July 15	186	1,710	267	37	665
1912	Spec. Sess. April 30—May 6	7	41	7	6	22
1913	Jan. 8—Aug. 9	214	1,847	175	79	778
1915	Jan. 13—Aug. 24	224	1,560	220	79	637
1916	Spec. Sess. Oct. 10-11	2	2	8	4	2
1917	Jan. 10—July 16	188	1,439	229	115	679
1918	Spec. Sess. Feb. 19—Mar. 9	19	27	22	28	16
1918	Spec. Sess. Sept. 24-25	2	2	6	9	2
1919	Jan. 8—July 30	204	1,350	268	100	703
1919	Spec. Sess. Sept. 4-8	5	7	4	6	7
1920	Spec. Sess. May 25—June 4	11	46	10	22	32
1921	Jan. 12—July 14	184	1,199	207	93	591
1922	Spec. Sess. Mar. 22-28	7	10	7	12	4

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—Continued

Year	Length of Session	Days	Measures Introduced			Laws En-acted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
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



Cheese press about 100 years old.

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY
1848-1935

Legislature	Name	Counties	Date
1	Ninian E. Whitesides	Lafayette	1848
2	Harrison C. Hobart	Sheboygan	1849
3	Moses M. Strong	Iowa	1850
4	Frederick W. Horn	Washington	1851
5	James M. Schafter	Sheboygan	1852
6	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee	1853
7	Frederick W. Horn	Ozaukee	1854
8	Charles C. Scholes	Kenosha	1855
9	William Hull	Grant	1856
10	Wyman Spooner	Walworth	1857
11	Frederick S. Lovell	Kenosha	1858
12	William P. Lyon	Racine	1859
13	William P. Lyon	Racine	1860
14	Amasa Cobb	Iowa	1861
15	James W. Beardsley	Pierce	1862
16	J. Allen Barber	Grant	1863
17	William W. Field	Grant	1864
18	William W. Field	Grant	1865
19	Henry D. Barron	Polk	1866
20	Angus Cameron	La Crosse	1867
21	Alexander M. Thomson	Rock	1868
22	Alexander M. Thomson	Rock	1869
23	James M. Bingham	Jefferson	1870
24	William E. Smith	Dodge	1871
25	Daniel Hall	Jefferson	1872
26	Henry D. Barron	Polk	1873
27	Gabe Bouck	Winnebago	1874
28	Frederick W. Horn	Ozaukee	1875
29	Sam S. Fifield	Ashland	1876
30	John B. Cassoday	Rock	1877
31	Augustus R. Barrows	Chippewa	1878
32	David M. Kelly	Brown	1879
33	Alexander A. Arnold	Trempealeau	1880
34	Ira B. Bradford	Eau Claire	1881
35	Franklin L. Gilson	Pierce	1882
36	Earl P. Finch	Winnebago	1883
37	Hiram O. Fairchild	Marquette	1885
38	Thomas B. Mills	Jackson	1887
39	Thomas B. Mills	Jackson	1889
40	James J. Hogan	La Crosse	1891
41	Edward Keogh	Milwaukee	1893
42	George B. Burrows	Dane	1895
43	George A. Buckstaff	Winnebago	1897
44	George H. Ray	La Crosse	1899
45	George H. Ray	La Crosse	1901
46	Irvine L. Lenroot	Douglas	1903
47	Irvine L. Lenroot	Douglas	1905
48	Herman L. Ekern	Trempealeau	1907
49	L. H. Bancroft	Richland	1909
50	C. A. Ingram	Pepin	1911
51	Merlin Hull	Jackson	1913
52	Lawrence C. Whittet	Rock	1915
53	Lawrence C. Whittet	Rock	1917
54	Riley S. Young	Walworth	1919
55	Riley S. Young	Walworth	1921
56	John L. Dahl	Barron	1923
57	Herman Sachtjen*	Dane	1925
58	John W. Eber	Milwaukee	1927
59	Charles B. Perry	Milwaukee	1929
60	Charles B. Perry	Milwaukee	1931
61	Cornelius T. Young	Milwaukee	1933
62	Jorge W. Carow	Rusk	1935

* George A. Nelson, Polk County, elected to serve at special session April 15, 1926 because of appointment of Herman Sachtjen as circuit judge.

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE LEGISLATURE

1848-1935

Session	Year	Senate	Assembly
1	1848	Henry G. Abbey	Daniel N. Johnson
2	1849	William R. Smith	Robert L. Ream
3	1850	William R. Smith	Alex T. Gray
4	1851	William Hull	Alex T. Gray
5	1852	John K. Williams	Alex T. Gray
6	1853	John K. Williams	Thomas McHugh
7	1854	Samuel G. Bugh	Thomas McHugh
8	1855	Samuel G. Bugh	David Atwood
9	1856	Byron Paine	James Armstrong
10	1857	William Henry Brisbane	William C. Webb
11	1858	John L. V. Thomas	L. H. D. Crane
12	1859	Hiram Bowen	L. H. D. Crane
13	1860	J. H. Warren	L. H. D. Crane
14	1861	J. H. Warren	L. H. D. Crane
15	1862	J. H. Warren	John S. Dean
16	1863	Frank M. Stewart	John S. Dean
17	1864	Frank M. Stewart	John S. Dean
18	1865	Frank M. Stewart	John S. Dean
19	1866	Frank M. Stewart	E. W. Young
20	1867	Leander B. Hills	E. W. Young
21	1868	Leander B. Hills	E. W. Young
22	1869	Leander B. Hills	E. W. Young
23	1870	Leander B. Hills	E. W. Young
24	1871	O. R. Smith	E. W. Young
25	1872	J. H. Waggoner	E. W. Young
26	1873	J. H. Waggoner	E. W. Young
27	1874	J. H. Waggoner	George W. Peck
28	1875	Fred A. Dennett	R. M. Strong
29	1876	A. J. Turner	R. M. Strong
30	1877	A. J. Turner	W. A. Nowell
31	1878	A. J. Turner*	Jabez R. Hunter
32	1879	Charles E. Bross	John E. Eldred
33	1880	Charles E. Bross	John E. Eldred
34	1881	Charles E. Bross	John E. Eldred
35	1882	Charles E. Bross	E. D. Coe
36	1883	Charles E. Bross	I. T. Carr
37	1885	Charles E. Bross	E. D. Coe
38	1887	Charles E. Bross	E. D. Coe
39	1889	Charles E. Bross	E. D. Coe
40	1891	J. P. Hume	George W. Porth
41	1893	Sam J. Shafer	George W. Porth
42	1895	Walter L. Houser	W. A. Nowell
43	1897	Walter L. Houser	W. A. Nowell
44	1899	Walter L. Houser	W. A. Nowell
45	1901	Walter L. Houser	W. A. Nowell
46	1903	Theodore W. Goldin	C. O. Marsh
47	1905	L. K. Eaton	C. O. Marsh
48	1907	A. R. Emerson	C. E. Shaffer
49	1909	F. E. Andrews	C. E. Shaffer
50	1911	F. M. Wylie	C. E. Shaffer
51	1913	F. M. Wylie	C. E. Shaffer
52	1915	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer
53	1917	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer
54	1919	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer
55	1921	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer
56	1923	F. W. Schoenfeld	C. E. Shaffer
57	1925	F. W. Schoenfeld	C. E. Shaffer
58	1927	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer
59	1929	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer
60	1931	R. A. Cobban	C. E. Shaffer
61	1933	R. A. Cobban	John J. Slocum
62	1935	Lawrence R. Larson	Lester R. Johnson

* Resigned February 7, 1875, and Charles E. Bross elected to fill vacancy; also elected Chief Clerk for extra session in June 1878.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE LEGISLATURE

1848-1935.

Session	Year	Senate	Assembly
1	1848	Lyman H. Seaver	John Mullanphy
2	1849	F. W. Shollner	Felix McLinden
3	1850	James Hanrahan	E. R. Hugunin
4	1851	E. D. Masters	C. M. Kingsbury
5	1852	Patrick Cosgrove	Elisha Starr
6	1853	Thomas Hood	Richard F. Wilson
7	1854	J. M. Sherwood	William H. Gleason
8	1855	William H. Gleason	William Blake
9	1856	Joseph Baker	Egbert Mosely
10	1857	Alanson Filer	William C. Rogers
11	1858	Nathaniel L. Stout	Francois Massing
12	1859	Asa Kinney	Emanuel Munk
13	1860	Asa Kinney	Joseph Gates
14	1861	J. A. Hadley	Craig B. Peebe
15	1862	B. U. Caswell	A. A. Huntington
16	1863	Luther Bashford	A. M. Thompson
17	1864	Nelson Williams	A. M. Thompson
18	1865	Nelson Williams	Alonzo Wilcox
19	1866	Nelson Williams	L. M. Hammond
20	1867	Asa Kinney	Daniel Webster
21	1868	W. H. Hamilton	C. L. Harris
22	1869	W. H. Hamilton	Rolin C. Kelly
23	1870	E. M. Rogers	Ole C. Johnson
24	1871	W. W. Baker	Sam S. Fifield
25	1872	W. D. Hoard	Sam S. Fifield
26	1873	Albert Emonson	O. C. Bissel
27	1874	O. U. Aiken	Joseph Deuster
28	1875	O. U. Aiken	J. W. Brackett
29	1876	E. T. Gardner	Elisha Starr
30	1877	C. E. Bullard	Thomas B. Reid
31	1878	L. J. Brayton	Anton Klaus
32	1879	Chalmers Ingersoll	Miletus Knight
33	1880	Chalmers Ingersoll	D. H. Fulcifer
34	1881	W. W. Baker	G. W. Church
35	1882	A. T. Glaze	D. E. Welch
36	1883	A. D. Thorp	Thomas Kennedy
37	1885	Hubert Wolcott	John M. Ewing
38	1887	T. J. George	William A. Adamson
39	1889	T. J. George	F. E. Parsons
40	1891	John A. Barney	Patrick Whelan
41	1893	John B. Becker	Theodore Knapstein
42	1895	Charles Pettibone	B. F. Millard
43	1897	Charles Pettibone	C. M. Hambright
44	1899	Charles Pettibone	James H. Agen
45	1901	Charles Pettibone	A. M. Anderson
46	1903	Sanfield McDonald	A. M. Anderson
47	1905	R. C. Falconer	Nicholas Streveler
48	1907	R. C. Falconer	W. S. Irvine
49	1909	R. C. Falconer	W. S. Irvine
50	1911	C. A. Leicht	W. S. Irvine
51	1913	C. A. Leicht	W. S. Irvine
52	1915	F. E. Andrews	W. S. Irvine
53	1917	F. E. Andrews	W. S. Irvine
54	1919	John Turner	T. G. Cretney
55	1921	Vincent Kiepinski	T. G. Cretney
56	1923	C. A. Leicht	T. W. Bartingale
57	1925	C. A. Leicht	C. E. Hanson
58	1927	George W. Rickeman	C. F. Moulton
59	1929	George W. Rickeman	C. F. Moulton
60	1931	Emil A. Hartman	Gustave Rheingans
61	1933	Emil A. Hartman	George C. Faust
62	1935	Emil A. Hartman	Gustave Rheingans

MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

From 1927 to 1935 Inclusive

For 1848 to 1913, inclusive, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1915.

For 1915 see Biographical List in Wisconsin Blue Book, 1915.

For 1917 to 1925, inclusive, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1927.

SENATORS

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Anderson, J. A.	Barron	29	1931, 33, 35
Barker, J. A.	Antigo	30	1927, 29, 35**
Blanchard, G. W.	Edgerton	15	1927, 29, 31, 33**
Boldt, H. E.	Sheboygan Falls	20	1927, 29, 31
Bolens, H. W.	Port Washington	20	1933, 35
Brunette, E. F.	Green Bay	2	1933, 35*
Caldwell, Robert	Lodi	27	1927, 29**
Callan, J. L.	Milwaukee	9	1935
Carroll, J. H.	Glidden	12	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Carroll, W. D.	Prairie du Chien	16	1933, 35
Cashman, J. E.	Denmark	1	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Casperson, C. B.	Frederic	29	1927, 29**
Chase, J. B.	Oconto	2	1927
Clancy, Joseph	Racine	21	1935*
Clifford, E. A.	Juneau	13	1931, 33
Coakley, Maurice	Beloit	15	1935
Daggett, H. B.	West Milwaukee	8	1927, 29, 31
Dempsey, C. F.	Hartland	33	1935
Duncan, T. N.	Milwaukee	6	1929, 31* **
Edwards, W. H.	Sussex	33	1931, 33* **
Engebretson, George	South Wayne	17	1933, 35
Englund, John	Wittenberg	14	1927
Fellenz, L. J.	Fond du Lac	18	1929, 31
Fons, L. C.	Milwaukee	7	1931, 33
Galasinski, M. J.	Milwaukee	7	1935*
Gehrmann, B. J.	Mellen	12	1933, 35*
Gottelman, Bernhard	Milwaukee	5	1927, 29, 31, 33**
Goodland, W. S.	Racine	21	1927, 29, 31, 33
Griswold, H. W.	West Salem	32	1933, 35
Groves, H. M.	Madison	26	1935*
Hall, E. S.	Green Bay	2	1929, 31
Hull, G. W.	Whitewater	22	1927
Hunt, W. H.	River Falls	10	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Hutchinson, C. W.	Mineral Point	17	1927, 29**
Ingram, G. E.	Eau Claire	28	1933, 35*
Johnson, O. H.	Gratiot	17	1927
Johnson, R. B.	Superior	11	1929**
Kannenber, R. E.	Wausau	25	1935
Kelly, M. G.	Fond du Lac	18	1933, 35
Keppel, V. S.	Holmen	32	1927, 29, 31
Lange, H. T.	Eau Claire	28	1927
Leverich, Earl	Sparta	31	1935
Loomis, O. S.	Mauston	31	1931, 33*
McDermid, J. E.	Ladysmith	12	1935
Mack, Mike	Shiocton	14	1933, 35
Markham, William	Horicon	13	1927, 29
Mehigan, I. P.	Milwaukee	9	1927, 29, 31, 33
Miller, A. M.	Kaukauna	14	1929, 31* **
Morris, O. H.	Milwaukee	4	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Morrissey, P. A.	Rush Lake	19	1935
Mueller, Otto	Wausau	25	1927, 29, 31, 33
Nelson, P. E.	Maple	11	1931, 33, 35*
Olson, William	Monroe	17	1931**
Panzer, F. E.	Oakfield	13	1935*
Phillips, C. H.	Milwaukee	6	1933, 35
Polakowski, Walter	Milwaukee	3	1927, 29, 31, 33* **
Reis, A. C.	Madison	26	1933*

* See List of Assemblymen.

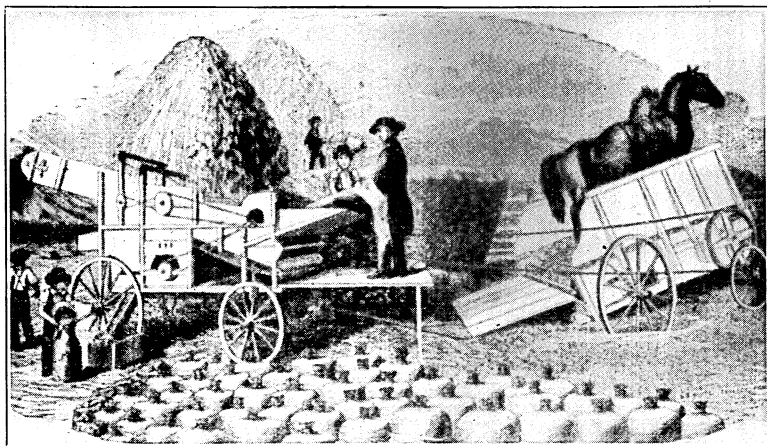
** See List of Assemblymen, Wisconsin Blue Book, 1927.

SENATORS—Continued

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Roberts, G. D.	Madison	26	1929, 31
Roethe, E. J.	Fennimore	16	1927, 29, 31
Rowlands, E. M.	Cambria	27	1935 *
Ruffing, A. C.	Milwaukee	6	1927**
Rush, W. J.	Neillsville	24	1929, 31, 33, 35
Sauthoff, Harry	Madison	26	1927
Schoenecker, H. V.	Milwaukee	5	1935
Schumann, J. C.	Watertown	33	1927, 29
Severson, H. J.	Iola	23	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Shearer, Conrad	Kenosha	22	1929, 31, 33, 35* **
Shenners, W. H.	Milwaukee	8	1933, 35
Smith, H. H.	Milwaukee	7	1927, 29**
Smith, P. J.	Eau Claire	28	1929, 31
Smith, W. L.	Neillsville	24	1927**
Teasdale, Howard	Sparta	31	1927, 29
Titus, W. A.	Fond du Lac	18	1927
Wade, S. W.	Antigo	30	1933, 35
White, M. F.	Winneconne	19	1927, 29, 31, 33
Zantow, F. W.	Baraboo	27	1931, 33, 35
Zimny, A. L.	Milwaukee	3	1935

* See List of Assemblymen.

** See List of Assemblymen, Wisconsin Blue Book, 1927.



J. I. Case threshing machine, 1850.

ASSEMBLYMEN

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Alfonsi, P. R.	Pence	Iron, Vilas	1933, 35
Ashley, L. H.	Hudson	St. Croix	1929
Aune, H. A.	Baldwin	St. Croix	1931
Bachhuber, F. E.	Wausau	Marathon, 2nd	1933
Baker, A. J.	Mt. Horeb	Dane, 3rd	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Balzer, J. S.	Evansville	Rock, 1st	1927
Barber, A. J.	West Allis	Milwaukee, 3rd	1933
Barnard, J. L.	Marathon	Marathon, 1st	1929, 35
Barnard, C. A.	Brillion	Calumet	1929
Barnes, W. H.	New Lisbon	Juneau	1935
Baumann, E. H.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 11th	1927
Bay, William	Kaukauna	Outagamie, 2nd	1931, 35
Beck, Walter	North Freedom	Fond du Lac, 2nd	1929
Becker, Lorenz	Woodland	Dodge, 1st	1931
Beggs, C. A.	Rice Lake	Barron	1927, 29, 31, 35
Benson, John	Land O'Lakes	Iron, Vilas	1931
Bergren, H. B.	Siren	Burnett, Washburn	1935
Berres, M. J.	Edgar	Marathon, 1st	1927
Biehler, N. J.	Belgium	Ozaukee	1935
Bingham, G. W.	Friendship	Adams, Marquette	1929
Blahnik, J. J.	Algoma	Kewaunee	1931
Bliese, G. E.	Phillips	Price	1931
Blomquist, E. E.	Adams	Adams, Marquette	1935
Brandt, B. E.	Lena	Oconto	1935
Brunette, E. F.	Green Bay	Brown, 2nd	1929
Budlong, C. A.	Marinette	Marinette	1927, 29, 31, 33
Buntin, A. J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 14th	1929
Burnham, D. F.	Waupaca	Waupaca	1929, 31
Burtis, I. E.	Beaver Dam	Dodge, 2nd	1931
Busby, A. J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 19th	1931, 35
Caffrey, T. H.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 15th	1933, 35
Caldwell, W. G.	Waukesha	Waukesha, 1st	1933
Callahan, K. K.	Montello	Adams, Marquette	1931, 33
Carow, J. W.	Ladysmith	Rusk, Sawyer	1929, 31, 33, 35
Cavanaugh, J. T.	Antigo	Langlade	1933, 35
Charbonneau, Agnes	Superior	Douglas, 1st	1931
Chermak, Frank	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 10th	1933
Chmurski, A. J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 11th	1929
Clancy, Joseph	Racine	Racine, 1st	1933
Clemens, B. A.	Cuba City	Grant, 1st	1933, 35
Coleman, W. C.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 20th	1927
Conway, J. P.	Elroy	Juneau	1933
Conway, T. H.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 1st	1927, 29
Cords, F. W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 6th	1929
Daugs, P. F.	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1933, 35
Davies, E. G.	Wales	Waukesha, 1st	1927, 29, 31
Dettinger, W. F.	Hixton	Jackson	1931, 33
Dewey, C. E.	Kenosha	Kenosha, 1st	1929
Dieringer, T. J.	Campbellsport	Fond du Lac, 2nd	1927
Dihring, J. M.	Brownsville	Dodge, 1st	1927, 29
Dolan, W. J.	Shawano	Shawano	1933
Donley, W. E.	Menomonie	Dunn	1933
Douglas, L. E.	Waukesha	Waukesha, 1st	1935
Dueholm, Marius	Luck	Polk	1931, 33, 35
Duncan, T. M.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 4th	1927
Eastman, L. D.	Lancaster	Grant, 2nd	1927, 29
Ebbe, P. R.	Marshfield	Wood	1927, 29, 31
Eber, J. W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 10th	1927, 29, 31
Edwards, W. H.	Sussex	Waukesha, 2nd	1927, 29
Ellenbecker, Henry	Wausau	Marathon, 2nd	1927, 29, 31
Engel, Theodore	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 15th	1927, 29, 31
Ermenc, John	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 5th	1931
Evans, I. C.	Spring Green	Sauk	1933
Fitzsimons, Maurice, Jr.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac, 1st	1933, 35
Flatley, G. C.	Oconto Falls	Oconto	1933
Foley, J. L.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee, 20th	1935
Fox, Jerome	Chilton	Calumet	1931, 33
Frank, J. R.	Antigo	Langlade	1927, 29, 31
Franzkowiak, M. B.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 11th	1933, 35
Furhman, Paul	Bowler	Shawano	1927, 29, 31, 35
Galasinski, M. J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 13th	1933
Gamper, John	Medford	Taylor	1927, 29, 31
Garvens, J. L.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 19th	1933, 35
Gauer, George	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 14th	1927
Gebert, Paul, Sr.	Merrill	Lincoln	1929
Gehrmann, B. J.	Mellen	Ashland	1927, 31
Genzmer, E. L.	Mayville	Dodge, 1st	1935
Gesicki, Leo	Merrill	Lincoln	1931
Gilbertson, E. G.	Black River Falls	Jackson	1927, 29

ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Goff, M. B.	Sturgeon Bay	Door	1929, 31
Goldthorpe, W. H.	Cuba City	Grant, 1st	1935
Graham, R. M.	Roberts	St. Croix	1927
Grandine, J. D.	Argonne	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1927, 29
Grass, F. N.	Sturgeon Bay	Door	1935
Grassman, Edward	Edgerton	Rock, 1st	1933, 35
Graves, W. R.	Prairie du Chien	Crawford	1931
Grimes, W. P.	Neenah	Winnebago, 2nd	1933, 35
Groschmidt, J. W.	So. Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 17th	1929, 31, 35
Grosvenor, A. C.	Kenosha	Kenosha, 1st	1933, 35
Groves, H. M.	Madison	Dane, 1st	1931*
Groves, W. F.	Lodi	Columbia	1935
Gwidt, S. J.	Rhineland	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1931
Hahn, Bernard	Fish Creek	Door	1927
Hall, E. D.	Tunnel City	Monroe	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Hall, M. H.	Superior	Douglas, 1st	1935
Halvorsen, H. S.	Westby	Vernon	1933, 35
Hamata, J. C.	Racine	Racine, 2nd	1933, 35
Hampel, George	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 3rd	1931
Handrich, A. A.	Manawa	Waupaca	1935
Hanson, C. E.	River Falls	Pierce	1929
Hanson, J. C.	Deerfield	Dane, 2nd	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Hardgrove, J. H.	Eden	Fond du Lac, 2nd	1933
Harper, H. A.	Lancaster	Grant, 2nd	1931, 33, 35
Hemmy, P. A.	Humbird	Jackson	1935
Higgins, J. W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 8th	1933
Hilker, E. F.	Racine	Racine, 2nd	1927, 29, 31
Hillman, Carl	Brillion	Calumet	1927
Hinkley, G. C.	West Allis	Milwaukee, 19th	1927
Hipke, G. H.	Stanley	Chippewa	1935
Hitt, Arthur	Alma	Buffalo and Pepin	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Hoesly, E. J.	New Glarus	Green	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Howard, M. F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 17th	1935
Huber, J. J.	West Bend	Washington	1927, 29, 31
Huckstead, Arlo	Neillsville	Clark	1927, 29
Hunter, T. G.	Galesville	Trempealeau	1929
Husband, E. E.	Balsam Lake	Polk	1927, 29
Ingalls, Wallace	Racine	Racine, 1st	1927
Ingram, G. E.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1931*
Inman, I. E.	Beloit	Rock, 2nd	1933, 35
Jackson, J. S.	Mineral Point	Iowa	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35
Janke, C. W.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan, 1st	1929, 31
Jensen, J. H.	Grantsburg	Burnett & Washburn	1931
Johnson, J. E.	Brandon	Fond du Lac	1935
Jungers, John	Grafton	Ozaukee	1927
Kaiser, J. N.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 6th	1933, 35
Kamke, Richard	Merrill	Lincoln	1927
Kamper, J. H.	Franksville	Racine, 3rd	1927, 29, 31
Kay, W. A.	Spring Valley	Pierce	1931
Kehrein, Otto	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 9th	1929, 31
Keller, R. J.	Sauk City	Sauk	1929, 31
Kellman, F. A.	Galesville	Trempealeau	1931, 33
Kelly, A. D.	Hudson	St. Croix	1933, 35
Kiefer, Edward	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 18th	1931, 33, 35
Kieker, L. G.	Thiensville	Ozaukee	1929, 33
Kiesner, Julius	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 9th	1927
Klug, N. R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 20th	1929
Koegel, Arthur	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 7th	1933, 35
Koenig, Carl	Loganville	Sauk	1927
Koenigs, Math	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac, 1st	1927
Kostuck, J. T.	Stevens Point	Portage	1931, 33, 35
Krause, C. C.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 17th	1927
Kretlow, C. C.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 2nd	1933, 35
Krez, F. W.	Plymouth	Sheboygan, 2nd	1931
Kroenke, B. B.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 13th	1935
Kronschnabl, H. L.	Crandon	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1935
Krueger, H. E.	Beaver Dam	Dodge, 2nd	1933, 35
Kryszak, Mrs. M. O.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 5th	1929, 33, 35
Kuptz, W. P.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 13th	1931
Laabs, A. W.	Appleton	Outagamie, 1st	1933, 35
Laack, Charles	Plymouth	Sheboygan, 2nd	1933, 35
La Bar, D. E.	Delavan	Walworth	1929, 31, 33, 35
Lacy, C. L.	Mercer	Iron and Vilas	1929
Laffey, Michael	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 2nd	1927, 29, 31
Lamb, Francis	Madison	Dane, 1st	1933
Lamoreux, L. A.	Ashland	Ashland	1929
Lang, Ben.	Marshfield	Marathon, 1st	1931

* See List of Senators.

ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

Names	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Lang, W. W.	Superior	Douglas, 1st	1927
Langve, D. M.	Westby	Vernon	1929, 31
Larson, J. L.	West Salem	La Crosse, 2nd	1927
Larson, Nels	Neenah	Winnebago, 2nd	1927, 29, 31
Lawson, F. E.	Walworth	Walworth	1927
Lawton, Ray	Viola	Richland	1931
Leary, W. D.	Rice Lake	Barron	1933
Leidiger, Louis	Merrill	Lincoln	1933
Lomsdahl, Tom	Osseo	Trempealeau	1935
Long, J. L.	Grafton	Ozaukee	1931
Loomis, O. S.	Mauston	Juneau	1929*
Lorfeld, John	Cleveland	Manitowoc, 1st	1929, 31
Ludvigsen, A. R.	Hartland	Waukesha, 2nd	1935
Lynch, R. E.	Green Bay	Brown, 1st	1933, 35
Lyons, J. E.	Colby	Clark	1933
McDonald, Alex	Markesan	Green Lake & Waushara	1933
McDowell, A. J.	Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1927, 29
McEachin, Neil	Rhineland	Florence, Forest, and Oneida	1933
Mahoney, G. E.	Kenosha	Kenosha, 2nd	1933
Malchow, H. C.	Green Bay	Brown, 1st	1927, 31
Martin, H. A.	Richland Center	Richland	1927, 29, 33
Mau, B. A.	West Salem	La Crosse, 2nd	1933
Mauthe, C. W.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac, 1st	1929, 31
Meisner, R. A.	Wausau	Marathon, 2nd	1935
Mentink, John	Cedar Grove	Sheboygan, 2nd	1927, 29
Mersch, M. J.	Stevens Point	Portage	1927, 29
Meyer, Emil	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 4th	1931
Meyer, W. A.	Oshkosh	Winnebago, 1st	1929, 31
Michalski, C. F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 12th	1935
Miller, J. D.	Menomonie	Dunn	1927, 29, 31, 35
Miller, A. J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 16th	1927
Miller, A. M.	Kaukauna	Outagamie, 2nd	1927*
Miller, W. F.	West Salem	La Crosse, 2nd	1929, 31
Moldenhauer, E. F.	Clintonville	Waupaca	1933
Moore, W. H.	Sawyer	Door	1933
Moul, F. F.	Burnett	Dodge, 2nd	1929
Mulder, John	La Crosse	La Crosse, 1st	1929, 31, 33, 35
Murray, M. T.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 18th	1931, 33, 35
Nehs, V. W.	Neillsville	Clark	1935
Nelson, C. M.	Medford	Taylor	1935
Nelson, P. E.	Maple	Douglas, 2nd	1927, 29*
Nixon, R. A.	Washburn	Bayfield	1929, 31, 33
Novotny, Ray	Oshkosh	Winnebago, 1st	1933, 35
O'Connor, G. N.	Hancock	Green Lake & Waushara	1927, 29, 31
Olson, C. V.	Ashland	Ashland	1933, 35
O'Malley, John	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 4th	1933, 35
Opachen, A. J.	Medford	Taylor	1933
Pahl, E. F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 13th	1929
Panzer, F. E.	Oakfield	Dodge, 1st	1931*
Penniston, Dell	Argyle	Lafayette	1927, 29, 31
Perry, C. B.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee, 20th	1929, 31, 33
Peterson, E. C.	Poplar	Douglas, 2nd	1935
Peterson, Frederick	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 6th	1927
Peterson, R. W.	Berlin	Green Lake & Waushara	1935
Peterson, T. A.	Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1933, 35
Phalen, Eugene	West Allis	Milwaukee, 19th	1929
Pinn, R. L.	Superior	Douglas, 1st	1929
Piper, A. J.	Racine	Kenosha, 2nd	1929, 31
Polewczynski, L. S.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 8th	1927
Polt, A. F.	Hartford	Washington	1935
Powell, L. W.	Kenosha	Kenosha, 1st	1931
Prescott, F. L.	Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee, 18th	1927, 29
Prince, J. E.	Jim Falls	Chippewa	1933
Pritchard, J. R.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1933, 35
Przybylski, J. J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 5th	1929
Rakow, E. F.	Burlington	Racine, 3rd	1933, 35
Ramstack, G. W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 13th	1933
Rasmus, I. E.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1931
Reckard, M. H.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 14th	1931
Reis, A. C.	Madison	Dane, 1st	1927, 29*
Rheingans, G. E.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1927, 29
Robinson, J. S.	Platteville	Lafayette	1933, 35
Roethel, Herman	Kiel	Manitowoc, 2nd	1927
Rohan, J. E.	Kaukauna	Outagamie, 2nd	1929
Rohan, W. M.	Kaukauna	Outagamie, 2nd	1933

* See List of Senators.

ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Rowlands, E. M.	Cambria	Columbia	1927, 29, 31, 33*
Rubin, Ben	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 6th	1931
Russell, J. E.	Hartford	Washington	1933
Ryan, D. P.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1935
Saugen, C. N.	Eleva	Eau Claire	1927, 29
Schauer, A. G.	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1927, 29
Schenk, H. C.	Madison	Dane, 1st	1935
Scheuer, R. J.	Mischieot	Manitowoc, 2nd	1933
Schider, Adam	Manawa	Waupaca	1927
Schilling, H. W.	Onalaska	La Crosse, 2nd	1935
Schmidt, George	Arcadia	Trempealeau	1927
Schmiege, Oscar	Appleton	Outagamie, 1st	1927, 29, 31
Schmittfranz, J. R.	Thorp	Clark	1931
Schoenebeck, Carl	Lena	Oconto	1927, 29, 31
Schuette, Charles	Manitowoc	Manitowoc, 1st	1927
Schultz, A. C.	Bruce	Rusk and Sawyer	1927
Seftenberg, C. D.	Oshkosh	Winnebago, 1st	1927
Sellers, M. A.	Green Bay	Brown, 1st	1927
Shanger, L. S.	Ogema	Price	1929, 31
Shearer, Conrad	Kenosha	Kenosha, 1st	1927
Shimek, A. D.	Algoma	Kewaunee	1933, 35
Shortner, F. J.	Edgar	Marathon, 1st	1933
Sibbald, J. C.	Grandview	Bayfield	1935
Sieb, J. L.	Racine	Racine, 1st	1931, 35
Siebert, M. G.	Salem	Kenosha, 2nd	1935
Sigman, David	Two Rivers	Manitowoc, 2nd	1931, 35
Slagg, S. W.	Edgerton	Rock, 1st	1929, 31
Slater, H. G.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 12th	1929
Short, John	Chilton	Calumet	1935
Smith, A. E.	Viroqua	Vernon	1927
Smith, D. V.	Lake Mills	Jefferson	1927, 29, 31
Smith, E. G.	Beloit	Rock, 2nd	1927, 29, 31
Sonneman, E. A.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan, 1st	1927
Spott, B. F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 13th	1927
Springer, F. W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 4th	1929
Staab, H. A.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 12th	1927
Staudenmaier, L. W.	Marinette	Marinette	1935
Steele, W. H.	Fewaukee	Waukesha, 2nd	1931, 33
Stephens, H. E.	Platteville	Grant, 1st	1927, 29, 31
Stone, Frank	Park Falls	Price	1929
Sullivan, T. A.	Reedsville	Manitowoc, 2nd	1927, 35
Swanson, Theodore	Ellsworth	Pierce	1933, 35
Sweeney, W. J.	De Pere	Brown, 2nd	1933, 35
Telfer, A. A.	Elroy	Juneau	1927
Tews, G. L.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 5th, 11th	1927, 31
Thayer, L. L.	Birchwood	Burnett and Washburn	1927, 29
Thaisen, J. M.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan, 1st	1933, 35
Thompson, H. F.	Park Falls	Price	1927
Thompson, L. J.	Spooner	Burnett and Washburn	1933
Thompson, L. J.	Richland Center	Richland	1935
Thompson, V. V.	Ellsworth	Pierce	1933
Tombleson, Lloyd	Merrill	Lincoln	1935
Trego, R. W.	Hustler	Juneau	1931
Tremain, Ben	Hurley	Iron and Vilas	1927
Trembath, R. C.	Washburn	Bayfield	1927
Ungrodt, Paul	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	1933, 35
Vaughan, B. M.	Genoa City	Kenosha	1927
Vincent, D. J.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc, 1st	1935
Vogel, O. A.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 16th	1933, 35
Wegner, H. B.	Superior	Douglas, 1st	1933
Weinberg, M. E.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 9th	1933, 35
Weissleder, G. H.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 17th	1933
Werner, E. C.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 7th	1927, 29, 31
Wenz, P. F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 12th	1931
Westfahl, C. F.	Superior	Douglas, 2nd	1931, 33
Westlund, J. E.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 8th	1931
Wiczynski, B. C.	La Crosse	La Crosse, 1st	1927
Withrow, G. R.	Sauk City	Sauk	1935
Woerth, G. J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 3rd	1927, 29
Woller, A. F.	Adams	Adams & Marquette	1927
Wood, R. B.	Campbellsport	Fond du Lac, 2nd	1931
Wrucke, H. A.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc, 1st	1933
Yindra, F. A.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 1st	1931, 33, 35
Young, C. T.	Beaver Dam	Dodge, 2nd	1927
Zink, P. J.	West De Pere	Brown, 2nd	1927, 31

* See List of Senators.

The State Government
Administrative Branch

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS

Commissioners: CHARLES L. HILL, *chairman*; J. D. BECK;
F. SCHULTHEISS.

Secretary: O. J. THOMPSON.

Counsel: R. M. ORCHARD.

Senior Statistician: WILLIAM KIRSCH.

Divisions: Livestock Sanitation, Dr. W. WISNICKY, *director*; Markets, W. L. WITTE, *chief*; Dairy and Food, HARRY KLUETER, *chief chemist*; Fairs and State Development, R. E. AMMON, *chief*; Feed and Fertilizer, WALTER GRIEM, *director*; Seed and Weed, A. L. STONE, *director*; Entomology, E. L. CHAMBERS, *state entomologist*; Agricultural Statistics, WALTER H. EBLING, *agricultural statistician*; Horse Breeding and Dog Licensing, O. J. THOMPSON, *director*.

Office: State Capitol. Laboratories located at University of Wisconsin and State Fair Grounds at West Allis.

Total personnel, December 1934: 151 permanent, 60 occasional employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: General administration, \$375,-354.70; bovine tuberculosis eradication, \$126,702.96; State Fair, \$147,243.58; other expenditures, \$32,492.89. *Receipts:* State Fair, \$103,577.80; other receipts, \$182,308.30.

Appropriations, 1935-37: General administration, \$356,360 per year; bovine tuberculosis eradication, \$221,000 in 1935-36 and thereafter \$228,000 annually; state fair: \$25,000 per year plus receipts for operation, \$10,000 per year for maintenance, \$3,200 per year for concessions; oleomargarine law enforcement, \$2,000 per year; \$34,000 per year for radio stations WHA and WLBL; dog licenses, necessary expenditures, from receipts; licensing of fruit and vegetable graders, receipts; deputy treasury agents, 10% of collections as salary; all receipts under the law regulating milk distribution constitute the milk control fund and a sum sufficient is appropriated annually from that fund for administration of the milk control law; annually, \$50,000 to advertise Wisconsin and its dairy products.

Publications: Biennial Report; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics); Wisconsin Agriculture (annual statistical report); Wisconsin Dairy Statistics (annual); State Fair Premium

List (annual); Seed Inspection (annual); Feed Inspection (annual); Fertilizer Inspection (annual) Stallion Enrollment (annual); County Fair Manual (annual); Informational State Bulletin (biennial); Reprints of some laws under which the department operates.

The duties of the Department of Agriculture and Markets date back to laws passed from the time Wisconsin became a state up to the present time. Although this consolidated department is of relatively recent origin, it was not until the session of 1929 that the legislature brought together under one administrative office practically all state regulatory activities which had contact with agriculture.

This department should not be confused with the College of Agriculture. The latter functions almost exclusively in the field of research and education while the work of the Department of Agriculture and Markets is confined almost entirely to the regulatory field. There is practically no duplication in the activities of the two state agencies.

The department not only maintains contact with all form of agricultural activities but also serves the nonproducer or buyer of farm products as well. Commodities offered for sale by weight and measure are sold over instruments that are checked by a corps of men serving in the capacity of sealers of weights and measures. Inspectors of food and farm products check the quality of the merchandise sold, if it is regulated by law.

For administrative purposes the activities of the entire department have been classified under the following divisions: live stock sanitation, markets, dairy and food, fairs and state development, feed and fertilizer, seed and weed, entomology, agricultural statistics, and stallion registration and dog licensing. Each division has a director who oversees the work of his division and who is directly responsible to the commissioners.

Livestock Sanitation

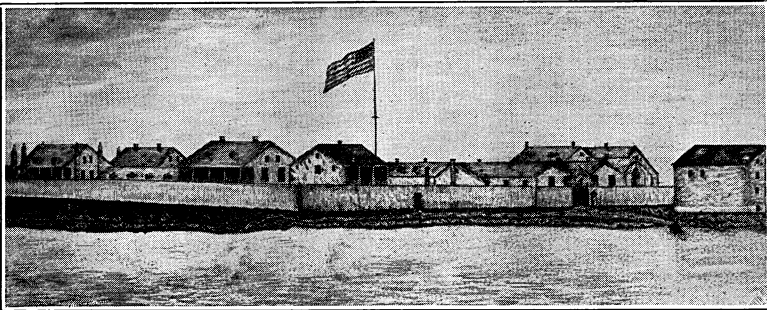
According to the statutes the Department of Agriculture and Markets is charged with the protection of the health of domestic animals in Wisconsin and to fulfill this obligation it must determine and use the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control, and eradication of communicable diseases among such animals. The department does not attempt to check all ailing domestic animals but stands ready to assist in every way when disease appears which local veterinarians have difficulty in identifying or when outbreaks occur which grow beyond normal proportions.

The department is guided in its activities by laws of the federal government and other states as well as our own. It is not a direct regulation but since the farmers of this state need outside markets for the sale of their surplus it is necessary for them to conform to the rules and regulations of the states where they market their products.

During the year 1934 a total of 40,145 dairy cattle were checked and given health certificates for out of state shipments. These were all tested for bovine tuberculosis and in the large majority of cases for Bang's Disease. In nearly all areas of the state supplying whole milk for city markets the requirements are that all animals from which such supply comes be tested annually. Approximately 100,000 health certificates are issued in this connection each year.

Marketing and Standardization

This division, in addition to devoting a great deal of its time to aiding the co-operative movement in Wisconsin, has charge of other activities, such as the grading of farm products, accredited poultry work, bonded warehouses, grading of canned goods, unfair trade practices, and accounting service.



Fort Howard in 1851, Green Bay.

The marketing laws of the state are of more recent origin than most of the others under which the department operates. In order to secure a fair return on our huge farm investment and in order to preserve the one-family farm as a social unit in our highly organized society, the legislature sensed the vital importance of aiding the co-operative marketing movement and, accordingly, directed the Department of Agriculture and Markets to disseminate information to the general public relative to the advantages of the co-operative handling of farm and dairy products. Several field men are constantly at work with different co-operatives and the interest shown indicates that many sections of the state are rapidly becoming much more cooperative minded.

Even with a shrinking budget, the department has allotted more funds to marketing aid channels than ever before. Up to this time the small co-operatives have been receiving a major portion of this aid but the trend is now toward the larger cooperatives which would completely control and promote the sale of all farm products. The extent of the price depression depends to some extent upon the control that the producers exert over production.

Dairy and Food Division

The Dairy and Food Division, originally an independent department, had a splendid record of public service under the leadership of men of the calibre of the late J. Q. Emery. This division not only enforces provisions of regulatory laws for the protection of public health and the elimination of fraud but also supervises testing, condemning or sealing all manner of weighing and measuring devices used commercially. It tests food samples which assures the consumer of a safe food supply measured out to them by devices known to be accurate. It also writes most of the licenses in the state which annually amount to more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Fairs and State Development

This division supervises the seventy-six county fairs of the state and is directly responsible for the management of the Wisconsin State Fair held at Milwaukee. It also advises city workers and those who formerly lived or worked on farms when they seek help and advice concerning their return to the land. If this help can be given by sending out bulletins published by the department it is done, but in most cases personal letters giving advice and suggestions are written. During the last four years the department in cooperation with other state groups has investigated conditions to the end that lands now tax delinquent may be brought back on the pay roll.

Feed and Fertilizer, Seed and Weed Control

Both the Feed and Fertilizer and the Seed and Weed Divisions exist for the protection of the farmer against the sale of fraudulent products. Thousands of samples are collected and tested each year and the results are published. For this reason business in these commodities is carried on by reliable dealers. The quality of our seeds, therefore, ranks high, even though it may be slightly higher in price than in other states.

Insect and Plant Disease Control

This division has charge of insect and plant disease control. It checks nursery stock offered for sale and inspects trees and shrubs which are to be transported. Foul brood in bees, barberry eradication, and white pine blister rust are other problems with which this division deals.

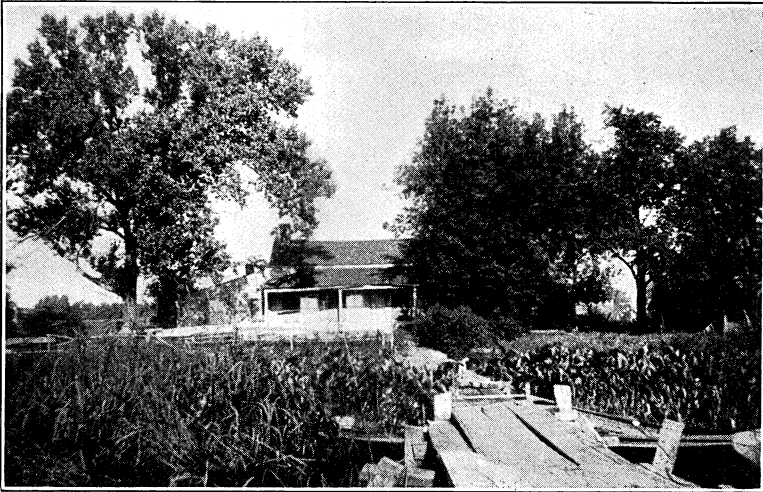
Agricultural Statistics

The Division of Agricultural Statistics works in cooperation with the federal government and compiles statistics on all farm crops and dairy products. The crop reporters throughout the state who send in this information are farmers who render this service without remuneration.

Stallion and Dog Licensing

Although there are fewer horses in Wisconsin than ever before, a greater interest in horse breeding is being shown and the majority of stallions used for breeding purposes are now pure breds. In 1932, 46 grades and 10 scrubs were licensed in comparison with 727 pure bred stallions. Only those grades and scrubs that were licensed prior to 1928 are continued on the approved list.

The dog licensing work consists chiefly of an attempt to enforce the statute. Losses for livestock killed or hurt by dogs are paid to the farmers. All surpluses from year to year are refunded to the various local tax units and help to some extent in reducing the general tax.



Tank Cottage in its original location, Green Bay.

ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT BOARD

Members of Annuity and Investment Board: JOHN H. PUELICHER, *chairman*; JOHN CALLAHAN; GRACE B. OGDEN; ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ; JOHN A. THIEL.

Public School Retirement Board: FRANK E. CONVERSE, *chairman*; WILLIAM T. DARLING; EDITH MCEACHRON; GEORGE O. SAVAGE; MARY M. EVANS.

Normal School Retirement Board: J. E. MERRILL, *chairman*; E. T. SMITH; MRS. H. A. SEVERY; W. H. WILLIAMS; W. S. WATSON.

University of Retirement Board: M. H. INGRAHAM, *chairman*; RAY A BROWN; PHILIP G. FOX; NOBLE CLARK.

Director of Investments: ALBERT TRATHEN.

Actuary: C. E. BROOKS.

Manager of Farm Loans: O. G. REWEY.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1935: 20 permanent, three occasional employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$54,374.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Administration of retirement law, \$35,000 per year from the retirement fund; investment of funds, \$50,000 per year from funds invested.

Publications: Teachers' Retirement Law.

The first teachers' retirement law was passed in 1911. In 1921 this law was completely revised and the Annuity Board reorganized. Again in 1929 the board was once more reorganized and its name changed to the Annuity and Investment Board. At the same time its functions were enlarged, so that in addition to administering and investing the teachers' retirement fund, it was also charged with the investment of most of the state's investment funds.

The teachers' retirement law applies to all teachers over twenty-five years of age except those in the city of Milwaukee, which has its own retirement system, and to certain of the older University professors who are under the non-contributory retirement plan of the Carnegie Foundation. Five per cent of the salaries of all teachers subject to the law is deducted and paid over to the retirement fund. These contributions are matched by the state on a basis which gives added allowances for length of service and a relatively large contribution for the less highly paid teachers. The state also contributes a sum sufficient to give teachers credit on their pensions for teaching service before 1921, when the present law was enacted. The source of these state contributions is a surtax on incomes over \$3,000. The rate imposed on these incomes is one-sixth the normal rate on incomes.

Teachers coming under the retirement system are members of the Public School Retirement Association, the Normal School Retirement

Association, or the University Retirement Association. Each of these associations has an elective board composed of five members, one of whom is elected each year by the members of the Association. The duty of these retirement boards are essentially advisory and all of their acts are subject to review by the Annuity and Investment Board. This board keeps individual accounts with all teachers, with a separate record of the members' and the state's deposits. Interest is credited to each of these accounts annually at the rate earned by the fund. Members withdrawing from teaching service can get back all of the money which they deposited, with interest, at any time subsequent to six months after application. The state's deposits to a teacher's credit cannot be withdrawn until the teacher reaches the age of fifty years, after which they may be withdrawn as an annuity or allowed to accumulate with interest to the member's credit or that of his beneficiaries. The annuities payable are in all instances determined by the amount standing to the teacher's credit from both his own and the state's deposits. About 11,000 teachers are paying into the retirement fund annually, and the total reserve funds accumulated by the fund are approximately \$27,000,000.

In addition to investing the teachers' retirement fund, the board invests eight other funds. The only non-operating fund of the state not invested by the board is the school fund which the constitution places under the control of the Commissioners of Public Lands. Preference to Wisconsin real estate mortgage loans and loans 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, and no loans are made in excess of 50% of the appraised value. All farm mortgage loans are made on the amortization plan, under which the borrower annually repays a part of the principal, in addition to the interest due.

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Commissioners: VICTOR H. MANHARDT, *chairman*; WILLIAM P. HART;
FRANK J. ROGACKI.

Secretary: ALBERT L. GOETTER.

Office: 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1935: one permanent and 18 occasional employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$6,590.06. Receipts: \$7,673.59. Appropriations, 1935-37: \$6,500 per year.

Publications: Biennial Report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations.

The Athletic Commission was organized in 1913 to control and supervise all boxing contests conducted in Wisconsin except those in colleges and universities. Both amateur and professional bouts are

included. Rules and regulations have been adopted to govern all boxing contests. The commission licenses clubs, matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, seconds, and trainers. Every bout must be sanctioned by it and it has an official representative at every boxing exhibition to see that all rules and regulations are observed. The department is more than self supporting through license fees and a tax of five per cent on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state.

BANKING COMMISSION

Commissioners: PETER A. CLEARY, *chairman*; HERBERT F. IBACH; STANLEY N. SCHAFER, *secretary*.

Banking Review Board Members: LEO T. CROWLEY, *chairman*; H. A. VON OVEN, *vice chairman*; JOHN KING; CHARLES J. KUHN-MUENCH; J. F. SCHREINER.

Building and Loan Advisory Committee: J. M. CROWLEY, *chairman*; BARNEY A. L. CZERWINSKI, *vice-chairman*; F. E. BACHHUBER; PAUL F. BERNDT; FRED W. KRUECK; FRED H. SCHULZ; A. F. WANTA.

Chief Examiner: HARRY BARNEY.

Director of Liquidation: (Vacancy January 8, 1934)

Supervisor of Building and Loan Division: CLYDE P. DIGGLES.

Office: General Office, State Capitol; Building and Loan Division, and Liquidation Division, Capital City Bank Building.

Total personnel, January 1935: 63 permanent employes.

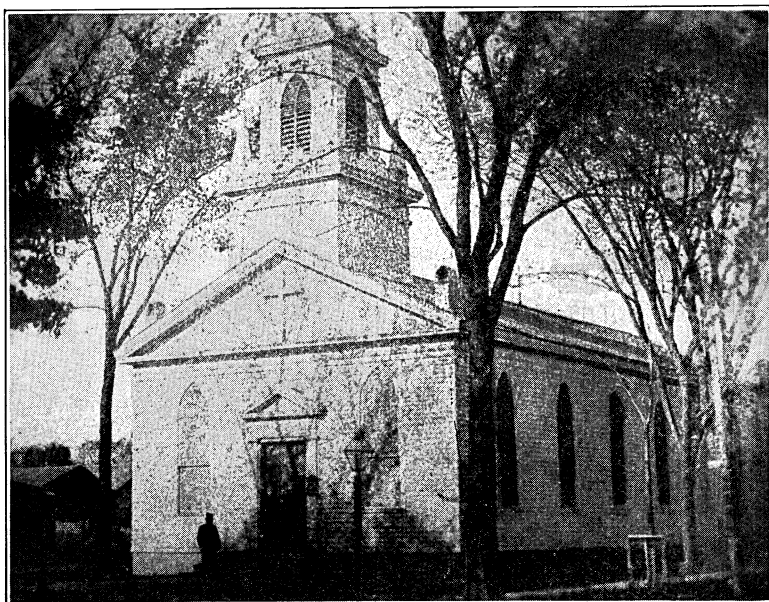
Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$249,407.81. Receipts: Appropriated, \$67,447.01; non-appropriated, \$111,901.17.

Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): \$50,000 plus receipts under all laws administered by the department, \$5,000 of which is to be used for the administration of the credit union law.

Publications: Annual Report on Banks and Trust Companies; Annual Report on Building and Loan Associations; Annual Report on Small Loan and Discount Companies; Annual Report on Credit Unions; Banking Laws.

By 1933 the duties and powers of the Commissioner of Banking had increased to such an extent that the legislature enacted laws which vested the administration of the department in a commission of three members. This three-man board came into being largely because of the critical banking conditions that climaxed in the national moratorium of March 1933. In addition to examining banks and building and loan associations, the immediate duties of the commission were enlarged to include the control of the conditions under which the banks could reopen.

The federal assistance to the banking situation in the purchase of debentures to add to the capital structure of the banks, had also largely to be handled by the banking department. All of these conditions presented new questions which required not only constructive policies and advice, but the arrangement of new regulations as to the banking business. Two of the commissioners were experienced in bank management and supervision, and a third was added to give his major attention to the building and loan associations. The manifold duties, many of them judicial in character, gave not only ample work for three commissioners, but required the joint consideration that a



Old Christ Church, built in 1838, at Green Bay.

three-man board could give to problems of such importance. The constructive work of the commission must continue indefinitely. The Banking Commission of today and of the future has for its chief duty the defining of policies as well as the supervision of the banking and building and loan business.

Unrestricted Banks

Since this board began functioning as a part of the state government in August 1933, 490 banks which were placed under restrictions at the time of the moratorium have been placed on a 100 per cent basis. All but eight of the stabilized banks are paying their deferred certificates on demand. In 1929 there were 809 commercial, mutual

savings, and trust company banks in Wisconsin operating under state charters. Today there are 527 with combined resources of \$355,538,084.92. Some banks were compelled to close but a good many merged with neighbor banks.

Deposit Liability in Closed Banks

Only 181 of the 809 banks operating in Wisconsin in 1929 have been compelled to liquidate. The actual loss on bank deposits in Wisconsin will be much less than on most other forms of property. It will probably not be over 15 per cent of the aggregate deposits that were in the banks in 1930. During 1934 the Banking Commission has paid off \$5,136,512.43 on a deposit liability of approximately \$31,000,000 in the suspended banks.

Building and Loan Associations

Of no less importance in the financial institutions supervised by the Banking Commission are the building and loan associations. On December 31, 1934, there were 183 associations with total resources of approximately \$211,000,000 and nearly 225,000 members. Associations throughout the state are in very good financial condition with ample cash resources to meet all reasonable demands for mortgage loans. A large number of associations are located in industrial areas and during the depression were obliged to cope with difficult problems. Due to reduced payrolls and unemployment many mortgagors were unable to meet their payments, loans became delinquent, and foreclosure actions were begun. Federal aid through the Home Owners Loan Corporation, however, lifted the delinquent loans from the assets of the associations and provided the ready money to liquidate bills payable and pay the withdrawal demands of members. Many of the associations are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank system and from this source are able to borrow money for new loans if necessary.

Recently there has been organized within the state the Building and Loan Finance Corporation which will function as a clearing house for the member associations, receiving the surplus funds of some associations, and loaning to other associations desiring to borrow for building purposes. The corporation will be in a position to make loans to building and loan associations on real estate which might not prove eligible as security for a federal loan.

With the resumption of operation in manufacturing centers and a consequent restored earning capacity, an expansion of building may be expected. The associations are amply able to meet the demands for all legitimate loans.

Small Loan and Discount Companies

The small loans law was written into the statutes in 1927 as a welfare measure. According to its provisions borrowers of limited means may obtain loans in amounts of \$300 or less without the usual security

and can repay them under an amortized plan. Fifty-one thousand eight hundred fifty-five persons have borrowed \$6,645,296.64 under this plan. After five years operation of the law it was discovered that interest rates charged by the small loan companies were too high and that the purpose of the law was being defeated. The Banking Commission was delegated to fix a lower rate of interest which would not leave the borrower continually in debt, yet would be sufficient to give the lender a reasonable return on his investment. After considerable investigation, an order of the commission made the rate two and one-half per cent on loan balances of \$100 or less, two per cent on balances of \$100 to \$200, and one per cent on balances of over \$200.

Discount and finance companies which discount paper on automobiles and other installment purchases are also licensed and supervised by the Banking Commission. Thirty-three companies with resources of \$4,196,969.37 are licensed to operate in Wisconsin. It has been found that only a part of the companies that extend loans on chattel mortgages and partial payment sales come within the law and an inquiry is in progress which will probably place all firms in this kind of business under the supervision of the Banking Commission.

Sales Finance and Adjustment Service Companies

In the special session of 1933-1934 an advisory legislative committee was created to investigate finance companies in cooperation with the Banking Commission. As a result of this investigation and pursuant to the committee's recommendation, laws were enacted in 1935 providing for regulation in two fields of financing. One of these laws licenses and regulates sales finance companies which handle retail instalment contracts for the sale of motor vehicles and licenses motor vehicle dealers and salesmen.

The other law relates to the regulation of adjustment service companies which engage in the business of prorating the income of a debtor to his creditors or of assuring the obligations of a debtor by purchasing the accounts he may have with his creditors, the company receiving therefor a service charge or other consideration. The Banking Commission is charged with the duty of administering these laws, both of which became effective on January 1, 1936. Licenses and renewals are issued for the calendar year and may be suspended or revoked by the commission on specified grounds or for violation of the rules and regulations.

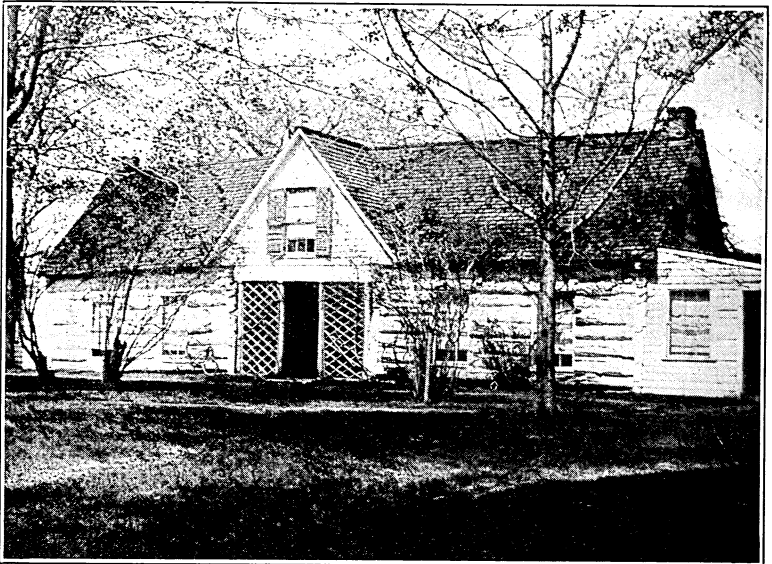
Credit Unions

The credit union which has operated successfully in Germany is another plan for the extension of credit to citizens of limited means. Organized in Wisconsin in 1923, it was not until 1931 that the legislature made an appropriation to give aid to the credit union movement. It has grown until at the last report there were 278 credit unions with a membership of 27,645 and assets of approximately \$1,785,000. These unions are organized in groups of employees or in

fraternal or religious organizations and give their members the privilege of securing loans at a rate of not more than one per cent per month and pay the saving members a good rate of interest on their deposits. The United States Credit Union League has recently been transferred from Boston to Madison which should give an added impetus to the plan not only in Wisconsin but in other central and western states.

Increase in Bank Deposits

Wisconsin has had a very good record through the trying years of the depression. Bank failures and losses therefrom are less than in most states. Through the building and loan associations the people have learned that investment in Wisconsin real estate may suffer a loss of income during subnormal business conditions but not a loss of principal. Bank deposits are fast coming back to normal. Although there were 43 less banks reporting in 1934 the increase in deposits has been \$24,862,389.85.



"The Loggery". The home of James Duane Doty on Doty's Island, Neenah.

BUDGET BUREAU

Director of the Budget: JAMES B. BORDEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1935: Nine.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$19,772.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$22,500 per year.

Publications: Wisconsin State Budget (mimeographed) supplied only to members of the legislature and state departments.

The Board of Public Affairs, created in 1911, has been succeeded by the Budget Bureau which was established in 1929. Its duties relate to the budget system of the state. The Director of the Budget is a direct subordinate of the Governor and is appointed for an indefinite term. He is removable at pleasure except during legislative sessions when he may be removed only for cause. He is the financial aide and advisor of the Governor and is in effect the secretary of the Joint Committee on Finance and of the Emergency Board. His duties are not to determine policies but rather, as an expert, to advise and assist both the Governor and legislature in financial matters.

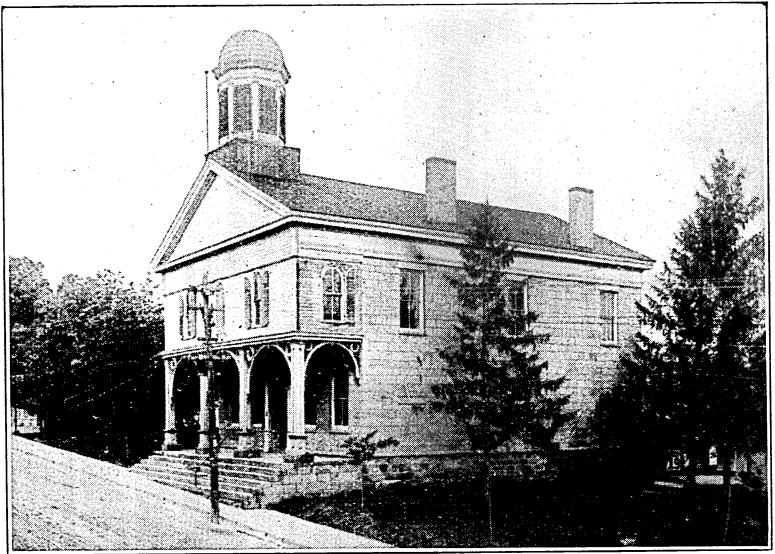
Wisconsin's budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the Governor to the legislature at the time he delivers his biennial budget message. This budget is compiled by the Director of the Budget but presents the recommendations of the Governor. For the information of the legislature, it shows in parallel columns, the actual receipts and disbursements of all state departments and institutions in the three fiscal years preceding the year in which the budget is issued, the estimated receipts and disbursements of the current year, the department's requests for the next two years, and the appropriations recommended by the Governor.

With the budget the Governor also presents the executive budget bill, which incorporates his recommendations on appropriations for the next biennium. This bill, like the budget, is prepared by the Budget Director under instructions from the Governor. After introduction, the executive budget bill is referred to the Joint Committee on Finance which conducts hearings thereon and then recommends such changes as it deems advisable. The legislature, in turn, may accept or reject these recommended changes and make such other changes as it wishes. The legislature is not bound to follow the Governor's recommendations, but the Governor may veto in whole or in part the budget bill which the legislature finally passes. The net result is that the biennial executive budget act is really a joint product of the Governor and the legislature.

After appropriations are voted, they are not actually available to the departments to which they are made until released by the Director of the Budget. Such releases are made on the presentation of quarterly estimates of expenditures, which the Budget Director

may not approve until he is satisfied that they are lawful and may be made without exhausting, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department.

All departments are required to follow accounting systems prescribed by the Director of the Budget. The Budget Bureau biennially goes over all disbursements of all departments to allocate them to the proper fiscal year. It makes detailed annual audits of the accounts of the State Treasurer and the expenditures of the University, the State Teachers Colleges, the Board of Control, and the State Fair.



Iowa County Court House. It was erected at Mineral Point in 1843. In 1860 the county seat was moved to Dodgeville.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Members: THEODORE DAMMANN; ROBERT K. HENRY; JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

Employees: None.

Appropriations, 1935-37: None.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1934: None.

This is an *ex-officio* board whose sole purpose is to officially canvass the primary and election returns for officers elected in districts which are larger than a single county. The members are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. The actual tabulation of the returns is made by the office force of the secretary of state. The board's duties are confined to formally declaring and publishing the results in the form of signed certificates of determination. Upon authority of these certificates, the secretary of state then issues certificates of election to successful candidates.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: ROBERT B. GOODMAN, *chairman*; LOUIS M. HOBBS, *secretary*; JAMES CORCORAN; T. J. KOERNER; NELSON LE CLAIRE.

Director of Conservation: H. W. MACKENZIE.

Deputy Director: MATT PATTERSON.

Superintendent of Forests and Parks: C. L. HARRINGTON.

Superintendent of Fisheries: B. O. WEBSTER.

Superintendent of Game: WILLIAM F. GRIMMER.

Superintendent of Co-operative Forestry: F. G. WILSON.

Superintendent of Public Relations: E. N. HEIN, *Acting*.

Superintendent of Commercial Fishing: ROBERT W. GRAY.

Chief Conservation Warden: BARNEY DEVINE.

Chief Forest Fire Warden: E. J. VANDERWALL.

Comptroller: C. A. BONTLY.

Chief Clerk: LYDIA STUMPF.

State Geographic Board: H. W. MACKENZIE, *executive secretary*; E. F. BEAN; C. A. HALBERT.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October 1934: 210 permanent employes; 325 seasonal employes (not including emergency fire fighters).

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: General administration, \$35,775.09; forestry, \$674,124.22; state parks, \$25,752.09; law enforcement, \$184,071.93; fisheries, \$140,264.60; game, \$61,734.17; bounties, \$35,210; all other purposes, \$10,428.03. Total from conservation fund, \$1,132,150.13; total from general fund, \$35,210; total for all conservation activities, \$1,167,360.13.

Receipts, 1933-34: Non-resident fishing licenses, \$106,302.28; resident hunting licenses, \$174,848.18; resident rod and reel licenses, \$101,565.40; non-resident hunting licenses, \$4,575; forestry mill tax, \$426,270.42; federal aid for forestry, \$88,144.86; all other receipts, \$164,229.53.

Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): All moneys from the conservation and reforestation funds, plus a sum sufficient for bounties from the general fund. The moneys in the conservation and reforestation funds are derived from licenses and other receipts, one-twentieth mill tax on all taxable property for forestry purposes, and federal aid of about \$50,000 per year for forest fire prevention; \$50,000 annually for advertising the facilities and attractions of Wisconsin.

Publications: Biennial Report; Fish and Game Laws; Forest Crop Law; Forest Fire Protection Laws; State Parks (illustrated booklet); Warden's Manual; Forest Trees of Wisconsin; numerous other publications on conservation subjects.

The purpose of the present State Conservation Commission established in 1927 is "to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development, and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers, and other outdoor resources in the State of Wisconsin." In 1915 all conservation activities, including the Forestry Department, the Fisheries Commission, the Fish and Game Warden, State Park Board, and the first Conservation Commission were merged into one Conservation Commission which was reorganized again in 1923 when a Conservation Commissioner was appointed.

The Conservation Commission is composed of six members appointed for a term of six years by the Governor, subject to the approval of the senate. Three of them must live in the southern half and three in the northern half of the state. This group determines the policies of the commission and places the responsibility for the administration of these policies on a Conservation Director who is appointed by the commission. There are nine divisions of the commission, namely, administration, forests and parks, forest protection, cooperative forestry, fisheries, commercial fishing, game, law enforcement, and public relations.

Administration

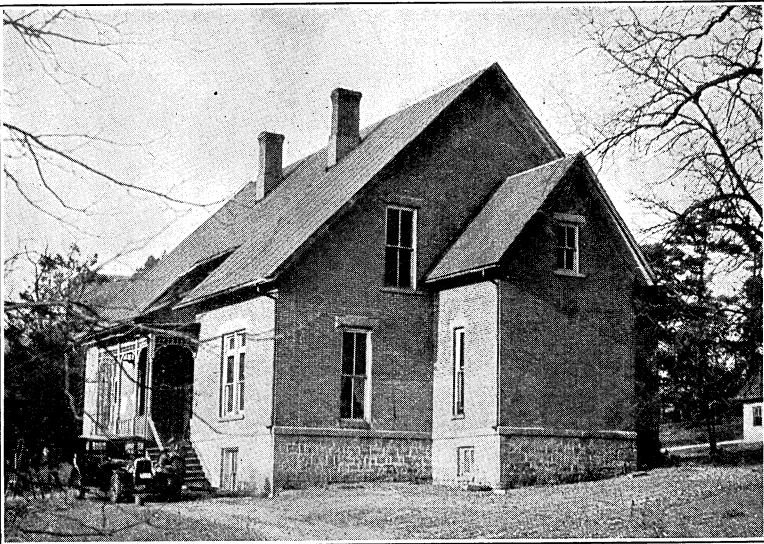
The primary concern of the administration division includes the collection of funds, budgeting, and accounting. Other activities of the division are general office management, compiling and filing of records and reports, sale of licenses, management of rough fishing contracts, special investigations, and maintenance of legislative contacts.

Forests and Parks

There are four state owned forests in Wisconsin: Northern State Forest of approximately 104,000 acres in Vilas County; the Flambeau

River State Forest of 3,000 acres in Sawyer County; the American Legion State Forest of 18,000 acres in Oneida County; and the Brule River State Forest of 4,000 acres in Douglas County.

It is the hope of the commission that proper management of these forests may be an example to landowners to similarly manage their own wooded lands to better advantage. Due to the Civilian Conservation Corps more progress along this line was made in the last two years than in all the years that have gone before. The Civilian Conservation Corps reduced the fire hazard, improved trails, streams, and lakes and did a great deal of forest cultural work.



The home of Nelson Dewey, first Governor of Wisconsin, situated north of Cassville.

The forest planting program was initiated in 1932 and calls for 8,000 to 10,000 acres per year. Because of the drouth only 4,352 acres were planted in 1933 but in 1934 an area of 12,532 acres was planted. While most reforestation work is done in the state forests, much of it during the past biennium was done on county owned lands due mainly to the location of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

In 1934 the development of the forest tree nurseries helped materially in meeting the planting requirements for that year. The two nurseries, at Trout Lake and the new one at Wisconsin Rapids, are large enough to meet the requirements of the department for a number of years to come.

The state forests offer additional recreational opportunities to the people and the more these forests are developed the greater becomes their value from the standpoint of recreation.

Wisconsin was the first state to attempt to preserve sites of historic or scenic interest and established its first State Park in 1878 which existed until 1897, when by legislative act, the land contained therein was sold to lumber companies. In co-operation with Minnesota a park called Interstate Park was established in 1900. It contains 730 acres, 580 of which are in Wisconsin and 150 in Minnesota. Our state now has fourteen state parks and three roadside parks. For information concerning them see the table in this article. It is estimated that over a million people visited our parks in 1934.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS

Name of Park	Location (County)	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Estab.	Address of Park Custodian
Interstate.....	Polk.....	580	Purchase	1900	St. Croix Falls
Peninsula.....	Door.....	3,400	Purchase	1910	Fish Creek
Devil's Lake.....	Sauk.....	1,400	Purchase	1911	Baraboo
Cushing Memorial.....	Waukesha.....	8	Gift	1915	*Delafield
Nelson Dewey.....	Grant.....	1,671	Purchase	1917	Wyalusing
Perrot.....	Trempealeau.....	1,010	Gift	1918	*Trempealeau
Pattison.....	Douglas.....	740	Gift	1920	Brule
Tower Hill.....	Iowa.....	55	Gift	1922	Spring Green
First Capitol.....	Lafayette.....	2	Gift	1924	*Belmont
Rib Mountain.....	Marathon.....	280	Gift	1927	*Wausau
Potawatomi.....	Door.....	1,046	Purchase	1928	Fish Creek
Terry Andrae.....	Sheboygan.....	112	Gift	1928	Sheboygan
Copper Falls.....	Ashland.....	520	Purchase	1929	Mellen
Merrick.....	Buffalo.....	291	Gift	1932	*Fountain City
Roadside Parks					
New Glarus Woods.....	Green.....	40	Purchase	1934	*
Ojibwa.....	Sawyer.....	125	Gift	1934	*
Rocky Arbor.....	Juneau.....				
	Sauk.....	238	Purchase	1934	*Wisconsin Dells

*No resident park custodian.

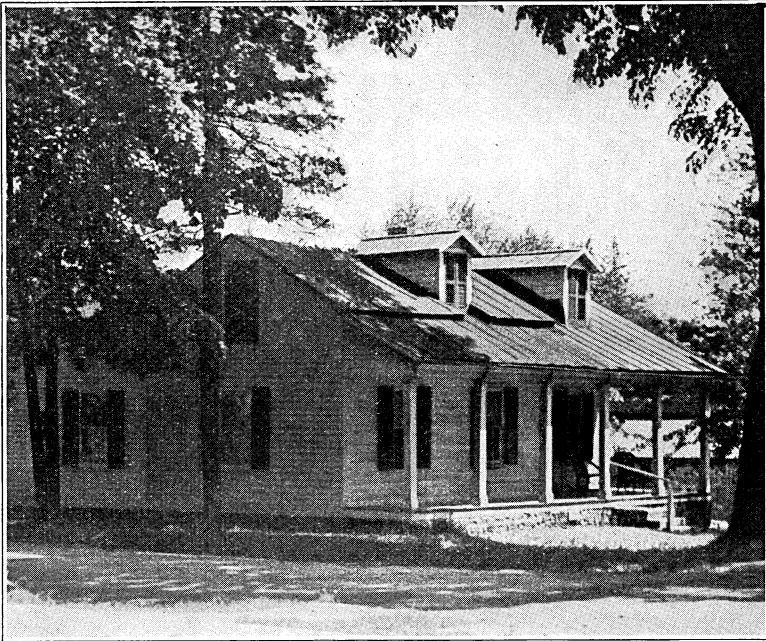
Forest Protection

Forest fire prevention and fire fighting are among the major activities of the Conservation Commission. There are eleven forest protection districts in northern and central Wisconsin embracing a total of 12,600,000 acres. In each of these districts the state maintains forest rangers, fire fighting equipment, and lookout towers connected by telephone with district headquarters. Beginning in 1934 state patrolmen were employed to cover back roads, warn tourists and settlers of the need of care with fires, tag parked cars with special warning tags, and put out any small fires. This system had very satisfactory results. In addition, the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps has greatly improved the facilities for forest protection and fire fighting.

Cooperative Forestry

Under the provisions of this law if, according to findings of the Conservation Commission, lands are more suitable for forestry than for agriculture or recreation either counties or private owners desir-

ing to practice forestry may enter them for this purpose. Entering lands under the forest crop law really means making a contract with the state to devote these lands to forestry and to share the proceeds with the state in return for ten cents per acre per year which the state pays to the town in which the lands are located. On such lands the owners pay an annual tax of only ten cents per acre. When the timber is cut the state receives ten per cent of the net stumpage value. Up to July 1, 1934 a total of 1,376,182 acres had been entered under the forest crop law, 252,437 acres of which were private entries and



Nelson Dewey, first Governor of Wisconsin, lived at Lancaster from 1837 to 1855. The above home was built by him during his residence there.

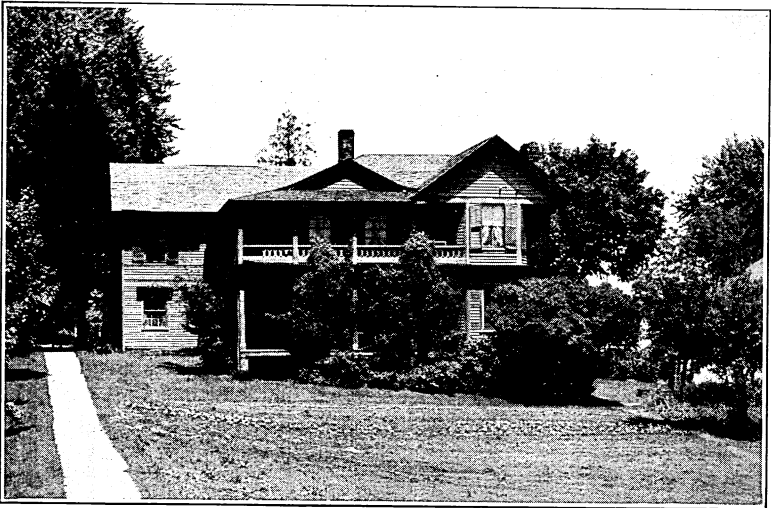
1,123,745 county entries. Most of these county entries are included in twenty-two county forests in the northern and central part of the state. They are in a sense auxiliary state forests for which the county contributes the land, the state the funds for forestry and technical supervision, and both share in the income from future timber crops.

Fisheries

The first state fish hatchery was constructed at Madison in 1875. Wisconsin's program since that time has been continually expanding so that good fishing has been maintained even though the number of

fishermen has increased greatly. At the present time there are fish hatcheries at Bayfield, Bohner's Lake, Brule, Delafield, Eagle River, Eau Claire, Haugen, Hayward, Hebron, La Crosse, Lakewood, Langlade, Long Lake, Osceola, Spooner, Sturgeon Bay, Wild Rose, Westfield, and Woodruff. Over 321,000,000 fish were produced at these hatcheries in 1934 and planted in lakes and streams of the state.

Commercial fishermen have depleted the amount of all kinds of fish in the Great Lakes to such an extent that corrective measures need to be undertaken. With that in mind the Conservation Commission has appointed a committee of ten men to investigate and prepare recommendations for revising the present Great Lakes commercial fishing laws of the state.



Home of the late Joel Allen Barber at Lancaster. Mr. Barber assisted in drafting the present constitution of Wisconsin.

A cooperative law in regard to hook and line fishing was enacted in 1934 by Minnesota and Wisconsin. It is now possible for people to fish in both sides of the Mississippi River, Lake Pepin, and the St. Croix River with a license from either state. All rules, regulations, and privileges pertaining to such fishing are the same in both states.

In 1934 the Conservation Commission made experimental plantings of lake sturgeon and muskellunge. They have also established fish refuges of which there are now 265 in fifty-one counties of Wisconsin. They are of two kinds, those established in streams and those established in lakes. Those in the lakes are in effect during the spawning period only but those in streams are for two years or longer. Future fish planting in Wisconsin will be supervised by conservation department men so that lakes and streams will be stocked with fish suitable

to those particular waters. Not only fish planting concerns the commission but also the removal of rough fish, such as carp, buffalo, and suckers. Since July 1, 1934 this very important work has been going on and millions of pounds of such fish have been taken out of Wisconsin waters and sold for human consumption in New York and Philadelphia on which the state has received a percentage of the income.

Game

The Division of Game was created by the Conservation Commission in 1928. A state game farm was established in Peninsula State Park but due to inaccessibility and climatic conditions it was moved to Poyette in 1934. The game program has to do not only with the production, distribution, and protection of native and exotic species of game, but also the protection, management, and in many cases the restoration of habitat. An experimental fur farm has also been established at Poyette in connection with the state game farm.

The 1933 Legislature transferred to the Conservation Commission the responsibility for all game seasons, including those on fur bearing animals. Regulations are made only after special meetings and hearings with each county game committee. In this way the individual requirements of each county can be given particular attention and consideration.

Law Enforcement

The policy and purpose of the law enforcement division of the Conservation Commission is two-fold. First, it protects the fish and game, and second, it collects fees for the right to take game. All money collected from fines levied upon conservation law violators are placed in the state school fund. At present Wisconsin has sixty-eight regular conservation wardens whose duty it is to enforce the law throughout an area of more than 56,000 square miles. An increased force is necessary if the warden division is to keep pace with the other branches of the Conservation Commission.

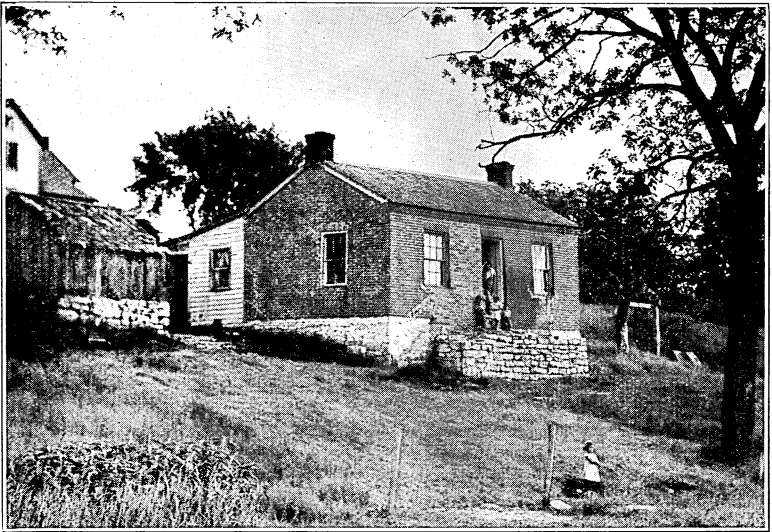
Public Relations

When the Division of Public Relations was organized in 1928 it was the first distinct agency of its sort in any conservation department. It has two primary objectives, first, the education of Wisconsin citizens and visitors to the needs of cooperation in the conservation program, and, second, the advertising of Wisconsin recreational advantages to prospective visitors from outside the state. In carrying out this program all kinds of educational media have been used,—news-papers, magazines, lectures, illustrative material, educational material, etc. This division has on file thousands of pictures which it uses in its work and which may be used in any publication within or without the state provided credit is given to the Conservation Commission.

It also prepares conservation exhibits for use at fairs, conventions, etc., and has several sets of display material suitable for school use, civic club meetings, Boy Scout groups, and the like.

State Geographic Board

This board consists of the Conservation Director as executive secretary, the State Geologist, and the State Chief Engineer. Its purpose is to remove duplication of names of lakes, streams, and other geographic features in the state and to name unnamed features. In Sawyer County all duplication of names has been removed, and work has progressed on several other counties. A great deal of investigation of maps and research has been done in order to find appropriate names for geographic features.



Home in the lead mining region at British Hollow. Built in 1848 by John Webb, a Cornish miner, who split the shingles for its first roof.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Members: JOHN J. HANNAN, *president*; MRS. KATHERINE SULLIVAN;
vacancy.

Secretary: A. W. BAYLEY.

Chief Accountant: H. B. EVANS.

Farm Supervisor: G. M. HOUSEHOLDER.

Supervisor Psychiatric Field Service: FRANK C. RICHMOND, M. D.

Supervisor Juvenile Department: ELIZABETH YERXA.

Supervisor Probation and Parole: L. F. MURPHY.

Collection and Deportation Agent: BLAINE M. LINKE.

Statistician: GEORGE M. KEITH.

Superintendents of State Institutions:

State Hospital for the Insane: DR. M. K. GREEN, Mendota.

Northern Hospital for the Insane: DR. GILBERT E. SEAMAN,
Winnebago.

Central State Hospital for the Insane: DR. W. A. DEERHAKE,
Waupun.

Wisconsin Memorial Hospital: DR. M. K. GREEN, Mendota.

Northern Colony and Training School: DR. A. L. BEIER, Chip-
pewa Falls.

Southern Colony and Training School: DR. C. C. ATHERTON,
Union Grove.

State Sanatorium: DR. R. D. THOMPSON, Statesan.

Lake Tomahawk State Camp: F. A. REICH, Tomahawk Lake.

State Prison: OSCAR LEE, *warden*, Waupun.

State Reformatory: E. H. EKLUND, Green Bay.

Prison for Women: MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT, Taycheedah.

Industrial Home for Women: MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT,
Taycheedah.

Industrial School for Boys: H. E. PHILIP, Waukesha.

Industrial School for Girls: MRS. MARGARET HUTTON ABEIS,
Milwaukee.

State Public School: C. D. LEHMAN, Sparta.

School for the Deaf: T. EMERY BRAY, Delavan.

School for the Blind: FRANK M. LONGANECKER, Janesville.

Workshop for the Blind: E. F. COSTIGAN, *assistant superin-*
tendent, Milwaukee.

Office: State Capitol. Institutions at places indicated.

Total personnel, January 1935: 89 permanent and five occasional
employes in the central office of the Board of Control and 1,540
employes in state institutions.

Expenditures and receipts, fiscal year, 1933-34:

Board of Control and Institutions	Expenditures		Receipts
	Operation & Maintenance	Capital	
Board of Control	\$ 234,591.87	\$-----	\$ 13,045.12
State Hospital	291,365.62	5,184.38	24,522.71
Northern Hospital	261,252.14	11,860.40	14,428.36
Central State Hospital	134,654.52	6,139.64	2,134.59
Memorial Hospital	27,886.13	347.65	39,737.00
Northern Wisconsin Colony & Training School	274,819.53	11,313.31	2,139.46
Southern Wisconsin Colony & Training School	149,361.31	14,237.36	7,137.28
State Sanatorium	181,174.98	1,882.43	5,792.31
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	41,671.55	3,021.05	1,096.89
State Prison	412,961.90	17,003.94	74,484.31
State Reformatory	219,191.17	28,738.30	10,409.62
Industrial Home for Women	72,013.48	4,410.54	739.90
Industrial School for Boys	173,229.00	7,458.32	17,737.90
Industrial School for Girls	101,119.20	16,466.16	5,877.57
State Public School	205,145.35	6,914.42	4,430.14
School for Deaf	118,522.08	2,985.03	1,704.38
School for Blind	130,317.18	3,550.28	6,911.22
Workshop for Blind	65,230.23	3,831.84	51,779.35
Binder Twine Plant	348,424.31	7,860.37	319,047.04
Prison Industries	175,633.08	19,483.38	202,937.83
Reformatory Industries	56,964.37	5,050.20	70,582.71
Total Board of Control and Institutions	\$3,675,529.05	\$177,739.00	\$876,718.88

State Charitable Aids 1933-34: Blind and Deaf Pensions, \$50,000; Aid to Dependent Children, \$30,000; Old Age Pensions, \$75,000; County Tuberculosis Sanatoria, \$550,000; Chronic Insane, \$1,176,852.83.

Total charitable aids, \$1,881,852.83.

Total expenditures, \$5,735,120.83.

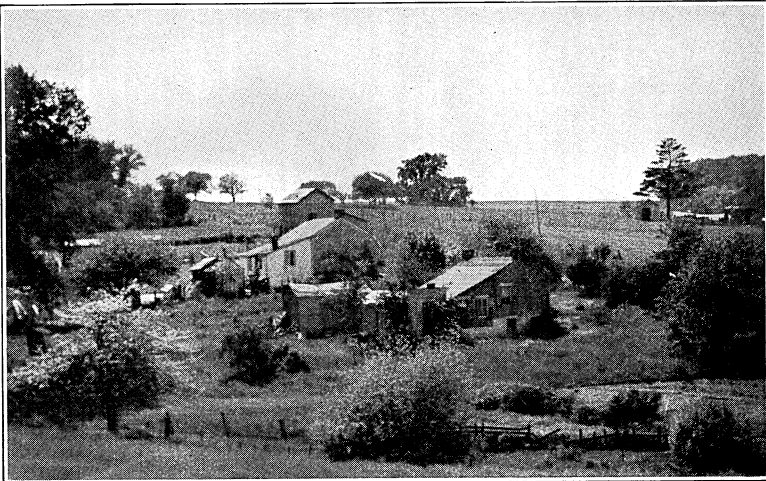
Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): General administration, \$229,000; collection and deportation, \$20,000 annually; operation of institutions, \$2,600,000; maintenance of institutions, \$217,000; miscellaneous capital at institutions, \$88,000; special capital, \$58,000, 1935-36; prevention of procreation, \$2,500; insurance and coal, sum sufficient; compensation of innocent prisoners, sum sufficient. Total specific and sum sufficient (estimated) appropriations, fiscal year 1935-36, \$3,536,937; fiscal year 1936-37, \$3,478,700.

Revolving appropriations of all receipts from the binder twine plant and other prison industries, farm and livestock sales and premiums, sales of articles made by blind artisans, absconding probationers' earnings, occupational therapy, witness fees of prisoners, and the income of the benevolent fund of the industrial school for girls; total, \$800,000 per year.

State aids for charitable purposes paid to counties on certification of the State Board of Control: County tuberculosis sanatoria, \$600,000 per year; aid to blind and deaf, \$50,000 per year; aid for chronic insane, sum sufficient (estimated at \$990,000 in 1935-36, and \$1,000,000 in 1936-37).

Publications: Biennial Report of Board of Control; Biennial Reports and Rules and Regulations of most of the state institutions; Old Age Assistance in Wisconsin (annual report); Inmate Population of State Institutions (monthly mimeographed sheet); reprints of all laws administered by the board.

The State Board of Control is composed of three members, one of whom must be a woman, appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, with confirmation by the senate. It is given by law the management of the charitable, curative, correctional, reformatory, and penal institutions of the state. In addition, it has supervisory power over



Monuments to the skill of their builders, these houses of English type at British Hollow, built by Cornish lead miners no later than 1850, are still sturdy and strong.

county tuberculosis sanatoria, county asylums for the insane, county and city jails, county and city homes for the poor, and child-caring and placement agencies of the state. The board sits as a commission in lunacy in the cases of inmates of state or county institutions and as a parole board for the State Prison, the Milwaukee House of Correction, and the reformatory and correctional institutions. It has supervision of all persons on parole from criminal institutions and of all adults on probation under sentence from any court except Milwaukee County. It is the guardian of neglected and dependent children committed to the State Public School and supervises the state and county aid to all such children. It maintains a juvenile department for the administration of the child protection statutes. It administers the law providing for the sterilization of defectives. It supervises and audits the state and county aid to the blind and the

aged, and is the auditor of state and county payments for the care of the tubercular, the insane, and the feeble-minded.

*On December 31, 1934 there were in the state institutions under the control of the State Board of Control a total of 8,371 inmates, plus 3,712 persons on parole from these institutions. Of this number 2,015 were in the four state hospitals for the insane, 2,272 in the two institutions for the mentally deficient, 2,314 in the four state penal institutions, 245 in the two tubercular hospitals, and 1,525 in the six state training schools. On the same date, the board had direct supervision of 1,662 persons under sentence of probation from courts. In addition it had general supervision over thirty-eight county hospitals for the insane, with 9,310 inmates; twenty county tuberculosis sanatoria, with 1,681 inmates; the Milwaukee House of Correction, with 775 inmates; and 656 persons on parole from county institutions.

The number of inmates of the state institutions exceeds the population of all but about thirty cities of the state. All of these inmates are housed, clothed, fed, and given care and treatment at state expense. Although no institution is self-supporting, a considerable part of the cost is defrayed by receipts realized from work done by the inmates. Nearly ten thousand acres of land are farmed by them and most of the produce is used in the institutions. The primary purpose of working these farms, however, is to build up and restore the inmates employed on them.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS

Inmates and Employes

Institutions	Location	Inmates December 31, 1934	Rated Capa- city	Inmates on Parole December 31, 1934	Employes December 31, 1934
State Hospital for Insane	Mendota-----	889	790	541	152
Northern Hospital for In- sane-----	Winnebago-----	753	727	605	156
Central State Hospital for Insane-----	Waupun-----	285	204	28	66
Memorial Hospital-----	Mendota-----	88	300	179	38
Northern Colony and Training School-----	Chippewa Falls--	1,525	1,216	257	197
Southern Colony and Training School-----	Union Grove-----	747	458	96	97
State Sanatorium-----	Wales-----	207	224	-----	116
Lake Tomahawk State Camp-----	Lake Tomahawk	38	40	-----	24
State Prison-----	Waupun-----	1,671	960	270	136
State Reformatory-----	De Pere-----	530	671	252	81
Industrial Home for Women-----	Taycheedah-----	74	67	25	30
Prison for Women-----	Taycheedah-----	39	48	17	7
Industrial School for Boys	Waukesha-----	373	420	568	85
Industrial School for Girls	Milwaukee-----	222	200	190	46
State Public School-----	Sparta-----	512	381	684	135
School for Deaf-----	Delavan-----	226	220	-----	80
School for the Blind-----	Janesville-----	142	140	-----	90
Workshop for the Blind-----	Milwaukee-----	50	-----	-----	4
Total—State In- stitutions-----	-----	8,371	7,066	3,712	1,540

Institutions for the Insane

The state maintains four hospitals for the insane from which patients are discharged as cured, paroled to relatives, or transferred to county asylums for the insane as incurable. Persons are committed to insane institutions upon an order of a court of record following a request for examination by three citizens and a court hearing or a trial by jury if the patient demands it, which includes the testimony of a physician competent to diagnose mental diseases. Any person confined for insanity may have on his own petition or that of a guardian or friend a retrial or reexamination for insanity. Any person believing himself to be suffering from a mental disorder may, by presenting a certificate signed by two physicians, be admitted at the discretion of the superintendent to any public hospital for the insane. These patients receive the same treatment as others, but are allowed to leave upon five days' notice if in the discretion of the superintendent they are in fit condition.

The two general state hospitals for the insane are the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, in operation since 1860, and the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago (near Oshkosh), which was opened in 1872. The former serves the western and southern parts of the state, the latter the northern and eastern parts, with the exception of Milwaukee County which has its hospital for the acute insane. Both hospitals are intended only for acute cases of mental and nervous disorders and drug addiction. Patients whose cases prove incurable are transferred to the county asylums.

The Central State Hospital at Waupun is a place for commitment of the criminal insane. This institution was established by the 1911 Legislature and opened in 1914. To it are committed persons who commit crimes while insane, persons who become insane while serving prison sentences, persons adjudged insane who previously had been convicted of a felony, and insane persons who are dangerous to themselves or others.

The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, located on grounds adjoining those of the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota was erected in 1921 as an institution for the treatment of ex-service men suffering from nervous and mental diseases. This hospital is of the cottage type and was built entirely from state funds. The costs of operation have been largely paid from federal funds. Under the federal Economy Act of 1933 the majority of the patients have been removed to other hospitals and all support from federal funds withdrawn.

The chronic insane are treated not in state institutions but in county asylums. Counties which do not have asylums of their own make use of the asylums of neighboring counties, paying their share of the costs of operation. For every patient in a county asylum the state contributes \$4.20 per week and the county of residence a like amount. Such charges against other counties are certified to the State Board of Control, collected as a state tax, and paid over in full to the counties entitled thereto.

Institutions for the Mentally Deficient

The state has two institutions for the mentally deficient,—the Northern Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls opened in 1897 and the Southern Colony and Training School at Union Grove opened in 1919. With the exception of the State Prison, the former is the largest institution under the management of the Board of Control. Both institutions provide custodial care for approximately thirty per cent of their inmates who are uneducable and provide training for those who are educable. Academic training is given all children who can profit therefrom and industrial and vocational training is given to both children and adults. Inmates who have received training are paroled when parole is believed safe, but are kept under supervision. Both institutions are overcrowded and have long waiting lists.

Under a law enacted in 1913, the State Board of Control may cause any inmate of an institution for the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, or criminals, to be sterilized if this is deemed to be in the best interests of society and without danger to the individual. In practice this law has been applied principally to feeble-minded inmates before release on parole, and then only when the parents or guardians have given their full consent to the operation.

Tuberculosis Hospitals

The State Sanatorium is located on a 200-acre tract near Wales in Waukesha county. This institution was opened in 1907 and is an institution for observation and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. A positive diagnosis of tuberculosis is not necessary for admission, as the purpose of the institution is prevention as well as cure. Anyone who has resided in the state for at least one year may be admitted. Those who can afford to do so must pay all or a part of the cost of their treatment. Indigents who have a legal residence in some county and who are unable to pay for their maintenance are admitted free on an order of the county judge. Those who have resided in the state the required length of time but do not have a legal residence in any county are admitted on application to the Board of Control, and, if they are indigents, the state pays the entire cost.

The Lake Tomahawk State Camp was established in 1915 for persons threatened with or convalescing from tuberculosis. Here convalescents, who are gathered from the county and state tuberculosis sanatoria, do graded labor under medical supervision and gradually regain their strength before returning to normal life.

Besides supporting these two state institutions, the state pays a large part of the costs of operation of the nineteen county tuberculosis sanatoria with more than six times as many inmates. The state's contribution is nominally seven dollars per week, but this is subject to pro-rating if the state's total appropriation of \$550,000 is not sufficient to pay the claims of the counties in full.

Penal Institutions

The state maintains four penal institutions,—the State Prison at Waupun, the Reformatory located near De Pere, the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah, and the Wisconsin Prison for Women at Taycheedah, established respectively in 1851, 1897, 1921, and 1933. To these are sent offenders sentenced for one year or more, except residents of Milwaukee county, who are confined in the House of Correction. Those sentenced for less than one year are confined in the county jails. The State Prison is the institution to which are sentenced male offenders over twenty-five years of age, younger persons who commit very serious crimes, and repeaters. In addition some are transferred to the prison on account of their bad conduct at the Reformatory. Male first offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, except those guilty of first or second degree murder, are sentenced to the Reformatory.

The Industrial Home for Women is an institution for young women paralleling the State Reformatory for young men. The Wisconsin Prison for Women at Taycheedah cares for the comparatively small number of older women formerly imprisoned at Waupun.

All sentences to state penal institutions, except for the most serious crimes, are indeterminate, the court fixing both a minimum and a maximum sentence,—for example, from two to five years. After expiration of the minimum sentence prisoners whose conduct has been good are eligible to be paroled, but no parole is granted until employment has been found. While on parole the prisoners continue to be closely supervised and are liable to be returned to prison for any breach of the conditions of their parole. Prisoners are finally released only on completion of their sentences, deducting credit allowed by statute for good behavior, or after a pardon granted by the Governor.

Large farms are operated in connection with all three of the state penal institutions. In addition the State Prison manufactures binder twine, automobile license plates and highway markers, novelty brushes, hosiery, shoes, and some other articles. A considerable number of prisoners have been employed in the last two years in land clearing and farming operations in Oneida county, in forestry camps at various places in Northern Wisconsin, and in the erection of the buildings of the Industrial School for Girls at Oregon. In the State Reformatory, suits, overalls, and shirts are manufactured for use in state and county institutions and they also have quite a large auto trade school. In connection with this institution the state operates a leased stone quarry at Amberg. The total sales from all prison industries approach \$600,000 per year, and these considerably reduce the net cost of the penal institutions.

Children's Institutions

The state maintains three types of institutions for children. The industrial schools for boys and girls are for delinquent children; the

State Public School, for orphaned and neglected children; and the schools for the deaf and blind, for handicapped children.

Commitments are made to the industrial schools only up to the age of eighteen, but these institutions retain jurisdiction over delinquent children committed to them until they reach twenty-one. Most of the children are paroled long before reaching this age, usually in eighteen months to two years. Children placed on parole are visited frequently by parole officers, and in all cases the home conditions are carefully checked before the children are placed. In the schools themselves both academic and vocational training is given. The Industrial School for Boys was originally the "House of Refuge" and dates back to 1860. The Industrial School for Girls started as a private institution in 1875 and did not pass under the state's control until 1915. The Industrial School for Boys is located on a spacious farm at Waukesha, the Industrial School for Girls in a restricted area in Milwaukee. A new location for this school has been acquired at Oregon and necessary buildings are in process of construction.

The State Public School at Sparta was established in 1886 for the care and education of dependent and neglected children, including babies and crippled children. Children under sixteen are admitted when found by any county or juvenile court to be dependent or neglected. Crippled children are admitted up to age twenty-one, and are sent, as rapidly as space will permit, to the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children at Madison for treatment. When cured or pronounced incapable of further help, the children are returned either to their parents or to Sparta. At Sparta there is a complete graded school from kindergarten through the eighth grade. Advanced students are educated at state expense in the Sparta High School. Children suitable for adoption are placed in private homes, which are carefully investigated and visited by agents of the board. Many of these children are subsequently adopted by the families with whom they are placed.

The School for the Deaf is located at Delavan and was organized in 1852. It is intended for children between six and twenty and gives them training in reading lips and speaking in sign language, as well as in ordinary academic and vocational subjects. It is conducted in every respect as a free public school, but boards and houses most of the children in attendance. The School for the Blind is a similar institution located at Janesville which has been conducted as a state institution ever since 1850. Its course of study parallels that of other public schools but includes, in addition, instruction in reading Braille type for the blind. Graduates from the high school course are admitted to the University of Wisconsin without examination. A summer course is offered for adults who became blind after reaching school age.

Assistance to Adult Blind

Since 1903 the state has conducted in Milwaukee the Workshop for the Blind. This is an institution in which adult blind people engage

in the manufacture of reed and willow products and receive the entire proceeds from the sale of such articles. Since 1924 the State Board of Control has also maintained a Field Agency for the Blind through which it assists adult blind persons in finding means of earning a living. Under state law pensions are paid to all blind or blind and deaf persons who do not have independent means of livelihood and who have the qualifications prescribed in the law. The counties pay the pensions in the first instance, but are reimbursed eighty per cent of their expenditures for these pensions by the state from state and federal funds made available therefor.



Log cabin built about 1845 near Potosi.

Preventive Activities of the Board of Control

In recent years increasing attention has been given to the prevention of crime and dependency and a considerable number of activities having this objective have been added to the duties of the Board of Control. Among the most important are those performed by the Juvenile Department, the Probation Department, and the Psychiatric Field Service.

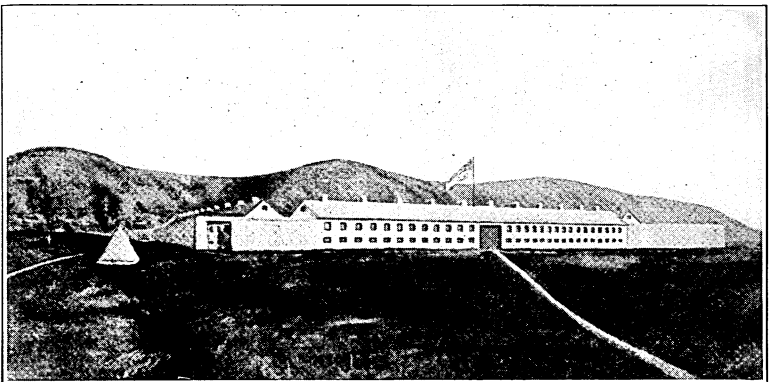
The Juvenile Department performs the functions vested in the State Board of Control by the Children's Code of 1929. These include the investigation of applications for adoption at the request of the county judges, the licensing and supervision of child welfare agencies, the inspection and issuance of permits to foster homes in which children may be placed for care, the safeguarding of the interests of illegitimate children, and assistance in the organization of county children's boards.



Built in 1844 at Potosi by David Gillespie, a miner from Indiana.

The State Psychiatrist makes an examination of every person committed to a state penal or correctional institution to determine appropriate treatment. Persons committed to the wrong institution are transferred to the proper one.

The Probation Department supervises adults who at the court's discretion are placed on probation upon conviction of a felony for the first time. Persons placed on probation by the Municipal Court of Milwaukee County are supervised by the probation department of that court. In the rest of the state probationers may be placed under the supervision of some suitable person in the locality or of the State Board of Control. About one-third of all probationers are direct charges of the state board. Supervision includes finding employment for them, control of their earnings, and checking upon their work and



Old Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, in 1830.

conduct. Frequent reports are required from all of them and every effort is made to help them with their problems. Violations of the conditions of the probation are followed by arrests of the probationers, a new arraignment in court, and frequently by cancellation of the probation and commitment to prison to serve the original sentence. Seventy per cent of all probationers, however, successfully complete their period of probation and the net cost of supervision per inmate is but one-eighth as much as that of institutional care in prisons.

Collection and Deportation

The board has known for years that patients in the state and county institutions have been carried as public charges who, personally or through their legally responsible relatives, were able to defray the cost of their care and maintenance. A small appropriation to start this important work was given by the 1933 Legislature. In the first year of its operation the Collection and Deportation Department established by the Board has collected over sixty thousand dollars, all of which would have otherwise been lost. This department of the board merits expansion in order to set up an efficient system of collection to recover the cost of maintenance from those who have the means and are legally liable to pay for the cost of maintenance.

County Institutions and State Charitable Aids

The supervision of county and local charitable and penal institutions takes the form of periodic visits by inspectors of the State Board of Control, monthly reports, and uniform accounts. The state board also serves as the central clearing house for inter-county charges.

All state charitable aids are appropriated to the state board and disbursed upon its certification. These cover approximately one-half of the cost of maintenance of patients in county tuberculosis sanatoria and county asylums for the insane. Counties file their claims for these aids with the State Board of Control which audits them, and, when the state appropriation is not sufficient to pay the claims in full, prorates the available amount on a percentage basis among the claimants. On the other hand, each county is required to pay a part of the maintenance costs of patients in the state insane asylums and tuberculosis hospitals who have a legal settlement in such county. These are the so-called "state charges" which are collected virtually as taxes and are often so regarded.

Legislation enacted in the session of 1935 provided that on or before January 1, 1936 such additional employes be hired so as to reduce the hours of work of guards, attendant guards, nurses, and attendants to eight hours per day.

BOARD OF DEPOSITS OF WISCONSIN

Members: PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE; THEODORE DAMMANN; ROBERT K. HENRY; JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

Assistant Secretary: Gerald C. Maloney.

Total personnel, October 1934: eight.

Office: State Capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1934: \$18,825.51.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Sum sufficient from the state deposit fund.

This board, consisting of the Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, designates the banks in which the state funds are deposited and administers the state deposit fund. This fund was created in 1925 to insure state funds on deposit in banks. In the special session of 1931-32, this fund was expanded to include, besides the state's own funds, those of all political subdivisions of the state. All governmental units in the state are required to pay quarterly premiums to the state deposit fund, based on their average deposits in banks, at a rate fixed by the board of deposits, which is now two per cent per year. In return, the state deposit fund is to reimburse them if losses result through the failure of banks.

EMERGENCY BOARD

Members: Governor PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE, *chairman;* Senator E. F. BRUNETTE; *Assemblyman* CHARLES A. BEGGS.

Office: Executive Department, State Capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$5,497.

Appropriations, 1935-37: General emergency appropriation, \$250,000 per year, out of which are paid the expenses of the board, and the balance is available for allotments to supplement insufficient appropriations to other departments; \$1,000,000 for 1936-37 for old age assistance, upon approval of the board; \$100,000 on July 1, 1935 and \$100,000 on July 1, 1936 for allotment to any department, board, commission, or institution to which a federal project has been granted; annually, all moneys received by the state from the federal government as federal aid for services to crippled children; \$5,000 to be used in connection with the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the event that it accepts the invitation to come to Wisconsin in 1937.

The Emergency Board was organized in 1915 and reorganized in its present form in 1929. It consists of the Governor and chairmen of the finance committees of the senate and the assembly. The board has

no employes but it was authorized by the 1933 Legislature to employ help if necessary. The Governor is *ex officio* chairman of the board and calls meetings at least once each quarter, and carries on all its correspondence. The two legislative members are reimbursed their expenses and receive ten dollars per day while attending meetings or while performing services requested by the Governor.

The main function of the Emergency Board is to take care of unexpected contingencies arising in state finances. For this purpose an appropriation of \$200,000 per year is made to the board to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient.

Another function of the board is to pass on proposed increases in state salaries. No department is allowed to raise any salary without its approval. Some appropriations also are made conditional upon release by the board. In 1933 the appropriations for legislative interim committees and committees set up by the Governor under the National Recovery Act were made to this board to be allotted as it saw fit. There is a distinct tendency to vest additional and increased powers in the Emergency Board during periods when the legislature is not in session.

According to the law enacted in the regular session of 1935 the board may reduce any appropriation made to a board, commission, bureau, or department, or to the university for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936 and June 30, 1937 by such amount as it deems feasible, but not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the appropriations for these years. Appropriations made to the Secretary of State for motor vehicle registration, to the State Treasurer for administration of the gas, beer, and liquor taxes, and appropriations for charitable, school, and highway aids may not be reduced.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

State Chief Engineer: C. A. HALBERT.

State Architect: ARTHUR PEABODY.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: DWIGHT W. MACK.

Chief Power Plant Engineer: J. C. WHITE.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, December 1934: 141 permanent, 10 occasional employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: Operation, \$214,118.88; maintenance, \$45,776.12; capital, \$4,132.50.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Operation, \$227,000 per year; maintenance, \$48,000 per year; revolving appropriations for engineering services rendered to other departments and for repair of machinery at state power plant.

Publications: Quarterly Progress Reports (mimeographed).

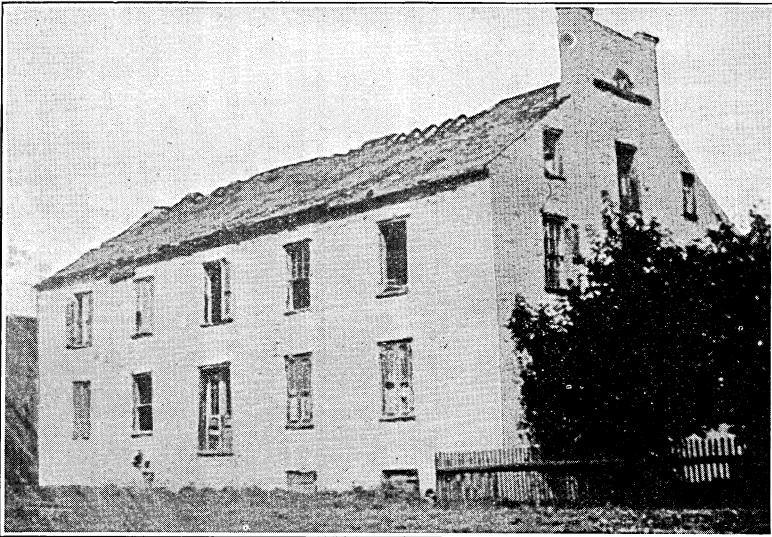
The State Engineering Department was organized in 1915. In 1929 its name was changed to the Bureau of Engineering and its duties somewhat modified. The State Chief Engineer is its executive officer. He has civil service status and is appointed by the Governor for an indeterminate term.

The Bureau of Engineering has direct charge of all architectural and engineering phases of building construction for the state, of its sewerage and water supply systems, of its power plants, and other improvements. It prepares the plans, draws the specifications, and supervises all work done under contracts.

According to the statutes, the State Chief Engineer also has general supervision of all engineering work carried on by any state department other than the highway commission. He is consulted in the appointment of engineers for the different departments, even though they are under the direct control of the departments which pay their salaries. The State Chief Engineer receives quarterly reports on the engineering work done in each department and has authority to make arrangements for interchange of engineering services between departments and temporary transfers of employees.

The Bureau of Engineering directly operates the capitol power plant and has supervision over all other state power plants. In connection with the capitol power plant it conducts a machine shop for the rebuilding and repair of machinery at state institutions, at the cost of the departments using this machinery. It draws the specifications on which all coal used by state departments is purchased and tests this coal upon delivery to determine the heating value and other qualities which determine the price to be paid therefor. All coal is purchased by the state on a heating unit basis, with premiums to the sellers for superior quality and deductions where the specifications are not complied with.

The Bureau of Engineering also has charge of the equipment, operation, and maintenance of the capitol, the state office building, and the executive residence, and the grounds on which they are located. This includes janitor service, elevator service, policing, and similar duties, as well as the supplying of all permanent equipment.



Fur trading post, Prairie du Chien.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Members: Appointed by the Governor: None.

Representing the Assembly: ALFONSI, MULDER, NEHS.

Representing the Senate: None.

Office: Executive Department, State Capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$7,632.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$7,500 per year.

The Wisconsin Executive Council was established in 1931 and was the first body of its kind created anywhere in the United States. In 1933 its membership was reduced from twenty to twelve. Of the twelve members three are senators and three assemblymen, appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and the remaining six are appointed by the Governor, without confirmation, for terms coinciding with his term of office. The members receive no compensation but are reimbursed their expenses.

One of the functions of the Executive Council is to advise the Governor in any matter on which he may seek its advice. It has

authority to investigate any department of the state government and is specifically directed to study the possibilities for consolidations and other measures for increasing the efficiency and promoting economies in the state service, and may initiate studies of any governmental problems existing or arising within the state and affecting the state government. The council may create any subcommittees that it deems necessary and may include on the membership of such subcommittees persons not members of the council.



Michel Brisbois residence at Prairie du Chien. Built in 1815.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Commissioners: C. J. MCRAE, *chairman*; E. L. HANTON, *vice chairman*; C. W. PEACOCK, *secretary-treasurer*.

Office: Board of Trade Building, Superior.

Total personnel, January 1935: 40 permanent employes in addition to the three commissioners.

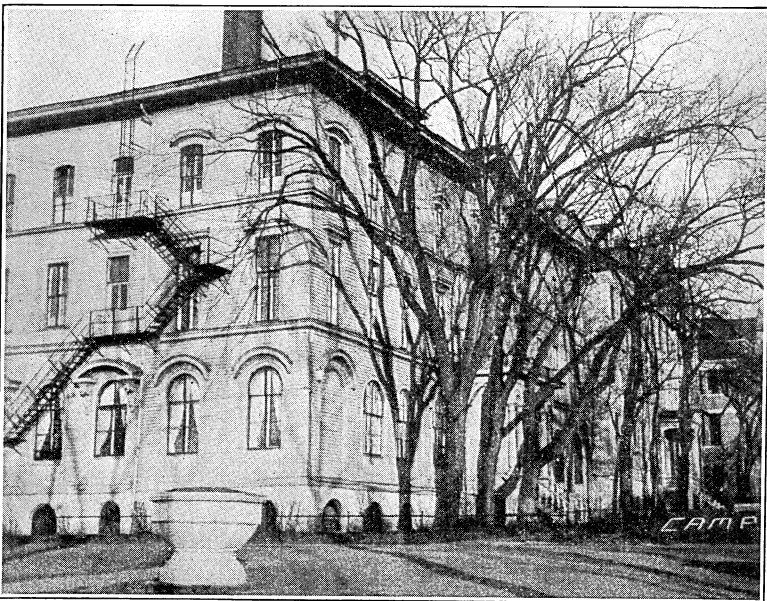
Expenditures, fiscal year 1934: \$111,264. Receipts: \$111,680.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Receipts, with provision that balances in excess of \$60,000 at the end of any fiscal year revert to the general fund.

Publications: No regular publications.

The Grain and Warehouse Commission was organized in 1905 and functions in the city of Superior. Green Bay warehouses are also served by this commission. It is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms, without necessity of confirmation. It is supported entirely from its receipts.

This commission has jurisdiction over all warehouses in the state with the exception of Milwaukee County. If warehouses in other



The old Brisbois Hotel at Prairie du Chien. It is now a part of Campion College and was used in 1865 as a hospital for convalescing soldiers of the Civil War.

cities desire this service, they are required to take out licenses under the act creating the commission.

Its principal duties are to inspect all grain shipped out of Superior; to inspect grain shipped to Superior if the shipper requests it; to weigh all grain passing in and out of Superior and to give official certificates of weight; and, on request, to analyze at its protein laboratory all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. The purpose of this service is to develop the grain trade of Superior and Wisconsin by insuring a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain. More grain passes through the port of Duluth-Superior than any other place on the continent.

GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS

Board of Managers: THADDEUS SHEERIN; MRS. MAY L. LUCHSINGER; M. O. ROCKWELL; General RALPH M. IMMELL; Colonel HARRY G. WILLIAMS; Colonel WILLIAM F. LORENZ.

Administrative Officer in Charge of Home: Adjutant General RALPH M. IMMELL.

Commandant: Colonel WILLIAM A. HOLDEN.

Adjutant: LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN G. SALSMAN.

Chief Surgeon: DOCTOR E. F. HAFEMEISTER.

Quartermaster: MAJOR WALDO G. HANSEN.

Location of Home and Address of Commandant: Wisconsin Veterans Home, Waupaca County, Wisconsin.

Office of Adjutant General: State Capitol, Madison.

Total personnel, December 1934: 150 full time and 25 part-time employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1934: Operation, \$178,075.14; maintenance, \$20,284.04; capital, \$10,987.66; total, \$209,346.84. Receipts, \$28,849.73.

Appropriations 1935-37 (per year): Operation \$160,000, plus receipts other than from the federal government; maintenance, \$20,000; miscellaneous capital, \$10,000; coal and insurance, sum sufficient; canteen, revolving appropriation of receipts.

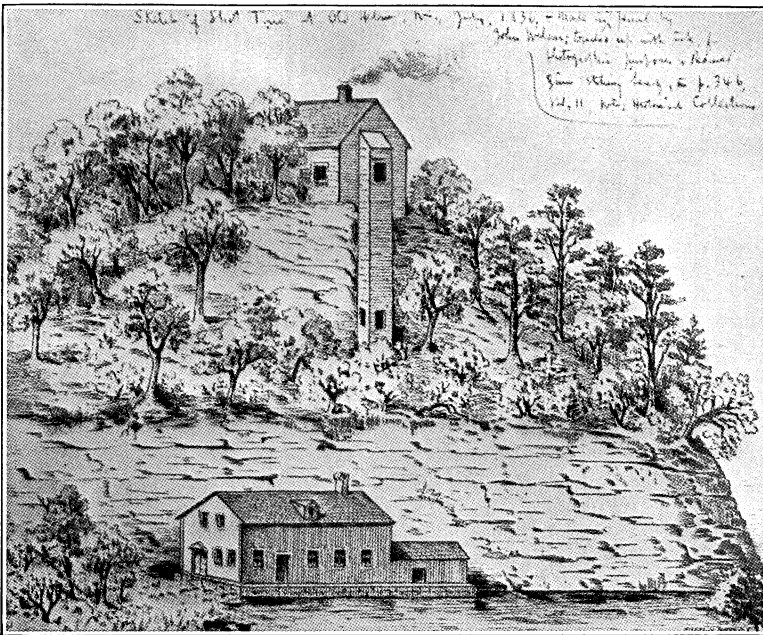
Publications: Annual Report of the Adjutant General for the Grand Army Home for Veterans.

The Grand Army Home for Veterans, originally called the Wisconsin Veterans Home, was established in 1887 for soldiers of the Civil War and their wives or widows who needed a home. Since that time veterans of other wars of the United States and certain of their dependents have been received. Applications for entrance are passed upon in the following order: veterans of the Civil War, their mothers, wives, and widows, and Civil War nurses; veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine insurrection, China relief expedi-

tion, Mexican border service, and their mothers, wives, and widows; veterans of the World War, and their mothers, wives, and widows.

The Adjutant General is the executive officer of the home and has the legal responsibility for its management. He appoints the Commandant who has immediate charge of the home. The Board of Managers is composed of eight members four of whom are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, and are either members of the Grand Army of the Republic or of the Womans Relief Corps.

At the close of the fiscal year 1933-34 there were 130 men and 269 women in the home. Among the latter were some Civil War widows.



Shot Tower, Old Helena, 1836.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Members: MINA B. GLASIER, M. D., *president*; JOSEPH DEAN, M. D., *vice-president*; H. H. AINSWORTH, M. D., *president-elect*; C. A. HARPER, M. D., *secretary*; J. J. SEELMAN, M. D.; G. WINDESHEIM, M. D.; STEPHEN CAHANA, M. D.

State Health Officer: C. A. HARPER, M. D.

Assistant State Health Officer: G. W. HENIKA, M. D.

Deputy State Health Officers: First District, W. J. MILLER, M. D., Madison; Second District, G. E. HOYT, M. D., Menomonee Falls; Third District, V. A. GUDEX, M. D., Milwaukee; Fourth District, F. P. DALY, M. D., Chippewa Falls; Fifth District, R. L. FRISBIE, M. D., Rhineland.

Bureau of Vital Statistics: L. W. HUTCHCROFT, *chief statistician*.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering: L. F. WARRICK, *state sanitary engineer*.

State Laboratory of Hygiene: W. D. STOVALL, M. D.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing: AMY LOUISE HUNTER, M. D., *supervisor*; CORNELIA VAN KOOY, R. N., *supervisor of public health nursing*.

Bureau of Education: JOHN CULNAN.

Bureau of Nursing Education: BARBARA A. THOMPSON, R. N., *director*.

Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering: FRANK R. KING, *plumbing and domestic sanitary engineer*.

Hotel and Restaurant Division: WALTER G. MASE, *supervisor*.

Barber and Beauty Parlor Divisions: CHARLES E. MULLEN, *supervisor*.

Subordinate Boards

Barbers Examining Board: F. E. ZUEHLKE; W. L. SMITH; J. W. HACKER.

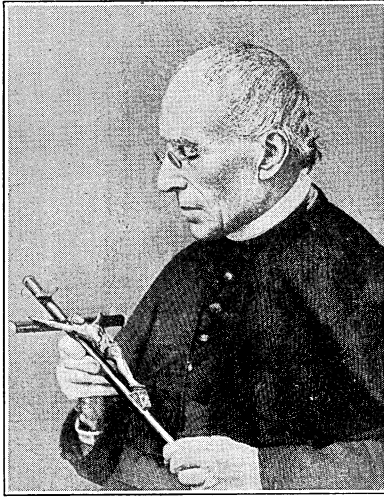
Beauty Parlor Examining Board: ANTONIA THIE; BELLE PICKARD; LYDIA SCHNEIDER.

Embalmers Examining Board: F. D. CANDLISH; J. J. WENDLER; C. A. LE SAGE.

Nursing Education, Committee on: SISTER BARTHOLOMEA, R. N.; O. LOTZ, M. D.; HELEN DENNE, R. N.; SISTER FELECIA, R. N.; REV. H. FRITSCHER; OLIVE GRAHAM, R. N.; SISTER M. FLORINA NIELAND, R. N.; CORNELIA VAN KOOY, R. N.; C. A. HARPER, M. D.; BARBARA A. THOMPSON, R. N.

Nurses Examiners, Board of: SISTER M. DIGNA DESCH, R. N.; MRS. AGNES REID DUFFIN, R. N.; MRS. JEANETTE PUGH JOHNSON, R. N.; GRACE KNIGHT, R. N.; BARBARA A. THOMPSON, R. N.

Plumbers Examining Board: W. BAUMANN; R. T. MORRILL; F. R. KING.



Father Ravoux. Prayers and instructions in the Sioux language were printed by him in 1843 at Prairie du Chien.



In this house at Prairie du Chien Father Ravoux printed the catechism in the Sioux language in 1843.

Public Health Nurses Committee on Certification: C. A. HARPER, M. D.; ERNA KOWALKE, R. N.; MRS. STELLA SLAUGHTER.
 Water Pollution, Committee on: DR. C. A. HARPER, Executive Secretary; C. A. HALBERT; L. M. HOBBS; ADOLPH KANNEBERG; L. F. WARRICK.

Office: State Capitol. The five deputy state health officers have offices in the cities following their names. The state laboratory is located at the University of Wisconsin, the branch laboratory at Rhineland, and the cooperative laboratories in Kenosha, Green Bay, Superior, Beloit, Oshkosh, Wausau, and Sheboygan.

Total personnel, January 1935: 102.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: General administration, \$134,331.77; maternity and child welfare and public health nursing, \$42,606.08; enforcement of medical practice acts, \$2,500; departments financed by license fees, \$91,319.70. Receipts, fiscal year 1933-34, departments financed by license fees: \$119,349.62.

Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): General administration, \$135,000; administration of licensing laws, 95% of all receipts; all federal moneys received by the state as federal aid for public health services; upon certification of the Board of Health \$1,000 from the general fund to each county employing one or more county public health nurses.

Publications: Biennial Report; Health Bulletin (quarterly); Reprints of laws and rules enforced by the board; health manuals and special studies.

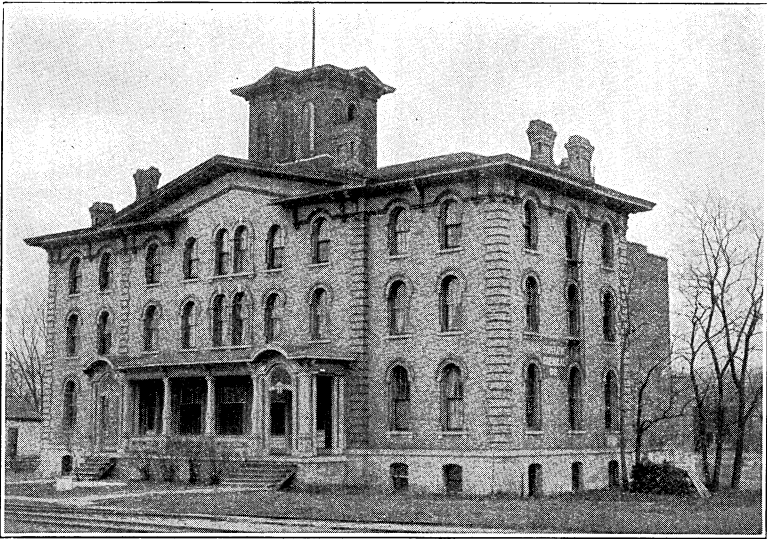
The Board of Health, consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate for seven-year terms, has been in existence since 1876. It elects the State Health Officer, who is secretary and executive officer of the board, determines policies, and adopts rules and regulations. The powers and duties of the board have increased considerably since it was organized. It enforces all health laws of the state and has extensive order-making powers which include the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of many permanent rules and regulations in effect throughout the state. In addition, special regulations are made to meet emergencies, and orders for the abatement of nuisances are issued.

The work of the board and the State Health Officer is supplemented by local boards of health and local health officers in all towns, villages and cities. The state board keeps in constant touch with these local boards and officers by means of its five deputy state health officers and assists them with their problems.

A major concern of the State Board of Health, the deputy state health officers, and the local health officers is the prevention and control of communicable diseases. For this work the board maintains a bureau of communicable diseases which is conducted in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. Local health officers send in weekly reports of the number of new cases of all reportable

diseases which are analyzed by the bureau. Whenever a disease, communicable or otherwise, becomes alarming in any locality the Board of Health investigates and cooperates with the local authorities in gaining control of the situation. A report of all cases of venereal disease must be made by physicians and hospitals, and an attempt is made to follow up such cases to insure treatment.

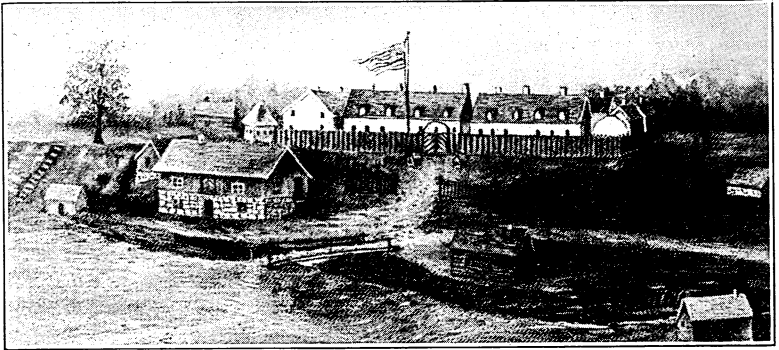
The state laboratory and branch and cooperative laboratories are maintained for the more extensive control of all communicable diseases. The cost of the branch and cooperative laboratories is shared by the cities in which they are located. They assist physicians



Dousman Hotel, Prairie du Chien, built in the 1850's.

and public health officials in diagnosing communicable diseases and in numerous other procedures. The state laboratory is operated in conjunction with the University and is in charge of a member of the university faculty. Here chemical and bacteriological examinations are made to determine the presence of various communicable diseases. Analysis of water is also made to test its fitness for drinking. All these tests are made free of charge at the request of any physician or health officer. Pertussis and anti-typhoid vaccines are also manufactured in this laboratory and distributed free of charge to physicians in the state. The board also distributes silver nitrate which physicians and midwives attending births are required to put in the eyes of all new-born babies to prevent blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum.

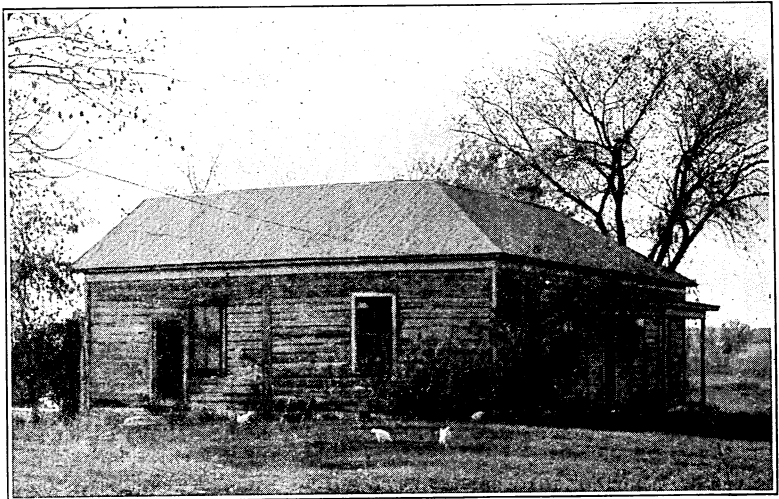
A specialized service in the field of maternal and infant hygiene is given by the bureau of maternity and child welfare. This includes demonstration maternal and child health centers to encourage the



Old Fort Winnebago, Portage.

establishment of such services in local communities, maternal and infant hygiene institutes, the training of teachers in a standard course of infant hygiene, cooperation with and assistance to schools in starting such courses, health examinations and instruction of the student teachers in the county rural normal schools and teacher training departments, group talks, radio talks, newspaper articles, monthly letters to expectant mothers, and the distribution of literature on the protection of the health of mother and child.

Public health nurses are required by state law to be certified by the Board of Health. Through the Bureau of Public Health Nursing it keeps in close touch with all public health nurses in the state, including county, city, and school nurses, and those employed by private welfare agencies.



The hospital of old Fort Winnebago near Portage.

The qualifications of graduate nurses is also a concern of the board. By means of its committee on nursing education and a salaried director, it prescribes standards for all schools of nursing, makes surveys, and has general supervision of all such schools in the state. According to the present statute no person nursing for hire is required to have a license. No nurse, however, may call herself a trained, graduate, registered, or certified nurse unless she holds a certificate from the State Board of Health. All nurses who are graduates of accredited schools of nursing and eligible for registration are required to register with the board and to re-register every year in order to practice as registered nurses. Through a board of examiners the State Board of Health conducts examinations of applicants for registration.

Without accurate vital statistics a state cannot adequately protect the civil and property rights of its people or properly apply the principles of hygiene in prolonging life. Birth and death records are the most essential and powerful agents that we possess for improving health and bringing about sanitary reforms. Through the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the board receives, classifies, and preserves all records of births, deaths, causes of death, marriages, and divorces. Certified copies of birth, death, marriage, and divorce records may be obtained upon application and the payment of a small fee.

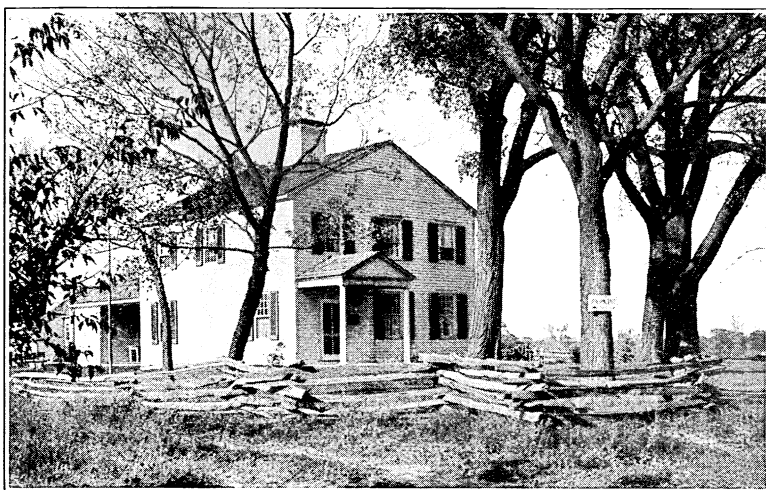
The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering carries on another important phase of the work of the Board of Health, concerning itself primarily with the purity of water supplies, safe and adequate sewage and garbage disposal, and the disposal of industrial wastes. Plans for the construction of all public waterworks, sewage and refuse disposal systems, and swimming pools must be approved by it.

An interdepartmental committee on water pollution is attached to the Board of Health. Created in 1927, it is composed of representatives of all state departments which are in any way interested in stream pollution. The State Health Officer is the executive officer of the committee and the administrative work is conducted by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. The committee has attempted to establish general policies and procedures to halt the pollution of Wisconsin waters. Important activities have included development of methods and the securing of their adoption in the utilization or proper disposal of industrial wastes causing pollution.

The board enforces a state plumbing code which prescribes minimum standards for all plumbing and domestic drainage installations in the state. Its Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering and its committee of plumbing examiners examine and license plumbers and register plumbing apprentices in all places having public water and sewerage systems and in all metropolitan sewerage districts. This bureau also has supervision of private water supplies and waste disposal systems, public comfort stations, lake and stream shore platting and sanitation, and industrial tourist and recreational camps. Together with the Industrial Commission the bureau en-

forces joint regulations relating to sanitary equipment for public buildings and places of employment.

Similar licensing laws apply to funeral directors, embalmers, barbers, cosmeticians, hotels, restaurants, and lunch stands. The Board of Health appoints special examining boards in most of these fields. These boards are composed of licensed practitioners in their respective vocations. All are subject to inspection by field agents of the board which has adopted and enforces rules and regulations intended to insure the sanitary operation of these establishments rendering personal service. Maternity hospitals are licensed by the State Board of Health in cooperation with the State Board of Control.



The Indian Agency House at Portage.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioners: THOMAS F. DAVLIN, *chairman*; THOMAS J. PATTISON, *secretary*; WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, *vice chairman*.

Central Office Staff: E. L. ROETTIGER, *state highway engineer*; A. T. BLECK, *principal assistant highway engineer, construction*; WILLIAM HOENIG, *principal assistant highway engineer, maintenance*; CHARLES H. KIRCH, *bridge engineer*; HARRY D. BLAKE, *principal assistant highway engineer, location, surveys and plans*; W. B. BLAIR, *chief accountant*.

Division Engineers with Offices:

Division No. 1, D. J. MINAHAN, State Office Building, Madison.

Division No. 2, J. A. STRANSKY, 513 Commerce Building, Milwaukee.

Division No. 3, D. F. CULBERTSON, Nicolet Building, Green Bay.

Division No. 4, W. J. HASELTON, Citizens National Bank Building, Wisconsin Rapids.

Division No. 5, T. M. REYNOLDS, Hoeschler Building, La Crosse.

Division No. 6, W. F. BAUMGARTNER, 213 South Barstow Street, Eau Claire.

Division No. 7, S. A. KOSZAREK, Court House, Rhinelander.

Division No. 8, G. I. GERMOND, 1517 Tower Avenue, Superior.

Division No. 9, T. W. REILLY, Herald Building, Lancaster.

Offices:—General Office: State Office Building. Division Offices: in places given above as addresses of the Division Engineers.

Total personnel, October 1934: 488 permanent and 119 occasional employes.

Expenditures, 1933-34: Total expenditures for highway activities (including construction, maintenance, and allotments to counties and municipalities), \$28,183,301. Of this amount a total of \$1,094,437 was expended for administration, supervision, and engineering service (of which amount the major part appears again in the totals for construction and maintenance); \$9,560,028 for construction; \$4,428,134 for maintenance, including snow removal and marking; and \$13,870,436 for aids to counties and other municipalities.

Receipts, 1933-34: Federal aid \$4,849,529; county and local funds, \$727,242; payments by utilities for their share of highway improvements, \$388,300; other receipts, \$32,908.48. Total \$5,997,979.

Appropriations, 1935-37: All receipts from motor vehicle license fees, drivers' license fees, and the gasoline tax above the cost of collection, plus all federal aids paid to this state, are appropriated to the highway commission for highway purposes and allotted in the following order, the amounts specified being the allotments for each of the two years of the biennium: Gasoline tax retained

for general state purposes, \$1,000,000; administration, highway commission, \$100,000; privilege highway tax, distributed to municipalities, not less than the amounts which they, respectively, received from the property tax on motor vehicles for the year 1930, about \$3,536,000; state aid for county trunk highways, \$3,000,000; allotments to counties for construction on the state trunk highway system, \$3,000,000; special bridges, \$250,000; roads to charitable and penal institutions, \$5,000; state park and forest roads, \$75,000; locating and testing road materials, \$10,000; aid to cities, villages, and towns for local roads and streets (specified amounts per mile), about \$4,065,000; maintenance of the state trunk highway system and connecting streets, improvement of state trunk highway system, and allotments to counties where the allotments from the \$8,000,000 fund above are not sufficient to pay installments falling due on bonds issued by counties for improvement of the state trunk highway system—balance of available funds; \$100,000 for marking highways and for the promotion of safety and safety practices in the use of the highways.

Publications: Biennial Reports.

The Highway Commission was organized in 1911 and reorganized in 1929. It is headed by three commissioners appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the senate. The commissioners hold office for six-year terms and devote full time to their duties. In the number of persons employed and in total expenditures the Highway Commission is the largest state department.

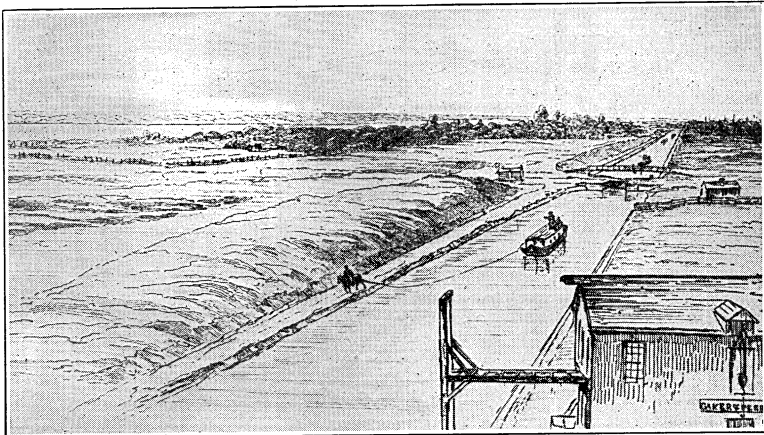
All federal highway construction in the state is in charge of the Highway Commission. In conjunction with the United States Bureau of Public Roads, it selects the specific location of all federal aid projects, prepares the plans and specifications, lets the contracts, supervises the construction, and pays the bills. It has charge of all state and county aid construction on the state trunk highway system but the actual carrying on of the work rests with the county highway committees. In cooperation with the Conservation Commission and the Board of Control, it is responsible for the construction of roads leading to state parks and to charitable and penal institutions. It also has control over all large bridges built with state or county funds and prepares all such plans and specifications, lets the contracts, and inspects the construction. It supervises maintenance of all state trunk highways including snow removal. The county highway forces are used to do the actual work but all such costs are borne by the state.

The National Industrial Recovery Act in June 1933 made available four hundred million dollars for highway improvement under the direction of the Bureau of Public Roads. From this amount Wisconsin received approximately ten million dollars. Since that date all of the work to be done under this grant has been put under contract, and about 90% of the work completed. In June of 1934 Wisconsin received about five million dollars from another two hundred million

appropriated for this same type of work. These funds were made available under the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 as amended.

The 1935 appropriation also provides that with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture amounts not to exceed one and one-half per cent of the 1935 U. S. Public Works Funds, or the future authorized Federal Aid Funds, may be used for surveys, plans, and engineering investigations of projects for future construction in each state, on any of the three classes of roads eligible for construction.

The 1935 Public Works Act also provides that after June 30, 1935, federal aid for highway construction shall be extended under such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate, provided that in no case shall the provision of this section operate to deprive a state of more than one-third of the amount due that state for the fiscal year for which the apportionment is made. This 1935 Act provides federal aid for highway construction only for those states that use at least the amount now provided by law for such purposes in that state from registration fees, licenses, gasoline taxes, and other special taxes on motor vehicle owners for construction and maintenance of highways, and administration expenses, including retirement of bonds for the payment of which such revenues have been pledged.



The Fox-Wisconsin Portage.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Commissioners: VOYTA WRABETZ, *chairman*; HARRY R. MCLOGAN; PETER A. NAPIECINSKI.

Acting Secretary: HELEN E. GILL.

Safety and Sanitation Division: R. MCA. KEOWN, *engineer*; C. D. SATTERFIELD, *assistant to the engineer*; O. T. NELSON, *building engineer*; M. A. EDGAR, *chief boiler inspector*; J. E. FLORIN, *superintendent of fire prevention*; JOHN E. WISE, *electrical engineer*; A. H. FINDEISEN, *mine inspector*.

Workmen's Compensation Department: H. A. NELSON, *Director*.

Woman and Child Labor Department: TAYLOR FRYE, *assistant to the Commission*; MAUD SWETT, *Milwaukee, field director*.

Apprenticeship Department: W. J. SIMON, *supervisor of apprenticeship*.

Statistical Department: ORRIN A. FRIED, *chief statistician*.

Employment Department: HARRY LIPPART, *state supervisor*.

Unemployment Relief: ALFRED W. BRIGGS, *director*.

Unemployment Reserves: PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *associate director*.

Offices: General Office, State Office Building; Milwaukee office, 744 North Fourth Street; Employment offices, see section on Employment and Unemployment in the article following.

Total personnel, October 1934: 240 permanent and 5 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: General, \$346,512.15; relief, \$16,036,160.35.

Appropriations, 1935-37: General administration, \$295,000; fire prevention inspections where neglected by local departments, sum sufficient, taken from fire department dues payable to the municipalities served by these departments; wage collection, costs, and attorneys' fees recovered; \$200,000 from emergency relief revenues to administer emergency relief.

Receipts: Federal government for employment offices, \$26,943.41.

Principal Publications: Biennial Report; Workmen's Compensation Report (annual); reprints of the laws administered by the commission; safety codes (on the different subjects on which the commission has issued orders); Wisconsin Labor Market (monthly).

The Industrial Commission is the labor department of the state. Since the first labor law was passed in 1867, new laws on this subject have been enacted at every session of the legislature. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was created in 1887 to enforce all labor laws but in 1911, when the Workmen's Compensation Law was passed, it was replaced by the Industrial Commission. This commission consists of three persons appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate.

Safety and Sanitation

The commission enforces all of the laws pertaining to the physical safety of work places and public 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 reg-



One of the first log cabins in Waukesha County.

ulations 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.

Workmen's Compensation

The workmen's compensation act is administered by the Industrial Commission. It guarantees compensation and necessary medical treatment to injured employes. During the year ending June 30, 1934, 19,484 industrial accidents were reported. Complete reports of these accidents were furnished in order to make sure that injured employes received the full amount due them. In about eighty-five per cent of these cases settlements were made without a formal order of the commission. In fifteen per cent of the cases involving more than one-half the total benefits paid during the year, the commission determined the rights of the parties by formal order. Such orders are entered

after hearings are 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. An appeal from these findings may be taken to the commission as a body.

Woman and Child Labor

Children under fourteen years of age may not be employed at any work during the school term except farm work or casual work around the home. During vacations children over twelve may be employed at certain specified occupations. Employers are required to secure permits for the employment of children under seventeen in any occupation except agriculture or ordinary work around the home. In Milwaukee these permits are issued by the Industrial Commission. In other places in the state they are issued by unpaid deputies who are generally public officials, such as county judges, superintendents of schools, and directors of vocational schools. During 1933 there were 756 child labor permits issued in Milwaukee and 1,761 in the rest of the state.

Laws limiting the hours of labor of minor and women employes, the minimum wage law for minors, and the oppressive wage law for adult women are also enforced by the Industrial Commission. Children under sixteen may not be employed except in domestic service or farm labor for more than eight hours per day or forty-eight per week, or before 7 A. M. or after 6 P. M. Women employes in factories, stores, and restaurants are restricted to a maximum nine-hour day and fifty-hour week, and those in hotels to a ten-hour day and fifty-five-hour week. Experienced employes, whether women or minors, may not be paid less than 22½ cents per hour in cities of 5,000 or more and 20 cents per hour in smaller places. Another Wisconsin law, also enforced by the Industrial Commission but applicable to men as well as women employes, provides for one day of rest in each seven days for employes of factories and stores.

Employment and Unemployment

The Industrial Commission maintains public employment offices at the following places:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Manager</i>
Administrative Office, Madison -----	Beaver Building -----	Harry A. Lippart, State Supt.
Eau Claire -----	201 South Barstow Street..	Harold Youngberg
Green Bay -----	106 East Walnut Street....	Willard Hield
La Crosse -----	328 State Street.....	Norman Schulze
Madison -----	111 King Street	Elmer Davis
Milwaukee -----	511A West Wells Street....	Benj. Thompson
Racine -----	432 Wisconsin Street	Rufus D. Scoon
Oshkosh -----	28-30 State Street	Murt Malone
Sheboygan -----	701 Center Street	Martha Miller
Superior -----	1712 Winter Street.....	R. J. Harmon
Wausau -----	125 West Washington Street	Francis J. Smrcina

All these offices are conducted under a cooperative arrangement with the city, or city and county combined, in which they are located. The Industrial Commission pays the salaries of employes and the local community pays all other expenses. No charge is made for the service given by these employment offices. In normal times they secure jobs for more than 100,000 persons per year and during 1933, in spite of the depression, jobs were found for 77,167.

Under the Wagner-Peyser Act an agreement of affiliation with the United States Employment Service was signed by the Industrial Commission on January 30, 1934. This was in accord with Chapter 360 of the Wisconsin Laws of 1933. Under this act money may be apportioned to the several states in proportion to the ratio of their population to the total population of the United States. No payment will be made to any state, however, until an equal amount has been appropriated or made available by the state for the purpose of maintaining public employment offices as a part of a state controlled system of public employment offices.

In 1932 the legislature passed a State Emergency Relief Act. The Industrial Commission was given the responsibility for administering the funds made available by this act and created a Bureau of Unemployment Relief for this task.

In the special session of 1931-32 the legislature also passed the first Unemployment Compensation Law enacted by any state. Its administration was also placed under the Industrial Commission. The act did not have state-wide and compulsory effect until July 1, 1934 and benefits did not become payable until July 1, 1935 when reserves had been built up for one year.

Apprenticeship

Wisconsin is the only state that has a supervised system of apprenticeship. Since the system was begun in 1915 many apprentices have completed their training under the supervision of the Industrial Commission.

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.

INSPECTION BUREAU

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

State Supervisor of Inspectors: ADAM PORT.

Office: Gay Building, Madison.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Enforcement of motor vehicle registration and traffic laws, \$35,000 per year from the motor vehicle registration fees; oil inspection, fees received, with any unused balance reverting to the general fund at the end of each fiscal year.

The State Inspection Bureau created by the 1933 Legislature is included in the State Treasurer's Department and appropriations for the work of the bureau are made to the State Treasurer. It consolidates the Oil Inspection Department, the Traffic Division of the Highway Commission, and the automobile license inspectors of the Secretary of State. The State Supervisor of Inspectors is appointed by the Governor for a four-year term without approval of the senate. All powers and duties delegated to the Inspection Bureau are vested in him together with other duties which the State Treasurer may assign.

The Inspection Bureau has charge of the inspection of gasoline and other petroleum products and assists in the collection of the gasoline tax. It enforces the state traffic laws and aids the Public Service Commission in enforcing the motor carrier law. It also takes charge of all field inspection in connection with the enforcement of the motor vehicle registration which was formerly done by the Secretary of State's Department.

The new law does not specify the number of inspectors to be appointed but there have been around fifty oil inspectors, five automobile license inspectors, and perhaps ten traffic inspectors carrying on the work of the bureau.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Insurance: HARRY J. MORTENSEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1935: 25.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$71,543. Receipts, \$137,600, in addition to which the department collected \$1,803,619 insurance taxes and \$171,275 fire department dues.

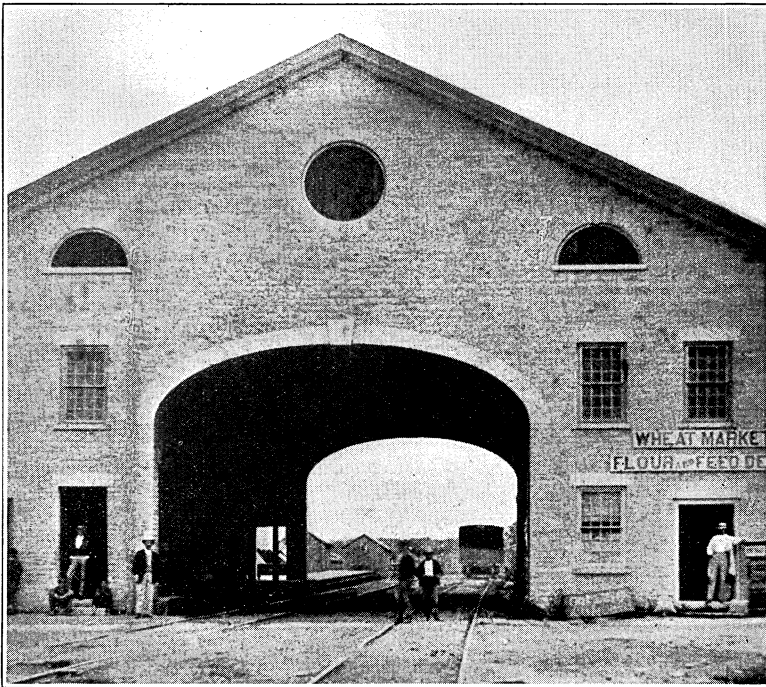
Appropriations, 1935-37: \$72,350 per year, plus cost of insurance company examinations and for performance of duties of commissioner as state fire marshal.

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 Com-

missioner. Since 1878 the department has had as its head an Insurance Commissioner who was an elective officer until 1911. Since that time this commissioner 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 all of the seventeen forms of insurance recognized by the Wisconsin statutes. This department grants charters to all domestic insurance companies in Wisconsin,—there were 301 in 1933,—and examines them at least



The first depot in Wisconsin and the terminus of the first railroad in Wisconsin. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad between Milwaukee and Waukesha was formally opened on February 25, 1851.

once every three years. In 1933, 430 foreign companies were licensed after examination to do business in the state. Special examinations of either foreign or domestic companies may be made whenever the Commissioner deems it advisable. All companies file annual reports which are examined in detail. When a foreign company is found 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, and insurance adjusters and agents. All insurance taxes and fire department dues, totaling above \$2,115,000 per year, are collected by it and the latter are distributed to cities, towns, and villages for the support of their fire departments. The department may investigate, either on complaint or its own initiative, to determine whether the insurance laws are being complied with; it may revise insurance rates, rules, and classifications, if they are unreasonable or discriminatory; and it also adjusts differences between policy holders and insurance companies.

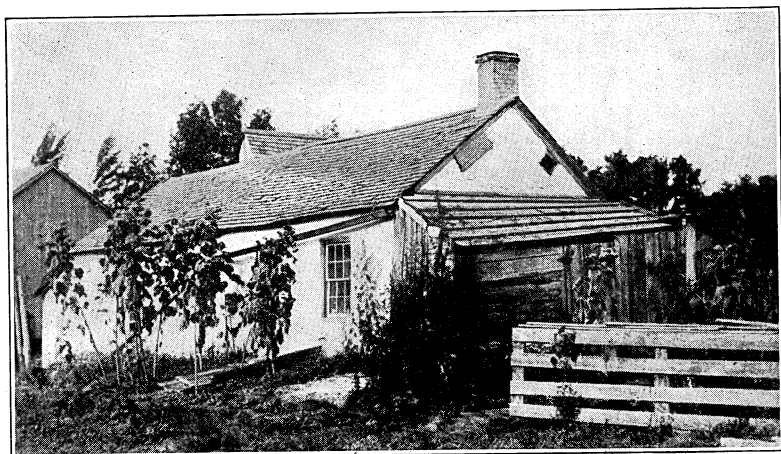
The state insurance fund established in 1903 and the state life fund established in 1911 are managed and operated by the Commissioner of Insurance. The state insurance fund is really a fire insurance company which insures state-owned property and that of political subdivisions of the state which wish to insure with it. Its total assets are more than \$3,428,798, which includes \$1,022,625 invested in the state office building and the orthopedic hospital for children. The net premium income is around \$180,000 per year. The state life fund has an annual premium income of \$56,142.75 and its total assets are \$444,807.15. It insures any citizen of the state but has no agents.

The independent fire marshal department established in 1907 was abolished in 1911 and the duties of fire marshal transferred to the Insurance Department. A separate appropriation of \$30,000 was made for the administration of this department. The Commissioner of Insurance was made *ex officio* State Fire Marshal and the Deputy Commissioner, Chief Assistant Fire Marshal. The latter with a corps of fire marshals assigned to various districts in the state performed the duties of the office of fire marshal,—namely, collecting statistics of fire losses, investigating fires of suspicious origin, and assisting in the prosecution of arson cases. In 1933 the separate appropriation was repealed and the office of Chief Assistant was abolished so that since that time the Commissioner of Insurance has discharged all the functions of fire marshal.

In 1933 according to law the Commissioner of Insurance succeeded to all the duties of the Compensation Insurance Board. These include the establishment of minimum rates for all classes of compensation risks, to make sure of the solvency of all companies in this field, and to prevent 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 entirely with him.



The oldest Methodist church in Somers township, 1837.



The Henry Benson home, Burlington. A typical peasant home of the early settlers in Wisconsin.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JOSEPH SCHAFER, *chairman*; ANITA K. KOENEN;
 JAMES D. MILLAR; JOHN CALLAHAN; GLENN FRANK.
Secretary: CLARENCE B. LESTER.
Legislative Reference Library: HOWARD F. OHM, *chief*.
Library School: MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *principal*.
Traveling Library and Study Club: JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, *chief*.
Book Selection: MARY K. REELY, *chief*.

Office: Secretary's office and Legislative Reference Library, State Capitol; Library School, Madison Free Library Building; Traveling Library, State Office Building.

Personnel, January 1935: 35 permanent employes; seasonal employes as required.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: Legislative Reference Library, \$24,973.46; other departments, \$48,813.76. Receipts: \$3,978.20.

Appropriations, 1935-37: General administration (including Traveling Library and Wisconsin Library School), \$42,000 per year; books, \$6,000 per year; Legislative Reference Library, \$25,000 in 1935-36, and \$38,000 in 1936-37.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Wisconsin Library Bulletin (monthly periodical; subscription price \$1 per year); Library School Catalog; Book Lists (occasional).

The Free Library Commission was organized in 1895. In the same year the Traveling Library and a summer Library School were started. The Legislative Reference Library dates from 1901 and the Library School proper from 1905.

The Free Library Commission has a five-member board consisting of two members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years without confirmation of the senate, and three *ex officio* members who are the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University, and the Superintendent of the State Historical Society. The commission elects a chairman from its own membership and employs a secretary. Members receive no salary but are reimbursed their actual expenses when attending meetings.

The commission assists in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of public libraries throughout the state. It advises in such matters as the selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of library buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, and the selection of books. This assistance is given through correspondence and through visits to libraries by the secretary and members of the staff. A monthly bulletin is published by the commission which deals with subjects of interest to librarians and which contains notes on current library practices and a list of current books recommended for library purchase.

Library School

By statute the Library School is a school of the University of Wisconsin but is conducted by the Free Library Commission. Members of the faculty have university rank and students receive university credit. The faculty of the school is also the advisory staff of the Commission which gives assistance to public libraries throughout the state.

A one-year professional course for public library work is offered. It covers all the main branches of library work and includes two months of practical apprenticeship in libraries of the state under su-



This house was built in 1845 by Morris D. Cutler, the founder of Waukesha.

pervision of experienced librarians and the faculty of the school. In cooperation with the School of Education, a two-hour course for teacher-librarians is also offered. In addition, summer school courses for public librarians and teacher-librarians were offered until 1933. Since that time a cut in appropriations has made it necessary to abandon the summer session temporarily.

Traveling Library and Study Club Department

The Traveling Library is maintained for communities which have no local library service and for those whose libraries are inadequate to meet the demands of their communities. Individuals or groups of people may request single books, or sets or selections of books on particular subjects. Selected libraries are sent out for the use of wom-

en's clubs, boy scouts, rural schools, and many other groups. Persons living in communities without libraries may make direct request for the services of the Traveling Library, but where a local library exists transfers are made from the Traveling Library to the local libraries which distribute the books. Assistance in program planning is offered all types of study groups.

Legislative Reference Library

The Legislative Reference Library has three main functions. It offers a bill drafting service for the legislature, a research and library service principally for the legislature and state departments but also available to private citizens, and it edits the Wisconsin Blue Book.

Probably its best known function is the drafting of bills, resolutions, and amendments to be introduced in the legislature. The library does not advocate legislation nor does it ever draft a bill without a specific request. Members of the legislature are not required to have their bills drafted by this service, but for many years all of them have done so.

The research or reference service furnishes information on legislative and related subjects in response to specific requests, many of which involve extensive research on the part of the staff. All requests are treated as confidential. This service is available not only during the legislative session but between sessions as well, especially for interim committees of the legislature, for the Governor, and for state departments.

In addition to editing the Blue Book, the library also assists in the drafting of messages, committee reports, proclamations, and departmental orders.

WISCONSIN MINING SCHOOL

Regents: JOHN CALLAHAN, *president*; CHARLES W. STOOPS, *secretary*; JOHN BECK.

Director: H. B. MORROW.

Location: Platteville.

Total personnel, October 1934: 7 faculty and 4 other employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$27,860.46. Receipts, \$1,005.55.

Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): Operation, \$26,000; maintenance, \$1,500; miscellaneous capital, \$900; coal and insurance, sum sufficient.

Publications: Bulletin of the Wisconsin Mining School.

The Wisconsin Mining School was established in 1907 and is under the control of a board of three persons, two of whom are appointed by the governor for four-year terms. The third member is the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who serves *ex officio*. At the head of the school is the Director, selected by the board.

The function of the Wisconsin Mining School is to train practical mining engineers and foremen, but in recent years some of its graduates have gone into highway construction work. Two courses are offered. The regular three-year course for students who are not high school graduates and the two-year course for high school graduates. Pupils who complete the latter course can transfer to the University of Wisconsin or any other engineering school with two full years' credit or can complete the third year of the regular course and receive a diploma from the mining school. Tuition is free to residents of the state and \$50 per year is charged nonresidents. Both groups pay the regular laboratory fees.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

Commander-in-chief: Governor PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE.

Adjutant General's Department

Adjutant General: BRIG. GEN. RALPH M. IMMELL.

Assistant Adjutant General and Finance Officer: LT. COL. NICHOLAS M. SCHANTZ.

Director, Pension, Bonus, Rehabilitation, and Graves Registration Divisions: MAJOR JOHN F. MULLEN.

Quartermaster's Corps

Chief Quartermaster: LT. COL. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

Medical Department

Chief Surgeon: Colonel WILLIAM F. LORENZ.

Offices: Adjutant General, State Capitol; Chief Quartermaster, Camp Douglas.

State Military Reservation: Camp Williams (Post Office, Camp Douglas)

Total personnel, January 1935 (Adjutant General's Department): 16.
Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$194,829.82.

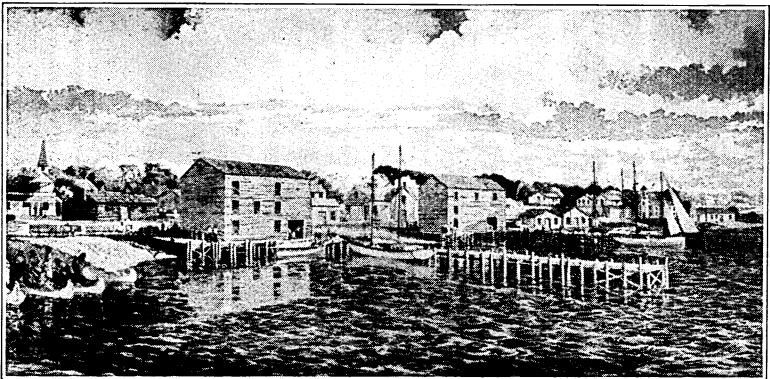
Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): General administration, \$195,000; maintenance of armories, \$3,000; marking veterans' graves, \$3,500; purchase of new military property and of land and improvements at Camp Williams, moneys received for lost military property and reimbursements by the federal government for expenses incurred by the state in equipping the National Guard in the World War.

Publications: Biennial report; Wisconsin veterans laws; Roster of units and commissioned officers.

Originally the development of the state military force was the only responsibility of the Wisconsin National Guard. Since the World

War, however, many additional duties have been added to it through legislation.

The office of Adjutant General is the custodian of all state military records, and administers the affairs of the Wisconsin National Guard. In addition it operates and maintains the Grand Army Home for Veterans at Waupaca, administers the state laws providing for the hospitalization, medical care, and treatment of veterans of the World War, and heads the State Rehabilitation Board. It also has the responsibility of disbursing cash and educational bonuses for veterans of the World War, the securing of pensions for veterans of earlier wars, and is directed by law to assist all veterans of the World War in prosecuting claims against the federal government. Provision was



"Southport, 1844". After February 7, 1850 Southport became Kenosha.

made in the legislative session of 1929 for the Adjutant General's office to prepare a complete register of the burial places of soldiers of all wars who have been interred in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin National Guard consists of one brigade of infantry, one brigade of artillery, one brigade of cavalry less one regiment, the 32nd Division Tank and Military Police Companies, and the 135th Medical Regiment. With the exception of the Cavalry Brigade and the Medical Regiment, these troops are Wisconsin's half of the famous 32nd Division. The 53rd Cavalry Brigade and the 135th Medical Regiment are Corps troops. The subordinate units of these organizations are scattered throughout Wisconsin. Their combined strength is approximately 4,744 of which 355 are commissioned officers.

Camp Williams at Camp Douglas affords everything necessary for the excellent training of troops. The setting for the camp is one of picturesque beauty. The efficiency of the Quartermaster branch of the service is very high and is shown by the fact that there are few property shortages, pending surveys, and administrative difficulties in

Wisconsin. The finance branch at Madison parallels the economy and efficiency found at Camp Williams.

The proficiency of the Wisconsin National Guard results from the consciousness of all ranks that the profession of arms is as exacting as any other profession, and because all ranks are disposed to study the profession thoroughly. Relationships of mutual trust and confidence exist between the officers and the men. Through compulsory correspondence courses the officer of the Wisconsin National Guard increases his military knowledge and usefulness. Advanced training of division and brigade staff officers is given under the supervision of the senior instructor and the corps commander.



The first post office in Somers, 1836, Kenosha County.

STATE PENSION DEPARTMENT

Industrial Commission

Members: HARRY R. MCLOGAN, member of Industrial Commission; J. B. BORDEN, *Director of the Budget*; GEORGE M. KEITH, formerly *Statistician*, State Board of Control.

Supervisor of Pensions: GEORGE M. KEITH.

Office: State Capitol.

Appropriation: An amount equal to twenty per cent of all moneys received from the federal government for the administration of old age assistance and blind pensions.

The State Pension Department, established in 1935, is charged with the duty of supervising the administration of old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions and allotting to the counties the money appropriated by the state and that received from the federal government for such purposes. The counties administer the payment of these aids, pay the cost thereof in the first instance, and receive reimbursement of 80% of their expenditures. If the available funds are insufficient to pay the 80% to the counties, the state may prorate the funds available. County boards are authorized to provide the necessary help for administration and the counties are reimbursed for personnel employed in the administration of old age assistance and blind pensions, to an amount not exceeding four per cent of the total paid by them to beneficiaries of these two forms of public assistance. Any county may, by action of its county board, provide for a county pension department to administer old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions or any one or more of such aids.

The State Pension Department is required to submit state plans for these forms of public assistance to the proper federal authorities and to adopt rules and regulations for the efficient administration of these laws in agreement with all requirements governing the allowance of federal aid to the states. In fact, the administration of these laws by the state and by the counties must in all respects conform to the Federal Social Security Act to enable Wisconsin to secure the full benefits made available under that act. The department advises all county administrative officers and agencies as to these requirements and renders all possible assistance in securing compliance therewith. Persons whose applications have been denied may appeal to the State Pension Department for a review of the denial.

For detailed provisions as to the laws governing old age assistance, aid to dependent children, or blind pensions, the Wisconsin statutes should be consulted or inquiries should be addressed to the county judge or the State Pension Department.

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

Members of Personnel Board: ADOLPH J. BIBBERSTEIN; MRS. JOHN J. BLAINE; vacancy.
Director of Personnel: A. E. GAREY.
Chief Examiner: A. J. OPSTEDAL.
Secretary: ELSA A. SAWYER.

Office: State Capitol.

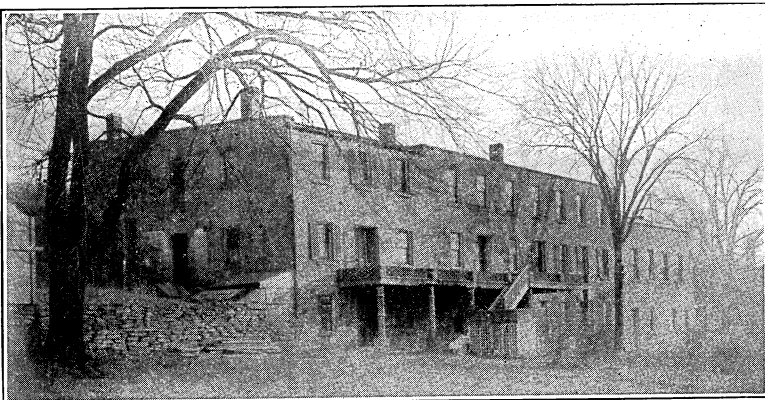
Total personnel, October 1934: 20 regular and three occasional employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$37,571.67.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$35,000 year.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Civil Service Law; Specifications and Salary Ranges for the Classified Service.

The Wisconsin civil service law was originally enacted in 1905 and provided for a Civil Service Commission which was a part-time body employing a full-time secretary and chief examiner. This department was reorganized in 1929 as the Bureau of Personnel "within the executive department." This bureau is in charge of a Personnel Board and a Director of Personnel. The Personnel Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to the approval of the senate. It is only a part-time board, holding meetings on the average of twice a month. The Director of Personnel, who is the administrative head of the department, is appointed by the Governor from a list of eligible candidates obtained through competitive examination, for an indefinite term subject to removal by the Governor with the approval of the board.



The old Walker Hotel, Mineral Point.

The civil service law was amended in 1929 and again in 1931. It applies to practically all positions in the state service except appointive officers and the faculties of the state educational institutions. Appointments to the state service, promotions, transfers, removals, reinstatements, and salary changes are governed by this law.

Whenever a vacancy occurs or a new position is to be filled, the head of the department makes the appointment but he must make his selection for the position from the first three persons highest on the appropriate civil service list. Competitive examinations, held at Madison and other places in the state as advertised, are the basis for these lists. For a few highly technical positions non-assembled examinations are given, and there are a small number of exempt positions for which no examinations are required. In all other respects these positions are subject to civil service law. After successfully passing an examination, a person's eligibility to appointment expires after six months unless the board sees fit to extend the time. Such extension of time may not exceed three years. According to rules of the board, 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. All promotions are made upon recommendation of the employing department after promotional examinations have been taken.

All civil service positions of the state have been classified and salary ranges for each classification have been established, including minimum or entrance salaries and maximum salaries. The only exception made in these schedules is the authorization of the emergency departmental waivers. According to the statutes, salary ranges for all civil service positions must be submitted at the beginning of each regular session by the Director of Personnel to the Joint Committee on Finance of the legislature. That committee has the right to modify such schedules, if it deems it advisable. For a two-year period thereafter, changes in salary ranges can be made only with the approval of the Governor, the Emergency Board, and the Budget Director. Salary increases within the salary ranges must be approved by the Emergency Board.

STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: Governor PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE.

Secretary and Administrative Officer: M. W. TORKELESON.

Office: State Office Building.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$50,000.

Publications: Annual Report.

Regional planning is not new in the United States though attempts to apply regional planning principles to large areas are quite recent. The first applications were in the various city plans developed in forward looking cities all over the country. Instances of successful county planning are found in the Milwaukee County and the Los Angeles County regional plans. In the East, the New York Regional Plan has had a powerful influence in molding the development of the environs of the great city whose name it bears. The same has been true of the Chicago Regional Plan in the Middle West. Both of the organizations back of these plans have been privately financed. It was through President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's powerful sponsorship, however, that national and state planning became active. Early in his administration, the President created the National Planning Board and through this agency urged the states to set up state planning bodies to cooperate with national and local planning organizations. In November 1933, the National Planning Board offered to provide a planning consultant to every state that would set up a State Planning Board that would comply with the National Planning Board's requirements. The latest available reports indicate that at least forty-three states have so complied. Wisconsin is one of these; in fact, Wisconsin already had a planning organization when the offer was made. Probably the State of Wisconsin was the first in the United States to begin planning as a state. For this reason, the history of the Wisconsin planning organization should be traced.

Director of Regional Planning

Chapter 276, Laws of 1929, provided for the appointment by the State Highway Commission of a Director of Regional Planning, "whose duties shall be to co-operate with and assist all local planning agencies in the state to the end that their activities may be properly co-ordinated in the interest of the state as a whole; to gather and disseminate city, town, and regional planning information; to co-operate with the conservation commission in the development of a recreational system plan for the state; to co-operate with the state board of health in the regulation and control of lake and stream platting". The appointment was made in September 1929.

State Regional Planning Committee

Chapter 124, Laws of 1931, established the State Regional Planning Committee, consisting of the State Chief Engineer, the State Health Officer and the Conservation Director, one member from each of the Highway Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the Industrial Commission, and the Director of Regional Planning who was designated the Secretary and administrative officer. When the offer to supply a consultant was made by the National Planning Board, all that was necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the National Planning Board was for the Governor to appoint three citizen members, which he promptly did. Following the appointment of the consultant, a planning staff was set up under C.W.A. and continued and expanded under F.E.R.A. A large amount of basic factual material was collected, coordinated, and refined. Two reports were issued:

1. A Progress Report, entitled "A Study of Wisconsin, Its Physical, Social and Economic Background, September 1934."
2. "The First Annual Report", a continuation of the Progress Report, amplified and refined, February 1935.

State Planning Board

Action by the Legislature of 1935 has further strengthened the position of the State Planning organization, so that it is now as well situated, probably, as any in the United States. Chapter 164, Laws of 1935, made suitable financial provision for a planning staff. Chapter 165, Laws of 1935, changed the name of the body, making it the "State Planning Board" and expanded the membership so that its present composition is as follows:

One member from each of the following boards, commissions, and departments, to be designated by such boards, commissions and departments respectively: The Public Service Commission, The Highway Commission, the Industrial Commission, the Tax Commission, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the Board of Control.

Two representatives of the State University to be designated by the President.

Three citizens to be appointed by the Governor.

The following State officials: The State Chief Engineer, the State Health Officer, the Director of Conservation, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Director of the Budget, the Governor who shall be ex-officio chairman, and the Director of Regional Planning who is the Secretary and administrative officer.

The duty of the State Planning Board can best be stated by quoting subsections (5) and (6), Section 27.20 of the Statutes as follows:

"The State planning board shall assemble and correlate data and information with reference to the development of the state and its subdivisions, and may include among other things data and information relating to the general character and extent of highways, water-

ways, waterfront and harbor developments, flood prevention works, parks, reservations, forests, wild-life refuges, aviation facilities, drainage and sanitary systems, waste disposal works for the prevention of stream pollution, water works, railroad and motor vehicle routes, power transmission facilities, public buildings, and other public works or facilities, which may be appropriate subjects of state concern; work opportunities; also the general location and extent of forests, agriculture areas and open development areas for purposes of conservation, housing, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities and the protection of urban and rural development; also a land utilization program, including the general classification and allocation of the land within the state amongst agricultural, forestry, recreational, soil conservation, water conservation, industrial, urbanization and other uses and purposes.

"The studies made by the state planning board shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, efficient and economic development of the state, which will, in accordance with present and future needs and resources, best promote the health, safety, order, convenience and welfare of the state as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development. All state boards, commissions, departments, and institutions are directed to cooperate with the state planning board to further these ends."

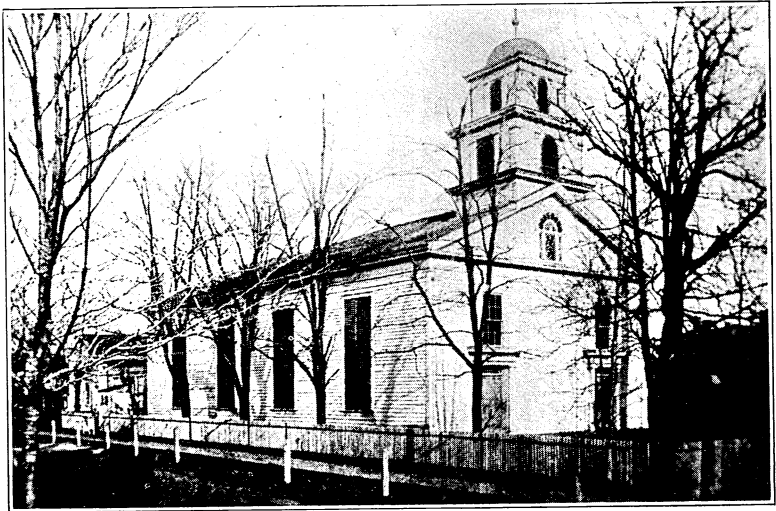
These sections represent the feeling back of all planning, which proposes to consider each state problem in its relation to all of the state's activities and functions. It is not thought that all of the state's problems are going to be solved immediately; that is too much to expect. It will be possible, however, to present a more logical approach to solutions of problems. As stated in the foreword of the Annual Report:

"Planning has always been a factor in government, in fact government is planning, though not generally recognized as such. The early efforts to prepare and record programs for community development, frankly as advance plans, were considered as idealistic conceptions of what might perhaps be good to do, rather than practical proposals for what was necessary to be done. However, cities have adopted plans for their future development, and carried out these plans, with demonstrated benefits, both as regards physical development and fiscal administration. A plan, whether it be for the conduct of a single project, or for the development of a city, or the continuation of policies over a period extending beyond a single administration, is nothing more than the formulation of a program for orderly development, whether it be for an individual, a city, a state or a nation.

"The basic function of state planning is to outline and develop such a program for the state, based on adequate studies of its population, resources, and facilities, to the end that the resources and facilities available may be utilized to the maximum benefit for the population and without unnecessary permanent deterioration. Unplanned or poorly planned use of resources, will cause their premature depletion

to the detriment of posterity, the uncoordinated use of facilities will cause waste and too high charges for services, and a lack of continuing economic fiscal policies will result in too high costs of government.

“To the extent that a well planned public policy of guidance and regulation can be put into effect, such unfortunate consequences will be avoided. With such a policy alive and functioning, the various subdivisions of the state will be in a position to determine their needs in advance of the time when they must be faced, and the state will be better able to guide and unify the whole for the benefit of its people.”



First Congregational Church, Kenosha. Built in 1842.

PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Commissioners: A. J. DEMPSEY; W. C. GAULT; FRANK KAISER.

Office: Portage.

Total personnel, March 1935: Two part-time employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year July 1, 1934-March 1935: \$2,900.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$4,000 per year.

Publications: None.

The Portage Levee Commission has charge of the system of levees on the Wisconsin River in Sauk and Columbia Counties in the vicinity of Portage. They consist of 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 from flood waters but also the entire Fox River Valley from Portage to Oshkosh, and nine miles of levees on the south side of the river for the protection of farm lands between the Wisconsin and Baraboo Rivers at this point. In addition the system includes some 5,000 feet of brush and stone shore protection and riprap. During 1933 and 1934 the levees have been strengthened, enlarged, and raised. About \$40,000 in C.W.A. and F.E.R.A. funds have been used for this purpose and also for building additional shore protection.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: ANDREW R. McDONALD; FRED S. HUNT; vacancy.

Secretary: WILLIAM M. DINNEEN.

Offices: General Office, State Capitol, Madison; Securities Division, State Office Building, Madison; Transportation Division, Tenney Building, Madison; Milwaukee office, Bartlett Building.

Total personnel, January 1, 1935: 338 permanent, seven occasional employes.

Appropriations, 1935-37: General appropriation, \$220,000 per year, plus amounts charged to public utilities for expenses of regulation and in connection with the issuance of securities; also, receipts from auto transportation and motor vehicle hauling company permits, to be used for the administration of the auto transportation laws.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$1,002,964. Receipts, fiscal year 1933-34: \$1,177,057.

The Public Service Commission regulates public utilities supplying gas, water, electricity, telephone, heating and toll bridge service; it has regulatory authority over the rates and service of steam, street, and interurban railways operating in the state; it administers the water power law governing the erection of dams in navigable waters, and es-

establishes the water level of lakes; it also has under its jurisdiction the regulation of trucks and buses operating not only as common carriers, but those operating as contract carriers for hire throughout the state, and in addition licenses private truck carriers. For a detailed description of the growth of regulation of public utilities and the development and expansion of the Public Service Commission the reader is referred to the Blue Book of 1933.

In the session of 1931 the law governing the regulation of public utilities was thoroughly revised. The powers of the commission were greatly extended so that regulation might become more effective. There are in Wisconsin at the present time 151 privately owned utilities, including electric, gas, water, street railway, and heating utilities, and also 764 telephone utilities, all of which are privately owned. In addition, there are 356 municipally owned utilities.

The law covering the commission's regulation of railroads has not been materially altered since its original enactment in 1905. However, it does not exercise as much control over railroad rates as it did in the first few years of its existence due to the passage of the Federal Transportation Act of 1920, and to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court construing it and other acts. It has become, however, a representative of Wisconsin in many cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Matters of safety and service are still largely within the control of the commission.

The administration of the Motor Carrier Law enacted by the session of 1933 is a relatively new function of the commission and has added materially to its duties. It went into effect on September 1, 1933 and greatly broadened the scope of the commission's regulation of motor carriers besides necessitating an extensive reorganization of that branch of the commission's staff which handles transportation matters. A large number of persons have been added to the staff without materially increasing the burden of taxpayers, inasmuch as the fees collected are used to maintain and operate the department. Formerly the only regulation which the commission had over trucks and buses was that designed for common carriers of passengers and property operating between fixed termini or over a regular route upon the public highways. In addition, the commission now assesses the ton mile tax against motor vehicle hauling companies that transport property over the public highway. Under the provisions of the Motor Carrier Act of 1933, the commission has extensive regulatory power over (1) common carriers of passengers and property operating between fixed termini or over regular routes, (2) contract carriers of property operating otherwise or between fixed termini or over a regular route, and (3) private carriers of property. It is authorized to issue permits to persons operating as private carriers of property by motor vehicles, or persons operating trucks not for hire, and to assess against such persons for the operation of their vehicles the same mileage or flat tax prescribed by statute for contract or common carriers. This tax is used for the maintenance, repair, and construction of public highways, for the regulation of the routing of all

carriers in order to prevent congestion on the highways, and for the coordination and preservation of all transportation facilities.

The commissioners are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate and hold office for six years each, one term expiring each odd numbered year. The commissioners appoint a secretary who is also a statutory officer. Directly responsible to him are the chief counsel and his staff, and the general office force, consisting of the assistant secretary, the examiners, special expert assistance, and the cost accounting, reporting, editorial, filing, stenographic, and clerical assistants.

The regulatory functions of the commission are divided into three major groups, namely those handling utility, transportation, and securities regulation. Utility regulation in turn is divided among three major departments. One department deals with utility rates, and in its operation analyzes and adjusts rates, handles informal rate complaints, develops cost analyses, and makes economic investigations. A second division is the department of accounts and finance, which audits the books and records, passes upon utility securities issues, and deals with holding company relations of Wisconsin utilities. A third, namely, engineering utility regulation deals with utility service, makes utility valuations for acquisition and rate making purposes, prescribes the fixed capital records of utilities, does the engineering work under the water power law, and issues permits for the taking of marl, sand, and gravel from the beds of navigable bodies of water. It also maintains a standards laboratory in connection with the University of Wisconsin, and together with the United States Geological Survey keeps a record of stream flow and lake levels.

The transportation division has authority over both motor and railroad transportation. The rates and tariffs and the statistics and accounts departments handle the rate filings and rate bill auditings of both the motor and railroad carriers, and audit the annual reports of both, as well as keep the statistics and accounts of both. Through the motor transportation department, certificates, licenses, and permits of the various motor transportation agencies are issued, fees and taxes are assessed and collected, and the policing of motor vehicles on the highways of the state is directed. Formal case investigations involving railroad rates and service, informal complaints of rates and service, and the presentation of Wisconsin interests before the Interstate Commerce Commission are directly under the railroad division. Related to railroad regulation alone is the railroad engineering department, which supervises the inspection of track, depot, and miscellaneous facilities, keeps a record of and inspects the safety measures and devices which the railroads use, and generally supervises highway crossings.

Sale of securities in Wisconsin is regulated by the Public Service Commission. The 1933 Legislature revised the securities law materially so that now the commission does not classify securities. Before any securities can be sold in this state other than those issued by

operating public utilities of Wisconsin, the commission must have complete information.

Regulation of public utilities and railroads has been in effect in Wisconsin for approximately thirty years, and the law regulating public utilities was enacted only two years later. Since the substitution of the Public Service Commission for the Railroad Commission in June 1931, the commission has issued 9,759 orders affecting the rates and service of public utilities and transportation agencies operating in the state. Of this number, only forty-four of its orders have been appealed and in only two cases have orders of the commission been reversed.

BUREAU OF PURCHASES

Director of Purchases: F. X. RITGER.

Acting Supervisor: BENJAMIN H. SCOTT.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October 1934: 24 permanent employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932-33 (from specific appropriations): \$40,835.34. Receipts (from sale of publications): \$4,695.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$35,000 per year, plus revolving appropriations for supplies, printing, binding, etc., furnished state departments; sum sufficient for the publication of the Blue Book and for the printing and distribution of the Statutes and Reports furnished to the courts of the state.

Publications: None.

The Bureau of Purchases is the centralized purchasing and supply department of the state, and also has charge of state printing. Organized in 1929, it succeeded the Superintendent of Public Property and the Printing Board. According to the statutes it is "a bureau within the executive department" and its administrative head is the Director of Purchases, who is appointed by the Governor and is removable only for cause.

All state departments and institutions must obtain all materials, supplies, stationery, furniture, equipment and other permanent personal property, and miscellaneous capital, as well as contractual services and other expenses of a contractual nature, through the Director of Purchases. This officer, however, may delegate the right to make certain purchases to the several departments, and allows limited local purchasing of supplies by the state charitable and penal institutions and permits the University to largely handle its own purchases under his direction. Departments requisitioning supplies have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, but all purchases are made by the Director of Purchases and the costs are charged back to the departments to which the articles are furnished. This includes everything that the state uses, from road machinery, coal, and cement, to

lead pencils, papers, and pins. All purchases are made upon specifications prepared by the Director of Purchases. When the value of the articles to be purchased exceeds three thousand dollars, they must be purchased upon competitive bids, with the lowest responsible bidder getting the contract.

The Bureau of Purchases also has charge of all state printing. Departments desiring printing make requisitions therefor to the Bureau of Purchases, which deals with the printers. The state's printing work is divided into various classes and let in the fall of the even numbered years to the lowest bidder. The costs of printing are in all cases charged back to the department for which the work is done.

The Bureau of Purchases also distributes public printing. Public officials receive documents free according to law, but the general public may buy at cost from the bureau the Statutes, Session Laws, Blue Books, and other publications.

WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE BROKERS BOARD

Members: E. H. GROOTEMAAT, *president*; W. P. GUMM, *vice-president*; HARRY B. HALEY, *treasurer*.

Secretary: RUSSELL A. CLARK.

General Office: Capitol Annex; Milwaukee Office: 312 East Wisconsin Avenue.

Total personnel, October 1934: Five permanent employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$19,941.84. Receipts: \$27,775.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Receipts.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen; Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Law.

The Real Estate Brokers Board established by statute in 1919 was reorganized in 1929 and given considerably more power. By legislative action this department beginning July 1, 1933 was limited in its expenditures to its receipts, which meant that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934 had to maintain the board for nearly eighteen months or until receipts for 1935 licenses were received.

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. It has within its jurisdiction the regulation of the business of selling real estate. According to the law all new applicants for a license are required to take a written examination. Such license is granted only after a satisfactory standing has been made and the board is satisfied that the applicant is trustworthy. After a hearing, licenses may be revoked on the grounds of untrustworthiness or incompetency. All complaints concerning improper practices of real estate brokers and salesmen are

investigated and action taken. During 1933-34 settlement of contracts to the value of approximately \$25,000 was made for the benefit of the public.

In 1934 there were 2,340 licensed brokers and 631 licensed salesmen. This represents about a 15% reduction from the number licensed in 1933 and the number licensed in 1933 was about 20% less than those licensed in 1932.

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: E. E. BROSSARD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 15, 1935: Five.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: General, \$12,000; printing and distribution: Wisconsin Statutes, \$12,525.45; Town Laws, \$1,832.22.

Appropriations, 1935-37: General administration, \$12,000 per year; printing and distribution of Statutes, Town Laws, and Annotations, sum sufficient; \$100 per year for National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

The office of Revisor of Statutes, organized in 1909, is concerned mainly with the system of continuous statutory revision which Wisconsin has adopted. The principal work of the revisor is the codification and revision of statutes, which involves the clarification of the language and arrangement of the statutes, the elimination of obsolete and unconstitutional sections, and the reconciliation of conflicting provisions. The work done in this connection is presented to the legislature in bills known as "revision bills", which carry full explanations of the changes made in the statutes, and which do not take effect until enacted into law in the same manner as ordinary bills.

The Revisor of Statutes also edits and publishes the Wisconsin Statutes. These are issued biennially and appear as soon as possible after the close of the session. These statutes include all of the permanent and general laws of the state in a single volume, including the enactments of the preceding session. They are sold by the director of purchases at \$5. Besides the Statutes the revisor every two years compiles and publishes the Town Laws of Wisconsin, which reprints the statutes with which town officers must deal, and gives forms needed in the performance of their duties. The revisor also prepares the index of the session laws which are published at the close of each legislative session by the secretary of state. Finally, he prepares the Wisconsin Annotations which summarizes court decisions and attorney general's opinions construing the Wisconsin constitution and statutes.

The Revisor of Statutes represents this state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, (Section 43.08 (3), Statutes) and is a member of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure (Section 251.18, Statutes).

The Revisor of Statutes is selected for an indefinite term of office by the board of trustees of the state library, which is constituted of the justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

SOLDIERS REHABILITATION BOARD

Members of Board: Adjutant General RALPH M. IMMELL; DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ; DR. W. S. MIDDLETON; DR. C. A. HARPER; GEORGE F. PLANT; BEN HOSE; DR. J. A. MAINUS.

Executive Officer of the Board: Adjutant General RALPH M. IMMEL.

Pension, Bonus, Rehabilitation, and Graves' Registration Division of the Adjutant General's Department: Major JOHN F. MULLEN, *Director*.

Office: Adjutant General's department, State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1935: Eight.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932-34: Educational bonus, \$89,631.96; cash bonus \$13,888.34; domiciliary care at Camp American Legion, \$1,438; hospitalization under Chapter 442, Laws of 1933, \$10,878.31; graves registration administration expense, \$7,287.66; Soldiers Rehabilitation Board administration expense, \$29,634.48.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Sum sufficient from soldiers rehabilitation fund.

Publications: Annual pamphlet on Wisconsin Veterans Laws; Annual and Biennial Reports.

The Soldiers Rehabilitation Board is an unpaid part-time board which decides questions of policy. Three members of the board are department commanders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans, respectively. They hold only a one-year term. The administration of the laws charged to the board is vested in the Adjutant General and through this department all veterans' claims against the United States are prosecuted. For this purpose a representative and an assistant are maintained at the U. S. Veterans Administration Facility at Milwaukee. During 1932-34, 204 claims of various kinds were prosecuted for veterans and widows of the Civil War, 10 for the Indian War, 2,072 for the Spanish American War, 25 for those veterans who served during peace time, and 2,482 for the World War.

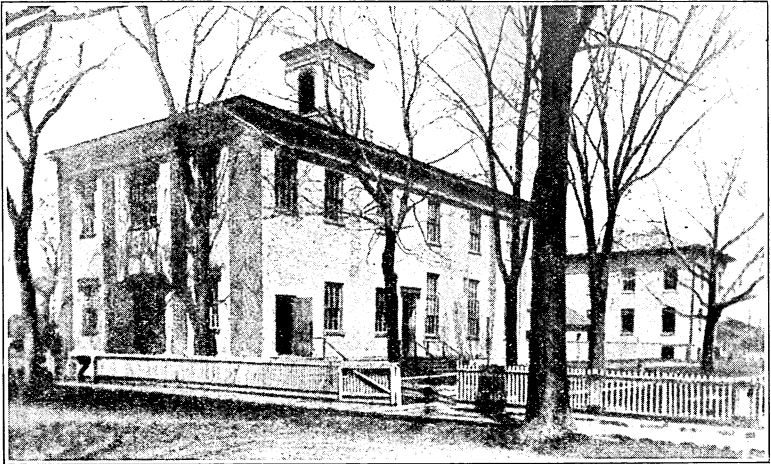
Cash Bonus

The benefits of the law of 1919, providing for the payment of \$10 per month for each month of active continuous service between April

6, 1917 and March 3, 1921 to each soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse who served the United States during the World War and who was a bona fide resident of Wisconsin at the time of entrance into the service, were terminated on July 1, 1933. At that time 116,461 claims totaling \$15,957,208.47 had been paid.

Educational Bonus

Chapter 5 of the Laws of the Special Session of 1919, as amended, provided that any person discharged, released, or furloughed subsequent to April 7, 1917 and who complied with certain conditions, was entitled to receive \$30 per month while in regular attendance as a student at any such institution but not in excess of a total of \$1080, in



The old Kenosha High School built in 1849. It was the first free high school in the Union outside of New England.

lieu of the soldier bonus provided for in Chapter 667 of the Laws of 1919. According to the Laws of 1933 these benefits were terminated July 1, 1933 except only to veterans who enrolled prior to October 1, 1931 and who, by July 1, 1933 had completed at least two years of college work. After July 1, 1945 these benefits shall not be available to the child, between sixteen and twenty-four years old, of a veteran who died between April 6, 1917 and July 2, 1921. Benefits paid as of June 30, 1934 were \$4,564,142.38.

Hospital Care or Medical Treatment

According to statute, free hospital care and medical treatment is provided for any man or woman who served his country between March 1, 1917 and July 1, 1919 and who through his military or naval service suffered disease or injury or the consequent result of

such disease or injury. It provides also that such person must have been a resident of Wisconsin for not less than five years next preceding his application for treatment, and that no person, otherwise eligible, who is receiving treatment through federal authority shall receive benefit unless the Soldiers Rehabilitation Board decides that such federal treatment is inadequate or that such person will be further injured by delay in receiving treatment. By June 30, 1934 benefits paid were \$566,636.62.

Hospital Care Under Section 45.275 of the Statutes

This section of the statutes provides hospitalization for any indigent, disabled, and honorably discharged soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse of any war who is ineligible to hospitalization under the provisions of Public No. 2 of the first session of the 73rd Congress and who is suffering from physical or mental disabilities not the result of misconduct. The applicant must have been a resident of Wisconsin for not less than five years immediately preceding his application for treatment. Such hospitalization, except in cases requiring special treatment, shall be provided at the Wisconsin General Hospital. Between November 1, 1932 and June 30, 1934, 87 applications were approved at an expenditure of \$10,878.31

Graves Registration

A law became effective on July 1, 1929 providing that the Adjutant General shall compile a record of the burial places within the state of soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who served in the military or naval forces of the United States. Since that date approximately 55,000 graves of veterans have been recorded to show the name of the soldier, the service in which he was engaged, the designation of the organization in which he served, the rank and period of service, the location and name of the cemetery in which his body is interred, the location of the grave within such cemetery, and the character of headstone or other marker, if any, at such grave. An alphabetical card index system of filing has been adopted with a distinctive colored card denoting the particular war in which the veteran served.

Some of the services rendered to the public in carrying out the provisions of this law are the return to cemetery associations and patriotic organizations of completed copies of graves registration records for their permanent records; assistance with the execution and transmittal of applications for government headstones, flags, and burial allowance; and the dissemination of information pertaining to matters of graves registration, data for burial records, laws governing disposition of deceased veterans and the care of their graves, government headstones, government burial flags, and burial allowances.

STOUT INSTITUTE

Board of Trustees: The State Board of Vocational Education, GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT, *secretary*, State Office Building, Madison.
Officers of Administration: BURTON EDSAL NELSON, *president*; CLYDE A. BOWMAN, *dean*, School of Industrial Education and director of summer session; RUTH E. MICHAELS, *dean*, School of Home Economics; J. ERLE GRINNELL, *director*, Department of Liberal Arts.

Location: Menomonie.

Total personnel, October 1935: 44 full-time and two part-time members of the faculty; 49 permanent, four occasional civil service employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$261,902.68. Receipts: \$73,496.92. Appropriations, 1935-37: Operation, \$165,000 per year; maintenance, \$9,690 per year; miscellaneous capital, \$7,200 per year; coal, sum sufficient; receipts from dormitories, dining halls, laundry, library fees, payments for materials and supplies, and sales of products made by students, appropriated as revolving appropriations.

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.

In 1893 James H. Stout, a lumberman who later became a state senator, started classes for manual training and domestic economy in conjunction with the public schools of Menomonie. This was the beginning of Stout Institute which now is a teacher training institution specializing in home economics and industrial education. The public school connection was broken in 1903 and Stout Training School was launched as an independent educational institution. In 1908 it became Stout Institute and in 1911, after the death of Senator Stout, was taken over by the state and placed under the management of the Board of Trustees of Stout Institute. Since the organization of the State Board of Vocational Education, the latter has served as the board of trustees of the institute, and the State Director of Vocational Education is secretary of the board.

Stout Institute is the only institution in the entire 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 education are four-year courses and the entrance requirement is a high school education. The degree of B.S. is granted on completion of the work and after two years of successful teaching graduates are eligible to life certificates to teach in Wisconsin.

Residents of the state pay no tuition; nonresidents pay \$124 per year. Library, laboratory, and incidental fees are paid by both residents and nonresidents. There are dormitories for both men and women but finances make it necessary for many to reside outside of the dormitories. The institution usually has about five hundred students who are preparing themselves as teachers in the fields of vocational education, industrial education, and home economics.

TAX COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM J. CONWAY, *chairman*; CHARLES D. ROSA;
ALVIN M. JOHNSON.

Secretary: J. E. USHER.

Income Tax Division: JOEL S. HENDRICKSON, *supervisor*.

Inheritance Tax Division: NEIL CONWAY, *inheritance tax counsel*.

Public Utility Division: C. M. CHAPMAN, *research utility accountant*;
W. H. SHOARD, *valuation engineer*.

Municipal Accounting Division: R. S. MALLOW, *chief accountant*.

Statistical Division: L. B. KRUEGER, *chief statistician*.

Office: General office, State Capitol. Income tax assessors and supervisors of property tax assessments have offices in the districts which they serve. For a list of them write the Tax Commission, State Capitol, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1935: 247 permanent, 40 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: Total, \$507,262. Receipts: \$48,034.

Appropriations, 1935-37: General administration, \$143,172 per year; income tax administration, \$312,781 per year; for collection of income taxes, \$40,000 per year; for collection of delinquent income taxes, \$10,000 per year and, in addition, a non-lapsible appropriation of \$50,000 from emergency relief revenues to collect delinquent taxes; collection of tax on chain stores and motor fuel distributing companies, \$3,500 per year; collection of emergency relief tax, sum sufficient; reassessments, sum sufficient; revolving appropriation for municipal accounting.

Publications: Biennial Report; Bulletin on municipal statistics (issued periodically); reprints of tax laws; various special reports on taxation.

The administration of all assessment and taxation laws of the state is supervised by the Tax Commission and some of these laws are directly administered by the commission. Other duties of the commission are the collection of statistics, the dissemination of information on tax levies and governmental revenues and expenditures, ad-

vising the Governor and the legislature concerning needed changes in the tax laws, and helping local tax officials in the discharge of their duties.

Income Tax

The Tax Commission performs the duty of prescribing the forms and auditing the returns, as well as collecting the income tax. Assessments of the tax are made originally by the taxpayer upon the filing of his return. He is allowed a two percent discount if the tax is paid in full when he files his returns or he may pay one-third of the tax without discount on March 15 and the balance of the tax on August 1, without penalty or interest.

The Tax Commission collects all corporate income taxes at its central office at the Capitol. The income tax for individuals is collected at offices at strategic points throughout the state, from which blanks are mailed to the taxpayer and to which returns are made. After the returns are filed they are office audited, and where necessity exists are field audited from the local offices. If these audits show underpayments, additional taxes are assessed, and the Tax Commission is authorized to assess additional taxes for a period of six years where discrepancies are found. Since field audits were established by the Tax Commission in 1920, more than \$20,000,000 has been assessed in additional income taxes. If audits reveal an overpayment, the taxpayer is allowed to file a bill for this amount which is approved, and payment is ordered by the State Treasurer.

If disputes arise between the taxpayer and the local assessor over assessments made, the taxpayer has a right to appeal to the local board of review in the county where he resides, and if not satisfied with the decision of the local board of review, he has further appeal to the Tax Commission where the appeal is heard upon the record. All corporate appeals are made directly to the Tax Commission.

The functions of the Commission, other than the following of the statutory assessments, are performed by local assessors of incomes assisted by local auditors. The form prescribed by the state of Wisconsin follows closely, so far as payments and assessments are concerned, the procedure prescribed by the United States government in its income tax matters. All income returns are open to public inspection at any time.

Inheritance Tax Memoranda

Inheritance taxes are determined by the county court of the respective county in which a decedent resided at the time of his death. In each county there is a public administrator appointed by the county court, who is the local representative of the state and county in all inheritance tax matters. It is the function of the Tax Commission to supervise the administration of the inheritance tax law, and it actively directs the work of the public administrators. That direction involves the interpretation of the law, the promulgation of rules and regulations, general advice on questions presented, and definite in-

struction in the conduct of proceedings in specific estates. It is personally represented in all litigation in which questions of serious importance are involved. These questions most frequently arise in the larger estates wherein taxes of a substantial amount are at issue. An alert and aggressive administration of the law is essential in order that it be equitably applied to all estates and the proper tax assessed. The application of the law to all estates requires the following of the proceedings in the determination of the tax from the inception thereof through the adjudication and collection. Both the state and the county share in the revenue derived from this form of taxation.



The first steam flour mill in Milwaukee, built in 1847 on South Water Street.

Railroad and Public Utility Taxes

The assessment of special property taxes on railroads and public utilities are levied by the Tax Commission. Reports of the railroad companies, telegraph, express, electric light companies, etc. are filed with the commission. The latter determines the value of their property and the rate at which it is to be taxed. This rate is the average full value rate of taxation of general property throughout the state. In the case of the railroads the commission must determine separately the value of terminal property. In the case of gas, electric, heat, water, and conservation and regulation companies, it must apportion 65% of the taxes of each company to each assessment district in which the property is located and the business transacted. Twenty percent of such taxes are apportioned to counties on the same basis. In counties having a population of 50,000 or less, towns and villages are required to apportion 50% of the amount they receive to the school dis-

tricts in which the utility property is located. Cities are not required to apportion any utility taxes to school districts. In all other counties, excepting Milwaukee County, no apportionment to school districts is made. In Milwaukee County the City of Milwaukee must pay into the school fund 25% of the utility taxes received, and towns and villages in Milwaukee County may, if their boards so vote, apportion 20% of such taxes to the school districts on the basis of the last school census.

Chain Store Tax

Chapter 545, Laws of 1935, repealed the 1933 chain store tax law which was held unconstitutional by the Wisconsin Supreme Court and created a new chain store tax law which is administered by the Tax Commission. The new law is effective until July 1, 1937 and imposes separate occupational taxes on chain stores and motor fuel distributing companies. The tax is based on the number of sales outlets.

Chain stores include all mercantile businesses of all kinds which have more than one sales outlet, except yards selling lumber, coal, or building materials, ice wagons or stations, dining cars, newspaper stands, second hand automobile locations, wagons delivering dairy products or bakery goods, persons licensed under the peddler license law, and automatic vending machines but not places operated for the purpose of restocking or servicing such machines. The tax, levied on a calendar year basis, ranges from \$25 to \$250 for each sales outlet in excess of one, depending upon the number of outlets in the chain.

Motor fuel distributing companies include all places of business in which 70% of the total amount of retail and wholesale sales result from the sale of motor fuel, lubricating oil, or petroleum products, excepting cooperative associations organized under the Wisconsin cooperative association law or operating on a genuine cooperative basis. The tax is on a calendar year basis and ranges from \$3.00 for a single sales outlet to \$50 per sales outlet depending upon the number of outlets in the chain.

General Property Tax

The assessment of general property for the purpose of levying a general property tax is made by local assessors under the supervision of the Tax Commission. This supervision is carried on through the commissioner in charge of general property tax administration and employes working under him called Supervisors and Deputy Supervisors of Assessments. Such supervision consists of instructions given at an annual meeting and actual work with the assessors in the field showing them how the job should be done. Formerly, the work carried on by the Supervisor of Assessments was a function of the Assessor of Incomes. However, since 1933 such work is carried on by the Supervisor of Assessments, their helpers, and the property tax force, and the supervision of property tax administration is placed by statute on an equal basis with income tax administration.

The Tax Commission reassesses taxable property in any taxation district in cases where the owners of at least five per cent of the property petition for it, and the commission, after hearings and investigation, finds that there is need for such reassessment. The commission appoints qualified men to do this work. All costs incurred are charged back to the taxing district.

Individual taxpayers who feel that their property has been over-assessed and who are unable to get satisfaction from the local board of review may also have their property revalued on application to the Tax Commission. This application must reach the office of the Tax Commission within twenty days after the final adjournment of the board of review.

The Tax Commission and the Supervisors of Assessments have important duties in connection with county and state equalization. The full value of all general taxable property in each taxation district is determined each year by the property tax department of the commission. All methods, which a prudent buyer would use in buying the property, are used in arriving at such values. These full values for all taxation districts are sent to the offices of the Tax Commission and when approved by the Tax Commission are used for two purposes. First, the Supervisor of Assessments is authorized to recommend such full values to the county boards of each county to be used by such county board in making the taxation-district assessment required by law. Second, the same values are used by the commission in building up the full value of each of the counties of the state. The county assessment is arrived at by adding together the values approved for submission to the county boards for the taxation district assessment. When this county assessment has been made by the Tax Commission, the statutes provide that the summation of the values of all the counties of the state shall constitute the state assessment. This state assessment is divided into all the general property taxes levied in the state each year to derive the general or average tax rate which is applied to the assessment of the public service corporations of the state.

Municipal Accounting and Statistics

Another major activity of the Tax Commission is its work in the field of municipal accounting. According to law uniform accounting systems are required to be installed wherever counties, towns, cities, villages, and school districts make requests for them and, upon application, accounts of counties, towns, cities, villages, and school districts are required to be audited. All costs connected with this work are borne by the units for which accounting systems have been installed.

Counties, cities, towns, and villages are required to report their assessments, taxes, expenditures, and receipts. The Tax Commission compiles and publishes this data in its municipal statistic bulletins. These bulletins are the best source of information upon local governmental expenditures and tax levies in the state. In addition, the commission makes special statistical studies of tax problems, and furnishes tax data to members of the legislature and to others who wish it.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Board of Regents of Normal Schools: EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president*; W. E. ATWELL; JEROME BAKER; MRS. WILSON CUNNINGHAM; JOHN CALLAHAN; ROBERT CURRAN; MRS. CHARLES H. CROWNHART; J. H. GRIMM; ARCHIE V. HURST; JOSEPH A. PADWAY; A. W. ZERATSKY.

Secretary and Director: EDGAR G. DOUDNA.

Presidents of the State Teachers Colleges: See table on "State Teachers Colleges" in the following article.

Office: Location of the State Teachers Colleges given in table form in the following article.

Total personnel, January 1, 1935: In the office of the board, six permanent, one occasional employe; in the Teachers Colleges, 432 permanent and 18 occasional faculty members, and 135 permanent and seven occasional civil service employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932-33: Board, \$22,768.39; nine State Teachers Colleges: Operation, \$1,682,592.83, maintenance, \$67,637.66, capital, \$148,227.41; revolving funds, \$76,677.31; total, \$1,997,903.60.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: Board, \$17,486.19; nine State Teachers Colleges: Operation, \$1,509,870.34, maintenance, \$61,827.58, capital, \$69,125.37; revolving funds, \$49,359.66; total, \$1,707,669.14.

Receipts, fiscal year 1932-33: Appropriated receipts (revolving funds), \$76,049.12; non-appropriated receipts: Tuition, fees, etc., \$263,928.24, interest from Normal School Fund, \$111,841.15, land office, \$247.99, insurance, \$448.45; total, \$452,514.95.

Receipts, fiscal year 1933-34: Appropriated receipts (revolving funds), \$48,415.19; Non-appropriated receipts: Tuition, fees, etc., \$243,087.09, interest from Normal School Fund, \$116,498.51, land office, \$421.08; total, \$408,421.87.

Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): Board of normal school regents, \$19,000 plus cost of annual audit of accounts; teachers' salaries at all colleges, \$1,126,909; operation other than teachers' salaries, \$335,000; insurance and coal, sum sufficient; maintenance, \$70,000; miscellaneous capital, \$75,000; revolving appropriations: gifts, receipts of dormitories, dining halls, cafeterias, stationary stands, and model farms.

Principal Publications: Biennial Reports of the Board of Regents; Bulletins and Catalogues of the separate colleges.

The State Teachers Colleges are teacher training institutions, which furnish the majority of the elementary teachers in city schools and a considerable percentage of the rural and high school teachers. A list

of our State Teachers Colleges with date of establishment and latest enrollment figures are shown in the following table.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

Location	Year Es- tablished	Enrollment First Semester 1934-35	President
Eau Claire.....	1916	625	H. A. Schofield
La Crosse.....	1909	645	George M. Snodgrass
Milwaukee.....	1885	1,247	Frank E. Baker
Oshkosh.....	1871	633	Forrest R. Polk
Platteville.....	1866	473	Asa M. Royce
River Falls.....	1875	450	J. H. Ames
Stevens Point.....	1894	673	Frank S. Hyer
Superior.....	1896	693	J. D. Hill
Whitewater.....	1868	631	C. M. Yoder

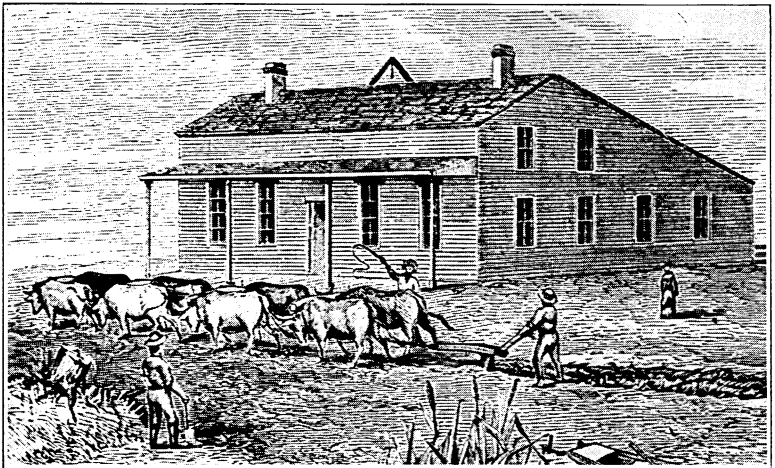
Our present State Teachers Colleges were known as Normal Schools up to 1927 and for many years offered two-year courses only. In 1925 they were allowed to grant B.A. degrees to graduates of their four-year courses. Now they give courses ranging from two to four years. There are two-year courses for rural school teachers, three and four-year courses for elementary teachers, and four-year courses for junior high school, and senior high school teachers. In addition, each college has one or more departments for special types of teaching not usually duplicated in any of the others. There are special departments for teachers of agriculture at Platteville and River Falls; for teachers of art and for teachers of the deaf and exceptional children at Milwaukee; for home economics teachers at Stevens Point; for kindergarten teachers at Milwaukee and Superior; for manual arts teachers at Platteville and Oshkosh; for music teachers at Milwaukee; for physical education teachers at La Crosse; and for commercial teachers at Whitewater. All of the colleges conduct summer sessions in which many teachers holding positions take further training to qualify themselves for better positions. Training schools for demonstration and practice purposes are conducted by all of the colleges. These schools have kindergartens and the eight grades of the elementary schools. An average of 2,500 pupils are enrolled averaging a little less than thirty pupils per grade.

Graduation from high school is a prerequisite for all courses in the Teachers Colleges. Tuition is free to residents of the state and is twenty-five dollars per semester for nonresidents. In addition, there are incidental, laboratory, and library fees which are paid by all. Stevens Point and Superior have dormitories, Eau Claire, La Crosse, River Falls, and Milwaukee have cafeterias; and Milwaukee also has a large stationery and supply store. Farms are operated in connection with the courses for agricultural teachers at Platteville and River Falls.

The State Teachers Colleges are financed mainly from state appropriations, but receive considerable revenue from tuition, dormitory,

and other receipts, and also from the interest on the Normal School Fund. The latter is a constitutional trust fund derived from lands donated to the state under the federal swamp land grants of the eighteen-fifties. The total of this fund is now more than \$3,100,000 and considerably exceeds the endowment of the University.

The government of the Teachers Colleges is vested in the Board of Normal School Regents made up of ten members appointed by the governor for five-year terms and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a member *ex officio*. There is usually one member of the board from each city or locality in which a Teachers College is located. The board selects its secretary and director who is virtually its executive officer. The president of the Teachers Colleges, as well as all teachers and other employes, are selected by the board. Teachers now have permanent tenure and, after a probationary period, can be removed only for cause.



Old Cottage Inn, Milwaukee, 1836.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Regents of the University: HAROLD M. WILKIE, *president*; GEORGE W. MEAD, *vice-president*; AUGUST C. BACKUS; ROBERT V. BAKER, JR.; REV. E. M. CHRISTOPHERSON; MRS. JESSIE COMBS; CARL DREXLER; PETER EIMON; DANIEL H. GRADY; DR. GUNNAR GUNDENSEN; HERMAN IHDE; LEONARD J. KLECZKA; FRED H. CLAUSEN; MRS. CLARA T. RUNGE; HERMAN W. ULLSPERGER; JOHN CALLAHAN; GLENN FRANK.

Secretary, Board of Regents: M. E. McCAFFREY.

Board of Visitors:

Appointed by the Governor: CARL J. HESGARD; DR. W. W. KELLY.

MRS. ALLAN J. ROBERTS; DR. E. L. SCHROEDER.

Appointed by the Board of Regents: MRS. CHARLES R. CARPENTER; LOYAL DURAND; GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT; ALFRED C. KINGSFORD.

Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Association: R. E. BALLIETTE; FRED H. DORNER; MRS. CARL A. JOHNSON; BEN A. KIEKHOFER.

Administrative Officers:

President of the University: GLENN FRANK.

Dean of Men: SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT.

Dean of Women: LOUISE TROXELL GREELEY (MRS. HUGH P.)

Secretary of the Faculty: CHARLES A. SMITH.

Registrar and Director, Bureau of Records and Guidance:

University Librarian: WALTER M. SMITH.

Commandant (Department of Military Science): CAPT. REMINGTON ORSINGER.

Physician in Chief (Department of Student Health): DR. CHARLES E. LYGHT.

Chairman, Athletic Board: A. T. WEAVER.

Business Offices:

Business Manager: J. D. PHILLIPS.

Comptroller: ALFRED W. PETERSON.

Accountant: CLARENCE W. VAUGHN.

Dormitories and Commons: DONALD L. HALVERSON, *director*.

Buildings and Grounds: ALBERT F. GALLISTEL, *superintendent*.

University Editor: WILLIAM H. NEGLEY.

Educational Divisions

College of Letters and Science: GEORGE C. SELLERY, *dean*; H. GLICKSMAN, *junior dean*.

School of Commerce: CHESTER L. JONES, *director*.

School of Journalism: Vacancy.

- Library School: CLARENCE B. LESTER, *director*; MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *principal*.
- School of Music: CHARLES H. MILLS, *director*.
- Course in Chemistry: J. HOWARD MATHEWS, *director*.
- Course in Humanities: FRANK C. SHARP, *director*.
- Course in Pharmacy: EDWARD KREMERS, *director*.
- College of Engineering: FREDERICK E. TURNEAURE, *dean*; A. V. MILLAR, *assistant dean*.
- Course in Chemical Engineering: OTTO L. KOWALKE, *chairman*.
- Course in Civil Engineering: L. F. VAN HAGAN, *chairman*.
- Course in Electrical Engineering: EDWARD BENNETT, *chairman*.
- Course in Mechanical Engineering: G. L. LARSON, *chairman*.
- Course in Mining and Metallurgy: R. S. MCCAFFERY, *chairman*.
- College of Agriculture: CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *dean*; IRA L. BALDWIN, *assistant dean*.
- Agricultural Extension: K. L. HATCH, *associate director*.
- Farmers' Institutes: E. L. LUTHER, *superintendent*.
- Short Course: V. E. KIVLIN, *director*.
- Dairy Course: H. C. JACKSON, *director*.
- Course in Home Economics: ABBY L. MARLATT, *director*.
- Law School: LLOYD K. GARRISON, *dean*.
- Medical School: DR. W. F. MIDDLETON, *dean*; DR. WALTER J. MEEK, *assistant dean*.
- School of Nursing: HELEN I. DENNE, *director*.
- Medical Extension Library Service: GLADYS RAMSEY, *librarian*.
- School of Education: C. J. ANDERSON, *dean*.
- Course in Art Education: WILLIAM H. VARNUM, *chairman*.
- Course in Physical Education for Men: GUY S. LOWMAN, *chairman*.
- Course in Physical Education for Women: BLANCHE M. TRILLING, *chairman*.
- University High School: HEBER M. RYAN, *principal*.
- Graduate School: EDWIN B. FRED, *dean*.
- Extension Division: FRANK O. HOLT, *dean*; M. G. LITTLE, *assistant dean*.
- Milwaukee Extension Center: CHARLES M. PURIN, *director*.
- Field Organization: CHESTER ALLEN, *director*.
- Summer Session: SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT, *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. R. C. BUERKI, *superintendent*; DR. ERWIN R. SCHMIDT, *chief surgeon*.
- Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children: DR. R. C. BUERKI, *superintendent*.

Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute: DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *director*.
 State Laboratory of Hygiene: DR. WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *director*.
 Pharmaceutical Experiment Station: DR. EDWARD KREMERS, *director*.
 Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey: DR. E. A. BIRGE.
 State Geologist: E. F. BEAN.
 Washburn Observatory: JOEL H. STEBBINS, *director*.
 Agricultural Experiment Station: CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *director*;
 NOBLE CLARK, *assistant director*.
 Wisconsin Union: PORTER BUTTS, *house director*.
 Forest Products Laboratory (financed by the United States Govern-
 ment): C. P. WINSLOW, *director*.
 United States Weather Bureau: ERIC R. MILLER, *meteorologist*.

Location: With the exceptions noted below all departments of the University are located at Madison. The Extension Division whose general office is at Madison has a Milwaukee center in the University Extension Building, which is located at 619 West State Street. It has other district offices at 108 West College Avenue, Appleton; 1015 Woodland Avenue, Eau Claire; and Box 743, La Crosse. The branch Agricultural Experiment Stations are at Ashland Junction, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner, and the Peninsula State Park in Door County.

Total number of persons on pay rolls, December 1934: 807 permanent and 621 occasional (mostly part-time) administrative and faculty members exempt from civil service, and 1,356 permanent and 113 occasional civil service employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: Operation, \$6,193,413; maintenance, \$157,232; capital, \$223,237; total, \$6,573,882.

Direct receipts, fiscal year 1933-34: \$3,013,542.

Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year):

General operation, \$2,150,000 plus receipts from student fees, estimated at \$606,598.

Maintenance ----- \$140,000

Miscellaneous capital ----- 140,000

Extension division: Operation, \$215,000; miscellaneous capital, \$5,000; maintenance Milwaukee center, \$2,500.

Agricultural extension, county agents, and soils laboratory, \$88,100 plus receipts of the soils laboratory.

Branch experiment stations ----- \$40,000

Hog cholera serum ----- 2,000 plus receipts

Tobacco investigation ----- 6,000

Truck crops ----- 4,000

Memorial Park maintenance ----- 600

Research ----- 36,000

Psychiatric institute ----- 32,000

Hygienic laboratory -----	32,000
State geologist -----	7,500 plus \$15,000 transferred from high- way funds for surveys of road ma- terials.
Coal and insurance -----	Sum sufficient.
Potato research and control -----	1,000 per year.

Revolving appropriations: Receipts from laboratory, gymnasium, and military fees, lectures and entertainments, athletic games, extension lectures and entertainments; all receipts of the Wisconsin general and orthopedic hospital; receipts from farm and dairy sales and land clearing operations; receipts of pharmaceutical laboratory, dormitories, commons, and field house; and all moneys received from gifts and all aids from the federal government.

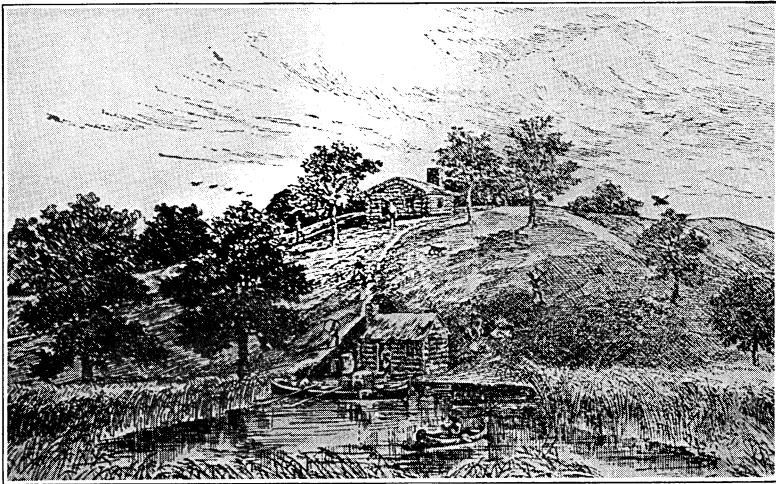
Principal Publications: Annual Report of Business Manager; University Press Bulletin (weekly newspaper release); Bulletins (occasional, including announcements of courses and publications of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research); University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature; University of Wisconsin Studies (quarterly scientific); Agricultural Experiment Station Reports (annual); Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins (popular research); the Retail Bulletin (monthly, \$1.00 per year); Wisconsin Law Review (quarterly magazine; subscription rate, \$2.50 per year).

Our State Constitution provides for the University of Wisconsin in Section 6 of Article X as follows: "Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of government and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require."

Accordingly, a University was established in 1848 in the first year of statehood. Classes began the next year and in 1851 the first building (North Hall) was erected. No appropriation from state funds was made to the University until 1869. In the meantime the institution was financed entirely from the proceeds of the sale of lands donated to the state for the establishment of a university. The Constitution meant these lands to be a permanent endowment but when they had to be sold to meet current expenses practically the entire endowment from the United States was lost. Even though the University has received some sizable gifts in recent years, its total endowment is only slightly over \$1,500,000.

Instruction on the University Campus

In its early years the University was really a small classical college of the New England type. A large part of the students were enrolled in preparatory courses and until after the close of the Civil War the entire student body was less than 200. After the war the state extended financial support and in a few years the number of students more than doubled. A College of Agriculture was established in 1866, under the stimulus of the Morrill land grant act of Congress, and a College of Law in 1868. The College of Engineering followed in 1889, the Extension Division and the Medical School in 1907, and the School of Education in 1930. By the school year 1891-92 the University had



Vieau Trading Post, Milwaukee.

1,000 students; ten years later, approximately 3,000. Thereafter the University increased steadily in enrollment and very rapidly after the World War. Attendance reached a peak of 10,000 students in the regular session of 1929-30. Depression has since decreased the enrollment, which is now between 8,000 and 8,500 in the regular year. Including the summer session and the "short" and dairy courses, the total enrollment in 1933-34 was 10,381, plus which number 7,645 men and women registered for correspondence courses and 7,875 in extension classes.

For all regular courses graduation from high school is a prerequisite but adult special students are admitted to courses for which they are qualified without meeting entrance requirements. For admission to the Law School completion of three years of college work is required, and two years for the Medical School and the Library School. Residents of the state pay no tuition fee, but nonresidents pay \$100 per semester. All students are required to pay a general fee of

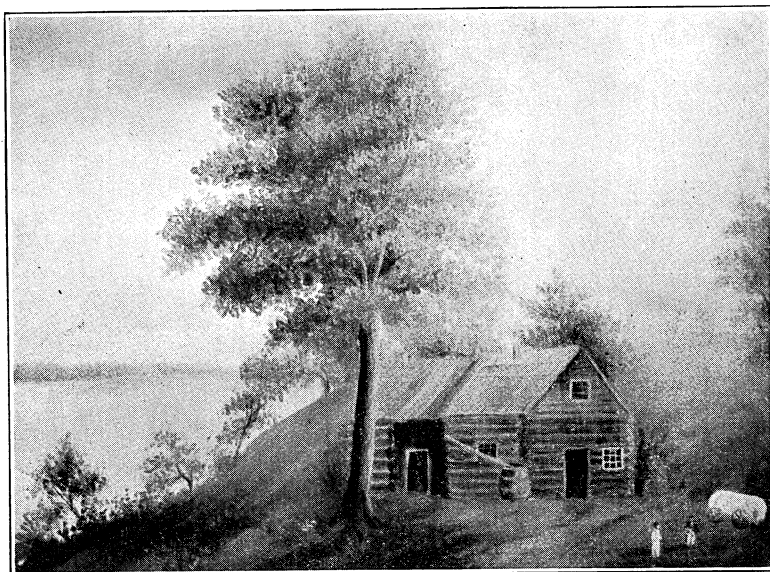
\$21.50 per semester, and there are also laboratory and library fees. By legislative act, not to exceed eight per cent of the nonresident students may be excused from paying tuition fees. These "legislative scholarships" are granted on the basis of scholarship and need.

The University operates two dormitories for women and two for men, but only a small part of the student body is housed in them. Dining halls are maintained in the dormitories and a variety of dining services are provided in the Memorial Union for students who do not live in the dormitories. The Memorial Union is a building which can best be described as the students' "living room," being the center for student life and activities outside of the classroom.

Instruction given on the campus of the University to resident students is organized in seven colleges: Letters and Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Education, and the Graduate School. Subordinate to these colleges are schools and courses as indicated in the roster of educational divisions given at the head of this article. Within each college are departments for the various major divisions of study. The total number of separate classes in which instruction is given exceeds one thousand. Requirements for graduation differ for each course, but in most courses four years of work is required for a degree. The Library School offers a one-year course, the Nursing School three and five-year courses, the Law School a three-year course. In the College of Agriculture there are, besides four-year courses in home economics, a long course in agriculture for four years, a middle course of two years, a short course of two winter sessions of fifteen weeks each, and a winter dairy course of two six-weeks terms and a summer dairy course of ten weeks. In some courses students are allowed wide latitude in the selection of particular subjects of study; in others these are rigidly prescribed. Appropriate degrees or certificates are given upon the completion of each course offered. Teachers' certificates entitling their holders to teach in any school of the state are granted to students completing required work in the School of Education in addition to work required in the college in which they seek a degree. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the bar and licensed to practice law in Wisconsin without examination.

Graduate work is offered in most departments and in all colleges except the Law School. All graduates are enrolled in the Graduate School, but do their class work in the college of their special study. In 1933-34 a total of 1,034 graduate students was enrolled in the University. Many of these do part-time teaching as scholars, fellows, or assistants, earning a part of the costs of their advanced education and affording to the University an assistant teaching corp at low cost. Both second (masters') and third (doctors') degrees are conferred. For the former at least one year and for the latter at least three years of post graduate study are required, but advanced degrees are given on attainments, as demonstrated by examinations and theses, not upon satisfactory completion of a prescribed number of courses, as are undergraduate degrees.

A summer session of the University is conducted each summer, with instruction in all colleges but with far fewer courses than during the regular session. A majority of the students in summer sessions are not in attendance during the winter because they are teachers and graduate students. The courses offered range in length from a two weeks' course in railway engineering to a ten weeks' course in the Law School. The general session is six weeks, but graduate students may take a special nine weeks' course. The fees charged are alike for residents and nonresidents, being computed on the basis of \$4.50 per week for undergraduates and of \$5.00 per week for graduate students.



The first house built in Madison. It was located in the vicinity of King Street near Lake Monona.

A considerable number of special courses and conferences, many of them of short duration, are conducted in conjunction with the summer school for groups of people engaged in practical work along particular lines, such as the Summer School for Industrial Workers, the Rural Church Summer School, the Music Clinic, and others.

Research and Experimentation

An important function of every true university is research and the advancement of knowledge. This is a function which has long been stressed at the University of Wisconsin. As a result of research conducted at the university, the Babcock butter fat test, the submarine detector of war time, the Steenbock process of putting vitamins into foods, and many other important inventions and discover-

ies were given to mankind. All professors are encouraged to engage in research in their special fields along with their teaching, in the belief that the best teacher for university students is one who keeps abreast with the advance of his science and himself contributes thereto. The legislature has made a small appropriation specifically for research and a few donations have been made by private parties to the University for investigations along particular lines. In recent years considerable financial assistance for research in the field of the natural sciences has been afforded by the Alumni Research Foundation, whose income is derived from patents assigned to it by university professors who have made commercially valuable discoveries in their research.

The greatest amount of attention to research and experimentation has been given in the College of Agriculture, one of whose definite functions is the development of improved agricultural methods. This work is done through the Agricultural Experiment Station, whose director is the dean of the College of Agriculture and whose staff are the members of the faculty. The University conducts two good sized farms at Madison and five branch agricultural stations in different parts of the state, which serve the dual purpose of demonstration and experiment. Members of the staff of the Experiment Station are constantly engaged in experiments along such lines as the control of insect pests and plant diseases, the development of better seed grains and farm animals, the best use to be made of various types of soil and their improvement through fertilizers, the most economical feeds, and numerous others. In recent years much attention has been given to marketing problems and rural social life. The results of all such studies and experimentation are usually embodied in bulletins issued by the College of Agriculture which are widely distributed, the purpose of such research being to improve farming in this state and to make it more profitable and enjoyable.

Other valuable research has been accomplished and is now being carried on in the field of engineering. Aiding Wisconsin industry, the College of Engineering each year carries on important and valuable research in many different fields. Among the more important of these is research conducted for machinery industries, the lime and brick industry, iron foundry industries, and electrical manufactures. By its successful experiments with the mixing of concrete for paving, the Engineering College in one year saved the state a total of \$350,000 in its highway paving costs, and it is expected that these savings will be larger in the future. The Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering Division of the Engineering College has gone far in helping to keep industrial and domestic wastage from polluting the state's lakes and streams, while the University's electrical standards laboratory has saved Wisconsin electricity consumers thousands of dollars through its rigid testing of electric meters and electric appliances.

Valuable research is also being done by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, whose aim is to apply science to the conservation of the state's natural resources, such as its lakes and

streams, and fish and game. Important progress has been made. This work is extremely valuable to Wisconsin because of the state's reputation as the recreational and resort center of the middle west. The tourist and resort business of the state runs into the millions annually, and if the state is to hold this business, it must constantly be on guard to protect its lakes and streams and their reputation as good fishing grounds.

University Extension

More people receive instruction from the University of Wisconsin off the campus than on it. Such instruction is given through correspondence study and extension classes and through various special services available to the people of the state who are not enrolled in the University. Correspondence study may or may not be carried on for university credit and is always on an individual basis, the pupil receiving assignments by mail from the instructor and writing papers and taking examinations through the same method. A fee of \$5 per credit hour is charged residents of the state for these courses and of \$8 for nonresidents. A great variety of courses, both academic and vocational, is offered. Extension classes are organized in various communities of the state wherever there are enough students who desire to pursue a particular course to make this feasible. These classes are conducted by members of the faculty of the Extension Division much as are classes on the campus. In Milwaukee the Extension Division has a building of its own, in which, besides the usual evening extension classes, day classes are conducted covering the first two years of the Letters and Science and Engineering Colleges. The fee in both day and evening classes is \$5 per credit hour. In 1933-34, the enrollment in day classes at the Milwaukee center was nearly 800.

Special services rendered by the Extension Division include, among others, the supplying of material to high school debate and study groups, films and motion pictures on educational subjects, a special library of professional material for physicians, selection and staging of amateur plays and pageant dramas, lectures and commencement addresses, the publication of the Retail Bulletin, and answers to inquiries for information in many fields.

Agricultural Extension

A major function of the College of Agriculture is the dissemination of practical information for the betterment of farming and rural life among the farmers and farm women of the state. This is done, not through classes, but through publications, demonstrations, conferences, and county agents. The publications distributed are those of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which are written in popular style and furnished free on application to residents of the state. The demonstrations are given both on the state-owned farms and through the county and special agents. The principal conferences are now the so-called campus extension courses, which are really institutes con-

ducted for a few days: the Farmers' Week, the Women's Week in Home Economics, and the Special Dairy Course conducted between semesters in February; the Young Peoples' Week in June; and the Rural Church Summer School during the summer session. There also are a number of field agents who are specialists in particular fields of agricultural extension, such as farm accounting, home economics, and Four H Club work.



North Hall, built in 1851, was the first University of Wisconsin building erected.

County agricultural agents, generally called "county agents", are demonstration agents and instructors in agricultural extension, living and working in the counties by which they are employed. Employment of such county agents is optional with the county boards and part of their salary comes from the counties. These county agents, however, are under the direction of the College of Agriculture and one-half or more of their salary comes from the state. The ultimate source of these funds, however, is the Federal Government, which under various acts of Congress pays the major part of the cost of all agricultural extension work and a considerable part of the costs of research in agriculture.

The College of Agriculture also conducts a Soils Laboratory at which tests are made at cost of soils submitted for analysis and advice given on treatment necessary for best results.

Hospitals

At the University are located two state hospitals: the Wisconsin General Hospital, which was erected under legislation enacted in 1920, and the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for children, established in 1929. Both hospitals and also the Student Clinic and Infirmary, which is located in a wing of the general hospital, are under the same management and are conducted as an integral part of the University.

The Student Clinic and Infirmary serves the students of the University and is supported by \$4.50 per semester of each student's general fee. The majority of the patients in the general hospital are public patients, who are sent to the hospital upon order of the county judge of the county in which they reside, on the recommendation of a local physician, and upon proof that they are unable to pay for treatment. One-half the cost of the treatment and care of public patients is borne by the county and the other half by the state, but subject to a limitation inserted in 1933 that not more than two patients per thousand of population from any county may be treated at state expense in any year, except from counties in which there is no hospital. Persons who can pay a part of the cost of their treatment may be admitted on this basis. The Orthopedic Hospital is an institution for the physical restoration of crippled children. Like the General Hospital, it draws its patients from all over the state and most of them receive treatment at public expense. A large percentage of all children treated are charges of the State Board of Control, particularly children from the State Public School at Sparta.

Psychiatric Institute

The Psychiatric Institute was established in 1915 and was under the management of the Board of Control until 1925, when it was transferred to the University by legislative act. Its principal purpose is to investigate causes of insanity and to promote measures of relief and prevention. It conducts Wassermann and other blood tests for syphilis free of charge from samples sent in by physicians, and also makes tests of cerebro-spinal fluid and chemical blood examinations. The institute also serves the State Board of Control in the investigation of medical and medico-social problems arising in the administration of the state charitable and penal institutions.

State Laboratory of Hygiene

The State Laboratory of Hygiene is a joint enterprise of the University and the State Board of Health. At this laboratory tests are made for communicable diseases, and vaccines are prepared for the treatment of various diseases. Three-fourths of all physicians of the state made use of the services of this laboratory in the last year.

During the past three-year period, the laboratories have examined nearly half a million specimens suspected of disease, and have sent

out more than 100,000 doses of vaccine in the fight against the spread of disease in Wisconsin. In dollars and cents, the good health of the citizens of Wisconsin is valued at thirty-three billion dollars, and it is the job of the laboratories to safeguard this greatest of the state's assets.

Forest Products Laboratory and United States Weather Bureau

These two scientific institutions are conducted by the United States government but are located on the University campus. Courses in these special fields are offered as part of the University curriculum and are taught by members of the staffs of these institutions.

Administration

The University is under the management of the Board of Regents of the University. This Board consists of one member from each congressional district, four members from the state at large, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the president of the University, who has a vote only in case of a tie. Of the Regents, at least two must be women, two farmers, and two manual workers. The Regents receive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. Meetings are held as necessary, on the average of about once in two months.

The Regents select the president, the deans, and all other officers and employ the faculty and other employees. The president is the executive head of the entire institution; the deans of the several colleges; and the business manager, of the business offices. In 1933-34 the faculty consisted of a total of 1,296 persons, including those on leave of absence. Of this number, however, only 530 were of the rank of assistant professor or higher, and nearly one-half were employed on a part-time basis only.

STATE UTILITY CORPORATION

Directors: HENRY TRAXLER, *chairman*; J. H. WALLIS, *secretary*;
A. S. HORN; RICHARD P. MURRAY; A. C. WOLFE.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$331.19.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$1,000 per year.

This department created in 1931 is a public corporation organized to develop a unified public utility service in Wisconsin. It is directed to develop a state-wide plan for such a unified public utility service, to enter into cost of service contracts with private utilities, and, when the constitution permits, to lease or purchase utility properties for the state. The directors are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the senate, for initial terms of two, four, six, eight, and ten years, and subsequent terms of ten years.

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Employer Members: E. W. SCHULTZ, HAROLD S. FALK, JESSEL S. WHYTE.

Employe Members: JOHN WIKSTRAND, PETER P. SCHOEMANN, LOUIS HOLTHUSEN.

Farmer Members: J. EARL LEVERICH, EDWIN ROLL, H. W. GRISWOLD.

Ex Officio Members: JOHN CALLAHAN, VOYTA WRABETZ.

State Director of Vocational Education: GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT.

Secretary: C. L. GREIBER.

Assistant Director and Supervisor of Trades and Industry: E. E. GUNN, JR.

Supervisor of Agriculture: L. M. SASMAN.

Supervisor of Home Economics: ALMA MAY GANZ.

Supervisor of Rehabilitation: W. F. FAULKES.

Supervisor of Teacher Training: H. C. THAYER.

Assistant Supervisor of Teacher Training: JENNIE M. TURNER.

Office: State Office Building. Milwaukee office of the rehabilitation division in the Milwaukee Vocational School.

Total personnel, October 1935: 26.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1933-34:

General Administration	\$ 19,832.79
State Teacher Training	14,351.86
Rehabilitation	49,988.27
State Aid to Vocational Schools.....	255,000.00
Federal Aid, Vocational Education.....	174,065.96
Federal Aid, Rehabilitation.....	27,007.99
All other Expenditures.....	1,027.84

Receipts, 1933-34: \$203,259.38 (principally federal aid).

Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): General operation \$20,000; vocational rehabilitation, \$50,000 plus federal aid; teacher training, \$14,400; state aid for vocational education, \$255,000 (distributed to local vocational schools); federal aid for vocational education, amounts received (allotted to local schools); preparation and publication of textbook material for vocational schools, revolving appropriation; maintenance of part-time instruction in agriculture, \$25,000 per year.

Publications: Biennial Reports (in three parts: City Schools, Agriculture, Vocational Rehabilitation); Bulletins (on various phases, at irregular intervals); Courses of Study (mimeographed, for teachers).

The State Board of Vocational Education is responsible for the organization, development, and supervision of vocational education in Wisconsin, including the vocational rural home economics and voca-

tional agriculture in local high schools, and has charge of administering the program for rehabilitation of the physically handicapped in Wisconsin.

This board is composed of nine members who are appointed by the Governor for six year terms and two *ex-officio* members, namely, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and a member of the Industrial Commission selected by that body. Of the members appointed by the Governor, three must be employers of labor, three must be employes not having supervisory duties, and three must be practical farmers. Appointed members receive \$100 per year and are reimbursed their expenses when attending board meetings.

Wisconsin is the pioneer in the field of vocational education. The first law for part-time education for employed youth was passed in 1911. It required every municipality of five thousand population or more to establish a local vocational school. Smaller communities might establish them if they chose. No work permit for gainful employment can be given to any Wisconsin youth under sixteen years of age. In a vocational school city a youth between fourteen and sixteen who is needed at home and who has finished the grade schools, must attend some vocational school part-time until he is sixteen years old. After the age of sixteen in a vocational school city, a youth who is not attending school full-time must attend the vocational school eight hours per week until the end of the school year in which he becomes eighteen. Indentured apprentices over sixteen must attend vocational school at least four hours per week during their period of apprenticeship. All employers of youth must allow time during the day for the required school attendance.

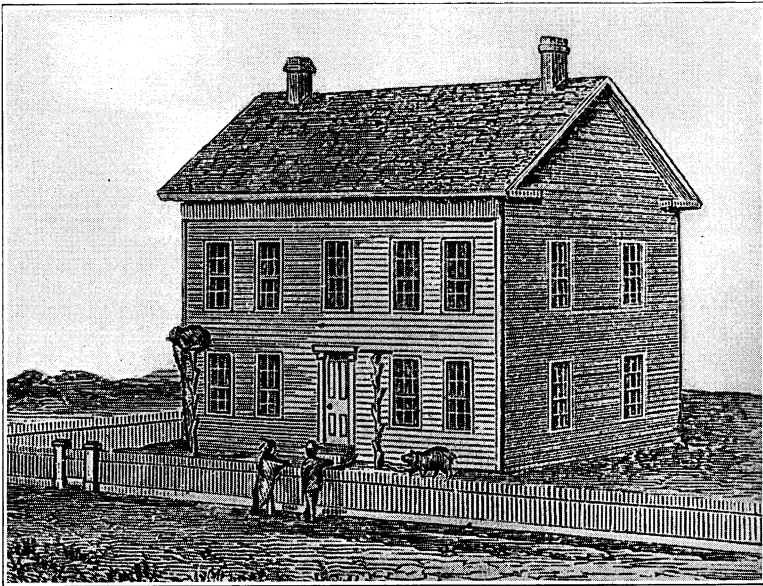
There has been constructive federal legislation in the field of vocational education. In 1917 the Smith-Hughes Act provided federal aid for trades and industries, home economics, vocational agriculture, and for the training of teachers on the job. The George-Reed Act of 1929 granting federal aid was replaced in 1934 by the George-Ellzey law which provided additional federal aid in the same fields.

At the present time there are thirty-seven day vocational schools in the state, with a total enrollment of 96,000 students. While the original purpose of vocational schools was the part-time education of employed youth, they now have a larger enrollment of adults and those not required by law to attend. Both academic and vocational instruction is given, so that those who have not completed high school and college may continue their education, and those desiring special vocational training preparatory for entrance to occupations of a juvenile character leading to their choice of work later as adults may get that training. Apprentices receive instruction especially designed to supplement their shop training.

Arrangements have been made by the State Board of Vocational Education for special vocational instructors to give classes in a number of towns in the same part of the state, thereby affording workers the advantage of instruction by a specialist with a minimum cost to

the community. Instruction is given both apprentices and journeymen in many fields of industry, such as barbering, plumbing, electricity, foundry, and baking. At the present time there is tremendous pressure by other crafts in the state to supply them with this form of instruction.

Evening and part-time classes in vocational rural home economics are given in high schools. Home projects, including beautification of the home, grounds, and gardens, are carried on by students with very worth while results. Part-time classes for out-of-school farm women



The Juneau House, Milwaukee, 1836.

and girls are conducted by all the George Ellzey teachers. Communities are reimbursed one-half of the salary of qualified teachers from federal George Ellzey funds.

Since the beginning of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, departments of vocational agriculture have continually gained in favor with farmers and farm boys. From five schools in that year having a recognized vocational agricultural course, we now have (1934-1935) one hundred and eight with an enrollment of 4,858. These departments of agriculture are located in fifty-one of the seventy-one counties of the state, and the agricultural teacher is employed for twelve months. In connection with their studies the pupils carry on supervised practice programs including projects which the boys own or partly own, improved practices which they try out on the farm, and practice in skills which a farmer should have. Projects include growing pure

bred grain, developing dairy herds, swine, poultry, and soil improvement. Keeping farm records, repair and construction of farm machinery and buildings, care of orchards, soil testing, culling poultry, and marketing of all kinds of farm products, are included in the improved practices. In 1932-1933 over 13,000 improved practices were completed and the net income on these boys' individual projects was \$76,277.82.

In addition, teachers of vocational agriculture conduct part-time classes for farm boys and evening classes for farmers. These classes generally meet once or twice a week for ten to twenty weeks. Those attending select the subject which they wish to study, such as alfalfa, farm economics, crops and soils, herd improvement, etc. In 1933-1934 there were 1700 farmers and more than 650 farm boys enrolled in these part-time and evening schools.

Federal and state aids for vocational education, vocational agriculture, and rural home economics are distributed only after the annual reports of the different schools and departments have been audited and it is clear that they have complied with the rules and regulations set up by the state board.

The State Board of Vocational Education assists in finding competent teachers and continues training them on the job. The meeting of the standards of qualifications demanded tends to place the quality of instruction on a basis which is suited to the needs of the various individuals and groups enrolled in the courses.

Another phase of the board's work is the rehabilitation of those physically disabled in industry or otherwise. Again Wisconsin pioneered, for work of this kind was started in the state three years before the federal act was passed in 1920, which provided federal aid to the states for vocational rehabilitation. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1921 adopted the federal act and according to its terms placed the rehabilitation work under the supervision of the State Board of Vocational Education. In the beginning, the rehabilitation work concerned principally the victims of industrial accidents. Now, although they still constitute a large number, the majority consist of those injured on the street, in the home, on the farm, and those handicapped from birth or through infantile paralysis. As soon as the injured person is able to think of the future, the board gets in touch with him and arranges for his training if he needs it and if he will react favorably to it. The instruction may be in a school or college or may be special vocational training in a shop or under a private instructor. Usually costs of such instruction are met locally through school budgets, contributions of service clubs, etc. Efforts are made to find positions for these handicapped persons and to help them in readjusting themselves. In some cases, they are placed in jobs after being furnished with artificial appliances. This work is carried on in districts by a staff consisting of a state supervisor and six assistant supervisors, who give individual attention to those in their charge.

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Commissioners: C. A. HALBERT, *secretary*; WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE;
HERMAN L. EKERN.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Employes: None.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$4,472.52.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$4,500 per year.

Created in 1919, the Deep Waterways Commission cooperates with other states in promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. Practically the entire appropriation is expended through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, of which Wisconsin is one of the member states. The secretary of the commission is the state engineer.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The nine boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government but none of them have a separate office and most of them have no regular employes.

The State Bar Commissioners is another professional examining board. As it is directly responsible to the Supreme Court, its functions are described in the section of the Blue Book dealing with the Judicial Department.

In addition to the boards mentioned above which have an independent status, there are nine other such boards which are subordinate within state departments. Six of these are connected with the Board of Health and are examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, nurses, plumbers, and public health nurses. These are included in the article on the Board of Health. Another is the Board of Veterinary Examiners which is subordinate to the Department of Agriculture and Markets. The 1935 Legislature provided for the licensing of painters, decorators, and paperhangers by the Industrial Commission after an examination by a committee of examiners appointed by the commission.

The Board of Pardons was created by executive order in 1935 and serves in an advisory capacity only.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Members: FRED C. KELLOGG, *secretary*; FRANK A. YINDRA; CLARENCE H. LICHTFELDT.

Secretary's address: 119 Monona Avenue, Madison.

Total personnel, October 1934: None.

Expenditures, biennium 1933-34: \$3,608.51. Receipts: \$3,896.65.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Receipts only.

The Board of Accountancy was created in 1911. Although no license is at present required to practice public accountancy in Wisconsin, this board conducts examinations for certified public accountants and no person may advertise himself as a certified public accountant (C.P.A.) unless he has passed the required examination and has been certified by the board. Certificates may be revoked for cause.

REGISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Members of Board:

Ex Officio: ARTHUR PEABODY, *secretary*; CHARLES A. HALBERT;
F. E. TURNEAURE.

Representing Architects: JAMES R. LAW; H. A. FOELLER; G. J.
DE GELLEKE.

Representing Engineers: ROBERT C. JOHNSON; JAMES L. FEREBEE;
L. F. VAN HAGAN.

Secretary's address: State Capitol, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1935: No employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1934: \$3,175.86. Receipts: \$3,924.94.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Fees only.

Publications: Rules and Regulations; List of Registered Architects and Engineers.

The board consists of three *ex officio* members: the State Architect, the State Engineer, and the Dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin; and of three architects and three civil engineers who are appointed by the industrial commission from lists submitted by the state architectural and engineering societies. The appointed members hold office for three years. They receive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. This board was organized as the Board of Examiners of Architects in 1917, and was broadened to include civil engineering in 1931. It examines and licenses architects and civil engineers and, after a hearing, revokes licenses for cause.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN THE BASIC SCIENCES

Members: PROFESSOR ROBERT N. BAUER, *secretary*; PROFESSOR M. F. GUYER; PROFESSOR W. H. BARBER.

Secretary's address: 3414 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel: No regular employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$1,551.40. Receipts: \$2,146.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Fees only.

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: FREDERICK G. LUNDY, *secretary*; A. T. WEEK; DR. E. M. CARDELL.

Secretary's address: 307 Rivoli Building, La Crosse.

Total personnel, January 1935: One employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1934:

Receipts:

Appropriations, 1935-1937: Fees only.

Publications: None.

The Board of Examiners in Chiropractic was created in 1925. Its members are appointed by the Governor for three-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. S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer*; DR. W. W. WICK; DR. WILLIAM HAUSMANN, SR.; DR. C. J. BAUMANN; DR. H. P. LANDRY.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Total personnel, October 1934: one regular and one occasional employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$5,728.13. Receipts: \$5,215.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Fees only.

Publications: New dental law and by-laws have been published during the past two years, but no annual report was published on account of lack of money.

The above board, organized in 1885, is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five year terms. They receive a per diem salary of \$10 for each day actually spent in the performance of duties for the board. It is the duty of the board to conduct examinations for licenses to practice dentistry and dental hygiene, to admit dentists from other states after examining their qualifications, and to revoke licenses for cause.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION BOARD

Members: HELEN S. MATHEWS, *chairman*; C. B. LESTER, *secretary*; MARGARET BIGGERT; *Professor* ROBERT R. AURNER; (one vacancy on January 15, 1935)

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 15, 1935: No employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1934: \$50.82. Receipts: \$27.00.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Fees only.

Publications: None.

The Public Library Certification Board issues certificates testifying to the qualifications of librarians for public library work, based on their education, professional training, and practical experience. Three of its five members are appointed by the Governor (without confirmation) for five-year terms; another member is selected by the president of the University, and the fifth, who is *ex officio* the secretary of the board, by the Free Library Commission. Of the appointed members two must be librarians and the third a public library trustee. The members receive neither salary nor expenses.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. HENRY GRAMLING, *president*; DR. ROBERT E. FLYNN, *secretary*; DR. E. C. MURPHY; DR. JOHN E. GUY; DR. JOHN R. VENNING; DR. A. G. KOEHLER; DR. CHARLES W. GIESEN; DR. BART E. MCGONIGLE.

Secretary's address: La Crosse.

Total personnel, January 1935: Two regular employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1934: \$6,260. Receipts: \$7,445.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Fees only.

Publications: Rules and regulations; law.

The Board of Medical Examiners was instituted in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice medicine, surgery, and osteopathy, and all other methods of treating the sick. Its eight members are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years and receive \$10 per day for time actually spent in performance of duties.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

Members: DR. HAROLD C. ROOD, *president*; DR. CHARLES F. BEHNKE, *secretary*; DR. WILLIAM LEISSRING; DR. T. O. F. RANDOLPH; DR. JAMES H. FINUCAN.

Secretary's address: 198 Main Street, Oshkosh.

Total personnel, January 1935: One part time employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1934: \$1,657.99. Receipts: \$1,624.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Fees only.

Publications: None.

This board was organized in 1915 for the purpose of issuing licenses and enforcing the optometry law. Five members are appointed to it by the governor for five-year terms. The secretary receives an annual salary of \$450, and members receive \$8.00 for each day spent in the performance of duties.

BOARD OF PARDONS

Members: Judge ROBERT S. COWIE; JOHN L. GILLIN; JOHN CHASE.

Total personnel, February 1935: Two employees.

The Board of Pardons was created in 1935 by executive order. The three members are appointed by the Governor and serve in an advisory capacity only. According to the statutes the Governor is the only one who can grant pardons. Members of the board receive twenty dollars per day when they are in session. An exception at the present time is Judge Cowie, who according to law is not permitted to accept remuneration for any position other than his judgeship. Dr. Gillin is a state employe, and has not been receiving any remuneration.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

Members: HENRY G. RUENZEL, *secretary*; EDWIN BOBERG; BERTHOLD J. KREMER; OSCAR RENNEBOHM; EDITH SCHMITZ.

Secretary's address: 2336 W. Vliet Street, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1935: Five employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$13,088.30. Receipts: \$13,991.

Appropriations: None; self sustaining by fees.

Publications: Pharmacy Law; Annual Reports.

The Board of Pharmacy was organized in 1882, and consists of five pharmacists who are appointed by the Governor for terms of five years. They receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses. It is their duty to examine applicants for registration as pharmacists and, after hearings, to revoke licenses for cause.

SOCIETIES

The following organizations are not state departments in the usual sense of this term. They are private organizations which are aided by state funds and which are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. They are membership organizations whose members select the officers. The Historical Society is the only one of the ten organizations which employs a considerable personnel and which might, perhaps, be classified as a state department.

The state also pays aid to county agricultural societies for specified purposes. Such aid is used to pay a part of the premiums and prizes paid at the annual county fairs which are conducted by these societies. The state appropriation for this purpose is \$134,000 per year during the 1935-37 biennium.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: PROF. R. A. MOORE, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$4,371.85. Receipts: \$785.85.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$4,000 per year.

Publications: Annual Reports: Lists of seed grains offered for sale by members; News Letter; Seed Improvement Work Circular.

The Agricultural Experiment Association was organized in 1901, and in 1903 received its first appropriation from the legislature. The three lines of work on which the association concentrates its efforts are (1) cooperating with the state experiment station by carrying on tests of new crops and varieties in all parts of the state, (2) encouraging a large production of high grade seeds of superior varieties, and (3) promoting the marketing and use of these seeds on Wisconsin farms. Several county seed growers associations are allied to the state association.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Secretary: CHARLES E. BROWN, Historical Library, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-35: \$300.

Appropriations, 1935-37: No state appropriation.

Publications: The Wisconsin Archeologist (quarterly); Wisconsin Archeological Society Publications.

The Archeological Society was organized in 1903. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploring, and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and the recording of its Indian history and folk lore.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS, BUTTER MAKERS AND DAIRYMENS ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: R. L. REITZ, Marshfield.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$500 per year.

Publications: None.

This is an organization for the promotion of dairying and the protection of the interests of cheese makers and butter makers in central Wisconsin. It has received aid since 1925.

WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: C. J. EBERT, Gresham.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$743.58. Receipts: \$410.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$600 per year.

Publications: Annual Proceedings.

The Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association was organized in 1893 and has been receiving state aid since 1913. Its purpose is to improve the quality of Wisconsin cheese.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN DAIRYMENS AND CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: FRED GLAUSER, Monroe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$982.81.

Appropriations, 1935-1937: \$1,000 per year.

Publications: No printed reports.

The Southern Wisconsin Dairymens and Cheese Makers Association was organized in 1900 and has received state aid since 1913. It operates in the foreign cheese industry but is no longer active.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMENS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: J. C. NISBET, Fort Atkinson.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$2,872.27. Receipts: \$819.50.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$6000 per year.

Publications: Wisconsin Bull Book, listing record information on 1,565 Wisconsin sires.

The Wisconsin Dairymens Association is one of the oldest in the dairy field. It was organized in 1892 and has received state aid since 1913. Its chief purpose is to promote cow-testing associations and better sire work.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Superintendent: DR. JOSEPH SCHAFFER, Historical Library, Madison.

Assistant Superintendent: ANNIE NUNNS.

Research Associate: DR. LOUISE KELLOGG.

Director of the Museum: CHARLES E. BROWN.

Total personnel, January 1935: 37 permanent employes; five temporary employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$67,675. Receipts: \$67,675.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Operation, \$50,000 per year; maintenance, \$3,675 per year; capital, \$16,000 in the biennium.

Publications: The Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Check-list of Wisconsin Public Documents (monthly); Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings (annual); Wisconsin Historical Society Publications (irregular).

The Historical Society was chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1853. It is a membership organization with a considerable endowment fund of its own, but in many respects, functions as a state department. The Board of Curators, elected at the annual meeting, is its governing body. They elect the Superintendent, who is the administrative head of the society. The Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer are permanent *ex officio* members.

The primary function of the Historical Society is to preserve and compile the history of the state. It collects manuscripts and records relating to the history of Wisconsin and makes historical studies and publishes these for distribution to its members and to exchanges. It also seeks to stimulate interest in the history of the state among its citizens, and promotes and keeps in close contact with local historical societies in many parts of Wisconsin.

The Historical Society has a library which ranks among the largest historical libraries in the entire country. It is housed in a building owned by the society. The University Library, which is a separate organization, is housed in the same building thereby making easily available the resources of both libraries to research students and others. The museum of the Historical Society, which contains a large collection of historical and archeological relics of Wisconsin,¹ is also housed in the same building.

¹ For a description of the historical manuscripts belonging to the Historical Society, consult pages 1-17 of the 1933 Blue Book.

WISCONSIN HORSE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: J. G. FULLER, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: None.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$2,000 annually.

Publications: None.

The Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association was organized in 1906 and has for its purpose the promotion and improvement of better farm horses.

WISCONSIN LIVE STOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: ARLIE MUCKS, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$23,743.26. Receipts: \$23,346.25 plus balance on July 1, 1933 of \$560.69.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$2000 per year.

Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory.

The Livestock Breeders Association was organized in 1911 and has received state aid since 1913. It seeks to improve the livestock of the state and to aid breeders directly in the sale of live stock.

WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: Prof. J. G. MILWARD, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$2,518.74. Receipts: \$40.30.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$2000 per year.

Publications: No regular reports.

The Wisconsin Potato Growers Association was organized in 1913 and has received state aid since that time. It aims to standardize the potato crop and to develop improved varieties of potatoes.

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Secretary: H. J. RAHMLow, 1532 University Avenue, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$6,168.12. Receipts: \$1,999.34. Appropriations, 1935-37: \$6,000 per year.

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

four thousand is composed of seventy-eight affiliated horticultural organizations, both state and local, and individual members, including fruit growers, nurserymen, florists, garden club members, and beekeepers.

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department officers, 1934-35: THADDEUS SHEERIN, Neenah, *department commander*; JOHN A. BIGBY, La Crosse, *senior vice commander*; J. C. ELLISON, Milwaukee, *junior vice commander*; H. H. HELD, Milwaukee, *chaplain*; H. H. HELD, Milwaukee, *adjutant and quartermaster*; CHARLES H. HENRY, Eau Claire, *judge advocate*; JOHN ERICKSON, *patriotic instructor*; CHARLES HAMBRIGHT, Milwaukee, *master of transportation*; GEORGE H. POUNDER, Fort Atkinson, *chief of staff*; W. H. CHESBROUGH, Beloit, *color sergeant*.

Custodian of the Memorial Hall: G. H. Pounder.

Location of Memorial Hall: State Capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: Memorial Hall, \$2,224.97; G. A. R. encampment, \$1,000.

Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): Memorial Hall \$2,260; G. A. R. Encampment, \$1,000.

The Grand Army of the Republic which is the national organization of Civil War veterans was founded in 1866 and the Wisconsin department was organized in the same year. Wisconsin was the second state to organize such a group. With a population of only 800,000 in 1861, it supplied 91,379 soldiers and 1,000 sailors in the Civil War. A total of 10,752 men and women lost their lives in this struggle.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic served their country well, not only in war, but in peace. Seven governors of Wisconsin were Civil War veterans. The ranks have rapidly thinned and there are very few left at the present time, but their records and achievements will last forever.

The state has given financial assistance to the Grand Army of the Republic for many years. A suite of rooms in the state capitol has been set aside as headquarters and as a memorial hall. These rooms house a valuable historical collection and are open to the public. The state pays the custodian and the entire cost of upkeep. In addition, it appropriates \$1,000 per year for the annual state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, including publication of its proceedings.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

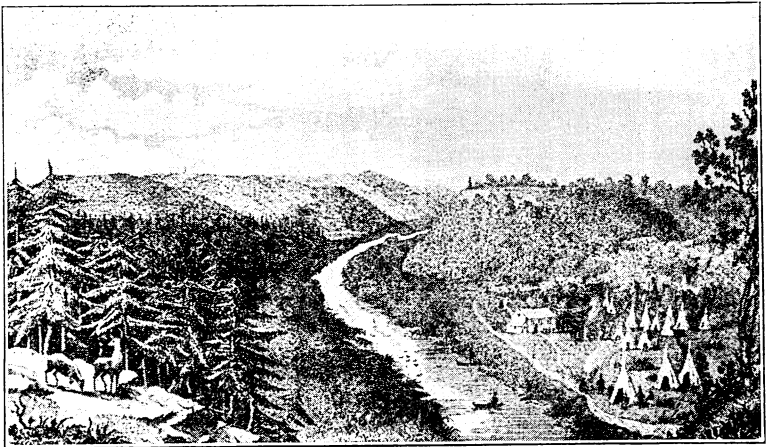
Department officers, 1935-36: A. E. SCHUMACHER, Green Bay, *department commander*; AUGUST W. RIESE, Milwaukee, *senior vice commander*; FRED SCHMITT, Janesville, *junior vice commander*; WILLIAM BUTTRICK, Green Bay, *department adjutant*; HARVEY J. SARGENT, Green Bay, *quartermaster*; C. B. PETERMAN, Appleton, *chaplain*; H. M. JOHNSON, Eau Claire, *marshal*; N. H. ORDING, Sheboygan, *chief of staff*; S. D. BOREHAM, Fond du Lac, *judge advocate*; LEWIS B. DOWNEY, Milwaukee, *inspector*; DR. DIRK BRUINS, Milwaukee, *surgeon*; W. W. BIEGE, Baraboo, *historian*; A. W. L. DRAHOS, Kenosha, *patriotic instructor*; OTTO SALZMAN, Wisconsin Veterans Home, *musician*; HENRY C. GRUNDMAN, Milwaukee, *service officer*; HANS HILSENHOFF, Madison, *recruiting officer*.

Department headquarters: Green Bay.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34, \$1,000 plus \$200 for printing the proceedings of the annual encampment and of the ladies' auxiliary.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$1,000 per year.

This organization of veterans served in the Spanish War of 1898, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1901 and encampments have been held annually since that time. The purpose of the organization is to inculcate patriotism, foster national defense, and aid comrades and their families when they need help.



Milwaukee in 1820.

AMERICAN LEGION

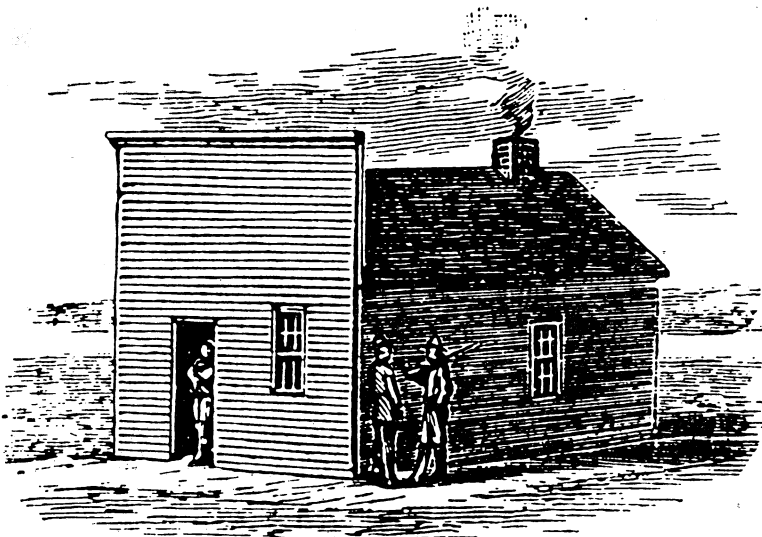
Department officers, 1935-36: GEORGE F. PLANT, Milwaukee, department commander; CARL L. THOMSON, Mondovi; LYLE T. CANNON, Eland; ALEX TILSETH, Menomonie; LEO J. PROMEN, Fond du Lac, department vice commanders; G. H. STORDOCK, Milwaukee, department adjutant; JAMES F. BURNS, Veterans Administration, department service officer; GEORGE L. BROWN, Whitewater, department masters-at-arms; REV. A. C. HILL, Poynette, department chaplain; HENRY C. OAKY, Osceola, department judge advocate.

State headquarters: 744 North 4th Street, Milwaukee.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1934-35: \$1,000, plus \$200 for publication of the proceedings of the annual convention of the Wisconsin department of the Legion and its auxiliary.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$1,000 per year.

The American Legion was organized in 1919 and has steadily increased in membership until it is the largest organization of World War veterans in both the state and nation. Any person who served honorably during the World War in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine corps, or in the naval, military, or air forces of any allied nation and who were then citizens of the United States are eligible for membership.



The first frame building in Milwaukee, 1834.

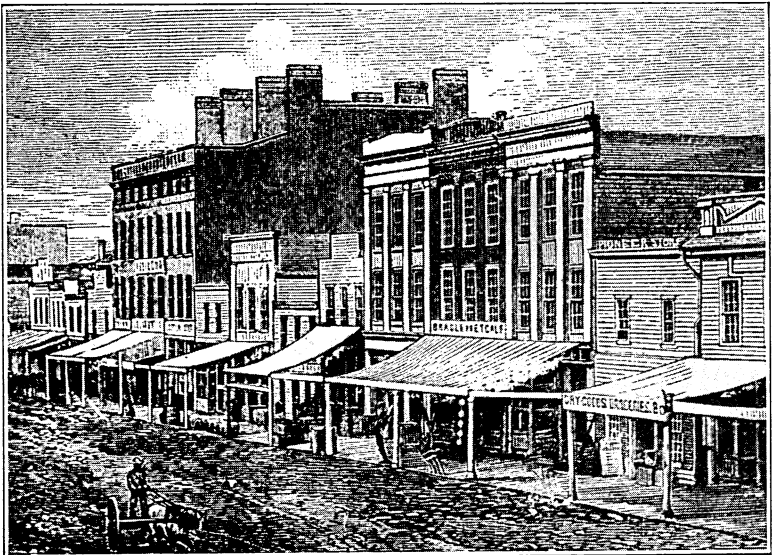
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Department officers, 1935-36: BEN HOSE, Milwaukee, *department commander*; ARTHUR S. VANDENBERG, Nekoosa, *senior vice commander*; FRANK E. ELLER, Eau Claire, *junior vice commander*; REV. C. E. SKOEN, Chippewa Falls, *chaplain*; LEON J. DEALY, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; EDWARD J. SCHMIDT, Manitowoc, *adjutant-quartermaster*; A. G. BLUEMN, Chippewa Falls, *patriotic instructor*; DR. EUGENE S. KNOX, Green Bay, *surgeon*; CHAS. S. FELSKE, Racine, *director rifle marksmanship*; E. KIEFERT, Milwaukee, *director junior activities*.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1933-34, \$1,000, plus \$200 for printing the proceedings of the annual encampment and of the convention of the ladies' auxiliaries.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$1,000 per year.

The Wisconsin department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was organized on June 6, 1921. It is an organization to which any honorably discharged veteran who served as an officer or enlisted soldier in any foreign war, insurrection, or expedition may belong. Most of its members are veterans of the World War who saw service in France, but it also numbers among its members veterans of other foreign wars of the United States. The official organ of the organization is the Wisconsin Veteran.



The west side of East Water Street, Milwaukee, 1844.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

Department officers, 1934-35: JOSEPH H. DEUSTER, Green Bay, *commander*; EDWARD B. CRONAN, Janesville, *senior vice commander*; ROBERT W. M. BALDWIN, Green Bay, *treasurer*; ANTON AUGUSTINE, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; WILLIAM H. DIETERICH, Milwaukee, *1st district commander*; MATT MUELLER, Madison, *2nd district commander*; ALFRED MUELLER, Sheboygan, *3rd district commander*; H. E. STAFFORD, Chippewa Falls, *4th district commander*; CARL H. NORDQUIST, Superior, *5th district commander*; LAMONT I. EWALT, Green Bay, *adjutant*; C. L. COON, Janesville, *publicity director*; ADOLPH LEISSNER, Racine, *sergeant-at-arms*; JESSE BOWMAN, Racine, *officer of the day*; THEODORE CORRADO, Milwaukee, *national rehabilitation officer*; I. STATZ, Madison, *CHIEF OF STAFF*; DR. J. A. MAINUS, Racine, *commander's advisor*; EMMET J. RYAN, Green Bay, *state service officer*.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1933-34, \$1,000 plus \$200 for printing the proceedings of the annual convention and that of the ladies' auxiliary.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$1,000 per year.

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War was organized in 1920 and has its national headquarters in Cincinnati. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1921 and reorganized in 1924 when it was incorporated under state law. For eligibility to membership, a man or woman must have been wounded, gassed, or injured during the World War. Injuries not directly traceable to service make for ineligibility.

WISCONSIN VETERANS WAR MEMORIAL

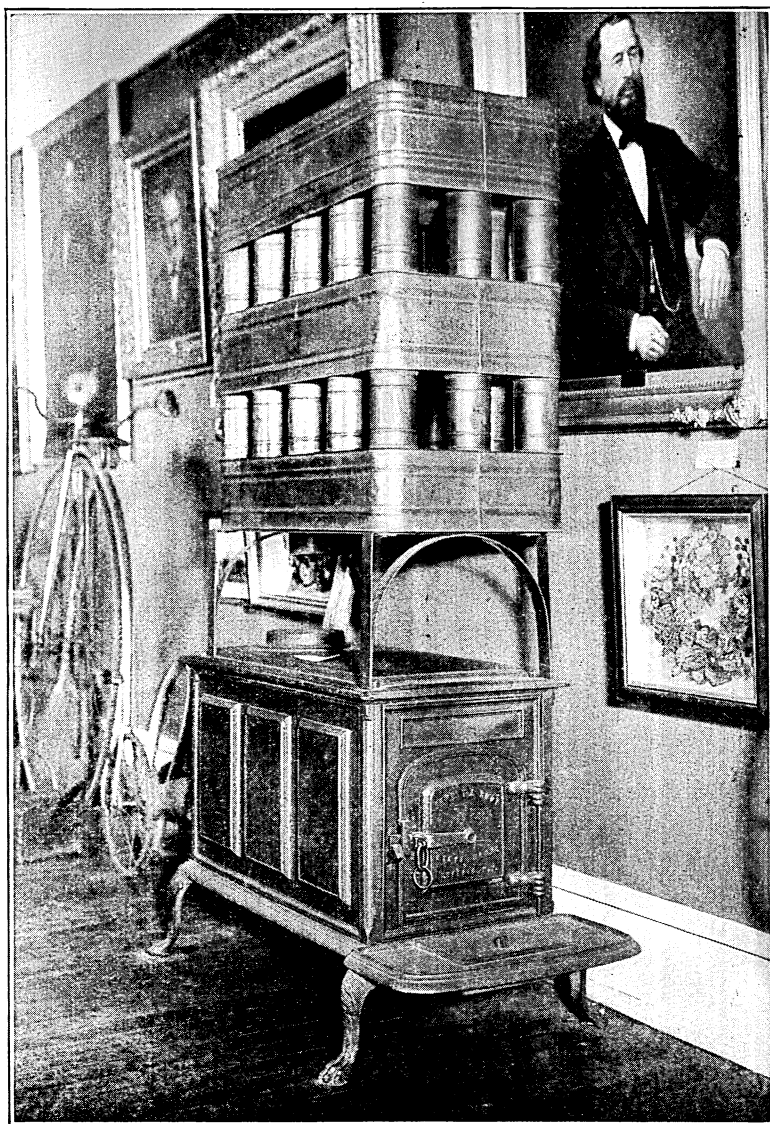
This modest yet artistically designed tablet has been erected in Wisconsin's beautiful Capitol to honor her sons and daughters who bore her colors in the nation's wars.

It was erected under the direction of the Wisconsin Memorial Commission created by the 1931 Legislature. Members of the commission were Senator Orland S. Loomis of Mauston, chairman, Assemblyman Robert J. Keller, Sauk City, secretary, Assemblyman Edward J. Hilker, Racine, Peter Crave, Beloit, and Walter J. Szulakiewicz. All members were war veterans. The Memorial was designed by John Jones Knudson, a veteran, and a member of the state architect's office. George Ludwig of Milwaukee, also a veteran, was the sculptor. The Memorial is of marble with the panel flanked by the bronze State and Federal flags. On the face of the panel are the escutcheon devices of the State and Federal grand seals, and the bronze plaque of emblematic war medallions symbolical of service in the Pioneer and Indian Wars, the Mexican War, the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, the World War, the Navy in all wars, and the Nurse Corps and women's participation in all wars. Two bronze vases for the reception of flowers rest on the marble base.

The Memorial was dedicated at an appropriate ceremony on December 5, 1933. It was presented by Senator Orland S. Loomis of Mauston and was accepted by Governor Albert G. Schmedeman. Judge Randolph A. Richards, Brigadier General, U. S. A. responded for the veterans organizations and Lieutenant Colonel Gustav Stearns, Milwaukee, Chaplain, W. N. G. gave the address.



Wisconsin Veterans War Memorial.



Wood stove used in heating the first Capitol at Madison, 1837.

The State Government
Judicial Branch

WISCONSIN COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

Name	Title	Term Expires
MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY.....	Chief Justice.....	January, 1940
CHESTER A. FOWLER.....	Justice.....	January, 1942
OSCAR M. FRITZ.....	Justice.....	January, 1945
EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD.....	Justice.....	January, 1937
JOHN D. WICKHEM.....	Justice.....	January, 1944
GEORGE B. NELSON.....	Justice.....	January, 1946
JOSEPH MARTIN.....	Justice.....	January, 1938

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*; WILLIAM H. ORVIS, *assistant librarian*; ROY MARSDEN, *messenger*; L. WESTLAKE, H. C. HEANY, M. C. ORTH, J. P. BOESEL, M. F. MASE, G. D. MEYERS, L. MARTIN, *private secretaries* to the Supreme Court Justices.

Court Rooms: East Wing, State Capitol.

Terms of Court: January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January. August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$97,572, including \$3,305 for the counsel of the State Board of Bar commissioners.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Sum sufficient, with specific allotments of \$10,000 per year for reporting decisions and \$4,000 per year for the counsel of the Board of Bar Commissioners.

Publications: Calendar of the Supreme Court (each term); Wisconsin (Supreme Court) Reports (published by Callaghan and Company of Chicago and sold at \$2.65 per volume.)

CIRCUIT COURTS

(Term six years, expiring on the first Monday in January.)

Circuit	Judge	Address	Year Term Expires
1st Circuit.....	Ellsworth B. Belden.....	Racine.....	1938
2nd Circuit			
(1st Branch).....	Otto H. Breidenbach.....	Milwaukee.....	1942
(2nd Branch).....	Daniel W. Sullivan.....	Milwaukee.....	1942
(3rd Branch).....	John J. Gregory.....	Milwaukee.....	1940
(4th Branch).....	Walter Schinz.....	Milwaukee.....	1942
(5th Branch).....	Gustav G. Gehrz.....	Milwaukee.....	1939
(6th Branch).....	John C. Kleczka.....	Milwaukee.....	1941
(7th Branch).....	August E. Braun.....	Milwaukee.....	1938
(8th Branch).....	Charles L. Aarons.....	Milwaukee.....	1938
(9th Branch).....	Richard J. Hennessey.....	Milwaukee.....	1940
3rd Circuit.....	Fred Beglinger.....	Oshkosh.....	1939
4th Circuit.....	H. A. Detling.....	Sheboygan.....	1940
5th Circuit.....	Sherman E. Smalley.....	Cuba City.....	1937
6th Circuit.....	Robert S. Cowie.....	La Crosse.....	1937
7th Circuit.....	Byron B. Park.....	Stevens Point.....	1939
8th Circuit.....	George Thompson.....	Hudson.....	1939
9th Circuit			
(1st Branch).....	A. G. Zimmerman.....	Madison.....	1939
(2nd Branch).....	August C. Hoppmann.....	Madison.....	1938
10th Circuit.....	Edgar V. Werner.....	Appleton.....	1940
11th Circuit.....	William R. Foley.....	Superior.....	1937
12th Circuit.....	George Grimm.....	Jefferson.....	1937
13th Circuit.....	Charles M. Davison.....	Juneau.....	1942
14th Circuit.....	Henry Graass.....	Green Bay.....	1938
15th Circuit.....	Gullick N. Risjord.....	Ashland.....	1942
16th Circuit.....	Alexander H. Reid.....	Wausau.....	1940
17th Circuit.....	Emery W. Crosby.....	Neillsville.....	1940
18th Circuit.....	Clayton F. Van Pelt.....	Fond du Lac.....	1942
19th Circuit.....	James Wickham.....	Eau Claire.....	1940
20th Circuit.....	Arold F. Murphy.....	Oconto.....	1942

Terms of Court: Held at county seat at the time shown in the circuit court term calendar published with this article.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$305,395.

Appropriations, 1935-37: Sum sufficient.

Publications: None.

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

Judge SHERMAN E. SMALEY, Cuba City, *president*; E. J. MORSE, Madison, *secretary*.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: None.

Appropriations, 1935-37: None.

COUNTY COURTS

For a list of the County Judges see the List of County Officers for 1935-1936 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.....	1938
2nd Branch.....	Carl Runge.....	1940
3rd Branch.....	Thaddeus J. Pruss.....	1938
4th Branch.....	Francis J. Jennings.....	1942
5th Branch.....	Henry Cummings.....	1942
6th Branch.....	Joseph E. Cordes.....	1940
7th Branch.....	Edmund Gausewitz.....	1940

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Year Term Expires
	George Page.....	1937

SUPERIOR COURTS

County	Judge	Year Term Expires
Dane County (Madison).....	Roy H. Proctor.....	1939
Douglas County (Superior).....	Archibald McKay.....	1941

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration	
Ashland	Ashland	Thomas A. Humphrey	4 years	Jan. 1938
Barron, 1st	Barron	Clarence C. Coe	4 years	May 1936
Barron, 2nd	Rice Lake	Lawrence S. Coe	4 years	May 1939
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	Ernest F. Wright	4 years	May 1939
Bayfield, 1st	Washburn	Emerson C. Hart	4 years	May 1939
Bayfield, 2nd	Iron River	Peter J. Savage	4 years	May 1936
*Brown	Green Bay	Nicholas J. Monohan	4 years	May 1936
Douglas	Superior	Fred S. Parker	4 years	May 1937
Dunn	Menomonie	J. W. Macaulay	4 years	May 1936
*Fond du Lac	Ripon	Lester J. Burr	4 years	May 1937
*Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Henry M. Fellenz	4 years	May 1938
*Kenosha	Kenosha	Calvin Stewart	4 years	Jan. 1938
*Langlade	Antigo	Ami N. Whiting	6 years	May 1941
Lincoln	Tomahawk	Ellsworth C. Smith	4 years	May 1937
*Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Osuld T. Bredesen	4 years	May 1937
*Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Max W. Nohl	6 years	Jan. 1938
*Outagamie	Appleton	Thomas H. Ryan	6 years	May 1937
*Polk	Balsam Lake	Melvin J. McDonald	4 years	May 1937
*Racine	Racine	E. R. Burgess	4 years	Jan. 1938
*Rock	Janesville	Charles H. Lange	6 years	June 1941
*Rock	Beloit	Chester H. Christensen	6 years	May 1936
Sawyer	Hayward	Harley O. Moreland	4 years	May 1939
Vilas	Eagle River	George E. O'Connor	4 years	May 1939
Washburn	Spooner	L. J. Jones	4 years	May 1939
*Waukesha, East	Waukesha	Thomas W. Parkinson	6 years	May 1937
*Waukesha, West	Oconomowoc	Newton W. Evans	6 years	May 1937
*Winnebago	Oshkosh	Henry P. Huges	6 years	April 1937
Winnebago	Winneconne	Otto G. Ansorge	4 years	May 1936

*Court of record.

All expenses of special and municipal courts are paid by the counties or cities in which they are located.

The constitution provides for a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace. There have also been established a considerable number of municipal and other special courts whose organization and jurisdiction depend entirely upon the statutes.

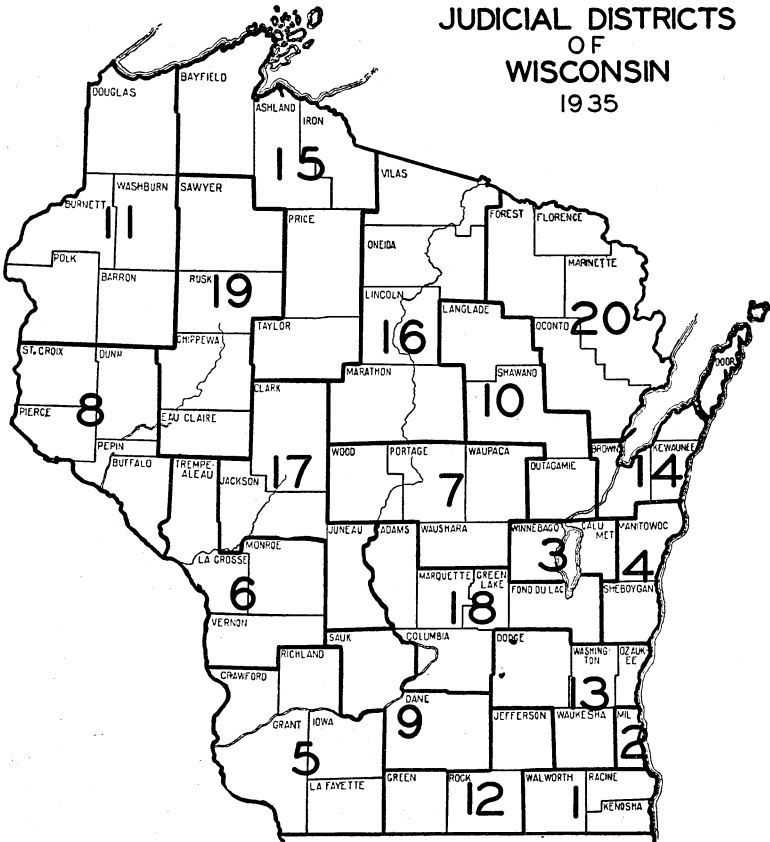
SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court consists of seven justices elected by the people for ten-year terms. Such elections occur in April and only one justice is elected in any one year. Whenever vacancies occur the Governor fills them by appointment but such appointees must come up for election in the first year following the appointment when no other justice is to be elected. All judicial elections are strictly nonpartisan.

The justice who has been a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the Chief Justice. Salaries of the justices are fixed by statute at \$10,000 per year and the Chief Justice receives \$500 additional.

The Supreme Court elects 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 two reporters and each justice has a private secretary.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
OF
WISCONSIN
1935



Under the constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a limited number of important classes of cases and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. Between four hundred and five hundred appeals come to it each year from the circuit and other courts on which it gives its decisions, and it receives about twenty applications for the exercise of its original jurisdiction. No testimony is taken in the Supreme Court. In cases which involve the original jurisdiction of the court it may make provision for the taking of testimony before a commissioner appointed by it. In cases brought to it on appeal the Supreme Court disposes of them on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs and oral arguments by counsel. The court takes up cases in turn, according to a calendar arranged by the clerk. The Supreme Court holds two terms, beginning respectively in August and January, and is in session practically continuously from August to July of each year. Decisions are given in writing, and in all novel or important cases are accompanied by memoranda giving reasons for the conclusions reached. These decisions are published in the Wisconsin Reports and unofficially in the Northwestern Reports. The Supreme Court is the final authority on the State Constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a question under the Federal Constitution is raised, in which case there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court appoints the State Board of Bar Commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and after a hearing may disbar attorneys for cause. Under a 1929 statute it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state. The justices of the Supreme Court together with the Attorney General constitute the board of trustees of the State Library and appoint the Revisor of Statutes.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all matters of law and equity and appellate jurisdiction in certain cases from municipal and other special courts. They are the principal trial courts of the state and any appeal from their decisions goes directly to the Supreme Court. Wisconsin is divided into twenty judicial circuits. Two circuits have more than one judge so that there is a total of twenty-nine circuit judges in the state. They are elected for six-year terms in the April preceding the January in which their terms commence. According to statute circuit judges receive \$8,000 per year from the state. Each county in a judicial circuit containing a city or cities having a population of not less than 40,000 nor more than 400,000 may pay the circuit judge such salary, in addition to that paid by the state, as the county board may determine. The salaries of circuit court reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state.

Terms of the circuit court are held at least once each year in every county of the circuit. These terms are prescribed in the statutes and vary in number and length according to the usual business to come before the circuit court in the county.

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

The Board of Circuit Judges has been organized to insure the efficient functioning of the circuit courts. This board consists of all of the circuit judges who, according to the statutes, meet once a year to consider the prompt administration of the judicial business of these courts. The board elects a chairman and a secretary, who is always the reporter of the circuit court judge who is the chairman of the board. At the present time the chairman is Judge Sherman E. Smalley of Cuba City. Each circuit judge reports to the chairman the condition of the judicial business in his circuit. When work falls behind in any circuit or when the judge thereof is for any reason unable to hold court, another circuit judge is assigned by the chairman of the board to assist in the trial of cases in such circuit.

COUNTY COURTS

There is a county court in each county of the state which is presided over by a county judge. In Milwaukee County there are two judges. The people of the county elect such judge for a term of six years. The salaries of the county judges* are fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. In addition the county judges administer the aid for dependent children and the old age assistance law in counties operating under this law. In most counties they are also the juvenile judges. Criminal and civil jurisdiction has been conferred upon the county courts of forty counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction differs and can be ascertained by an examination of the statutes, as amended, which create these courts and which are to be found only in the Session Laws. In probate cases appeal from the county court goes directly to the Supreme Court; in other cases, either to the Supreme Court or to the circuit courts, as the special acts conferring criminal and civil jurisdiction on the county courts may provide.

MUNICIPAL AND SPECIAL COURTS

The constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other special courts, as well as to confer criminal and civil jurisdiction upon the county courts. Under this authority thirty-one municipal

* For a list of the county judges see the List of County officers in this book.

courts have been created, two superior courts, a civil court in Milwaukee County with seven branches, and a district court in the same county.

The statutes creating the municipal courts are all special acts to be found only in the Session Laws and confer varying jurisdiction. Some are not courts of record and do not have a jurisdiction much greater than that of justices of the peace. A larger number are courts of record and have an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The terms of office of the judges are either four or six years, as prescribed in the act creating the particular court in question.

The two superior courts are in Madison and Superior and, except for the title, are similar to the municipal courts which exist elsewhere. The Civil Court of Milwaukee County has jurisdiction in civil cases only, but is the trial court for a large percentage of the civil actions arising in that county. The District Court of Milwaukee County is a criminal court for the trial of minor offenders.

JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts, presided over by a justice of the peace, are constitutional courts which cannot be abolished without amendment to the constitution. They are not courts of record and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are elected annually in most towns and villages and in many cities, there being often a justice for each ward. They have jurisdiction throughout the county, but their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases involving \$200 or less and their criminal jurisdiction covers only local ordinances plus the power to bind over for trial persons charged with offenses in instances where the evidence indicates probable guilt. In counties where municipal or other special courts have been established, the jurisdiction of the justice courts is very often limited considerably by the acts creating these special courts. In Milwaukee there is only one justice and he has no jurisdiction in either civil or criminal cases, but all justice court cases are handled by the Civil Court of Milwaukee County which was established in 1909.

POLICE COURTS

Special courts known as police courts exist in a number of cities, having been established by the cities themselves or under old special charters issued many years ago. The jurisdiction of the police courts is confined to the trial of cases involving violations of municipal ordinances.

JUVENILE COURTS

The juvenile courts are not special courts. They consist of the judges of regular courts sitting in a special class of cases, with a special procedure. The judges of the courts of record in each county an-

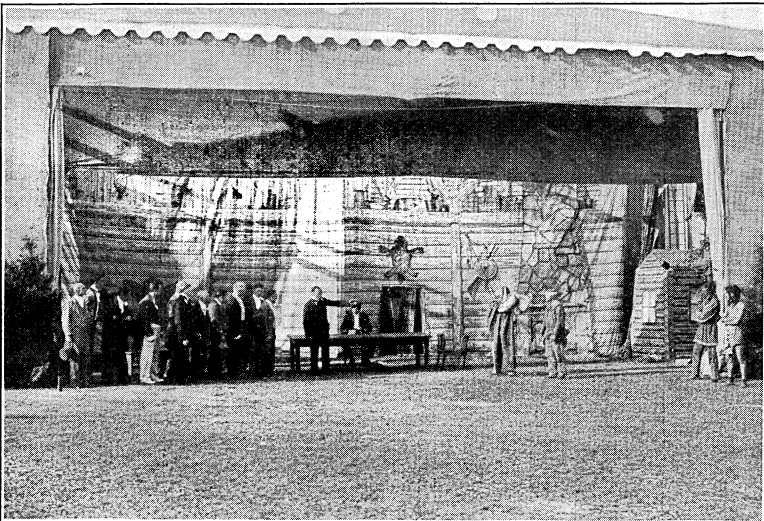
nually designate one of their number as juvenile judge. In this capacity, the judge has jurisdiction in all cases involving dependent and neglected children and delinquent children under eighteen years of age. He also has concurrent jurisdiction with the criminal courts in cases of delinquent children between sixteen and eighteen. The juvenile court procedure is confidential and the primary function is the protection and welfare of the children that come under their supervision.

COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The Milwaukee Court of Domestic Relations was created by the 1933 Legislature. The group of judges in the nine branches of the Milwaukee Circuit Court select one of their number to preside over the Court of Domestic Relations for a period of not less than two years. This court receives all domestic complaints, investigates them, and exercises such supervision of these cases as the judge thereof may order.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

The judges of the circuit courts have authority to appoint not more than six court commissioners in each county except Milwaukee, in which there are a larger number. All county and municipal judges are *ex officio* court commissioners. These commissioners take depositions and testimony in matters pending before the circuit courts, fix bail in certain criminal cases, and have numerous other duties. Nearly all court commissioners are practicing attorneys and proceedings before them are ordinarily taken in their own offices.



Trial of Chief Oshkosh at Green Bay.

CIRCUIT COURT TERM CALENDAR

County	County Seat	Jud. Circuit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Adams	Friendship	18th			4th Mon						3d Mon			
Ashland	Ashland	15th	3d Mon								*b			
Barron	Barron	11th					1st Mon						3d Mon	
Bayfield	Washburn	15th					1st Mon					3d Mon		
Brown	Green Bay	14th	2d Mon			2d Mon					4th Mon			
Buffalo	Alma	8th				4th Mon						2d Mon		
Burnett	Grantsburg	11th			3d Mon								1st Mon	
Calumet	Chilton	3d			3d Mon							3d Mon		
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	19th				3d Mon						3d Mon		
Clark	Neillsville	17th					1st Mon					3d Mon		
Columbia	Portage	18th				2d Mon								1st Mon
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	5th					*d						3d Tues	
Dane	Madison	9th, No. 1	2d Mon		2d Mon						2d Mon			
Dane	Madison	9th, No. 2	2d Mon		2d Mon						2d Mon			
Dodge	Juneau	13th		2d Mon							4th Mon			
Door	Sturgeon Bay	14th			2d Tues						1st Tues			
Douglas	Superior	11th		1st Mon						4th Mon				
Dunn	Menomonie	8th			2d Mon						2d Mon			
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	19th			3d Mon						3d Mon			
Florence	Florence	20th					1st Mon				1st Wed			
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	18th					1st Mon						1st Mon	
Forest	Crandon	20th					2d Tues				3d Tues			
Grant	Lancaster	5th		3d Mon								2d Mon		
Green	Monroe	12th		4th Mon								4th Mon		
Green Lake	Green Lake	18th	3d Mon					1st Mon						
Iowa	Dodgeville	5th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Iron	Hurley	15th					3d Mon							1st Mon
Jackson	Black River Falls	17th			1st Mon						1st Tues			
Jefferson	Jefferson	12th		1st Mon								1st Mon		
Juneau	Mauston	17th				1st Mon					4th Mon			
Kenosha	Kenosha	1st			2d Mon							2d Mon		
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14th					3d Mon						1st Wed	
La Crosse	La Crosse	6th				3d Mon						4th Mon		
Lafayette	Darlington	5th						1st Mon						1st Mon
Langlade	Antigo	10th				2d Mon						1st Mon		
Lincoln	Merrill	16th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	4th	*a					*e						
Marathon	Wausau	16th					2d Mon						3d Mon	
Marinette	Marinette	20th	2d Mon			*i						2d Mon		
Marquette	Montello	18th			2d Tues							1st Tues		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 1	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		

Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 2	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 3	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 4	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 5	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 6	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Monroe	Sparta	6th			3d Mon						2d Mon			
Oconto	Oconto	20th		1st Mon* ^k				2d Mon					2d Mon	
Oneida	Rhineland	16th			1st Mon						3d Mon			
Outagamie	Appleton	10th			1st Mon						3d Mon			
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	13th			1st Mon						1st Mon			
Pepin	Durand	8th					4th Mon					3d Mon		
Pierce	Ellsworth	8th					2d Mon					4th Mon		* ^h
Polk	Balsam Lake	8th										1st Mon		
Portage	Stevens Point	11th				3d Mon								
Price	Phillips	7th						1st Mon						1st Mon
Racine	Racine	15th				2d Mon						1st Mon		
Richland	Richland Center	1st				2d Mon							3d Mon	
Rock	Janesville	5th				2d Tues					2d Tues			
Rusk	Ladysmith	12th			3d Mon								3d Mon	
St. Croix	Hudson	19th					2d Mon						* ^h	
Sauk	Baraboo	8th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Sauk	Baraboo	9th, No. 1			1st Mon						2d Mon			
Sauk	Baraboo	9th, No. 2			1st Mon						2d Mon			
Sawyer	Hayward	19th						1st Mon						2d Mon
Shawano	Shawano	10th					2d Mon							1st Mon
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	4th				2d Mon					3d Mon			
Taylor	Medford	15th		2d Mon							* ^j			
Trempealeau	Whitehall	6th				1st Tues					4th Mon			
Vernon	Viroqua	6th			1st Mon							2d Mon		
Vilas	Eagle River	16th				4th Mon						2d Mon		
Walworth	Elkhorn	1st		2d Mon							3d Mon			
Washburn	Shell Lake	11th				* ^c						3d Mon		
Washington	West Bend	13th			3d Mon							3d Mon		
Waukesha	Waukesha	13th					1st Mon							1st Mon
Waupaca	Waupaca	7th					1st Mon						1st Mon	
Waushara	Wautoma	7th				3d Mon					3d Mon			
Winnebago	Oshkosh	3rd	2d Mon			2d Mon					2d Mon			
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	7th			2d Mon							1st Mon		

*^a 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in January.

*^b Friday preceding the 1st Monday in September.

*^c 1st Wednesday after 1st Tuesday in April.

*^d 2nd Tuesday before 1st Monday in June.

*^e 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in June.

*^h Wednesday succeeding first Monday in November.

*ⁱ 1st Monday after 1st Tuesday in April.

*^j In odd numbered years on 3rd Monday in September; even numbered years on the Wednesday next after the third Tuesday in September.

*^k No jury shall be drawn and called at the February term of said court, except upon order in writing of the Circuit Judge filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

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.

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 & 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 & Rosenberry which six years later became Kreutzer, Bird and Rosenberry.

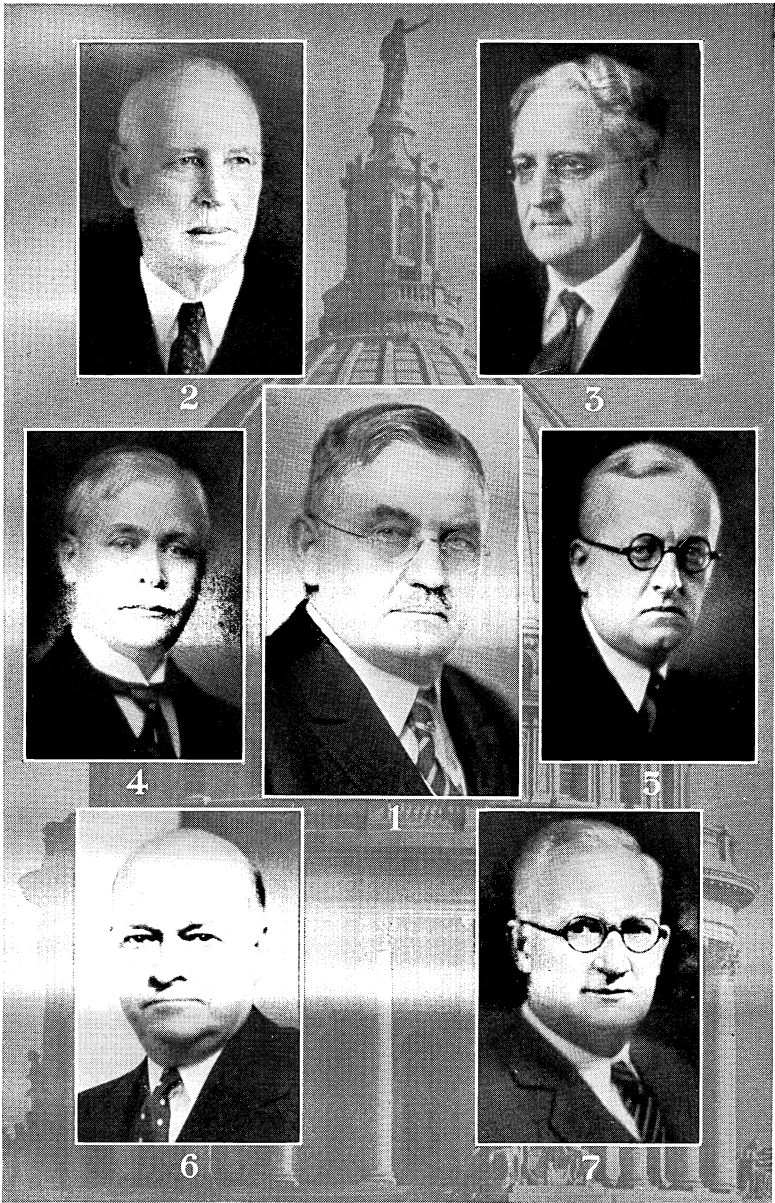
He was married September 2, 1897 to Miss Kate Landfair at Leslie, Michigan, who died January 26, 1917, leaving two children, Katherine and Samuel. On June 24, 1918 Judge Rosenberry was married to Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, Dean of Women of the University of Wisconsin. In 1926 he was awarded the degree of LL.D. (honorary) by the University of Michigan and by the University of Wisconsin in 1930.

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

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

OSCAR MARION FRITZ was born in Milwaukee on March 3, 1878 where he attended the public graded and high 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. Prior to his coming to the Supreme Court he had been Circuit Judge of Milwaukee County for seventeen years, from 1912 to 1929. 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. He had been chairman of the Milwaukee Board of Circuit Judges for six years, and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Board of Circuit Judges.

EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1872. He received his early education in the public schools of Dans-



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

ville, New York. Later he was employed in a newspaper office and studied law in the office of Rowe and Coyne. He moved to Milwaukee after being admitted to the bar 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.

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

GEORGE B. NELSON was born at Amherst in Portage County, Wisconsin on May 12, 1876. His parents were James J. Nelson and Juniata Andrews Nelson. He attended the public schools at Amherst and was graduated from the Stevens Point High School in 1894. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1898 and entered the Wisconsin Law School that fall, but in April 1899, on account of ill health, he was forced to temporarily abandon his law studies. In the fall of 1899 he entered George Washington Law School at Washington, D. C., from which he received the degree of LL.B. three years later. Thereafter, he continuously practiced his profession at Stevens Point until appointed to the Supreme Court in September 1930. He served as district attorney of Portage County from October 1906 to January 1, 1913; as city attorney of Stevens Point for one term; and as a member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from 1910 to 1920. He was married in 1912 to Ruth Weller, daughter of Rt. Rev. Reginald H. Weller, Bishop of Fond du Lac. They have three sons, James J., Reginald W., and George B., Jr. He was elected to succeed himself as a Justice of the Supreme Court in April 1935.

JOSEPH MARTIN was born on May 12, 1878 in the town of Rockland, Brown County. Here he attended rural school and was graduated from the West De Pere High School in 1897. From 1899 to 1902 he studied law in the office of Wigman and Martin at Green Bay. In the fall of 1902 he entered the Law School of the University of Wisconsin as a special student taking a special law review, and was admitted to the State Bar in April 1903. He was a practicing attorney in Green Bay from April 1903 until he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin on December 21, 1934 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Theodore G. Lewis. Justice Martin has been active in public affairs. He was a member of the legislature in 1902-1904; a member of the Board of Education of Green Bay and president of the board for two years; a member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar Association for two years; and president of the Brown County Bar Association for the past three years.

WISCONSIN COURTS

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT
SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY

Justices During the Territorial Period

Charles Dunn (Chief Justice)	1836-1848
William C. Frazier	1836-1838
David Irwin	1836-1838
Andrew G. Miller	1838-1848

Justices Since Statehood¹

Edward V. Whiton.....	Janesville	1848-1853
Levi Hubbell.....	Milwaukee	1848-1853
Charles H. Larrabee.....	Horicon	1848-1853
Alexander W. Stow.....	Fond du Lac	1848-1851
Mortimer M. Jackson.....	Mineral Point	1848-1853
Wiram Knowlton.....	Prairie du Chien	1850-1853
Timothy O. Howe.....	Green Bay	1851-1853
Edward V. Whiton.....	Janesville	1853-1858 (C. J.) ²
Luther S. Dixon.....	Portage	1859-1874 (C. J.)
Edward G. Ryan.....	Racine	1874-1880 (C. J.)
Samuel Crawford.....	New Diggings	1853-1855
Abram D. Smith.....	Milwaukee	1853-1859
Orsamus Cole.....	Potosi	1855-1892 (C. J. 1880- 1892)
Byron Paine.....	Milwaukee	1859-1864, 1867-71.
Jason Downer.....	Milwaukee	1864-1867
William P. Lyon.....	Racine	1871-1894
David Taylor.....	Sheboygan	1878-1891
Harlow S. Orton.....	Madison	1878-1895 (C. J. 1892- 95)
John B. Cassoday.....	Janesville	1880-1907 (C. J. 1895- 1907)
John B. Winslow.....	Racine	1891-1920 (C. J. 1907- 1920)
Silas U. Pinney.....	Madison	1892-1898
Alfred W. Newman.....	Trempealeau	1894-1898
Roujet D. Marshall.....	Chippewa Falls	1895-1918
Charles V. Bardeen.....	Wausau	1898-1903
Joshua E. Dodge.....	Milwaukee	1898-1910
Robert G. Siebecker.....	Madison	1903-1922 (C. J. 1920- 1922)
James C. Kerwin.....	Neenah	1905-1921
William H. Timlin.....	Milwaukee	1907-1916
Robert M. Bashford.....	Madison	Jan.-June 1908
John Barnes.....	Rhineland	1908-1916
Burr W. Jones.....	Madison	1920-1926
Aad J. Vinje.....	Superior	1910-1929 (C. J. 1922- 1929)
Marvin B. Rosenberry.....	Wausau	1916-Term ending 1940 (C. J. since 1922)
Franz C. Eschweiler.....	Milwaukee	1916-1929
Walter C. Owen.....	Maiden Rock	1918-1934

¹ Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853.² Chief Justice.

Christian Doerfler	Milwaukee	1921-1929
Charles H. Crownhart	Madison	1922-1930
E. Ray Stevens	Madison	1926-1930
Chester A. Fowler	Fond du Lac	1929-Term ending 1942
Oscar M. Fritz	Milwaukee	1929-Term ending 1935
Edward T. Fairchild	Milwaukee	1929-Term ending 1937
John D. Wickhem	Madison	1930-Term ending 1944
George B. Nelson	Stevens Point	1930-Term ending 1946
Theodore G. Lewis	Madison	1934-Nov. 15 to Dec. 5, 1934
Joseph Martin	Green Bay	1934-Term ending 1938

STATE LIBRARY

Board of Trustees: The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

State Librarian: GILSON G. GLASIER.

Assistant Librarian: W. H. ORVIS.

Location: East Wing, State Capitol.

Total personnel, October 1934: Five permanent employes and one part-time employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$16,000.

Appropriations, 1935-37 (per year): Administration, \$10,000; books, \$6,000.

Number of volumes: 94,500.

Publications: None.

The State Library is the oldest state institution, dating from the act of Congress which organized the territory of Wisconsin in 1836. Until 1876 the librarian was appointed by the Governor. Since then the State Library has been under the control of a board of trustees constituted 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 law books, statutes, court reports, and government documents. It serves first of all the Supreme Court and the Attorney General, but its collections are used also by state departments and private attorneys.

STATE BAR COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners: FERRIS M. WHITE, *president*; EDWARD J. DEMPSEY;
ROBERT M. RIESER; JOHN C. CARBYS; PAUL N. GRUBB.
Secretary: ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *clerk* of the Supreme Court.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October 1932: None.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933-34: \$3,224.76. Receipts, \$1,070.

Appropriations, 1935-37: \$2,000 per year plus fees.

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.



The first house in Fond du Lac, 1837.

The Federal Government

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY ON JULY 4, 1776 BY THE CONGRESS
OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless these people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their emigration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature. He has effected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us

to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States; for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury. For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences. For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies; for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments; for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coast, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies, are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connections between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

(Signed) JOHN HANCOCK.

And by the delegates from New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island, etc., New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION

1. Legislative power, where vested.
2. House of Representatives—How composed—Eligibility—Term—Apportionment—Officers—Impeachment.
3. Senate—How composed—Classification—Eligibility—Term—Officers—Impeachment.
4. Senators and representatives, election of—Sessions of congress.
5. Membership—Quorum—Rules of Order—Discipline and expulsion—Journals—Yeas and nays—Adjournments.
6. Compensation—Privileges—Ineligibility.
7. Revenue bills—How a bill becomes law—Veto.
8. Powers of congress enumerated.
9. Limitations on power of congress—Title of nobility.
10. Limitations on power of states.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION

1. Executive power vested in president—Term—Election—Eligibility—Successor—Compensation—Oath.
2. President chief of army and navy—May require opinions from cabinet, grant pardons, make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc., and fill vacancies.
3. President's message—He may convene and adjourn congress, receive foreign ministers—Execute laws—Commission officers.
4. Removal of president, vice president and civil officers.

ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SECTION

1. Judicial power—Tenure and compensation of judges.
2. Jurisdiction—Original and appellate—Criminal trials, venue, jury.
3. Treason—Proof and punishment.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION

1. Full faith and credit provision.
2. Privileges of citizens—Extradition of criminals and slaves.
3. New states—Territories and property of United States.
4. Republican form of government and protection guaranteed to states.

ARTICLE V

Constitution, how amended.

ARTICLE VI

Public debt validated—Supreme law defined—Constitutional oath, who to take—No religious test.

ARTICLE VII

Adoption of constitution.

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE

- I. State Church—Freedom of worship, of speech, of assemblage and of petition.
- II. Right to keep and bear arms.
- III. Quartering of soldiers.
- IV. Searches and seizures.
- V. Indictments—Second jeopardy—Self-incrimination—Due process of law, private property for public use.
- VI. Conduct of criminal prosecutions.
- VII. Jury and civil cases.
- VIII. Excess bail and fines and cruel punishment, prohibited.
- IX. Rule of constitutional construction.
- X. Constitutional construction—rights of states.
- XI. Constitutional construction—Judicial power limited.
- XII. Election of president and vice president.
- XIII. Slavery abolished.
- XIV. Citizenship—Representatives apportioned—Official disability—Public debt validated—Confederate debt repudiated.
- XV. Suffrage granted to negroes.
- XVI. Income taxes authorized.
- XVII. Popular election of senators—Vacancies in senate.
- XVIII. Prohibition of intoxicating beverages.
- XIX. Suffrage granted to women.
- XX. President's term; vacancy; sessions of Congress.
- XXI. Repeal of prohibition.

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. [1] The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

[2] No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[3] ¹Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

[4] When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

[5] The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. ²[1] The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

[2] Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments [until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies].

¹The clause included in brackets is amended by the Fourteenth amendment, second section.

²The first paragraph of section three of article I, of the Constitution of the United States, and so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to filling vacancies are amended by the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution.

[3] No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

[4] The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

[5] The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

[6] The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

[7] Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. [1] The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

[2] The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meetings shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. [1] Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

[2] Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

[3] Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

[4] Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. [1] The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

[2] No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof should have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. [1] All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

[2] Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be 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.

[3] Every Order, Resolution or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power [1] To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

[2] To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

[3] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

[4] To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

[5] To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

[6] To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

[7] To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

[8] To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

[9] To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

[10] To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

[11] To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

[12] To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two years;

[13] To provide and maintain a Navy;

[14] To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

[15] To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

[16] To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

[17] To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places

purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

[18] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. [1] The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

[2] The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

[3] No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

¹[4] No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

[5] No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

[6] No preference shall be given by any Regulation of 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.

[7] No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

[8] No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. [1] No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

[2] No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

[3] No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger, as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. [1] The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

[2] Each state shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no

¹ See XVI Amendment.

Senator or Representative, or Person holding an office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

¹[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse, by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List, the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]

[3] The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

[4] No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the Age of thirty-five Years and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

[5] In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

[6] The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

[7] Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. [1] The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

[2] He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Con-

¹ This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

sent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Offices, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

[3] The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give 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. [1] The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more states;—between a State and Citizens of another state;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same state claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

[2] In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

[3] The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. [1] Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

[2] The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. [1] The Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

[2] A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

[3] No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or 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. [1] New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

[2] The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in 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

[1] All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

[2] This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

[3] The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the Several States, shall be

bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

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

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives; open all the certificates and the vote shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of

a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of 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 appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress [Repealed by Article XXI.]

ARTICLE XIX

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

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 begin.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECTION 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECTION 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECTION 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE XXI

SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

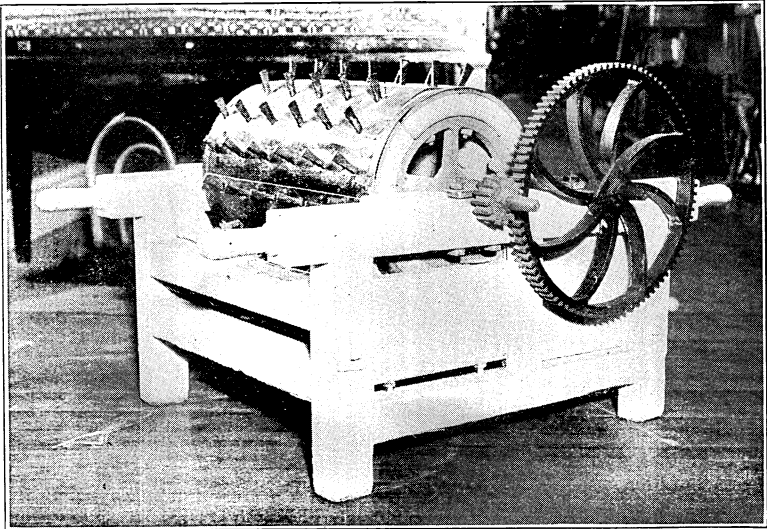
SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

PENDING AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

SECTION 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.



A "ground hog" threshing machine. Bought by Emanuel Divan of Green County in 1843.



Facsimile of the upper half of a page of the first newspaper published in Wisconsin.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

President, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, New York.

Vice-President, JOHN NANCE GARNER, Texas.

Secretary to the President, LOUIS MCHENRY HOWE.

THE President of the United States is elected by the people for a term of four years through the indirect device of the electoral college. Due to the adoption of the Twentieth Amendment, his present term will expire on January 20, 1937 instead of in March as heretofore. The President's salary as set by statute is \$75,000.

The President is the head of the executive department of our Federal government. He appoints all principal Federal officers, some with the confirmation of the Senate and others without it. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and conducts all foreign relations.

The Vice-President is the presiding officer of the Senate. He acts as President when the President is incapacitated or when he is not in the United States, and he becomes President when a vacancy in the presidency occurs. The salary of the Vice-President is \$15,000 per year.

Members of the Cabinet and Their Departments

In order of precedence—Appointed by the President—
Salary \$15,000 per year

Secretary of State.....	Cordell Hull, Tennessee
Secretary of the Treasury.....	Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York
Secretary of War.....	George H. Dern, Utah
Attorney-General.....	Homér S. Cummings, Connecticut
Postmaster General.....	James A. Farley, New York
Secretary of the Navy.....	Claude A. Swanson, Virginia
Secretary of the Interior.....	Harold L. Ickes, Illinois
Secretary of Agriculture.....	Henry A. Wallace, Iowa
Secretary of Commerce.....	Daniel C. Roper, South Carolina
Secretary of Labor.....	Frances Perkins, New York

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENTS

For a complete summary of the activities of these departments see the United States Government Manual issued by the National Emergency Council.

Department of State

Has charge of foreign relations of the United States; diplomatic and consular services; issuance of passports; official correspondence with foreign powers and with state Governors; custodian of the Great Seal of the United States.

Department of the Treasury

Functions indicated by some of its bureaus: Comptroller of the Currency; Treasurer of the United States; Bureau of Customs; Bureau of Internal Revenue; Bureau of the Mint; Register of the Treasury; Federal Farm Loan Bureau; Bureau of Printing and Engraving; Public Health Service; Coast Guard; Supervising Architect; Bureau of the Budget; Secretary of the Treasury is *ex officio* chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Department of War

Has control of the United States Army; river and harbor improvements; government of the insular possessions of the United States; most of its bureaus are immediately connected with the administration of military affairs.

Department of Justice

Has charge of marshal's offices in the United States District Courts; enforces prohibition law; administers all federal penitentiaries.

Post Office Department

Has charge of post offices and postal savings system.

Department of the Navy

Has control of the Navy of the United States, Navy Yards, and the Marine Corps.

Department of the Interior

Functions indicated by some of its bureaus: General Land Office; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Bureau of Pensions; Office of Education; Federal Board for Vocational Education; Geological Survey; Bureau of Reclamation; National Park Service; the Alaska Railroad.

Department of Agriculture

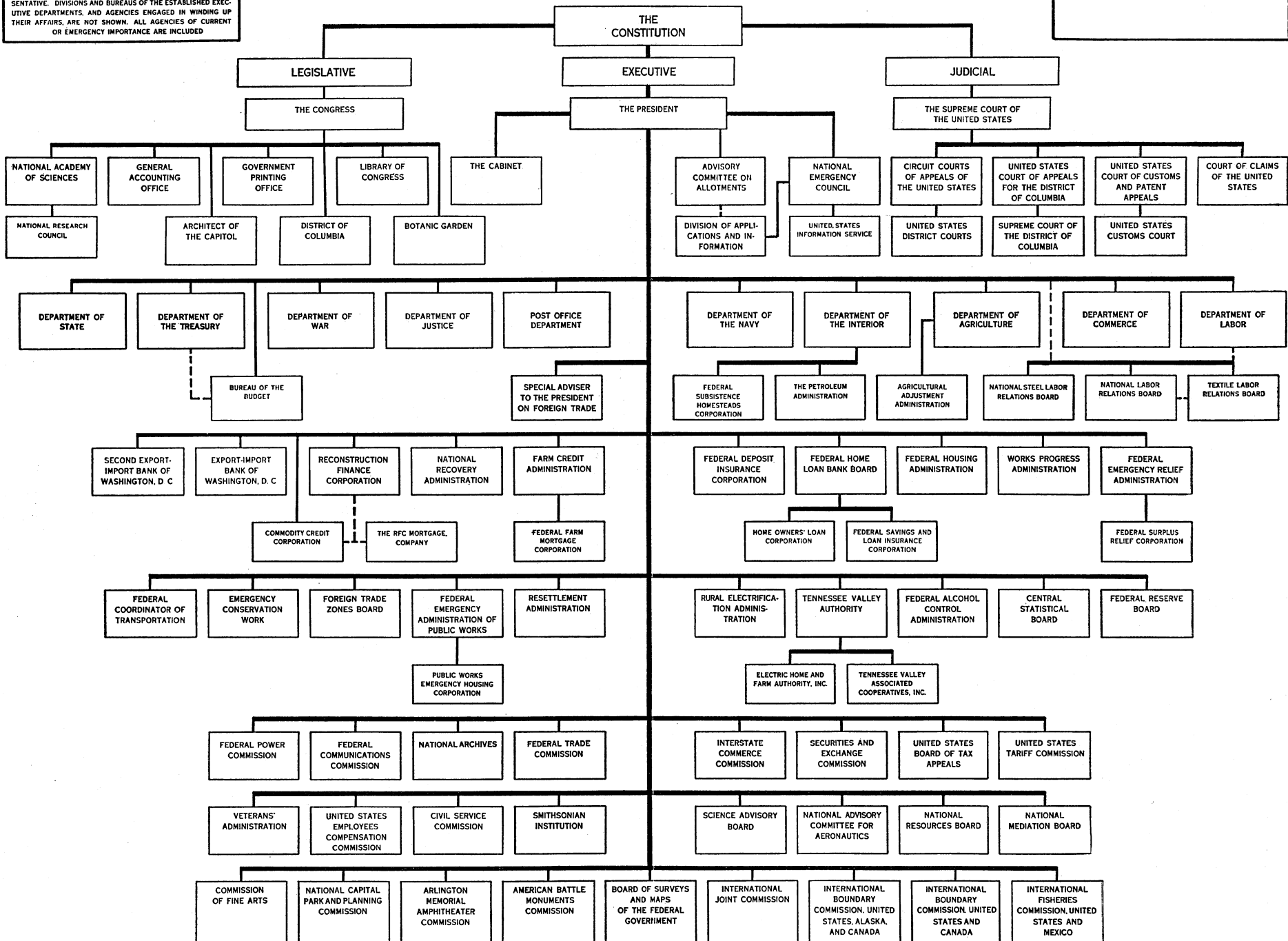
Functions indicated by some of its bureaus: Weather; Animal Industry; Plant Industry; Dairy Industry; Forest Service; Chemistry

THIS CHART IS PREPARED FOR GENERAL INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES. IT SEEKS TO SHOW THE MORE IMPORTANT AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, CHARTERED UNDER THAT BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WHICH THEIR FUNCTIONS ARE MOST REPRESENTATIVE. DIVISIONS AND BUREAUS OF THE ESTABLISHED EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, AND AGENCIES ENGAGED IN WINDING UP THEIR AFFAIRS, ARE NOT SHOWN. ALL AGENCIES OF CURRENT OR EMERGENCY IMPORTANCE ARE INCLUDED.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION AS TO BUREAUS AND LESSER SUBDIVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT AVAILABLE AT UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE, 1423-25 F STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. TELEPHONE, DISTRICT 4030



and Soils; Biological Survey; Public Roads; Agricultural Economics; Home Economics; Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Food and Drug; Grain Futures.

Department of Commerce

Functions indicated by some of its bureaus: Air Commerce; Census; Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Standards; Fisheries; Lighthouses; Coast and Geodetic Survey; Navigation and Steamboat Inspection Service; Patent Office; Shipping Board.

Department of Labor

Functions indicated by some of its bureaus: Labor Statistics; Immigration and Naturalization Service; Children's Bureau; Women's Bureau; United States Employment Service; United States Housing Corporation.

Independent Departments

A considerable number of administrative activities of the Federal government are carried on by independent departments which are organized with boards or officers at the head, and which are directly responsible to the President. Some of the principal independent departments are given in the following list:

- Civil Service Commission, Harry B. Mitchell, president.
- United States Employees' Compensation Commission, Mrs. Jewell W. Swofford, chairman.
- General Accounting Office, J. R. McCarl, comptroller general.
- Interstate Commerce Commission, Hugh M. Tate, chairman.
- United States Railroad Administration, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., director general.
- Federal Reserve Board, Marriner S. Eccles, governor.
- Federal Trade Commission, Ewin L. Davis, chairman.
- United States Tariff Commission, Robert L. O'Brien, chairman.
- United States Board of Tax Appeals, Eugene Black, chairman.
- Federal Power Commission, Frank R. McNinch, chairman.
- Federal Communications Commission, Anning S. Prall, chairman.
- Veterans' Administration, Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs.
- National Mediation Board, William M. Leiserson, chairman.
- Smithsonian Institution, C. G. Abbot, secretary.
- National Academy of Sciences, W. W. Campbell, president.
- Pan American Union, L. S. Rowe, director general.
- Library of Congress (under control of Congress, not the President), Herbert Putnam, librarian.
- Budget Bureau (in the Treasury Department, but under direct control of the President), Daniel W. Bell, acting director.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Seventy-Fourth Congress, 1st Session Convened January 3, 1935

The legislative department of the United States government is the Congress of the United States. It consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Congress now convenes in regular session on the first Monday in January, and special sessions are held on call of the President.

UNITED STATES SENATE

The United States Senate is composed of two senators from each state, making a total of 96. They are elected by direct vote of the people of their respective states for six year terms, and receive a salary of \$10,000 per year. The Senate of the Seventy-Fourth Congress is made up of 69 Democrats, 25 Republicans, 1 Progressive, and 1 Farmer-Labor member. The officers at this session are:

President, John N. Garner, Texas, Vice President of the United States.
 President Pro Tempore, Key Pittman, Nevada.
 Secretary, Edwin A. Halsey, Virginia.
 Sergeant-at-Arms, Chesley W. Journey, Texas.

The most important of the 33 standing committees of the Senate together with their chairmen follow:

Agriculture and Forestry, Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina.
 Appropriations, Carter Glass, Virginia.
 Banking and Currency, Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida.
 Education and Labor, David I. Walsh, Massachusetts.
 Finance, Pat Harrison, Mississippi.
 Foreign Relations, Key Pittman, Nevada.
 Interstate Commerce, Burton K. Wheeler, Montana.
 Judiciary, Henry F. Ashurst, Arizona.

Senators of the Seventy-Fourth Congress from Wisconsin are:

Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.), Madison.
 Term expires January 1941.
 F. Ryan Duffy (Dem.), Fond du Lac.
 Term expires January 1939.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives consists of 435 members, plus five territorial delegates and commissioners, who have all the prerogatives of members except the right to vote. The members are elected by the people for two-year terms from districts in each state which are approximately equal in population. The number of representatives of the states varies from one in Delaware to forty-three in New York. Wisconsin has ten representatives, elected from the districts shown on

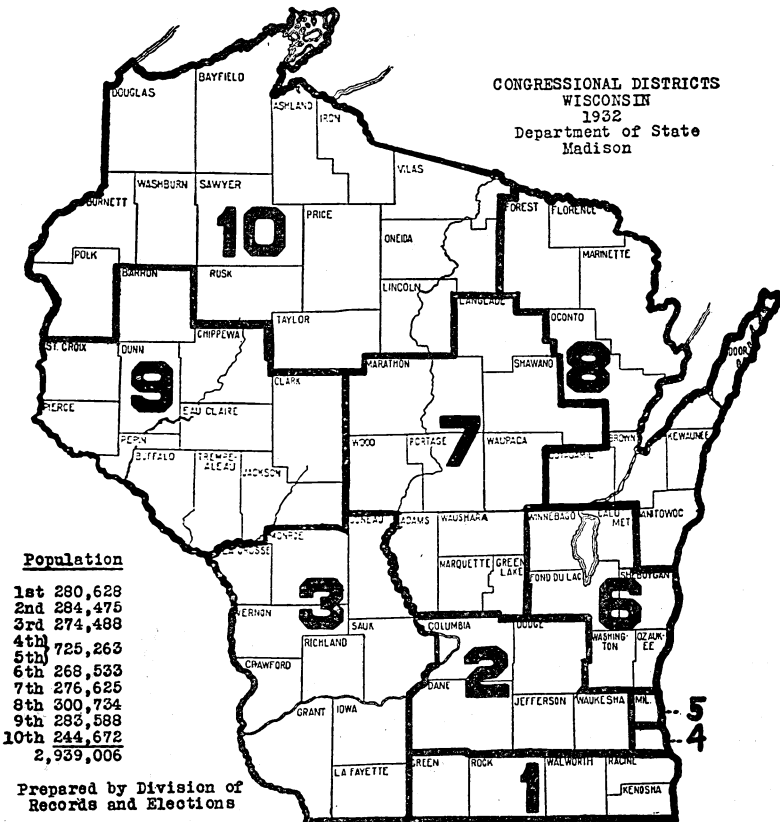
the accompanying map. Members of the House of Representatives receive \$10,000 per year, and the Speaker of the House receives \$15,000.

In the first session of the Seventy-Fourth Congress the House was composed of 319 Democrats, 103 Republicans, 7 Progressives, and 3 Farmer-Labor members, making a total of 432. There were three vacancies. The following officers were elected:

- Speaker, Joseph W. Byrns, Tennessee.
- Clerk, South Trimble, Kentucky.
- Sergeant-at-Arms, Kenneth Romney, Montana.
- Majority Floor Leader, William B. Bankhead, Alabama.
- Minority Floor Leader, Bertrand H. Snell, New York.

The most important of the 45 standing committees of the House of Representatives, together with their chairmen, are:

- Agriculture, Marvin Jones, Texas.
- Appropriations, James P. Buchanan, Texas.



Banking and Currency, Henry B. Steagall, Alabama.
 Foreign Affairs, Sam D. McReynolds, Tennessee.
 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Sam Rayburn, Texas.
 Judiciary, Hatton W. Sumners, Texas.
 Labor, William P. Connery, Jr., Massachusetts.
 Ways and Means, Robert L. Doughton, North Carolina.

Wisconsin's representatives in the Seventy-Fourth Congress are:

First district, Thomas R. Amlie (Prog.), Elkhorn.
 Second district, Harry Sauthoff (Prog.), Madison.
 Third district, Gardner R. Withrow (Prog.), La Crosse.
 Fourth district, Raymond J. Cannon (Dem.), Milwaukee.
 Fifth district, Thomas O'Malley (Dem.), Milwaukee.
 Sixth district, Michael K. Reilly (Dem.), Fond du Lac.
 Seventh district, Gerald J. Boileau (Prog.), Wausau.
 Eighth district, George J. Schneider (Prog.), Appleton.
 Ninth district, Merlin Hull (Prog.), Black River Falls.
 Tenth district, B. J. Gehrman (Prog.), Mellen.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The Judicial Department of the United States government consists of the Supreme Court and of inferior federal courts, namely, the Circuit Court of Appeals and District Courts. In addition there are special courts with headquarters at Washington,—the United States Customs Court, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and the Court of Claims of the United States.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chief Justice, Charles E. Hughes, New York.
 Associate Justices, Benjamin N. Cardozo, New York; Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming; James C. McReynolds, Tennessee; Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts; George Sutherland, Utah; Pierce Butler, Minnesota; Harlan F. Stone, New York; Owen J. Roberts, Pennsylvania.
 Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles E. Cropley.

The Justices of the United States Supreme Court receive a salary of \$20,000 per year and the Chief Justice \$500 additional.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Seventh Judicial District—Mr. Justice Van Devanter. States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Circuit Judges: Samuel Alschuler, Chicago, Illinois; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wisconsin; William M. Sparks, Indianapolis, Indiana; Louis Fitzhenry, Peoria, Illinois.

The United States Circuit Courts of Appeals are appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court. There are ten of these courts which function in the

ten districts into which the United States is divided. Each Circuit Court of Appeals consists of from three to five circuit judges and one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. The latter, however, never sits in the trial of cases. All cases are heard and decided by the Circuit Judges sitting as a body in the city in which the headquarters of the court are located. The headquarters of the Seventh Judicial Circuit is in Chicago. Circuit judges are paid \$12,500 per year.

United States District Courts in Wisconsin

Eastern District with headquarters at Milwaukee: Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties.

Western District with headquarters at Madison: Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dunn, Douglas, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Washburn, and Wood Counties.

OFFICERS

	<i>Eastern District</i>	<i>Western District</i>
District Judge -----	Ferdinand A. Geiger, Milwaukee	Patrick T. Stone, Wausau
District Attorney -----	Berthol J. Husting, Mayville	John J. Boyle, Darlington
Marshal -----	A. J. Lukoszewicz, Milwaukee	John M. Comeford, Janesville
Clerk -----	B. H. Westfahl, Milwaukee	Herbert C. Hale, Madison
Referees in Bankruptcy	F. C. Westfahl, Jr., Milwaukee	Miles Riley, Madison
	Milton J. Knoblock, Racine	C. L. Baldwin, La Crosse
	Oscar L. Wolters, Sheboygan	Charles A. Wilson, Superior
	Charles H. Forward, Oshkosh	
	William L. Evans, Green Bay	

	<i>Eastern District</i>	<i>Western District</i>
Court Commissioners	---Floyd E. Jenkins, Milwaukee	J. J. McManamy, Madison
	James F. Watermolen, Green Bay	A. J. Sutherland, Eau Claire
	C. B. Dillett, Shawano	H. J. Niehaus, La Crosse
		W. S. Cate, Ashland
		O. W. Fehlhaber, Wausau
		C. W. Bishop, Superior
		Arthur M. Fisher, Janesville

Terms of Court

Eastern District

First Mondays in January and October, at Milwaukee; second Tuesday in June, at Oshkosh; first Tuesday in April, at Green Bay.

Western District

First Tuesday in June at Madison; third Tuesday in September, at La Crosse; fourth Tuesday in January and the second Tuesday in July, at Superior.

The United States District Courts are the trial courts in the federal judicial system. In each state there are one or more districts, each one of which is presided over by a district judge. From the District Courts, appeal lies to the United States Courts of Appeals. District judges receive \$10,000 per year.

OTHER FEDERAL OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN

Internal Revenue Department, District of Wisconsin
Collector, Otto A. La Budde, Milwaukee.
Chief of Field Division, Paul H. Thiel.

Division of Investigation in the Treasury Department
Special Investigator, Ray J. Casserly, Madison.

Postmasters:

All post offices in the state are under the supervision of the Post Office Department and are in charge of a postmaster. All postmasters are appointed for four years by the President, subject to confirmation of the Senate, but only persons who qualify through civil service are eligible.



United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 74TH CONGRESS

SENATORS

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr. (Prog.) was born February 6, 1895 at Madison. Having been obliged through illness to leave the University of Wisconsin, he became the intimate companion and later the private secretary of his father. His first real political appearance was at Cleveland in 1924, where he read his father's message to the Third Party Convention. At his father's death in 1925, he was elected to the Senate to complete the elder La Follette's unexpired term. At that time he was thirty years of age. In April 1928 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and was the Wisconsin member of the Committee on Resolutions, presenting the Progressive minority report. In November of the same year, he was reelected to the senate. In 1934 he was again elected to the senate as the nominee of the Progressive Party. His present term expires in January 1941.

Home Address: Maple Bluff Farm, Madison.

F. RYAN DUFFY (Dem.) was born June 23, 1888 at Fond du Lac. He attended the public schools there, graduating from high school in 1906. He received an A.B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1910 and a LL.B. in 1912, and has practiced law at Fond du Lac as a member of the firm of Duffy, Duffy and Hanson until elected to the United States Senate in 1932. During the World War Senator Duffy served in the United States Army for twenty-five months, and was discharged with the rank of Major. In 1922-1923 he was state commander of the American Legion and national vice-commander in 1923-1924. He was elected to the Senate in 1932. His present term expires January 3, 1939.

Home Address: Fond du Lac.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

THOMAS R. AMLIE (Prog.) was born in Griggs County, North Dakota on April 17, 1897. He is a graduate of Cooperstown High School in North Dakota. After studying at the University of North Dakota for two years and at the University of Minnesota for one year, he came to the Law School of the University of Wisconsin where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1923. For the past ten years he has practiced law at Beloit and Elkhorn. At present he is chairman of the National Farmer Labor Political Federation. He was a member of the Seventy-second Congress and in 1934 was elected to the Seventy-fourth Congress.

Home Address: Elkhorn.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

HARRY SAUTHOFF (Prog.) was born on June 3, 1879 at Madison. He attended the public schools there and received his B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1902 and his LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in 1909. Before he studied law he taught school at Lake Geneva High School and the Northern Illinois State Normal School. During these four years he also coached athletics. After he received his law degree, he was a practicing attorney in Mad-

ison. From 1915-1919 he was district attorney of Dane County; in 1921 private secretary to Governor John J. Blaine; and was appointed by Governor Blaine as Wisconsin's representative at the International Conference between the United States and Canada, and also to the Mississippi Valley Conference. From 1925-1929 he was state senator from the twenty-sixth district of Wisconsin. This is his first term in Congress.
Home Address: 926 Spaight Street, Madison.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GARDNER R. WITHROW (Prog.) was born at La Crosse on October 5, 1892 and received his education in the grade and high schools of that city. After graduation from high school he entered the train service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. In 1929 and 1931 he was the state representative of the trainmen's brotherhood. He served in the assembly in 1927 and was a member of the Joint Committee on Finance. In 1930 he was elected to Congress and was reelected in 1932 and 1934.

Home Address: La Crosse.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

RAYMOND J. CANNON (Dem.) was born August 26, 1894 at Ironwood, Michigan. His father and mother died when he was six months old, and he spent his early life in a home for dependent children. Graduating from high school at the age of seventeen he taught school for one year, and then worked his way through Marquette University Law School by playing professional baseball. At the age of twenty-one he received his law degree and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Cannon is a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. He was elected to Congress in 1932, and reelected in 1934. He was recently appointed chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws and also chairman of the Sub-Committee on Pensions.

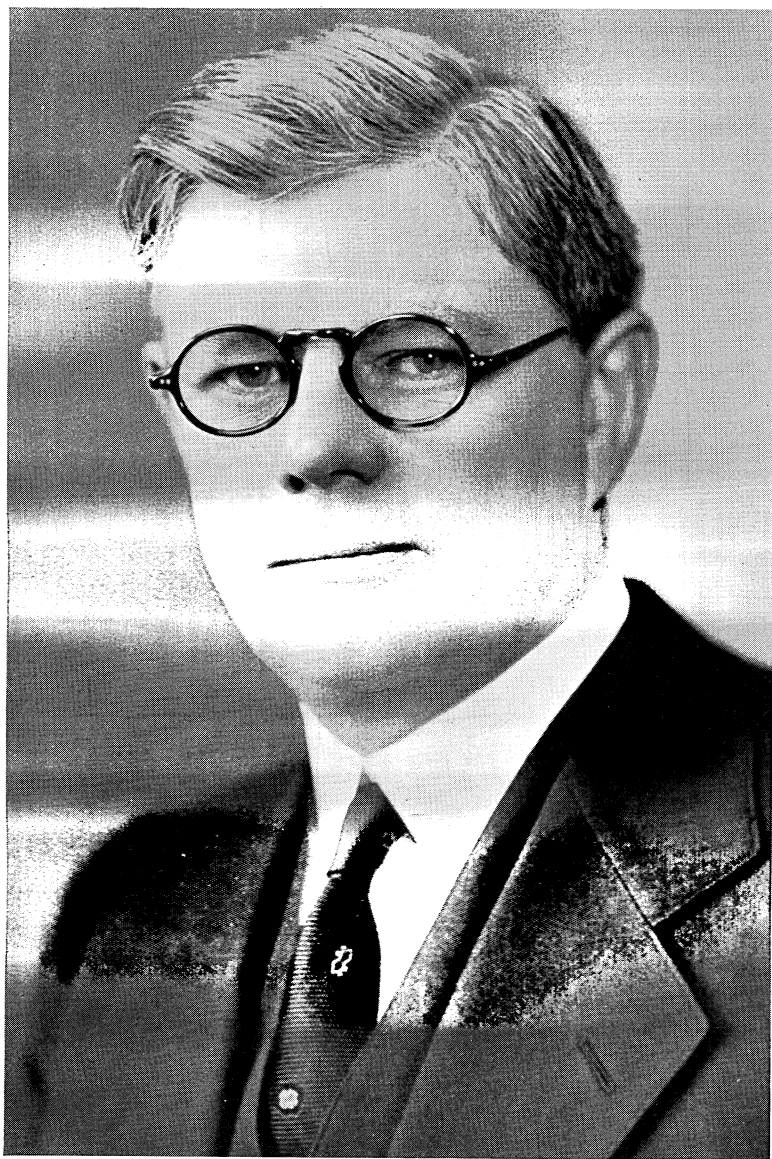
Home Address: 4751 Woodlawn Court, Milwaukee.

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.

THOMAS O'MALLEY (Dem.) was born in 1901 at Milwaukee. After completing grammar and high school courses in that city he entered Loyola College, taking the arts and science course, and later took a post-graduate course in commerce and economics at the Y.M.C.A. College of Liberal Arts, Chicago. He has always been interested in public affairs, having been a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1932; a representative of business interests and railroad labor on legislation in Washington; and a delegate to the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. During the World War he was enrolled in an officers' training school. He served his first term in public office in the 73rd Congress and was reelected in 1934.

Home Address: 1322 North 14th Street, Milwaukee.



United States Senator F. Ryan Duffy.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

MICHAEL K. REILLY (Dem.) was born in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac County, and educated in the country school, Oshkosh Normal School, and the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the College of Letters and Science in 1894 and the Law School in 1895. He is now a member of the law firm of Reilly and Cosgrove. He was a member of the 63rd and 64th Congresses, and was elected in November 1930, to fill the unexpired term of Florian Lampert, deceased, and to serve the full term of the 72nd Congress. He was reelected in 1932, and again in 1934.

Home Address: 82 Third Street, Fond du Lac.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GERALD J. BOILEAU (Prog.) was born at Woodruff on January 15, 1900. He was graduated from the Minocqua High School in 1918 and attended the A. E. F. University in France in 1919. He received the degree of LL.B. in 1923 from Marquette University Law School. He has practiced law from 1923 to the present time. During the World War he served eighteen months, twelve of which were with the American Expeditionary Forces. In 1928 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. From 1926-30 he was district attorney of Marathon County and has been a member of Congress since 1931.

Home Address: Wausau.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GEORGE J. SCHNEIDER (Prog.) was born on a farm on October 30, 1877 in the town of Grand Chute, Outagamie County. He attended the public schools of Appleton, where he has made his home ever since. He is a paper maker by trade. For twenty-four years he has been vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and for thirteen years a member of the executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. He has been a member of Congress from 1923 to 1933 and was elected in 1934 to the 74th Congress.

Home Address: 1019 North State Street, Appleton.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

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

assembly in 1913; and as Secretary of State in 1916 and again in 1918. He was a member of Congress from the seventh district from 1929-1931 and was elected from the ninth district in 1934.

Home Address: Black River Falls.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

B. J. GEHRMANN (Prog.) was born in Germany on February 13, 1880. At the age of thirteen he came to this country where he worked in a Chicago packing plant and attended night school. Two years later he moved to Clark County. Since 1915 he has lived in Ashland County where he cleared a farm five miles from Mellen and where he has farmed ever since. He has held a number of public offices, serving as assessor for five years, town chairman for five years, and school clerk since 1919. He has been an officer of the American Society of Equity for years, serving as county president and member of the state executive board, and as state president of the organization for four years until it merged with the Farmers' Union of which he is now vice-president. Previous to his election to Congress in 1934, he was elected to the assembly in 1926 and in 1930, and to the senate in 1932.

Home Address: Mellen.

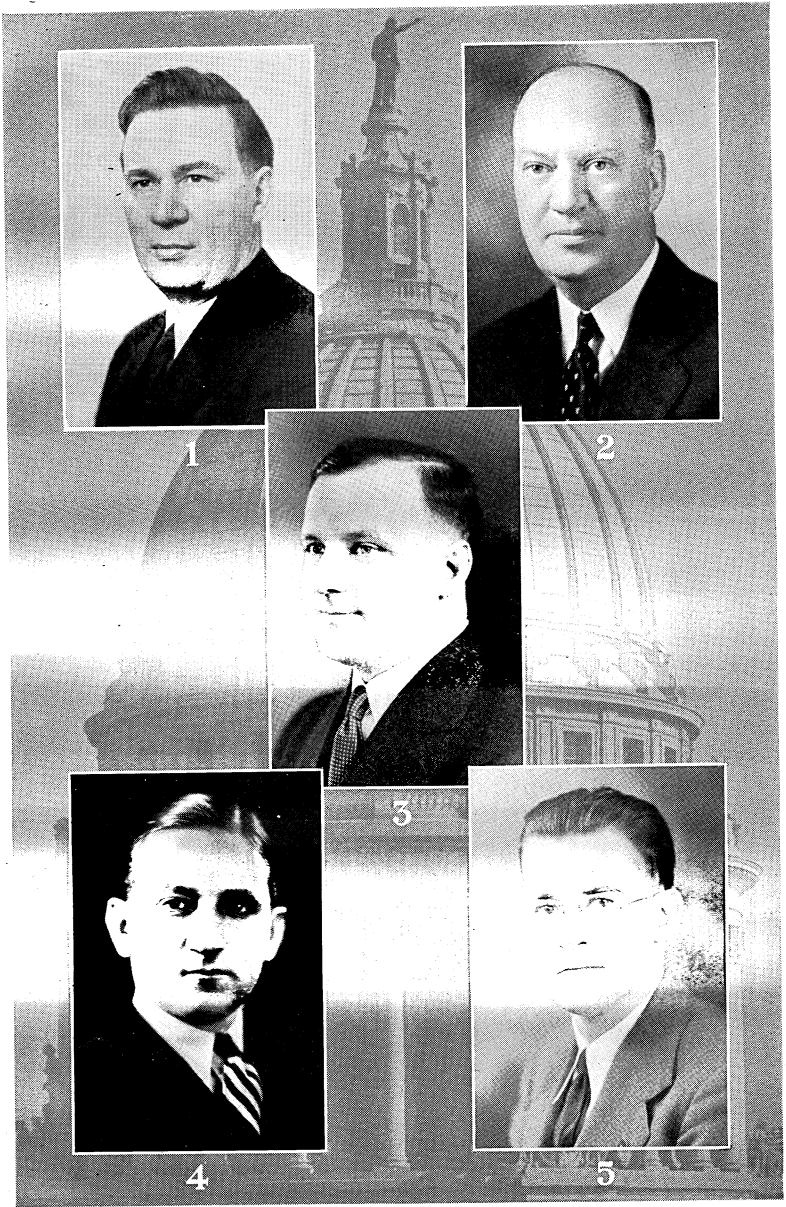
SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM WISCONSIN

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN

Name and Party	Residence	Term
George W. Jones, Dem.	Sinsinawa Mound	1837-1839
James D. Doty, Whig	Doty's Island	1839-1841
Henry Dodge, Dem.	Dodgeville	1841-1845
Morgan L. Martin, Dem.	Green Bay	1845-1847
John H. Tweedy, Whig	Milwaukee	1847-1848

UNITED STATES SENATORS

Name and Party	Residence	Term
Isaac P. Walker, Dem.	Milwaukee	1848-1855
Henry Dodge, Dem.	Dodgeville	1848-1857
Charles Durkee, Rep.	Kenosha	1855-1861
James R. Doolittle, Rep.	Racine	1857-1869
Timothy O. Howe, Rep.	Green Bay	1861-1879
Matthew H. Carpenter, Rep.	Milwaukee	1869-1875; 1879-1881
Angus Cameron, Rep.	La Crosse	1875-1885
Philetus Sawyer, Rep.	Oshkosh	1881-1893
John C. Spooner, Rep.	Hudson, Madison	1885-1891; 1897-1907
William F. Vilas, Dem.	Madison	1891-1897
John L. Mitchell, Dem.	Milwaukee	1893-1899
J. V. Quarles, Rep.	Milwaukee	1899-1905
Robert M. La Follette, Rep.	Madison	1906-1925
Isaac Stephenson, Rep.	Marinette	1907-1915
Paul O. Husting, Dem.	Mayville	1915-1917
Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.	Superior	1918-1927
Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Rep.	Madison	1925-1935
John J. Blaine, Rep.	Boscobel	1927-1933
F. Ryan Duffy, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1933-
Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Prog.	Madison	1935-



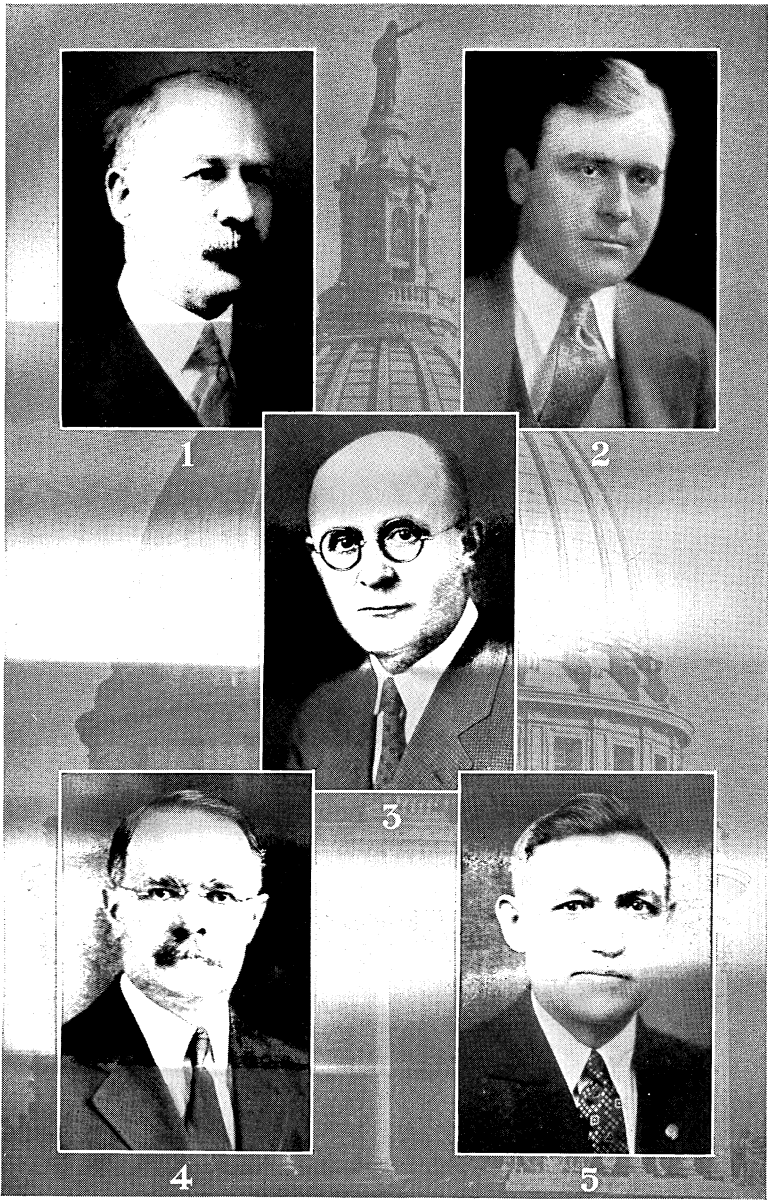
Members of House of Representatives. (1) Thomas R. Amlie, 1st district; (2) Harry Sauthoff, 2nd district; (3) Gardner R. Withrow, 3rd district; (4) Raymond J. Cannon, 4th district; (5) Thomas O'Malley, 5th district.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Name and Party	Residence	Term Served
William Pitt Lynde, Dem.	Milwaukee	1848-1849; 1875-1879
M. C. Darling, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1848-1849
Charles Durkee, Free Soil	Kenosha	1849-1853
Oasmus Cole, Whig	Potosi	1849-1851
James D. Doty, Dem.	Neenah	1849-1853
Ben C. Eastman, Dem.	Platteville	1851-1855
John B. Macy, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1853-1855
Daniel Wells, Jr., Dem.	Milwaukee	1853-1857
Cadwallader C. Washburn, Rep.	Mineral Point, La Crosse	1855-1861; 1867-1871
Charles Billinghamurst, Rep.	Juneau	1855-1859
John F. Potter, Rep.	East Troy	1857-1863
C. H. Larrabee, Dem.	Horicon	1859-1861
Luther Hanchett, Rep.	Plover	1861-1862
Walter D. McIndoe, Rep.	Wausau	1863-1867
A. Scott Sloan, Rep.	Beaver Dam	1861-1863
James S. Brown, Dem.	Milwaukee	1863-1865
Ithamar C. Sloan, Rep.	Janesville	1863-1867
Amasa Cobb, Rep.	Mineral Point	1863-1871
Charles A. Eldridge, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1863-1875
Ezra Wheeler, Dem.	Berlin	1863-1865
Halbert E. Paine, Rep.	Milwaukee	1865-1871
Philetus Sawyer, Rep.	Oshkosh	1865-1875
Benjamin F. Hopkins, Rep.	Madison	1867-1870
David Atwood, Rep.	Madison	1870-1871
Alexander Mitchell, Dem.	Milwaukee	1871-1875
Gerry W. Hazelton, Rep.	Columbus	1871-1875
J. Allen Barber, Rep.	Lancaster	1871-1875
Jeremiah M. Rusk, Rep.	Viroqua	1871-1877
Charles G. Williams, Rep.	Janesville	1873-1883
Alexander S. McDill, Rep.	Plover	1873-1875
Lucien B. Caswell, Rep.	Fort Atkinson	1875-1883; 1885-1891
Henry S. Magoon, Rep.	Darlington	1875-1877
Samuel D. Burchard, Dem.	Beaver Dam	1875-1877
Alanson M. Kimball, Rep.	Waushara	1875-1877
George W. Cate, Dem.	Stevens Point	1875-1877
George C. Hazelton, Rep.	Boscobel	1875-1877
Edward S. Bragg, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1877-1883; 1885-1887
Gabriel Bouck, Dem.	Oshkosh	1877-1881
Herman L. Humphrey, Rep.	Hudson	1877-1883
Thaddeus C. Pound, Rep.	Chippewa Falls	1877-1883
Peter V. Deuster, Dem.	Milwaukee	1879-1885
Richard W. Guenther, Rep.	Oshkosh	1881-1889
John Winans, Dem.	Janesville	1883-1885
Daniel H. Sumner, Dem.	Waukesha	1883-1885
Burr W. Jones, Dem.	Madison	1883-1885
Joseph Rankin, Dem.	Manitowoc	1883-1886
Gilbert M. Woodward, Dem.	La Crosse	1883-1886
William T. Price, Rep.	Black River Falls	1883-1885
Isaac Stephenson, Rep.	Marinette	1883-1889
Robert M. La Follette, Rep.	Madison	1885-1891
Isaac W. Van Schaick, Rep.	Milwaukee	1885-1887; 1889-1891
Thomas R. Hudd, Dem.	Green Bay	1886-1889
Ormsby B. Thomas, Rep.	Prairie du Chien	1885-1891
Hugh H. Price, Rep.	Black River Falls	1887-1887
Henry Smith, Union Labor	Milwaukee	1887-1889
Charles B. Clark, Rep.	Neenah	1887-1891
Nils P. Haugen, Rep.	River Falls	1887-1895
Charles Barwig, Dem.	Mayville	1889-1895
George H. Brickner, Dem.	Sheboygan Falls	1889-1895
Myron H. McCord, Rep.	Merrill	1889-1891
Clinton Babbitt, Dem.	Beloit	1891-1899
Allen R. Bushnell, Dem.	Madison	1891-1893
John L. Mitchell, Dem.	Milwaukee	1891-1893
Lucas M. Miller, Dem.	Oshkosh	1891-1893
Frank P. Coburn, Dem.	West Salem	1891-1893
Thomas Lynch, Dem.	Antigo	1891-1895
Henry Allen Cooper, Rep.	Racine	1893-1919; 1921-1931
Joseph W. Babcock, Rep.	Necedah	1893-1907
Peter J. Somers, Dem.	Milwaukee	1893-1895
Owen A. Wells, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1893-1895
George B. Shaw, Rep.	Eau Claire	1893-1894
Michael Griffin, Rep.	Eau Claire	1894-1899
Lyman E. Barnes, Dem.	Appleton	1893-1895
Edward Sauerhering, Rep.	Mayville	1895-1899
Theobald Otjen, Rep.	Milwaukee	1895-1907

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

Name and Party	Residence	Term Served
Samuel S. Barney, Rep.	West Bend	1895-1903
Samuel A. Cook, Rep.	Neenah	1895-1897
Edward S. Minor, Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	1895-1907
Alexander Stewart, Rep.	Wausau	1895-1901
John J. Jenkins, Rep.	Chippewa Falls	1895-1909
James H. Davidson, Rep.	Oshkosh	1897-1913; 1917-1918
Herman B. Dahle, Rep.	Mount Horeb	1899-1903
John J. Esch, Rep.	La Crosse	1899-1921
Webster E. Brown, Rep.	Rhineland	1901-1907
Henry C. Adams, Rep.	Madison	1903-1906
William H. Stafford, Rep.	Milwaukee	1903-1911; 1913-1919; 1921-1923; 1929-1933
Chas. H. Weisse, Dem.	Sheboygan Falls	1931-1933
John M. Nelson, Rep.	Madison	1903-1911
James W. Murphy, Dem.	Platteville	1906-1919; 1921-1933
William J. Cary, Rep.	Platteville	1907-1909
Gustav Kustermann, Rep.	Milwaukee	1907-1919
Elmer A. Morse, Rep.	Green Bay	1907-1911
Arthur W. Kopp, Rep.	Antigo	1907-1913
Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.	Platteville	1908-1913
Victor L. Berger, Soc.	Superior	1909-1913
Michael E. Burke, Dem.	Milwaukee	1911-1913; 1923-1929
Thomas F. Konop, Dem.	Beaver Dam	1911-1917
Edward E. Browne, Rep.	Madison	1911-1917
Michael K. Reilly, Dem.	Waupaca	1913-1931
James A. Frear, Rep.	Fond du Lac	1913-1917; 1930-
Edward Voigt, Rep.	Hudson	1913-1935
Florian Lampert, Rep.	Sheboygan	1917-1927
David G. Classon, Rep.	Oshkosh	1918-1930
Adolphus P. Nelson, Rep.	Oconto	1917-1923
Clifford E. Randall, Rep.	Grantsburg	1918-1923
James G. Monahan, Rep.	Kenosha	1919-1921
John C. Kleczka, Rep.	Darlington	1919-1921
Joseph D. Beck, Rep.	Milwaukee	1919-1923
John C. Shafer, Rep.	Viroqua	1921-1929
George J. Schneider, Rep.	Milwaukee	1923-1933
Hubert Peavey, Rep.	Appleton	1923-1933
Charles A. Kading, Rep.	Washburn	1923-1935
Merlin Hull, Rep.	Watertown	1927-1933
Gardner R. Withrow, Rep.	Black River Falls	1929-1931
Gerald J. Boileau, Rep.	La Crosse	1931-1935
Thomas R. Amlie, Rep.	Wausau	1931-1935
George W. Blanchard, Rep.	Elkhorn	1931-1933
C. W. Henney, Dem.	Edgerton	1933-1935
Raymond J. Cannon, Dem.	Portage	1933-1935
Thomas J. O'Malley, Dem.	Milwaukee	1933-
James Hughes, Dem.	Milwaukee	1933-
Thomas R. Amlie, Prog.	De Pere	1933-1935
Harry Sauthoff, Prog.	Elkhorn	1935-
Gardner R. Withrow, Prog.	Madison	1935-
Gerald J. Boileau, Prog.	La Crosse	1935-
George J. Schneider, Prog.	Wausau	1935-
Merlin Hull, Prog.	Appleton	1935-
Bernhard J. Gehrmann, Prog.	Black River Falls	1935-
	Mellen	1935-



Members of House of Representatives. (1) Michael K. Reilly, 6th district; (2) Gerald J. Boileau, 7th district; (3) George J. Schneider, 8th district; (4) Merlin Hull, 9th district; (5) Bernard J. Gehrman, 10th district.

CURRENT FEDERAL AGENCIES

Compiled by A. MATT WERNER, *State Director*
National Emergency Council for Wisconsin

October 1935

THE best single source of information describing these agencies is the "United States Government Manual". A copy of this book is available at most public libraries. Questions concerning the activities of the following groups will be answered by the executives in charge or by writing to the National Emergency Council, Mr. A. Matt Werner, State Director, 2100 Mariner Tower, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The following constitutes a brief summary of the nature and activities of each agency. For convenience the groups are arranged in alphabetical order.

AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Chester C. Davis, Administrator
Room 5091, South Building of Agriculture
Independence Avenue at 13th Street, SW
Washington, D. C.

Professor K. L. Hatch, State Extension Director
College of Agriculture
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

This agency was organized to promote national recovery by restoring the purchasing power of American farmers to the level it occupied during the five-year period preceding the World War. Its immediate objective is to assist farmers in adjusting the production of certain basic commodities to effective demand. To accomplish its program this organization is effecting marketing agreements with respect to certain agricultural commodities designed to insure fair prices to producers, a more efficient and equitable system of distribution, and the protection for consumers of finished farm produce. Methods employed are as follows: Crop production control, marketing agreements, and removing some surpluses of agricultural commodities from the regular channels of trade. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration also works in close cooperation with the agencies of the Farm Credit Administration, as well as with those of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation

Lynn P. Talley, President
1825 H Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

F. D. Gallagher, Loan Agency Manager
164 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

Essentially a lending institution, the Commodity Credit Corporation has the power to buy, hold, sell, lend upon, or otherwise deal in such commodities as may be designated by the President; its usual policy is to make loans only on agricultural commodities concerning which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has a general plan or program of production control.

Loans made by this agency are usually made under an arrangement whereby banks and other local lending agencies make the loans first on forms furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Such promissory notes arising from these loans as meet its requirements are then acceptable to it for purchase before maturity.

Persons desiring to borrow on commodities eligible for loans may obtain the necessary forms from the County Extension Agent in the county in which they reside.

ECFL—Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office

Norman Monaghan, Director
Room 712, 1300 E. Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

J. C. Eaton, Manager
Fourth and Minnesota Streets
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Loans for general crop and feed purposes are made by this agency only to applicants who do not have security acceptable to any other lending agency, such as the local Production Credit Associations.

ECW (CCC)—Emergency Conservation Corps (Civilian Conservation Corps)

Robert Fechner, Director
Room 2440, New Post Office Building
12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

Major General Frank R. McCoy, Commanding Officer
6th Corps Area, Post Office Building
Chicago, Illinois

This agency was organized to provide employment and to restore the depleted material resources of the United States, at the same time

advancing an orderly program of useful public works such as rehabilitating unproductive forest areas, building roads, clearing away underbrush, and otherwise checking losses from fires and floods.

Young men between the ages of 18 and 25, who are citizens of the United States, unmarried and unemployed, are eligible. Under certain conditions unemployed war veterans, and older men experienced in forest work, are selected.

Each worker receives, in addition to food, clothing, shelter, and medical care, a cash allowance of \$30 per month, of which \$23 must be allotted to dependents. Opportunities are also afforded for education and recreation.

A person who wishes to enroll is furnished an application form by the local welfare organization. Enrollment is for six months, with re-enrollment for two additional six-month periods by permission. Release is possible if some extraordinary circumstance arises or an offer of permanent employment is received.

FBC—Federal Bank for Cooperatives
F. W. Peck, Executive Director
Room 712, 1300 E Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Hutzal Metzger, President
346 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minnesota

It is the primary purpose of this central bank and its twelve regional branches to make physical facility loans, operating capital loans, and effective merchandising loans to cooperative associations owned and controlled by farmers for the purpose of facilitating the preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandizing of agricultural commodities or their products.

FCA—Farm Credit Administration
William I. Myers, Governor
Room 712, 1300 E Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

J. P. Riordan, General Agent
344 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minnesota

This agency was established to consolidate existing Federal agencies dealing primarily with agricultural credit and to provide a complete and coordinated credit system for agriculture.

In this system are included the Federal land banks and the joint stock land banks making long-term first mortgage loans to farmers; the Federal intermediate-credit banks that discount short-term agri-

cultural and livestock paper and make direct loans to cooperative marketing and purchasing associations; the production-credit corporations which supervise the local production credit associations providing short-term credit for production and general agricultural purposes; one central bank for cooperatives and its district cooperatives which provide the financing of farmer cooperative purchasing and marketing associations; and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, which aids in financing the lending operations of the Federal land banks.

It also has charge of the administration of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loans, supervises the regional agricultural credit corporations, now in the process of liquidation, and has undertaken to cooperate in the establishment of a nationwide Federal Credit Union System, which system will make it easier for people of small means to obtain credit for provident purposes.

To coordinate the activities of the different Federal agencies the directors of certain of these groups in each of the twelve Federal districts meet in a body known as the "Council of the Farm Credit Administration", whose policies are administered by one executive called the "General Agent" in charge of the coordination of the day-to-day activities.

FCT—Federal Coordinator of Transportation

Joseph B. Eastman, Coordinator
 New Interstate Commerce Commission Building
 12th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW
 Washington, D. C.

This office was created to encourage and promote or require on the part of the railroads such action as will avoid unnecessary duplication of their services and facilities, to promote their financial reorganization, and to study other means of improving the conditions surrounding transportation in all its forms. An investigation of the stability of railroad employment and the improvement of railroad labor conditions has been given particular attention.

FDIC—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Leo T. Crowley, Chairman
 Room 403, National Press Building
 14th and F Streets, NW
 Washington, D. C.

A. H. Fitzgerald, Assistant Examiner
 502 State Street
 Madison, Wisconsin

The chief function of this corporation is to insure the deposits of all banks entitled to such insurance under the Banking Act of 1933.

In carrying out this function, the corporation may act as receivers for closed banks.

FERA—Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator
Room 216, Walker-Johnson Building
1734 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

Alfred W. Briggs, Executive Director
Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration
315 South Carroll Street
Madison, Wisconsin

This agency was created to provide for the cooperation by the Federal Government with the several states and their subdivisions in relieving the destitute and those harassed by the hardships and suffering incident to unemployment and drought.

In addition to providing funds so as to increase relief expenditures to amounts more nearly adequate, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration also establishes policies, rules, and regulations so as to improve the methods and nation-wide organization under which the Federal money is spent.

Field representatives, each assigned to a group of States, represent the Federal administration in contacts with the State administrations and interpret Federal policies to the State officials and State policies to the Federal administrator.

In carrying out the program of this agency the State Relief Administration allocates funds to local public relief agencies; compiles information, through special studies, leading to the improvement of service to those in need and to remedying the conditions contributing to dependency; organizes, assists, and supervises the administration of local relief; plans and supervises a work program in accordance with Federal rules; administers Federal funds for drought relief, rural rehabilitation, the educational program, the care of transients, and the aid to needy students; engages in the distribution of surplus commodities; assumes the responsibility for enrollment in the Emergency Conservation Corps; and makes reports to the Federal Relief Administration regarding expenditures, number of persons on relief, and their occupations.

In some of its activities the organization works in close cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, the Emergency Conservation Corps (CCC), and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

FFMC—Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation
 W. I. Meyers, President
 1300 E Street, NW
 Washington, D. C.

Roy A. Nelson, Agent
 Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul
 348-352 Jackson Street
 St. Paul, Minnesota

This agency aids in financing the lending operations of the Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner by issuing Federal Farm Mortgage Bonds, the payment of whose principal and interest are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States Government.

FHA—Federal Housing Administration
 Stewart McDonald, Administrator
 Room 106, Vermont Avenue and K Street, NW
 Washington, D. C.

Albert G. Schmedeman, State Director
 1800 Mariner Tower
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The purpose of this agency is to stimulate a revival of home building and improvement by providing the simplest and cheapest home financing ever offered. To further this program the administrator is authorized to insure home-financing institutions against losses sustained as a result of the advances of credit made by them for the purpose of financing alterations, repairs, and improvements upon real property—up to 20 per cent of the total amount of such loans with no individual loan exceeding \$2,000. The administrator may also insure mortgages on residential property refinanced and on new home construction; but no mortgage in excess of \$16,000 or for more than 80 per cent of the appraised value is eligible for this insurance. National Mortgage Associations are also provided, whose purpose will be to purchase and sell first mortgages and issue debentures which, it is expected, will give a new liquidity to the mortgage-fund market and thereby encourage our financial institutions to be less hesitant about investing in long-term loans.

FHLBB—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board
 John H. Fahey, Chairman
 Room 7500, New Post Office Building
 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, D. C.

A. R. Gardner, President
 7 South Dearborn Street
 Chicago, Illinois

This agency supervises and controls those agencies created to improve home-financing conditions; namely, The Federal Home Loan Bank System, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan System, and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. It has the power to make such regulations as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Home Owners' Loan Act and the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, designed to provide emergency relief with respect to home-mortgage indebtedness, to refinance home mortgages, and otherwise to assist home owners to amortize their debts.

FHLBS—Federal Home Loan Bank System

John H. Fahey, Chairman
7500 New Post Office Building
12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

A. R. Gardner, President
7 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

This agency consists of twelve regional Federal home loan banks under the supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and serves as a credit reserve for the various Federal home-financing institutions. Through the making of advances on the security of approved home-mortgage collateral, these banks provide the other home loan institutions an assured source of long-term credit.

FICB—Federal Intermediate Credit Bank

George M. Brennan, Commissioner
Room 712, 1300 E Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

F. H. Klawon, President
346 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minnesota

This institution provides agricultural credit for periods that are "intermediate" between maturities usually available through short-term commercial bank loans and those of long-term farm-mortgage loans. It is not authorized to make loans directly to farmers and stockmen, but extends credit to financing institutions which make loans for agricultural purposes.

The bank also makes direct loans to farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing associations, secured by staple agricultural commodities, livestock, or such other collateral as may be approved by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

FLB—Federal Land Bank

Albert S. Goss, Commissioner
 Room 712, 1300 E Street, NW
 Washington, D. C.

Roy A. Nelson, President
 Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul
 348-352 Jackson Street
 St. Paul, Minnesota

This agency makes long-term, low-interest-bearing loans for "general agricultural purposes" upon first mortgages on farm lands. To be eligible to borrow, an applicant must be engaged in farming operations, or the principal part of his income must be derived from farming operations. Corporations are not eligible to borrow. Applications should be made to the secretary-treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association in the community in which the farm is offered as security. Local bank officials can direct the applicant to the nearest secretary-treasurer of these associations.

FSHC—Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation

Charles E. Pynchon, General Manager
 Room 209, 1800 E Street, NW
 Washington, D. C.

E. L. Middleton, Field Organizer
 308 U. S. Court House Building
 Chicago, Illinois

This agency, created and supervised by the Secretary of the Interior, was formed to aid, through the establishment of subsistence homesteads, the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers. Because of limited funds, its program so far has been confined to a series of demonstration projects which will test out the practicability of different types of homestead communities under the varying sets of social and economic conditions found in different parts of the country.

FSLIC—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

John H. Fahey, Chairman
 Room 7500 New Post Office Building
 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, D. C.

A. F. Wanta, Agent
 206 Guaranty Building
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin

This corporation was created to insure the safety of accounts of investors and depositors in thrift and home-financing institutions.

While all Federal savings and loan associations are required to participate in the insurance plan, compliance is optional for State chartered institutions.

FS-LS—Federal Savings and Loan System

John H. Fahey, Chairman
 Room 7500, New Post Office Building
 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, D. C.

A. F. Wanta, Field Organizer
 206 Guaranty Building
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin

This agency cooperates with local citizens in organizing Federal savings and loan associations in communities not adequately served by home-financing institutions already in existence. These Federal savings and loan associations are local, mutual, thrift, and home-financing institutions under the supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and sponsored by the United States Government which contributes a considerable portion of their initial capital through the purchase of shares.

FSRC—Federal Surplus Relief Corporation

Harry L. Hopkins, President
 Room 216, Walker-Johnson Building
 1734 New York Avenue, NW
 Washington, D. C.

A. H. Spevacek, Director
 315 South Carroll Street
 Madison, Wisconsin

This agency was formed to bridge the gap between the destitute unemployed and agricultural surpluses by purchasing surplus commodities and distributing them among the needy. In its activities of purchasing, processing, and distributing such basic and essential commodities as are designed to insure adequate relief and at the same time avoid waste, the agency works in close cooperation with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Farm Credit Administration.

HOLC—Home Owners' Loan Corporation

Preston Delano, General Manager
 7500 New Post Office Building
 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, D. C.

J. R. McQuillan, State Manager
 1 West Main Street
 Madison, Wisconsin

The general purpose of this agency is to grant long-term mortgage loans at low-interest rates to those who are in urgent need of funds for the preservation of their homes, and who are unable to procure the needed financing through the normal channels. The great majority of these loans are granted to aid home owners to refinance defaulted mortgages and to save their homes from foreclosure.

NEC—National Emergency Council

Frank C. Walker, Executive Director
Room 411, Commercial National Bank Building
14th and G Streets, NW
Washington, D. C.

A. Matt Werner, State Director
2100 Mariner Tower
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

This agency consists of the various cabinet members, the heads of important Federal Commissions, and the executives of the different emergency and recovery agencies.

The Council is directed by the President to provide for the orderly presentation of business to him, to coordinate inter-agency problems of government, to cooperate with Federal agencies in performing work the President may direct, and to "serve in an advisory capacity to the President and the Executive Director of the National Emergency Council".

The Council is represented in each State by a State Director. The major activities of each of these representatives are to provide information to the general public on the Federal agencies operating in his state, to serve as chairman of a committee composed of the heads of the different Federal agencies in the State to work out cooperative relationships, to act as liaison officer between the Federal agencies as a group and the State administration so as to promote the cooperative development of both State and Federal recovery programs, and to prepare confidential bi-weekly reports for the Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, which reports constitute a critical appraisal of the effectiveness of the work of the Federal agencies operating in his State.

In the new Public Works Program the State Director, in addition to aiding the public to understand the principles which determine the eligibility of projects for allotments, provides information as to the type and character of work relief projects acceptable for consideration, together with the names of those agencies where applications and recommendations for such projects can be presented and expeditiously acted upon.

NLRB—National Labor Relations Board

Francis Biddle, Chairman
Room 623, Mills Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

N. S. Clark, Director
519 Brumder Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Marquette 4510

The main functions of this board, composed of three impartial members, and of any regional or special boards established by executive order, are to insure the orderly and just settlement of labor disputes and to promote the observance of Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act. To attain these objectives the Board is authorized to investigate issues, to conduct elections to determine the representatives of employees for the purpose of collective bargaining, to hold hearings, and to act as an agency for the voluntary arbitration of capital-labor controversies.

NRA—National Recovery Administration

James L. O'Neill, Acting Administrator
Department of Commerce Building
14th Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

A. Matt Werner, State Director
2100 Mariner Tower
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

This agency was established to put people back to work and to raise wages through the elimination of unfair competition by placing all members of an industry on an equal basis, especially in so far as hours and wages of labor are concerned.

These purposes were accomplished through the formation of codes of fair competition which constituted a set of rules for the organization and self-government of a competitive industry. Although the codes were formulated by representative groups in each industry or trade, they had to be approved by the National Recovery Administration.

Since the recent Supreme Court decision nullifying the original act, its modified provisions now provide that this agency promote such business cooperation as will aid in the maintenance of the labor standards and fair-practice provisions of the codes recently abolished.

In compliance with its new function this organization, in addition to encouraging industry to cooperate through agreements to maintain reasonable hour and wage standards and through the elimination of child labor, will also collect information through field offices concerning the extent to which departures from former code standards result.

Such information will be compiled in Washington for appropriate publication to counteract propaganda from private sources designed to promote a special interest.

NRC—National Resources Committee

Frederic A. Delano, Chairman
 Room 1016, Department of Interior Building
 18th and F Streets, NW
 Washington, D. C.

Charles M. Moderwell, District Chairman
 817 New Post Office Building
 Chicago, Illinois

The functions of this Committee are to prepare and present to the President a program and plan of procedure dealing with the physical, social, governmental, and economic aspects of public policies for the development and use of land, water, and other national resources, and such related subjects as may from time to time be referred to it by the President. The Committee has also been directed to submit a report on land and water use. The plan being devised by the Committee includes the coordination of the projects of Federal, State, and local governments, the proper division of responsibility, and the fair division of costs among the several governmental authorities.

This agency works in very close cooperation with the various State Planning Boards and finances in part the work of these boards through the assignment of consultants to work in collaboration with the State Boards in order that there may be worked out an orderly long-time plan for the United States as a whole and for each individual state.

NRS—National Reemployment Service

W. Frank Persons, Director
 Department of Labor Building
 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW
 Washington, D. C.

Harry Lippart, State Director
 602 Insurance Building
 Madison, Wisconsin

This activity was set up to administer a program of employment placement as required by the National Recovery Act and by the regulations of the public works program. Offices of the Service are located in each state and county. Occasionally, temporary local offices are established, and in some states there exists a State Employment Service serving the larger cities, in which case the Federal and State agencies work in very close cooperation. The unemployed apply at these offices in their districts and register on cards provided for that

purpose. When a contract is awarded on a public works project employees for the job are provided by these local offices. This Service also places workmen in private industry by the same system.

NYA—National Youth Administration

Aubrey W. Williams, Executive Director
Room 216, Walker-Johnson Building
1734 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

John Lasher, State Director
149 East Wilson Street
Madison, Wisconsin

The major objectives of this agency are (1) to find employment in private industry for unemployed youths, (2) to provide employment for youths of certified relief families on work relief projects suited to their activities and needs, (3) to provide vocational training for youths without specific skills, and (4) to extend part-time employment to needy college students and small cash assistance to needy high-school students.

All persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years of age who are no longer in attendance upon full-time school and are not regularly engaged in remunerative employment come within the general eligibility scope of the youth program.

The scope of the program will include work relief employment of an apprenticeship nature. Part-time student employment will be granted to youths financially unable to go to college, which employment will enable them to earn on an average of \$15 per month while attending school. Cash assistance not to exceed \$6 per month will be granted to a limited number of young people in relief families who would be unable to attend high school for want of money for car fare and lunches. Job training and leisure-time activities to reach those groups most in need of such services will also constitute phases of this program.

PCC—Production Credit Corporation

S. M. Garwood, Commissioner
Room 712, 1300 E Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

George Susens, President
346 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minnesota

This agency provides capital for, and supervises, production credit associations organized by it. These associations, composed of farm borrowers, make loans directly to farmers and stockmen and rediscount their notes with the Federal intermediate credit bank of the district. Each association serves a prescribed territory, generally

consisting of several counties. The short-term credit facilities of these agencies enable the farmer to finance the growing, harvesting, and marketing of crops and the carrying on of his livestock operations, as well as to finance other "general agricultural purposes". These agencies now carry on the functions of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation which were taken over by the Farm Credit Administration from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and are now in the process of liquidation.

PWA—Public Works Administration
 Harold L. Ickes, Administrator
 Interior Building
 18th and F Streets, NW
 Washington, D. C.

A. Lawrie Kurtz, Acting State Director
 Guaranty Building
 312 East Wisconsin Avenue
 Milwaukee, Wis.

This agency was established to reduce unemployment and to aid in the restoration of purchasing power through the construction of various types of useful public works.

Grants of money, as well as loans, are made to public bodies. Private corporations are eligible for projects of a public nature devoted to public use. All applications for allotments involving a loan and/or a grant in whole or in part are to be filed with the State Public Works Administration Director. These are then forwarded to Washington to the Division of Applications and Information of the National Emergency Council. From here the applications follow a definite system of analysis and checking by different Federal bureaus and departments with final approval being made if the projects are found to be socially desirable and sound from a legal, financial, and engineering point of view.

PWEHC—Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation
 A. R. Clas, Director
 Room 209, 18th and F Streets, NW
 Washington, D. C.

L. J. Voell, Acting District Manager
 759 North Milwaukee Street
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Daly 6019

This division of the Public Works Administration was organized to promote a program of low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects with a view to providing low-rental housing for lower-income groups for which accommodations are not now available. The corporation is now designed to make loans but had been formed to construct, maintain, and operate housing projects which may be leased to and managed by local groups in terms approved by the administrator.

RA—Resettlement Administration

Rexford Guy Tugwell, Administrator
Department of Agriculture
12th and 14th Streets, SW
Washington, D. C.

Arlie Mucks, Acting State Director
448 West Washington Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin, Badger 4188

This agency will engage in projects involving the resettlement of destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas. It will also initiate a program of projects involving soil erosion, reforestation, forestation, and flood control.

To it has recently been transferred the task of supervising the work of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, the activities of the Director of the Land Program, and of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, formerly in the Department of the Interior.

REA—Rural Electrification Administration

Morris L. Cooke, Administrator
2000 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

O. S. Loomis, State Director
213 State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

The purpose of the Rural Electrification Administration is to initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy in rural areas.

While this agency makes no grants, nevertheless, under suitable conditions it lends the entire cost of building power and light lines in areas not without electric service, the loans being normally for 20 years at 3 per cent interest, and also aids in financing the purchases of electrical equipment and appliances, including sanitary fixtures.

RFC—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman
Room 308, 1825 H Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

F. D. Gallagher, Loan Agency Manager
Federal Reserve Bank Building
164 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

This agency was created to provide emergency financing facilities for financial institutions; to aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry; and to purchase preferred stock, capital notes, or de-

ventures of banks, trust companies, and insurance corporations. It is also authorized to make loans to railroads, states, cities, counties, and other political subdivisions. It may provide funds for self-liquidating projects under the National Industrial Recovery Act, and for certain financing activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Under certain conditions it may loan money directly to industrial or commercial institutions; however, in any case it may only make loans which "shall be fully and adequately secured".

SEC—Securities and Exchange Commission
 James M. Landis, Chairman
 Room 107, Old Interstate Commerce Building
 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, D. C.

Thomas A. Reynolds, Regional Administrator
 871 Continental Illinois Bank Building
 231 South La Salle Street
 Chicago, Illinois

The function of this Commission is to provide investors with sufficient information about securities to enable them to form a proper opinion of their value, to protect the public against fraud, and to see that free and unmanipulated markets are maintained, where the public may trade in stocks and bonds without fear of deceptive devices controlling the prices of securities.

SES—Soil Erosion Service
 Hugh H. Bennett, Director
 Room 523, 261 Constitution Avenue, NW
 Washington, D. C.

R. H. Davis, Regional Director
 203 Federal Building
 La Crosse, Wisconsin

The purpose of this agency is to demonstrate to farmers and other land owners that disastrous erosion of soil can be brought under control. The Service is conducting soil-erosion demonstration projects at widely separated points throughout the country and is instructing land owners with respect to the practical possibilities of controlling land impoverishment and destruction due to floods. These projects are intended to illustrate how land should be treated so as to save the fertile top soil and operate it on a profitable perpetual-yield basis.

In conducting its program, all work is carried out on a cooperative basis with the landowners within a project area.

TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority
 Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman
 Temporary Building F
 Ninth Street & Constitution Avenue, NW
 Washington, D. C.

The purpose of this corporation is to maintain and operate Government-owned properties in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and to secure a unified development and control of the water resources of the Tennessee River and its tributaries. Its work includes the building of dams, power plants, and transmission lines; the development of fertilizers; and, under the immediate direction of the President, a program of social and economic planning with the aim of promoting the social and economic welfare of the region and of the nation. This includes soil-erosion prevention, forestation, the better and fuller uses of mineral resources, and experimentation with respect to determining the relative costs of the production, distribution, and transmission of power under conditions of public and private operation.

USIS—United States Information Service

Harriet M. Root, Chief
Room 500, Commercial National Bank Building
1405 G Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

This service was established by the National Emergency Council to assist the public in obtaining information on the different Government agencies and their activities. It is equipped with a well-trained staff and is kept currently informed on subjects relating to Executive Orders, changes in departmental organization, and other developments of public interest. Visitors to Washington may use the service as a central bureau through which to contact the agencies of the Government concerned with their particular problems.

WPA—Works Progress Administration

Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator
Room 216, Walker-Johnson Building
1734 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

General Ralph M. Immell, Administrator
149 East Wilson Street
Madison, Wisconsin

This agency is responsible to the President for the honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole, and for the execution of that program in such manner as to move from the relief rolls to work on public works projects the maximum number of persons in the shortest time possible.

Applications for work relief projects under \$25,000 for construction purposes and not involving a loan, together with all work projects for non-construction purposes, are to be filed with the local or State Administrator of the Works Progress Administration.

DIRECTORY OF CURRENT FEDERAL AGENCIES

NAME OF AGENCY		INFORMATION ADDRESS	
Abbreviation	Full Title	National	State
AAA	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	Chester C. Davis, Administrator Room 5091, South Building of Agriculture Independence Avenue at 13th Street, SW Washington, D. C.	Professor K. L. Hatch, State Extension Director College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation	Lynn P. Talley, President 1825 H Street, NW Washington, D. C.	F. D. Gallagher, Loan Agency Manager 164 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, Illinois
ECFL	Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office	Norman Monaghan, Director Room 712, 1300 E Street, NW Washington, D. C.	J. C. Eaton, Manager Fourth and Minnesota Streets St. Paul, Minnesota
ECW (CCC)	Emergency Conservation Work (Civilian Conservation Corps)	Robert Fechner, Director Room 2440, New Post Office Building 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	Major Gen. Frank McCoy, Commanding Officer 6th Corps Area, Post Office Building Chicago, Illinois
FBC	Federal Bank for Cooperatives	F. W. Peck, Executive Director Room 712, 1300 E Street, NW Washington, D. C.	Dr. Hutzler Metzger, President 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
FCA	Farm Credit Administration	William I. Myers, Governor Room 712, 1300 E Street NW Washington, D. C.	J. P. Riordan, General Agent 344 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
FCT	Federal Coordinator of Transportation	Joseph B. Eastman, Coordinator New Interstate Commerce Commission Building 12th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	Leo T. Crowley, Chairman Room 403, National Press Building 14th and F Streets, NW Washington, D. C.	A. H. Fitzgerald, Assistant Examiner 502 State Street Madison, Wisconsin
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration	Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator Room 216, Walker-Johnson Building 1734 New York Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	Alfred W. Briggs, Executive Director Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration 315 South Carroll Street Madison, Wisconsin
FFMC	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	W. I. Myers, President 1300 E Street, NW Washington, D. C.	Roy A. Nelson, Agent Federal Land Bank of St. Paul 348-352 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota

FHA	Federal Housing Administration	Stewart McDonald, Administrator Room 106, Vermont Avenue and K Streets, NW Washington, D. C.	Albert G. Schmedeman, State Director 1800 Mariner Tower Milwaukee, Wisconsin
FHLBB	The Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	John H. Fahey, Chairman Room 7500 New Post Office Building 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	
FHLBS	Federal Home Loan Bank System.....	John H. Fahey, Chairman Room 7500, New Post Office Building 12th Street, and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	A. R. Gardner, President 7 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois
FICB	Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.....	George M. Brennan, Commissioner Room 712, 1300 E Street, NW Washington, D. C.	F. H. Klawon, President 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
FLB	Federal Land Bank.....	Albert S. Goss, Commissioner Room 712, 1300 E Street, NW Washington, D. C.	Roy A. Nelson, President Federal Land Bank of St. Paul 348-352 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota
FSHC	Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation..	Charles E. Pynchon, General Manager Room 209, 1800 E Street, NW Washington, D. C.	E. L. Middleton, Field Organizer 308 U. S. Court House Building Chicago, Illinois
FSLIC	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.....	John H. Fahey, Chairman Room 7500, New Post Office Building 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	A. F. Wanta, Agent 206 Guaranty Building Milwaukee, Wisconsin
FS-LS	Federal Savings and Loan System.....	John H. Fahey, Chairman Room 7500, New Post Office Building 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	A. F. Wanta, Field Organizer 206 Guaranty Building Milwaukee, Wisconsin
FSRC	Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.....	Harry L. Hopkins, President Room 216, Walker-Johnson Building 1734 New York Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	A. H. Spevacek, Director 315 South Carroll Street Madison, Wisconsin
HOLC	Homer Owners' Loan Corporation.....	Preston Delano, General Manager 7500 New Post Office Building 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	J. R. McQuillan, State Manager 1 West Main Street Madison, Wisconsin
NEC	National Emergency Council.....	Frank C. Walker, Executive Director Room 411, Commercial National Bank Building 14th and G Streets, NW Washington, D. C.	A. Matt Werner, State Director 2100 Mariner Tower Milwaukee, Wisconsin

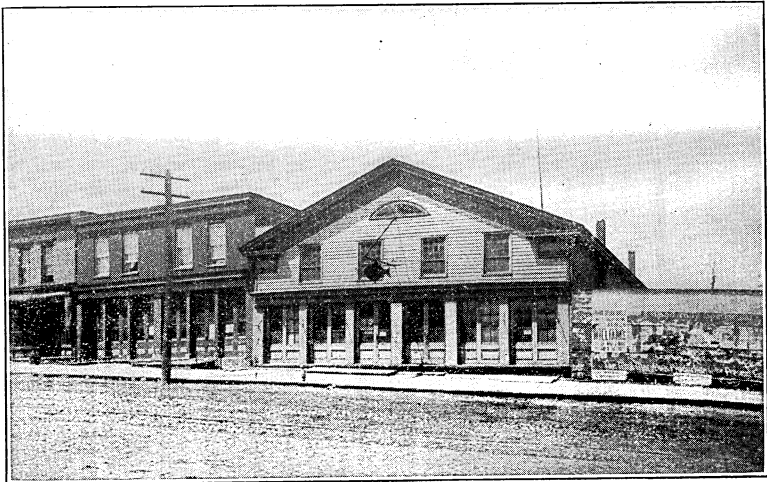
DIRECTORY OF CURRENT FEDERAL AGENCIES—Continued

NAME OF AGENCY		INFORMATION ADDRESS	
Abbreviation	Full Title	National	State
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board.....	Francis Biddle, Chairman Room 623, Mills Building 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	N. S. Clark, Director 519 Brumder Building Milwaukee, Wisconsin
NRA	National Recovery Administration.....	James L. O'Neill, Acting Administrator Department of Commerce Building 14th Street, NW Washington, D. C.	A. Matt Werner, State Director 2100 Mariner Tower Milwaukee, Wisconsin
NRC	National Resources Committee.....	Frederic A. Delano, Chairman Room 1016, Department of Interior Building 18th and F Streets, NW Washington, D. C.	Charles M. Moderwell, District Chairman 817 New Post Office Building Chicago, Illinois
NRS	National Reemployment Service	W. Frank Persons, Director Department of Labor Building 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	Harry Lippart, State Director 602 Insurance Building Madison, Wisconsin
NYA	National Youth Administration.....	Aubrey W. Williams, Executive Director 1388 G Street, NW Washington, D. C.	John Lasher, State Director 149 East Wilson Street Madison, Wisconsin
PCC	Production Credit Corporation.....	S. M. Garwood, Commissioner Room 712, 1300 E Street, NW Washington, D. C.	George Susens, President 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
PWA	Public Works Administration.....	Harold L. Ickes, Administrator Interior Building 18th and F Streets, NW Washington, D. C.	A. Lawrie Kurtz, Acting State Director Guaranty Building 312 East Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin
PWEHC	Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation	A. R. Clas, Director Room 209, 18th and F Streets, NW Washington, D. C.	L. J. Voell, Acting District Manager 759 North Milwaukee Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin
RA	Resettlement Administration.....	Rexford Guy Tugwell, Administrator Department of Agriculture 12th and 14th Streets, SW Washington, D. C.	Arlie Mucks, Acting State Director 448 West Washington Avenue Madison, Wisconsin

REA	Rural Electrification Administration.....	Morris L. Cooke, Administrator 2000 Massachusetts Avenue Washington, D. C.	O. S. Loomis, State Director 213 State Capitol Madison, Wisconsin
RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	Jesse H. Jones, Chairman Room 308, 1825 H Street, NW Washington, D. C.	F. D. Gallagher, Loan Agency Manager Federal Reserve Bank Building 164 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, Illinois
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission.....	James M. Landis, Chairman Room 107, Old Interstate Commerce Building 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	Thomas A. Reynolds, Regional Administrator 871 Continental Illinois Bank Building 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois
SES	Soil Erosion Service.....	Hugh H. Bennett, Director Room 523, 261 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	R. H. Davis, Regional Director 203 Federal Building La Crosse, Wisconsin
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority.....	Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman Temporary Building F Ninth Street and Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	
USIS	United States Information Service.....	Harriet M. Root, Chief Room 500 Commercial National Bank Building 1405 G Street, NW Washington, D. C.	
WPA	Works Progress Administration.....	Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator Room 216, Walker-Johnson Building 1734 New York Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	General Ralph M. Immell, Administrator 149 East Wilson Street Madison, Wisconsin



The Sentinel Building, Milwaukee, 1843.



Dousman Warehouse. The first cargo of wheat shipped out of Milwaukee was shipped from this warehouse.

Parties and Elections

State Party Platforms



DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

1934

Preamble

THE Democrats of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, approve and present to the people of this state the following platform and ask your approval and support of our candidates for office.

The Democratic Party, under the leadership of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, has lifted us out of the mire of the greatest depression in the history of the United States, but as we see hope and promise, we are also mindful of the fact that the task is only partly finished. We have made substantial progress, and to win we must elect national and state servants who will **stand four square for the FULL Roosevelt program**. To our peerless leader—that Man of Destiny—we reaffirm and pledge our loyalty and support in all that he aims to accomplish. Let us recount briefly the points achieved in the Recovery program:

All worth-while banks of the country have been stabilized and brought to a point where their strength is built upon the confidence and faith of the depositors, the only foundation for permanent security. This was accomplished by national appeal to our people—a voice from the White House—and immediate action on the part of Congress. Roosevelt has made the banks safe.

The investor no longer worries about unsound securities, for federal legislation has outlawed the crafty and scheming individual dealing in spurious investments.

Home and farm ownership have been preserved through legislation enacted at the request of President Roosevelt as a part of the New Deal, and Wisconsin has participated in this to the extent of \$150,000,000 loaned on good security and at favorable terms that guarantee continued ownership.

The advance in prices of farm products is a proof that the legislation advocated by President Roosevelt has borne fruit, and continued legislation will be forthcoming having the welfare of the farmer in mind.

The National Recovery Act was enacted to give re-employment, insure a minimum wage and shorter hours, the elimination of cut-throat competition, child labor, and a greater purchasing power through codes of fair practices. It has achieved results and more than four million of our citizens have seen the dawn of a new and brighter future. No longer are property rights superior to human rights.

The platform of the last National Democratic Convention pledged "federal credit to the states to provide unemployment relief whenever the diminishing resources of the states made it impossible for them to provide for the needy."

The pledge has been kept, thereby aiding humanity and distributing the burden of relief upon the whole United States and not upon prostrate localities.

The single young men have been taken out of unwholesome surroundings, the result of unemployment, and placed in conservation camps, advancing the cause of conservation twenty-five years, but at the same time practicing real conservation in building a better manhood, and sending back home each month \$25.00 to aid the parents, again coming to the aid of the locality in deserved assistance.

We challenge, yes, we invite any political party to offer a program, past or present, that can approach or duplicate the above.

In all of this legislation, the man at the helm in this state, Governor A. G. Schmedeman, and his legislature, have stood like the Rock of Gibraltar, sustaining and supporting with action and needed legislation, to the end that the maximum amount of assistance be given President Roosevelt. As a result of this co-operation and co-ordination nearly \$300,000,000 of federal money has come into this state within the past twelve months. This gigantic sum has saved farms and homes from foreclosure; it has provided work for thousands upon thousands of our unemployed; it has furnished food and shelter to those in distress; it has aided banks in a great crisis, making secure the savings of those in the evening time of their lives, and it has likewise protected the wage earner with his humble and limited savings; it has given new life to business and it has prevented the collapse of our social and economic life.

Wisconsin Democrats have accepted the doctrine of the New Deal to meet changing economic conditions, and we pledge our continued support, not half-heartedly but with the same vigor and loyalty that was manifested on the part of Wisconsin Democrats in the 1932 National Convention when they nominated President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

We approve and we indorse the able and vigorous leadership of Governor Albert G. Schmedeman, who with vision and courage has served our state, and with unswerving loyalty and unselfish devotion has supported and fortified President Roosevelt in his efforts to return the nation to permanent prosperity, security and happiness.

Taxation

In the 1932 platform the Democrats pledged a 25 per cent reduction in the cost of state government. The Schmedeman administration carried out that pledge and actually brought about a reduction of 26.2 per cent. The Governor has instituted a constructive and forward-looking program designed to equitably adjust the burdens of all taxes through a complete assemblage of all essential facts and figures pertinent to a sound diagnosis of the tax and financial conditions prevailing throughout the state, including the question of taxes on real estate, and we pledge that upon the facts disclosed by this extensive survey, now almost complete, a financial adjustment for the taxpayers will be made.

We pledge ourselves to lighten the tax load upon real estate and to adjust the penalties and interest upon tax delinquencies in order that they may be practical, fair and equitable.

Agriculture

The welfare of Wisconsin depends upon the well-being and prosperity of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. We therefore believe our farmers are entitled to the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. We will continue to advocate that the Federal Government purchase dairy surpluses. We reiterate our adherence to the principle of co-operative marketing, and we shall give every aid possible to agricultural co-operative movements. We commend Governor Schmedeman's leadership in establishing the Wisconsin Farm Credit Administration which has rendered invaluable assistance to the debt-stricken farmers of this state by adjusting and refinancing their indebtedness.

We pledge our efforts to promote the increased use and consumption of Wisconsin dairy products throughout the state and nation.

We favor revision of the laws of this state, relating to the exemption of the personal property of farmers from seizure and sale upon execution, along more liberal lines.

We condemn the unwarranted and selfish practices of large dairy interests, which throughout the depression have deprived the farmer of his just share of the consumer's dollar; have coined millions out of his suffering; and to that end we pledge legislation aimed to remedy conditions within the state and to set the legal machinery of the state in motion to act nationally if it becomes necessary.

We favor the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture and Markets for the purpose of making it an effective organization for the benefit of the Wisconsin farmer.

Public Utilities

We pledge ourselves to support President Roosevelt's national power program in Wisconsin and co-operate with the Federal Power Commission, co-ordinating both our national and state public utility programs for the common good. Substantial results have been achieved by our enactment of laws and the co-operation of the state administration with the Public Service Commission. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to the consumer thereby.

We pledge ourselves to a thorough and effective supervision and regulation of all utilities in the interest of the consumers. We believe in the right of people to own and operate utilities where it is necessary to protect the consumers as to rates and satisfactory service. We believe that municipally owned utilities should receive the co-operation of the Public Service Commission in the interest of the public.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to obtain a lower cost of electrical energy, gas, and telephone service in the state.

Labor

We are in accord with the principles of the National Administration regarding the rights of labor. Governor Schmedeman's Wisconsin Recovery Act insures to labor the right to collective bargaining and the right to choose his own representatives freely and without outside interference. We pledge ourselves to re-enactment of this law.

We pledge, furthermore, to continue our efforts toward the bettering of working conditions and the establishment of a wage scale that will result in a higher standard of living in accordance with the plans of President Roosevelt.

Unemployment

We are in full and complete accord with President Roosevelt's humane desire and intention to give to the people of Wisconsin and the nation a better life by a national plan of social security which will protect our people against the danger of unemployment and the helpless dependency of old age and sickness. We recognize that a co-ordinated and directed program should provide public works in communities where a definite need for such public works exists. We pledge ourselves to use the information obtained from Governor Schmedeman's Tax and Planning committees to insure complete co-operation and co-ordination between the federal, state, and local units for the relief of unemployment on a sound economic basis.

Liquor Laws

The Democratic party takes full credit for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, thereby giving back to the people the power to control and regulate by states the manufacture and sale of liquor. In the brief period this law has been in existence, it has been the means of outlawing the gangster and has created revenues, in the way of taxes, that have aided every locality. We favor a lower federal tax, to the end that the bootlegger will be forced out of business. We also favor such amendments to the present liquor laws as have been found necessary to eliminate unfair competition.

Education

It has always been the policy of the Democratic party to sustain full and definite state support of our primary educational system. We oppose reduction in elementary school aid. We oppose any attempt at centralization of authority that will take from the local school units the rights and power to run their own affairs. We oppose repeal of the surtax for the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

We believe that those school districts in financial distress should be aided by the state and pledge our whole-hearted support to their maintenance.

Highways

We favor a reasonable continuation of Wisconsin's splendid good roads system to include a system of through roads which will adequately protect one of Wisconsin's largest industries—the tourist industry—which is rapidly being encroached upon by other far-sighted middle western states.

The continuation and expansion of the state's good roads system, especially in the more populous farming sections, and, to a lesser extent in the more sparsely settled counties in the northern part of the state, is equally important in that it will bring the sources of agricultural products in direct contact with consumer sources.

Wisconsin needs the roads and will have to have them. The continuation of Wisconsin's road program will furnish jobs to thousands of men now out of employment.

Banking

We pledge ourselves to sponsor legislation which will strengthen the banking department so that it may more adequately supervise financial institutions. We pledge ourselves to the revoking of all emergency banking legislation which gives to the banker the authority to write down deposit liability, and pledge ourselves to legislation which will make it necessary, in order to protect the depositor, that a bank be closed immediately upon its becoming insolvent. We also pledge ourselves to use every effort to protect the segregated depositor.

We also pledge our support to the small independent bank, which plays such a prominent part in the life of the local community, promising that our legislation will be drafted with the thought of giving them whatever assistance we can in order to be most helpful.

We pledge ourselves to the support of the free use of credit for local communities. As the insurance of deposits is now a reality, we believe that our banks should play a more important and active part in the restoration of prosperity and loan a larger percentage of their deposits in their local communities.

Conservation

The further and more definite expansion of Wisconsin's conservation program is a necessary corollary to President Roosevelt's federal projects to rehabilitate and conserve the forest, lake, and water levels. We shall do all in our power to aid and encourage the citizens of this state and the tourists from other states to use and enjoy the matchless recreational facilities of our forests, lakes, and parks, thereby promoting our largest industry—the tourist trade.

The unprecedented drought which we have just suffered brings forcibly to the public mind the fact that scientific measures must be taken so that the suffering and desolation of the late summer will never occur again. Accordingly, in order to conserve the beneficial results of seasonal precipitation, we propose to give wider authority

to the conservation commission over the rehabilitation, regulation, and maintenance of water levels and tables. We pledge ourselves to cooperate in every manner with such or similar proposals of the federal government.

Waterways

We, here in Wisconsin, mindful of the great work done by President Roosevelt to hasten the building of the St. Lawrence Waterway, pledge our support and that of our representatives in the Congress, and stand ready to do our part at call or command, to the end that Wisconsin may be free to enjoy the commerce of the world, and to participate in it.

Veterans

As one measure by which war may be avoided and as a matter of justice, we approve the proposal to establish by law a public policy under which, in case of future war, capital and wealth shall be conscripted before men, whether for civil or for military service. In the interests of needed relief for the World War Veterans and their families, and as one of the best and quickest means of recovery, we believe the outstanding adjusted service compensation certificates held by them should be immediately paid.

In harmony with the policies of the National Government in readjusting debts and lowering interest rates, both public and private, we believe the interest on loans made by the government to World War veterans on adjusted compensation certificates should be entirely eliminated from the inception of each such loan so that the certificates may continue to remain at their full face value less the net amount actually loaned thereon by the government in each case.

Civil Service

We pledge to reform the Civil Service laws of this state to provide for greater tenure of office for civil service employees, and to reduce political activity by them, and to secure service for the public by its employees, with adequate compensation, and to grant greater security to those employees in the lower brackets of compensation.

Motor Vehicles

We promise to reduce the tax burden on motor vehicles. We urge the amendment of existing statutes affecting the operation of motor vehicles, to the end that the injustices of administration respecting motor vehicles will be removed and prevented.

Consolidation

We pledge support to efforts of consolidation of governmental units and functions by the legislature to the extent permitted by law where the same will effect economies to the taxpayer. We also pledge the

support of a new constitutional amendment giving broad powers to the legislature over governmental consolidations, but with full protection to the local communities affected to control such consolidations by local referendum and by majority vote therein.

Charitable and Penal Institutions

We believe that our state institutions should be conducted for the benefit and welfare of the inmate and the state. The legislative investigation has revealed deplorable conditions. We pledge that there will be no recurrence of this state of affairs. We pledge ourselves to an increased wage and shorter hours for attendants.

Old Age Pension Law

We pledge ourselves to carry out the mandate of the people relating to old age pensions. We believe it should be financed by other than real estate taxes.

Industry and Business

We encourage industrial development in Wisconsin because we believe that industry is essential to our economic life. We are for the encouragement of new industries, but our first concern is to see that those we have are given every assistance in order that they may be preserved and made a greater factor for the improvement of business and for the employment of greater numbers of workers.

Building and Loan Associations

We pledge ourselves to revise the building and loan association laws to afford ample protection for their members, based on facts disclosed through the investigation conducted by the Interim Committee created by the 1933 Legislature.

Small Loans and Finance Companies

While the predecessors of the Democratic party have allowed the public to be exploited by usurious interest and fees charged by small loans companies, the Democratic party was the first to reduce the interest rates charged by small loans companies.

We believe in the regulation of small loans and finance companies. We pledge ourselves to their complete regulation, so that the crime of usury may no longer be clothed and hidden by law.

Conclusion

We have lived and are living through days that try men's souls. The old order cannot be restored. The wreckage is being cleared away; and by the co-operation of the great majority of our people we can build a new order in which each shall live a better life. Re-

construction must be on a national as well as on a state and a community basis. For the next two years, the administration at Washington will be the same administration with which Governor Schmedeman and the Democratic party of Wisconsin have co-operated so whole-heartedly in the last two years. We believe that this close co-operation meets the wishes of the people of Wisconsin and that it should be continued.

Those Democratic principles we reiterate, to the end that the forces of reaction be eliminated and that only the liberal Democratic party can bring greater prosperity and well-being to the people of our state.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

JAMES CORCORAN, Webster, *Chairman*

MRS. MARGARET FRAGSTEIN, Menomonee Falls, *Vice-Chairman*

First District:

Chris Hoen, Edgerton
Mrs. J. J. Cunningham, Janesville
John Wolfe, Burlington
Mrs. Bessy Cook, Racine
J. M. Herrmann, Kenosha
Edward Dunn, Lake Geneva

Second District:

Dr. H. P. Bowen, Watertown
Paul Hemmy, Sr., Juneau
John Flanagan, Oconomowoc
Mrs. J. C. McCarten, Portage
John McGonigle, Sun Prairie
George Dwinnell, Waukesha

Third District:

William Victoria, Muscoda
Reo Youngblood, Prairie du Chien
John D. Webber, La Crosse
Mrs. John Boyle, Darlington
Mrs. Laura Bullock, La Crosse
Miss Janet Syverson, Tomah

Fourth District:

Dr. J. E. Pinter, 2687 S. Kinnickinnic Av., Milwaukee
Albert Smukowski, 1020 Orchard St., Milwaukee
John Mirzjewski, 5704 W. Beloit Rd., Milwaukee
Jap Barbeau, St. Francis Av., Town of Lake, Wis.
Mrs. Estelle Keena, 720 N. 23d St., Milwaukee
Mrs. Lorraine Mehner, 214 S. 26th St., Milwaukee

Fifth District:

Dr. Paul Stiehm, 2747 N. 53rd St., Milwaukee
Charles E. Hammersley, 407 N. Farwell Ave.,
Milwaukee
Mrs. A. Ronowski, 3290 N. 15th St., Milwaukee
Mrs. John Walsh, 2731 N. 37th St., Milwaukee
Mrs. Wm. McCormick, 1636 N. 20th St., Milwaukee
Otto Lepp, 4130 N. Green Bay Av., Milwaukee

Sixth District:

Dr. Francis Correy, Menasha
Leo P. Fox, Chilton
Oscar Nimmer, Fond du Lac
Mrs. Henry Detling, Sheboygan
L. F. Russell, Hartford
Mrs. A. S. Horn, Cedarburg

Seventh District:

John Meleski, Stevens Point
Mrs. Anton Bohr, Clintonville
J. R. McQuillan, Antigo
Frank P. Regner, Wausau
Byron Conway, Wisconsin Rapids
Julius Rollman, Cecil

Eighth District:

Herman Kamm, Crandon
Bert Larkin, Two Rivers
L. F. Nelson, Kaukauna
F. M. Boyle, Marinette
Mrs. John Dunn, Green Bay
Mrs. Albert Swoboda, Casco

Ninth District:

M. J. Quinn, Ellsworth
John Harloo, Mikana
Genevieve Blum, Eau Claire
Cal Baker, Durand
W. H. Thorne, Hudson
Roy C. Graham, Owen

Tenth District:

Fred Russell, Superior
Wm. Alexander, Hayward
George Meyer, Medford
James Corcoran, Webster
Herman Bostrom, Rhinelander
Francis Golden, Merrill

National Chairman:

James A. Farley, New York City

National Committeemen

Charles E. Broughton, Sheboygan
Mrs. Gertrude Bowler, Sheboygan

PROGRESSIVE STATE PLATFORM

1934

OUR economic system has failed. In the midst of an abundance of everything, we suffer from widespread and continued poverty and insecurity. Millions are forced to accept charity and relief for themselves and for their children. The cruelty and stupidity of such a system require no further proof.

For many centuries our ancestors struggled to get food and shelter. Slowly they invented tools and machinery, thus increasing the store of goods. Yet there was never enough. But the quest for a promised land of plenty was never given up.

Within the last two decades, the inventive genius of man and the labors and sacrifices of untold generations have suddenly borne fruit. We have moved out of a world in which there was always too little into a world where actually there is sufficient.

This event is momentous.

It is the greatest achievement in man's effort to master material conditions. Can there be wonder that so profound an occurrence should cause equally profound difficulties? Can there be surprise that drastic social changes are called for to prevent our very success from becoming a curse?

There are people who find it hard to think of any other economic world than the one to which they are accustomed, although their world is falling to ruin before their eyes. These are the reactionaries who demand a return to the order of things in which they ruled arrogantly, and by means of which they plunged our country into the most critical condition of its economic history. But we are not going back to the old order. That day is gone. We are on the threshold of a new age—for better or for worse. Undisputed facts show that the period ahead can be the greatest in which man has ever lived, or it can be a period of chaos, confusion, and rapid disintegration of civilization itself. Those now living will decide the kind of an age it is to be.

Practical ways and means to deal with this crisis cannot be produced by a miracle. But great as the task is, it can be accomplished if we set our faces in the right direction and pull together. The job is too big for a leader or a group of leaders to do alone. It can only be done with the help of the great mass of the people. With their determined cooperation it can be done.

To this great end, we must have a political realignment that will place the exploiting reactionary on the one side and the producer, consumer, independent business and professional interests on the other. An organized movement is necessary to unite men and women in all walks of life for an aggressive attack on those forces that block the way to plenty for all.

Our times demand more than political strategy—more than outworn political pledges that are to be forgotten. They demand a broad,

clear, statement of principles, so plain that it cannot be misunderstood. It is not feasible nor is it necessary to elaborate in detail the steps that must be taken in order that economic, social, and political institutions may be made to function for the common good. It is, however, both feasible and necessary that the general direction of the steps be indicated with the utmost clearness.

Accordingly, Progressives in Wisconsin, cutting loose from all connections with the two old reactionary parties in this crisis, have founded a new national party under the name Progressive party. This party appears for the first time in Wisconsin to contest the 1934 regular election.

Every Progressive declares his allegiance to certain principles and proposals.

It is his conviction that society exists to establish and to preserve certain human rights. By fighting for these rights, the Progressive not only advances his own and his family's welfare but he does his part to build a new order of security and plenty for America.

The Progressive stands for these principles:

First. The right of every American to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience; to express his opinion through a free press and free assemblage; and to have an effective voice in his political and economic life.

Second. The right of every American on the farm and in the city to earn his living by useful work and to receive for this work an income which the full productive capacity of society can afford.

Third. The right of American youth to develop their talents through public education, adequately supported, and to find a place in the life and work of their country.

Fourth. The right of men and women whose industry has helped to build the nation to face their declining years free from the fear of want. This right can be guaranteed by a self-respecting system of old-age pensions.

Fifth. The right of every citizen to join with his fellows in co-operative efforts and to bargain collectively through representatives of his own choosing.

Sixth. The right of every American to live under a government strong enough to suppress the lawless, wise enough to see beyond the selfish desires of the moment, and just enough to consider the welfare of the people as a whole.

It is the obligation of society to safeguard these rights.

It is the obligation of citizenship to serve the state and nation through the intelligent and fearless discharge of the duties which citizenship involve, so that these rights may be made secure.

In keeping with these fundamental principles, Progressives believe that:

1. Every man and woman able and willing to work should be given a job at a wage which the full productive capacity of society can afford. A shorter work day and a shorter work week are necessary.

If private employment fails, a public works program sufficient to make this principle effective should follow. One of the major public works projects which should be immediately undertaken, notwithstanding the opposition of the bankers and the power trust, is the development of the St. Lawrence River for power and navigation.

2. Security for all is a necessary preliminary to plenty for all. Unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, accident insurance, should be established by joint state and national legislation.

Security for the industrious homeowner and farmer against the loss of his home or farm should be guaranteed by state and national legislation.

3. The manufacture and sale of munitions and armaments must be placed exclusively in the hands of the government, so that none shall profit from human slaughter.

We favor legislation which would require a popular referendum before our country could enter any war except to repel invasion.

4. Public utilities should be publicly owned. Especially is this necessary in the case of electricity, where private ownership has robbed the investor and deprived the people of the full use of electricity on the farm and in the home.

5. Credit and money should be controlled by the people through a government-owned central bank which will make the monopoly of credit and money in private hands impossible.

6. The soldiers' bonus should be paid immediately. Just benefits to the soldier and his dependents should be restored.

7. Every worker has the right and the duty to join an organization of his own choosing without interference from his employer. Appropriate legislation should be enacted to outlaw the company union and to make it unlawful for any employer to give financial or other aid toward the promotion or maintenance of company unions. Only thus can labor be assured a voice in the management in modern industry—to which it is entitled.

We favor legislation which would deprive the Federal courts of any jurisdiction over labor disputes as defined in the Norris-LaGuardia act, prohibit Federal courts from issuing any injunctions in a labor dispute, and leave such jurisdiction exclusively to state courts.

8. The interests of farmers and labor are fundamentally in harmony. Neither can prosper long while the other is depressed. United there is hardly a limit to what organized farmers and organized labor can accomplish; divided, they become an easy prey for their common enemies.

The Federal government should extend to farmers and home owners credits to refinance farm and home mortgages at a rate of interest which farmers and home owners can pay under present economic conditions. The original Frazier bill and similar legislation to aid the home owner should pass.

The La Follette tax program of lowering property taxes to aid farmers should continue.

Lower prices on farm machinery and other materials the farmer purchases are prevented by monopolies, which control the prices of such products. Such industries, where competition cannot be made effective, should be operated by the government.

The spread between the prices received by farmers and other producers, and those paid by consumers should be reduced and stabilized.

The cooperative marketing of farm products and the organization of consumers' cooperatives should be vigorously encouraged.

Livestock and grain exchanges should be under strict government regulation.

The distribution of milk should be a public utility. Profits in such distribution should be strictly regulated by the government.

The destruction of food products while people are in need is wrong and stupid.

The farmer is entitled to his cost of production, and Progressives pledge their party to the foregoing program to obtain this result.

9. Taxation must be based upon ability to pay.

Progressives oppose the various tax exemptions for the rich promised by the Republican and Democratic parties.

Progressives oppose the sales tax advocated by the Wisconsin Democrats and other reactionary groups throughout the nation.

Progressives oppose tax-exempt securities.

In Wisconsin, Progressives oppose the present tax-exemption of dividends.

In Wisconsin, Progressives favor reducing property taxes for the home owner, the farmer, and the business man, by resuming the La Follette plan of 1931 and 1932, which according to the Tax Commission's reports, lowered property taxes in Wisconsin \$26,500,000 in two years—the greatest property tax reduction in the history of Wisconsin or in the history of any other state.

We favor increased state and federal aids to maintain educational standards and reduce property taxes. When the schools of the country are financed mainly by the income tax and the roads mainly by the gasoline tax, very little property tax problem will remain.

In Wisconsin, Progressives favor a thorough revision of the unfair sections of the ton-mile tax law.

In Wisconsin, Progressives are opposed to the policy of the Democratic state administration in diverting to other purposes gas tax money and license plate money raised for highway purposes, to avoid taxing dividends. Nearly three-fourths of the benefits of such dividend tax exemptions made possible by diverting highway funds goes to less than 10,000 taxpayers. The only other benefit from such tax exemption is in the raising of campaign funds for the party that grants it. Progressives also oppose the drastic cutting of local highway aids to grant tax exemption for dividends, because this policy merely increases local property taxes.

10. Until employment is available, the unemployed must be provided with adequate relief, justly administered. While relief is now

primarily a Federal problem, Progressives favor adequate cash relief. This aids local business. It restores self-respect to those who through no fault of their own, are receiving relief. It eliminates thousands of political jobs and prevents a growth of a relief bureaucracy.

11. In Wisconsin, Progressives condemn the solid Democratic vote in the 1933 legislature favoring the spoils system and for the repeal of the Wisconsin Civil Service law.

12. In Wisconsin, Progressives condemn the policy of the Wisconsin Democrats in crippling the public school system by cuts in educational appropriations.

Progressives favor increased state and federal aid to maintain elementary and high school educational standards.

The policy of the Wisconsin Democrats not only injures the public school system but also forces excessive and very unequal property taxation in school districts.

13. In Wisconsin, Progressives favor support for state institutions adequate to insure safety for the public, respectable working conditions for the attendants, and humane treatment for the wards of the state.

14. In Wisconsin, Progressives pledge their party to the further expansion of the broadened conservation program begun by Governor Philip F. La Follette in 1931, which will insure for us and our children:

Intensive forest protection.

Extension of the erosion program to save agricultural soil values.

Reestablishment of water levels in those areas necessary to successful agriculture; reestablishment of water levels in the unwisely drained marshes, thus recreating the ancient nesting areas and homes for migratory and upland birds.

A vigorous program to end stream and lake pollution.

A zoning program by the counties to reestablish our forests, thus restoring the balance nature demands to insure us against drought.

The full development of the state's facilities for the propagation, planting, and protection of fish and game.

15. We declare for Wisconsin-owned business as opposed to chain stores. We favor special taxation of chain stores adequate in degree to at least wipe out the advantage which the chain stores have always enjoyed under the property tax.

16. We favor genuine economy but we are unalterably opposed to the kind of economy which seeks to "cut the other fellow" only and to grab all available spoils for oneself.

17. We favor a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum. A resolution for this purpose was killed by stalwart Democrats and Republicans in the last legislature. We favor local referenda on proposed local consolidations.

18. Progressives reaffirm their faith in our democratic form of government and demand that the right of free speech, free press, free

worship, free assembly, the inviolability of the home and security against unreasonable searches and seizures be safeguarded; and that equal political, civil, and economic rights be assured for all citizens of the United States.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

E. MYRWYN ROWLANDS, Cambria, *Chairman*

Vice-Chairmen

WILLIAM SOMMERS, Racine
 PAUL WEISS, Barnum
 R. F. GREEN, LA CROSSE
 KENNETH HONES, Colfax
 ART TESSMAN, Cambria

ARNOLD GILBERT, New Auburn
 V. S. KIMBALL, Washburn
 CARL RHODES, Hartford
 MAX HECK, Racine
 WM. A. NATHENSON, Madison

First District:

G. H. Buenger, Kenosha
 Lawrence A. Brown, Jr., Racine
 Mrs. Julia A. Schnetz, Racine
 Joseph Schaffer, Burlington
 Miss Emma Becker, Monroe
 E. R. Branigan, Beloit

Second District:

Mrs. M. J. Downey, Portage
 John Thiel, Mayville
 Miss Gena Thompson, Madison
 John Friedman, Watertown
 Mrs. Lotta Rintelman, Menomonee Falls
 Charles Crownhart, Madison

Third District:

O. S. Loomis, Mauston
 J. D. Semrad, Boscobel
 A. N. Johnson, Westby
 Mrs. John J. Blaine, Boscobel
 Mrs. John Campbell, Dodgeville
 Mrs. V. S. Keppel, Holmen

Fourth District:

Herbert G. Kuechle, Milwaukee
 Albert Janicki, Milwaukee
 Elsie Schroeder, Milwaukee
 Antoinette Ploszai, Milwaukee
 Herald R. Neubauer, Wauwatosa
 Mrs. John W. Grobschmidt, South Milwaukee

Fifth District:

Mrs. William Leisring, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Thomas M. Duncan, Milwaukee
 William Parlow, Milwaukee
 Joseph A. Padway, Milwaukee
 Miss Anita Koenen, Milwaukee
 Joseph A. Runte, Milwaukee

Sixth District:

Dr. A. D. Frantz, Plymouth
Frank S. Durham, Neenah
Mrs. Oscar Dunke
Thomas P. Hayden, Fond du Lac
Mrs. Libby M. Corrigan, Cedarburg
Clyde Schloemer, West Bend

Seventh District:

Walter Graunke, Wausau
E. E. Browne, Waupaca
Arthur Raymond, Arnott
George Bingham, Friendship
Mrs. Maud Wendt, Bonduel
Mrs. Rose Knapp, Plainfield

Eighth District:

John E. Cashman, Denmark
Raymond E. Evrard, Green Bay
Samuel Sigman, Appleton
Lyman Fischer, Two Rivers
Mrs. Richard P. Murray, Marinette
Forest H. Hines, Crandon

Ninth District:

William Stein, Eau Claire
Guy Stearns, Canton
Dr. J. U. Luetscher, Ossec
Mrs. Millie B. Evans, Nelson
Mrs. Marie Sill, Chippewa Falls
Mrs. John Okelander, Dorchester

Tenth District:

Mrs. A. M. Nelson, Clear Lake
Mrs. Richard Akey, Merrill
Mrs. Dell Richards, Ladysmith
Frank W. Carter, Eagle River
Ray Reedy, Ashland
Clarence B. Erlandson, Superior

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM**1934****Preamble**

IN DRAFTING the platform of the Republican party of Wisconsin, we have placed this thought foremost in our considerations:

The people of our State are looking to the Republican party to deliver them from the wasteful evils of bureaucratic government by theorists, which has threatened the liberties and rights our forefathers sought to make secure for us for all time in the Constitution.

Our thoughts are primarily for the building of a platform designed for true American government.

We invite the constructive thinking citizens of all parties to assist in returning our State to a representative form of government.

Taxation

The Republican party pledges the people of Wisconsin a reduction in the cost of actual state government of not less than 25 per cent, no part of which shall be taken from the support of the state's penal and charitable institutions and it shall not be brought about by reducing the amounts of state aids for education and highways.

Taxes on homes and farms must be reduced. We propose to reduce taxes on all real estate with a proportionate increase on income, gift and inheritance taxes. We are opposed to a sales tax on necessities but propose a special tax on clearly defined luxuries. We recognize that ultimately all tax money must be raised on incomes because incomes are the only evidence of ability to pay.

We propose a constitutional amendment to lift from the shoulders of home, farm, and property owners of Wisconsin, the unfair burden of government cost by tax limitation and real estate. By tax limitation is meant the maximum tax which can be levied against real estate by all governmental units from the State on down to every local unit that now has the right to levy taxes.

A number of states have already limited the total real estate tax on farms to 1 per cent and on city property to 1½ per cent of the assessed value. The Republican party of Wisconsin proposes to present to the voters in a constitutional amendment such an exact percentage of limitation as will be determined after a careful study has been made of real income of real estate as compared to that of other forms of wealth, and the experience of other states which have already adopted tax limitations.

We propose a graduated reduction of automobile license fees.

We propose a quarterly system of collecting fees to care for trucks used only part of the year.

We pledge that all revenues collected from automobile taxation will be used for highway purposes only.

Penalties on delinquent taxes are too high and should not exceed the cost of administration. We favor legislation making possible the funding of taxes delinquent prior to 1933.

Agriculture

We demand immediate abrogation and repeal of the Reciprocal Trading Act under which butter is being imported; our sugar beet industry is virtually without protection and the tax on copra oil from the Philippines, the basis of oleomargarine, has been revoked.

We call for adequate tariff protection against foreign barley and rye.

We insist upon the right of the Wisconsin farmer to operate his farm without interference of the federal government.

We urge that federal relief agencies incorporate into the dietary of those on relief, an adequate amount of dairy products, with the requirement that pure butter and cheese be purchased directly from the farmer controlled creamery and cheese factory.

We protest against the imposition of the processing tax on dairy products.

The Republican party protests against the government making a profit on relief loans to farmers.

It has been repeatedly shown that no surplus actually exists in the dairy products industry, there being only a slight underconsumption. We undertake the responsibility of aiding in the marketing and consumption of dairy products through a well organized sales campaign directed by the governor under the law passed by the Kohler administration and ignored by the two succeeding administrations, Progressive and Democratic.

Banking

We believe in the independent banker. We are opposed to large scale controlled banking that tends to leave the smaller cities, the villages, and the farmers without adequate credit resources.

The state banking system must be defended from encroachment by the federal government and the domination of our banks by Wall street disguised as the Federal Reserve Bank.

We shall enact legislation that will force credit, discount and installment banks to show the borrower, the rate of interest, insurance, and service charges that are made in understandable fashion.

We shall enact legislation that will protect the stockholder of building and loan associations. This legislation will include, besides strict supervision, the following: (1) Only paid up stock and that portion of installment stock that is paid up shall have voting rights. (2) No officer or director shall vote proxies. (3) The state advisory board for the building and loan associations shall be composed of both stockholders and officers in building and loan associations. (4) Regulation of withdrawal of funds without the present loss of dividend privileges.

We favor legislation that will make sound investment easy and the marketing of questionable securities difficult and dangerous.

Conservation

Conservation in Wisconsin has several aims to which we pledge ourselves: (1) The encouragement of tourist travel. (2) The utilization of our natural resources for the common good. (3) Development of water levels to protect our present and future supply. (4) The development of forests, both under state and private ownership. (5) The propagation of fish and game. (6) The encouragement of joint agricultural and forestry development in the marginal land districts.

We pledge ourselves to careful management and protection of our natural resources and forests, with special interest created through education of our people to the real value of conservation.

Much can be done in the encouragement of conservation in conjunction with agriculture. The state must enforce regulation against pollution in our lakes and streams in a vigorous manner. Above all, we insist that our lakes and streams are common property belonging to and accessible to all.

We pledge that all sums paid by hunters, fishermen, and sportsmen in this state be utilized in full for the preservation, protection, and restoration of fish and game.

Public Utilities

The Republican party in Wisconsin is in accord with the policy of strict regulation of utilities, private and public, furnishing service to the people.

We demand that the members of the commission shall be competent and non-political and in harmony with the spirit and the purpose of the law to insure the lowest possible rates to the Wisconsin consumers.

Any municipality shall have the right to decide by referendum to compete with the existing private utility, provided the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin finds that it is in the interest of the people in that community to do so to insure adequate service at reasonable rates.

War Veterans

The Republican party reaffirms its traditional principles of duty as well as privilege of the national government to adequately provide for the nation's disabled war veterans, their widows, their orphans, and dependents.

It is abhorrent to the Republican principle to maintain that a sick and disabled service of the nation's war veterans should have no consideration either in sentiment or financial substance.

We endorse the stand of the American Legion that profits should be removed from war.

Education

Public education is a function of the State; educational leadership with its power to effect the common welfare is a social trust and must be administered for the common good.

The Republican party is committed to the policy of providing free public schools on both the elementary and the high school levels. Since education is primarily a responsibility of the state, we urge adequate state financial support for the cost of public elementary and high schools.

We maintain that the state supported institutions of higher education are an essential part of a system of education and should receive adequate support and confidence.

Since education is the first responsibility of the state, we urge re-enactment of section 74.15 which will re-establish the priority of school monies in the distribution of local tax receipts.

We believe that the base of taxation for the support of public schools should be changed from property to a more equitable measure of ability to pay. We believe that inheritance taxes should be held in trust for public education and not dissipated in current expenses of government. We favor adequate financial support and the continuous development of the part time and evening school system for both juveniles and adults.

We demand the return of the state aid to schools so drastically cut by the present administration in defiance of the platform pledge of the Platform of the Democratic party in 1932.

Liquor Regulation

We demand protection for the citizens of our state by the health department, the department of markets, and the law enforcement agencies, to the fullest extent in a co-operative drive to erase the bootlegger and the illicit still operator who not only defraud the state of taxes but subject our people to poison in illegal liquor.

St. Lawrence Waterway

The Republican party whole-heartedly supports immediate ratification of the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty as essential to the state's future prosperity.

Civil Service

State employees are entitled to the same protection and consideration from the state, which the state demands that industry give its employees. We pledge a maximum work day of eight hours for all state employees, old age insurance, and pensions for faithful service. We condemn the present administration for its efforts to repeal the Civil Service Laws.

Old Age Pensions

The voters of Wisconsin, by referendum, have expressed their desire on old age pensions. We pledge that an enlightened and adequate law shall be passed which will eliminate the need for poor farms and humiliating charity.

Labor

The Republican party pledges the worker the right to singly, or collectively bargain for working conditions and wages; either as an individual or through a representative of an organization of his own choosing and in his own right. He shall have the right to enter or leave his place of employment of his own will. We oppose the products of prison labor being placed in competition with the products of free labor.

We pledge that when difficulties arise between the workers and employers, sympathetic co-operation of the governor and the industrial commission shall be used to bring about a peaceful settlement to avoid strikes that have devastating effects upon the community. We are unalterably opposed to wages that do not allow for a decent living in accordance with the American standard.

Consolidation

In the interest of economy and efficiency in government, we favor consolidation of governmental units and functions, if approved by a referendum of a majority of the people in each unit involved.

Relief

We believe that the raising of relief funds during an emergency is a function of the Federal government. The disbursal of relief funds is one to be turned over to trained and experienced local officials. Excessive regulation of the use of the money defeats its purpose.

We protest against the use of relief money for the building of a political machine and the hiring of untrained political satellites to supervise the work of relief agencies.

Relief money should reach the suffering and should not be wasted through cost of administration. When it costs \$2.50 to get \$1.00 to the needy, vigorous corrective action is demanded.

In the event that the national administration fails in its duty in this respect, we pledge emergency work and relief funds to meet the needs of the needy Wisconsin citizens.

The Republican party of Wisconsin does not believe that any platform is of value unless it is dictated by honesty of sentiment and principle, and not for political expediency or opportunism. It must

be the consolidation and sincere belief of those who utter a platform and to be carried out by appropriate legislation. This we pledge to the people of Wisconsin.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

CYRUS PHILIPP, Milwaukee, *Chairman*

MRS. V. A. LUNDGREN, Marinette, *Vice-Chairman*

First District:

Arthur Olson, Racine County
George Anderson, Kenosha County
Mrs. Harry Bowers, Walworth County
Mrs. Annette Thompson, Green County
Stephen Bolles, Rock County

Second District:

Charles Hawks, Waukesha County
O. E. Hoffman, Jefferson County
Mrs. Rose Bennett, Columbia County
Mrs. Erma Stoddard, Dodge County
Fred Evans, Dane County

Third District:

Don Gordon, La Crosse County
Mrs. Hattie Loveless, Richland County
Martin P. McGinty, Juneau County
Mrs. Barbara Chapman, Lafayette County
Ben Marcus, Grant County

Fourth District:

Lyman G. Wheeler, Milwaukee County
Oliver J. Larkin, Milwaukee County
Herman Melms, Milwaukee County
Mrs. Fred J. Rucks, Milwaukee County
Mrs. Arthur Tesch, Milwaukee County

Fifth District:

Edward Bacon, Milwaukee County
Mrs. G. W. Knack, Milwaukee County
Mrs. C. J. Otjen, Milwaukee County
Mr. J. J. McDevitt, Milwaukee County
E. B. Gennrich, Milwaukee County

Sixth District:

Wm. Knauf, Chilton
Mrs. Ella Fairbank, Fond du Lac
Carlton Foster, Oshkosh
Mrs. Lillian Kissel, Hartford
Fred Krez, Plymouth

Seventh District:

M. G. Eberlein, Shawano County
A. W. Prehn, Marathon County
Ed. Killeen, Waushara County
Mrs. Levi Peterson, Waupaca County
Mrs. Isaac Witter, Wood County

Eighth District:

Mel Perry, Kewaunee County
 Seymour Gmeiner, Outagamie County
 Mrs. Lundgren, Marinette County
 Mrs. G. H. Holt, Brown County
 Fred Borchardt, Manitowoc County

Ninth District:

Dr. C. A. Dawson
 John Thomas
 Mrs. C. Lowe
 Martin Fugine
 Mrs. A. D. MacCauley

Tenth District:

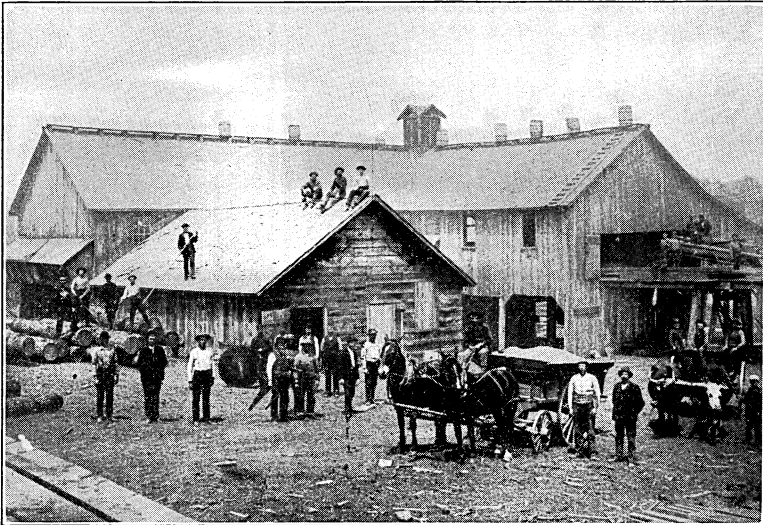
Peter Skamser, Douglas County
 Frank K. Bissell, Rusk County
 Mrs. Agnes Charbonneau, Douglas County
 Mrs. W. C. MacCormick, Lincoln County
 Mr. George Gilkey, Lincoln County

National Chairman:

A. B. Fontaine, Green Bay

National Committeeman:

Mrs. Harry Thomas, Sheboygan



Old sawmill at Phlox, run by power from the Red River.

SOCIALIST STATE PLATFORM

1934

THE Socialist party of Wisconsin once more points out that the capitalist system has totally failed to provide the people with proper food, clothing, and shelter.

Every man, woman, and child in America can be prosperous, secure and happy. Our national resources, our labor skill, agricultural efficiency, and our mechanical equipment are more than enough to give us this security.

The one thing that keeps us from the security that can be ours, is the profit system that permits a small group, through political and economical power, to gamble with our very lives.

Plenty For All

There is plenty of food for all; plenty of cotton and wool to clothe us; plenty of wood and stone and brick to build our homes. There are plenty of workers to make and distribute these things, but they are prevented from doing so by the profit system.

Because a few people own the mills, the factories, the mines, and the railroads, they can and do prevent the rest of us working to make the things we need. While millions are undernourished and in want, food that the farmers raise is wantonly destroyed because it cannot be sold at a profit.

Abolish Profit System

The Socialist party proposes to abolish the profit system and establish in its place a real co-operative commonwealth, based upon service instead of profit, through collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

When the mills, mines, and other means of production and distribution are owned by the people and democratically operated, then, and then only, will it be possible to have plenty, peace and freedom for all.

We fully realize that this program is national and international in scope, that no city, state, or nation can separate itself from the rest of the world. Nevertheless, there are many things that can and must be done to fight the profit system in the state of Wisconsin.

Lot Can Be Easier

At the same time there are many ways in which the lot of the farmer and the worker can be made easier during the transition from capitalism to socialism. To accomplish these two ends, the Socialist party of Wisconsin proposes the following platform. All its candidates are pledged to abide by this platform and to do all in their power to accomplish the proposals therein:

1. A constitutional amendment to enable the state government to engage in any industry or business necessary to the welfare of the people.

2. A state-owned and developed electric power system to supersede the present unsatisfactory system of regulation of privately owned utilities, and its extension to completely electrify rural areas.

3. A state-owned bank with an adequate number of branches. One of its functions to be the refinancing of farm and home mortgages at the cost of carrying charges.

4. A reorganization of the state marketing department, with controlling representation of organized working farmers. The chief function of the department should be to aid the farmers to escape from the clutches of the speculators, and abolish the present gambling system of fixing prices toward the end that farmers average the cost of production.

5. An extension of state insurance to include all the risks to which the worker and farmer is subjected.

6. A compulsory state-wide system of old age pensions financed by taxes on higher incomes.

7. A real change in the tax system by shifting the burden of taxes from farms and homes to higher taxes on large incomes and inheritances.

8. An adequate appropriation for immediate cash relief for the unemployed workers and destitute farmers, including dental and health services.

9. Reorganization of our present educational system with special provision for secondary education to youth.

10. A state-wide six-hour day and five-day week in both public and private employment, with a minimum wage based on average family needs, as determined by the United States department of labor.

11. Immediately take over the idle factories, place them under democratic management to permit the unemployed to produce the things they need.

12. A reorganization of the administration of the college of agriculture to permit participation by representatives of organized workers and farmers.

We have witnessed the stupid blundering of the Republicans, Progressives, and Democrats in their attempts to patch up a collapsing capitalism. They have totally failed and must continue to fail because they stubbornly refuse to see that the welfare of a nation depends upon the welfare of its workers and farmers.

Party Program For Worker and Farmer

The Socialist party offers the only program that can help the workers, farmers, and unemployed. No one state can solve its problems alone, and the Socialist party of Wisconsin is proud to be a part of the Socialist party of the United States and to support its national platform. It urges all men and women to vote the Socialist ticket

straight, as the only means of abolishing poverty and establishing permanent security, universal peace, and human brotherhood.

In the event the people of the state of Wisconsin by majority vote indorse this platform and thereafter the vested interests by force refuse to yield to the mandate of the people, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to its accomplishment.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

FREDERIC HEATH, Milwaukee, *Chairman*

First District:

Harry Miller, Kenosha
Jack Harvey, Racine

Second District:

Percy Steuber, Mayville
Mrs. Anna Mae Davis, Madison

Third District:

Arthur Ochsner, Plain
Carl Meyer, La Crosse

Fourth District:

Mrs. Mabel Gauer, Milwaukee
Leo Mussa, Milwaukee

Fifth District:

Mrs. Walter Palm, Milwaukee
Frederic Heath, Milwaukee

Sixth District:

O. C. Damrow, Fond du Lac
Fred Kneever, Sheboygan

Seventh District:

Walter Weinig, Shawano
Dr. Lewis Frick, Athens

Eighth District:

Henry Heesacher, West De Pere
Jesse Winters, Oconto Falls

Ninth District:

Paul Boyd, Gilmanton
Peter Gilles, Pierce

Tenth District:

Alex Schaufelberger, Lincoln
O. A. Bloom, Polk

National Chairman

Leo Krzycki, Milwaukee

National Committeemen

Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee
Leo Krzycki, Milwaukee

Parties and Elections

The Primary Election

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS

September, 1934

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
ADAMS CO.									
Adams.....	3	2	13	25	3	15	1	12	0
Big Flats.....	1	2	1	16	1	2	2	4	1
Colburn.....	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	3	0
Dell Prairie.....	0	4	11	31	0	7	0	5	1
Easton.....	0	1	5	13	2	20	11	7	0
Jackson.....	0	1	6	18	0	9	0	16	1
Leola.....	1	0	2	1	0	5	0	2	0
Lincoln.....	1	0	6	24	7	8	1	4	2
Monroe.....	0	2	2	12	0	16	0	9	0
New Chester.....	0	0	10	18	0	12	5	15	0
New Haven.....	0	3	35	12	0	14	2	8	0
Preston.....	1	1	15	14	2	9	0	2	0
Quincy.....	0	0	10	38	9	7	1	9	0
Richfield.....	0	1	3	9	0	1	2	4	0
Rome.....	0	1	2	13	2	6	3	24	1
Springville.....	0	1	2	7	2	32	1	12	0
Strongs Prairie.....	0	2	18	67	1	21	9	24	0
Friendship, vil.....	0	6	36	29	4	21	1	9	0
Adams, city:									
1st ward.....	2	4	23	69	5	8	0	5	0
2nd ward.....	0	9	29	122	8	9	1	10	0
Totals.....	9	52	218	549	46	222	40	184	6
ASHLAND CO.									
Agenda.....	4	4	30	36	3	1	1	18	0
Ashland.....	0	6	9	93	7	5	1	1	1
Butternut.....	1	14	18	24	2	2	1	5	10
Gingles.....	1	7	4	93	9	12	6	7	1
Gordon.....	2	5	21	60	6	6	3	1	3
Jacobs.....	11	33	152	36	2	10	1	10	10
La Pointe.....	0	2	6	29	10	1	0	0	2
Marengo.....	3	9	13	47	0	0	0	6	2
Morse.....	3	13	33	98	6	5	0	6	2
Peeksville.....	1	18	12	19	2	2	0	3	0
Sanborn.....	10	39	88	56	2	0	0	4	0
Shanagolden.....	2	7	8	41	1	1	0	6	14
White River.....	4	14	24	57	1	7	4	17	0
Butternut, vil.....	3	9	54	33	2	10	4	13	0
Ashland, city:									
1st ward.....	6	10	43	228	12	17	3	20	0
2nd ward.....	1	17	60	221	20	35	1	44	0
3rd ward.....	1	7	62	144	28	65	1	54	1
4th ward.....	3	9	29	118	6	24	7	15	1
5th ward.....	4	12	51	166	18	20	1	38	0
6th ward.....	4	14	75	192	6	28	22	32	0
7th ward.....	2	16	46	227	7	14	2	13	3
8th ward.....	2	8	44	225	7	2	0	9	0
9th ward.....	0	12	24	252	3	1	0	5	0
10th ward.....	1	5	15	325	6	1	1	5	2
Mellen, city:									
1st ward.....	6	13	35	38	4	3	1	12	0
2nd ward.....	1	5	39	32	5	10	0	0	2
3rd ward.....	0	9	13	25	2	4	1	4	1
Totals.....	76	317	1,008	2,915	177	295	55	348	53
BARRON CO.									
Almena.....	2	3	18	74	7	11	0	6	5
Arland.....	0	1	6	101	7	5	0	6	9
Barron.....	2	1	8	124	11	13	1	13	5
Bear Lake.....	1	1	6	32	2	1	0	2	12
Cedar Lake.....	1	3	37	22	1	8	0	6	1
Chetek.....	0	2	9	80	10	9	2	8	2
Clinton.....	1	2	20	157	3	8	1	5	1
Crystal Lake.....	2	8	30	34	1	15	0	17	48
Cumberland.....	2	1	12	123	4	8	1	6	4
Dallas.....	0	0	12	90	6	13	0	10	27

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittimore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
BARRON CO.—									
con.									
Dovre.....	1	1	9	55	0	9	0	4	0
Doyle.....	1	1	16	47	3	0	0	2	2
Lakeland.....	1	2	11	74	3	5	1	1	3
Maple Grove.....	0	0	16	96	7	19	0	8	11
Maple Plain.....	3	5	26	23	2	7	0	4	14
Oak Grove.....	1	3	20	96	0	3	0	1	27
Prairie Farm.....	1	4	18	113	6	7	0	6	3
Prairie Lake.....	2	3	6	124	4	5	0	3	1
Rice Lake.....	2	1	13	94	13	5	0	5	16
Sioux Creek.....	1	2	8	90	0	10	0	5	3
Stanford.....	0	0	7	83	3	0	1	4	16
Stanley.....	0	0	13	79	4	6	0	7	17
Summer.....	0	0	7	191	10	9	0	4	2
Turtle Lake.....	2	3	6	34	0	0	0	0	11
Vance Creek.....	2	2	13	105	2	8	0	1	19
Cameron, vil.....	2	3	24	56	3	63	2	26	2
Dallas, vil.....	2	1	22	50	4	14	0	10	2
Haugen, vil.....	0	0	13	17	1	0	1	1	1
Prairie Farm, vil.....	1	0	13	16	2	24	0	6	0
Turtle Lake, vil.....	3	10	58	20	3	20	0	10	0
Barron, city.....	0	2	48	298	42	58	2	31	8
Chetek, city.....	0	1	36	94	4	40	0	22	1
Cumberland, city.....	2	26	82	71	3	107	1	49	4
Rice Lake, city:									
1st ward.....	1	5	62	52	8	23	1	14	5
2nd ward.....	3	4	45	26	3	23	1	15	0
3rd ward.....	1	7	46	39	5	36	0	21	3
4th ward.....	2	3	21	87	1	9	0	17	5
5th ward.....	2	2	23	65	8	6	1	8	1
6th ward.....	2	1	34	45	4	14	0	11	8
7th ward.....	2	3	12	66	1	1	0	1	3
8th ward.....	1	2	14	43	0	4	0	4	3
Totals.....	52	119	900	3,186	201	626	16	380	305
BAYFIELD CO.									
Barksdale.....	0	3	9	38	0	21	0	24	5
Barnes.....	0	0	13	12	0	11	1	15	0
Bayfield.....	4	7	34	46	0	26	2	32	0
Bayview.....	0	1	8	15	0	24	2	43	0
Bell.....	5	10	16	3	0	8	0	9	0
Cable.....	4	2	14	9	0	8	0	16	4
Clover.....	4	6	8	9	0	19	2	18	1
Delta.....	1	0	1	16	1	3	0	10	1
Drummond.....	11	10	33	41	1	24	2	41	2
Eileen.....	1	4	9	82	0	8	0	13	1
Hughes.....	6	2	9	9	0	9	1	21	0
Iron River.....	2	15	34	18	1	41	5	78	7
Kelly.....	6	13	29	45	1	3	2	7	4
Keystone.....	8	8	4	55	0	3	0	12	2
Lincoln.....	1	1	8	51	0	5	1	15	2
Mason.....	3	6	10	81	1	5	2	21	1
Namekagon.....	2	4	0	5	0	5	1	16	0
Orienta.....	3	2	5	15	1	7	0	21	0
Oulu.....	8	9	23	14	0	34	16	59	3
Pilsen.....	2	2	4	57	1	4	2	6	1
Port Wing.....	4	3	28	49	1	42	6	87	4
Pratt.....	0	1	4	103	6	19	4	21	0
Russell.....	1	1	13	33	1	8	3	34	1
Tripp.....	1	1	1	5	0	15	2	19	0
Washburn.....	3	4	5	13	0	10	1	33	1
Cable, vil.....	4	3	41	7	0	9	1	7	1
Mason, vil.....	6	3	7	9	1	5	0	12	0
Bayfield, city:									
1st ward.....	2	2	24	10	0	17	0	16	0
2nd ward.....	0	1	3	7	0	11	1	14	1
3rd ward.....	2	1	7	31	1	10	4	20	1
4th ward.....	0	1	11	5	1	12	2	14	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
BAYFIELD CO.—									
con.									
Washburn city:									
1st ward.....	0	3	37	10	0	70	2	74	1
2nd ward.....	2	0	8	6	0	15	3	34	0
3rd ward.....	1	2	12	12	0	23	3	43	0
4th ward.....	3	1	8	7	0	24	5	45	1
5th ward.....	4	0	7	6	0	40	5	36	0
6th ward.....	0	1	7	11	0	22	5	47	0
Totals.....	104	133	494	945	18	620	86	1,033	44
BROWN CO.									
Allouez.....	5	47	166	43	7	28	5	23	3
Ashwaubenton.....	0	8	31	29	1	8	3	5	0
Bellevue.....	14	56	46	6	0	2	0	4	1
De Pere.....	10	113	60	8	1	4	2	0	1
Eaton.....	10	93	42	8	0	1	0	3	0
Glenmore.....	20	83	56	18	1	1	0	4	0
Green Bay.....	3	16	29	18	0	1	1	6	1
Hobart.....	10	22	28	19	3	2	1	1	0
Holland.....	1	49	68	42	1	1	0	0	3
Howard.....	6	57	101	10	2	3	4	4	0
Humboldt.....	4	19	50	14	1	4	1	2	1
Lawrence.....	3	25	59	15	0	0	2	2	1
Morrison.....	10	33	111	29	2	1	0	4	7
New Denmark.....	6	43	50	74	1	12	2	9	0
Pittsfield.....	9	18	35	24	0	1	3	5	0
Preble:									
1st pct.....	13	36	75	7	0	3	2	4	2
2nd pct.....	30	103	344	41	1	9	2	12	0
Rockland.....	3	16	58	15	0	0	3	3	1
Scott.....	5	31	107	19	1	6	1	3	0
Suamico.....	6	14	48	11	0	9	1	4	0
Wrightstown.....	9	40	71	25	1	15	3	8	0
Denmark, vil.....	5	26	93	24	1	8	2	7	1
Pulaski, vil.....	14	31	115	50	4	6	7	2	0
Wrightstown, vil.	1	21	54	22	0	2	0	3	0
De Pere, city:									
1st ward.....	2	31	180	22	0	42	4	18	5
2nd ward.....	7	35	222	22	0	9	1	9	14
3rd ward.....	15	43	289	30	1	20	7	19	19
4th ward.....	5	19	86	10	1	5	2	16	37
Green Bay, city:									
1st ward.....	2	22	247	31	7	71	5	31	4
2nd ward:									
1st pct.....	10	37	247	55	1	66	12	43	2
2nd pct.....	12	61	213	78	9	20	3	15	2
3rd ward.....	11	47	321	43	2	51	7	32	8
4th ward.....	14	60	248	54	6	48	9	26	2
5th ward.....	9	105	293	80	7	30	10	38	6
6th ward.....	8	105	144	44	1	27	3	8	1
7th ward.....	6	38	150	32	2	10	4	10	3
8th ward.....	9	51	215	72	5	9	3	22	4
9th ward.....	5	68	183	41	3	9	8	11	4
10th ward.....	17	44	198	60	2	2	2	6	5
11th ward.....	11	70	197	76	2	10	3	11	7
12th ward.....	4	26	152	53	2	11	6	14	6
13th ward.....	5	55	220	78	6	9	21	21	7
14th ward.....	15	75	285	106	3	13	19	44	10
15th ward.....	5	28	204	57	4	44	4	19	4
16th ward.....	5	50	178	51	3	51	8	19	6
17th ward.....	11	46	166	79	1	33	6	23	4
18th ward.....	7	37	124	80	5	8	3	17	11
19th ward.....	7	41	115	89	0	11	2	10	4
20th ward.....	10	34	146	81	4	12	5	16	17
21st ward.....	10	58	175	34	2	4	1	7	8
Totals.....	419	2,286	7,113	2,029	107	751	203	623	222
BUFFALO CO.									
Alma.....	0	0	0	111	4	7	1	5	14
Belvidere.....	0	0	21	56	0	4	0	11	0
Buffalo.....	0	0	17	24	7	1	0	7	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
BUFFALO CO.—									
con.									
Canton.....	0	1	18	42	1	12	3	26	0
Cross.....	0	0	20	41	0	1	9	4	1
Dover.....	0	0	2	32	2	14	2	20	3
Gilmanton.....	0	0	17	46	5	36	6	35	9
Glencoe.....	3	3	9	32	1	2	1	4	0
Lincoln.....	0	0	3	102	4	2	1	8	3
Maxville.....	0	0	10	39	2	1	0	5	0
Milton.....	0	0	4	35	0	0	0	3	0
Modena.....	0	2	2	158	7	1	0	6	14
Mondovi.....	0	2	11	69	3	2	1	19	0
Montana.....	0	0	6	52	1	3	0	7	1
Naples.....	0	1	11	70	1	12	3	10	0
Nelson.....	1	3	25	138	5	12	0	19	9
Waumandee.....	0	0	9	68	3	6	0	12	1
Cochrane, vil.....	0	0	9	59	3	50	0	36	7
Alma, city:									
1st ward.....	0	0	4	86	4	12	0	7	0
2nd ward.....	1	0	4	53	6	4	0	6	1
3rd ward.....	1	0	3	85	5	0	1	6	4
Buffalo, city.....	1	1	4	14	1	3	0	13	3
Fountain City, city:									
1st ward.....	1	1	21	13	1	15	0	17	0
2nd ward.....	1	2	16	33	2	6	2	13	3
Mondovi, city:									
1st ward.....	2	1	25	44	1	26	1	22	1
2nd ward.....	0	2	7	45	2	17	1	30	9
3rd ward.....	0	0	5	25	3	8	0	9	5
4th ward.....	0	5	5	13	1	2	1	3	1
Total.....	11	24	288	1,585	75	259	24	363	89
BURNETT CO.									
Anderson.....	1	1	14	57	2	1	0	10	5
Blaine.....	3	1	8	22	1	1	1	3	3
Daniels.....	2	3	4	147	4	1	0	11	9
Dewey.....	0	1	10	30	0	9	4	13	0
Grantsburg.....	8	2	38	73	5	8	2	14	2
Jackson.....	2	3	9	10	1	3	1	5	0
La Follette.....	4	3	20	28	0	5	1	20	4
Lincoln.....	2	3	15	15	2	0	0	4	0
Meenon.....	4	3	55	23	1	6	3	6	0
Oakland.....	1	2	38	26	1	8	5	10	1
Roosevelt.....	0	2	3	34	0	2	0	9	3
Rusk.....	0	0	5	20	0	3	0	0	7
Sand Lake.....	1	0	18	6	0	4	1	14	0
Scott.....	6	2	9	11	2	2	0	1	5
Siren.....	1	2	27	54	1	23	1	27	2
Swiss.....	6	5	55	44	1	11	0	19	1
Trade Lake.....	0	1	8	246	5	6	3	10	14
Union.....	1	1	11	16	0	4	0	6	0
Webb Lake.....	0	0	5	12	0	3	2	4	0
West Marshland.....	5	2	16	23	3	3	1	4	0
Wood River.....	5	4	22	144	5	7	0	15	2
Grantsburg, vil.....	5	4	42	118	12	26	2	20	0
Webster, vil.....	8	5	91	14	1	8	5	16	1
Totals.....	66	48	523	1,163	47	144	32	244	55
CALUMET CO.									
Brillion.....	3	11	72	79	2	8	0	18	0
Brotherstown.....	1	9	53	14	4	3	0	0	0
Charlestown.....	3	10	87	77	13	2	1	4	0
Chilton.....	4	11	75	36	5	3	0	2	0
Harrison.....	6	23	118	170	19	7	1	4	1
New Holstein.....	0	16	48	96	3	0	0	1	2
Rantoul.....	4	7	76	57	6	1	1	3	0
Stockbridge.....	12	16	63	36	9	1	0	2	0
Woodville.....	5	9	52	63	6	0	0	0	0
Brillion, vil.....	5	18	183	42	4	15	2	5	0
Hilbert, vil.....	2	3	31	76	18	5	0	5	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
CALUMET CO.—									
con.									
Stockbridge, vil..	4	10	63	4	2	0	0	3	0
Chilton, city.....	13	25	408	115	20	21	2	9	2
New Holstein, city	1	14	123	112	3	30	3	14	1
Kiel, city, 2nd pct..	0	4	16	5	0	2	0	0	0
Totals.....	63	191	1,468	982	114	98	10	70	8
CHIPPEWA CO.									
Anson.....	2	2	10	18	1	44	7	37	10
Arthur.....	2	3	13	26	0	7	3	21	6
Auburn.....	0	1	8	65	1	1	2	2	0
Birch Creek.....	2	1	2	61	1	14	1	11	3
Bloomer.....	1	2	12	77	2	2	1	13	0
Cleveland.....	0	4	4	26	2	22	10	34	4
Colburn.....	0	3	14	82	0	10	2	27	4
Cooks Valley.....	0	1	7	51	1	13	2	7	0
Delmar.....	4	4	34	39	0	13	2	7	4
Eagle Point.....	1	14	16	102	4	27	4	33	7
Edson.....	1	0	10	17	0	13	3	16	0
Estella.....	0	2	9	27	2	27	0	6	10
Goetz.....	4	1	12	35	3	24	1	18	1
Hallie.....	1	2	8	62	3	32	6	29	1
Holcombe.....	0	1	8	11	1	46	3	32	14
Howard.....	0	1	7	70	0	14	2	11	2
Lafayette.....	1	5	15	26	0	75	15	65	1
Ruby.....	1	0	3	30	0	27	2	10	14
Sampson.....	3	3	17	46	2	13	1	11	2
Sigel.....	2	3	13	31	0	6	2	13	0
Tilden.....	0	15	15	62	8	18	1	24	0
Wheaton.....	1	2	10	71	0	20	3	17	2
Woodmohr.....	2	2	16	39	4	16	2	21	0
Boyd, vil.....	4	3	50	12	0	15	0	16	1
Cadott, vil.....	5	8	44	11	2	26	3	28	2
Cornell, vil.....	10	10	33	17	0	31	3	38	15
New Auburn, vil.	5	7	62	8	1	11	0	16	0
Bloomer, city.....	9	1	68	76	5	65	16	59	2
Chippewa Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	1	10	24	55	1	72	7	61	2
2nd ward.....	4	18	52	56	4	58	6	37	1
3rd ward.....	2	18	19	48	3	50	7	49	0
4th ward.....	4	9	31	35	2	85	3	40	0
5th ward, 1 pct.	0	16	26	52	3	52	8	88	1
5th ward, 2d pct.	1	8	39	31	6	61	4	29	2
6th ward.....	1	14	27	45	3	68	6	47	2
7th ward.....	1	8	21	21	1	41	12	50	2
8th ward.....	3	7	30	38	4	45	9	60	1
9th ward.....	3	9	16	41	2	28	2	46	1
10th ward.....	2	8	19	54	2	35	3	39	3
Stanley, city:									
1st ward.....	1	2	19	10	0	68	3	35	0
2nd ward.....	0	1	25	10	0	35	3	22	0
3rd ward.....	2	2	15	10	0	37	5	35	0
4th ward.....	6	6	18	8	0	41	2	30	0
Totals.....	92	237	901	1,712	74	1,408	177	1,290	120
CLARK CO.									
Beaver.....	0	2	12	54	2	2	1	1	1
Butler.....	1	3	5	5	0	1	0	6	0
Colby.....	0	0	12	63	7	1	0	0	0
Dewhurst.....	1	1	5	9	0	8	0	4	0
Eaton.....	1	0	14	99	5	19	3	19	1
Foster.....	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	1	0
Fremont.....	1	2	1	88	7	6	2	17	2
Grant.....	1	2	6	140	11	17	1	8	1
Green Grove.....	0	0	9	68	3	4	0	0	11
Hendren.....	1	10	8	148	6	1	0	0	7
Hewett.....	1	1	4	15	2	2	0	4	0
Hixon.....	8	14	39	86	5	5	2	11	7
Hoard.....	4	10	10	130	19	2	0	4	1
Levis.....	6	26	31	38	4	11	0	5	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
CLARK CO.—con.									
Longwood.....	0	4	30	101	9	3	0	8	3
Loyal.....	0	6	30	61	2	0	0	10	0
Lynn.....	6	17	14	63	7	3	0	2	3
Mayville.....	1	5	15	95	3	0	1	0	3
Mead.....	0	0	5	50	4	2	1	1	0
Mentor.....	1	3	17	41	2	13	1	4	0
Pine Valley.....	2	11	6	98	3	16	2	11	0
Reseburg.....	9	17	82	65	6	1	0	5	0
Seif.....	1	0	1	18	1	2	1	0	0
Sherman.....	0	2	10	75	5	2	0	0	1
Sherwood.....	0	0	1	16	6	1	0	5	1
Thorp.....	9	15	73	90	2	5	0	3	0
Unity.....	3	3	21	43	4	7	3	8	2
Warner.....	1	2	9	84	5	14	1	14	2
Washburn.....	2	4	8	26	1	1	1	6	0
Weston.....	1	2	12	160	9	7	0	5	2
Withee.....	15	59	92	35	0	5	0	0	0
Worden.....	4	10	21	76	2	8	0	2	2
York.....	4	9	10	163	3	16	4	30	0
Abbotsford, vil..	4	2	24	52	3	18	1	8	0
Curtiss, vil.....	0	3	4	12	1	23	0	1	0
Dorchester, vil..	0	2	16	17	4	14	0	4	0
Granton, vil.....	1	4	16	25	0	17	1	9	0
Loyal, vil.....	5	12	77	32	1	21	1	10	0
Thorp, vil.....	12	18	188	45	2	23	3	9	1
Unity, vil.....	0	4	15	4	0	2	0	1	0
Withee, vil.....	1	3	24	38	2	7	1	2	7
Colby, city:									
2nd ward.....	2	8	30	5	0	6	0	6	0
3rd ward.....	5	6	16	8	2	8	0	0	0
Greenwood, city:	3	4	31	23	0	30	2	24	0
Neillsville, city:									
1st ward.....	2	7	34	62	5	10	3	13	0
2nd ward.....	5	4	21	68	8	24	2	23	0
3rd ward.....	1	8	31	56	9	31	13	16	0
4th ward.....	2	5	14	49	2	20	2	15	0
Owen, city:									
1st ward.....	0	1	8	4	0	8	0	2	0
2nd ward.....	2	4	24	10	1	12	0	3	3
3rd ward.....	0	3	17	10	2	8	0	3	1
4th ward.....	1	4	24	17	0	13	0	9	3
Totals.....	130	343	1,228	2,849	187	480	53	352	65
COLUMBIA CO.									
Arlington.....	1	3	17	97	1	38	2	6	1
Caledonia.....	4	8	22	27	2	54	4	20	0
Columbus.....	3	5	20	42	2	16	3	12	0
Courtland.....	5	7	14	69	7	29	3	6	0
Dekorra.....	0	2	37	57	1	59	0	5	0
Fort Winnebago..	2	15	38	64	3	18	4	8	0
Fountain Prairie..	5	12	25	60	1	31	4	9	3
Hampden.....	3	1	14	118	1	4	0	1	4
Leeds.....	1	1	7	174	2	5	1	0	0
Lewiston.....	2	6	14	20	3	27	0	17	0
Lodi.....	2	1	9	75	5	29	0	6	0
Lowville.....	2	5	13	111	1	33	0	3	0
Marcellon.....	2	6	22	35	2	54	2	14	4
Newport.....	0	2	16	39	0	11	1	1	0
Newport.....	0	2	16	39	0	11	1	1	0
Otsego.....	7	8	40	107	2	33	4	5	0
Pacific.....	0	2	11	23	0	19	1	3	0
Randolph.....	3	11	17	90	1	33	4	24	1
Scott.....	0	0	9	48	1	20	1	8	0
Springvale.....	3	4	16	67	1	25	1	5	0
West Point.....	3	4	21	65	1	30	0	3	2
Wyocena.....	0	5	2	30	1	50	0	10	6
Cambria, vil.....	3	0	28	30	1	50	0	10	6
Doylstown, vil..	7	7	26	97	10	65	3	24	0
Fall River, vil..	1	3	75	3	0	12	0	1	10
Lodi, vil.....	0	3	23	13	0	45	2	18	0
Pardeeville, vil..	1	5	34	137	6	154	3	29	2
Poynette, vil.....	1	4	52	113	3	88	4	16	1
	1	4	56	103	2	86	1	9	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
COLUMBIA CO.—									
con.									
Randolph, vil., West wd.....	0	0	21	7	0	42	3	11	0
Rio, vil.....	6	5	45	69	1	96	3	22	0
Wycocena, vil.....	2	1	23	36	1	40	0	12	0
Columbus, city:									
1st ward.....	2	4	71	29	3	113	4	41	0
2nd ward.....	1	2	56	55	2	93	10	31	0
3rd ward.....	4	2	60	65	3	82	0	28	1
Portage, city:									
1st ward.....	2	25	70	27	1	31	4	16	0
2nd ward.....	10	21	145	93	3	131	3	44	1
3rd ward.....	5	8	91	57	4	170	5	36	0
4th ward.....	7	23	214	110	2	174	14	62	1
5th ward.....	10	29	182	137	4	146	12	97	1
Wisconsin Dells, city:									
1st ward.....	6	3	64	26	1	28	1	11	6
2nd ward.....	5	6	58	9	0	26	1	10	0
3rd ward.....	5	3	42	15	0	14	0	4	0
Totals.....	126	260	1,818	2,619	84	2,245	108	688	44
CRAWFORD CO.									
Bridgeport.....	2	3	5	8	1	29	1	11	0
Clayton.....	6	15	52	134	6	31	3	13	1
Eastman.....	7	8	61	12	3	15	4	30	0
Freeman.....	1	2	14	67	2	25	7	44	0
Haney.....	1	8	18	29	2	33	4	23	0
Marietta.....	1	7	27	37	6	12	3	12	0
Prairie du Chien..	0	2	14	21	0	7	2	5	0
Scott.....	2	3	18	24	0	32	1	23	0
Seneca.....	5	13	71	22	2	29	12	44	0
Utica.....	3	3	48	177	2	30	3	28	0
Wauzeka.....	1	8	8	94	0	11	3	9	0
Bell Center, vil..	0	2	1	8	0	2	0	9	0
De Soto, vil.....	0	0	9	1	0	2	1	8	0
Eastman, vil.....	3	6	28	6	0	37	0	27	0
Ferryville, vil..	2	2	9	5	0	16	2	20	0
Gays Mills, vil..	2	5	33	33	1	49	0	16	0
Lynxville, vil..	0	0	12	7	0	3	0	8	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	5	7	38	84	12	27	0	14	1
Steuben, vil.....	1	3	10	20	0	13	0	18	4
Wauzeka, vil.....	3	6	24	45	2	36	1	9	0
Prairie du Chien, city:									
1st ward.....	4	3	64	26	1	12	3	4	1
2nd ward.....	0	6	39	19	0	39	1	6	0
3rd ward.....	5	16	69	19	0	61	0	8	1
4th ward.....	3	0	42	17	0	21	1	6	0
5th ward.....	3	7	73	14	1	27	0	8	0
6th ward.....	2	12	75	20	0	18	1	8	0
7th ward.....	5	7	56	15	1	45	1	5	0
8th ward.....	8	9	47	19	3	25	1	12	0
Totals.....	75	163	1,021	983	45	687	55	428	8
DANE CO.									
Albion.....	0	5	18	106	7	25	3	22	0
Berry.....	1	3	29	149	5	11	1	5	0
Black Earth.....	1	1	20	35	2	28	0	6	0
Blooming Grove:									
1st District.....	3	5	49	354	6	70	3	34	61
2nd District.....	1	4	15	97	7	14	2	6	17
Blue Mounds.....	0	1	6	130	0	10	0	2	0
Bristol.....	2	6	11	86	4	8	1	2	5
Burke.....	3	1	39	316	12	39	0	4	14
Christiana.....	2	7	17	251	12	16	0	6	1
Cottage Grove.....	5	6	14	145	3	18	0	4	0
Cross Plains.....	1	5	24	219	10	2	2	3	3
Dane.....	1	3	12	94	2	23	1	3	0
Deerfield.....	2	7	13	145	3	9	0	6	1
Dunkirk.....	1	4	16	147	5	28	1	15	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Mcisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
DANE CO.—con.									
Dunn	1	2	12	126	8	24	0	8	2
Fitchburg	2	5	64	78	0	48	1	7	1
Madison	1	8	62	280	5	124	2	38	19
Mazomanie	1	1	23	29	1	30	1	3	0
Medina	0	5	9	79	1	9	1	3	1
Middleton	4	3	24	108	4	47	3	13	4
Montrose	9	7	86	58	3	15	2	2	1
Oregon	1	4	20	51	2	14	0	4	0
Perry	0	1	6	158	3	14	1	8	2
Pleasant Springs	1	5	6	168	0	39	0	9	2
Primrose	0	1	6	107	1	3	0	4	0
Roxbury	1	4	24	117	1	6	0	0	0
Rutland	0	1	5	125	4	9	1	8	1
Springdale	5	3	3	155	5	29	1	1	2
Springfield	1	3	12	201	2	6	0	0	0
Sun Prairie	1	0	16	53	1	14	0	7	3
Vermont	0	2	12	123	2	21	3	5	1
Verona	9	9	60	55	0	39	4	15	0
Vienna	0	3	9	108	2	16	0	1	5
Westport	4	18	48	178	2	19	6	4	4
Windsor	0	0	16	150	5	37	0	6	6
York	1	2	15	88	4	7	0	3	0
Bellefonte, vil.	0	3	41	28	1	41	0	12	2
Black Earth, vil.	5	2	36	64	2	51	3	5	0
Blue Mounds, vil.	0	1	6	33	0	21	1	3	0
Brooklyn, vil.	0	0	5	9	7	0	1	2	0
Cambridge, vil.	0	2	20	108	10	26	0	7	0
Cottage Grove, vil.	0	1	6	62	2	17	0	0	0
Cross Plains, vil.	3	3	56	51	4	12	0	1	0
Dane, vil.	1	0	14	16	2	13	2	6	0
Deerfield, vil.	4	0	45	66	2	33	1	3	2
De Forest, vil.	2	3	30	79	3	41	0	12	5
Maple Bluff, vil.	1	1	19	25	0	77	2	3	0
Marshall, vil.	1	7	15	49	2	26	1	10	4
Mazomanie, vil.	6	9	98	31	3	95	1	6	1
McFarland, vil.	0	0	10	64	6	11	1	3	1
Middleton, vil.	3	10	42	102	1	98	4	37	3
Mt. Horeb, vil.	4	10	88	215	9	140	9	32	1
Oregon, vil.	0	0	44	64	4	67	0	5	2
Rockdale, vil.	0	1	14	16	1	13	1	1	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.	0	3	28	31	0	46	0	7	0
Sun Prairie, vil.	6	8	111	46	1	56	1	5	3
Verona, vil.	2	14	72	33	2	39	2	13	4
Waunakee, vil.	5	18	109	72	0	30	2	5	1
Madison, city:									
1st ward	4	23	301	263	8	291	9	34	10
2nd ward	5	18	243	401	13	224	3	29	15
3rd ward	10	25	188	316	9	154	7	28	25
4th ward	15	33	355	342	12	188	0	24	8
5th ward	8	16	166	335	9	142	0	16	18
6th ward	3	21	153	413	15	176	8	25	8
7th ward	7	15	170	316	10	180	3	22	12
8th ward	15	31	297	360	7	124	5	22	11
9th ward	2	20	113	217	4	45	2	10	6
10th ward	2	5	235	217	11	311	3	36	2
11th ward	5	17	153	315	2	142	4	29	12
12th ward	4	22	91	219	6	104	5	17	14
13th ward	10	7	181	291	19	388	5	33	11
14th ward	4	6	58	255	10	83	2	28	10
15th ward	7	22	82	455	33	131	6	24	7
16th ward	1	11	155	524	17	195	10	36	17
17th ward	7	14	46	368	8	43	1	12	25
18th ward	8	8	95	567	10	98	3	19	16
19th ward	6	20	198	226	12	291	20	27	6
20th ward	6	5	175	205	7	311	2	27	7
Stoughton, city:									
1st ward	1	2	31	135	1	56	1	11	1
2nd ward	6	5	34	274	1	30	1	11	1
3rd ward	2	4	30	156	1	43	0	19	2
4th ward	5	12	47	145	7	136	4	40	0
Totals	252	603	5,327	13,538	421	5,717	176	1,023	432

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
DODGE CO.									
Ashippun.....	3	49	30	47	3	17	0	4	5
Beaver Dam.....	9	35	93	38	3	15	2	10	0
Burnett.....	5	29	62	107	3	13	2	9	0
Calamus.....	3	29	32	29	2	24	1	15	0
Chester.....	1	12	21	57	0	4	1	3	0
Clyman.....	15	71	54	60	2	1	0	1	0
Elba.....	2	12	61	44	5	15	1	3	0
Emmet.....	7	12	51	61	1	6	0	1	2
Fox Lake.....	4	5	25	17	2	8	0	4	3
Herman.....	14	32	110	59	1	27	1	21	5
Hubbard.....	13	73	26	56	4	17	1	8	9
Hustisford.....	10	54	37	50	3	13	1	10	9
Lebanon.....	4	12	26	192	12	2	0	4	3
Leroy.....	18	77	69	145	17	11	0	4	0
Lomira.....	5	18	81	97	13	11	0	13	3
Lowell.....	6	24	52	119	7	6	2	2	1
Oak Grove.....	7	54	80	89	3	9	3	8	5
Portland.....	2	9	26	90	11	6	2	7	0
Rubicon.....	2	49	50	44	1	15	5	8	12
Shields.....	4	8	40	60	0	2	1	2	0
Theresa.....	10	23	63	67	7	4	0	6	9
Trenton.....	6	15	30	36	8	9	2	8	0
Westford.....	3	52	30	21	1	0	0	0	0
Williamstown.....	18	27	45	75	7	7	1	3	3
Clyman, vil.....	3	14	39	12	0	5	1	2	1
Fox Lake, vil.....	5	40	131	63	1	32	7	13	0
Hustisford, vil.....	4	2	44	35	1	46	1	12	0
Iron Ridge, vil.....	2	2	27	16	1	16	4	10	0
Lomira, vil.....	8	11	35	34	0	13	1	11	0
Lowell, vil.....	0	5	16	49	0	1	1	1	0
Neosho, vil.....	2	9	23	21	0	1	0	2	1
Randolph, vil.....	0	8	56	11	3	52	7	17	0
Reeseville, vil.....	1	1	22	79	12	8	0	1	0
Theresa, vil.....	6	3	64	20	3	14	1	2	0
Beaver Dam, city:									
1st ward.....	10	39	57	34	6	1	3	2	3
2nd ward.....	3	31	77	21	2	6	3	2	0
3rd ward.....	7	31	45	42	3	7	1	6	4
4th ward.....	11	24	137	18	0	6	2	4	2
5th ward.....	-2	34	70	17	1	14	4	9	3
6th ward.....	6	25	114	18	1	18	0	6	6
7th ward.....	2	20	116	34	0	27	5	17	1
8th ward.....	5	23	113	41	1	47	6	28	2
9th ward.....	6	17	97	15	2	33	2	23	4
10th ward.....	9	25	74	28	0	36	5	21	1
11th ward.....	10	14	79	37	4	34	4	20	2
12th ward.....	6	30	63	37	3	23	4	16	7
13th ward.....	1	14	46	30	5	8	1	7	7
14th ward.....	7	35	69	41	1	13	4	13	2
Horicon, city:									
1st ward.....	10	33	75	62	2	29	3	4	4
2nd ward.....	5	33	51	43	2	13	2	7	0
3rd ward.....	5	22	67	52	7	35	2	10	13
Juneau, city:									
1st ward.....	2	8	74	58	5	20	1	5	0
2nd ward.....	0	11	75	49	2	7	1	8	1
3rd ward.....	4	5	43	43	4	12	1	11	1
Mayville, city:									
1st ward.....	9	5	60	131	11	10	1	8	2
2nd ward.....	10	3	51	43	6	15	0	8	3
3rd ward.....	17	19	144	108	7	31	2	9	10
Watertown, city:									
5th ward.....	9	10	64	41	3	19	0	4	3
6th ward.....	8	4	52	58	0	10	0	3	0
13th ward.....	10	8	59	57	0	9	0	4	2
14th ward.....	5	5	38	46	11	11	0	7	1
Waupun, city:									
1st ward.....	0	9	62	12	1	44	2	10	0
2nd ward.....	0	12	54	29	0	39	1	4	3
3rd ward.....	0	8	28	15	1	12	1	2	2
4th ward.....	1	6	13	20	0	3	1	3	2
Totals.....	387	1,439	3,818	3,280	228	1,029	107	506	153

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
DOOR CO.									
Balley's Harbor...	7	5	39	30	0	2	8	10	1
Brussels	1	15	39	47	0	4	4	16	0
Clay Banks	2	3	15	39	1	6	1	11	0
Egg Harbor	4	13	37	39	1	6	7	29	0
Forestville	3	11	78	44	2	7	8	22	0
Gardner	4	7	22	63	2	9	4	12	0
Gibraltar	4	12	41	30	0	4	3	12	1
Jacksonport	13	17	50	21	0	13	4	15	1
Liberty Grove	2	5	54	65	15	17	11	38	0
Nasewaunee	6	11	56	104	6	10	5	20	1
Sevastopol	3	13	65	80	2	22	8	32	0
Sturgeon Bay	1	3	12	50	2	12	4	5	0
Union	0	5	31	43	1	0	1	2	0
Washington	0	6	13	7	7	13	2	4	0
Ephraim, vil.	1	1	17	4	0	16	0	11	0
Sister Bay, vil.	1	1	15	17	1	14	1	20	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:									
1st ward	1	12	81	73	5	55	3	38	1
2nd ward	3	6	45	38	2	50	7	28	0
3rd ward	1	5	28	59	4	59	11	35	1
4th ward	1	6	54	78	8	28	2	27	2
Totals	58	157	792	934	59	349	94	387	8
DOUGLAS CO.									
Amnicon	6	32	17	62	1	18	5	23	1
Bennett	1	8	22	30	0	17	0	24	2
Brule	4	10	50	54	0	22	4	25	3
Cloverland	0	4	2	19	0	41	1	24	0
Dairyland	0	7	13	21	0	4	3	24	1
Gordon	5	23	28	25	1	21	3	21	0
Hawthorne	3	22	20	75	2	20	7	20	3
Highland	5	5	25	11	0	1	0	3	0
Lakeside	1	0	5	86	7	8	4	15	3
Maple	2	7	25	62	1	24	1	23	1
Oakland	1	11	9	46	3	16	2	25	7
Parkland	5	19	17	64	0	23	3	30	2
Solon Springs	0	15	42	25	1	12	3	12	4
Summit	4	23	57	27	0	13	3	25	0
Superior									
1st pct.	2	12	44	76	3	19	2	41	4
2nd pct.	2	10	16	27	1	8	1	13	2
Wascott	1	9	17	15	1	14	5	17	0
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	3	15	16	28	0	70	3	17	1
Oliver, vil.	2	4	15	9	0	1	1	2	0
Poplar, vil.	0	3	3	25	1	54	8	42	0
Solon Springs, vil.	1	28	27	10	0	5	2	20	0
Superior, city:									
Wards:									
1st, east pct.	9	31	75	126	2	30	8	52	1
1st, west pct.	11	44	138	120	3	56	7	68	0
2nd, east pct.	7	41	114	123	7	63	8	109	7
2nd, west pct.	7	29	58	159	9	143	7	70	3
3rd, east pct.	6	61	83	106	0	30	2	39	3
3rd, west pct.	12	103	90	73	2	27	3	16	6
4th, 1st pct.	10	68	97	62	3	13	1	11	13
4th, 2nd pct.	9	125	89	66	7	21	4	22	8
5th, 1st pct.	9	70	170	138	5	35	9	57	8
5th, 2nd pct.	9	63	167	101	6	52	8	62	2
5th, 3rd pct.	7	47	122	90	2	99	5	72	0
5th, 4th pct.	4	20	78	85	5	80	6	96	0
5th, 5th pct.	16	34	110	88	5	65	4	59	4
6th, east pct.	6	84	215	108	5	18	0	18	0
6th, west pct.	5	72	151	64	1	25	4	27	2
7th, 1st pct.	7	62	141	64	11	89	7	47	7
7th, 2nd pct.	6	56	162	154	5	39	5	48	6
7th, 3rd pct.	0	42	142	66	3	97	7	58	2
7th, 4th pct.	4	31	134	69	3	83	7	70	1
7th, 5th pct.	21	48	108	120	4	66	8	59	3
8th, east pct.	3	9	34	42	1	58	9	95	2
8th, west pct.	1	30	55	46	4	46	3	64	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
DOUGLAS CO.—									
con.									
9th, east pct...	3	23	105	212	3	40	5	75	4
9th, west pct...	5	33	120	128	4	73	5	85	7
10th, east pct...	1	14	27	75	0	13	4	24	0
10th, west pct...	7	60	122	157	5	6	5	34	3
Totals	233	1,567	3,377	3,439	127	1,778	202	1,892	126
DUNN CO.									
Colfax	0	0	4	93	3	4	1	1	2
Dunn	2	9	20	66	11	28	4	33	0
Eau Galle	0	2	20	59	1	16	3	8	1
Elk Mound	0	0	6	77	5	18	3	16	0
Grant	1	0	3	130	3	8	2	3	1
Hay River	2	0	8	62	2	20	3	8	0
Lucas	1	4	13	34	3	28	4	12	0
Menomonie	2	2	37	153	13	42	2	26	19
New Haven	1	8	23	40	3	10	1	7	15
Otter Creek	1	0	7	78	1	6	4	10	2
Peru	0	0	4	24	0	2	2	4	5
Red Cedar	0	5	40	117	9	25	3	24	0
Rock Creek	1	2	11	40	2	36	0	6	8
Sand Creek	0	0	10	131	3	10	1	18	2
Sheridan	0	0	2	75	3	15	7	12	9
Sherman	1	0	11	44	1	12	3	11	6
Spring Brook	1	5	33	69	9	39	1	20	6
Stanton	0	3	10	32	11	24	2	10	4
Tainter	0	0	4	72	3	15	0	9	0
Tiffany	1	1	6	112	6	13	1	6	8
Weston	0	0	1	73	6	23	1	20	2
Wilson	0	2	4	100	1	6	3	9	32
Boyceville, vil.	0	0	18	40	3	13	3	20	2
Colfax, vil.	0	1	11	126	7	48	3	14	3
Downing, vil.	0	1	10	23	1	11	1	9	1
Elk Mound, vil.	0	2	9	18	0	39	4	18	0
Knapp, vil.	2	5	34	11	1	44	0	10	4
Ridgeland, vil.	1	1	0	15	3	32	1	10	3
Wheeler, vil.	0	1	9	21	0	9	2	8	0
Menomonie, city:									
1st ward	0	6	34	139	4	33	7	30	8
2nd ward	3	5	64	93	9	101	11	30	5
3rd ward	0	3	120	161	18	172	6	55	7
4th ward	8	18	109	165	5	66	4	57	8
Totals	28	91	695	2,493	151	968	93	534	163
EAU CLAIRE CO.									
Bridge Creek	1	1	6	52	1	6	2	11	0
Brunswick	0	2	8	39	4	14	3	6	0
Clear Creek	0	1	8	45	0	5	0	4	1
Dramman	0	0	4	128	11	5	0	2	1
Falchld.	2	7	11	25	0	4	1	3	0
Lincoln	0	2	3	120	1	1	0	4	0
Ludington	0	1	3	59	2	5	0	3	5
Otter Creek	0	3	3	50	5	11	0	1	0
Pleasant Valley	0	1	16	63	8	9	1	17	0
Seymour	1	10	3	54	3	8	3	7	3
Union	0	2	21	121	20	20	0	16	4
Washington	1	0	12	45	6	24	4	17	0
Wilson	0	4	11	36	2	3	1	9	1
Falchld, vil.	0	7	25	21	2	17	0	6	0
Fall Creek, vil.	1	2	24	110	1	2	1	7	2
Altoona, city:									
1st ward	0	2	10	50	0	8	1	7	1
2nd ward	0	5	38	57	2	5	0	9	2
Augusta, city:	0	11	86	63	3	35	2	22	0
Eau Claire, city:									
1st ward	1	14	70	89	5	22	3	52	2
2nd ward	2	12	81	111	8	85	13	96	4
3rd ward	0	12	155	142	10	412	15	264	7
4th ward	2	7	55	51	2	19	1	22	0
5th ward	2	14	107	72	12	132	12	105	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
EAU CLAIRE CO.									
—con.									
6th ward.....	6	40	136	119	9	105	9	109	2
7th ward.....	9	5	77	130	9	50	6	77	2
8th ward.....	1	11	52	187	8	38	6	42	3
9th ward.....	2	13	114	208	8	58	17	135	8
10th ward.....	5	21	133	288	20	76	10	141	20
Totals.....	36	210	1,272	2,535	162	1,179	111	1,194	70
FLORENCE CO.									
Aurora.....	9	15	71	17	0	13	14	60	3
Commonwealth...	2	5	26	3	0	13	4	40	1
Fence.....	0	7	7	19	0	6	9	27	0
Fern.....	0	9	4	8	0	2	7	22	0
Florence.....	4	10	44	21	0	158	32	142	0
Homestead.....	5	2	10	5	0	17	6	66	0
Long Lake.....	1	2	9	13	0	3	3	18	0
Tipler.....	0	5	10	15	0	5	2	16	0
Totals.....	21	55	181	101	0	217	77	391	4
FOND DULAC CO.									
Alto.....	1	5	21	36	1	22	0	18	0
Ashford.....	16	29	82	128	4	11	0	19	0
Auburn.....	7	8	18	124	13	10	2	14	1
Byron.....	8	14	84	43	2	19	2	23	0
Calumet.....	5	15	121	24	0	2	0	2	0
Elden.....	11	23	106	51	2	5	0	3	0
Eldorado.....	3	8	61	83	4	3	1	3	0
Empire.....	7	23	115	42	2	9	3	7	0
Fond du Lac.....	5	40	165	56	5	32	0	18	0
Forest.....	10	35	73	31	1	5	2	6	0
Friendship.....	7	22	63	78	2	2	2	6	0
Lamartine.....	3	35	63	29	2	10	2	8	0
Marshfield.....	13	60	188	26	0	3	1	2	0
Metomen.....	5	5	37	48	1	4	4	9	0
Oakfield.....	5	7	31	20	2	2	5	8	2
Osceola.....	13	28	86	65	5	5	0	7	1
Ripon.....	0	6	15	51	3	7	1	15	0
Rosendale.....	0	3	23	36	3	6	2	2	0
Springvale.....	3	6	58	30	4	6	0	3	0
Taycheedah.....	22	43	134	32	0	6	0	13	0
Waupun.....	1	13	30	13	3	7	2	10	0
Brandon, vil.....	3	9	72	65	5	8	3	11	0
Campbellsport, vil.	4	28	71	164	4	37	4	21	0
Eden, vil.....	3	6	47	27	2	1	1	9	0
Fairwater, vil.....	4	9	38	8	1	0	0	4	0
N. Fond du Lac, vil.	13	30	291	252	6	12	4	9	0
Oakfield, vil.....	3	16	71	30	5	16	4	24	0
Rosendale, vil.....	4	3	22	8	1	16	1	12	0
St. Cloud, vil.....	3	9	51	9	0	0	1	4	0
Fond du Lac, city:									
1st ward.....	6	13	49	114	9	3	0	9	10
2nd ward.....	9	42	114	74	2	10	7	16	1
3rd ward.....	5	30	153	98	4	41	6	52	2
4th ward.....	7	37	165	81	4	12	7	18	9
5th ward.....	15	34	177	78	4	12	2	14	1
6th ward.....	15	38	172	64	4	12	3	23	1
7th ward.....	4	41	149	67	4	40	2	49	3
8th ward.....	13	55	254	64	8	55	7	59	7
9th ward.....	13	54	210	67	2	8	1	25	0
10th ward.....	15	59	242	76	2	9	1	14	2
11th ward.....	9	30	178	17	0	32	4	21	0
12th ward.....	5	12	158	24	0	48	4	32	1
13th ward.....	7	36	179	30	2	25	4	32	0
14th ward.....	6	36	171	56	0	33	3	39	6
15th ward.....	13	39	162	91	5	30	8	51	3
16th ward.....	4	33	144	100	4	38	2	23	3
17th ward.....	5	17	159	56	1	13	4	10	0
18th ward.....	7	22	159	21	1	45	3	16	0
19th ward.....	9	19	193	34	0	41	8	24	0
20th ward.....	13	44	172	62	4	30	3	28	0
21st ward.....	2	27	109	84	7	21	3	22	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittimore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
FOND DULAC CO.									
—con.									
Ripon, city:									
1st ward.....	2	12	24	45	2	3	2	8	1
2nd ward.....	4	8	63	54	1	47	4	22	0
3rd ward.....	1	9	76	41	0	25	2	26	2
4th ward.....	2	8	57	68	0	40	5	19	0
Waupun, city:									
5th ward.....	5	1	37	9	1	3	1	1	0
6th ward.....	8	21	92	9	0	40	1	11	0
Totals.....	386	1,315	6,058	3,193	152	982	144	954	61
FOREST CO.									
Alvin.....	3	11	52	8	0	0	1	7	0
Argonne.....	8	30	87	20	0	15	9	14	0
Armstrong Creek.	9	21	57	9	1	0	0	7	2
Blackwell.....	4	5	43	3	0	4	0	4	0
Caswell.....	3	4	33	7	1	4	3	8	0
Crandon.....	4	19	30	2	3	5	5	13	1
Freedom.....	2	18	36	2	0	5	0	5	0
Hiles.....	8	23	73	4	0	1	1	9	0
Laona.....	6	34	169	32	1	21	4	24	1
Lincoln.....	3	7	33	4	0	2	1	13	1
Nashville.....	2	8	55	7	1	11	3	19	0
Popple River.....	2	3	16	5	0	2	3	3	0
Ross.....	2	1	23	3	0	2	0	4	0
Wabeno.....	17	71	167	44	0	32	9	47	5
Crandon, city:									
1st ward.....	4	15	51	11	0	27	4	16	1
2nd ward.....	4	6	15	7	0	2	1	7	0
3rd ward.....	2	21	48	14	0	19	7	36	0
4th ward.....	0	4	18	5	0	9	1	10	0
5th ward.....	1	4	25	7	0	17	3	12	0
Totals.....	84	305	1,031	194	7	178	55	258	11
GRANT CO.									
Beetown.....	0	1	10	22	1	22	6	39	0
Bloomington.....	0	0	23	16	0	17	2	14	0
Boscobel.....	0	2	3	6	0	7	0	5	0
Cassville.....	0	0	16	10	0	0	1	10	0
Castle Rock.....	5	3	25	13	0	0	1	10	0
Clifton.....	0	3	18	50	1	29	4	24	0
Ellenboro.....	0	2	1	15	1	12	7	29	0
Fennimore.....	1	2	11	68	2	5	1	14	0
Glen Haven.....	0	2	16	6	0	11	2	23	0
Harrison.....	1	10	11	11	2	18	4	15	0
Hazel Green.....	3	3	60	12	0	10	4	5	0
Hickory Grove.....	1	4	3	49	1	14	0	9	0
Jamestown.....	0	3	123	79	1	3	4	10	0
Liberty.....	1	2	22	29	0	5	0	22	0
Lima.....	3	7	15	6	0	9	10	17	0
Little Grant.....	0	0	0	2	1	10	1	22	0
Marion.....	0	1	0	47	0	1	4	6	0
Milville.....	0	0	4	4	0	17	1	19	0
Mt. Hope.....	2	3	33	14	1	10	2	20	0
Mt. Ida.....	1	1	4	36	1	5	3	13	0
Muscoda.....	1	2	7	12	2	1	0	5	1
North Lancaster.	2	1	23	28	1	6	4	31	0
Paris.....	6	11	18	71	1	1	2	10	0
Patch Grove.....	0	0	15	11	0	8	2	16	0
Platteville.....	0	5	22	19	0	27	3	15	0
Potosi.....	3	10	27	114	6	3	5	23	0
Smelser.....	1	3	11	33	4	12	5	28	0
South Lancaster.	2	4	17	38	0	14	4	52	0
Waterloo.....	1	3	18	29	2	4	4	17	0
Waterstown.....	0	1	8	20	1	0	0	7	4
Wingville.....	0	1	13	42	0	13	2	10	0
Woodman.....	4	2	16	7	0	4	0	7	0
Wyalusing.....	0	2	6	17	0	20	0	7	0
Bagley, vil.....	0	2	12	8	0	12	1	21	0
Bloomington, vil.	0	4	28	8	0	86	2	33	0
Blue River, vil....	1	2	22	15	0	22	1	32	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
GRANT CO.—con.									
Cassville, vil.	3	4	53	13	0	8	2	21	1
Hazel Green, vil.	0	0	21	24	0	23	3	19	0
Livingston, vil.	1	4	10	25	1	75	8	44	0
Montfort, vil.	1	8	14	49	0	33	1	19	0
Mt. Hope, vil.	0	2	20	8	2	18	0	26	0
Muscoda, vil.	8	46	49	55	2	31	0	5	2
Patch Grove, vil.	0	3	8	7	0	4	0	13	0
Potosi, vil.	0	8	51	15	2	8	2	7	0
Woodman, vil.	1	9	16	4	1	3	0	0	0
Boscobel, city:									
1st ward.	0	7	20	51	0	26	1	7	0
2nd ward.	1	4	19	44	2	39	4	26	0
3rd ward.	0	4	15	55	1	10	0	9	0
4th ward.	0	2	4	38	2	25	4	18	0
Cuba City, city:									
1st ward.	0	0	10	9	1	25	3	21	0
2nd ward.	6	8	28	22	0	7	6	7	0
3rd ward.	0	5	26	24	0	14	3	17	0
4th ward.	0	3	9	23	0	14	2	11	0
Fennimore, city:									
1st ward.	0	1	3	37	1	17	2	6	0
2nd ward.	0	10	13	30	1	24	2	18	3
3rd ward.	1	3	10	24	0	6	2	8	0
4th ward.	0	10	16	33	1	9	2	9	1
Lancaster, city:									
1st ward.	1	8	23	17	1	25	2	44	1
2nd ward.	1	8	47	35	4	52	7	64	0
3rd ward.	2	14	57	23	2	66	6	55	0
4th ward.	1	8	38	41	7	61	9	65	0
Platteville, city:									
1st ward.	2	25	56	50	1	44	3	46	0
2nd ward.	3	23	54	51	2	102	7	64	1
3rd ward.	1	28	34	45	3	72	9	53	0
4th ward.	3	17	32	23	0	49	6	33	0
Totals.	37	280	818	906	37	1,007	100	812	9
GREEN CO.									
Adams.	0	5	11	45	0	5	0	8	0
Albany.	0	3	14	36	1	11	2	11	2
Brooklyn.	0	0	7	38	2	9	0	1	1
Cadiz.	0	2	10	49	1	21	6	21	0
Clarno.	0	1	7	62	2	15	2	29	0
Decatur.	0	3	7	27	0	5	1	7	1
Exeter.	0	1	15	42	1	3	0	2	0
Jefferson.	0	0	7	58	2	10	3	30	0
Jordan.	0	1	12	47	2	10	1	12	0
Monroe.	0	2	19	35	2	17	2	13	0
Mt. Pleasant.	0	0	7	28	3	6	0	5	1
New Glarus.	0	0	0	93	1	1	0	1	0
Spring Grove.	0	1	9	40	0	2	2	10	0
Sylvester.	0	1	5	28	1	8	2	11	0
Washington.	0	4	6	43	1	10	0	8	0
York.	1	1	0	131	1	9	3	6	0
Albany, vil.	1	6	26	31	1	32	4	36	0
Brooklyn, vil.	0	1	7	12	0	20	0	2	1
Brownstown, vil.	1	1	11	4	0	23	5	18	0
Monticello, vil.	2	7	14	46	0	23	1	12	7
New Glarus, vil.	1	1	18	170	4	12	1	2	0
Brodhead, city:									
1st ward.	2	15	33	32	3	42	3	19	2
2nd ward.	2	15	55	61	0	33	5	23	4
Monroe, city:									
1st ward.	0	16	89	87	2	143	9	31	1
2nd ward.	2	10	68	113	3	44	8	39	0
3rd ward.	0	7	41	115	0	35	8	33	1
4th ward.	1	8	44	45	2	68	9	42	1
Totals.	13	112	542	1,518	35	617	77	432	22

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Sec.)
GREEN LAKE CO.									
Berlin.....	4	2	12	6	0	16	1	8	0
Brooklyn.....	2	2	21	19	1	35	10	40	0
Green Lake.....	1	1	22	87	2	3	0	9	0
Kingston.....	0	3	16	4	0	17	10	15	3
Mackford.....	2	5	6	23	1	7	2	15	0
Manchester.....	1	4	13	36	0	6	2	7	0
Marquette.....	1	0	16	56	3	3	2	20	0
Princeton.....	1	8	24	36	1	13	11	29	0
Seneca.....	0	1	17	5	0	0	2	4	0
St. Marie.....	0	0	11	10	1	5	3	10	0
Green Lake, vil...	1	3	31	3	1	65	14	45	0
Kingston, vil...	2	7	14	5	0	8	5	10	0
Markesan, vil...	0	6	90	33	1	32	14	30	0
Berlin, city:									
1st ward.....	11	20	174	2	0	51	6	8	0
Berlin, city:									
2nd ward.....	17	14	165	11	0	59	12	9	2
3rd ward.....	9	23	145	7	0	43	5	11	0
4th ward.....	4	13	129	4	0	15	4	4	0
5th ward.....	11	18	114	6	0	12	5	6	0
Princeton, city:									
1st ward.....	0	7	24	26	2	38	19	38	0
2nd ward.....	0	8	27	12	2	55	12	43	0
3rd ward.....	0	3	15	23	1	8	9	17	0
Totals.....	67	148	1,086	414	16	491	148	378	5
IOWA CO.									
Arena.....	1	0	31	52	1	46	1	24	0
Brigham.....	0	6	16	172	1	35	2	6	1
Clyde.....	1	3	13	44	1	5	1	9	0
Dodgeville.....	2	4	22	122	7	34	7	57	0
Eden.....	2	6	6	15	0	13	1	13	0
Highland.....	1	10	16	86	3	15	1	15	0
Linden.....	0	8	16	41	8	37	3	24	0
Mifflin.....	0	0	8	10	0	44	3	69	0
Mineral Point.....	1	1	29	64	5	39	5	37	0
Moscow.....	1	7	26	122	0	52	3	19	3
Pulaski.....	0	4	18	21	1	4	0	10	0
Ridgeway.....	8	14	53	41	1	9	10	31	0
Waldwick.....	1	0	20	23	0	15	1	22	0
Wyoming.....	3	1	7	44	2	20	1	14	0
Arena, vil.....	0	2	9	8	0	43	2	22	0
Avoca, vil.....	0	0	36	22	0	7	1	16	0
Barneveld, vil...	3	9	8	56	0	37	3	6	0
Cobb, vil.....	1	2	11	0	0	25	2	13	0
Highland, vil...	1	26	57	63	1	14	0	12	1
Hollandale, vil...	0	6	23	32	0	13	1	3	1
Linden, vil.....	0	0	7	29	0	21	2	31	0
Livingston, vil...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Rewey, vil.....	0	1	4	28	0	16	0	11	0
Ridgeway, vil...	0	16	25	27	0	23	7	17	0
Dodgeville, city:									
1st ward.....	1	3	8	70	0	43	2	46	0
2nd ward.....	1	7	29	66	3	127	3	60	0
3rd ward.....	0	2	23	41	3	67	5	39	0
Mineral Point, city:									
1st ward.....	1	2	56	37	1	77	2	18	2
2nd ward.....	0	6	55	32	2	75	1	26	0
3rd ward.....	0	3	19	25	1	12	1	10	0
4th ward.....	1	3	15	19	2	20	0	7	0
Totals.....	30	152	666	1,413	43	989	72	687	8
IRON CO.									
Anderson.....	0	1	8	6	2	3	7	6	0
Carey.....	0	4	4	14	2	4	5	7	0
Gurney.....	1	0	2	27	0	6	2	20	1
Kimball.....	2	3	5	52	5	9	21	44	0
Knight.....	2	5	8	163	10	2	8	16	0
Mercer.....	6	17	104	13	1	47	9	31	4
Oma.....	2	0	9	51	5	9	8	27	1
Pence.....	2	4	5	109	1	7	7	12	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
IRON CO.—con.									
Saxon.....	2	5	16	91	8	13	17	58	0
Sherman.....	0	2	17	12	1	2	3	11	1
Hurley, city:									
1st ward.....	1	2	46	9	0	34	29	50	0
2nd ward.....	1	2	26	13	0	25	21	48	0
3rd ward.....	0	5	17	12	2	18	28	47	0
4th ward.....	5	6	40	4	1	25	37	35	0
5th ward.....	0	2	4	14	1	3	27	12	0
6th ward.....	1	2	3	22	1	6	14	15	0
Montreal, city:									
1st ward.....	4	2	17	44	0	8	3	18	0
2nd ward.....	0	4	10	25	0	9	4	25	0
3rd ward.....	5	4	32	61	0	12	8	23	0
4th ward.....	1	4	16	57	1	2	3	8	0
Totals.....	35	74	389	799	41	244	261	513	7
JACKSON CO.									
Albion.....	2	3	33	229	16	8	6	20	5
Alma.....	2	4	28	68	3	5	1	4	3
Alma Center.....	0	1	8	37	3	15	2	3	0
Bear Bluff.....	1	0	3	4	1	3	0	2	0
Brookway.....	0	1	10	38	6	0	1	12	4
City Point.....	0	1	5	28	0	2	1	4	8
Cleveland.....	0	0	6	108	6	1	0	2	0
Curran.....	1	1	6	123	5	1	4	3	0
Franklin.....	0	0	2	97	11	20	9	8	0
Garden Valley.....	0	0	7	57	7	3	0	5	0
Garfield.....	0	3	1	97	6	5	0	7	1
Hixton.....	1	2	20	81	3	10	2	5	0
Irving.....	1	0	13	88	12	5	3	10	1
Knapp.....	1	0	5	16	1	1	2	7	0
Komensky.....	2	3	6	15	1	0	0	3	2
Manchester.....	0	0	6	18	2	9	0	8	0
Melrose.....	2	0	16	21	3	5	1	6	0
Merrillan.....	5	9	62	34	3	10	1	5	1
Millston.....	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	3	0
North Bend.....	0	3	12	69	14	8	0	3	0
Northfield.....	1	0	3	285	8	3	2	5	0
Springfield.....	0	1	6	170	6	5	1	6	0
Hixton, vil.....	1	8	40	18	4	4	0	4	0
Melrose, vil.....	0	1	27	13	1	32	0	17	0
Taylor, vil.....	0	2	6	86	3	12	0	1	0
Black River Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	1	0	27	59	12	45	1	13	5
2nd ward.....	0	1	10	81	11	36	7	14	0
3rd ward.....	0	0	20	45	2	7	2	7	0
4th ward.....	3	2	20	71	5	16	2	10	2
Totals.....	24	46	411	2,058	155	271	50	197	33
JEFFERSON CO.									
Aztalan.....	18	44	63	60	0	8	0	2	0
Cold Spring.....	1	1	13	11	0	10	0	5	0
Concord.....	5	52	35	69	0	11	1	4	2
Farmington.....	19	89	70	71	0	3	0	2	0
Hebron.....	3	3	18	36	0	14	0	0	0
Ixonia.....	10	19	51	154	1	18	0	7	0
Jefferson, 1st pct.	8	19	110	23	0	10	0	2	0
Jefferson, 2nd pct.	9	23	78	16	0	3	0	2	0
Koshkonong.....	0	11	37	33	0	14	1	3	0
Lake Mills.....	2	7	17	127	0	16	0	1	0
Milford.....	8	13	35	94	1	10	0	4	2
Oakland.....	4	4	40	126	2	26	3	11	5
Palmyra.....	0	0	17	49	0	24	1	7	0
Sullivan.....	6	6	43	63	2	28	1	4	1
Sumner.....	2	4	13	89	2	1	0	17	0
Waterloo.....	0	8	14	52	1	15	1	6	0
Watertown.....	11	28	55	124	3	11	6	6	2
Johnson Creek, vil.	10	13	144	26	1	19	0	5	0
Palmyra, vil.....	0	0	43	69	3	51	0	11	0
Sullivan, vil.....	1	12	36	46	0	3	0	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
JEFFERSON CO.—									
con.									
Waterloo, vil.....	2	9	96	60	1	79	4	44	1
Fort Atkinson, city									
1st ward.....	2	2	33	23	1	37	3	9	0
2nd ward.....	0	4	49	21	4	39	0	22	0
3rd ward.....	1	6	50	29	2	21	0	6	1
4th ward.....	0	1	56	31	1	18	4	3	1
5th ward.....	2	8	46	29	0	4	2	8	0
6th ward.....	1	5	34	32	0	13	5	13	0
7th ward.....	2	8	36	37	0	7	0	12	0
8th ward.....	0	7	50	40	2	30	2	13	0
Jefferson, city:									
1st ward.....	14	10	84	10	1	23	0	14	1
2nd ward.....	13	13	96	16	2	24	2	5	0
3rd ward.....	8	16	163	20	1	29	3	6	0
4th ward.....	7	11	113	10	1	8	1	7	0
Lake Mills, city:									
1st ward.....	1	5	12	58	2	33	0	5	2
2nd ward.....	0	4	12	46	1	31	0	11	1
3rd ward.....	2	6	26	84	0	32	0	9	1
Watertown, city:									
1st ward.....	5	10	83	51	5	8	1	0	0
2nd ward.....	4	9	84	72	1	12	0	7	0
3rd ward.....	3	8	98	52	2	12	0	5	0
4th ward.....	10	9	102	108	4	5	3	2	1
7th ward.....	7	8	85	122	6	3	0	1	0
8th ward.....	2	4	55	48	0	20	1	10	0
9th ward.....	4	7	73	46	3	33	0	10	0
10th ward.....	3	4	107	99	3	28	0	6	1
11th ward.....	10	20	123	109	4	24	3	15	1
12th ward.....	7	12	64	42	2	8	0	4	0
Totals.....	227	562	2,762	2,633	65	876	48	357	23
JUNEAU CO.									
Armenia.....	1	2	8	28	0	7	1	3	0
Clearfield.....	0	1	13	53	12	0	1	7	0
Cutter.....	0	2	8	17	5	3	1	1	0
Finley.....	3	1	4	10	1	0	0	4	1
Fountain.....	1	7	12	103	11	17	0	4	0
Germantown.....	4	9	12	13	2	0	1	1	0
Kildare.....	23	24	95	7	0	0	2	1	0
Kingston.....	2	1	3	20	0	0	0	0	0
Lemonweir.....	6	21	80	80	4	17	0	8	0
Lindina.....	5	10	53	135	13	15	2	7	1
Lisbon.....	1	4	18	65	5	4	2	2	0
Lyndon.....	11	15	64	18	0	2	1	2	0
Marion.....	4	7	13	9	0	2	1	11	0
Necedah.....	3	2	14	42	6	12	0	5	0
Orange.....	0	1	2	79	2	4	1	2	3
Plymouth.....	6	8	48	68	0	13	1	6	0
Seven Mile Creek.....	7	11	97	22	2	3	0	4	0
Summit.....	6	12	36	39	3	3	1	9	0
Wonevoo.....	3	0	17	70	5	0	0	4	1
Camp Douglas, vil.	3	5	44	48	3	21	0	4	1
Hustler, vil.....	0	0	9	47	9	11	0	1	1
Lyndon Station, vil.	0	11	86	13	1	8	2	3	0
Necedah, vil.....	4	9	57	34	4	24	5	5	0
Union Center, vil.	1	2	10	30	2	9	1	2	0
Wonevoo, vil.....	7	5	48	79	4	19	3	10	1
Elroy, city:									
1st ward.....	2	11	43	82	4	25	1	12	3
2nd ward.....	5	17	29	101	3	12	0	12	3
Mauston, city:									
1st ward.....	4	19	88	60	17	28	0	31	0
2nd ward.....	6	18	107	128	27	85	7	31	0
New Lisbon, city:									
1st ward.....	3	2	22	74	15	8	0	12	0
2nd ward.....	2	3	14	60	8	5	0	3	0
Totals.....	129	240	1,154	1,634	168	363	34	211	15

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
KENOSHA CO.									
Brighton	2	10	58	15	1	12	6	13	0
Bristol	8	11	47	21	1	73	7	76	10
Paris	4	5	50	14	0	31	3	21	0
Pleasant Prairie ..	8	37	157	113	5	151	34	180	34
Randall	2	3	31	17	0	13	3	32	0
Salem	17	22	169	23	0	90	13	57	2
Wheatland	0	3	36	9	1	9	4	6	0
Silver Lake, vil. . .	1	3	26	15	0	15	6	23	0
Somers, vil.,									
1st pct.	3	11	16	39	2	61	13	61	14
2nd pct.	14	14	59	36	0	28	1	29	7
Kenosha, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	23	128	283	67	1	33	11	29	55
1st wd., 2nd pct.	17	53	114	50	1	21	5	22	33
2nd wd., 1st pct.	18	57	197	46	0	19	1	15	21
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	16	59	141	45	1	8	0	19	46
3rd wd., 1st pct.	13	60	182	73	4	49	15	50	26
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	12	35	185	39	2	147	21	96	10
4th wd., 1st pct.	7	49	189	56	3	200	17	170	22
4th wd., 2nd pct.	2	27	83	33	1	77	6	93	34
5th wd., 1st pct.	26	106	183	145	7	32	10	43	91
5th wd., 2nd pct.	13	35	88	63	2	6	2	24	52
6th wd., 1st pct.	16	57	87	50	2	24	7	22	71
6th wd., 2nd pct.	13	58	106	86	4	22	5	37	44
7th wd., 1st pct.	16	51	117	69	3	46	12	42	45
7th wd., 2nd pct.	15	72	144	113	4	32	12	38	64
8th wd., 1st pct.	19	59	175	63	2	85	8	76	24
8th wd., 2nd pct.	6	39	99	89	1	57	11	66	59
9th wd., 1st pct.	11	55	113	65	2	51	21	113	49
9th wd., 2nd pct.	5	27	112	54	1	82	14	139	33
10th wd., 1st pct.	8	48	147	18	2	61	18	111	45
10th wd., 2nd pct.	9	31	135	75	4	97	13	134	58
11th wd., 1st pct.	8	42	98	88	2	33	16	99	51
11th wd., 2nd pct.	10	36	104	95	2	50	14	102	51
12th wd., 1st pct.	11	27	70	66	54	37	4	56	36
12th wd., 2nd pct.	17	33	99	79	3	50	4	67	75
Totals	370	1,368	3,949	1,929	118	1,802	337	2,161	1,162
KEWAUNEE CO.									
Ahnapee	6	22	64	56	0	2	0	2	0
Carlton	11	20	61	41	0	0	0	2	1
Casco	3	20	94	4	0	3	0	11	0
Franklin	7	19	79	28	3	0	0	1	0
Lincoln	5	23	69	11	0	1	0	4	0
Luxemburg	1	23	55	2	0	0	0	0	0
Montpelier	5	34	53	59	0	3	0	22	0
Pierce	8	20	42	20	0	1	1	1	0
Red River	4	25	21	12	0	0	0	1	0
West Kewaunee ..	6	54	90	18	1	5	2	4	0
Casco, vil.	2	5	55	1	0	2	0	0	0
Luxemburg, vil. . .	7	10	49	2	0	15	1	7	0
Algoma, city	9	52	227	28	1	11	4	23	1
Kewaunee, city ..	23	123	269	47	0	42	4	40	1
Totals	97	450	1,228	329	5	85	12	118	3
LA CROSSE CO.									
Bangor	2	1	14	26	1	15	0	15	0
Barre	0	2	16	55	2	8	0	10	0
Burns	0	1	11	48	0	24	0	28	0
Campbell	1	1	14	66	1	25	3	33	0
Farmington	0	1	13	48	4	39	6	53	0
Greenfield	0	1	25	38	6	8	1	15	0
Hamilton	0	1	17	131	2	46	0	38	0
Holland	1	1	7	86	3	74	2	42	0
Onalaska	0	0	12	58	4	33	0	18	0
Shelby	2	2	30	36	2	22	1	47	0
Washington	1	5	21	45	0	7	2	15	0
Bangor, vil.	5	4	59	26	0	56	0	30	0
Rockland, vil. . .	0	0	1	10	0	23	0	10	0
West Salem, vil. .	5	0	29	91	6	93	0	36	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
LA CROSSE CO.—									
con.									
La Crosse, city:									
1st ward	3	7	68	84	3	58	3	91	1
2nd ward	4	16	64	46	1	32	2	45	1
3rd ward	4	7	82	151	3	50	2	72	5
4th ward	3	16	90	82	2	113	4	69	0
5th ward	1	10	37	161	1	34	3	42	1
6th ward	6	11	99	65	0	131	10	91	0
7th ward	6	6	132	149	4	117	7	102	3
8th ward	9	24	152	197	6	92	5	111	0
9th ward	1	3	39	165	1	88	4	78	0
10th ward	1	8	41	201	4	107	5	104	0
11th ward	6	7	76	135	3	58	3	90	0
12th ward	0	5	43	42	3	32	0	27	0
13th ward	3	14	95	61	1	48	4	39	2
14th ward	7	4	151	115	1	292	14	169	2
15th ward	1	9	50	187	4	37	10	41	4
16th ward	5	5	120	65	4	220	3	140	1
17th ward	4	14	173	79	2	57	5	76	0
18th ward	2	8	100	139	3	55	3	66	0
19th ward	4	3	42	144	2	47	2	43	0
20th ward	2	4	43	303	14	52	7	75	2
21st ward	5	12	127	148	3	49	4	74	0
Onalaska, city:									
1st ward	1	1	5	27	2	14	1	7	1
2nd ward	0	1	16	51	0	33	2	21	1
3rd ward	0	3	16	27	1	23	0	11	0
Totals	95	218	2,129	3,370	99	2,314	149	2,069	24
LAFAYETTE CO.									
Argyle	1	4	7	76	4	0	2	1	0
Belmont	1	7	13	18	4	14	1	15	0
Benton	3	0	12	37	0	23	2	12	0
Blanchard	2	0	7	49	1	14	0	1	0
Darlington	3	6	62	60	9	20	2	20	0
Elk Grove	1	2	17	20	4	17	2	20	0
Fayette	2	10	66	50	2	16	3	8	0
Gratiot	3	5	27	27	1	11	1	15	0
Kendall	2	8	51	20	3	7	1	7	0
Lamont	0	4	13	97	3	10	1	6	0
Monticello	3	0	4	20	0	4	0	2	0
New Diggings	0	1	15	75	2	69	2	12	0
Seymour	4	7	58	17	1	22	2	14	0
Shullsburg	4	4	30	30	3	13	1	19	0
Wayne	1	2	9	35	0	23	2	18	0
White Oak Springs	0	0	9	10	0	9	0	5	0
Willow Springs	1	14	62	57	3	18	2	11	0
Wiota	4	2	17	181	7	42	2	20	1
Argyle, vil.	1	13	30	95	9	30	0	11	1
Belmont, vil.	2	14	8	40	3	20	1	13	0
Benton, vil.	4	2	37	108	1	26	0	7	0
Blanchardville, vil.	3	5	43	48	1	85	3	17	1
Gratiot, vil.	2	3	30	8	2	8	0	7	0
South Wayne, vil.	1	0	14	6	1	54	4	36	0
Darlington, city:									
1st ward	4	17	66	85	7	58	3	21	0
2nd ward	3	22	103	75	12	86	2	27	0
Shullsburg, city:									
1st ward	4	3	48	33	1	22	3	14	0
2nd ward	2	4	64	38	0	28	3	12	1
Totals	61	159	922	1,415	84	767	45	371	4
LANGLADE CO.									
Ackley	2	8	59	36	2	7	0	0	0
Ainsworth	2	4	41	4	0	1	0	5	0
Antigo	6	32	111	24	1	12	1	18	0
Elcho	6	10	105	18	7	10	1	9	4
Evergreen	11	20	94	4	1	2	0	2	0
Langlade	6	16	47	7	0	0	2	8	0
Neva	4	14	94	19	0	0	1	1	1
Norwood	8	40	122	12	0	1	2	4	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
LANGLADE CO.—									
con.									
Parish.....	0	2	21	0	0	1	0	4	0
Peck.....	2	10	35	4	0	1	0	2	3
Polar.....	3	12	61	15	0	2	0	8	0
Prior.....	4	8	57	2	0	1	1	7	1
Rolling.....	6	12	47	17	1	3	0	8	0
Summit.....	4	1	6	16	0	0	0	8	0
Upham.....	1	8	32	13	0	3	1	5	0
Vilas.....	1	2	19	2	1	3	0	4	0
Wolf River.....	4	18	87	8	0	3	0	8	1
White Lake, vil.	3	6	103	5	1	2	0	7	0
Antigo, city:									
1st ward.....	10	27	145	17	2	33	2	21	0
2nd ward.....	8	40	184	20	0	44	4	29	0
3rd ward.....	5	30	162	45	1	6	0	3	1
4th ward.....	9	30	221	40	1	9	1	27	0
5th ward.....	4	33	134	17	0	12	8	17	1
6th ward.....	13	47	267	36	0	29	1	29	0
Totals.....	122	434	2,254	364	18	185	25	234	13
LINCOLN CO.									
Birch.....	0	12	9	26	0	15	10	14	35
Bradley.....	0	9	38	18	2	39	7	28	18
Corning.....	0	3	29	109	1	7	4	21	2
Harding.....	0	0	7	38	1	4	0	1	2
Harrison.....	0	9	16	22	0	2	3	3	4
King.....	0	0	9	7	1	15	4	20	2
Merrill.....	4	9	32	60	2	17	7	6	8
Pine River.....	4	19	22	54	1	27	10	12	8
Rock Falls.....	2	7	14	3	0	11	0	10	8
Russell.....	2	3	8	34	0	26	3	21	9
Schley.....	2	9	26	61	2	10	6	7	36
Scott.....	6	8	35	70	1	33	9	32	0
Skawanaw.....	0	20	9	5	1	12	2	5	4
Somo.....	1	2	2	36	1	9	5	1	0
Tomahawk.....	0	4	13	13	1	9	3	13	0
Wilson.....	0	0	5	9	0	3	3	11	2
Merrill, city:									
1st ward.....	11	35	78	44	0	65	14	46	4
2nd ward.....	2	23	92	34	1	45	5	16	1
3rd ward.....	5	31	119	59	3	73	11	44	3
4th ward.....	9	51	64	75	0	33	9	26	3
5th ward.....	7	30	69	13	1	59	6	23	1
6th ward.....	9	44	69	76	2	64	15	62	6
7th ward.....	9	60	126	142	1	62	20	52	5
8th ward.....	8	46	57	43	1	31	9	29	1
Tomahawk, city:									
1st ward.....	0	7	26	8	2	20	4	13	6
2nd ward.....	1	7	29	12	0	29	9	23	5
3rd ward.....	3	19	60	15	0	25	9	42	8
4th ward.....	1	21	41	21	0	36	16	52	4
Totals.....	86	488	1,104	1,107	25	781	203	633	183
MANITOWOC CO.									
Cato.....	21	60	121	87	2	5	1	7	0
Centerville.....	3	5	45	91	5	6	0	2	0
Cooperstown.....	8	18	55	134	11	2	1	5	0
Eaton.....	4	16	89	65	6	3	0	3	0
Franklin.....	5	24	70	53	0	6	0	1	0
Gibson.....	4	22	37	75	1	3	1	6	0
Kossuth.....	12	24	56	143	7	3	2	1	2
Liberty.....	2	27	47	106	6	14	1	10	0
Manitowoc.....	4	9	16	48	0	0	1	2	0
Manitowoc Rapids.....	10	38	96	267	21	9	0	1	0
Maple Grove.....	5	10	58	72	9	4	2	0	0
Meeme.....	4	9	33	80	1	0	1	0	0
Mishicot.....	5	17	72	155	4	1	0	1	1
Newton.....	12	31	40	215	9	0	0	2	0
Rockland.....	4	9	8	118	8	0	0	0	0
Schleswig.....	4	3	26	125	3	5	0	2	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MANITOWOC CO.									
—con.									
Two Creeks.....	13	6	21	28	0	1	0	0	0
Two Rivers.....	3	14	34	142	1	2	1	0	1
Reedsville, vil.....	1	3	37	40	6	5	1	5	0
Valders, vil.....	3	19	49	30	0	20	1	1	0
Kiel, city:									
1st ward.....	2	3	53	41	8	26	1	6	7
2nd ward.....	2	3	43	39	8	26	0	2	7
3rd ward.....	0	2	28	7	2	6	2	0	4
Manitowoc, city:									
1st ward.....	9	74	213	227	13	22	7	15	0
2nd ward.....	31	64	197	113	16	89	10	20	0
3rd wd., 1st pct	7	61	132	186	5	29	0	8	3
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	15	105	207	358	9	40	7	14	2
4th ward.....	22	80	249	194	11	60	16	24	0
5th ward.....	18	141	240	482	13	21	6	17	6
6th wd., 1st pct	12	71	139	168	9	48	5	20	0
6th wd., 2nd pct.	7	50	121	173	10	20	4	9	5
7th wd., 1st pct.	44	173	267	281	8	15	2	5	2
7th wd., 2nd pct.	8	57	90	106	4	8	0	4	0
Two Rivers, city:									
1st ward.....	12	33	62	178	0	5	0	3	3
2nd ward.....	4	19	48	129	2	2	2	0	1
3rd ward.....	3	26	102	69	6	26	2	8	2
4th ward.....	8	40	146	156	0	33	1	9	3
5th ward.....	8	43	125	163	6	22	4	5	0
6th ward.....	11	44	114	166	1	13	0	5	2
7th ward.....	9	24	38	217	8	14	1	5	5
8th ward.....	4	17	37	144	1	9	3	5	10
Totals.....	363	1,494	3,661	5,671	240	623	88	232	71
MARATHON CO.									
Bergen.....	0	10	12	40	0	1	2	1	0
Berlin.....	2	5	8	53	2	0	0	2	1
Bern.....	3	6	1	55	2	0	0	0	4
Bevent.....	5	59	21	25	5	0	1	0	0
Brighton.....	4	1	0	18	2	7	0	1	0
Cassel.....	6	39	27	62	2	1	0	0	1
Cleveland.....	1	3	21	58	1	1	0	3	2
Day.....	0	0	15	97	5	0	0	2	0
Easton.....	1	10	5	40	0	6	0	2	3
Eau Pleine.....	1	1	8	42	3	5	0	2	2
Elderon.....	1	11	12	20	2	4	1	2	1
Emmet.....	6	27	27	89	7	0	1	2	0
Frankfort.....	0	3	12	31	2	1	0	2	1
Franzen.....	1	27	9	41	2	1	0	1	6
Green Valley.....	0	1	3	20	0	3	0	1	1
Guenther.....	3	9	12	19	0	1	1	0	1
Halsey.....	3	3	15	44	1	0	0	0	15
Hamburg.....	3	12	12	85	5	0	2	0	5
Harrison.....	0	8	6	10	0	0	2	1	1
Hewitt.....	1	1	3	36	0	0	1	3	3
Holton.....	0	2	11	57	2	0	0	1	9
Hull.....	1	5	17	32	1	0	5	1	3
Johnson.....	0	0	33	37	0	8	3	1	20
Knowlton.....	4	20	42	26	4	1	2	3	2
Kronswetter.....	9	102	112	78	2	7	2	14	0
Maine.....	2	5	12	37	2	0	0	1	8
Marathon.....	3	8	13	97	1	2	0	1	5
McMillan.....	0	2	8	108	7	4	1	2	2
Mosinee.....	2	39	28	50	0	1	3	13	1
Norrie.....	2	10	22	65	5	1	2	1	0
Plover.....	0	4	4	11	1	3	0	2	3
Reid.....	7	15	21	43	4	0	0	0	0
Rib Falls.....	1	3	7	61	0	1	1	3	1
Rib Mountain.....	0	4	20	24	0	1	0	1	5
Reitbrock.....	3	12	22	67	3	0	0	0	3
Ringle.....	5	18	25	33	6	0	1	1	30
Spencer.....	0	3	10	17	1	1	0	1	1
Stettin.....	4	12	43	113	0	2	0	11	0
Texas.....	5	11	13	96	8	5	1	2	9
Wausau.....	1	12	22	62	5	2	1	2	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MARATHON CO.									
—con.									
Weston	4	8	23	92	7	3	1	4	11
Wien	0	1	9	44	1	2	1	11	2
Abbotsford, vil.	2	1	10	6	2	5	0	0	0
Athens, vil.	1	8	47	27	0	15	3	11	8
Brokaw, vil.	1	18	11	26	2	11	1	10	2
Edgar, vil.	3	14	62	22	0	16	4	10	1
Elderon, vil.	2	9	19	13	1	12	1	6	0
Penwood, vil.	1	1	8	12	1	1	0	0	2
Hatley, vil.	1	3	13	27	10	2	2	1	0
Marathon, vil.	5	25	45	35	4	4	3	1	1
Rothschild, vil.	3	12	22	36	2	6	1	5	0
Schofield, vil.	4	22	55	82	12	3	2	5	19
Spencer, vil.	1	2	23	12	2	14	3	4	1
Stratford, vil.	2	10	7	13	5	7	5	11	1
Unity, vil.	1	1	6	14	4	7	0	2	0
Colby, city	0	1	7	12	0	0	0	0	0
Mosinee, city:									
1st ward	0	21	30	7	2	19	0	17	0
2nd ward	1	10	39	19	0	11	1	12	1
3rd ward	0	20	19	2	0	11	3	9	0
4th ward	0	10	13	7	1	8	1	2	0
Wausau, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	6	28	192	88	6	43	4	22	3
1st wd., 2nd pct.	5	26	154	87	4	20	4	19	7
1st wd., 3rd pct.	6	38	176	107	18	11	6	27	6
2nd ward	9	21	123	104	3	20	1	2	6
3rd ward	3	22	135	66	7	38	8	15	3
4th ward	1	12	105	38	4	54	2	15	1
5th wd., 1st pct.	6	19	83	62	5	30	1	17	5
5th wd., 2nd pct.	2	18	112	74	6	48	0	16	5
5th wd., 3rd pct.	3	13	157	69	4	82	0	23	5
6th wd., 1st pct.	9	28	98	119	11	17	2	12	21
6th wd., 2nd pct.	3	16	88	53	7	4	0	7	5
7th wd., 1st pct.	4	21	84	80	3	14	9	20	5
7th wd., 2nd pct.	5	32	111	128	7	16	0	15	11
7th wd., 3rd pct.	11	42	106	115	4	8	3	14	10
8th wd., 1st pct.	10	18	62	133	9	5	1	5	16
8th wd., 2nd pct.	7	11	102	164	10	1	1	9	10
9th ward	7	26	114	127	13	20	0	12	16
Totals	220	1,111	3,247	4,201	260	674	107	456	162
MARINETTE CO.									
Amberg	1	4	17	11	1	55	11	83	8
Athelstane	0	0	16	16	0	8	4	23	1
Beaver	2	42	23	38	2	22	5	15	15
Beecher	0	0	11	8	0	5	2	24	2
Dunbar	1	1	6	4	0	9	0	18	0
Goodman	3	9	35	37	0	18	2	21	3
Grover	0	5	18	37	3	28	3	29	3
Lake	3	19	27	17	1	21	1	15	5
Middle Inlet	1	2	16	6	0	23	1	21	0
Niagara	0	0	7	35	0	2	1	8	0
Pembine	1	0	57	5	1	28	2	46	0
Peshigo	3	13	22	23	0	19	0	36	1
Porterfield	2	17	40	25	2	20	2	15	0
Pound	3	28	12	66	2	10	0	11	2
Silver Cliff	0	1	5	12	0	3	1	7	0
Stephenson	3	20	39	28	0	74	13	130	28
Wagner	1	9	14	3	1	9	0	6	0
Wausaukee	5	4	25	13	0	6	0	13	5
Coleman, vil.	0	5	23	25	0	14	0	5	0
Niagara, vil.	6	10	83	80	0	27	8	41	3
Pound, vil.	0	3	23	16	3	1	0	8	1
Wausaukee, vil.	2	2	51	18	1	30	5	35	1
Marinette, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	0	3	34	73	2	19	1	18	4
1st wd., 2nd pct.	1	1	19	153	6	11	2	16	4
2nd wd., 1st pct.	5	4	58	78	3	24	3	20	2
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	5	9	79	112	3	40	7	50	0
3rd wd., 1st pct.	0	3	74	56	6	114	5	79	0
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	2	6	72	87	1	26	6	61	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MARINETTE CO.									
—con.									
4th wd., 1st pct.	0	14	121	90	8	69	5	75	1
4th wd., 2nd pct.	3	5	60	74	5	36	3	53	0
5th wd., 1st pct.	2	9	125	61	5	96	10	50	0
5th wd., 2nd pct.	3	10	72	52	35	55	5	70	1
Peshigo, city:									
1st ward.....	0	0	17	5	0	20	2	29	2
2nd ward.....	0	0	21	15	0	20	2	22	0
3rd ward.....	0	1	16	12	1	22	2	29	0
Totals.....	58	259	1,358	1,391	92	984	114	1,182	95
MARQUETTE CO.									
Buffalo.....	2	10	46	16	0	13	2	7	0
Crystal Lake.....	0	1	4	0	0	5	1	15	0
Douglas.....	4	5	46	14	0	23	2	23	0
Harris.....	0	2	17	7	0	15	8	47	0
Mecan.....	1	2	6	48	0	0	3	18	0
Montello.....	2	0	77	9	1	6	0	6	0
Moundville.....	1	7	21	14	0	35	7	20	0
Neshkoro.....	1	2	18	7	1	1	0	7	0
Newton.....	0	1	11	3	0	7	7	28	3
Oxford.....	1	1	8	7	1	8	2	23	0
Packwaukee.....	3	10	52	5	0	17	4	10	1
Shields.....	3	8	27	20	0	17	6	16	0
Springfield.....	0	0	2	11	0	7	5	41	0
Westfield.....	1	7	25	20	2	2	10	24	0
Montello, vil.....	4	22	149	15	1	130	15	81	0
Neshkoro, vil.....	0	4	17	4	1	26	3	17	2
Oxford, vil.....	1	1	10	13	1	17	5	47	0
Westfield, vil.....	2	1	47	29	1	46	15	57	0
Totals.....	26	84	583	242	9	375	95	487	6
MILWAUKEE CO.									
Franklin:									
1st pct.....	6	46	40	19	1	9	1	3	24
2nd pct.....	20	35	32	12	0	1	0	2	7
Granville:									
1st pct.....	16	19	69	39	6	13	0	5	10
2nd pct.....	4	14	29	44	1	12	1	7	76
3rd pct.....	8	13	61	14	1	6	1	1	39
4th pct.....	8	22	47	41	3	4	1	5	54
Greenfield:									
1st pct.....	8	24	54	48	3	8	2	17	23
2nd pct.....	17	15	57	51	1	9	1	4	54
3rd pct.....	3	10	27	6	1	4	0	0	33
4th pct.....	14	47	80	26	1	23	3	9	13
5th pct.....	5	14	60	62	1	25	0	7	32
6th pct.....	21	25	73	36	2	13	0	9	24
Lake:									
1st pct.....	17	68	139	74	2	21	6	9	90
2nd pct.....	36	54	417	50	2	7	4	2	50
3rd pct.....	19	34	54	25	1	3	0	3	27
4th pct.....	13	27	92	17	1	10	0	4	39
5th pct.....	6	41	89	20	2	26	3	11	68
6th pct.....	12	32	83	27	0	16	3	5	51
Milwaukee:									
1st pct.....	8	12	52	23	1	24	3	13	25
2nd pct.....	11	21	42	15	0	11	1	4	23
Oak Creek:									
1st pct.....	4	40	44	34	0	12	2	5	10
2nd pct.....	5	17	44	7	1	6	1	1	11
Wauwatosa:									
1st pct.....	2	12	75	31	0	18	2	3	13
2nd pct.....	8	14	27	68	2	12	0	6	37
3rd pct.....	13	29	158	25	2	38	8	11	21
4th pct.....	5	5	20	6	0	5	0	4	5
5th pct.....	9	20	85	33	0	21	1	6	38
6th pct.....	4	12	31	18	2	12	1	9	15
Fox Point, vil.....	0	7	69	6	0	112	3	2	3
River Hills, vil.....	1	4	45	5	0	76	4	10	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.									
—con.									
Shorewood, vil.:									
1st pct.	5	36	336	53	2	184	4	13	14
2nd pct.	6	26	241	33	2	127	6	9	6
3rd pct.	6	25	226	29	1	94	8	10	6
4th pct.	7	30	282	39	1	184	8	10	9
5th pct.	6	14	328	30	2	137	4	9	6
W. Milwaukee, vil.:									
1st pct.	6	33	76	158	1	6	1	5	88
2nd pct.	7	33	129	128	2	13	2	8	33
3rd pct.	6	28	131	134	6	20	2	4	37
Whitefish Bay, vil.:									
1st pct.	4	5	212	22	0	83	7	7	3
2nd pct.	9	26	290	34	0	171	5	19	17
3rd pct.	4	21	225	23	3	141	7	11	10
Cudahy, city:									
1st ward.	25	60	127	62	1	16	3	9	61
2nd ward.	20	77	242	138	4	37	3	14	62
3rd ward.	26	67	150	69	4	12	2	5	56
4th ward.	45	97	121	76	1	8	4	4	34
Milwaukee, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	1	16	164	17	3	106	2	7	4
1st wd., 2nd pct.	10	31	181	26	0	64	0	3	11
1st wd., 3rd pct.	12	22	183	16	5	25	3	4	8
1st wd., 4th pct.	1	12	143	16	1	97	3	8	8
1st wd., 5th pct.	8	30	162	26	0	36	1	4	12
1st wd., 6th pct.	17	74	182	15	0	0	1	0	8
1st wd., 7th pct.	16	41	184	9	0	5	0	6	9
1st wd., 8th pct.	14	51	141	30	0	8	1	2	17
1st wd., 9th pct.	4	24	146	20	3	67	3	6	8
1st wd., 10th pct.	3	32	140	16	0	15	2	3	9
1st wd., 11th pct.	5	46	118	27	3	14	1	3	15
1st wd., 12th pct.	6	25	123	28	0	63	6	7	5
1st wd., 13th pct.	9	36	123	35	1	30	1	3	18
1st wd., 14th pct.	9	31	142	39	4	5	1	1	31
1st wd., 15th pct.	8	28	127	28	1	11	4	4	21
2nd wd., 1st pct.	12	22	74	39	1	2	2	1	62
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	9	28	86	35	0	15	0	5	47
2nd wd., 3rd pct.	6	21	144	32	2	14	4	1	34
2nd wd., 4th pct.	9	18	64	22	0	9	1	0	31
2nd wd., 5th pct.	7	13	59	50	1	8	1	2	24
2nd wd., 6th pct.	7	30	60	27	2	5	1	1	67
2nd wd., 7th pct.	13	36	73	37	0	3	4	7	75
2nd wd., 8th pct.	7	14	78	29	0	13	1	2	37
2nd wd., 9th pct.	10	18	123	28	1	15	2	3	32
2nd wd., 10th pct.	2	17	72	21	1	7	0	0	36
2nd wd., 11th pct.	6	14	107	20	0	18	1	8	18
2nd wd., 12th pct.	3	18	123	19	0	5	2	0	28
2nd wd., 13th pct.	3	11	118	34	1	21	0	7	18
2nd wd., 14th pct.	10	17	85	40	2	7	1	2	69
2nd wd., 15th pct.	12	19	103	27	1	13	7	6	44
3rd wd., 1st pct.	1	14	109	13	0	108	4	2	7
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	0	13	96	23	0	4	5	1	31
3rd wd., 3rd pct.	4	18	114	16	1	37	4	2	0
3rd wd., 4th pct.	6	17	84	37	3	39	6	7	16
3rd wd., 5th pct.	8	36	95	55	2	14	5	6	29
3rd wd., 6th pct.	11	35	64	27	1	14	3	2	37
3rd wd., 7th pct.	2	17	118	19	0	61	2	2	11
3rd wd., 8th pct.	8	14	116	33	1	17	3	6	13
3rd wd., 9th pct.	8	25	85	42	0	24	2	3	28
3rd wd., 10th pct.	2	7	85	26	0	18	2	4	5
4th wd., 1st pct.	8	33	78	14	0	28	3	6	12
4th wd., 2nd pct.	1	24	100	25	0	8	0	3	12
4th wd., 3rd pct.	13	51	131	24	1	6	5	4	15
4th wd., 4th pct.	8	35	118	33	0	23	3	6	17
4th wd., 5th pct.	10	31	127	21	0	22	2	5	15
4th wd., 6th pct.	5	39	91	18	1	3	0	2	9
4th wd., 7th pct.	9	27	159	28	1	15	3	7	16
4th wd., 8th pct.	10	27	246	20	1	22	6	7	19
4th wd., 9th pct.	8	54	184	15	2	17	2	11	26
4th wd., 10th pct.	6	23	161	22	0	18	2	6	24

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.									
—con.									
Milwaukee, city:									
—con.									
4th wd., 11th pct..	2	17	100	22	0	9	3	1	12
4th wd., 12th pct..	19	19	132	24	0	19	2	0	27
4th wd., 13th pct..	5	20	108	21	1	17	0	2	15
4th wd., 14th pct..	6	10	124	29	0	20	1	3	9
5th wd., 1st pct.	10	30	57	36	3	6	2	8	56
5th wd., 2nd pct.	5	23	64	25	5	10	1	4	43
5th wd., 3rd pct.	13	20	63	35	3	9	3	1	46
5th wd., 4th pct.	9	23	105	41	1	23	0	9	44
5th wd., 5th pct.	6	21	60	38	1	16	1	5	73
5th wd., 6th pct.	15	33	64	29	2	5	0	3	89
5th wd., 7th pct.	9	28	73	53	2	12	0	3	75
5th wd., 8th pct.	4	22	71	55	3	9	0	4	38
5th wd., 9th pct.	12	19	83	39	3	6	3	0	55
5th wd., 10th pct..	10	29	87	38	2	30	3	3	33
5th wd., 11th pct..	3	25	82	49	2	27	3	5	57
5th wd., 12th pct..	8	10	61	55	3	13	3	5	97
5th wd., 13th pct..	5	22	73	71	7	16	4	4	82
5th wd., 14th pct..	9	15	71	37	1	11	1	7	46
5th wd., 15th pct..	6	13	100	38	0	34	1	6	29
6th wd., 1st pct.	8	25	112	38	0	27	3	7	63
6th wd., 2nd pct.	6	9	65	46	2	7	1	6	49
6th wd., 3rd pct.	9	24	81	46	0	26	2	3	63
6th wd., 4th pct.	3	10	73	22	4	41	10	14	24
6th wd., 5th pct.	8	24	54	28	2	9	1	1	31
6th wd., 6th pct.	13	29	40	54	5	5	0	4	31
6th wd., 7th pct.	11	21	62	41	0	10	0	4	33
6th wd., 8th pct.	4	25	51	33	2	24	8	8	22
6th wd., 9th pct.	6	21	55	46	4	23	9	10	15
6th wd., 10th pct..	6	44	19	23	1	30	2	12	14
6th wd., 11th pct..	9	36	64	42	3	14	5	5	35
6th wd., 12th pct..	8	26	51	33	1	10	3	7	28
6th wd., 13th pct..	12	34	85	45	3	21	1	4	21
7th wd., 1st pct.	10	16	50	21	1	8	1	6	66
7th wd., 2nd pct.	6	14	54	48	0	6	2	3	101
7th wd., 3rd pct.	1	17	62	31	2	4	4	0	63
7th wd., 4th pct.	4	23	84	34	0	14	0	2	71
7th wd., 5th pct.	3	30	52	25	4	6	2	4	49
7th wd., 6th pct.	5	20	94	38	0	18	5	5	88
7th wd., 7th pct.	3	18	91	51	1	17	1	7	73
7th wd., 8th pct.	4	18	60	49	1	8	1	4	60
7th wd., 9th pct.	6	20	68	43	0	11	1	5	41
7th wd., 10th pct..	5	14	36	39	0	18	3	8	45
7th wd., 11th pct..	6	6	44	39	1	13	3	7	62
7th wd., 12th pct..	1	12	58	36	1	16	2	7	53
7th wd., 13th pct..	4	10	49	29	2	17	0	11	47
7th wd., 14th pct..	5	9	79	56	2	5	6	12	47
7th wd., 15th pct..	3	10	50	43	3	5	1	9	66
7th wd., 16th pct..	3	15	68	44	0	13	0	4	47
7th wd., 17th pct..	12	14	90	45	3	11	4	6	68
8th wd., 1st pct.	12	29	80	61	7	14	3	0	31
8th wd., 2nd pct.	41	45	90	130	11	12	0	3	32
8th wd., 3rd pct.	38	62	114	80	7	9	0	0	29
8th wd., 4th pct.	5	11	37	49	5	15	2	8	96
8th wd., 5th pct.	20	24	51	58	3	8	1	0	36
8th wd., 6th pct.	36	58	113	55	1	4	1	3	18
8th wd., 7th pct.	19	18	53	72	3	7	1	9	87
8th wd., 8th pct.	17	22	56	33	4	8	1	3	60
8th wd., 9th pct.	44	29	84	50	3	8	1	2	69
8th wd., 10th pct..	10	34	75	65	6	7	1	3	68
8th wd., 11th pct..	21	31	99	50	9	11	1	3	40
8th wd., 12th pct..	29	52	131	45	4	7	1	1	31
8th wd., 13th pct..	6	6	186	58	1	3	2	1	5
9th wd., 1st pct.	16	22	94	57	2	24	2	18	65
9th wd., 2nd pct.	10	15	129	50	6	38	2	18	68
9th wd., 3rd pct.	5	17	112	40	2	22	3	5	42
9th wd., 4th pct.	4	19	96	75	8	20	0	5	57
9th wd., 5th pct.	11	16	97	37	3	25	4	8	88
9th wd., 6th pct.	7	10	52	52	0	7	0	4	58
9th wd., 7th pct.	9	17	73	50	3	7	3	3	88
9th wd., 8th pct.	6	14	66	66	2	7	3	4	71

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.									
—con.									
Milwaukee, city:									
—con.									
9th wd., 9th pct..	2	7	46	61	2	14	2	8	48
9th wd., 10th pct..	5	6	66	94	7	19	3	6	39
9th wd., 11th pct..	6	22	51	83	2	16	6	12	35
9th wd., 12th pct..	4	7	40	26	2	2	1	1	59
10th wd., 1st pct.	10	35	40	41	7	10	1	2	23
10th wd., 2nd pct.	5	32	48	53	1	15	3	4	29
10th wd., 3rd pct..	3	20	54	43	5	6	0	1	51
10th wd., 4th pct..	6	26	53	86	2	12	3	1	40
10th wd., 5th pct..	6	24	60	40	1	10	4	6	41
10th wd., 6th pct..	13	22	69	54	3	7	2	6	73
10th wd., 7th pct..	10	17	51	34	0	17	4	17	91
10th wd., 8th pct..	7	21	67	38	2	8	2	5	97
10th wd., 9th pct..	9	15	44	23	1	9	3	1	52
10th wd., 10th pct..	3	22	54	31	1	3	1	0	96
10th wd., 11th pct..	10	14	71	46	5	11	0	6	73
10th wd., 12th pct..	4	14	90	39	2	4	0	7	57
11th wd., 1st pct.	35	77	114	28	3	11	2	5	41
11th wd., 2nd pct.	26	60	92	53	3	9	1	1	48
11th wd., 3rd pct..	23	40	86	54	5	6	0	4	76
11th wd., 4th pct..	32	31	61	42	1	9	0	1	43
11th wd., 5th pct..	22	15	79	42	5	9	0	8	69
11th wd., 6th pct..	7	25	53	39	4	11	0	8	53
11th wd., 7th pct..	8	24	69	33	0	15	2	10	53
11th wd., 8th pct..	15	20	55	53	6	22	2	4	44
11th wd., 9th pct..	21	15	62	75	4	12	0	3	61
11th wd., 10th pct..	19	52	79	35	2	3	2	2	78
11th wd., 11th pct..	11	20	107	44	1	8	4	6	73
11th wd., 12th pct..	14	26	89	74	1	9	2	7	73
12th wd., 1st pct.	3	35	46	43	1	5	0	8	47
12th wd., 2nd pct.	5	20	89	48	1	12	1	14	61
12th wd., 3rd pct..	1	13	37	18	2	9	2	2	69
12th wd., 4th pct..	12	47	75	43	3	9	1	3	56
12th wd., 5th pct..	15	107	111	27	2	1	2	1	43
12th wd., 6th pct..	31	46	120	35	1	6	1	6	28
12th wd., 7th pct..	26	81	122	41	1	7	2	3	19
12th wd., 8th pct..	13	48	112	40	2	6	2	4	32
12th wd., 9th pct..	15	26	85	33	1	14	0	3	46
12th wd., 10th pct..	11	37	94	47	2	13	0	5	15
12th wd., 11th pct..	13	70	109	48	3	5	2	2	31
12th wd., 12th pct..	28	52	109	35	1	9	1	1	38
13th wd., 1st pct.	64	62	82	27	2	18	1	15	31
13th wd., 2nd pct.	51	24	144	20	1	9	3	19	12
13th wd., 3rd pct..	31	48	121	20	1	10	2	11	21
13th wd., 4th pct..	50	55	143	27	0	10	3	16	16
13th wd., 5th pct..	51	51	119	28	1	18	4	20	25
13th wd., 6th pct..	30	55	95	42	3	13	4	24	41
13th wd., 7th pct..	13	29	67	27	0	14	2	9	55
13th wd., 8th pct..	4	26	85	59	0	26	1	4	51
13th wd., 9th pct..	3	22	80	25	1	16	3	10	40
13th wd., 10th pct..	3	18	90	40	2	9	0	5	38
13th wd., 11th pct..	6	26	73	35	1	14	0	10	48
13th wd., 12th pct..	13	14	103	39	4	36	8	16	56
13th wd., 13th pct..	3	11	85	51	1	24	1	6	21
13th wd., 14th pct..	4	24	91	46	1	16	4	6	50
13th wd., 15th pct..	3	17	53	36	3	17	2	7	67
14th wd., 1st pct.	36	55	155	38	5	4	0	1	13
14th wd., 2nd pct.	39	95	90	35	0	6	0	4	26
14th wd., 3rd pct..	34	91	128	42	0	9	2	2	20
14th wd., 4th pct..	20	61	87	38	2	3	0	3	37
14th wd., 5th pct..	29	49	103	32	1	0	0	1	58
14th wd., 6th pct..	25	78	94	22	1	0	0	0	40
14th wd., 7th pct..	25	90	108	16	1	1	2	1	32
14th wd., 8th pct..	37	71	113	32	1	1	0	1	19
14th wd., 9th pct..	35	60	91	51	1	2	0	2	27
14th wd., 10th pct..	34	72	115	46	0	4	0	2	18
14th wd., 11th pct..	40	86	117	28	1	1	1	3	19
14th wd., 12th pct..	29	93	87	23	1	8	1	1	41
14th wd., 13th pct..	31	61	91	51	1	6	2	1	19
15th wd., 1st pct.	16	17	88	46	0	11	3	7	53
15th wd., 2nd pct.	9	20	134	34	0	34	4	8	20

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO. —con.									
Milwaukee, city: —con.									
15th wd., 3rd pet..	6	3	108	24	1	49	6	2	24
15th wd., 4th pet..	7	9	102	42	0	35	6	6	62
15th wd., 5th pet..	20	18	105	59	2	22	3	12	47
15th wd., 6th pet..	12	21	98	54	2	13	4	11	16
15th wd., 7th pet..	6	9	124	21	3	39	0	10	10
15th wd., 8th pet..	10	11	87	40	1	17	3	2	18
15th wd., 9th pet..	13	15	92	35	1	25	4	9	21
15th wd., 10th pet..	11	9	130	47	3	36	6	10	35
15th wd., 11th pet..	6	11	110	50	0	34	4	21	46
15th wd., 12th pet..	18	16	127	21	0	49	7	7	24
15th wd., 13th pet..	20	11	110	20	1	26	1	8	23
15th wd., 14th pet..	51	15	98	35	1	20	0	7	24
15th wd., 15th pet..	21	18	144	18	3	36	9	13	18
16th wd., 1st pet.	4	19	104	16	1	32	1	5	13
16th wd., 2nd pet.	16	7	104	23	2	15	4	3	21
16th wd., 3rd pet.	20	8	133	20	0	27	2	6	18
16th wd., 4th pet..	6	8	117	15	0	26	2	1	13
16th wd., 5th pet..	14	17	116	63	3	16	0	4	25
16th wd., 6th pet..	6	7	139	21	2	53	1	9	9
16th wd., 7th pet..	12	18	144	36	0	9	0	3	35
16th wd., 8th pet..	5	17	102	39	0	9	1	1	36
16th wd., 9th pet..	12	18	131	22	0	51	1	4	9
16th wd., 10th pet..	9	15	184	33	1	23	3	4	8
16th wd., 11th pet..	9	17	105	31	0	4	1	3	14
16th wd., 12th pet..	23	46	85	33	0	13	4	0	87
16th wd., 13th pet..	10	30	96	67	3	15	1	1	38
16th wd., 14th pet..	3	10	134	19	2	45	3	3	23
16th wd., 15th pet..	10	16	117	40	2	22	1	4	25
16th wd., 16th pet..	9	29	79	45	1	7	2	6	52
16th wd., 17th pet..	15	25	113	52	1	13	4	4	55
17th wd., 1st pet.	1	23	56	36	1	20	4	33	71
17th wd., 2nd pet.	6	30	89	42	4	12	1	10	48
17th wd., 3rd pet..	20	63	88	36	2	1	3	1	80
17th wd., 4th pet..	6	23	95	54	2	23	4	12	15
17th wd., 5th pet..	3	19	97	42	2	24	1	18	47
17th wd., 6th pet..	4	21	74	39	2	26	6	23	53
17th wd., 7th pet..	1	14	97	25	0	46	2	10	37
17th wd., 8th pet..	8	24	61	38	6	15	2	12	82
17th wd., 9th pet..	17	36	121	58	5	7	5	14	85
17th wd., 10th pet..	11	46	83	50	2	19	2	15	71
17th wd., 11th pet..	11	32	79	28	1	1	3	2	25
18th wd., 1st pet.	1	11	107	9	0	93	3	3	3
18th wd., 2nd pet.	4	22	101	19	0	24	7	2	15
18th wd., 3rd pet..	5	21	48	18	1	7	4	2	15
18th wd., 4th pet..	6	22	109	13	4	53	6	5	14
18th wd., 5th pet..	7	17	108	7	2	35	7	2	5
18th wd., 6th pet..	1	10	120	2	1	91	4	0	2
18th wd., 7th pet..	1	10	101	4	0	80	1	4	3
18th wd., 8th pet..	0	7	76	10	0	166	6	2	2
18th wd., 9th pet..	0	0	84	7	0	141	0	0	2
18th wd., 10th pet..	0	9	114	17	0	120	1	0	5
18th wd., 11th pet..	0	16	152	4	1	49	3	3	13
18th wd., 12th pet..	6	9	63	15	0	55	3	5	5
18th wd., 13th pet..	2	9	84	33	1	24	2	10	24
18th wd., 14th pet..	4	15	92	24	1	36	2	1	10
18th wd., 15th pet..	1	17	89	15	1	62	2	3	4
18th wd., 16th pet..	2	11	113	13	7	89	2	6	5
18th wd., 17th pet..	0	7	109	4	0	119	0	3	1
18th wd., 18th pet..	2	9	113	15	0	105	4	5	3
18th wd., 19th pet..	0	4	55	12	0	100	4	2	4
18th wd., 20th pet..	5	11	114	21	1	28	4	8	13
18th wd., 21st pet..	3	17	120	19	2	40	5	8	5
18th wd., 22nd pet.	3	13	128	12	4	62	2	10	2
18th wd., 23rd pet.	2	10	109	11	0	98	1	5	1
19th wd., 1st pet.	9	25	77	33	1	4	0	11	51
19th wd., 2nd pet..	13	10	108	50	1	9	0	2	33
19th wd., 3rd pet..	7	18	94	41	3	26	3	10	31
19th wd., 4th pet..	13	12	105	46	2	21	5	14	37
19th wd., 5th pet..	12	14	106	29	2	20	3	8	20
19th wd., 6th pet..	4	11	141	37	0	32	9	10	26

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.									
—con.									
Milwaukee, city:									
—con.									
19th wd., 7th pct..	6	12	89	34	0	15	3	3	27
19th wd., 8th pct..	10	15	102	36	1	25	6	7	35
19th wd., 9th pct..	5	15	83	29	2	8	3	4	26
19th wd., 10th pct..	13	11	100	25	1	35	4	13	15
19th wd., 11th pct..	6	11	99	20	1	26	0	8	24
19th wd., 12th pct..	5	14	72	32	1	23	5	15	20
19th wd., 13th pct..	11	3	128	33	4	50	8	13	12
19th wd., 14th pct..	5	6	112	35	1	58	10	5	9
19th wd., 15th pct..	8	10	114	21	6	35	1	12	6
19th wd., 16th pct..	5	10	168	40	2	35	4	6	23
19th wd., 17th pct..	7	12	137	41	1	34	2	12	23
19th wd., 18th pct..	5	6	104	31	1	34	4	5	15
20th wd., 1st pct..	9	26	97	26	0	40	5	4	64
20th wd., 2nd pct..	4	11	95	23	0	12	4	5	48
20th wd., 3rd pct..	13	23	90	28	0	6	1	5	74
20th wd., 4th pct..	9	24	54	47	4	10	2	3	79
20th wd., 5th pct..	7	19	66	32	0	2	0	1	100
20th wd., 6th pct..	6	27	79	36	1	11	1	2	112
20th wd., 7th pct..	4	19	85	36	0	9	1	4	90
20th wd., 8th pct..	7	19	98	42	0	14	3	5	68
20th wd., 9th pct..	5	28	96	41	0	13	4	5	78
20th wd., 10th pct..	8	20	74	33	1	16	3	3	67
20th wd., 11th pct..	20	32	138	38	1	17	2	7	92
20th wd., 12th pct..	7	25	108	25	0	7	5	3	52
20th wd., 13th pct..	7	13	111	27	0	8	5	4	76
20th wd., 14th pct..	11	16	83	21	0	12	4	4	51
20th wd., 15th pct..	6	23	96	38	2	21	0	5	84
20th wd., 16th pct..	18	29	98	36	2	10	0	3	66
21st wd., 1st pct..	57	55	108	17	2	16	1	9	17
21st wd., 2nd pct..	42	42	110	32	1	8	1	7	59
21st wd., 3rd pct..	3	21	76	37	1	11	2	13	69
21st wd., 4th pct..	1	11	107	37	7	10	1	11	47
21st wd., 5th pct..	12	20	150	18	1	31	2	4	42
21st wd., 6th pct..	6	14	112	42	1	11	1	4	53
21st wd., 7th pct..	16	27	59	31	3	8	0	8	47
21st wd., 8th pct..	32	61	122	50	7	17	0	11	22
21st wd., 9th pct..	30	43	128	37	1	11	1	4	21
21st wd., 10th pct..	25	25	98	47	0	19	3	8	68
21st wd., 11th pct..	7	18	73	38	0	6	0	2	71
21st wd., 12th pct..	4	16	70	36	2	21	3	10	62
21st wd., 13th pct..	10	15	62	41	1	9	2	2	75
21st wd., 14th pct..	11	14	82	55	1	25	3	12	69
22nd wd., 1st pct..	9	16	80	38	0	18	3	5	74
22nd wd., 2nd pct..	28	13	75	31	2	20	5	6	69
22nd wd., 3rd pct..	10	6	66	28	0	12	4	4	64
22nd wd., 4th pct..	12	10	81	39	4	10	0	4	62
22nd wd., 5th pct..	8	10	117	39	1	12	3	5	30
22nd wd., 6th pct..	5	14	124	52	1	28	1	10	19
22nd wd., 7th pct..	10	10	160	29	0	13	3	6	31
22nd wd., 8th pct..	9	6	113	24	2	23	3	7	30
22nd wd., 9th pct..	3	18	111	22	1	50	3	12	19
22nd wd., 10th pct..	7	8	101	40	1	37	0	7	14
22nd wd., 11th pct..	6	13	73	21	0	72	3	15	5
22nd wd., 12th pct..	15	10	93	24	1	48	0	8	15
22nd wd., 13th pct..	10	8	83	38	0	37	1	12	13
22nd wd., 14th pct..	8	13	46	33	1	27	2	4	15
22nd wd., 15th pct..	5	4	84	26	1	44	6	11	25
22nd wd., 16th pct..	6	15	103	38	1	25	4	9	20
22nd wd., 17th pct..	11	17	101	28	1	22	6	5	36
22nd wd., 18th pct..	8	14	110	31	0	24	2	15	41
22nd wd., 19th pct..	12	17	78	19	0	15	3	3	28
22nd wd., 20th pct..	6	6	81	37	0	31	2	5	47
23d wd., 1st pct..	2	16	95	33	3	24	0	14	51
23d wd., 2nd pct..	19	29	155	22	1	20	1	7	47
23d wd., 3rd pct..	5	12	131	32	3	45	3	8	18
23rd wd., 4th pct..	8	10	111	19	2	33	0	5	32
23rd wd., 5th pct..	8	8	105	31	0	23	3	7	25
23rd wd., 6th pct..	21	38	123	26	3	12	1	6	41
23rd wd., 7th pct..	25	19	51	38	1	19	3	8	53
23rd wd., 8th pct..	24	15	76	35	3	13	1	3	62

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.									
—con.									
Milwaukee, city									
—con.									
23rd wd., 9th pct.	13	16	57	45	2	11	2	2	76
23rd wd., 10A pct..	4	25	58	37	2	96	11	28	0
23rd wd., 10B pct..	7	24	64	26	0	87	11	40	21
23rd wd., 11th pct.	8	27	85	26	1	11	1	1	70
23rd wd., 12th pct.	16	24	45	40	2	1	1	1	48
23rd wd., 13th pct.	5	15	46	51	0	2	0	1	82
24th wd., 1st pct.	55	67	164	28	5	5	1	2	22
24th wd., 2nd pct.	55	79	71	18	3	2	1	2	28
24th wd., 3rd pct..	48	57	66	29	3	5	1	3	23
24th wd., 4th pct..	43	62	116	20	1	0	0	1	9
24th wd., 5th pct..	62	80	96	22	1	2	0	1	13
24th wd., 6th pct..	12	17	57	47	3	7	0	7	27
24th wd., 7th pct..	16	20	59	41	3	1	0	6	33
24th wd., 8th pct..	21	18	32	41	2	3	3	7	63
24th wd., 9th pct..	22	16	54	44	5	13	1	14	70
24th wd., 10th pct..	33	85	125	28	0	3	0	3	44
24th wd., 11th pct..	43	62	106	48	3	4	0	0	25
24th wd., 12th pct..	14	32	117	44	3	5	2	2	33
24th wd., 13th pct..	63	97	76	45	3	3	3	2	31
25th wd., 1st pct.	5	12	84	39	2	18	1	8	48
25th wd., 2nd pct.	7	23	72	36	1	16	1	5	33
25th wd., 3rd pct.	4	4	35	39	1	10	2	2	77
25th wd., 4th pct..	5	9	52	30	0	8	0	1	67
25th wd., 5th pct..	4	14	43	37	1	14	2	0	61
25th wd., 6th pct..	9	14	60	45	0	13	0	1	53
25th wd., 7th pct..	9	10	83	58	3	28	0	6	51
25th wd., 8th pct..	7	11	61	42	1	31	1	1	73
25th wd., 9th pct..	3	15	82	28	1	13	1	3	43
25th wd., 10th pct..	0	9	84	22	0	21	2	1	40
25th wd., 11th pct..	6	12	69	33	1	21	1	7	50
25th wd., 12th pct..	7	9	43	18	1	10	1	4	52
25th wd., 13th pct..	4	11	76	46	0	14	0	3	71
25th wd., 14th pct..	3	12	90	32	0	10	0	1	59
25th wd., 15th pct..	6	11	64	44	1	15	1	6	39
25th wd., 16th pct..	11	15	65	36	0	20	11	6	75
25th wd., 17th pct..	9	16	87	47	2	35	2	14	85
25th wd., 18th pct..	3	20	77	46	1	17	0	4	75
25th wd., 19th pct..	4	17	94	29	1	13	3	2	60
26th wd., 1st pct.	4	15	94	42	1	19	2	10	68
26th wd., 2nd pct.	4	15	98	27	1	49	3	3	32
26th wd., 3rd pct..	7	10	92	37	1	43	3	31	32
26th wd., 4th pct..	6	17	83	48	1	15	0	4	66
26th wd., 5th pct..	7	13	132	58	1	26	10	4	30
26th wd., 6th pct..	7	12	114	45	4	39	2	16	53
26th wd., 7th pct..	18	14	106	28	0	37	6	25	29
26th wd., 8th pct..	5	14	60	42	2	44	6	12	34
26th wd., 9th pct..	8	19	109	43	8	53	7	11	49
26th wd., 10th pct..	11	26	88	61	3	29	4	7	34
26th wd., 11th pct..	18	7	107	42	2	28	4	13	53
26th wd., 12th pct..	24	14	91	40	2	20	7	10	52
26th wd., 13th pct..	11	10	88	45	0	11	5	7	99
26th wd., 14th pct..	13	16	108	33	3	22	9	10	58
26th wd., 15th pct..	10	11	95	26	0	6	5	2	39
27th wd., 1st pct.	9	34	108	36	1	38	5	22	70
27th wd., 2nd pct.	6	25	85	20	1	18	4	9	40
27th wd., 3rd pct..	5	14	77	41	1	40	5	32	41
27th wd., 4th pct..	4	27	78	38	2	36	3	12	71
27th wd., 5th pct..	7	24	83	40	12	30	7	23	54
27th wd., 6th pct..	4	13	83	23	1	45	9	27	31
27th wd., 7th pct..	1	18	135	26	2	27	3	20	28
27th wd., 8th pct..	6	27	93	21	1	13	1	17	61
27th wd., 9th pct..	6	43	102	34	5	24	4	9	86
27th wd., 10th pct..	2	19	131	26	3	11	1	12	49
27th wd., 11th pct..	5	17	63	21	1	18	0	19	35
27th wd., 12th pct..	11	44	83	29	0	7	0	4	41
27th wd., 13th pct..	8	10	79	27	3	6	4	2	56

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.									
con.									
South Milwaukee, city:									
1st ward.....	14	49	217	104	3	70	4	27	29
2nd ward.....	15	83	183	90	3	39	10	20	70
3rd ward.....	44	115	221	90	1	21	4	12	56
4th ward.....	21	67	93	37	0	5	1	8	18
Wauwatosa, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	3	6	165	17	0	138	18	21	5
1st wd., 2nd pct.	8	13	144	43	3	84	8	16	17
1st wd., 3rd pct.	10	12	178	53	6	44	6	17	26
1st wd., 4th pct.	7	11	206	36	1	106	3	8	5
2nd wd., 1st pct.	2	10	195	37	3	132	17	26	14
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	3	10	164	40	3	130	8	29	11
3rd wd., 1st pct.	7	13	179	26	4	97	5	15	12
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	8	24	185	45	3	113	7	19	20
4th wd., 1st pct.	4	11	95	62	2	26	10	7	13
4th wd., 2nd pct.	7	18	209	38	2	97	6	23	19
4th wd., 3rd pct.	7	14	109	50	0	39	4	12	23
5th wd., 1st pct.	12	10	162	60	5	54	23	24	26
5th wd., 2nd pct.	14	13	188	57	4	65	9	24	40
West Allis, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	7	14	51	60	0	7	1	3	50
1st wd., 2nd pct.	9	20	56	78	1	3	0	1	58
1st wd., 3rd pct.	3	23	55	77	3	5	2	6	46
1st wd., 4th pct.	6	26	103	80	0	14	6	8	56
1st wd., 5th pct.	3	30	141	51	2	9	0	4	44
1st wd., 6th pct.	23	54	77	65	1	7	0	2	36
1st wd., 7th pct.	6	21	84	55	2	12	1	4	43
1st wd., 8th pct.	7	14	56	49	1	2	1	5	55
1st wd., 9th pct.	3	19	74	60	4	6	1	2	67
2nd wd., 1st pct.	7	24	83	44	2	5	0	2	36
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	7	15	122	65	2	28	4	6	20
2nd wd., 3rd pct.	1	17	76	31	1	17	3	12	22
2nd wd., 4th pct.	5	26	92	53	1	5	2	2	33
2nd wd., 5th pct.	0	30	47	43	0	4	0	0	30
3d wd., 1st pct.	7	13	121	35	1	24	3	11	20
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	2	14	86	56	4	41	7	10	15
3rd wd., 3rd pct.	1	19	108	45	0	37	4	10	26
3rd wd., 4th pct.	3	8	89	40	5	16	0	8	32
3rd wd., 5th pct.	2	12	85	40	1	10	3	3	50
3rd wd., 6th pct.	8	15	73	44	4	10	0	5	17
4th wd., 1st pct.	4	32	58	80	3	8	2	0	37
4th wd., 2nd pct.	5	28	52	55	2	10	0	4	38
4th wd., 3rd pct.	9	23	67	61	3	19	3	3	39
4th wd., 4th pct.	2	23	93	65	4	24	6	8	29
4th wd., 5th pct.	3	34	58	39	3	5	1	2	23
4th wd., 6th pct.	8	27	54	26	0	6	1	0	47
4th wd., 7th pct.	5	12	49	33	1	5	0	2	52
4th wd., 8th pct.	6	11	54	43	2	7	2	1	36
Totals.....	5,401	12,052	47,178	18,346	832	11,952	1,260	3,249	18,962
MONROE CO.									
Adrian.....	0	0	8	94	6	2	0	1	0
Angelo.....	1	1	17	134	18	2	0	3	0
Byron.....	0	3	4	83	11	3	0	1	1
Clifton.....	0	3	19	212	7	8	0	4	0
Glendale.....	3	1	31	105	2	0	0	0	0
Grant.....	1	0	4	50	7	0	1	2	0
Greenfield.....	2	5	16	72	13	8	0	5	5
Jefferson.....	0	0	6	152	3	0	0	0	0
Lafayette.....	1	0	10	28	1	3	0	3	1
La Grange.....	0	1	10	94	18	4	1	4	1
Leon.....	1	1	4	152	5	22	2	9	1
Lincoln.....	1	5	29	124	15	7	2	1	0
Little Falls.....	0	2	31	47	15	9	1	15	0
New Lyme.....	1	2	4	18	3	1	0	3	1
Oakdale.....	1	0	18	134	13	1	1	2	13
Portland.....	0	1	3	224	21	4	2	9	0
Ridgeville.....	6	3	37	99	11	10	3	6	1
Scott.....	0	0	3	17	3	2	1	2	2
Sheldon.....	3	1	11	97	5	5	1	6	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MONROE CO.—									
con.									
Sparta.....	0	2	19	124	19	16	5	15	0
Tomah.....	1	0	27	122	16	13	2	14	5
Wellington.....	0	1	21	144	4	8	0	2	0
Wells.....	2	2	16	36	5	0	1	4	0
Wilton.....	3	4	46	118	10	3	2	6	0
Cashton, vil.....	0	5	21	115	14	8	0	7	0
Kendall, vil.....	2	2	38	86	2	16	2	4	1
Melvina, vil.....	0	0	3	40	4	0	0	0	0
Norwalk, vil.....	4	4	22	70	6	20	4	10	5
Ontario, vil.....	0	0	4	12	2	0	1	3	0
Wilton, vil.....	1	8	44	27	1	22	1	8	0
Wyerville, vil.....	0	1	3	53	1	0	0	0	1
Sparta, city:									
1st ward.....	18	5	42	64	18	87	2	17	0
2nd ward.....	1	1	43	78	15	69	4	25	0
3rd ward.....	2	9	38	115	19	62	6	28	0
4th ward.....	3	3	76	115	17	43	5	18	0
Tomah, city:									
1st ward.....	2	4	37	142	27	33	1	15	2
2nd ward.....	4	2	61	212	36	20	6	11	1
3rd ward.....	2	2	29	190	19	11	2	13	0
Totals.....	66	84	855	3,799	412	522	59	276	41
OCONTO CO.									
Abrams.....	0	12	32	41	1	17	10	27	3
Armstrong.....	6	41	90	8	1	8	0	8	0
Bagley.....	3	2	8	14	2	0	1	3	0
Brazeau.....	8	85	45	8	0	3	0	4	19
Breed.....	15	56	56	17	2	0	0	5	2
Chase.....	0	8	8	98	1	2	0	4	0
Doty.....	3	7	14	1	0	2	0	1	0
Gillett.....	9	55	33	47	6	4	7	23	20
How.....	18	28	51	13	5	10	1	9	15
Lena.....	9	80	33	47	4	3	1	7	5
Little River.....	9	51	39	181	16	13	4	41	12
Little Suamico.....	9	63	53	45	3	9	0	15	0
Maple Valley.....	4	19	62	30	0	11	1	26	20
Morgan.....	3	21	16	64	2	3	1	11	9
Oconto.....	7	82	70	32	4	24	21	51	2
Oconto Falls.....	3	22	16	31	3	11	3	16	35
Pensaukee.....	4	43	15	79	1	23	6	61	2
Riverview.....	3	13	46	18	1	5	0	4	0
Spruce.....	13	70	52	40	3	9	3	10	34
Stiles.....	10	18	50	36	1	26	4	32	5
Townsend.....	6	17	38	14	1	7	1	8	0
Underhill.....	3	24	24	15	3	2	1	23	2
Wheeler.....	3	14	79	11	0	7	1	11	1
Gillett, vil.....	11	33	137	37	2	31	6	29	13
Lena, vil.....	8	21	107	5	2	5	0	10	0
So. Branch, pct.....	9	10	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suring, vil.....	7	15	93	10	0	10	0	33	0
Oconto, city:									
1st ward.....	8	14	90	104	11	18	10	87	1
2nd ward.....	5	50	162	24	0	8	0	18	0
3rd ward.....	12	32	201	17	0	13	6	22	0
4th ward.....	6	23	130	60	2	48	22	84	1
5th ward.....	4	27	211	92	2	81	29	83	3
Oconto Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	1	7	22	12	0	10	3	21	2
2nd ward.....	1	3	41	20	2	29	4	29	4
3rd ward.....	4	11	102	15	1	12	4	19	2
Totals.....	224	1,077	2,259	1,286	82	464	150	835	212
ONEIDA CO.									
Cassian.....	1	4	29	18	1	8	4	22	3
Crescent.....	1	6	21	25	0	0	4	13	5
Enterprise.....	2	6	15	20	1	1	0	1	2
Hazelhurst.....	0	7	29	3	1	4	3	3	0
Lake Tomahawk.....	1	4	30	10	1	7	4	9	0
Little Rice.....	0	0	4	3	0	3	1	2	13

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
ONEIDA CO.—con.									
Lynne.....	1	2	11	6	0	2	0	4	0
Minocqua.....	13	55	246	15	0	17	6	7	10
Monico.....	3	9	16	53	1	0	3	7	2
Newbold.....	4	8	10	56	3	7	1	9	2
Pelican.....	4	7	39	64	0	11	4	20	5
Piehl.....	0	0	10	26	0	7	1	3	1
Pine Lake.....	6	11	34	33	1	6	4	13	4
Schoepke.....	2	4	34	11	0	4	4	13	2
Stella.....	3	7	9	10	0	0	1	6	0
Sugar Camp.....	6	34	39	25	0	1	0	7	6
Three Lakes.....	8	16	47	16	1	11	16	34	12
Woodboro.....	1	3	6	13	0	2	3	3	0
Woodruff.....	1	14	54	2	0	11	3	7	0
Rhineland, city:									
1st ward.....	12	13	58	159	0	23	6	31	8
2nd ward.....	4	17	48	103	2	13	5	20	8
3rd ward.....	5	34	68	121	2	11	6	21	20
4th ward.....	2	25	68	61	1	76	8	48	7
5th ward.....	5	27	78	41	2	55	25	32	11
6th ward.....	3	9	62	44	0	23	4	28	7
7th ward.....	11	24	83	77	2	31	7	23	8
Totals.....	99	346	1,148	1,015	19	334	123	386	136
OUTAGAMIE CO.									
Black Creek.....	0	24	27	31	1	8	6	7	2
Bovina.....	0	17	8	23	7	11	4	8	1
Buchanan.....	5	22	68	52	0	2	3	5	3
Center.....	2	24	24	92	5	14	6	12	0
Cicero.....	0	12	10	68	0	41	8	27	4
Dale.....	2	12	56	18	2	20	4	16	0
Deer Creek.....	0	25	13	37	0	4	0	2	1
Ellington.....	5	30	68	41	6	7	6	16	0
Freedom.....	2	58	53	28	3	5	4	20	0
Grand Chute.....	4	56	110	111	4	35	14	75	6
Greenville.....	2	6	51	40	0	27	3	19	2
Hortonia.....	1	5	25	11	0	3	4	15	1
Kaukauna.....	0	27	20	22	2	2	0	1	0
Liberty.....	0	4	5	19	2	2	1	11	0
Maine.....	0	9	17	28	6	6	0	3	4
Maple Creek.....	2	3	15	19	0	4	3	1	0
Oneida.....	3	18	24	69	5	11	21	16	3
Osborn.....	0	10	18	29	0	6	2	16	3
Seymour.....	3	22	22	25	1	10	2	10	6
Vandenbroek.....	0	21	15	16	0	1	2	3	2
Bear Creek, vil.....	0	3	22	4	1	7	3	3	1
Black Creek, vil.....	0	9	20	9	0	52	6	17	1
Combined Locks, vil.....	2	5	27	41	0	2	1	6	0
Hortonville, vil.....	3	33	84	16	1	67	1	12	2
Kimberly, vil.....	10	43	252	96	2	17	5	20	0
Little Chute, vil.....	12	59	217	135	2	15	5	17	2
Shoeton, vil.....	0	22	24	43	14	43	4	17	1
Appleton, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	1	17	106	75	5	288	62	143	1
1st wd., 2nd pct.	2	16	78	67	5	177	37	87	1
2nd wd., 1st pct.	5	11	98	42	2	98	46	52	0
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	4	9	134	49	2	65	16	50	0
3rd wd., 1st pct.	7	56	348	53	8	53	29	53	2
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	7	63	241	113	4	73	23	73	6
4th wd., 1st pct.	3	17	71	38	2	8	8	36	0
4th wd., 2nd pct.	6	58	177	71	5	57	42	82	9
5th wd., 1st pct.	9	48	181	119	3	88	29	98	3
5th wd., 2nd pct.	12	56	189	171	5	69	33	133	1
6th wd., 1st pct.	4	27	111	128	9	103	31	122	1
6th wd., 2nd pct.	3	21	112	125	2	95	54	143	1
Kaukauna, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	6	36	170	67	2	25	19	37	1
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	5	24	128	54	1	38	8	31	2
3rd wd., 3rd pct.	9	46	165	116	9	15	5	23	3
4th-5th wd., 4th pct.	3	25	151	70	3	30	6	35	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.									
—con.									
New London, city:									
3rd ward	1	15	46	48	1	18	6	19	0
Syemour, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	3	11	44	13	1	59	8	27	0
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	4	6	36	23	0	33	3	21	1
Totals	152	1,141	3,881	2,565	133	1,825	583	1,640	78
OZAUKEE CO.									
Belgium	21	90	133	24	0	0	2	0	0
Cedarburg	21	46	79	46	1	4	0	1	2
Fredonia	14	77	89	43	0	4	16	1	3
Grafton	7	40	67	43	2	3	1	1	0
Mequon	24	73	158	52	6	17	3	9	10
Port Washington	12	100	72	19	0	0	0	0	1
Saukville	20	113	49	36	0	1	0	1	1
Belgium, vil.	8	17	81	3	0	1	0	0	0
Fredonia, vil.	4	24	78	5	0	2	1	2	0
Grafton, vil.	17	33	160	21	0	6	1	1	1
Saukville, vil.	11	57	76	5	1	2	0	0	1
Thiensville, vil.	13	19	97	7	0	4	0	1	1
Cedarburg, city:									
1st ward	5	9	128	34	2	12	0	3	0
2nd ward	6	8	68	12	0	4	1	1	2
3rd ward	4	21	74	11	0	8	1	4	1
Port Washington, city:									
1st ward	21	33	181	22	0	4	0	0	0
2nd ward	9	19	111	13	1	0	3	4	0
3rd ward	13	27	104	37	1	7	1	2	0
4th ward	12	20	74	22	1	6	3	1	1
5th ward	19	33	117	25	0	9	1	8	0
6th ward	24	47	95	18	1	11	6	13	0
Totals	285	906	2,091	498	16	105	40	53	24
PEPIN CO.									
Albany	1	1	8	67	2	1	0	3	0
Durand	0	3	7	13	2	4	1	18	0
Frankfort	2	4	22	30	1	14	3	35	0
Lima	1	3	81	17	3	10	1	11	0
Pepin	0	4	2	47	0	14	1	22	0
Stockholm	0	0	3	24	0	0	0	6	0
Waterville	2	9	31	36	5	28	9	47	3
Waubeek	0	0	9	6	0	4	1	15	1
Pepin, vil.	4	38	31	14	0	24	3	54	1
Stockholm, vil.	0	3	3	7	0	4	1	15	1
Durand, city:									
1st ward	0	0	38	13	2	16	3	17	0
2nd ward	1	1	47	22	0	42	3	72	3
3rd ward	0	1	25	14	1	34	4	40	0
Totals	11	67	307	310	16	195	32	355	9
PIERCE CO.									
Clifton	2	4	10	41	2	15	1	23	12
Diamond Bluff	5	0	8	61	4	1	1	2	0
Ellsworth	2	5	27	71	6	56	11	89	2
El Paso	3	3	22	32	2	42	7	28	2
Gilman	4	2	23	75	5	86	0	9	6
Hartland	1	2	6	86	5	12	7	65	1
Isabel	0	0	1	13	0	2	2	6	0
Maiden Rock	1	1	3	51	0	14	0	18	3
Martell	1	0	3	168	1	54	5	26	14
Oak Grove	3	4	5	86	8	2	3	8	5
River Falls	3	3	15	108	7	23	3	34	8
Rock Elm	2	1	12	22	0	54	3	15	6
Salem	1	1	9	42	5	36	1	21	1
Spring Lake	1	1	12	27	1	39	0	11	40
Trenton	2	0	9	105	5	13	4	27	3
Trimbelle	1	3	17	200	2	24	5	39	11
Union	4	1	20	39	3	41	6	32	30

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
PIERCE CO.—con.									
Bay City, vil.	2	1	10	35	1	4	2	3	0
Ellsworth, vil.	3	3	43	55	4	153	9	153	3
Elmwood, vil.	3	5	48	21	1	23	2	16	2
Maiden Rock, vil.	0	4	3	9	3	26	0	10	0
Plum City, vil.	0	3	14	12	1	28	0	14	2
Spring Valley, vil.	2	2	47	12	0	121	2	40	3
Prescott, city:									
1st ward.	0	2	20	14	0	16	0	2	0
2nd ward.	1	1	10	7	0	27	0	11	0
3rd ward.	0	0	11	15	1	30	1	4	0
River Falls, city:									
2nd election dist.	7	3	56	221	6	223	11	137	3
Totals.	54	55	464	1,628	66	1,171	85	843	157
POLK CO.									
Alden.	5	2	11	83	1	5	0	3	46
Apple River.	2	4	3	88	2	1	1	1	50
Balsam Lake.	3	4	20	36	2	14	0	4	67
Beaver.	0	1	9	36	0	11	0	6	49
Black Brook.	5	1	19	77	4	15	3	4	37
Bone Lake.	0	1	6	114	1	1	0	1	43
Clam Falls.	1	0	6	27	1	3	0	1	31
Clayton.	2	8	17	53	2	4	2	0	58
Clear Lake.	6	7	26	62	2	9	0	1	58
Eureka.	0	3	9	80	4	6	0	10	132
Farmington.	2	2	4	139	4	3	0	2	16
Garfield.	2	1	12	55	1	4	1	4	72
Georgetown.	0	0	3	63	5	1	0	1	28
Johnstown.	2	1	4	16	0	0	0	3	53
Laketown.	0	0	2	99	2	9	1	0	74
Lincoln.	3	2	7	90	4	9	0	3	48
Lorain.	1	0	10	33	0	2	0	2	23
Luck.	4	2	11	24	1	6	1	4	56
McKinley.	3	0	2	26	0	7	0	4	55
Milltown.	6	0	13	79	5	4	1	1	63
Oscola.	1	2	5	96	4	7	0	9	45
St. Croix Falls.	2	4	8	37	6	10	0	6	50
Sterling.	0	1	3	78	3	5	0	2	23
West Sweden.	2	1	10	33	0	0	0	5	81
Balsam Lake, vil.	5	6	19	48	5	19	1	6	1
Centuria, vil.	4	2	18	34	2	18	1	7	11
Clayton, vil.	0	3	15	8	1	9	0	5	15
Clear Lake, vil.	6	5	78	33	2	20	0	11	4
Dresser Jct., vil.	3	2	7	80	4	1	0	2	4
Frederic, vil.	4	1	40	24	1	11	2	8	14
Luck, vil.	3	6	78	21	1	26	0	8	8
Milltown, vil.	4	6	38	22	2	12	1	7	15
Oscola, vil.	6	3	39	44	8	12	0	15	27
St. Croix Falls, vil.	3	1	28	29	4	25	1	16	6
Amery, city:									
1st ward.	4	6	27	71	7	12	1	13	5
2nd ward.	2	3	24	65	3	4	0	1	7
Totals.	96	91	631	2,003	94	305	17	167	1,375
PORTAGE CO.									
Alban.	1	7	21	62	4	14	2	6	2
Almond.	3	7	33	19	2	4	4	9	0
Amherst.	8	14	72	60	5	20	6	9	0
Belmont.	3	1	42	34	7	2	6	6	0
Buena Vista.	8	2	41	14	1	14	11	25	0
Carson.	21	25	38	24	1	3	3	8	4
Dewey.	10	11	48	0	0	0	0	5	0
Fau Pleine.	3	7	24	24	2	13	7	26	1
Grant.	3	6	11	27	1	7	0	15	1
Hull.	12	17	77	18	2	10	1	10	2
Lanark.	7	7	27	23	2	14	9	18	0
Linwood.	0	8	22	7	4	4	3	13	2
New Hope.	10	6	43	125	4	13	0	6	1
Pine Grove.	3	0	27	5	0	8	4	7	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
PORTAGE CO.—									
con.									
Plover.....	3	10	37	96	8	15	4	50	4
Sharon.....	20	36	217	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stockton.....	26	32	196	2	0	1	1	9	0
Almond, vil.....	2	1	21	16	1	13	8	9	0
Amherst, vil.....	0	6	28	11	1	47	30	53	1
Amherst Jct., vil..	2	4	22	8	0	3	4	4	0
Junction City:									
vil.....	8	11	22	17	1	2	2	9	0
Nelsonville, vil. .	0	0	5	28	2	17	0	7	0
Rosholt, vil.....	3	6	29	42	0	45	2	10	2
Stevens Point, city:									
1st ward.....	21	29	162	27	3	55	7	56	13
2nd wd., 1st pct.	2	10	130	42	3	60	5	47	4
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	10	18	105	36	0	36	8	50	3
3rd wd., 1st pct.	10	23	154	32	4	47	6	43	3
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	5	14	94	57	2	53	15	66	6
4th wd., 1st pct.	31	58	209	23	0	3	2	14	2
4th wd., 2nd pct.	26	73	256	13	0	9	1	12	3
5th ward.....	6	35	120	93	2	44	8	67	11
6th ward.....	9	13	55	55	3	10	7	43	11
Totals.....	276	497	2,388	1,041	65	586	166	712	79
PRICE CO.									
Catawba.....	2	3	19	23	0	3	3	13	9
Eisenstein.....	4	3	7	48	3	9	4	28	2
Elk.....	0	4	16	31	2	9	1	24	2
Emery.....	2	1	24	72	3	2	0	5	5
Fifield.....	1	2	35	39	1	21	2	34	0
Flambeau.....	2	1	16	21	0	5	0	32	0
Georgetown.....	1	3	12	26	0	9	0	9	2
Hackett.....	0	5	13	12	1	20	1	10	0
Harmony.....	3	5	4	55	0	1	0	6	0
Hill.....	5	14	52	6	1	20	1	16	1
Kennan.....	1	4	6	26	1	8	0	12	19
Knox.....	0	3	15	31	0	8	1	12	1
Lake.....	6	11	24	83	2	17	1	23	8
Ogema.....	5	26	59	62	3	125	7	44	3
Prentice.....	3	7	10	29	1	20	6	21	8
Spirit.....	4	4	25	14	0	20	8	33	1
Worcester.....	0	1	35	139	7	12	0	28	4
Catawba, vil.....	5	3	7	14	0	3	2	2	0
Kennan, vil.....	0	2	23	5	0	10	0	11	2
Prentice, vil.....	5	16	57	8	0	31	3	18	0
Park Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	2	4	31	108	2	24	3	11	0
2nd ward.....	1	2	22	38	0	8	0	7	0
3rd ward.....	3	4	33	59	0	39	3	26	1
4th ward.....	1	4	28	38	2	5	3	18	0
Phillips, city:									
1st ward.....	0	0	18	32	1	35	1	29	0
2nd ward.....	0	0	22	39	1	4	2	37	0
3rd ward.....	2	2	37	33	2	21	1	37	0
Totals.....	58	134	650	1,091	33	534	53	546	68
RACINE CO.									
Burlington.....	7	7	83	17	1	13	3	6	1
Caledonia.....	25	55	127	68	2	71	3	33	10
Dover.....	1	15	72	33	3	71	3	25	0
Mt. Pleasant, 1st pct.....	11	23	138	112	9	137	8	84	7
Mt. Pleasant, 2nd pct.....	14	19	28	52	6	50	2	13	11
Norway.....	2	66	7	23	1	31	4	11	16
Raymond.....	5	31	30	40	6	42	2	37	5
Rochester.....	4	11	21	6	0	30	1	7	1
Waterford.....	6	25	9	5	1	29	1	5	1
Yorkville.....	2	11	21	13	3	13	2	39	0
Rochester, vil.....	1	2	13	0	0	39	2	2	2
Sturtevant, vil.....	5	31	30	20	0	20	1	17	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
RACINE CO.—con.									
Union Grove, vil.	2	9	33	16	2	121	3	46	1
Waterford, vil.	2	12	50	15	0	30	2	3	0
Burlington, city:									
1st ward	2	6	42	3	0	12	5	1	0
2nd ward	0	5	106	11	1	63	7	22	2
3rd ward	3	6	120	5	0	64	9	8	1
4th ward	1	7	89	0	1	28	6	12	0
Racine, city:									
1st ward	8	22	77	31	2	28	2	5	1
2nd ward	12	37	190	31	5	347	16	78	6
3rd ward, north	3	27	171	72	3	137	2	44	16
3rd ward, south	23	30	324	81	2	147	4	45	14
4th ward, east	10	30	166	28	0	22	3	43	27
4th ward, west	22	53	191	64	2	52	4	29	30
5th ward	20	96	128	79	5	32	5	25	47
6th ward	10	55	89	76	7	44	8	42	30
7th wd., 1st pct.	19	101	324	104	1	90	2	66	23
7th wd., 2nd pct.	20	51	241	55	3	37	7	45	15
8th wd., 1st pct.	11	41	123	147	2	98	7	53	26
8th wd., 2nd pct.	11	32	142	105	5	128	4	95	31
9th wd., 1st pct.	18	34	101	117	4	37	5	45	26
9th wd., 2nd pct.	4	37	96	84	4	46	8	38	17
10th wd., 1st pct.	11	31	109	69	2	44	4	62	27
10th wd., 2nd pct.	17	29	125	73	4	14	1	15	23
11th wd., 1st pct.	3	33	119	65	7	122	9	59	13
11th wd., 2nd pct.	11	40	85	79	1	66	3	45	27
12th wd., 1st pct.	20	54	257	175	4	371	11	126	35
12th wd., 2nd pct.	21	105	249	160	4	216	15	102	31
13th wd., 1st pct.	11	40	105	94	5	58	3	40	20
13th wd., 2nd pct.	28	82	229	189	3	139	11	86	35
14th wd., 1st pct.	18	60	125	86	1	14	2	24	12
14th wd., 2nd pct.	19	60	152	87	1	113	4	37	6
15th wd., 1st pct.	26	96	312	138	3	61	6	73	32
15th wd., 2nd pct.	32	49	174	98	1	43	8	55	37
Totals	506	1,746	5,443	2,826	114	3,370	218	1,748	666
RICHLAND CO.									
Akan	1	4	17	49	1	26	1	18	0
Bloom	0	4	29	14	2	62	2	32	0
Buena Vista	3	0	18	34	5	63	2	54	0
Dayton	1	1	23	19	0	69	3	38	0
Eagle	2	7	9	15	0	31	1	32	0
Forest	0	1	8	14	4	75	1	32	0
Henrietta	3	4	18	8	1	49	3	29	1
Ithaca	1	5	27	50	0	35	3	22	1
Marshall	1	0	17	22	3	83	2	16	0
Orion	3	4	11	44	0	32	2	32	0
Richland	4	4	15	25	3	110	1	41	2
Richwood	1	4	19	54	1	22	1	21	4
Rockbridge	0	4	13	12	2	78	6	31	1
Sylvan	2	4	16	15	3	53	3	34	0
Westford	8	6	33	59	0	6	0	7	0
Willow	2	2	10	8	0	47	1	30	0
Cazenovia, vil.	5	4	18	35	0	33	1	5	0
Lone Rock, vil.	2	6	16	45	1	17	2	12	1
Viola, vil.	2	0	27	12	1	123	1	4	0
Richland Center, city:									
1st ward	3	14	31	23	2	161	7	76	0
2nd ward	4	12	58	36	0	146	8	73	0
3rd ward	0	5	75	30	0	272	7	89	4
Totals	47	95	508	623	29	1,593	58	728	14
ROCK CO.									
Avon	0	1	11	13	0	14	0	17	1
Beloit	10	14	57	65	1	73	3	51	8
Bradford	1	3	13	13	4	38	3	29	0
Center	0	1	15	14	2	12	2	23	0
Clinton	1	2	10	19	3	22	0	17	0
Fulton	0	8	50	49	0	41	3	30	0
Harmony	1	3	65	30	0	46	2	38	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittimore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
ROCK CO.—con.									
Janesville.....	0	3	33	21	2	45	12	86	0
Johnstown.....	2	2	15	16	0	28	2	21	1
La Prairie.....	3	1	11	7	4	26	2	35	0
Lima.....	1	2	15	9	0	31	4	16	0
Magnolia.....	0	0	26	30	0	7	0	13	0
Milton.....	6	10	85	84	3	63	5	78	0
Newark.....	1	1	6	12	0	26	0	16	1
Plymouth.....	4	4	22	19	1	39	6	34	0
Porter.....	0	3	18	75	2	15	2	18	0
Rock.....	4	5	53	30	0	34	1	48	0
Spring Valley.....	0	0	7	19	0	15	2	24	2
Turtle.....	1	0	12	31	0	45	1	23	0
Union.....	1	1	25	30	0	18	0	2	0
Clinton, vil.....	3	7	30	26	3	65	0	42	0
Footville, vil.....	0	0	17	14	0	42	6	37	0
Milton, vil.....	1	4	25	55	0	52	10	83	1
Orfordville, vil.....	0	3	12	15	1	32	8	34	0
Beloit, city:									
1st ward.....	5	18	77	39	1	53	1	19	1
2nd ward.....	5	14	95	21	2	130	2	38	1
3rd ward.....	5	6	67	33	0	41	0	36	2
4th ward.....	5	8	46	27	0	28	2	33	0
5th ward.....	3	3	59	18	0	126	4	32	2
6th ward.....	4	2	83	28	1	135	2	53	0
7th ward.....	3	9	90	41	1	163	3	69	0
8th ward.....	4	3	67	42	0	48	4	37	1
9th ward.....	6	8	61	52	1	113	2	46	4
10th ward.....	0	4	41	30	1	85	1	23	5
11th ward.....	4	3	53	68	1	65	4	46	2
12th ward.....	2	6	93	49	2	79	2	48	0
13th ward.....	2	5	40	52	0	55	0	39	1
14th ward.....	5	3	37	28	1	94	3	58	2
15th ward.....	1	7	44	18	0	69	1	24	1
16th ward.....	3	5	50	50	4	82	7	49	3
17th ward.....	2	5	58	55	2	80	12	47	1
18th ward.....	7	5	25	30	3	25	0	29	0
Edgerton, city.....	1	28	113	166	3	223	23	190	2
Evansville, city.....	1	7	73	63	0	152	11	106	0
Janesville, city:									
1st ward.....	1	17	103	73	3	105	6	96	0
2nd ward.....	5	25	115	48	1	111	10	104	0
3rd ward.....	4	22	77	51	2	117	9	82	0
4th ward.....	2	8	74	17	3	225	4	80	1
5th ward.....	3	20	62	76	5	204	7	123	0
6th ward.....	1	17	90	83	2	112	8	82	1
7th ward.....	2	20	99	66	0	39	3	53	0
8th ward.....	4	41	185	69	2	56	2	38	2
9th ward.....	10	22	208	60	0	17	7	44	0
10th ward.....	4	33	166	54	2	28	3	55	0
11th ward.....	2	35	118	79	4	18	3	58	2
12th ward.....	3	27	87	46	1	54	7	62	0
13th ward.....	6	12	114	76	2	78	8	91	0
14th ward.....	0	24	58	74	3	51	7	89	1
Totals.....	155	550	3,461	2,478	79	3,890	242	2,894	49
RUSK CO.									
Atlanta.....	0	4	13	56	2	17	0	34	5
Big Bend.....	3	1	28	13	0	9	3	21	1
Big Falls.....	0	2	10	4	0	5	0	7	0
Cedar Rapids.....	0	2	0	14	0	2	0	2	0
Dewey.....	0	7	22	35	0	16	1	8	4
Flambeau.....	0	12	31	41	0	27	5	33	4
Grant.....	1	5	42	29	0	21	4	44	8
Grow.....	1	10	8	58	2	6	1	16	4
Hawkins.....	0	1	6	12	2	9	0	2	13
Hubbard.....	0	3	12	18	0	1	1	8	3
Lawrence.....	0	0	13	21	0	12	0	19	1
Marshall.....	1	1	23	33	1	12	0	21	28
Murry.....	3	4	13	29	0	2	0	20	3
Richland.....	0	2	14	4	0	8	0	8	0
Rusk.....	0	1	21	17	0	2	8	10	0
South Forks.....	1	2	6	5	0	3	0	3	12

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
RUSK CO.—con.									
Strickland.....	1	4	37	9	0	3	5	10	1
Stubbs.....	5	4	32	24	2	13	3	41	2
Thornapple.....	0	13	16	16	0	6	2	32	3
True.....	2	0	21	25	2	17	1	17	3
Washington.....	0	0	6	8	1	2	3	7	11
Wilkinson.....	0	0	2	5	1	5	0	14	0
Willard.....	0	2	6	18	1	5	0	7	12
Wilson.....	0	0	6	9	1	4	0	2	1
Bruce, vil.....	0	1	25	25	2	50	1	39	0
Conrath, vil.....	0	0	7	1	0	7	2	6	1
Glen Flora, vil.....	2	4	7	3	0	23	1	11	2
Hawkins, vil.....	1	2	27	32	1	21	0	6	7
Ingram, vil.....	0	1	16	17	1	7	1	3	0
Sheldon, vil.....	0	0	16	22	0	7	0	6	3
Tony, vil.....	0	0	11	17	2	17	1	3	1
Weyerhaeuser, vil.....	2	1	11	10	1	9	2	18	1
Ladysmith, city:									
1st ward.....	0	1	20	3	0	14	2	35	1
2nd ward.....	3	2	51	27	0	13	0	36	0
3rd ward.....	0	1	43	13	0	13	0	20	1
4th ward.....	5	3	31	12	0	18	1	29	0
5th ward.....	1	3	51	14	0	30	2	23	1
6th ward.....	5	5	30	19	0	10	1	24	2
7th ward.....	0	2	39	23	2	30	5	52	0
Totals.....	37	101	773	741	24	476	56	697	141
ST. CROIX CO.									
Baldwin.....	2	3	25	85	1	56	6	12	3
Cady.....	1	1	12	57	0	21	2	10	15
Cylon.....	2	8	18	59	0	14	0	4	6
Eau Claire.....	2	3	20	122	2	48	3	8	11
Emerald.....	1	5	31	74	5	15	0	8	14
Erin Prairie.....	3	20	82	34	0	1	0	0	3
Forest.....	4	8	14	89	0	7	0	4	5
Glenwood.....	0	7	7	149	9	21	3	6	8
Hammond.....	2	4	61	19	1	41	1	13	3
Hudson.....	4	4	47	18	1	12	7	7	2
Kinnickinnic.....	4	4	32	50	0	23	0	13	1
Pleasant Valley.....	0	5	16	46	0	3	4	4	5
Richmond.....	1	22	56	43	0	9	1	3	5
Rush River.....	0	3	6	46	1	36	7	10	1
Somerset.....	8	6	77	25	0	4	0	4	0
Springfield.....	0	6	24	99	3	26	1	12	2
Stanton.....	2	17	66	41	1	13	0	9	18
Star Prairie.....	6	14	32	32	1	25	1	5	17
St. Joseph.....	2	5	30	25	0	10	1	3	1
Troy.....	3	5	37	42	0	12	0	8	0
Warren.....	5	17	114	22	2	21	7	24	0
Badwin, vil.....	1	5	53	34	2	147	7	23	0
Deer Park, vil.....	7	1	27	22	0	22	1	3	1
Hammond, vil.....	0	4	74	12	2	45	3	18	0
No. Hudson, vil.....	2	11	20	84	1	2	1	11	0
Somerset, vil.....	15	19	114	2	0	4	0	0	0
Star Prairie, vil.....	0	8	17	10	0	32	2	4	2
Wilson, vil.....	0	0	9	4	0	14	2	4	0
Woodville, vil.....	1	7	28	38	3	6	1	6	2
Glenwood, city:									
1st, 2nd, 3rd wards.....	2	6	13	45	3	87	3	11	1
Hudson, city:									
1st ward.....	2	12	36	14	0	5	1	9	7
2nd ward.....	7	28	96	58	0	96	13	47	5
3rd ward.....	5	21	94	120	2	77	14	54	3
New Richmond, city:									
1st ward.....	7	16	95	38	1	63	0	12	0
2nd ward.....	5	15	112	34	3	89	2	33	2
3rd ward.....	0	10	19	30	0	38	1	13	1
River Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	0	2	7	34	3	11	1	7	0
Totals.....	107	335	1,621	1,756	47	1,166	94	425	144

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
SAUK CO.									
Baraboo.....	4	2	47	87	5	54	7	73	5
Bear Creek.....	9	10	57	38	0	9	0	6	0
Dellona.....	5	4	43	28	0	6	3	3	0
Delton.....	3	3	51	106	2	30	7	23	4
Excelsior.....	4	5	14	94	3	29	3	22	4
Fairfield.....	0	0	14	46	3	13	4	17	3
Franklin.....	3	4	38	132	4	2	0	3	0
Freedom.....	6	1	16	75	1	19	4	19	2
Greenfield.....	1	0	4	59	0	21	3	23	0
Honey Creek.....	1	1	10	97	4	12	6	20	13
Ironton.....	3	3	22	61	3	16	6	15	0
La Valle.....	6	10	62	37	0	27	4	13	4
Merrimack.....	1	0	3	71	0	14	3	21	0
Prairie du Sac.....	2	1	3	28	1	28	4	7	1
Reedsburg.....	5	5	26	96	0	25	0	7	1
Spring Green.....	4	3	29	24	0	18	1	18	0
Sumpter.....	1	1	7	94	2	49	4	12	1
Troy.....	1	0	4	130	13	40	1	14	2
Washington.....	3	1	33	115	2	22	5	32	0
Westfield.....	5	0	19	173	2	3	1	3	10
Winfield.....	14	13	42	18	0	16	4	11	0
Woodland.....	0	4	14	55	0	12	0	10	0
Ableman, vil.....	4	13	53	104	0	14	0	5	1
Ironton, vil.....	0	2	10	9	1	16	2	12	2
La Valle, vil.....	3	4	60	20	4	37	2	14	0
Lime Ridge, vil...	1	0	16	4	1	19	2	12	1
Loganville, vil....	2	0	21	45	2	22	2	8	0
Merrimack, vil....	2	0	12	27	0	13	0	9	0
North Freedom, vil.....	0	2	21	36	1	43	6	53	0
Plain, vil.....	1	0	60	42	1	0	0	0	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.....	0	0	31	90	4	139	3	26	1
Sauk City, vil.....	4	4	47	154	1	37	2	13	4
Spring Green, vil.	3	8	76	30	0	102	6	45	0
Baraboo, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	3	0	81	49	2	126	0	103	6
1st wd., 2nd pct.	0	1	45	33	5	98	3	62	2
2nd wd., 1st pct.	3	2	98	54	4	170	7	84	1
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	0	5	127	70	6	83	6	66	4
3rd ward.....	5	1	75	97	0	37	4	69	7
Reedsburg, city:									
1st ward.....	13	10	92	113	5	104	1	30	0
2d ward.....	10	9	123	123	1	174	6	48	7
Totals.....	135	132	1,602	2,764	83	1,699	122	1,031	86
SAWYER CO.									
Bass Lake.....	3	2	65	2	0	4	0	10	4
Couderay.....	0	0	19	5	1	3	0	30	0
Draper.....	6	6	55	7	0	11	4	10	0
Edgewater.....	0	0	28	7	0	1	0	7	0
Fishtrap.....	2	0	11	1	0	0	1	9	0
Hayward.....	10	4	38	8	2	11	1	16	2
Hunter.....	0	5	12	5	0	2	0	4	0
Lenroot.....	5	6	43	22	0	7	1	20	0
Meadowbrook.....	0	0	4	9	0	3	1	4	0
Meteor.....	1	1	14	19	0	7	1	13	2
Ojibwa.....	1	3	30	6	0	0	0	6	0
Radisson.....	5	2	61	14	1	9	2	24	3
Round Lake.....	4	0	28	23	0	6	0	24	4
Sand Lake.....	4	0	34	9	0	4	1	9	0
Spider Lake.....	1	1	12	8	0	9	0	6	0
Weirgor.....	0	0	19	2	0	3	1	6	1
Winter.....	1	7	78	22	1	21	2	20	0
Couderay, vil....	3	1	35	1	0	5	0	1	0
Exeland, vil.....	1	2	9	2	0	15	0	11	0
Hayward, city:									
1st ward.....	6	11	83	16	0	33	1	21	1
2nd ward.....	0	11	64	8	0	23	2	20	0
3rd ward.....	2	3	33	12	0	35	1	25	0
Totals.....	55	65	775	208	5	212	19	296	17

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
SHAWANO CO.									
Almon	2	1	3	34	6	1	0	2	16
Angelica	0	24	15	18	1	0	0	3	0
Aniwa	4	1	7	18	1	0	0	1	3
Bartelme	1	1	3	9	0	1	0	0	0
Belle Plaine	2	8	10	148	18	10	1	4	4
Biramwood	4	3	9	43	0	0	0	1	17
Fairbanks	1	3	7	124	7	0	0	0	0
Germania	1	0	1	74	5	1	0	0	3
Grant	3	4	5	59	2	14	5	13	3
Green Valley	8	25	19	29	0	12	0	12	8
Hartland	3	42	4	29	0	2	0	5	4
Herman	0	14	15	56	3	6	2	14	0
Hutchins.	1	0	5	27	3	1	1	2	9
Lessor	2	24	7	36	4	3	0	3	22
Maple Grove	11	45	28	20	1	5	1	2	1
Morris	1	0	15	130	4	0	1	0	8
Navarino	0	2	4	24	4	1	0	1	24
Pella	0	1	4	57	1	14	2	25	1
Red Springs	6	6	13	52	0	5	0	1	1
Richmond	2	3	5	134	2	3	1	9	0
Seneca	3	2	8	74	1	3	0	4	0
Washington	2	20	17	41	4	2	0	9	3
Waukechon	2	35	18	89	8	7	1	7	10
Wescott	3	15	14	60	6	10	2	9	1
Wittenberg	3	1	11	44	4	5	2	3	33
Aniwa, vil.	2	1	8	12	2	9	1	5	0
Biramwood, vil.	6	3	31	21	3	8	3	13	1
Bowler, vil.	6	17	25	63	0	9	2	2	2
Cecil, vil.	4	6	23	48	2	10	0	4	1
Eland, vil.	4	10	41	14	0	8	1	15	0
Gresham, vil.	6	4	25	27	0	3	2	1	0
Keshena, pct.	2	0	18	38	2	4	1	3	1
Mattoon, vil.	2	3	24	7	0	2	2	0	0
Neopit, pct.	2	5	16	15	0	18	2	6	0
Tigerton, vil.	6	7	30	13	0	2	2	9	1
Wittenberg, vil.	1	1	15	138	13	12	0	3	1
Wittenberg, vil.	4	5	25	75	4	25	7	10	32
Shawano, city:									
1st ward	5	15	61	149	26	57	8	35	10
2nd ward	5	6	44	80	13	32	5	25	3
3rd ward	9	14	70	213	28	85	6	37	2
Totals	129	377	703	2,342	178	390	61	298	225
SHEBOYGAN CO.									
Greenbush	0	11	73	30	1	24	5	9	7
Herman	8	10	104	46	5	11	10	24	6
Holland	1	10	33	97	5	35	5	23	3
Lima	4	7	43	36	0	48	7	36	1
Lyndon	3	16	50	54	0	31	9	10	0
Mitchell	5	19	67	18	1	6	4	6	7
Mosel	6	17	61	36	0	3	7	6	2
Plymouth	2	12	81	69	0	10	3	17	8
Rhine	1	6	73	34	2	4	2	2	5
Russell	0	3	37	10	0	2	0	2	0
Scott	5	10	22	24	2	27	4	13	8
Sheboygan	5	42	187	78	3	88	28	66	60
Sheboygan Falls	5	20	70	29	6	34	8	17	31
Sherman	0	2	29	70	1	5	2	6	12
Wilson	4	8	29	35	0	72	20	55	9
Adell, vil.	0	4	31	19	1	25	2	10	1
Cascade, vil.	1	8	55	8	0	11	4	10	0
Cedar Grove, vil.	8	6	63	49	2	39	10	16	3
Elkhart Lake, vil.	3	7	80	13	2	9	3	5	1
Glenbeulah	3	2	30	10	0	10	3	3	0
Kohler, vil.	6	11	99	30	0	365	46	62	8
Oostburg, vil.	0	3	21	18	0	77	14	23	1
Random Lake, vil.	2	5	98	9	0	9	1	4	2
Waldo, vil.	1	4	39	12	0	38	5	5	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Sec.)
SHEBOYGAN CO.									
—con.									
Plymouth, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	1	7	100	31	0	22	2	10	4
1st wd., 2nd pct.	0	5	70	29	0	17	4	9	2
2nd wd., 1st pct.	2	8	88	22	1	34	6	12	1
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	0	8	95	25	4	32	5	17	3
Sheboygan, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	9	26	181	34	5	171	51	75	19
1st wd., 2nd pct.	23	38	319	60	6	201	67	106	31
2nd wd., 1st pct.	13	30	194	49	6	146	24	39	30
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	10	33	217	67	8	82	21	59	46
3rd wd., 1st pct.	8	17	77	56	5	31	16	21	30
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	13	44	162	95	5	50	20	48	94
4th wd., 1st pct.	25	67	182	95	7	74	33	40	92
4th wd., 2nd pct.	15	34	190	90	9	89	34	45	51
5th wd., 1st pct.	3	21	81	66	5	27	14	22	42
5th wd., 2nd pct.	20	47	300	121	10	90	43	70	163
6th wd., 1st pct.	12	30	104	46	2	27	11	34	52
6th wd., 2nd pct.	17	38	138	87	6	69	14	52	75
7th wd., 1st pct.	19	50	223	110	8	24	13	29	103
7th wd., 2nd pct.	18	43	233	91	2	40	20	31	95
8th wd., 1st pct.	15	54	301	75	7	63	18	45	77
8th wd., 2nd pct.	23	45	362	83	9	62	21	44	88
Sheboygan Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	4	6	95	27	1	98	19	73	55
2nd ward.....	4	6	104	14	1	125	14	47	39
Totals.....	327	900	5,291	2,207	138	2,557	672	1,358	1,368
TAYLOR CO.									
Aurora.....	0	2	4	22	0	1	1	10	25
Browning.....	0	3	13	35	0	0	1	5	25
Chelsea.....	0	3	13	16	0	6	0	8	9
Cleveland.....	0	1	4	14	2	2	1	17	11
Deer Creek.....	3	2	19	47	1	6	2	30	24
Ford.....	2	4	7	8	0	5	0	9	3
Goodrich.....	0	2	3	12	0	0	0	4	18
Greenwood.....	1	2	18	38	0	1	2	6	21
Grover.....	0	0	16	9	0	1	1	14	5
Hammell.....	1	2	25	4	0	4	0	15	25
Holway.....	2	1	20	41	4	7	0	12	24
Jump River.....	1	2	14	14	0	4	1	19	14
Little Black.....	1	5	22	64	1	2	0	8	17
Maplehurst.....	0	1	5	41	2	2	0	5	1
McKinley.....	0	2	5	9	0	2	1	12	5
Medford.....	3	9	69	51	1	3	4	26	27
Molitor.....	0	5	18	1	0	1	2	9	3
Pershing.....	2	2	25	6	0	1	1	4	16
Rib Lake.....	1	4	21	64	0	2	0	15	6
Roosevelt.....	6	9	47	7	1	0	0	10	5
Taft.....	2	2	18	16	1	6	1	14	2
Westboro.....	4	6	32	44	1	16	3	21	15
Gilman, vil.....	2	4	16	19	0	14	1	3	4
Lublin, vil.....	3	0	18	2	0	0	0	6	1
Rib Lake, vil.....	1	6	44	41	0	15	1	18	2
Medford, city:									
1st ward.....	4	11	102	21	0	22	3	30	13
2nd ward.....	0	6	48	20	0	8	0	15	7
3rd ward.....	4	13	106	21	0	13	1	13	6
Totals.....	43	109	752	687	14	144	29	358	334
TREMPEALEAU CO.									
Albion.....	0	0	7	61	1	16	0	8	2
Arcadia.....	3	5	52	79	4	17	3	38	1
Burnside.....	0	0	15	13	1	1	0	0	0
Caledonia.....	1	0	7	19	5	13	0	11	0
Chimney Rock.....	0	0	5	55	1	3	0	16	1
Dodge.....	6	5	46	15	3	6	0	10	0
Etrick.....	3	2	45	100	5	34	4	46	2
Gale.....	0	3	10	183	6	41	3	28	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
TREMPEALEAU CO.—con.									
Hale.....	1	3	13	270	15	5	1	6	0
Lincoln.....	1	1	4	72	5	8	1	3	2
Pigeon.....	1	0	6	239	13	18	2	8	1
Preston.....	0	0	10	202	11	8	2	12	14
Summer.....	0	1	9	165	5	3	0	2	0
Trempealeau.....	0	0	15	37	2	11	1	11	0
Unity.....	0	0	52	90	3	9	3	11	5
Blair, vil.....	0	1	16	94	5	26	0	10	1
Eleva, vil.....	0	2	10	15	1	21	3	12	1
Galesville, vil.....	1	4	31	57	5	160	4	75	0
Independence, vil.....	1	7	51	57	1	26	4	9	0
Osseo, vil.....	1	1	20	171	10	25	1	13	0
Trempealeau, vil.....	2	2	25	9	1	25	0	9	0
Whitehall, vil.....	1	5	18	151	21	56	6	29	3
Arcadia, city:									
1st ward.....	1	0	17	16	1	9	0	11	0
2nd ward.....	1	2	54	7	4	14	0	11	3
3rd ward.....	2	0	19	6	0	25	2	12	0
Totals.....	28	44	557	2,273	129	580	39	401	36
VERNON CO.									
Bergen.....	1	0	11	27	1	4	1	5	0
Christiana.....	0	2	6	180	7	3	0	12	0
Citnton.....	1	1	5	103	1	3	0	25	2
Coon.....	0	3	3	174	5	9	0	21	1
Forest.....	2	0	11	49	3	12	3	27	0
Franklin.....	2	3	27	199	5	20	1	39	0
Genoa.....	4	5	48	41	3	17	0	21	0
Greenwood.....	1	4	15	27	1	14	1	14	0
Hamburg.....	3	0	6	66	6	4	1	11	0
Harmony.....	1	3	21	116	4	7	0	16	0
Hillsboro.....	2	3	22	21	0	9	1	41	0
Jefferson.....	2	2	14	221	22	10	0	24	0
Kickapoo.....	0	4	17	52	2	8	4	20	0
Liberty.....	0	1	10	38	0	13	1	8	0
Stark.....	2	0	7	50	12	11	2	26	0
Sterling.....	1	2	19	82	12	20	5	69	0
Union.....	5	3	34	36	1	9	2	29	0
Viroqua.....	5	10	40	268	18	24	3	64	0
Webster.....	2	5	29	59	5	9	0	40	0
Wheatland.....	1	0	13	25	5	16	2	30	0
Whitestown.....	1	1	15	46	2	2	2	10	0
Chaseburg, vil.....	0	5	10	19	2	5	0	6	0
Coon Valley, vil.....	0	4	16	48	4	14	0	7	1
De Soto, vil.....	0	0	13	5	3	19	4	12	0
Hillsboro, vil.....	1	1	29	15	1	75	4	76	1
La Farge, vil.....	0	2	18	17	3	35	0	47	0
Ontario, vil.....	5	13	46	11	0	6	0	2	0
Readstown, vil.....	1	0	19	41	3	18	2	50	0
Stoddard, vil.....	1	0	17	7	0	10	1	4	1
Viola, vil.....	1	0	5	3	0	28	0	4	0
Viroqua, city:									
1st ward.....	0	13	38	113	11	61	1	96	0
2nd ward.....	0	4	20	108	8	76	1	97	1
3rd ward.....	1	12	30	90	5	42	1	104	1
Westby, city:									
1st ward.....	0	3	5	69	4	7	1	15	1
2nd ward.....	1	11	9	99	4	21	3	28	0
3rd ward.....	0	5	12	40	4	4	0	15	0
Totals.....	47	125	600	2,565	167	645	47	1,115	9
VILAS CO.									
Arbor Vitae.....	0	3	14	22	0	15	2	20	0
Boulder Junction.....	0	0	14	18	0	18	4	20	0
Cloverland.....	6	4	24	5	0	7	3	14	2
Conover.....	4	8	23	61	1	21	10	32	0
Flambeau.....	5	11	65	13	0	42	3	26	0
Lincoln.....	2	12	55	28	3	50	13	60	0
Phelps.....	5	13	34	57	5	94	23	81	1
Plum Lake.....	3	3	35	14	2	14	1	19	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
VILAS CO.—con.									
Presque Isle.....	2	4	21	8	0	18	4	50	1
St. Germain.....	2	9	31	8	1	13	7	19	0
Spider Lake.....	1	0	34	23	2	6	3	13	0
State Line.....	0	1	12	26	0	23	6	14	1
Washington									
1st pct.....	1	6	5	3	0	12	5	23	2
2nd pct.....	1	3	22	3	1	3	2	17	0
Winchester.....	2	6	15	8	0	18	6	21	0
Eagle River, vil.	5	10	67	52	3	107	62	101	0
Totals.....	39	93	471	349	18	461	154	590	7
WALWORTH CO.									
Bloomfield.....	4	4	17	5	0	15	4	47	1
Darien.....	0	3	76	18	1	80	3	46	0
Delavan.....	0	0	46	46	3	42	9	56	2
East Troy.....	1	6	27	16	1	50	1	5	0
Geneva.....	1	0	9	18	1	50	3	66	0
Lafayette.....	2	3	21	54	1	34	5	38	0
La Grange.....	1	6	14	23	1	25	9	21	2
Linn.....	4	0	36	16	2	53	8	87	0
Lyons.....	3	3	42	51	1	27	5	20	0
Richmond.....	1	4	28	9	0	19	4	15	0
Sharon.....	2	3	15	23	0	27	2	10	0
Spring Prairie.....	2	12	12	9	0	38	0	11	0
Sugar Creek.....	1	4	18	44	3	20	9	25	0
Troy.....	1	12	27	13	0	28	3	16	0
Walworth.....	3	4	17	2	0	32	4	34	0
Whitewater.....	0	0	19	18	1	15	6	17	0
East Troy, vil.	1	3	54	41	2	82	2	26	0
Fontana on Geneva Lake, vil.	1	0	8	9	0	28	2	36	0
Genoa City, vil.	3	0	17	5	1	51	6	33	0
Sharon, vil.	0	3	41	23	1	75	2	14	0
Walworth, vil.	1	0	20	5	0	66	2	64	0
Williams Bay, vil.	4	2	34	16	0	91	6	74	1
Delavan, city:									
1st ward.....	3	11	86	41	0	120	6	73	2
2nd ward.....	2	7	94	3	1	156	5	66	0
3rd ward.....	3	3	57	16	0	188	3	101	0
Elkhorn, city:									
1st ward.....	0	1	24	31	0	55	4	27	0
2nd ward.....	0	3	39	48	1	76	0	40	1
3rd ward.....	1	1	32	42	0	91	15	45	0
Lake Geneva, city:									
1st ward.....	2	1	39	17	1	93	3	69	0
2nd ward.....	4	2	33	26	1	38	0	47	0
3rd ward.....	1	1	55	63	4	42	8	93	0
Whitewater, city:									
1st ward.....	2	1	47	20	0	36	12	31	1
2nd ward.....	3	4	139	39	2	183	14	66	2
3rd ward.....	5	5	70	28	0	89	12	26	3
Totals.....	62	112	1,313	838	29	2,115	177	1,425	15
WASHBURN CO.									
Barronette.....	1	4	6	58	3	2	2	3	0
Bashaw.....	1	0	4	44	1	11	2	20	3
Bass Lake.....	0	0	4	15	0	5	1	4	1
Beaver Brook.....	1	2	1	59	6	5	5	10	1
Birchwood.....	2	0	5	24	0	13	1	5	0
Brooklyn.....	2	0	8	10	1	8	0	12	2
Casey.....	0	1	8	24	0	1	1	3	0
Chicog.....	0	1	3	7	0	3	1	20	1
Crystal.....	0	0	5	51	1	9	3	5	3
Evergreen.....	0	0	6	26	0	8	4	14	4
Frog Creek.....	0	8	11	8	1	0	0	6	1
Gull Lake.....	1	2	4	6	0	4	1	11	0
Long Lake.....	0	0	5	48	0	3	0	9	0
Madge.....	1	1	2	61	0	5	1	5	0
Minong.....	1	0	13	19	0	2	1	7	0
Sarona.....	1	0	5	69	3	14	0	6	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
WASHBURN CO.									
—con.									
Spooner	0	0	4	18	0	12	2	10	0
Spring Brook	2	3	8	41	0	19	3	13	2
Stinnett	0	1	3	16	1	2	1	5	0
Stone Lake	0	0	4	8	0	9	2	7	0
Trego	4	1	10	84	0	6	3	11	0
Birchwood, vil.	0	0	15	12	0	30	6	4	0
Minong, vil.	1	0	13	15	0	9	1	4	0
Shell Lake, vil.	0	5	23	23	0	41	8	68	1
Spooner, city:									
1st ward	4	3	10	41	1	29	2	33	1
2nd ward	2	0	18	49	1	23	2	16	0
3rd ward	0	1	21	51	1	12	2	10	0
4th ward	0	3	17	52	2	24	1	23	1
5th ward	1	0	6	11	0	6	0	14	2
Totals	25	36	242	950	22	315	56	365	23
WASHINGTON CO.									
Addison	37	63	144	42	0	11	1	13	1
Barton	1	8	58	65	7	56	6	35	0
Erin	10	70	74	47	1	6	2	4	0
Farmington	6	32	40	91	3	19	9	7	6
Germantown	10	24	72	56	6	41	5	9	7
Hartford	9	38	67	75	2	20	8	16	2
Jackson	4	19	54	68	1	22	3	17	2
Kewaskum	0	10	27	3	1	33	10	8	1
Polk	7	24	33	53	2	29	8	30	2
Richfield	21	25	105	34	0	40	10	33	5
Trenton	2	38	55	78	0	26	4	11	6
Wayne	3	11	32	25	0	39	7	18	1
West Bend	12	44	75	51	1	26	10	10	2
Barton, vil.	4	20	116	36	3	12	1	6	2
Germantown, vil.	0	8	19	14	1	6	5	6	0
Jackson, vil.	2	3	25	27	3	6	0	4	0
Kewaskum, vil.	5	10	59	20	0	61	13	16	1
Slinger, vil.	5	15	65	22	1	72	7	15	0
Hartford, city:									
1st ward	8	16	141	87	11	35	5	23	3
2nd ward	3	16	89	67	7	17	4	10	2
3rd ward	4	14	75	40	1	12	4	7	6
4th ward	7	23	120	66	10	16	5	11	2
West Bend, city:									
1st ward	4	19	157	71	5	65	10	23	1
2nd ward	12	16	206	69	1	160	17	46	2
3rd ward	7	23	133	89	2	105	9	20	2
Totals	192	589	2,041	1,296	69	935	163	398	56
WAUKESHA CO.									
Brookfield	17	101	204	37	1	185	27	79	10
Delafield	6	35	110	35	1	174	15	71	5
Eagle	3	6	17	22	0	37	2	14	0
Genesee	9	5	68	36	0	286	8	36	1
Lisbon	7	27	32	25	3	96	13	43	3
Monomonee	12	73	59	27	3	45	23	23	16
Merton	14	86	102	11	0	80	7	16	0
Mukwonago	3	1	24	7	1	56	2	18	1
Muskego	18	117	66	29	1	106	3	34	13
New Berlin	15	69	101	55	0	109	30	54	4
Oconomowoc	7	27	93	55	0	107	11	50	1
Ottawa	3	1	26	18	0	54	5	14	2
Pewaukee	11	28	119	80	1	207	16	95	9
Summit	5	17	84	31	1	142	26	29	4
Vernon	0	21	15	6	0	100	11	31	0
Waukesha	3	2	36	36	3	216	11	44	6
Big Bend, vil.	0	2	9	0	0	38	5	7	0
Butler, vil.	1	14	21	33	1	23	7	7	1
Chenequa, vil.	0	3	26	2	0	77	7	9	0
Dousman, vil.	1	2	46	1	0	53	2	8	0
Eagle, vil.	6	11	73	9	1	24	4	3	0
Hartland, vil.	5	12	71	17	0	105	6	25	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
WAUKESHA CO.									
—con.									
Lac La Belle, vil.	0	0	38	1	0	4	0	5	0
Lannon, vil.	4	6	30	6	0	15	2	13	0
Menomonee Falls, vil.	13	12	55	54	4	73	8	29	1
Merton, vil.	0	12	32	16	1	28	4	6	10
Mukwonago, vil.	2	2	51	7	0	137	4	31	0
North Prairie, vil.	1	1	19	7	0	46	2	11	4
Pewaukee, vil.	10	17	83	27	1	87	12	13	2
Sussex, vil.	1	7	25	9	0	59	2	28	0
Wales, vil.	0	0	18	1	0	36	4	9	1
Oconomowoc, city:									
1st pct.	3	18	144	65	2	119	8	42	4
2nd pct.	18	17	201	48	2	175	20	48	1
Waukesha, city:									
1st wd., 1st dist.	4	7	80	30	1	166	10	55	1
1st wd., 2nd dist.	2	13	67	84	0	184	11	62	2
2nd wd., 1st dist.	7	11	57	43	0	163	28	85	2
2nd wd., 2nd dist.	5	16	117	157	5	144	26	99	6
3rd ward.	9	17	88	82	0	133	34	85	3
4th wd., 1st dist.	7	2	65	26	0	111	22	26	0
4th wd., 2nd dist.	6	20	76	29	1	162	34	66	0
4th wd., 3d dist.	7	4	65	25	0	154	15	65	1
5th wd., 1st dist.	8	7	82	43	1	248	13	47	10
5th wd., 2nd dist.	3	8	84	28	0	308	34	62	1
6th wd., 1st dist.	3	8	87	43	0	258	17	62	2
6th wd., 2nd dist.	1	8	51	35	2	215	12	74	1
Totals.	255	873	3,017	1,443	37	5,345	563	1,733	123
WAUPACA CO.									
Bear Creek.	0	7	28	72	1	5	2	7	0
Caledonia.	0	2	10	60	2	6	1	5	0
Dayton.	0	1	11	82	5	19	2	26	0
Dupont.	0	6	8	76	5	20	4	14	5
Farmington									
1st pct.	1	1	5	134	4	24	5	21	2
2nd pct.	0	8	23	124	28	31	4	17	5
Fremont.	4	7	19	35	1	4	0	6	7
Harrison.	0	0	7	110	1	1	1	3	3
Helvetia.	1	1	4	70	2	12	2	4	0
Iola.	0	1	10	146	6	9	1	6	1
Larabee.	0	2	12	95	4	5	1	6	15
Lebanon.	3	14	66	33	3	1	1	11	0
Lind.	1	11	21	67	5	20	2	4	9
Little Wolf.	2	3	13	129	5	7	2	4	0
Matteson.	0	5	5	35	7	2	6	4	9
Mukwa.	0	3	14	43	1	7	6	6	0
Royalton.	1	0	13	134	10	4	1	11	0
Scandinavia.	0	1	5	115	11	27	2	1	0
St. Lawrence.	0	0	3	99	7	19	5	7	0
Union.	3	1	1	105	4	6	2	7	3
Waupaca.	0	1	11	97	6	17	2	8	3
Weyauwega.	0	0	7	64	1	15	2	10	0
Wyoming.	2	0	2	52	1	3	1	4	2
Big Falls, vil.	1	0	2	29	1	5	0	3	1
Embarrass, vil.	0	4	8	18	3	8	3	8	1
Fremont, vil.	0	3	31	18	0	25	3	17	0
Iola, vil.	3	3	37	124	13	49	3	4	7
Manawa, vil.	0	3	51	108	13	25	7	7	0
Marion, vil.	1	3	30	23	2	47	10	61	4
Ogdensburg, vil.	0	0	5	14	2	29	2	5	0
Royalton, vil.	0	10	4	36	7	7	3	9	0
Scandinavia, vil.	1	1	17	37	3	36	4	4	0
Weyauwega, vil.	0	6	40	88	11	64	3	36	1
Clintonville, city:									
1st ward.	0	5	29	44	7	26	6	14	1
2nd ward.	0	1	15	41	1	7	4	7	0
3rd ward.	0	2	27	69	3	14	2	9	1
4th ward.	0	4	25	56	5	55	8	21	1
5th ward.	0	5	19	31	2	35	3	13	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittmore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
WAUPACA CO.									
—con.									
New London, city:									
1st ward.....	0	11	56	44	4	20	9	16	1
2nd ward.....	0	8	16	17	3	8	4	1	1
4th ward.....	1	12	76	84	6	46	14	17	2
5th ward.....	0	7	16	25	3	9	5	2	0
Waupaca, city:									
1st ward.....	1	7	19	103	17	70	4	31	5
2nd ward.....	2	4	20	85	13	75	7	19	1
3rd ward.....	1	2	11	92	13	51	4	14	0
4th ward.....	1	1	26	73	4	113	6	21	3
Totals.....	30	177	878	3,236	256	1,088	169	531	98
WAUSHARA CO.									
Aurora.....	0	5	15	23	4	48	18	16	1
Bloomfield.....	0	0	8	62	11	31	9	35	1
Coloma.....	0	6	21	13	0	38	15	23	0
Dakota.....	1	1	5	18	2	35	2	17	0
Deerfield.....	0	0	11	55	2	19	4	11	0
Hancock.....	1	2	6	36	0	10	16	11	1
Leon.....	0	6	14	36	0	53	14	15	0
Marion.....	1	9	26	21	5	94	14	39	4
Mt. Morris.....	0	0	6	14	0	105	19	29	0
Oasis.....	0	4	10	19	0	3	7	13	0
Plainfield.....	0	3	13	14	3	6	14	10	0
Poysippi.....	1	1	20	28	1	86	40	40	0
Richford.....	0	1	12	19	3	15	11	24	0
Rose.....	1	5	16	24	2	22	6	21	0
Saxeville.....	1	2	10	18	0	35	14	30	0
Springwater.....	1	1	16	26	3	22	12	17	0
Warren.....	1	8	10	67	1	17	6	14	19
Wautoma.....	0	0	6	17	1	88	10	32	0
Hancock, vil.....	2	4	8	27	2	24	23	9	0
Lohrville, vil.....	0	4	2	26	0	3	4	0	9
Plainfield, vil.....	0	5	16	14	0	31	13	38	0
Red Granite, vil.....	2	15	44	110	4	40	10	13	22
Wautoma, vil.....	1	3	54	18	1	247	38	75	0
Wild Rose, vil.....	2	6	35	10	1	45	11	46	0
Berlin, city:									
2nd wd., 2nd pet.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	15	91	385	715	46	1,118	330	578	57
WINNEBAGO CO.									
Algoma.....	5	7	42	26	1	43	3	19	2
Black Wolf.....	5	27	69	26	1	14	7	7	1
Clayton.....	1	9	28	49	1	19	3	15	0
Menasha.....	0	13	34	26	0	10	11	17	0
Neenah.....	0	13	22	50	2	16	2	6	1
Nekimi.....	3	1	16	19	1	26	3	17	0
Nepeuskun.....	0	11	17	7	0	50	15	11	1
Omro.....	1	6	11	26	0	28	20	2	0
Oshkosh.....	0	16	76	104	8	61	28	60	2
Poygan.....	0	5	32	5	1	8	4	11	0
Rushford.....	1	7	36	10	0	94	27	13	0
U.ica.....	3	3	16	12	1	35	12	16	3
Winland.....	2	4	21	33	1	18	4	13	0
Winchester.....	0	1	10	88	1	15	2	15	0
Winneconne.....	0	5	14	9	0	22	39	21	0
Wolf River.....	1	3	9	52	1	5	3	6	1
Omro, vil.....	1	12	49	15	0	107	89	22	0
Winneconne, vil.....	2	2	62	35	3	46	59	29	1
Menasha, city:									
1st ward.....	4	32	122	40	0	47	17	36	0
2nd ward.....	6	43	183	57	0	29	4	29	2
3rd ward.....	0	16	129	110	3	74	12	47	2
4th ward.....	12	49	193	72	0	10	7	32	2
5th ward.....	4	20	179	56	1	17	15	26	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
WINNEBAGO CO.									
—con.									
Neenah, city:									
1st wd., 1st pct.	3	10	70	98	2	116	6	45	3
1st wd., 2nd pct.	4	21	94	122	1	86	19	49	1
2nd ward	1	19	98	151	1	121	7	46	2
3rd ward	5	9	80	82	2	48	4	44	1
4th ward	3	4	50	101	1	29	7	35	2
5th ward	5	22	92	139	0	64	18	49	0
Oshkosh, city:									
1st ward	11	20	104	81	0	79	50	29	1
2nd ward	13	31	152	111	2	160	62	100	4
3rd ward	10	38	100	153	0	40	26	54	4
4th ward	5	34	151	82	0	171	72	71	3
5th ward	13	19	122	136	6	257	71	72	2
6th ward	34	80	148	301	7	26	25	25	9
7th ward	9	7	100	34	3	203	33	34	1
8th ward	14	22	75	137	4	96	40	68	14
9th ward	17	52	192	272	3	107	45	86	16
10th ward	13	19	112	130	3	236	68	88	3
11th ward	12	34	214	144	4	207	55	72	3
12th ward	18	43	131	144	0	162	51	62	3
13th ward	22	84	185	251	1	39	20	20	9
14th ward	18	17	88	159	0	51	10	52	10
15th ward	4	10	78	98	2	89	33	66	5
16th ward	3	8	29	152	2	29	24	26	2
Totals	288	908	3,835	4,005	70	3,210	1,181	1,654	117
WOOD CO.									
Arpin	0	8	19	128	10	34	0	10	0
Auburdale	3	4	5	64	3	5	2	13	0
Cameron	0	0	4	24	2	0	0	6	0
Cary	0	0	3	30	4	13	0	7	3
Cranmoor	0	0	2	8	0	4	2	11	1
Dexter	0	1	18	8	2	2	2	2	0
Grand Rapids	2	9	16	164	12	10	5	33	3
Hansen	3	12	12	33	5	33	5	30	1
Hiles	0	2	1	26	2	1	0	1	6
Lincoln	0	5	12	89	1	3	2	16	3
Marshfield	0	5	16	70	2	10	0	7	0
Milladore	1	5	7	53	0	24	5	62	0
Port Edwards	3	9	22	39	3	2	1	5	1
Remington	0	1	11	37	4	4	3	8	1
Richfield	3	1	4	105	8	9	2	10	0
Rock	1	1	5	43	5	4	0	13	0
Rudolph	3	16	22	61	4	11	2	16	1
Saratoga	1	7	13	63	5	11	2	24	0
Seneca	1	1	5	30	1	0	1	9	0
Sherry	4	8	14	32	2	14	0	20	0
Sigel	6	14	16	93	0	20	1	19	0
Wood	0	2	7	33	1	8	0	13	4
Auburdale, vil.	1	1	8	12	0	20	3	17	0
Biron, vil.	1	5	10	29	2	7	1	9	0
Milladore, vil.	0	1	7	3	1	16	6	13	1
Port Edwards, vil.	4	16	47	26	3	20	4	20	1
Marshfield, city:									
1st ward	8	9	66	73	1	4	0	20	0
2nd ward	7	8	65	81	3	18	1	21	0
3rd ward	3	5	49	66	3	26	3	19	2
4th ward	4	3	40	87	6	25	0	12	1
5th ward	2	9	62	114	12	15	3	18	0
6th ward	2	4	56	94	1	24	0	11	0
7th ward	4	6	56	71	10	22	2	16	0
8th ward	5	4	26	67	5	7	0	5	1
Nekoosa, city:									
1st ward	0	4	38	34	0	6	1	15	0
2nd ward	4	11	49	18	3	15	0	14	0
3rd ward	3	11	63	26	1	2	0	9	1
4th ward	3	8	32	30	0	5	0	8	0
Pittsville, city:									
1st ward	0	5	15	7	1	7	3	6	7
2nd ward	0	3	4	1	1	8	0	2	0
3rd ward	0	3	9	2	0	4	1	1	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

County and Election District	Lehman (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
WOOD CO.—con.									
Wisconsin Rapids, city:									
1st ward.....	8	14	50	50	4	21	1	31	2
2nd ward.....	13	13	84	131	12	41	11	38	3
3rd ward.....	4	20	76	52	3	63	7	51	1
4th ward.....	8	31	70	176	16	38	6	44	5
5th ward.....	1	17	36	110	5	12	3	20	10
6th ward.....	5	28	50	100	3	21	1	19	10
7th ward.....	3	21	51	62	2	21	3	21	7
8th ward.....	15	18	66	61	3	21	0	14	3
Totals.....	139	389	1,419	2,816	177	711	95	809	81



Hauling logs at White Birch.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

September 1934

County	Lehmann (Dem.)	Rubin (Dem.)	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Meisel (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Tittlemore (Rep.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
Adams.....	9	52	218	549	46	222	40	184	6
Ashland.....	76	317	1,008	2,915	177	295	55	348	53
Barron.....	52	119	900	3,186	201	626	16	380	305
Bayfield.....	104	133	494	945	18	620	86	1,033	44
Brown.....	419	2,286	7,113	2,029	107	751	203	623	222
Buffalo.....	11	24	288	1,585	75	259	24	363	89
Burnett.....	66	48	523	1,163	47	144	32	244	55
Calumet.....	63	191	1,468	982	114	98	10	70	8
Chippewa.....	92	237	901	1,712	74	1,408	177	1,290	120
Clark.....	130	343	1,228	2,849	187	480	53	352	65
Columbia.....	126	260	1,813	2,619	84	2,245	108	688	44
Crawford.....	75	163	1,021	983	45	687	55	428	8
Dane.....	252	603	5,327	13,538	421	5,717	176	1,023	432
Dodge.....	387	1,439	3,818	3,280	228	1,029	107	506	153
Door.....	58	157	792	934	59	849	94	387	8
Douglas.....	233	1,567	3,377	3,439	127	1,778	202	1,892	126
Dunn.....	28	91	695	2,493	151	958	93	554	163
Eau Claire.....	36	210	1,272	2,535	162	1,179	111	1,194	70
Florence.....	21	55	181	101	.....	217	77	391	4
Fond du Lac.....	386	1,315	6,058	3,193	152	982	144	954	61
Forest.....	84	305	1,031	194	7	178	55	258	11
Grant.....	75	374	1,426	1,842	66	1,334	188	1,380	14
Green.....	13	112	542	1,518	35	617	77	432	22
Green Lake.....	67	148	1,086	414	16	401	148	378	5
Iowa.....	30	152	666	1,413	43	989	72	697	8
Iron.....	35	74	389	799	41	244	261	513	7
Jackson.....	24	46	411	2,058	155	271	50	197	33
Jefferson.....	227	562	2,762	2,633	65	876	48	357	23
Juneau.....	129	240	1,154	1,634	168	363	34	211	15
Kenosha.....	370	1,368	3,949	1,929	118	1,802	337	2,161	1,162
Kewaunee.....	97	450	1,228	329	5	85	12	118	3
La Crosse.....	95	218	2,129	3,570	99	2,314	149	2,069	24
Lafayette.....	61	159	922	1,415	84	767	45	371	4
Langlade.....	122	434	2,254	364	18	185	25	234	13
Lincoln.....	86	488	1,104	1,107	25	781	203	633	183
Manitowoc.....	363	1,494	3,661	5,671	240	623	88	232	71
Marathon.....	220	1,111	3,247	4,201	260	674	107	456	335
Marinette.....	58	259	1,358	1,391	92	984	114	1,182	95
Marquette.....	26	84	583	242	9	375	95	487	6
Milwaukee.....	5,401	12,052	47,178	18,346	832	11,952	1,260	3,249	18,962
Monroe.....	66	84	855	3,799	412	522	59	276	41
Oconto.....	224	1,077	2,259	1,286	82	464	150	835	212
Oneida.....	99	346	1,148	1,015	19	334	123	386	136
Outagamie.....	152	1,141	3,881	2,565	133	1,825	583	1,640	78
Ozaukee.....	285	906	2,091	498	16	105	40	53	24
Pepin.....	11	67	307	310	16	195	32	355	9
Pierce.....	54	55	464	1,628	66	1,171	85	843	157
Polk.....	96	91	631	2,003	94	305	17	167	1,375
Portage.....	276	497	2,388	1,041	65	586	166	712	79
Price.....	58	134	650	1,091	33	534	53	546	68
Racine.....	506	1,746	5,443	2,826	114	3,370	218	1,748	666
Richland.....	47	95	508	623	29	1,593	58	728	14
Rock.....	155	550	3,461	2,478	79	3,890	242	2,804	40
Rusk.....	37	101	773	741	24	476	56	697	141
St. Croix.....	107	335	1,621	1,756	47	1,166	94	425	144
Sauk.....	135	132	1,602	2,764	83	1,699	122	1,031	86
Sawyer.....	55	65	775	208	5	212	19	296	17
Shawano.....	129	377	703	2,342	178	390	61	298	225
Sheboygan.....	327	900	5,291	2,207	138	2,557	672	1,358	1,368
Taylor.....	43	109	752	687	14	144	29	358	334
Trempealeau.....	28	44	557	2,273	129	580	39	401	36
Vernon.....	47	125	660	2,565	167	645	47	1,115	9
Vilas.....	39	93	471	349	18	461	154	590	7
Walworth.....	62	112	1,313	838	29	2,115	177	1,425	15
Washburn.....	25	36	242	950	22	315	56	365	23
Washington.....	192	589	2,041	1,296	69	935	163	398	56
Waukesha.....	255	873	3,017	1,443	37	5,345	563	1,733	123
Waupaca.....	30	177	878	3,236	256	1,088	169	531	98
Waushara.....	15	91	385	715	46	1,118	330	578	57
Winnebago.....	288	908	3,835	4,005	70	3,210	1,181	1,654	117
Wood.....	139	389	1,419	2,816	177	711	95	809	81
Total.....	14,189	41,985	166,001	154,454	7,520	84,020	11,084	53,734	28,877

PRIMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

September 1934

County	Johnson (Dem.)	O'Malley (Dem.)	Buenger (Prog.)	Gunder- son (Prog.)	Slagg (Prog.)	Wash- burn (Prog.)	Wehe (Rep.)	Buech (Soc.)
Adams.....	101	145	56	188	85	148	336	6
Ashland.....	524	735	895	847	269	421	571	29
Barron.....	405	569	179	1,220	789	639	871	285
Bayfield.....	276	417	108	293	96	289	1,303	43
Brown.....	2,794	5,450	329	636	249	533	1,326	216
Buffalo.....	134	150	140	538	395	178	544	87
Burnett.....	334	239	73	393	261	204	344	53
Calumet.....	455	1,075	185	247	93	344	160	8
Chippewa.....	311	803	145	585	455	289	2,375	123
Clark.....	553	938	425	894	191	843	695	64
Columbia.....	744	1,344	152	1,306	605	391	2,538	43
Crawford.....	400	742	238	409	94	95	966	7
Dane.....	2,273	3,521	1,911	4,282	4,151	1,856	5,944	427
Dodge.....	1,852	3,104	962	794	244	1,046	1,426	149
Door.....	386	449	225	203	28	233	676	8
Douglas.....	1,603	2,941	533	1,136	323	974	2,961	120
Dunn.....	301	368	129	1,116	520	332	1,318	154
Eau Claire.....	556	832	771	985	241	307	2,113	67
Florence.....	130	103	27	39	5	21	586	3
Fond du Lac.....	3,425	3,576	232	700	599	1,388	1,759	61
Forest.....	553	713	49	64	12	35	378	9
Grant.....	605	1,091	82	740	480	253	2,403	13
Green.....	247	341	375	389	420	101	935	19
Green Lake.....	473	658	137	131	24	69	815	5
Iowa.....	163	634	129	493	190	390	1,394	8
Iron.....	163	246	51	181	177	147	671	7
Jackson.....	155	275	82	1,017	302	326	428	35
Jefferson.....	1,671	1,521	1,082	478	513	356	1,151	22
Juneau.....	372	957	113	913	198	200	493	13
Kenosha.....	1,818	3,300	1,328	361	74	177	3,631	1,097
Kewaunee.....	669	836	25	98	111	55	180	2
La Crosse.....	887	1,386	1,106	1,105	500	396	3,822	21
Lafayette.....	294	757	106	577	203	353	1,006	3
Langlade.....	737	1,760	31	217	55	72	404	10
Lincoln.....	551	1,007	215	308	120	342	1,372	176
Manitowoc.....	1,890	3,064	850	2,254	927	1,002	847	66
Marathon.....	1,942	2,223	1,189	1,159	597	888	1,129	328
Marquette.....	654	891	404	366	173	327	1,838	91
Marquette.....	192	420	51	85	30	58	751	6
Milwaukee.....	19,237	42,050	4,221	5,792	2,304	4,456	14,596	19,162
Monroe.....	316	607	318	2,191	324	498	737	38
Oconto.....	1,432	1,704	124	354	331	338	1,203	202
Oneda.....	536	883	327	265	96	146	674	130
Outagamie.....	1,542	3,149	312	572	410	1,027	3,384	76
Ozaukee.....	1,002	1,746	98	142	123	64	164	20
Pepin.....	144	211	17	111	72	50	429	9
Pierce.....	213	312	111	866	124	272	1,669	156
Polk.....	401	328	693	668	121	204	460	1,288
Portage.....	1,068	1,746	63	360	203	327	1,223	79
Price.....	412	364	290	263	56	263	904	67
Racine.....	2,309	4,630	1,203	579	368	408	4,730	661
Richland.....	208	386	136	174	152	87	1,842	13
Rock.....	1,278	2,412	210	466	1,488	181	5,655	47
Rusk.....	386	435	63	374	79	91	986	144
St. Croix.....	515	1,387	535	664	117	176	1,359	139
Sauk.....	699	1,009	793	787	495	273	2,322	84
Sawyer.....	240	569	12	98	18	27	425	17
Shawano.....	456	636	306	850	125	937	686	220
Sheboygan.....	2,456	3,379	384	1,142	407	223	3,764	1,339
Taylor.....	268	576	85	312	68	121	427	323
Trempealeau.....	150	429	205	897	215	580	857	34
Vernon.....	305	435	181	1,230	294	483	1,399	9
Vilas.....	275	275	21	130	89	62	911	7
Walworth.....	480	874	243	156	129	201	3,228	16
Washburn.....	123	144	78	262	260	162	586	22
Washington.....	805	1,679	198	503	175	227	1,227	55
Waukesha.....	1,304	2,497	158	691	238	212	6,340	124
Waupaca.....	359	630	174	621	390	1,908	1,469	96
Waushara.....	273	154	237	180	30	207	1,589	57
Winnebago.....	1,377	3,056	467	588	668	1,912	4,455	114
Wood.....	669	1,031	327	1,288	104	806	1,319	84
Total.....	72,831	129,304	27,710	51,383	24,872	32,987	123,479	28,733

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES
September 1934

County	Ihlenfeldt (Dem.)	Kiernan (Dem.)	Krygier (Dem.)	Von Spach (Dem.)	Dammann (Prog.)	Jardine (Rep.)	Ballard (Soc.)
Adams	38	73	15	90	548	334	5
Ashland	412	384	96	218	2,689	559	50
Barron	89	334	236	183	3,138	897	292
Bayfield	100	204	65	229	856	1,323	42
Brown	1,270	4,449	865	763	1,856	1,309	221
Buffalo	36	79	75	53	1,393	537	86
Burnett	52	151	86	229	1,108	344	52
Calumet	261	412	111	517	996	165	8
Chippewa	135	402	153	290	1,618	2,369	124
Clark	270	354	364	365	2,628	696	65
Columbia	265	932	269	362	2,411	2,468	42
Crawford	194	427	47	358	884	975	5
Dane	933	2,164	295	1,592	12,234	5,857	419
Dodge	1,244	2,164	496	619	3,073	1,414	148
Door	313	275	57	101	852	673	7
Douglas	469	1,823	524	1,160	3,036	3,030	117
Dunn	97	238	118	92	2,407	1,309	156
Eau Claire	376	578	64	246	2,498	2,206	69
Florence	59	90	23	52	96	603	4
Fond du Lac	441	2,317	1,537	1,730	2,911	1,755	58
Forest	328	472	132	123	173	366	9
Grant	116	680	211	500	1,686	2,391	13
Green	108	197	32	160	1,393	952	20
Green Lake	225	321	350	113	383	847	5
Iowa	70	254	32	309	1,303	1,370	7
Iron	46	170	71	75	625	684	7
Jackson	27	210	37	98	1,989	429	34
Jefferson	1,431	967	138	376	2,508	1,122	22
Juneau	166	706	78	252	1,554	522	12
Kenosha	1,497	1,980	421	789	1,828	3,509	1,112
Kewaunee	463	434	321	99	318	176	2
La Crosse	740	664	106	583	3,236	3,777	22
Lafayette	108	406	99	295	1,350	1,004	10
Langlade	229	1,456	182	315	363	405	10
Lincoln	285	436	137	523	1,032	1,377	178
Manitowoc	1,450	2,207	456	492	5,113	841	67
Marathon	1,101	1,372	722	627	3,972	1,148	329
Marinette	433	414	167	418	1,251	1,816	91
Marquette	80	209	59	171	227	778	6
Milwaukee	11,858	18,405	15,183	10,425	16,837	14,202	18,689
Monroe	81	441	66	225	3,841	711	37
Oconto	347	1,214	788	498	1,177	1,176	201
Oneida	372	437	155	218	912	689	134
Outagamie	719	2,000	562	820	2,456	3,355	78
Ozaukee	541	966	420	312	454	156	24
Peplin	29	112	85	64	298	438	9
Pierce	72	249	36	108	1,493	1,655	155
Polk	177	204	68	213	1,984	464	1,281
Portage	165	579	1,936	203	1,008	1,284	74
Price	262	221	54	145	900	937	67
Racine	1,332	3,002	1,287	758	2,661	4,667	648
Richland	120	258	30	98	594	1,827	14
Rock	430	2,233	183	435	2,315	5,669	47
Rusk	68	372	72	208	877	985	143
St. Croix	445	720	116	263	1,588	1,361	140
Sauk	321	645	80	467	2,547	2,306	84
Sawyer	67	487	68	92	188	413	16
Shawano	205	532	156	115	2,348	696	217
Sheboygan	317	4,053	730	388	2,165	3,815	1,342
Taylor	79	395	91	211	628	430	325
Trempealeau	53	110	79	284	2,223	832	32
Vernon	77	172	70	341	2,479	1,362	9
Vilas	73	222	103	61	323	918	7
Walworth	112	889	78	223	805	3,214	16
Washburn	20	98	42	58	872	595	20
Washington	368	1,334	213	248	1,226	1,233	55
Waukesha	623	1,957	281	534	1,327	6,221	120
Waupaca	138	335	171	178	3,088	1,714	96
Waushara	102	140	83	70	684	1,711	56
Winnebago	478	998	901	1,517	3,488	4,680	114
Wood	307	530	252	410	2,709	1,364	78
Total	36,315	75,715	33,686	35,757	143,831	123,417	28,257

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES

September 1934

County	Henry (Dem.)	Carpenter (Prog.)	Germanson (Prog.)	Johnson (Prog.)	Rowlands (Prog.)	Samp (Rep.)	Eaglehill, (Soc.)
Adams	206	56	34	167	226	327	5
Ashland	1,082	896	359	713	648	576	51
Barron	874	285	425	1,726	458	907	284
Bayfield	596	147	105	295	252	1,328	43
Brown	6,756	334	306	695	427	1,335	221
Buffalo	248	277	119	652	255	547	86
Burnett	521	89	85	763	69	350	52
Calumet	1,390	136	86	248	415	163	8
Chippewa	925	226	193	807	291	2,475	125
Clark	1,283	428	286	731	994	740	63
Columbia	1,873	78	58	397	2,114	2,582	41
Crawford	1,014	228	107	488	60	999	6
Dane	5,178	2,070	1,333	5,162	3,930	6,143	422
Dodge	4,516	736	539	786	916	1,440	152
Door	769	232	130	211	107	685	8
Douglas	3,663	718	471	1,037	885	3,068	119
Dunn	554	237	383	1,123	413	1,342	153
Eau Claire	1,190	468	1,410	374	176	2,120	67
Florence	215	31	13	33	13	586	4
Fond du Lac	5,753	236	278	1,255	1,171	1,833	59
Forest	1,051	54	22	43	40	366	9
Grant	1,461	190	274	827	255	2,515	13
Green	491	398	169	374	326	991	18
Green Lake	936	99	48	78	136	863	5
Iowa	693	159	133	583	349	1,459	8
Iron	342	121	80	276	105	692	8
Jackson	389	298	335	774	340	445	33
Jefferson	3,074	708	270	529	900	1,177	22
Juneau	1,141	175	413	561	290	548	12
Kenosha	4,374	385	324	607	457	3,606	1,112
Kewaunee	1,272	26	35	172	59	181	2
La Crosse	1,981	1,002	500	1,080	505	3,957	21
Lafayette	868	213	103	560	399	1,062	3
Langlade	2,178	25	121	69	137	404	11
Lincoln	1,386	152	136	287	395	1,409	173
Manitowoc	4,221	708	868	2,024	1,466	883	70
Marathon	3,785	987	533	1,395	946	1,139	333
Marinette	1,351	325	111	441	336	1,834	87
Marquette	496	22	36	51	110	782	6
Milwaukee	50,948	3,503	2,803	5,522	4,546	14,433	18,674
Monroe	793	413	801	1,566	551	745	40
Oconto	2,689	112	107	817	129	1,237	204
Oneida	1,235	271	117	222	215	680	128
Outagamie	3,996	354	263	942	806	3,452	76
Ozaukee	2,268	53	56	247	60	172	24
Pepin	299	83	28	85	70	461	8
Pierce	461	893	168	304	105	1,716	152
Polk	642	796	347	460	143	460	1,268
Portage	2,471	122	66	565	189	1,241	76
Price	657	275	135	182	305	960	67
Racine	6,075	534	534	896	577	4,849	647
Richland	525	163	59	152	196	2,023	13
Rock	3,010	563	509	673	384	5,979	50
Rusk	703	79	210	217	108	1,021	143
St. Croix	1,566	769	140	462	170	1,397	141
Sauk	1,462	773	243	632	720	2,432	84
Sawyer	712	29	60	46	24	426	16
Shawano	990	281	735	738	429	736	220
Sheboygan	5,289	265	530	891	437	4,019	1,337
Taylor	714	102	211	182	104	438	319
Trempealeau	509	173	484	856	517	869	31
Vernon	645	233	188	1,160	753	1,467	9
Vilas	463	34	59	128	83	938	5
Walworth	1,173	137	75	220	283	3,282	16
Washburn	224	146	112	362	163	616	21
Washington	2,180	175	255	384	345	1,250	52
Waukesha	3,385	135	260	359	534	6,521	120
Waupaca	831	344	205	1,698	580	1,573	97
Waushara	406	179	67	242	195	1,613	55
Winnebago	3,686	426	296	1,365	1,520	4,871	115
Wood	1,453	305	1,008	628	645	1,372	80
Total	172,565	26,675	22,362	51,597	37,257	127,108	28,203

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES

September 1934

County	Becker (Dem.)	Finnegan (Dem.)	Graunke (Prog.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Wylie (Prog.)	Stolts (Rep.)	Turner (Soc.)
Adams.....	79	148	35	412	63	305	5
Ashland.....	476	682	623	623	1,172	547	49
Barron.....	411	492	596	667	1,535	863	288
Bayfield.....	207	431	219	224	335	1,254	43
Brown.....	3,170	4,529	407	697	653	1,309	221
Buffalo.....	120	124	154	523	578	527	87
Burnett.....	163	390	361	259	256	329	52
Calumet.....	507	999	365	139	410	153	8
Chippewa.....	375	627	608	343	513	2,362	119
Clark.....	552	886	1 148	583	710	691	65
Columbia.....	711	1,239	538	1,023	788	2,406	43
Crawford.....	306	766	224	246	359	950	6
Dane.....	2,044	3,481	2,125	3,912	6,432	5,817	434
Dodge.....	2,571	2,274	1,468	666	843	1,376	150
Door.....	353	459	275	302	171	632	7
Douglas.....	1,372	2,878	560	978	1,258	2,926	116
Dunn.....	286	292	327	476	759	1,317	155
Eau Claire.....	594	720	288	478	1,505	2,328	67
Florence.....	136	93	9	53	28	570	3
Fond du Lac.....	2 684	3,891	887	732	1,200	1,709	60
Forest.....	503	666	56	50	53	353	9
Grant.....	527	1,093	149	516	877	2,299	13
Green.....	264	283	101	639	532	944	20
Green Lake.....	516	577	127	115	117	800	5
Iowa.....	172	574	165	283	764	1,334	8
Iron.....	223	193	95	220	244	627	8
Jackson.....	173	227	368	905	427	437	33
Jefferson.....	1,992	1,090	584	470	1,294	1,106	21
Juneau.....	386	903	176	1 395	247	510	13
Kenosha.....	2,142	2,660	720	575	519	3,509	1,116
Kewaunee.....	700	693	103	56	128	169	2
La Crosse.....	1,121	1,025	676	584	1 846	3,675	22
Lafayette.....	311	688	266	431	534	981	3
Langlade.....	753	1,545	90	66	169	383	10
Lincoln.....	544	921	494	280	215	1,351	172
Manitowoc.....	2,330	2,390	1,868	1,145	2,044	835	69
Marathon.....	2,239	1,785	3,194	482	662	1,120	332
Marinette.....	575	881	246	394	549	1,754	88
Marquette.....	156	399	41	145	40	729	6
Milwaukee.....	28,777	29,076	5,011	4,001	7,569	13,720	18,760
Monroe.....	302	567	308	3,013	456	705	38
Oconto.....	1,224	1,769	262	375	499	1,146	201
Oncida.....	598	735	377	306	153	648	135
Outagamie.....	2,323	2,197	943	633	740	3,315	77
Ozaukee.....	1,246	1,380	219	80	132	159	25
Pepin.....	118	191	26	73	142	441	9
Pierce.....	199	292	549	443	347	1,634	154
Polk.....	316	381	912	370	349	455	1,276
Portage.....	1,419	1,306	440	262	249	1,186	74
Price.....	317	383	324	184	355	900	66
Racine.....	3,531	3,005	671	812	1,032	4,561	642
Richland.....	209	356	141	205	224	1,769	13
Rock.....	1,110	2,333	405	848	845	5,470	45
Rusk.....	204	526	120	182	287	968	148
St Croix.....	605	1,160	264	756	432	1,335	137
Sauk.....	676	929	606	865	908	2,298	84
Sawyer.....	259	495	24	42	89	402	16
Shawano.....	426	619	1,184	316	678	666	218
Sheboygan.....	1,991	3,063	389	671	990	3,784	1,338
Taylor.....	283	482	176	101	308	420	324
Trempealeau.....	169	347	315	790	799	844	30
Vernon.....	397	375	540	907	714	1,355	9
Vilas.....	249	261	159	101	42	889	7
Walworth.....	451	812	246	189	306	3,152	17
Washington.....	70	174	286	238	257	587	21
Waushara.....	1,090	1,241	260	482	375	1,197	54
Waukesha.....	1,514	2,080	281	529	452	6,137	121
Waupaca.....	291	633	1,252	1,086	479	1,437	96
Waushara.....	193	223	294	234	119	1,519	55
Winnebago.....	1,492	2,616	931	1,049	1,423	4,502	115
Wood.....	654	968	998	530	1,064	1,291	78
Total.....	85,456	105,569	39,629	43,260	53,643	120,229	28,311

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR
BY COUNTIES**

September 1934

County	Bowler (Dem.)	Callahan (Dem.)	Carroll (Dem.)	Ham- mersley (Dem.)	Mc Govern (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Sheehan (Soc.)
Adams.....	10	121	18	57	38	568	343	6
Ashland.....	256	373	252	89	285	2,834	680	50
Barron.....	101	384	200	72	191	3,164	866	286
Bayfield.....	156	242	66	75	136	937	1,258	42
Brown.....	850	2,660	901	1,631	1,948	2,007	1,334	216
Buffalo.....	33	77	26	34	97	1,568	573	88
Burnett.....	45	150	260	63	64	1,161	345	53
Calumet.....	289	527	158	327	265	1,050	164	8
Chippewa.....	177	301	140	252	264	1,710	2,327	120
Clark.....	219	455	424	189	225	2,872	753	64
Columbia.....	122	710	318	355	530	2,597	2,517	43
Crawford.....	33	177	923	64	52	960	1,029	16
Dane.....	671	1,839	790	821	1,683	13,517	6,089	415
Dodge.....	459	1,450	632	1,410	1,059	3,262	1,449	151
Door.....	54	303	122	119	244	936	705	17
Douglas.....	625	1,471	1,165	344	846	3,410	3,084	121
Dunn.....	38	185	136	84	207	2,473	1,380	150
Eau Claire.....	176	353	209	250	358	2,493	2,197	67
Florence.....	57	62	59	17	32	104	559	3
Fond du Lac.....	1,225	1,234	708	2,044	1,678	3,248	1,863	60
Forest.....	183	564	125	86	243	195	367	8
Grant.....	152	429	845	100	258	1,868	2,469	19
Green.....	168	166	81	77	95	1,493	989	14
Green Lake.....	262	237	171	208	267	398	868	6
Iowa.....	60	266	119	179	180	1,365	1,456	7
Iron.....	87	108	105	28	91	734	712	7
Jackson.....	52	116	98	55	93	2,073	447	34
Jefferson.....	488	943	243	747	755	2,601	1,149	20
Juneau.....	118	461	305	165	315	1,731	556	13
Kenosha.....	898	1,357	1,130	721	983	2,037	3,680	1,128
Kewaunee.....	141	389	134	380	446	333	178	2
La Crosse.....	193	431	511	363	734	3,493	3,697	19
Lafayette.....	88	454	230	99	166	1,448	1,057	2
Langlade.....	352	991	329	337	472	386	417	10
Lincoln.....	142	411	165	138	644	1,087	1,366	174
Manitowoc.....	641	1,863	563	763	1,089	5,681	880	66
Marathon.....	407	1,022	668	979	1,085	4,173	1,132	332
Marquette.....	90	499	319	270	297	1,354	1,868	90
Marquette.....	58	291	125	65	115	241	771	6
Milwaukee.....	6,242	10,457	6,600	13,999	17,233	18,203	14,295	18,771
Monroe.....	224	221	155	50	261	3,912	768	37
Oconto.....	286	990	589	404	874	1,257	1,204	201
Oneida.....	226	469	155	152	374	979	660	137
Outagamie.....	422	2,017	448	653	1,036	2,607	3,433	77
Ozaukee.....	489	704	195	619	741	492	170	25
Pepin.....	24	107	42	31	135	310	469	8
Pierce.....	48	298	64	43	85	1,594	1,084	149
Polk.....	122	231	207	83	90	1,979	469	1,271
Portage.....	457	944	369	463	618	1,055	1,253	78
Price.....	85	207	274	62	113	1,034	947	66
Racine.....	746	1,545	1,565	1,371	1,630	2,829	4,779	650
Richland.....	77	158	119	69	159	624	1,960	12
Rock.....	324	1,605	544	375	815	2,531	5,857	49
Rusk.....	104	213	298	22	154	724	1,001	138
St. Croix.....	134	729	129	441	407	1,696	1,395	138
Sauk.....	180	598	370	444	401	2,739	2,425	84
Sawyer.....	145	257	193	72	109	207	433	17
Shawano.....	133	270	134	217	295	2,360	697	214
Sheboygan.....	2,775	415	339	1,870	752	2,312	4,029	1,330
Taylor.....	140	204	81	50	354	693	424	327
Trempealeau.....	60	217	91	84	88	2,274	896	30
Vernon.....	51	197	311	49	151	2,634	1,545	9
Vilas.....	124	105	91	52	138	358	958	8
Walworth.....	281	344	136	188	373	865	3,264	19
Washington.....	20	80	89	31	42	951	572	21
Washington.....	170	896	333	532	526	1,311	1,190	51
Waushara.....	502	979	445	988	813	1,380	6,270	118
Waupaca.....	141	256	96	144	330	3,351	1,572	90
Waushara.....	65	106	88	52	110	724	1,597	55
Winnebago.....	521	1,785	587	832	746	3,956	4,880	114
Wood.....	291	599	227	170	428	2,860	1,369	79
Total.....	25,785	58,270	29,137	38,369	48,931	154,373	126,034	28,286

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY COUNTIES

September 1934

1st District

Counties	Brown (Dem.)	Amle (Prog.)	Blanchard (Rep.)	Symmonds (Soc.)
Green	419	1,232	995	19
Kenosha	4,012	1,854	3,812	1,122
Racine	5,528	2,519	4,975	638
Rock	2,746	2,302	6,198	43
Walworth	1,222	794	3,339	16
Total	13,927	8,701	19,319	1,838

2nd District

Counties	Henney (Dem.)	Kading (Prog.)	Sauthoff (Prog.)	Gay (Rep.)	Westcott (Soc.)
Columbia	2,065	1,301	1,203	2,454	41
Dane	4,754	2,824	10,109	5,864	409
Dodge	4,649	2,287	941	1,397	155
Jefferson	2,827	1,696	853	1,087	21
Waukesha	3,389	604	646	6,011	104
Total	17,684	8,712	13,752	16,813	730

3rd District

Counties	Mc Gon- igle (Dem.)	Mar- tin (Dem.)	Sorg (Dem.)	Chris- tenson (Prog.)	With- row (Prog.)	Ban- croft (Rep.)	Burns (Rep.)	Em- mert (Rep.)	Pile (Rep.)	Drief- ke (Soc.)
Crawford	543	343	180	234	739	409	70	69	549	0
Grant	916	475	142	732	1,065	1,055	515	97	1,062	0
Iowa	300	244	122	408	934	204	68	93	1,363	0
Juneau	490	528	189	277	1,494	184	79	45	227	3
La Crosse	506	965	520	297	3,389	1,658	573	1,224	781	0
Lafayette	481	375	47	222	1,182	272	150	47	641	0
Monroe	268	296	239	669	3,370	297	75	86	336	15
Richland	97	464	22	128	495	1,612	111	101	582	0
Sauk	1,108	347	201	388	2,245	1,170	242	105	1,087	0
Vernon	199	328	116	487	2,187	916	87	76	570	0
Total	4,878	4,365	1,774	3,892	17,100	7,777	1,970	1,943	7,108	18

4th District

County	Cannon (Dem.)	Gawronski (Dem.)	Reilly (Dem.)	Brownson (Prog.)	Czerwinski (Prog.)	Gram (Prog.)	Kirkpatrick (Prog.)	Kuczynski (Prog.)	Velser (Prog.)	Schafer (Rep.)	Baxter (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part)	13,820	9,528	8,246	1,149	1,529	2,937	857	796	1,822	6,036	8,631

5th District

County	Bell (Dem.)	Kerwin (Dem.)	McCaulley (Dem.)	O'Malley (Dem.)	Roncke (Dem.)	Ludwig (Prog.)	Padway (Prog.)	Foster (Rep.)	Gennrich (Rep.)	Spence (Rep.)	Hauser (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part)	2,597	4,157	7,370	12,748	2,553	4,368	3,945	1,428	3,403	4,598	10,087

6th District

Counties	Fiss (Dem.)	Reilly (Dem.)	Corrigan (Prog.)	Campbell (Rep.)
Calumet	333	1,242	856	156
Fond du Lac	2,153	4,574	2,754	1,623
Ozaukee	1,106	1,713	424	153
Sheboygan	950	4,450	1,813	3,688
Washington	983	1,469	1,063	1,169
Winnebago	1,947	2,492	3,139	4,328
Total	7,472	15,940	10,049	11,117

7th District

Counties	Chapman (Dem.)	Regner (Dem.)	Boileau (Prog.)	Vennie (Prog.)	Wallrich (Rep.)	Frick (Soc.)
Adams	190	38	414	70	282	6
Green Lake	1,039	277	265	92	746	4
Langlade	1,335	1,066	296	67	396	10
Marathon	1,197	3,134	4,084	346	1,035	330
Marquette	444	134	193	23	677	5
Portage	1,458	1,400	527	534	1,109	73
Shawano	757	294	2,081	289	699	214
Waupaca	569	349	2,405	781	1,381	92
Waushara	298	146	476	217	1,426	51
Wood	1,067	597	2,370	445	1,218	79
Total	8,354	7,435	13,111	2,864	8,969	864

8th District

Counties	Clifford (Dem.)	Murray (Prog.)	Schneider (Prog.)	Malchow (Rep.)	Waite (Rep.)	Hansen (Soc.)
Brown.....	7,583	272	1,736	1,190	369	215
Door.....	732	130	732	317	374	7
Florence.....	213	16	82	162	446	3
Forest.....	1,013	36	145	153	253	8
Kewaunee.....	1,164	71	264	50	150	2
Manitowoc.....	3,884	1,235	3,905	232	646	68
Marinette.....	1,333	788	709	842	1,044	87
Oconto.....	2,599	199	1,086	529	742	198
Outagamie.....	3,934	335	2,267	698	3,062	75
Total.....	22,455	3,082	10,926	4,173	7,086	663

9th District

Counties	Donley (Dem.)	Smith (Dem.)	Gilberts (Prog.)	Hull (Prog.)	Hunt (Prog.)	West- lund (Prog.)	Ander- son (Rep.)	Dawson (Rep.)	Twesme (Rep.)	Boyd (Soc.)
Barron.....	659	237	1,133	1,272	549	262	302	432	219	281
Buffalo.....	120	127	256	497	636	114	168	202	224	88
Chippewa.....	455	629	510	709	309	149	1,312	979	409	120
Clark.....	988	418	302	2,001	465	156	362	292	101	65
Dunn.....	664	137	1,138	795	473	116	411	840	227	151
Eau Claire.....	1,085	244	241	1,071	223	1,182	2,185	253	196	66
Jackson.....	214	140	83	2,290	79	27	141	105	161	33
Pepin.....	306	69	45	114	113	45	175	226	128	8
Pierce.....	437	76	212	269	1,074	61	257	1,496	316	150
St Croix.....	1,447	363	265	352	1,005	68	363	941	312	134
Trempealeau.....	311	213	134	1,648	358	187	280	100	648	30
Total.....	6,686	2,653	4,319	11,018	5,284	2,367	5,956	5,866	2,941	1,126

10th District

Counties	Bostrum (Dem.)	Cadigan (Dem.)	Mc Keague (Dem.)	Meyer (Dem.)	Gehr- mann (Prog.)	Gillett (Rep.)	Heden (Rep.)	Peavey (Rep.)	Schaufel- berger (Soc.)
Ashland.....	210	420	152	481	2,445	169	275	256	51
Bayfield.....	95	245	47	279	716	410	243	1,407	43
Burnett.....	185	231	27	101	792	117	63	249	51
Douglas.....	577	2,842	1,523	234	2,674	2,110	464	1,553	105
Iron.....	44	154	41	146	579	174	125	704	7
Lincoln.....	331	327	74	761	905	212	665	750	184
Oneida.....	770	199	237	229	777	100	181	545	132
Polk.....	243	147	29	300	1,406	210	61	215	1,249
Price.....	223	157	37	311	809	77	831	324	64
Rusk.....	220	261	68	148	587	367	200	684	140
Sawyer.....	177	344	44	189	165	134	97	291	14
Taylor.....	48	50	27	769	523	34	180	304	313
Vilas.....	111	146	48	163	299	141	243	806	7
Washburn.....	55	107	18	70	680	259	76	429	19
Total.....	3,289	5,630	2,372	4,181	13,357	4,514	3,704	8,517	2,379

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS

September 1934

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
First.....	Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door....	Scheuer (Dem.).....	6,135
		Cashman (Prog.).....	6,316
		O'Konski (Rep.).....	1,569
Third.....	Milwaukee.....	Compton, Sue (Dem.).....	711
		Langen (Dem.).....	1,896
		Zimny (Dem.).....	4,203
		Chelminiak (Prog.).....	679
		Schultz (Prog.).....	1,228
		Talsky (Prog.).....	552
		Manning (Rep.).....	671
		Tews (Soc.).....	2,584
Fifth.....	Milwaukee.....	Aldwin (Dem.).....	2,125
		Hoene (Dem.).....	1,433
		Schoenecker (Dem.).....	4,938
		Dick (Prog.).....	1,548
		Hesse (Prog.).....	1,240
		Gettelman (Rep.).....	1,714
		Kops (Rep.).....	1,085
		Willis (Rep.).....	356
		Minkley (Soc.).....	2,996
Seventh.....	Milwaukee.....	Borum (Dem.).....	1,625
		Galasinski (Dem.).....	4,499
		Korbel (Dem.).....	2,955
		Prudlow (Dem.).....	1,469
		Buer (Prog.).....	1,256
		Kowalski (Prog.).....	523
		Paradowski (Prog.).....	595
		Dockery (Rep.).....	272
		Gratz (Rep.).....	224
		Koch (Rep.).....	921
		Polewczynski (Rep.).....	183
		Polakowski (Soc.).....	2,780
Ninth.....	Milwaukee.....	Appleyard (Dem.).....	812
		Ballentine (Dem.).....	501
		Callan (Dem.).....	1,944
		Kane (Dem.).....	320
		McNally (Dem.).....	1,598
		Richards (Dem.).....	441
		Treis (Dem.).....	944
		McCarthy (Prog.).....	789
		Phalen (Prog.).....	360
		Zafropoulos (Prog.).....	150
		Mehlman (Rep.).....	1,419
		McDonald (Soc.).....	985
Eleventh.....	Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett, Washburn.....	Sutfin (Dem.).....	4,148
		Caspers (Prog.).....	1,436
		Currier (Prog.).....	1,323
		Young (Prog.).....	2,947
		Nelson (Rep.).....	6,348
		Hodsdon (Soc.).....	233
Thirteenth.....	Dodge, Washington.....	Hemmy (Dem.).....	6,722
		Markham (Prog.).....	1,664
		Panzer (Prog.).....	2,971
		Peters (Rep.).....	2,614
		Naber (Soc.).....	211
Fifteenth.....	Rock.....	Paul (Dem.).....	3,368
		Geffs (Prog.).....	2,200
		Coakley (Rep.).....	2,476
		Kimball (Rep.).....	1,758
		Maxfield (Rep.).....	834
		Shaw (Rep.).....	1,269
		Holt (Rep.).....	891
Seventeenth.....	Iowa, Lafayette, Green.....	Markham (Dem.).....	1,022
		White (Dem.).....	1,277
		Engelbretson (Prog.).....	3,570
		Schmitt (Prog.).....	605
		Olson, Floyd (Rep.).....	2,220
		Olson, Oscar (Rep.).....	1,524

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 1934

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Nineteenth	Calumet, Winnebago	Hooper, Mrs. J. J. (Dem.)	1,941
		Morrisey (Dem.)	3,324
		Hallett (Prog.)	1,917
		Potratz (Prog.)	2,490
		Brown (Rep.)	2,362
		Gensch (Rep.)	945
		Williams (Rep.)	2,493
Twenty-first	Racine	Clancy (Dem.)	4,323
		Herzog (Dem.)	3,080
		Back (Prog.)	1,413
		Kamper (Prog.)	1,312
		Beck (Rep.)	4,074
		Hughes (Rep.)	1,376
		Christensen (Soc.)	642
Twenty-third	Portage, Waupaca	Collins (Dem.)	1,039
		Mersch (Dem.)	2,259
		Myers (Dem.)	637
		Johnson (Prog.)	1,510
		Severson (Prog.)	2,886
		Hensel (Rep.)	1,543
		Spearbraker (Rep.)	1,479
Twenty-fifth	Lincoln, Marathon	Plowman (Dem.)	2,929
		Wittman (Dem.)	2,758
		Gesicki (Prog.)	1,695
		Kannenberg (Prog.)	3,351
		Mueller (Rep.)	2,652
		Pike (Soc.)	504
Twenty-sixth	Dane	Bull (Dem.)	1,546
		Driscoll (Dem.)	1,496
		Stewart (Dem.)	2,441
		Groves (Prog.)	6,029
		Hanson (Prog.)	2,373
		Kalnes (Prog.)	2,619
		Munson (Prog.)	2,351
		Finn (Rep.)	6,310
		Clarke (Soc.)	412
Twenty-seventh	Columbia, Richland, Sauk	Evans (Dem.)	3,410
		Paust (Prog.)	1,425
		Zantow (Prog.)	4,207
		Pauls (Rep.)	6,116
Twenty-ninth	Barron, Dunn, Polk	Wallis (Dem.)	1,982
		Anderson (Prog.)	3,397
		Peterson (Prog.)	2,585
		Solomonson (Prog.)	1,433
		Shipley (Rep.)	2,528
		Bloom (Soc.)	1,727
Thirty-first	Adams, Juneau, Monroe, Marquette	Donovan (Dem.)	2,580
		Barker (Prog.)	638
		Leverich (Prog.)	3,344
		Tremain (Prog.)	2,863
		Callahan (Rep.)	2,322
		Felker (Soc.)	19
Thirty-third	Jefferson, Waukesha	Dempsey (Dem.)	3,506
		King (Dem.)	3,201
		Levin (Prog.)	721
		Schuman (Prog.)	1,308
		Sherman (Prog.)	835
		Smith (Prog.)	887
		Belson (Rep.)	1,430
		Brown (Rep.)	3,160
		Davies (Rep.)	3,929

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS

September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette.....	Cotter (Dem.).....	641
	Gunning (Dem.).....	305
	Blomquist (Prog.).....	511
	Grahn (Prog.).....	209
	McGowan (Prog.).....	89
	Miller (Rep.).....	670
Ashland.....	Stalker (Rep.).....	672
	Nelson (Dem.).....	499
	Shefehik (Dem.).....	714
	Good (Prog.).....	1,000
	Olson (Prog.).....	2,028
Besse (Rep.).....		556
Barron.....	Harlow (Dem.).....	306
	Haughian (Dem.).....	360
	Lahti (Dem.).....	121
	Odegard (Dem.).....	189
	Aune (Prog.).....	409
	Beggs (Prog.).....	1,131
	Matye (Prog.).....	625
	Nelson, Violet (Prog.).....	504
	Sorenson (Prog.).....	615
	Bartlett (Rep.).....	577
	Modersbach (Rep.).....	344
	Parker (Soc.).....	282
Bayfield.....	Randall (Dem.).....	598
	Carlson (Prog.).....	291
	Olson (Prog.).....	191
	Sibbald (Prog.).....	418
	Daniels (Rep.).....	753
	Sheridan (Rep.).....	1,032
Brown, 1st District.....	Lynch (Dem.).....	4,116
	Bader (Prog.).....	575
	Baldwin (Prog.).....	317
	Surplice (Prog.).....	429
	Jacobs (Rep.).....	919
	Lison (Soc.).....	105
Brown, 2nd District.....	Sweeney (Dem.).....	2,998
	Duffy (Prog.).....	550
	Peterson (Rep.).....	366
	Heesaker (Soc.).....	98
Buffalo, Pepin.....	Brunner (Dem.).....	416
	Weinandy (Dem.).....	245
	Hitt (Prog.).....	1,365
	Hammergren (Rep.).....	660
	Ward (Rep.).....	606
	Hendricks (Soc.).....	83
Burnett, Washburn.....	Branstad (Dem.).....	556
	Farrell (Dem.).....	251
	Bergren (Prog.).....	785
	Gullickson (Prog.).....	495
	Mommsen (Prog.).....	391
	Pappel (Prog.).....	345
	Benson (Rep.).....	573
	Crocker (Rep.).....	565
	Knauber (Soc.).....	70
Calumet.....	Irish, Mrs. M. (Dem.).....	299
	Iversen (Dem.).....	213
	Ryan (Dem.).....	348
	Short (Dem.).....	551
	Wolf (Dem.).....	268
	Albert (Prog.).....	82
	Danes (Prog.).....	503
	Peters (Prog.).....	402
Smith (Prog.).....	94	
Bonk (Rep.).....	66	

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued
September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote
Chippewa.....	Richter (Dem.).....	709
	Struve (Dem.).....	355
	Penning (Prog.).....	565
	Prince (Prog.).....	649
	Rasmus (Prog.).....	545
	Charland (Rep.).....	672
	Elliott (Rep.).....	728
	Enger (Rep.).....	635
	Hipke (Rep.).....	1,029
	Beyers (Soc.).....	117
Clark.....	Bogumill (Dem.).....	847
	Lyons (Dem.).....	758
	Fellbaum (Prog.).....	874
	Lewerenz (Prog.).....	544
	Moh (Prog.).....	521
	Nehs (Prog.).....	1,007
Columbia.....	Anderson (Rep.).....	768
	Linscott (Dem.).....	685
	Mohr (Dem.).....	1,386
	Brill (Prog.).....	352
	Groves (Prog.).....	791
	Johnson (Prog.).....	641
	Niemeyer (Prog.).....	354
	Pritchard (Prog.).....	220
	Sharpee (Prog.).....	313
	Proctor (Rep.).....	2,640
Wiessinger (Soc.).....	41	
Crawford.....	Peterson (Dem.).....	1,012
	Hounsell (Prog.).....	210
	Kessler (Prog.).....	236
	Stevenson (Prog.).....	277
	Tichenor (Prog.).....	259
	Lester (Rep.).....	349
	Sletmark (Rep.).....	825
Dane, 1st District.....	Cooney (Dem.).....	1,511
	Frusher (Dem.).....	1,793
	Breitzke (Prog.).....	208
	Gratz (Prog.).....	655
	Schenk (Prog.).....	2,286
	Schultz (Prog.).....	600
	Straus (Prog.).....	1,328
	Westbury (Prog.).....	1,342
	Lamb (Rep.).....	3,847
	Stagner (Soc.).....	234
Dane, 2nd District.....	Sweet (Dem.).....	618
	Beers (Prog.).....	501
	Hanson (Prog.).....	1,956
	Smithback (Prog.).....	1,235
	Donovan (Rep.).....	341
	Patterson (Rep.).....	649
	Klock (Soc.).....	126
Dane, 3rd District.....	Gordon (Dem.).....	682
	Murphy (Dem.).....	477
	Sebert (Dem.).....	204
	Baker (Prog.).....	1,525
	Bollig (Prog.).....	869
	Koltcs (Prog.).....	691
	Adamson (Rep.).....	430
	Ellis (Rep.).....	174
	Felton (Rep.).....	537
Roethlisberger (Rep.).....	311	
Grinde (Soc.).....	52	
Dodge, 1st District.....	Genzmer (Dem.).....	1,144
	Scharpf (Dem.).....	1,013
	Koedinger (Prog.).....	724
	Lettow (Prog.).....	717
	Schrank (Prog.).....	394
	Bilgrien (Rep.).....	278
	Dhiring.....	328
Benzel (Soc.).....	95	

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued
September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote
Dodge, 2nd District	Krueger (Dem.)	2,572
	Kuhlman (Prog.)	522
	Soldner (Prog.)	527
	Weaver (Prog.)	459
	Hopkins (Rep.)	855
	Kant (Soc.)	57
Door	Clarkiew (Dem.)	76
	Gilson (Dem.)	388
	Holand (Dem.)	249
	Spille (Dem.)	235
	Moore (Prog.)	648
	Peltier (Prog.)	359
	Graass (Rep.)	672
Douglas, 1st District	Olsen (Dem.)	1,388
	Weinberg (Dem.)	1,775
	Hall (Prog.)	763
	Sullivan (Prog.)	580
	Charbonneau (Rep.)	1,480
	Smith (Soc.)	64
Douglas, 2nd District	Rogge (Dem.)	807
	Wangerin (Dem.)	833
	Dunbar (Prog.)	377
	Fagan (Prog.)	379
	Paulus (Prog.)	347
	Peterson (Prog.)	730
	Westlund (Rep.)	2,011
	Tacke (Soc.)	61
Dunn	Jensen (Dem.)	620
	Israels (Prog.)	1,192
	Millar (Prog.)	1,333
	Thomas (Rep.)	1,364
	Martinson (Soc.)	155
Eau Claire	Devine (Dem.)	478
	Spellum (Dem.)	435
	Wagner (Dem.)	509
	Larson (Prog.)	815
	Pritchard (Prog.)	1,935
	Werner (Rep.)	2,068
	Becker, Bertha (Soc.)	64
Florence, Forest, Oneida	McEachin (Dem.)	1,578
	O'Brien (Dem.)	1,276
	Kronschnabl (Prog.)	937
	McRae (Rep.)	1,513
	Bergquist (Soc.)	133
Fond du Lac, 1st District	Doyle (Dem.)	2,130
	Fitzsimons (Dem.)	2,593
	Albee (Prog.)	287
	Koenigs (Prog.)	659
	Wegner (Prog.)	536
	Schmidt (Rep.)	431
	Titus (Rep.)	826
Fond du Lac, 2nd District	Abler (Dem.)	358
	Hayes (Dem.)	392
	Joyce (Dem.)	398
	Kleinhans (Dem.)	568
	Mohr (Dem.)	301
	Stoddart (Dem.)	448
	Bartelt (Prog.)	356
	Dieringer (Prog.)	581
	Johnson (Prog.)	595
	Luxem (Prog.)	330
	Hinz (Rep.)	663
Grant, 1st District	Eckstein (Dem.)	412
	McGovern (Dem.)	404
	Griswold (Prog.)	190
	Slack (Prog.)	289
	Walsh (Prog.)	344
	Clemens (Rep.)	940
	Streck (Rep.)	329

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued
September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote	
Grant, 2nd District	Kelley (Dem.)	494	
	Victoria (Dem.)	350	
	Harper (Prog.)	672	
	Totman (Prog.)	368	
	Beitler (Rep.)	476	
	Brainerd (Rep.)	398	
	Eastman (Rep.)	703	
	Gies (Soc.)	11	
Green	Whalen (Dem.)	516	
	Hoelsy (Prog.)	1,126	
	Johnston (Prog.)	361	
	Schmid (Rep.)	969	
Green Lake, Waushara	McDonald (Dem.)	1,251	
	Freiheit (Prog.)	435	
	Knapp, Mrs. R. (Prog.)	354	
	Marshall (Prog.)	362	
	Peterson (Rep.)	2,272	
Iowa	Eagan (Dem.)	568	
	Kelly (Dem.)	206	
	Jackson (Prog.)	1,074	
	Reger (Prog.)	286	
	Rundell (Rep.)	917	
	Steenland (Rep.)	739	
Iron, Vilas	Rugee (Dem.)	754	
	Alfonsi (Prog.)	1,092	
	Wierichs (Rep.)	1,586	
Jackson	Reichenbach (Dem.)	251	
	Ristow (Dem.)	202	
	Dittinger (Prog.)	937	
	Hemmy (Prog.)	1,110	
	Homstad (Rep.)	437	
	Doud, Mrs. L. N. (Soc.)	34	
Jefferson	Daug (Dem.)	2,971	
	Buss (Prog.)	1,172	
	Schmidt (Prog.)	1,247	
	Mayer (Rep.)	694	
	Michel (Rep.)	405	
Juneau	Conway (Dem.)	691	
	Walsh (Dem.)	802	
	Barnes (Prog.)	738	
	Macomber (Prog.)	714	
	Ring (Prog.)	358	
	Ritland (Rep.)	541	
Kenosha, 1st District	Grosvenor (Dem.)	2,330	
	Akvick (Prog.)	175	
	Girling (Prog.)	620	
	Pfennig (Rep.)	2,135	
	Miller (Soc.)	524	
Kenosha, 2nd District	Hahn (Dem.)	306	
	Mahoney (Dem.)	884	
	Siebert (Dem.)	1,414	
	Clausen (Prog.)	203	
	Olkives (Prog.)	449	
	Piper (Prog.)	405	
	Brook (Rep.)	774	
Dittmann (Rep.)	1,058		
Kewaunee	Mattson (Soc.)	582	
	Blahnik (Dem.)	589	
	Shimek (Dem.)	1,184	
Berg (Prog.)		290	
	La Crosse, 1st District	Marable (Dem.)	177
		Ross (Dem.)	308
Webber (Dem.)		561	
Weisensel (Dem.)		313	
Butler (Prog.)		483	
Felber (Prog.)	516		

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued
September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote
La Crosse, 1st District, con.....	Heiser (Prog.).....	334
	Soules (Prog.).....	626
	Mulder (Rep.).....	2,494
	Parce (Soc.).....	16
La Crosse, 2nd District	Mau (Dem.).....	660
	Erickson (Prog.).....	415
	Miller (Prog.).....	442
	Schilling (Prog.).....	531
	Jones (Rep.).....	870
	Kroonmeyer (Rep.).....	560
Lafayette.....	Doring (Dem.).....	557
	Howery (Dem.).....	538
	Bennett (Prog.).....	211
	Penniston (Prog.).....	508
	Rooney (Prog.).....	334
	Shockley (Prog.).....	431
	Robinson (Rep.).....	1,054
Langlade.....	Anderson (Dem.).....	998
	Cavanaugh (Dem.).....	1,435
	Zoern (Dem.).....	219
	Zronek (Prog.).....	354
	Barker (Rep.).....	386
Lincoln.....	Meier (Dem.).....	713
	Selover (Dem.).....	853
	Schewe (Prog.).....	503
	Trego (Prog.).....	561
	Clark (Rep.).....	1,211
	Steckbar (Rep.).....	468
	Burgener (Soc.).....	178
Manitowoc, 1st District.....	Vallesky (Dem.).....	996
	Yindra (Dem.).....	2,214
	Lorfeld (Prog.).....	1,400
	Vogel (Prog.).....	1,693
	Risjord (Rep.).....	546
Manitowoc, 2nd District.....	Everson (Dem.).....	1,683
	Hingiss (Prog.).....	465
	Sigman (Prog.).....	1,319
	Wanek (Prog.).....	846
	Tills (Rep.).....	298
Marathon, 1st District.....	Chmiel (Dem.).....	1,404
	Barber (Prog.).....	846
	Klemme (Prog.).....	812
	Orzechowski (Prog.).....	346
	Benson (Rep.).....	340
	Poltzman (Soc.).....	112
Marathon, 2nd District.....	Meisner (Dem.).....	2,313
	Messerknecht (Prog.).....	1,013
	Schroeder (Prog.).....	1,181
	Brookhyser (Rep.).....	270
	Gerhard (Rep.).....	526
	Timler (Soc.).....	211
Marinette.....	Staudenmaier (Dem.).....	1,357
	Hoffman (Prog.).....	500
	Moore (Prog.).....	474
	Federsen (Prog.).....	379
	Budlong (Rep.).....	2,045
Milwaukee, 1st District.....	Cobb (Dem.).....	423
	Meagher (Dem.).....	1,139
	Young (Dem.).....	2,279
	Alexander (Prog.).....	175
	Cranston (Prog.).....	72
	Falvey (Prog.).....	192
	Sharkey (Prog.).....	115
	Conway (Rep.).....	518
	Manschot (Rep.).....	409
	Taylor (Soc.).....	346

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 2nd District.....	Fox (Dem.).....	343
	Kretlow (Dem.).....	1,009
	Wagner (Dem.).....	630
	Walsh (Dem.).....	584
	Carter (Prog.).....	394
	Kusick (Prog.).....	522
	Higgins (Rep.).....	339
	Libert (Soc.).....	1,323
Milwaukee, 3rd District.....	Balzer (Dem.).....	3,345
	Behrens (Prog.).....	105
	Buer (Prog.).....	107
	Busby (Prog.).....	1,425
	Conrad (Prog.).....	165
	Nelson (Prog.).....	159
	Thompson (Prog.).....	130
	Hagner (Rep.).....	282
	Randolph (Rep.).....	337
	Puncer (Soc.).....	1,381
Milwaukee, 4th District.....	Metrey (Dem.).....	350
	Moore (Dem.).....	323
	Nett (Dem.).....	422
	O'Hara (Dem.).....	280
	O'Malley (Dem.).....	971
	Stetson (Prog.).....	246
	Laffey (Rep.).....	276
	Kleiner (Soc.).....	223
Milwaukee, 5th District.....	Kryszak, Mary (Dem.).....	1,396
	Last (Dem.).....	982
	Szymanski (Dem.).....	954
	Blaszynski (Prog.).....	406
	Klotz (Prog.).....	925
	Hopkins (Rep.).....	172
	Johnson (Rep.).....	256
Sostarich (Soc.).....	1,422	
Milwaukee, 6th District.....	Kaiser (Dem.).....	539
	Simmons (Dem.).....	307
	Wolf (Dem.).....	280
	Kroner (Prog.).....	106
	Linck (Prog.).....	182
	Miller (Prog.).....	224
	Hautman (Rep.).....	31
	Kisik (Rep.).....	64
	Petersen (Rep.).....	211
	Woods (Rep.).....	49
Rubin (Soc.).....	420	
Milwaukee, 7th District.....	Stich (Dem.).....	1,145
	Korthals (Prog.).....	324
	Mueller (Prog.).....	297
	Becker (Rep.).....	253
	Ferderbar (Rep.).....	36
	Koegel (Soc.).....	1,015
Milwaukee, 8th District.....	Higgins (Dem.).....	950
	Mueller (Dem.).....	616
	Ryan (Dem.).....	1,162
	Sery (Dem.).....	1,104
	Eber (Prog.).....	559
	Murphy (Prog.).....	185
	Wilson (Prog.).....	243
	Hanley (Rep.).....	854
Bottoni (Soc.).....	1,069	
Milwaukee, 9th District.....	Weissleder (Dem.).....	2,217
	Fischer (Prog.).....	703
	Leshin (Prog.).....	169
	Runte (Prog.).....	245
	Spille (Prog.).....	113
	Niesler (Rep.).....	841
Rechlin (Soc.).....	1,458	

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 10th District.....	Chermak (Dem.).....	2,449
	Grobschmidt (Prog.).....	771
	Lasowski (Rep.).....	154
	Markarian (Rep.).....	228
	Hobbins (Soc.).....	703
Milwaukee, 11th District.....	Breed (Dem.).....	203
	Franzkowiak (Dem.).....	921
	Kedzierski (Dem.).....	565
	Reinke (Dem.).....	493
	Szymczak (Dem.).....	258
	Talsky (Dem.).....	335
	Wroblewski, Jerome (Dem.)...	731
	Wroblewski, Joseph (Dem.)....	281
	Baur (Prog.).....	345
	Chmurski (Prog.).....	350
	Fietz (Prog.).....	100
	Van Natta (Prog.).....	188
	Sablin (Rep.).....	265
Wartchow (Soc.).....	1,157	
Milwaukee, 12th District.....	Henslak (Dem.).....	526
	Jankowski (Dem.).....	1,480
	Klapinski (Dem.).....	631
	Michalski (Dem.).....	1,875
	Sobota (Prog.).....	222
	Tarnowski (Prog.).....	324
	Wroblewski, Paul (Prog.).....	259
	Gapinski (Rep.).....	118
	Smigielski (Rep.).....	84
Kwasinski (Soc.).....	820	
Milwaukee, 13th District.....	Bellinghausen (Dem.).....	837
	Bradley (Dem.).....	224
	Kroenke (Dem.).....	1,495
	Mertz (Dem.).....	915
	Ramstack (Dem.).....	465
	Bachowski (Prog.).....	396
	Chester (Prog.).....	111
	Lund (Prog.).....	185
	Miller (Prog.).....	298
	Bethke (Rep.).....	25
	Cords (Rep.).....	153
	Kuptz (Rep.).....	294
	Pahl (Rep.).....	191
	Schneider (Rep.).....	88
	Schwalm (Rep.).....	10
Spott (Rep.).....	46	
Wendt (Rep.).....	48	
Meyer (Soc.).....	1,256	
Milwaukee, 14th District.....	O'Brien (Dem.).....	3,708
	Cornelius (Prog.).....	292
	Prescott (Prog.).....	259
	Murray (Rep.).....	2,862
	Pikofsky (Soc.).....	270
Milwaukee, 15th District.....	Caffrey (Dem.).....	1,438
	Lane (Dem.).....	779
	Mondloch (Dem.).....	556
	Wilde (Dem.).....	818
	Wuchterl (Dem.).....	268
	Aaron (Prog.).....	114
	Becker (Prog.).....	366
	Drees (Prog.).....	87
	Holzmann (Prog.).....	247
	Seeger (Prog.).....	288
	Engel (Rep.).....	1,134
Lange (Soc.).....	851	
Milwaukee, 16th District.....	Schultz (Dem.).....	1,362
	Merz (Prog.).....	412
	Rischman (Prog.).....	240
	Pagenkopf (Rep.).....	340
	Wegner (Soc.).....	1,170

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued
September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 17th District.....	Howard (Dem.).....	888
	Kielpinski (Dem.).....	672
	Piantino (Dem.).....	597
	Werner (Dem.).....	643
	Couzens (Prog.).....	178
	Grafenius (Prog.).....	160
	Krill (Prog.).....	168
	Luck (Prog.).....	309
	Hickman (Rep.).....	854
	Reckard (Soc.).....	1,251
Milwaukee, 18th District.....	Bilder (Dem.).....	227
	Eberle (Dem.).....	767
	Hafeman (Dem.).....	138
	Schultz (Dem.).....	731
	Jaeger (Prog.).....	429
	Krueger (Rep.).....	259
	Kiefer (Soc.).....	1,159
Milwaukee, 19th District.....	Cline (Dem.).....	182
	Garvens (Dem.).....	924
	Hall (Dem.).....	568
	Walsh, Mary (Dem.).....	403
	Hochne (Prog.).....	186
	Leissring (Prog.).....	230
	Tietelbaum (Prog.).....	177
	Carney (Rep.).....	245
	Westfahl (Rep.).....	527
Peters (Soc.).....	649	
Milwaukee, 20th District.....	Foley (Dem.).....	2,452
	Leuch (Prog.).....	293
	Muth (Prog.).....	506
	Perry (Rep.).....	999
	Stauff (Rep.).....	726
	Glass (Soc.).....	510
Monroe.....	Nicol (Dem.).....	420
	Weiner (Dem.).....	492
	Haldeman (Prog.).....	1,138
	Hall (Prog.).....	1,547
	Kuckuck (Prog.).....	267
	Nuzum (Prog.).....	1,339
	Johnson (Rep.).....	686
Habelman (Soc.).....	42	
Oconto.....	Ferris (Dem.).....	245
	Grosse (Dem.).....	568
	Koehne (Dem.).....	473
	Riggins (Dem.).....	1,220
	Sorenson (Dem.).....	900
	Brandt (Prog.).....	469
	Cashman (Prog.).....	249
	Davis (Prog.).....	264
	Francis (Prog.).....	191
	Wudke (Prog.).....	166
	Jackson (Rep.).....	451
	McQueen (Rep.).....	991
Winter (Soc.).....	204	
Outagamie, 1st District.....	Rooney (Dem.).....	2,401
	Jack (Prog.).....	948
	Larson (Prog.).....	420
	Laabs (Rep.).....	2,822
	Belling (Soc.).....	34
Outagamie, 2nd District.....	Rohan (Dem.).....	1,569
	Schuette (Dem.).....	465
	Bay (Prog.).....	1,017
	Fiedler (Rep.).....	524
	Schultz (Rep.).....	476
Ozaukee.....	Biehler (Dem.).....	1,180
	Hein (Dem.).....	302
	Kieker (Dem.).....	1,109
	Poole (Dem.).....	473

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued
September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote
Ozaukee, con.....	Harms (Prog.).....	285
	Kruke (Prog.).....	189
	Kaul (Rep.).....	174
Pierce.....	Anderson (Dem.).....	439
	Gilbertson (Prog.).....	539
	Murphy (Prog.).....	271
	Snow (Prog.).....	243
	Tombleson (Prog.).....	603
	Gunderson (Rep.).....	923
	Swanson (Rep.).....	1,095
Polk.....	Gilles (Soc.).....	153
	Boeris (Dem.).....	392
	Yates (Dem.).....	395
	Ducholm (Prog.).....	1,622
	Zahradka (Rep.).....	393
Portage.....	Kennedy (Soc.).....	1,306
	Hathaway (Dem.).....	912
	Konkol (Dem.).....	1,975
	Kostuck (Prog.).....	1,055
	Nohr (Rep.).....	1,212
Price.....	Wallace (Soc.).....	75
	Blomberg (Dem.).....	421
	Hanson (Dem.).....	392
	Kremer (Prog.).....	337
	Osterman (Prog.).....	51
	Rehak (Prog.).....	141
	Schneider (Prog.).....	335
	Shauger (Prog.).....	272
	Stone (Rep.).....	1,011
Racine, 1st District.....	Baker (Dem.).....	1,386
	Peterson (Dem.).....	1,016
	Sieb (Prog.).....	929
	Belden (Rep.).....	743
	Harvey (Rep.).....	1,219
	Buresh (Soc.).....	201
	Racine, 2nd District.....	Behrend (Dem.).....	1,165
Hamata (Dem.).....	1,921	
Christensen (Prog.).....	966	
Christianson (Rep.).....	1,724	
Duller (Soc.).....	319	
Racine, 3rd District.....	Palmer (Dem.).....	601
	Rakow (Dem.).....	969
	Overson (Prog.).....	537
	Birkett (Rep.).....	1,396
	Jacobson (Soc.).....	96
Richland.....	Brewer (Dem.).....	540
	Lawton (Prog.).....	349
	Semrad (Prog.).....	276
	Bailey (Rep.).....	543
	Cushman (Rep.).....	237
	Miller (Rep.).....	523
	Thomson (Rep.).....	762
	Wanless (Rep.).....	498
Rock, 1st District.....	Cohen (Dem.).....	692
	Murwin (Dem.).....	395
	Ryan (Dem.).....	1,224
	Berg (Prog.).....	893
	McCarthy (Prog.).....	485
	Grassman (Rep.).....	3,074
Rock, 2nd District.....	Divine (Dem.).....	1,179
	Thompson (Prog.).....	764
	Inman (Rep.).....	2,674
Rusk, Sawyer.....	Brown (Dem.).....	484
	Holtz (Dem.).....	934
	Carow (Prog.).....	816

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued
September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote
Rusk, Sawyer, con.....	Anderson (Rep.).....	1,157
	Martin (Rep.).....	483
	Harvey (Soc.).....	154
St. Croix.....	Keefe (Dem.).....	903
	McGiveran (Dem.).....	533
	Parnell (Dem.).....	567
	Hathaway (Prog.).....	619
	Kelly (Prog.).....	1,018
	Swanke (Rep.).....	1,431
Sauk.....	Mathison (Soc.).....	133
	Rice (Dem.).....	1,421
	Dorow (Prog.).....	1,038
	Woerth (Prog.).....	1,544
	Nelson (Rep.).....	1,419
	Walsh (Rep.).....	1,161
Shawano.....	Ochsner (Soc.).....	77
	Dolan (Dem.).....	733
	Stefaniak (Dem.).....	374
	Fuhrman (Prog.).....	832
	Grossnick (Prog.).....	517
	Solzman (Prog.).....	629
Sheboygan, 1st District.....	Strauss (Prog.).....	528
	Engel (Rep.).....	687
	Weining (Soc.).....	208
	Fessler (Dem.).....	1,648
	Theisen (Dem.).....	1,734
	Bahr (Prog.).....	499
Sheboygan, 2nd District.....	Wilbert (Prog.).....	658
	Kunze (Rep.).....	2,030
	Haack (Soc.).....	1,060
	Dillman (Dem.).....	742
	Laack (Dem.).....	1,432
	Mentink (Prog.).....	406
Taylor.....	Moran (Prog.).....	211
	Nehrling (Prog.).....	221
	Ott (Prog.).....	204
	Schuldt (Rep.).....	1,831
	Boll (Soc.).....	251
	Opachen (Dem.).....	659
Trempealeau.....	Hamrick (Prog.).....	252
	Gamper (Prog.).....	296
	Zuther (Prog.).....	139
	Nelson (Rep.).....	493
	Dumke (Soc.).....	324
	Palmer (Dem.).....	256
Vernon.....	Stencel (Dem.).....	281
	Hunter (Prog.).....	427
	Lewis (Prog.).....	917
	Lomsdahl (Prog.).....	1,083
	Kellman (Rep.).....	650
	Remington (Rep.).....	155
	Severson (Rep.).....	301
	Hensel (Soc.).....	31
Walworth.....	Gillette (Dem.).....	216
	Hunter (Dem.).....	280
	Nixon (Dem.).....	286
	Halvorsen (Prog.).....	1,809
	Hauge (Prog.).....	344
	Nelson (Prog.).....	588
	Hall (Rep.).....	232
	Minshall (Rep.).....	504
Walworth.....	Shear (Rep.).....	553
	Smith (Rep.).....	590
	Quinn (Dem.).....	1,155
	Cavey (Prog.).....	71
	Downes (Prog.).....	371
Walworth.....	Gilbert (Prog.).....	379
	Ingalls (Rep.).....	1,124
	LaBar (Rep.).....	2,555

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued
September 1934

District	Candidates	Vote
Washington	Otten (Dem.)	1,058
	Russell (Dem.)	1,567
	Grubbe (Prog.)	554
	Poltl (Prog.)	747
	Christiaansen (Rep.)	1,180
Waukesha, 1st District	Dieman (Dem.)	425
	McGinnis (Dem.)	702
	Thomann (Dem.)	617
	Peterson (Prog.)	608
	Douglass (Rep.)	2,195
	Gaspar (Rep.)	1,752
	Larson (Rep.)	537
	Rausch (Rep.)	783
Waukesha, 2nd District	Hall (Dem.)	603
	Mahoney (Dem.)	562
	Rogan (Dem.)	745
	Amundson (Prog.)	334
	Matt (Prog.)	201
	Hansen (Rep.)	286
	Ludvigsen (Rep.)	885
	Peterson (Rep.)	266
	White (Rep.)	634
	Zillmer (Rep.)	664
Waupaca	Hanson (Dem.)	238
	McCarthy (Dem.)	445
	Pitt (Dem.)	312
	Anthony (Prog.)	741
	Handrich (Prog.)	1,001
	Larson (Prog.)	768
	Melchoir (Prog.)	466
	Nace (Prog.)	563
	Johnson (Rep.)	1,177
	Miller (Rep.)	523
Anderson (Soc.)	96	
Winnebago, 1st District	Novotny (Dem.)	2,186
	Goettmann (Prog.)	816
	Janda (Prog.)	1,397
	Jackisch (Rep.)	321
	Meyer (Rep.)	1,542
	Seftenberg (Rep.)	1,524
Winnebago, 2nd District	Grimes (Dem.)	1,182
	Korotev (Dem.)	545
	Schneller (Dem.)	428
	Klaus (Prog.)	299
	Loehning (Prog.)	800
	Pukall (Prog.)	161
	Swane (Prog.)	282
	Cooke (Rep.)	658
	Harris (Rep.)	669
	Nelson (Rep.)	1,053
Wood	Adler (Dem.)	917
	Thomas (Dem.)	767
	Butler (Prog.)	451
	Hanneman (Prog.)	688
	Randall (Prog.)	721
	Vaughan (Prog.)	1,120
	Clark (Rep.)	1,319
Ludewig (Soc.)	70	

Parties and Elections

The General Election

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS

November 1934

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
ADAMS CO.					
Adams	44	63	28	1	.....
Big Flats	12	50	3	2	.....
Colburn	11	54	2	0	.....
Dell Prairie	33	127	12	2	.....
Easton	56	52	47	1	.....
Jackson	45	56	37	0	.....
Leola	21	16	15	0	.....
Lincoln	46	36	23	3	.....
Monroe	22	50	29	1	.....
New Chester	53	38	52	1	.....
New Haven	75	85	39	2	.....
Preston	33	29	19	1	.....
Quincy	62	60	19	2	.....
Richfield	34	27	2	1	.....
Rome	10	68	17	2	.....
Springville	24	44	44	2	.....
Strongs Prairie	78	162	50	2	.....
Friendship, vil.	110	65	26	2	.....
Adams, city:					
1st ward	68	160	10	0	.....
2nd ward	87	227	39	3	.....
Totals	924	1,469	513	28	
ASHLAND CO.					
Agenda	36	96	9	3	0
Ashland	39	118	10	4	4
Butternut	24	79	18	18	0
Gingles	21	124	36	13	2
Gordon	47	79	20	15	0
Jacobs	214	159	55	51	0
La Pointe	25	26	19	0	0
Marengo	27	101	20	1	17
Morse	72	143	20	1	3
Peeksville	21	49	18	5	0
Sanborn	204	75	4	1	6
Shanagolden	17	52	8	25	0
White River	79	105	31	4	13
Butternut, vil.	107	113	32	2	0
Ashland, city:					
1st ward	107	262	81	31	6
2nd ward	170	250	121	0	2
3rd ward	188	151	191	2	4
4th ward	114	140	46	2	0
5th ward	179	175	99	4	0
6th ward	181	218	92	6	0
7th ward	120	266	40	5	3
8th ward	102	274	19	3	0
9th ward	69	300	10	3	1
10th ward	52	339	17	12	0
Mellen, city:					
1st ward	92	94	25	3	0
2nd ward	72	61	17	3	0
3rd ward	46	57	19	0	0
Totals	2,425	3,906	1,077	217	61
BARRON CO.					
Almena	122	177	26	21	0
Arland	41	260	28	15	0
Barron	30	207	42	14	0
Bear Lake	22	85	4	22	1
Cedar Lake	29	52	30	12	0
Chetek	33	127	41	12	0
Clinton	56	236	38	4	0
Crystal Lake	80	120	23	63	0
Cumberland	49	205	34	31	2
Dallas	37	149	55	35	0
Dovre	26	91	26	8	0
Doyle	40	88	10	14	0
Lakeland	36	145	12	11	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
BARRON CO.—con.					
Maple Grove.....	45	184	100	15	0
Maple Plain.....	17	100	5	25	0
Oak Grove.....	45	208	16	45	0
Prairie Farm.....	42	160	28	6	0
Prairie Lake.....	22	204	23	13	0
Rice Lake.....	52	137	27	40	0
Stoux Creek.....	34	104	27	11	0
Stanford.....	23	181	21	27	0
Stanley.....	41	112	29	36	0
Sumner.....	22	241	16	7	0
Turtle Lake.....	31	107	5	37	0
Vance Creek.....	12	162	29	21	0
Cameron, vil.....	85	105	97	18	0
Dallas, vil.....	37	51	61	3	0
Haugen, vil.....	21	30	9	2	0
Prairie Farm, vil.....	28	34	49	3	0
Turtle Lake, vil.....	109	44	55	7	1
Barron, city.....	241	314	195	15	0
Chetek, city.....	119	140	93	8	0
Cumberland, city.....	180	204	185	8	0
Rice Lake, city:					
1st ward.....	135	92	61	11	1
2nd ward.....	95	48	45	4	0
3rd ward.....	113	64	85	5	0
4th ward.....	40	134	53	14	0
5th ward.....	59	85	26	9	0
6th ward.....	58	82	21	10	0
7th ward.....	33	88	8	5	0
8th ward.....	24	90	17	9	0
Totals.....	2,364	5,517	1,755	676	5
BAYFIELD CO.					
Barksdale.....	30	101	28	13	2
Barnes.....	29	41	21	0	0
Bayfield.....	77	122	35	0	0
Bayview.....	28	87	31	2	7
Bell.....	29	70	15	0	0
Cable.....	34	34	34	15	0
Clover.....	20	51	33	6	12
Delta.....	8	52	9	1	0
Drummond.....	61	171	46	7	0
Eileen.....	16	137	15	4	3
Hughes.....	21	72	20	3	0
Iron River.....	99	149	77	12	7
Kelly.....	32	103	12	22	1
Keystone.....	18	122	6	1	3
Lincoln.....	13	104	12	5	0
Mason.....	20	155	23	1	4
Namekagon.....	26	23	8	1	0
Oriente.....	13	52	18	1	0
Oula.....	36	178	50	4	41
Pilsen.....	16	85	12	2	0
Port Wing.....	57	149	79	11	0
Pratt.....	21	168	37	2	0
Russell.....	28	156	19	1	1
Tripp.....	4	43	14	1	2
Washburn.....	15	104	6	14	2
Cable, village.....	52	29	30	5	0
Mason, village.....	15	41	9	1	0
Bayfield, city:					
1st ward.....	65	36	14	0	0
2nd ward.....	14	37	16	0	0
3rd ward.....	20	109	17	1	0
4th ward.....	28	38	22	0	0
Washburn, city:					
1st ward.....	95	81	88	7	0
2nd ward.....	39	58	29	5	0
3rd ward.....	34	83	20	2	0
4th ward.....	37	62	34	8	0
5th ward.....	34	46	46	6	2
6th ward.....	33	64	13	11	1
Totals.....	1,217	3,213	998	175	88

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
BROWN CO.					
Allouez.....	420	180	94	5	0
Ashwaubenon.....	90	83	23	5	0
Bellevue.....	85	90	23	3	1
De Pere.....	96	92	22	10	0
Eaton.....	101	107	15	2	0
Glenmore.....	108	106	33	10	0
Green Bay.....	52	104	28	4	0
Hobart.....	85	136	9	4	0
Holland.....	177	183	12	1	0
Howard.....	176	121	34	2	0
Humboldt.....	104	70	18	0	0
Lawrence.....	117	97	25	4	0
Morrison.....	136	234	44	12	1
New Denmark.....	115	187	46	17	0
Pittsfield.....	64	133	12	4	0
Preble:					
1st pct.....	120	100	17	0	0
2nd pct.....	361	257	72	9	2
Rockland.....	113	80	14	1	0
Scott.....	175	99	42	0	0
Suamico.....	151	109	40	3	0
Wrightstown.....	180	189	55	0	0
Denmark, vil.....	136	100	42	3	0
Pulaski, vil.....	130	193	16	6	0
Wrightstown, vil.....	118	108	15	3	0
De Pere, city:					
1st ward.....	307	114	99	11	0
2nd ward.....	330	88	48	27	0
3rd ward.....	349	135	69	25	0
4th ward.....	128	81	23	59	0
Green Bay, city:					
1st ward.....	405	105	118	3	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	526	131	125	7	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	288	232	41	4	0
3rd ward.....	468	149	104	8	0
4th ward.....	406	149	100	13	0
5th ward.....	375	284	72	18	1
6th ward.....	251	144	60	6	0
7th ward.....	216	97	47	5	0
8th ward.....	293	219	35	9	0
9th ward.....	225	161	44	14	0
10th ward.....	239	197	22	15	0
11th ward.....	210	296	27	6	0
12th ward.....	217	152	34	5	0
13th ward.....	384	244	39	13	0
14th ward.....	415	407	85	11	0
15th ward.....	332	144	90	2	0
16th ward.....	326	167	73	16	0
17th ward.....	228	253	84	6	1
18th ward.....	120	234	61	14	0
19th ward.....	161	253	31	4	0
20th ward.....	144	292	35	26	0
21st ward.....	161	197	19	12	0
Totals.....	11,004	8,144	2,336	447	6
BUFFALO CO.					
Alma.....	10	191	19	14	0
Belviders.....	27	97	17	0	0
Buffalo.....	60	67	4	1	1
Canton.....	56	72	32	0	0
Cross.....	31	79	3	2	0
Dover.....	23	68	67	8	0
Gilmanton.....	49	84	125	15	0
Glencoe.....	30	69	13	0	0
Lincoln.....	10	111	7	4	0
Maxville.....	31	58	15	2	0
Milton.....	3	43	1	0	0
Modena.....	15	189	26	10	0
Mondovi.....	53	91	47	2	0
Montana.....	21	102	18	1	0
Naples.....	23	134	47	13	0
Nelson.....	50	236	51	11	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
BUFFALO CO.—con.					
Waumandee.....	23	115	15	0	0
Cochrane, vil.....	60	109	66	6	0
Alma, city:					
1st ward.....	67	105	22	1	0
2nd ward.....	40	65	17	0	0
3rd ward.....	29	111	9	3	0
Buffalo, city.....	17	36	12	4	0
Fountain City:					
1st ward.....	50	42	35	0	0
2nd ward.....	53	79	25	2	0
Mondovi, city:					
1st ward.....	85	82	86	1	0
2nd ward.....	57	92	87	9	0
3rd ward.....	40	46	34	1	0
4th ward.....	22	19	18	1	0
Totals.....	1,035	2,592	918	111	1
BURNETT CO.					
Anderson.....	35	97	25	16	1
Blaine.....	21	48	7	4	0
Daniels.....	37	186	16	15	0
Dewey.....	39	82	25	0	0
Grantsburg.....	94	104	28	7	4
Jackson.....	31	31	10	0	0
La Follette.....	40	50	27	21	1
Lincoln.....	39	38	17	1	0
Meenon.....	68	73	39	1	0
Oakland.....	46	65	25	1	1
Roosevelt.....	8	70	5	6	0
Rusk.....	16	44	12	0	0
Sand Lake.....	33	45	17	0	0
Scott.....	19	31	5	5	0
Siren.....	82	106	48	8	1
Swiss.....	84	97	41	1	2
Trade Lake.....	36	313	41	26	0
Union.....	17	17	21	0	0
Webb Lake.....	11	8	20	0	0
West Marshland.....	26	49	2	2	1
Wood River.....	97	203	56	7	0
Grantsburg, village.....	138	150	92	6	1
Webster, village.....	130	31	44	6	0
Totals.....	1,147	1,938	623	133	12
CALUMET CO.					
Brillion.....	103	212	66	1	0
Brothertown.....	166	115	20	1	0
Charlestown.....	181	130	21	0	0
Chilton.....	181	126	33	8	0
Harrison.....	297	394	26	5	0
New Holstein.....	127	127	15	6	0
Rantoul.....	150	140	24	0	1
Stockbridge.....	179	127	32	1	0
Woodville.....	159	174	13	0	0
Brillion, village.....	195	105	59	0	0
Hilbert, village.....	102	80	23	0	0
Stockbridge, village.....	85	26	9	2	0
Chilton, city.....	641	219	88	6	0
Kiel, city:					
2nd pct.....	38	10	0	0	0
New Holstein, city.....	249	219	52	5	0
Totals.....	2,853	2,204	475	35	1
CHIPPEWA CO.					
Anson.....	74	45	127	13	0
Arthur.....	70	89	42	14	1
Auburn.....	13	100	12	2	0
Birch Creek.....	9	110	23	11	0
Bloomer.....	27	131	41	3	0
Cleveland.....	18	95	45	8	0
Colburn.....	67	173	31	4	0
Cooks Valley.....	23	104	39	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
CHIPPEWA CO.—con.					
Delmar	103	125	64	6	0
Eagle Point	90	197	78	13	0
Edson	68	129	50	8	0
Estella	27	54	36	12	0
Goetz	21	91	64	1	0
Hallie	67	116	59	4	0
Holcombe	43	31	66	14	0
Howard	40	109	16	4	0
Lafayette	133	66	119	2	0
Ruby	21	104	45	8	2
Sampson	44	104	37	2	0
Sigel	33	69	24	1	0
Tilden	86	88	51	0	0
Wheaton	58	149	77	1	1
Woodmohr	82	97	54	0	0
Boyd	120	80	36	0	0
Cadott	87	67	72	0	0
Cornell	143	69	76	18	0
New Auburn	62	21	46	0	0
Bloomer, city	184	161	186	3	0
Chippewa Falls, city:					
1st ward	97	131	115	1	0
2nd ward	173	127	66	2	0
3rd ward	122	110	76	1	0
4th ward	97	72	102	2	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	149	92	86	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	109	48	108	0	0
6th ward	125	76	90	0	0
7th ward	95	75	72	2	0
8th ward	154	85	74	0	0
9th ward	76	89	58	2	0
10th ward	104	97	60	6	0
Stanley, city:					
1st ward	87	35	95	1	0
2nd ward	70	47	51	0	0
3rd ward	77	28	63	0	0
4th ward	95	36	65	1	0
Totals	3,443	3,922	2,797	171	4
CLARK CO.					
Beaver	52	118	21	0	5
Butler	22	34	13	0	0
Colby	43	109	14	4	0
Dewhurst	10	21	11	0	0
Easton	6	157	46	4	1
Foster	6	15	3	0	0
Fremont	29	224	41	4	0
Grant	49	225	52	5	0
Green Grove	35	110	21	27	5
Hendren	30	259	6	31	0
Hewett	24	41	16	0	0
Hixon	72	215	25	11	1
Hoard	54	198	26	13	8
Levis	59	94	17	2	0
Longwood	78	174	35	6	2
Loyal	93	146	22	0	0
Lynn	36	121	17	9	1
Mayville	50	212	5	7	0
Mead	13	87	3	3	0
Mentor	70	101	20	2	0
Pine Valley	44	218	37	2	37
Reseburg	109	199	14	2	2
Seif	11	43	9	2	0
Sherman	51	111	20	1	0
Sherwood	10	37	27	2	0
Thorp	104	298	23	1	1
Unity	77	102	35	10	0
Warner	42	144	37	13	2
Washburn	32	65	14	3	0
Weston	44	301	34	1	0
Withee	100	210	11	0	0
Worden	79	150	51	7	0
York	61	240	45	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
CLARK CO.—con.					
Abbotsford, village.....	72	68	36	2	0
Curtiss, village.....	22	22	15	0	0
Dorchester, village.....	62	35	23	1	0
Granton, village.....	54	44	27	0	0
Loyal, village.....	130	100	62	2	0
Thorp, village.....	309	124	42	1	0
Unity, village.....	311	10	7	0	0
Withee, village.....	52	53	26	10	0
Colby, city:					
2d ward.....	48	21	26	0	0
3d ward.....	38	16	29	1	0
Greenwood, city:	124	65	88	0	0
Neillsville, city:					
1st ward.....	95	127	37	0	0
2d ward.....	102	111	69	1	0
3d ward.....	123	84	49	0	0
4th ward.....	55	70	43	0	0
Owen, city:					
1st ward.....	17	7	10	0	0
2d ward.....	44	21	32	6	0
3d ward.....	32	26	25	2	0
4th ward.....	64	33	28	8	0
Totals.....	3,270	5,816	1,445	207	65
COLUMBIA CO.					
Arlington.....	50	195	76	5	0
Caledonia.....	61	111	79	4	0
Columbus.....	69	116	31	1	0
Courtland.....	63	86	55	1	0
Dekorra.....	67	154	84	2	0
Fort Winnebago.....	103	120	36	0	0
Fountain Prairie.....	80	145	61	4	0
Hampden.....	48	236	10	2	0
Leeds.....	18	326	27	0	0
Lewiston.....	51	100	65	1	0
Lodi.....	37	135	63	0	0
Lowville.....	53	139	53	0	0
Marcellon.....	69	106	86	2	0
Newport.....	55	84	18	1	0
Otego.....	74	171	74	2	0
Pacific.....	23	44	28	0	0
Randolph.....	58	178	98	2	0
Scott.....	18	108	79	0	0
Springvale.....	39	109	45	1	0
West Point.....	58	138	62	2	0
Wycocena.....	57	106	80	4	0
Cambria, village.....	101	113	106	0	0
Doylestown, village.....	98	12	22	15	0
Fall River, village.....	45	59	59	1	0
Lodi, village.....	86	219	246	2	0
Pardeville, village.....	102	191	167	0	0
Poynette, village.....	99	175	135	0	0
Randolph, village.....	48	14	80	0	0
Rio, village.....	102	139	136	0	0
Wycocena, village.....	42	51	67	0	0
Columbus, city:					
1st ward.....	201	75	122	0	0
2d ward.....	172	123	101	0	0
3d ward.....	169	104	103	1	0
Portage, city:					
1st ward.....	190	68	33	0	0
2d ward.....	286	228	169	0	0
3d ward.....	183	93	212	1	0
4th ward.....	424	222	225	0	0
5th ward.....	363	342	189	0	0
Wisconsin Dells, city:					
1st ward.....	127	65	61	5	0
2d ward.....	127	66	73	1	0
3d ward.....	83	88	37	0	0
Totals.....	4,199	5,354	3,553	60	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
CRAWFORD CO.					
Bridgeport.....	33	46	37	0	0
Clayton.....	190	269	110	0	0
Eastman.....	161	46	68	1	0
Freeman.....	49	152	127	0	0
Haney.....	48	103	86	0	0
Marietta.....	112	123	67	0	0
Prairie du Chien.....	50	47	21	0	0
Scott.....	62	131	65	0	0
Seneca.....	184	64	96	1	0
Utica.....	121	297	136	1	0
Wauzeka.....	30	124	32	0	0
Bell Center, village.....	7	40	14	0	0
De Soto, village.....	14	4	9	0	0
Eastman, village.....	42	18	65	0	0
Ferryville, village.....	22	29	43	0	0
Gays Mills, village.....	108	55	98	1	0
Lynxville, village.....	33	33	10	0	0
Soldiers Grove, village.....	84	141	67	0	0
Steuben, village.....	31	58	30	6	0
Wauzeka, village.....	74	59	68	0	0
Prairie du Chien, city:					
1st ward.....	113	96	26	0	0
2nd ward.....	117	28	53	1	0
3rd ward.....	114	38	94	0	0
4th ward.....	100	39	43	1	0
5th ward.....	122	36	32	0	0
6th ward.....	121	46	33	2	0
7th ward.....	114	32	65	0	0
8th ward.....	98	31	62	0	0
Totals.....	2,354	2,185	1,657	14	0
DANE CO.					
Albion.....	56	381	90	1	0
Berry.....	39	191	15	0	0
Black Earth.....	35	40	53	0	0
Blooming Grove:					
1st district.....	122	526	152	40	2
2nd district.....	28	177	28	17	0
Blue Mounds.....	11	171	15	1	0
Bristol.....	49	170	34	7	0
Burke.....	77	470	97	16	0
Christiana.....	53	310	53	8	0
Cottage Grove.....	37	214	60	3	0
Cross Plains.....	47	253	11	5	0
Dane.....	44	129	39	0	0
Deerfield.....	17	202	18	4	0
Dunkirk.....	53	247	52	2	0
Dunn.....	32	219	58	3	0
Fitchburg.....	114	142	80	1	0
Madison.....	143	535	212	21	0
Mazomanie.....	32	43	60	0	0
Medina.....	37	136	40	2	0
Middleton.....	53	185	92	2	0
Montrose.....	77	145	35	0	0
Oregon.....	40	111	46	1	0
Perry.....	22	209	28	6	0
Pleasant Springs.....	32	241	73	4	0
Primrose.....	11	174	15	1	0
Roxbury.....	35	231	6	2	0
Rutland.....	24	183	26	2	0
Springdale.....	26	221	51	1	0
Springfield.....	62	252	16	0	0
Sun Prairie.....	70	127	37	3	0
Vermont.....	22	162	24	1	0
Verona.....	82	132	63	0	0
Vienna.....	25	167	35	4	0
Westport.....	117	325	57	3	2
Windsor.....	47	266	76	12	0
York.....	45	147	24	7	0
Belleville, village.....	70	66	51	1	0
Black Earth, village.....	37	81	97	0	0
Blue Mounds, village.....	8	42	30	0	0
Brooklyn, village.....	6	21	14	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
DANE CO.—con.					
Cambridge, village.....	35	146	68	1	0
Cottage Grove, village.....	10	90	32	1	0
Cross Plains, village.....	80	67	11	0	0
Dane, village.....	35	41	35	0	0
Deerfield, village.....	48	109	62	5	0
De Forest, village.....	57	124	64	5	0
Maple Bluff, village.....	61	37	116	0	0
Marshall, village.....	40	97	45	2	0
Mazomanie, village.....	108	68	162	3	0
McFarland, village.....	40	101	41	2	0
Middleton, village.....	98	179	107	1	0
Mount Horeb, village.....	157	361	208	3	0
Oregon, village.....	89	135	125	2	0
Rockdale, village.....	29	29	16	0	0
Shorewood Hills, village.....	69	44	69	0	0
Sun Prairie, village.....	238	140	116	9	0
Verona, village.....	80	115	59	4	0
Waunakee, village.....	126	137	52	1	0
Madison, city:					
1st ward.....	593	480	509	15	4
2nd ward.....	447	592	330	12	0
3rd ward.....	357	522	232	16	3
4th ward.....	557	550	310	9	4
5th ward.....	337	602	264	14	1
6th ward.....	275	637	317	11	1
7th ward.....	329	426	288	6	0
8th ward.....	500	581	208	12	3
9th ward.....	199	455	89	5	0
10th ward.....	409	341	529	11	0
11th ward.....	275	464	303	14	0
12th ward.....	188	405	228	20	4
13th ward.....	359	453	541	21	0
14th ward.....	138	419	133	12	0
15th ward.....	292	638	262	13	5
16th ward.....	271	713	302	12	5
17th ward.....	104	545	91	27	0
18th ward.....	186	885	176	13	1
19th ward.....	389	347	422	8	0
20th ward.....	348	310	455	7	0
Stoughton, city:					
1st ward.....	64	185	68	0	0
2nd ward.....	42	385	80	4	0
3rd ward.....	71	264	67	3	0
4th ward.....	121	215	182	4	0
Totals.....	10,188	21,469	9,837	491	35
DODGE CO.					
Ashippun.....	116	232	56	20	0
Beaver Dam.....	160	166	24	9	0
Burnett.....	116	265	32	5	0
Calamus.....	84	93	64	0	0
Chester.....	79	111	22	3	0
Clyman.....	90	193	19	4	0
Elba.....	159	132	56	7	0
Emmet.....	117	124	39	5	0
Fox Lake.....	60	46	42	8	0
Herman.....	139	176	38	7	0
Hubbard.....	77	205	22	23	0
Hustisford.....	66	163	33	10	0
Lebanon.....	101	310	11	3	0
Le Roy.....	136	205	39	3	0
Lomira.....	179	188	52	5	0
Lowell.....	118	235	57	9	0
Oak Grove.....	193	251	34	23	0
Portland.....	63	224	31	1	0
Rubicon.....	102	215	22	22	0
Shields.....	79	127	14	0	0
Theresa.....	124	134	15	13	0
Trenton.....	96	136	50	5	0
Westford.....	70	115	17	0	0
Williamstown.....	137	112	18	24	0
Clyman, village.....	59	33	2	0	0
Fox Lake, village.....	213	158	80	1	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
DODGE CO.—con.					
Hustisford, village.....	163	82	47	3	0
Iron Ridge, village.....	51	44	16	3	0
Lomira, village.....	88	61	55	1	0
Lowell, village.....	57	53	16	1	0
Neosho, village.....	24	55	6	2	0
Randolph, village.....	114	37	119	0	0
Reeseville, village.....	57	80	41	2	0
Theresa, village.....	95	38	15	3	0
Beaver Dam, city:					
1st ward.....	91	94	12	4	0
2nd ward.....	121	57	17	1	0
3rd ward.....	90	117	16	1	0
4th ward.....	229	52	23	4	0
5th ward.....	145	72	41	6	0
6th ward.....	149	68	30	4	0
7th ward.....	189	73	50	1	0
8th ward.....	177	60	103	3	0
9th ward.....	160	45	70	2	0
10th ward.....	124	94	78	4	0
11th ward.....	161	80	87	2	0
12th ward.....	121	80	75	11	0
13th ward.....	98	82	39	2	0
14th ward.....	119	143	47	2	0
Horicon, city:					
1st ward.....	135	117	29	11	0
2nd ward.....	104	91	26	3	0
3rd ward.....	108	103	48	20	0
Juneau, city:					
1st ward.....	112	96	33	1	0
2nd ward.....	104	94	23	1	0
3rd ward.....	80	89	19	1	0
Mayville, city:					
1st ward.....	136	154	35	5	0
2nd ward.....	123	43	26	8	0
3rd ward.....	258	136	50	21	0
Watertown, city:					
5th ward.....	115	69	41	4	0
6th ward.....	118	86	19	1	0
13th ward.....	93	101	31	2	0
14th ward.....	71	85	30	2	0
Waupun, city:					
1st ward.....	145	32	110	2	0
2nd ward.....	144	65	94	7	0
3rd ward.....	60	43	53	2	0
4th ward.....	55	58	40	0	0
Totals.....	7,517	7,378	2,599	363	1
DOOR CO.					
Baileys Harbor.....	93	92	25	1	0
Brussels.....	134	251	12	2	0
Clay Banks.....	40	68	23	1	0
Egg Harbor.....	95	165	26	0	0
Forestville.....	158	160	50	2	0
Gardner.....	80	148	23	0	0
Gibraltar.....	52	143	30	1	1
Jacksonport.....	97	117	43	1	0
Liberty Grove.....	90	223	99	0	2
Nasewaupsee.....	146	266	44	3	0
Sevastopol.....	203	227	52	3	0
Sturgeon Bay.....	62	80	22	1	0
Union.....	89	92	5	1	0
Washington.....	52	69	72	2	0
Ephraim, village.....	31	27	51	0	0
Sister Bay, village.....	25	37	54	1	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:					
1st ward.....	364	202	100	1	0
2nd ward.....	201	79	83	0	0
3rd ward.....	219	135	94	1	0
4th ward.....	200	226	70	5	0
Totals.....	2,431	2,807	978	26	3

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Sec.)	Cbilds (Ind. Com.)
DOUGLAS CO.					
Amnicon.....	42	176	37	2	2
Bennett.....	53	90	34	3	1
Brule.....	88	119	50	2	20
Cloverland.....	14	76	66	0	0
Dairyland.....	20	88	25	2	13
Gordon.....	73	106	44	3	0
Hawthorne.....	53	132	60	1	0
Highland.....	38	30	11	2	0
Lakeside.....	25	156	10	5	9
Maple.....	38	158	46	0	5
Oakland.....	40	106	58	12	3
Parkland.....	55	170	49	3	1
Solon Springs.....	81	71	47	4	0
Summit.....	76	156	39	4	1
Superior:					
1st pct.....	79	238	46	6	0
2nd pct.....	29	65	29	3	3
Wascott.....	21	86	34	2	0
Lake Nebagamom, village.....	39	78	70	0	0
Oliver, village.....	23	51	1	0	0
Poplar, village.....	35	116	78	1	0
Solon Springs, village.....	85	52	32	2	1
Superior, city:					
East, 1st ward.....	150	295	54	1	0
West, 1st ward.....	226	305	114	2	0
East, 2nd ward.....	227	287	167	10	0
West, 2nd ward.....	191	269	184	3	0
East, 3rd ward.....	173	254	49	4	4
West, 3rd ward.....	200	205	34	9	11
1st pct., 4th ward.....	188	170	25	9	2
2nd pct., 4th ward.....	230	218	35	4	15
1st pct., 5th ward.....	289	327	80	15	8
2nd pct., 5th ward.....	258	299	101	6	2
3rd pct., 5th ward.....	206	241	179	1	0
4th pct., 5th ward.....	150	196	137	2	0
5th pct., 5th ward.....	193	213	107	4	0
East, 6th ward.....	294	315	73	5	2
West, 6th ward.....	204	245	47	1	0
1st pct., 7th ward.....	229	197	127	1	0
2nd pct., 7th ward.....	239	329	76	9	2
3rd pct., 7th ward.....	244	180	153	2	0
4th pct., 7th ward.....	254	189	139	0	0
5th pct., 7th ward.....	209	316	103	2	3
East, 8th ward.....	120	158	104	3	0
West, 8th ward.....	152	218	95	2	0
East, 9th ward.....	209	411	88	3	2
West, 9th ward.....	184	387	97	5	6
East, 10th ward.....	49	147	25	1	0
West, 10th ward.....	179	354	19	1	3
Totals.....	6,254	9,045	3,278	162	119
DUNN CO.					
Colfax.....	30	150	21	7	1
Dunn.....	105	146	101	3	0
Eau Galle.....	91	124	39	5	0
Elk Mound.....	18	103	65	2	0
Grant.....	25	156	21	3	0
Hay River.....	35	111	38	2	0
Lucas.....	56	49	76	5	0
Menomonie.....	111	220	101	27	0
New Haven.....	61	76	38	43	0
Otter Creek.....	26	107	22	1	0
Peru.....	12	33	35	11	0
Red Cedar.....	85	153	91	10	0
Rock Creek.....	31	83	85	9	0
Sand Creek.....	33	149	57	4	0
Sheridan.....	18	100	52	33	1
Sherman.....	33	98	69	11	0
Spring Brook.....	101	110	127	6	0
Stanton.....	41	107	82	7	0
Tainter.....	32	128	38	1	0
Tiffany.....	23	186	32	19	2
Weston.....	46	113	60	7	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
DUNN CO.—con.					
Wilson.....	20	123	25	55	0
Boyceville, village.....	67	59	55	2	0
Colfax, village.....	86	162	96	2	0
Downing, village.....	18	39	29	3	0
Elk Mound, village.....	29	27	53	6	0
Knapp, village.....	46	27	89	8	0
Redglend, village.....	14	31	44	16	0
Wheeler, village.....	21	33	15	3	0
Menomonie, city:					
1st ward.....	86	199	61	12	0
2nd ward.....	173	159	171	7	0
3rd ward.....	297	185	302	16	0
4th ward.....	295	251	193	23	0
Totals.....	2,165	3,797	2,383	376	4
EAU CLAIRE CO.					
Bridge Creek.....	41	151	46	0	0
Brunswick.....	54	67	58	0	0
Clear Creek.....	48	97	37	1	0
Drammen.....	23	137	29	6	0
Fairchild.....	51	66	9	0	1
Lincoln.....	39	254	18	3	0
Ludington.....	37	127	25	23	0
Otter Creek.....	33	113	48	0	0
Pleasant Valley.....	73	124	95	0	0
Seymour.....	55	138	34	2	0
Union.....	138	182	96	5	1
Washington.....	122	127	92	4	0
Wilson.....	30	75	40	2	0
Fairchild, village.....	51	66	62	5	0
Fall Creek, village.....	61	191	21	3	0
Altoona, city:					
1st ward.....	26	109	20	1	0
2nd ward.....	61	198	19	8	0
Augusta, city:					
1st ward.....	24	19	14	0	0
2nd ward.....	53	61	31	0	0
3rd ward.....	59	49	35	0	0
4th ward.....	39	38	41	0	0
Eau Claire, city:					
1st ward.....	200	176	70	10	0
2nd ward.....	263	191	226	6	0
3rd ward.....	664	313	765	17	0
4th ward.....	128	121	45	2	0
5th ward.....	342	136	302	5	0
6th ward.....	398	212	307	9	0
7th ward.....	244	213	170	5	0
8th ward.....	149	339	105	7	0
9th ward.....	398	399	238	10	0
10th ward.....	475	488	283	35	1
Totals.....	4,379	4,957	3,381	169	3
FLORENCE CO.					
Aurora.....	153	106	43	27	1
Commonwealth.....	50	73	28	3	5
Fence.....	29	49	26	17	0
Fern.....	17	28	8	0	0
Florence.....	154	241	260	0	0
Homestead.....	33	75	26	44	0
Long Lake.....	41	33	21	2	0
Tipler.....	51	40	5	0	0
Totals.....	528	645	417	93	6
FOND DU LAC CO.					
Alto.....	33	77	145	0	0
Ashford.....	146	216	51	2	5
Auburn.....	64	181	68	0	6
Byron.....	153	92	94	2	0
Calumet.....	165	154	19	1	0
Eden.....	175	137	49	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—con.					
Eldorado.....	99	224	28	2	2
Empire.....	177	110	49	0	0
Fond du Lac.....	228	157	78	5	0
Forest.....	142	106	46	0	0
Friendship.....	96	207	31	0	0
Lamartine.....	115	98	59	0	0
Marshfield.....	248	187	13	0	0
Metomen.....	71	126	52	0	0
Oakfield.....	53	86	37	5	0
Osecola.....	110	150	28	2	0
Ripon.....	59	135	65	0	0
Rosendale.....	45	73	50	0	0
Springvale.....	92	94	33	0	0
Taycheedah.....	243	199	50	0	0
Waupun.....	83	108	59	0	0
Brandon, village.....	110	91	48	0	0
Campbellsport, village.....	163	244	40	1	0
Eden, village.....	55	47	13	0	0
Fairwater, village.....	52	24	14	0	0
North Fond du Lac.....	258	555	75	2	0
Oakfield, village.....	114	84	72	1	0
Rosendale, village.....	46	29	44	0	0
St. Cloud, village.....	76	18	9	0	0
Fond du Lac, city:					
1st ward.....	64	178	21	3	4
2nd ward.....	168	148	34	3	3
3rd ward.....	218	151	109	3	0
4th ward.....	194	159	60	12	0
5th ward.....	226	152	35	3	0
6th ward.....	246	124	51	4	3
7th ward.....	198	151	115	3	0
8th ward.....	342	150	147	17	0
9th ward.....	250	147	59	0	0
10th ward.....	338	159	41	3	0
11th ward.....	240	58	85	3	0
12th ward.....	239	48	116	4	0
13th ward.....	224	71	102	6	0
14th ward.....	212	104	107	8	1
15th ward.....	200	192	116	7	2
16th ward.....	210	175	91	6	4
17th ward.....	208	113	42	6	0
18th ward.....	192	58	81	1	2
19th ward.....	257	56	86	1	2
20th ward.....	244	126	109	2	0
21st ward.....	157	143	73	5	0
Ripon, city:					
1st ward.....	78	137	56	1	0
2nd ward.....	192	125	158	0	0
3rd ward.....	163	112	126	4	0
4th ward.....	207	146	159	0	0
Waupun, city:					
5th ward.....	77	44	21	0	0
6th ward.....	165	77	115	0	0
Totals.....	8,980	7,315	3,734	122	34
FOREST CO.					
Alvin.....	95	53	22	0	0
Argonne.....	89	183	19	0	0
Armstrong Creek.....	60	108	6	1	0
Blackwell.....	69	21	9	2	0
Coswell.....	57	31	11	3	0
Crandon.....	49	73	14	0	0
Freedom.....	17	82	3	0	0
Hiles.....	85	45	8	7	0
Laona.....	214	259	37	3	5
Lincoln.....	38	68	19	0	3
Lincoln.....	106	112	44	0	0
Nashville.....	17	29	11	0	0
Popple River.....	52	36	6	3	0
Ross.....	198	434	71	10	1
Wabeno.....					

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
FOREST CO.—con.					
Crandon, city:					
1st ward	79	85	36	2	0
2nd ward	21	42	8	2	0
3rd ward	79	98	37	2	0
4th ward	40	26	15	1	0
5th ward	46	43	41	0	0
Totals	1,411	1,828	417	36	9
GRANT CO.					
Beetown	53	115	100	0	0
Bloomington	65	43	52	0	1
Boscobel	11	27	19	1	0
Cassville	51	34	12	1	0
Castle Rock	49	89	24	0	0
Clifton	57	90	60	0	0
Ellenboro	31	54	96	0	1
Fennimore	36	155	40	0	0
Glen Haven	52	35	56	1	0
Harrison	61	69	85	1	0
Hazel Green	123	92	41	0	0
Hickory Grove	17	110	51	0	0
Jamestown	206	242	13	1	0
Liberty	58	97	58	1	0
Lima	55	74	83	0	0
Little Grant	39	24	56	0	0
Marion	9	81	11	0	0
Millville	9	9	50	0	0
Mt. Hope	73	21	64	0	0
Mt. Ida	22	103	37	0	0
Muscoda	21	51	16	3	0
North Lancaster	38	73	84	0	0
Paris	41	169	10	0	0
Patch Grove	29	44	57	0	0
Platteville	44	79	83	0	0
Potosi	87	196	61	0	0
Smelser	51	128	64	0	0
South Lancaster	75	81	107	0	0
Waterloo	51	79	62	0	0
Waterstown	20	66	42	3	0
Wingville	21	96	45	0	0
Woodman	58	22	29	0	0
Wyalusing	50	45	66	1	0
Bagley, village	37	29	39	0	0
Bloomington, village	77	40	177	0	0
Blue River, village	42	65	45	0	0
Cassville, village	157	67	42	2	0
Hazel Green, village	49	65	100	0	0
Livingston, village	32	52	147	2	0
Montfort, village	39	88	83	2	1
Mt. Hope, village	36	9	71	0	0
Muscoda, village	125	198	61	2	0
Patch Grove, village	19	16	33	0	0
Potosi, village	111	44	35	1	0
Woodman, village	22	22	10	0	0
Boscobel, city:					
1st ward	49	107	48	2	0
2nd ward	65	102	67	0	0
3rd ward	26	111	39	0	0
4th ward	45	67	51	1	0
Cuba City, city:					
1st ward	35	36	57	0	0
2nd ward	70	54	28	0	0
3rd ward	31	62	30	0	0
4th ward	28	50	27	0	0
Fennimore, city:					
1st ward	10	72	42	1	0
2nd ward	45	74	67	0	0
3rd ward	26	79	31	0	0
4th ward	33	92	45	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
GRANT CO.—con.					
Lancaster, city:					
1st ward.....	58	64	108	0	0
2nd ward.....	106	70	164	0	0
3rd ward.....	119	67	190	2	0
4th ward.....	97	96	153	0	0
Platteville, city:					
1st ward.....	138	140	152	1	0
2nd ward.....	144	107	258	4	0
3rd ward.....	116	124	221	1	0
4th ward.....	84	78	135	1	0
Totals.....	3,734	5,040	4,490	35	3
GREEN CO.					
Adams.....	39	111	25	0	0
Albany.....	42	66	69	1	0
Brooklyn.....	23	101	35	0	0
Cadiz.....	56	112	113	0	0
Clarno.....	48	141	136	0	0
Decatur.....	37	94	28	3	0
Exeter.....	33	89	16	0	0
Jefferson.....	60	186	113	0	0
Jordan.....	41	95	57	0	0
Monroe.....	48	136	74	1	0
Mt. Pleasant.....	18	69	55	0	0
New Glarus.....	4	163	10	0	0
Spring Grove.....	53	78	32	2	0
Sylvester.....	21	112	68	0	0
Washington.....	30	103	45	1	0
York.....	6	196	26	1	0
Albany, village.....	84	73	154	0	0
Brooklyn, village.....	8	33	55	0	0
Browtown, village.....	26	17	63	0	0
Monticello, village.....	40	122	108	4	0
New Glarus, village.....	69	296	55	0	0
Brodhead, city:					
1st ward.....	96	82	112	6	0
2nd ward.....	122	155	140	2	0
Monroe, city:					
1st ward.....	236	229	290	5	0
2nd ward.....	212	260	188	1	0
3rd ward.....	118	326	158	0	0
4th ward.....	160	189	220	1	0
Totals.....	1,730	3,634	2,445	27	0
GREEN LAKE CO.					
Berlin.....	90	28	55	2	0
Brooklyn.....	122	91	111	2	0
Green Lake.....	121	135	23	1	0
Kingston.....	73	57	76	1	0
Mackford.....	70	74	22	0	0
Manchester.....	95	106	23	0	0
Marquette.....	51	110	33	1	0
Princeton.....	129	110	31	2	0
Seneca.....	76	18	28	0	0
St. Marie.....	83	38	25	0	0
Green Lake, village.....	142	27	129	0	0
Kingston, village.....	51	30	25	2	0
Markesan, village.....	230	79	118	0	0
Berlin, city:					
1st ward.....	265	30	107	1	0
2nd ward.....	288	50	156	6	0
3rd ward.....	276	31	129	3	0
4th ward.....	204	36	40	0	0
5th ward.....	239	34	54	2	0
Princeton, city:					
1st ward.....	113	83	52	0	0
2nd ward.....	130	51	70	0	0
3rd ward.....	76	41	27	0	0
Totals.....	2,924	1,259	1,334	23	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
IOWA CO.					
Arena.....	67	125	127	2	0
Brigham.....	36	276	55	0	0
Clyde.....	31	156	11	0	0
Dodgeville.....	84	285	125	0	0
Eden.....	24	59	69	1	0
Highland.....	47	205	31	1	0
Linden.....	72	141	118	2	0
Mifflin.....	42	111	134	1	0
Mineral Point.....	129	122	115	0	0
Moscow.....	44	240	57	0	0
Pulaski.....	52	82	19	0	0
Ridgeway.....	72	169	48	0	0
Waldwick.....	61	82	58	0	0
Wyoming.....	24	148	39	1	0
Arena, village.....	20	31	84	0	1
Avoca, village.....	75	97	27	1	0
Barneveld, village.....	19	98	39	0	0
Cobb, village.....	33	16	63	1	0
Highland, village.....	133	118	24	0	0
Hollandale, village.....	26	86	14	2	0
Linden, village.....	37	89	64	0	0
Livingston, village.....	1	1	2	0	0
Rewey, village.....	17	53	31	0	0
Ridgeway, village.....	33	110	32	0	0
Dodgeville, city:					
1st ward.....	38	144	83	2	1
2nd ward.....	97	163	198	0	0
3rd ward.....	73	105	128	0	0
Mineral Point, city:					
1st ward.....	143	63	121	0	0
2nd ward.....	141	65	145	1	0
3rd ward.....	67	42	38	0	0
4th ward.....	55	33	49	0	0
Totals.....	1,793	3,515	2,148	15	2
IRON CO.					
Anderson.....	42	27	3	0	0
Carey.....	7	62	4	0	24
Gurney.....	18	73	14	0	1
Kimball.....	57	122	38	1	27
Knight.....	73	232	12	1	36
Mercer.....	185	100	80	6	0
Oma.....	47	97	18	0	38
Pence.....	36	164	1	0	0
Saxon.....	79	186	46	3	6
Sherman.....	47	31	6	0	0
Hurley, city:					
1st ward.....	215	80	30	0	0
2nd ward.....	144	53	20	0	0
3rd ward.....	150	92	11	2	2
4th ward.....	160	64	29	0	2
5th ward.....	24	75	3	0	0
6th ward.....	44	81	5	1	0
Montreal, city:					
1st ward.....	37	88	1	0	0
2nd ward.....	40	78	14	0	0
3rd ward.....	65	129	15	0	1
4th ward.....	21	123	4	0	0
Totals.....	1,491	1,957	354	14	137
JACKSON CO.					
Albion.....	97	336	32	22	0
Alma.....	63	167	19	2	0
Alma Center.....	53	75	26	0	0
Bear Bluff.....	3	17	5	0	0
Brockway.....	19	109	10	6	0
City Point.....	27	44	5	17	0
Cleveland.....	27	170	8	0	2
Curran.....	36	174	6	3	0
Franklin.....	15	157	23	0	0
Garden Valley.....	53	116	25	0	0
Garfield.....	26	157	18	2	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
JACKSON CO.—con.					
Hixton.....	81	137	21	0	0
Irving.....	72	154	19	3	0
Knapp.....	5	27	4	1	0
Komensky.....	39	40	8	5	0
Manchester.....	40	69	11	1	0
Melrose.....	32	53	20	2	0
Millston.....	24	30	12	3	0
North Bend.....	36	63	50	0	0
Northfield.....	32	356	6	3	0
Springfield.....	18	237	15	1	0
Hixton, village.....	66	41	20	0	0
Melrose, village.....	102	26	68	0	0
Merrillan, village.....	96	97	32	0	0
Taylor, village.....	23	113	20	1	0
Black River Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	129	82	56	8	0
2nd ward.....	84	109	50	1	0
3rd ward.....	52	66	14	2	0
4th ward.....	73	139	22	2	0
Totals.....	1,423	3,361	625	85	2
JEFFERSON CO.					
Aztalan.....	92	207	29	0	0
Cold Spring.....	57	29	31	0	0
Concord.....	68	260	34	3	0
Farmington.....	133	275	18	1	0
Hebron.....	63	109	75	0	0
Ixonia.....	105	248	79	1	0
Jefferson:					
1st pct.....	157	90	36	0	0
2nd pct.....	110	65	15	4	0
Koshkonong.....	116	129	50	1	0
Lake Mills.....	39	255	27	0	0
Milford.....	82	215	27	5	0
Oakland.....	121	236	65	1	0
Palmyra.....	42	104	75	1	0
Sullivan.....	90	146	76	2	0
Sumner.....	46	129	12	2	0
Waterloo.....	44	97	33	1	0
Watertown.....	130	242	39	0	0
Johnson Creek, village.....	149	70	35	0	0
Palmyra, village.....	65	130	116	2	0
Sullivan, village.....	44	90	12	0	0
Waterloo, village.....	255	166	186	5	0
Fort Atkinson, city:					
1st ward.....	152	48	53	0	0
2nd ward.....	137	70	93	0	0
3rd ward.....	133	69	46	3	0
4th ward.....	112	55	44	1	0
5th ward.....	119	65	29	0	0
6th ward.....	70	75	34	0	0
7th ward.....	114	82	33	0	0
8th ward.....	129	88	50	0	0
Jefferson, city:					
1st ward.....	125	65	79	0	0
2nd ward.....	153	51	65	0	0
3rd ward.....	239	81	64	0	0
4th ward.....	180	48	27	1	0
Lake Mills, city:					
1st ward.....	53	129	73	2	0
2nd ward.....	39	95	70	1	0
3rd ward.....	95	195	74	1	0
Watertown, city:					
1st ward.....	138	82	42	0	0
2nd ward.....	128	99	41	0	0
3rd ward.....	153	90	36	1	0
4th ward.....	181	108	37	1	1
7th ward.....	160	182	16	2	0
8th ward.....	123	67	60	1	0
9th ward.....	121	60	80	1	0
10th ward.....	190	123	71	4	0
11th ward.....	250	177	73	2	0
12th ward.....	114	94	18	3	0
Totals.....	5,416	5,590	2,378	53	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
JUNEAU CO.					
Armenia.....	31	81	23	0	0
Clearfield.....	34	79	16	4	0
Cutler.....	17	38	29	1	0
Finley.....	11	28	3	1	0
Fountain.....	40	140	31	0	0
Germantown.....	24	58	7	0	0
Kildare.....	140	75	6	0	0
Kingston.....	26	29	5	0	0
Lemonweir.....	159	188	64	2	0
Lindina.....	140	254	48	0	0
Lisbon.....	38	83	36	0	0
Lyndon.....	92	103	11	1	1
Marion.....	60	52	14	1	0
Necedah.....	44	64	41	2	0
Orange.....	18	113	24	4	0
Plymouth.....	85	160	33	0	4
Seven Mile Creek.....	146	74	20	2	0
Summit.....	87	187	30	1	0
Wonewoc.....	60	171	33	4	0
Camp Douglas, village.....	66	109	43	0	0
Hustler, village.....	24	48	23	1	0
Lyndon Station, village.....	109	55	11	0	0
Necedah, village.....	73	78	70	2	0
Union Center, village.....	24	37	23	0	0
Wonewoc, village.....	86	136	67	5	0
Elroy, city:					
1st ward.....	78	144	60	2	0
2nd ward.....	51	233	36	1	1
Mauston, city:					
1st ward.....	191	143	79	0	0
2nd ward.....	252	195	190	1	0
New Lisbon, city:					
1st ward.....	95	102	41	3	0
2nd ward.....	52	101	38	1	0
Totals.....	2,353	3,358	1,155	39	6
KENOSHA CO.					
Brighton.....	127	71	39	0	0
Bristol.....	117	114	232	12	0
Paris.....	106	84	75	7	4
Pleasant Prairie.....	372	526	250	54	8
Randall.....	101	103	66	0	0
Salem.....	262	173	255	5	0
Somers:					
1st precinct.....	202	191	197	22	2
2nd precinct.....	76	136	62	5	0
Wheatland.....	108	76	44	0	0
Silver Lake, village.....	72	61	34	1	0
Kenosha, city:					
1st precinct, 1st ward.....	399	399	69	51	5
2nd precinct, 1st ward.....	219	222	50	44	3
1st precinct, 2nd ward.....	269	199	32	13	4
2nd precinct, 2nd ward.....	234	232	23	33	10
1st precinct, 3rd ward.....	341	260	106	33	3
2nd precinct, 3rd ward.....	430	175	305	11	0
1st precinct, 4th ward.....	543	228	397	37	0
2nd precinct, 4th ward.....	198	169	124	40	0
1st precinct, 5th ward.....	328	489	83	75	11
2nd precinct, 5th ward.....	124	259	20	30	8
1st precinct, 6th ward.....	176	256	53	52	4
2nd precinct, 6th ward.....	170	337	35	25	11
1st precinct, 7th ward.....	233	232	91	43	0
2nd precinct, 7th ward.....	243	434	72	46	2
1st precinct, 8th ward.....	278	265	126	33	2
2nd precinct, 8th ward.....	186	237	92	49	1
1st precinct, 9th ward.....	275	336	172	44	0
2nd precinct, 9th ward.....	300	277	165	43	1
1st precinct, 10th ward.....	310	379	174	32	5
2nd precinct, 10th ward.....	339	302	205	42	1
1st precinct, 11th ward.....	228	311	110	49	2
2nd precinct, 11th ward.....	230	372	162	34	0
1st precinct, 12th ward.....	162	283	69	23	13
2nd precinct, 12th ward.....	203	374	103	54	15
Totals.....	7,961	8,562	4,093	1,042	115

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Sec.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
KEWAUNEE CO.					
Ahnapee.....	121	145	61	4	0
Carlton.....	152	202	27	4	0
Casco.....	229	121	28	1	0
Franklin.....	226	143	10	5	0
Lincoln.....	153	177	15	0	0
Luxemburg.....	177	120	10	0	0
Montpelier.....	133	271	42	8	0
Pierce.....	79	130	21	4	0
Red River.....	60	211	30	7	0
West Kewaunee.....	187	212	40	5	0
Casco, village.....	96	23	8	0	0
Luxemburg, village.....	109	34	39	0	0
Algoma, city.....	442	196	146	4	0
Kewaunee, city.....	525	371	188	3	0
Totals.....	2,689	2,356	665	45	0
LA CROSSE CO.					
Bangor.....	36	45	44	0	0
Barre.....	57	110	8	0	0
Burns.....	44	108	85	0	0
Campbell.....	107	302	63	1	0
Farmington.....	71	170	91	0	0
Greenfield.....	91	26	18	0	0
Hamilton.....	66	234	90	3	0
Holland.....	48	183	188	1	2
Onalaska.....	50	106	78	0	0
Shelby.....	138	109	65	2	0
Washington.....	85	103	19	0	1
Bangor, village.....	109	43	142	0	0
Rockland, village.....	9	16	40	0	0
West Salem, village.....	134	136	173	0	0
La Crosse, city:					
1st ward.....	188	236	115	1	0
2nd ward.....	165	118	53	1	0
3rd ward.....	200	286	85	4	0
4th ward.....	243	193	209	1	0
5th ward.....	90	310	50	0	0
6th ward.....	282	191	222	0	0
7th ward.....	321	302	226	0	0
8th ward.....	431	442	149	0	0
9th ward.....	129	302	157	0	1
10th ward.....	153	463	201	0	0
11th ward.....	182	298	134	1	0
12th ward.....	79	62	44	0	0
13th ward.....	167	168	90	1	0
14th ward.....	463	252	496	6	0
15th ward.....	96	373	47	3	0
16th ward.....	351	173	455	4	1
17th ward.....	336	217	89	0	0
18th ward.....	255	299	84	0	0
19th ward.....	140	245	61	0	1
20th ward.....	135	589	119	0	0
21st ward.....	267	317	104	0	0
Onalaska, city:					
1st ward.....	35	48	37	1	2
2nd ward.....	57	88	76	1	0
3rd ward.....	45	69	41	1	1
Totals.....	5,855	7,732	4,445	34	9
LAFAYETTE CO.					
Argyle.....	25	140	20	2	0
Belmont.....	46	39	46	0	0
Benton.....	34	130	67	1	0
Blanchard.....	10	75	38	0	0
Darlington.....	147	188	112	1	0
Elk Grove.....	63	75	76	0	0
Fayette.....	109	159	56	0	0
Gratiot.....	114	82	68	0	0
Kendall.....	117	68	32	0	0
Lamont.....	41	116	37	0	0
Monticello.....	30	26	18	0	0
New Diggings.....	67	130	122	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
LAFAYETTE CO.—con.					
Seymour.....	138	47	85	0	0
Shullsburg.....	79	91	84	1	0
Wayne.....	31	98	54	2	0
White Oaks Springs.....	18	17	51	0	0
Willow Springs.....	144	153	69	0	0
Wiota.....	65	286	125	1	0
Argyle, village.....	79	146	84	1	1
Belmont, village.....	46	79	68	1	0
Benton, village.....	82	208	167	0	0
Blanchardville, village.....	61	122	134	0	0
Gratiot, village.....	79	55	24	0	0
South Wayne, village.....	32	40	92	0	0
Darlington, city:					
1st ward.....	172	154	153	1	0
2nd ward.....	240	146	168	0	0
Shullsburg, city:					
1st ward.....	101	42	91	0	0
2nd ward.....	134	61	91	0	0
Totals.....	2,304	2,968	2,232	12	1
LANGLADE CO.					
Ackley.....	125	131	38	6	0
Ainsworth.....	73	57	14	0	0
Antigo.....	229	187	110	1	0
Elcho.....	211	114	47	4	0
Evergreen.....	180	34	33	0	0
Langlade.....	100	38	40	0	0
Neva.....	136	98	41	23	13
Norwood.....	188	107	38	7	0
Parrish.....	18	10	14	0	0
Peck.....	44	43	29	8	5
Polar.....	89	118	38	5	7
Price.....	99	44	42	0	0
Rolling.....	107	154	38	2	0
Summit.....	12	65	23	0	0
Upham.....	53	67	35	1	0
Vilas.....	35	24	21	3	0
Wolf River.....	167	57	40	6	1
White Lake, village.....	156	16	32	0	0
Antigo, city:					
1st ward.....	244	103	126	2	0
2nd ward.....	280	197	143	0	0
3rd ward.....	245	204	38	2	3
4th ward.....	368	230	62	2	0
5th ward.....	208	137	84	2	0
6th ward.....	457	210	162	0	6
Totals.....	3,824	2,445	1,288	74	35
LINCOLN CO.					
Birch.....	29	93	42	40	7
Bradley.....	90	103	56	44	0
Corning.....	56	227	44	8	0
Harding.....	12	62	8	0	0
Harrison.....	51	66	14	8	0
King.....	21	25	35	2	0
Merrill.....	98	158	55	11	0
Pine River.....	67	255	62	28	0
Rock Falls.....	70	31	22	19	0
Russell.....	38	107	72	16	0
Schley.....	64	164	41	52	0
Scott.....	75	212	91	3	0
Skanawan.....	42	29	24	8	0
Somo.....	12	65	14	3	6
Tomahawk.....	14	75	24	3	0
Wilson.....	14	42	16	1	0
Merrill, city:					
1st ward.....	159	167	93	4	0
2nd ward.....	130	80	92	2	0
3rd ward.....	192	153	136	2	0
4th ward.....	102	207	77	2	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
LINCOLN CO.—con.					
Merrill city—con.					
5th ward.....	122	78	97	2	0
6th ward.....	172	257	89	9	0
7th ward.....	234	336	127	7	0
8th ward.....	101	169	47	2	0
Tomahawk, city:					
1st ward.....	58	58	41	4	0
2nd ward.....	89	61	63	12	0
3rd ward.....	162	100	75	10	0
4th ward.....	160	100	88	15	0
Totals.....	2,434	3,480	1,645	317	13
MANITOWOC CO.					
Cato.....	247	199	39	2	0
Centerville.....	173	164	23	0	0
Cooperstown.....	147	144	18	0	0
Eaton.....	223	131	26	2	0
Franklin.....	241	110	23	0	0
Gibson.....	112	138	35	0	0
Kossuth.....	196	275	53	0	0
Liberty.....	163	177	60	2	0
Manitowoc.....	32	86	16	2	0
Manitowoc Rapids.....	247	374	57	1	0
Maple Grove.....	148	137	12	0	0
Meeme.....	126	161	8	1	0
Mishicot.....	160	251	20	4	3
Newton.....	118	313	22	0	0
Rockland.....	69	161	14	2	0
Schleswig.....	94	187	24	8	0
Two Creeks.....	57	87	7	3	0
Two Rivers.....	89	279	18	9	0
Reedsville, village.....	79	58	23	0	0
Valders, village.....	73	40	54	1	0
Kiel, city:					
1st ward.....	138	43	45	18	0
2nd ward.....	133	43	44	11	0
3rd ward.....	66	8	11	5	0
Manitowoc, city:					
1st ward.....	317	352	34	1	0
2nd ward.....	409	201	184	0	0
1st precinct, 3rd ward.....	229	295	67	9	1
2nd precinct, 3rd ward.....	373	490	98	8	0
4th ward.....	462	307	167	1	0
5th ward.....	376	718	101	7	0
1st precinct, 6th ward.....	251	259	118	3	0
2nd precinct, 6th ward.....	178	309	83	3	0
1st precinct, 7th ward.....	491	599	31	5	0
2nd precinct, 7th ward.....	156	189	17	0	0
Two Rivers, city:					
1st ward.....	129	260	15	7	0
2nd ward.....	81	208	8	3	0
3rd ward.....	154	150	51	2	0
4th ward.....	271	224	65	4	1
5th ward.....	257	241	40	2	0
6th ward.....	212	228	22	10	1
7th ward.....	87	282	43	16	0
8th ward.....	65	210	22	9	0
Totals.....	7,629	9,088	1,818	161	6
MARATHON CO.					
Bergen.....	29	86	9	0	0
Berlin.....	33	100	40	3	0
Bern.....	14	100	15	7	0
Bevent.....	66	92	2	14	0
Brighton.....	33	88	28	5	0
Cassel.....	106	161	13	7	0
Cleveland.....	54	140	17	2	0
Day.....	53	153	12	0	0
Easton.....	33	141	36	22	0
Eau Pleine.....	60	139	17	3	0
Elderon.....	37	84	30	6	0
Emmet.....	114	170	15	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
MARATHON CO.—con.					
Frankfort	46	91	26	21	0
Franzen	55	87	12	12	0
Green Valley	28	61	8	1	0
Guenther	42	32	3	2	0
Halsey	23	131	15	23	0
Hamburg	52	149	46	12	0
Harrison	49	47	17	4	0
Hewitt	16	86	11	4	0
Holton	39	127	14	30	0
Hull	52	129	40	0	0
Johnson	72	99	27	35	0
Knowlton	98	70	21	1	0
Kronenwetter	248	289	44	1	0
Maine	41	164	45	5	1
Marathon	70	179	20	0	1
Mosinee	97	144	22	0	0
Norrie	73	134	22	6	0
Plover	32	51	36	11	0
Reid	41	137	8	4	0
Reitbrock	98	124	42	8	0
Rib Falls	56	124	17	4	0
Rib Mountain	63	71	10	9	0
Ringle	53	81	10	56	0
Spencer	27	91	10	5	0
Stettin	86	186	45	13	0
Texas	33	194	37	12	0
Wausau	76	137	44	3	0
Weston	78	167	23	24	0
Wien	19	143	43	0	0
Abbotsford, village	14	15	10	1	0
Athens, village	121	73	62	16	0
Brokaw, village	48	66	29	0	0
Edgar, village	131	55	64	2	0
Elderon, village	27	27	34	0	0
Fenwood, village	14	26	6	1	1
Hatley, village	51	34	8	1	1
Marathon, village	122	131	17	2	0
McMillan, village	50	219	20	3	1
Rothschild, village	67	60	31	2	0
Schofield, village	123	195	41	29	0
Spencer, village	96	29	34	3	0
Stratford, village	120	45	62	1	0
Unity, village	20	24	26	4	0
Colby, city	26	16	0	0	0
Mosinee, city:					
1st ward	59	47	54	0	0
2nd ward	58	47	37	1	0
3rd ward	60	27	41	1	0
4th ward	30	30	15	0	0
Wausau, city:					
1st ward, 1st precinct	303	182	133	7	0
1st ward, 2nd precinct	253	141	98	10	0
1st ward, 3rd precinct	311	191	67	11	0
2nd ward	226	175	67	11	0
3rd ward	245	106	112	7	0
4th ward	204	61	111	2	0
5th ward, 1st precinct	134	93	75	7	0
5th ward, 2nd precinct	171	111	109	5	0
5th ward, 3rd precinct	225	97	177	13	0
6th ward, 1st precinct	192	258	70	21	0
6th ward, 2nd precinct	135	123	35	11	0
7th ward, 1st precinct	169	116	85	7	0
7th ward, 2nd precinct	190	212	68	17	1
7th ward, 3rd precinct	183	225	60	16	0
8th ward, 1st precinct	142	221	46	19	0
8th ward, 2nd precinct	181	251	66	13	0
9th ward	250	204	84	16	0
Totals	7,146	8,917	3,006	640	5
MARINETTE CO.					
Amberg	104	73	74	8	0
Athelstane	43	33	46	1	0
Beaver	65	180	29	22	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
MARINETTE CO.—con.					
Beecher.....	39	19	17	2	0
Dunbar.....	41	48	28	1	0
Goodman.....	84	155	50	2	0
Grover.....	146	143	85	11	0
Lake.....	76	80	34	0	0
Middle Inlet.....	56	25	59	2	1
Niagara.....	28	84	6	0	0
Pembine.....	85	38	41	2	0
Peshigo.....	164	95	87	5	0
Porterfield.....	134	85	45	4	0
Pound.....	56	225	38	4	0
Silver Cliff.....	21	21	15	17	0
Stephenson.....	251	146	105	101	2
Wagner.....	77	22	32	0	0
Wausaukee.....	56	48	18	2	0
Coleman, village.....	67	78	24	1	0
Niagara, village.....	284	194	68	2	0
Pound, village.....	34	10	19	2	0
Wausaukee, village.....	132	44	41	3	1
Marinette, city:					
1st precinct, 1st ward.....	112	109	19	9	0
2nd precinct, 1st ward.....	97	232	46	13	0
1st precinct, 2nd ward.....	162	108	44	4	0
2nd precinct, 2nd ward.....	288	169	72	2	0
1st precinct, 3rd ward.....	325	89	146	2	0
2nd precinct, 3rd ward.....	267	167	81	2	0
1st precinct, 4th ward.....	352	118	95	2	0
2nd precinct, 4th ward.....	243	107	97	4	0
1st precinct, 5th ward.....	369	97	128	0	0
2nd precinct, 5th ward.....	255	94	126	0	0
Peshigo, city:					
1st ward.....	87	29	46	0	0
2nd ward.....	108	53	50	0	0
3rd ward.....	92	43	41	1	0
Totals.....	4,800	3,261	1,952	231	4
MARQUETTE CO.					
Buffalo.....	70	96	57	0	0
Crystal Lake.....	23	36	34	1	0
Douglas.....	95	51	95	1	0
Harris.....	60	38	48	0	0
Mecan.....	33	105	31	0	0
Montello.....	102	48	19	0	0
Moundville.....	56	82	104	0	0
Neshkoro.....	35	34	9	0	0
Newton.....	31	81	37	3	0
Oxford.....	49	24	43	0	0
Packwaukee.....	130	81	83	3	0
Shields.....	62	75	39	0	0
Springfield.....	45	58	32	0	0
Westfield.....	60	38	31	1	0
Montello, village.....	231	146	217	4	0
Neshkoro, village.....	36	14	71	0	0
Oxford, village.....	73	47	62	1	0
Westfield, village.....	82	86	157	1	0
Totals.....	1,273	1,140	1,169	15	0
MILWAUKEE CO.					
Franklin:					
precinct 1.....	129	167	37	83	0
precinct 2.....	92	108	11	21	1
Granville:					
precinct 1.....	157	266	42	36	3
precinct 2.....	83	188	26	127	3
precinct 3.....	145	123	29	76	0
precinct 4.....	104	160	12	92	3
Greenfield:					
precinct 1.....	123	159	48	60	0
precinct 2.....	154	150	36	84	0
precinct 3.....	69	46	4	43	14
precinct 4.....	173	104	46	43	0
precinct 5.....	109	177	46	58	1
precinct 6.....	149	116	29	68	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.					
Lake:					
precinct 1.....	231	221	38	134	0
precinct 2.....	509	172	8	79	10
precinct 3.....	107	135	27	61	0
precinct 4.....	150	111	16	54	2
precinct 5.....	152	105	60	117	6
precinct 6.....	118	96	18	82	7
Milwaukee:					
precinct 1.....	197	153	48	53	0
precinct 2.....	125	89	35	66	2
Oak Creek:					
precinct 1.....	149	151	57	49	0
precinct 2.....	107	76	19	21	1
Wauwatosa:					
precinct 1.....	152	135	51	26	3
precinct 2.....	76	186	12	71	11
precinct 3.....	238	89	47	26	0
precinct 4.....	43	31	11	9	1
precinct 5.....	221	93	60	47	5
precinct 6.....	112	60	27	17	5
Fox Point, village, precinct 1.....	173	18	109	2	0
River Hills, village, precinct 1.....	97	32	54	0	0
Shorewood, village:					
precinct 1.....	762	169	219	26	2
precinct 2.....	529	125	155	10	0
precinct 3.....	493	105	151	12	1
precinct 4.....	688	109	261	22	2
precinct 5.....	651	113	179	14	0
West Milwaukee, village:					
precinct 1.....	152	287	14	128	10
precinct 2.....	203	248	45	61	4
precinct 3.....	227	251	45	67	4
Whitefish Bay, village:					
precinct 1.....	363	57	82	3	0
precinct 2.....	744	103	242	43	0
precinct 3.....	534	99	173	23	0
Cudahy, city:					
ward 1.....	244	239	42	90	3
ward 2.....	478	327	54	97	8
ward 3.....	289	245	28	88	21
ward 4.....	217	267	21	59	2
South Milwaukee, city:					
ward 1.....	457	243	107	67	1
ward 2.....	506	287	72	134	4
ward 3.....	416	438	47	120	3
ward 4.....	210	220	23	30	0
Wauwatosa, city:					
ward 1, precinct 1.....	375	53	195	7	0
ward 1, precinct 2.....	300	99	107	24	0
ward 1, precinct 3.....	392	172	77	51	0
ward 1, precinct 4.....	383	79	120	5	2
ward 2, precinct 1.....	432	102	197	28	0
ward 2, precinct 2.....	329	121	140	14	0
ward 3, precinct 1.....	397	82	151	29	2
ward 3, precinct 2.....	378	144	131	26	0
ward 4, precinct 1.....	193	166	63	19	0
ward 4, precinct 2.....	471	128	135	24	0
ward 4, precinct 3.....	204	132	50	31	0
ward 5, precinct 1.....	338	136	83	50	1
ward 5, precinct 2.....	425	208	129	55	1
West Allis, city:					
ward 1, precinct 1.....	95	156	18	51	13
ward 1, precinct 2.....	71	203	5	90	15
ward 1, precinct 3.....	104	156	14	62	11
ward 1, precinct 4.....	166	147	30	71	4
ward 1, precinct 5.....	148	154	28	70	3
ward 1, precinct 6.....	119	176	13	63	9
ward 1, precinct 7.....	139	155	25	62	4
ward 1, precinct 8.....	126	113	7	59	4
ward 1, precinct 9.....	134	132	19	89	4
ward 2, precinct 1.....	132	132	14	45	2
ward 2, precinct 2.....	204	109	54	22	1
ward 2, precinct 3.....	142	95	30	37	4
ward 2, precinct 4.....	140	120	12	37	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.					
West Allis city: con.					
ward 2, precinct 5	73	135	9	38	14
ward 3, precinct 1	200	87	63	12	2
ward 3, precinct 2	194	105	53	29	2
ward 3, precinct 3	187	108	76	37	4
ward 3, precinct 4	138	104	27	36	1
ward 3, precinct 5	104	86	35	62	1
ward 3, precinct 6	147	80	20	29	0
ward 4, precinct 1	115	164	6	60	9
ward 4, precinct 2	153	135	28	54	2
ward 4, precinct 3	136	126	29	57	2
ward 4, precinct 4	179	148	45	62	0
ward 4, precinct 5	121	99	19	49	3
ward 4, precinct 6	114	91	11	77	1
ward 4, precinct 7	86	84	14	79	5
ward 4, precinct 8	101	92	16	48	1
Milwaukee, city:					
Ward 1, pct. 1	298	40	114	4	2
pct. 2	279	66	69	19	0
pct. 3	272	54	42	17	0
pct. 4	309	35	91	9	1
pct. 5	227	61	43	20	1
pct. 6	240	105	6	17	1
pct. 7	219	69	7	11	1
pct. 8	207	104	10	24	1
pct. 9	226	55	72	19	1
pct. 10	233	55	26	15	2
pct. 11	195	100	23	16	0
pct. 12	216	61	86	18	2
pct. 13	194	91	51	27	3
pct. 14	192	127	21	35	6
pct. 15	180	83	23	34	2
Ward 2, pct. 1	115	113	15	84	12
pct. 2	133	116	24	55	3
pct. 3	201	109	26	51	4
pct. 4	113	76	22	51	4
pct. 5	114	108	18	50	5
pct. 6	119	120	15	98	11
pct. 7	144	120	19	106	4
pct. 8	138	121	26	50	9
pct. 9	218	100	23	45	2
pct. 10	130	92	15	50	4
pct. 11	166	82	29	25	0
pct. 12	172	79	3	45	0
pct. 13	181	98	27	36	1
pct. 14	153	130	18	124	2
pct. 15	197	93	26	57	3
Ward 3, pct. 1	301	34	99	16	1
pct. 2	166	73	9	45	0
pct. 3	210	40	61	6	0
pct. 4	172	103	61	20	2
pct. 5	177	138	38	32	6
pct. 6	79	122	26	41	1
pct. 7	225	66	76	14	0
pct. 8	174	96	41	15	4
pct. 9	129	111	41	25	0
pct. 10	167	59	25	21	1
Ward 4, pct. 1	131	143	16	26	5
pct. 2	143	105	16	26	1
pct. 3	183	110	17	60	16
pct. 4	234	132	45	28	4
pct. 5	218	89	40	16	3
pct. 6	140	66	7	11	7
pct. 7	222	107	51	33	7
pct. 8	343	89	37	29	3
pct. 9	256	128	53	38	1
pct. 10	235	96	21	40	1
pct. 11	164	63	19	12	4
pct. 12	167	89	29	36	1
pct. 13	183	65	24	12	1
pct. 14	184	68	33	12	1
Ward 5, pct. 1	105	120	22	106	5
pct. 2	115	112	17	66	11
pct. 3	127	116	20	80	3

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.					
Milwaukee city—con.					
pet. 4	170	136	37	48	1
pet. 5	125	135	22	81	9
pet. 6	106	149	12	125	20
pet. 7	138	137	26	103	6
pet. 8	139	129	32	41	0
pet. 9	156	146	9	72	5
pet. 10	168	112	26	61	3
pet. 11	175	136	40	72	0
pet. 12	111	101	30	127	1
pet. 13	139	141	24	113	1
pet. 14	122	91	25	59	0
pet. 15	167	114	46	40	1
Ward 6, pet. 1	208	95	38	87	2
pet. 2	124	95	20	71	3
pet. 3	143	109	45	71	1
pet. 4	157	53	53	44	1
pet. 5	119	88	26	78	4
pet. 6	99	126	24	80	5
pet. 7	136	105	23	59	1
pet. 8	120	125	82	67	7
pet. 9	94	109	76	38	6
pet. 10	79	121	78	59	7
pet. 11	111	134	42	78	6
pet. 12	91	91	27	51	3
pet. 13	169	116	27	30	2
Ward 7, pet. 1	124	101	16	105	0
pet. 2	116	112	13	128	0
pet. 3	105	100	23	99	10
pet. 4	156	113	16	103	2
pet. 5	79	79	17	91	8
pet. 6	135	161	37	110	2
pet. 7	158	125	38	104	1
pet. 8	107	171	23	92	5
pet. 9	136	147	17	63	3
pet. 10	102	116	22	77	3
pet. 11	87	105	29	88	2
pet. 12	106	131	22	90	2
pet. 13	105	118	18	95	1
pet. 14	157	133	24	80	1
pet. 15	103	101	10	100	0
pet. 16	123	111	27	86	1
pet. 17	159	116	27	97	3
Ward 8, pet. 1	187	114	18	59	3
pet. 2	234	177	16	48	4
pet. 3	254	140	10	49	2
pet. 4	111	129	29	116	1
pet. 5	107	113	18	48	4
pet. 6	210	152	14	40	1
pet. 7	104	138	16	124	2
pet. 8	110	76	16	104	0
pet. 9	147	131	20	110	5
pet. 10	148	131	16	105	0
pet. 11	155	164	16	52	1
pet. 12	220	150	18	44	1
pet. 13	291	38	4	11	0
Ward 9, pet. 1	193	147	39	101	3
pet. 2	259	159	53	72	0
pet. 3	194	111	40	68	3
pet. 4	206	165	23	78	3
pet. 5	229	133	37	111	0
pet. 6	103	137	20	95	1
pet. 7	131	155	25	140	1
pet. 8	141	148	13	113	0
pet. 9	74	144	32	78	2
pet. 10	146	176	43	51	0
pet. 11	90	207	49	48	1
pet. 12	85	74	10	97	1
Ward 10, pet. 1	106	110	21	98	10
pet. 2	88	156	32	107	10
pet. 3	79	125	9	105	6
pet. 4	119	216	13	90	12
pet. 5	125	102	26	65	1
pet. 6	150	129	17	114	6

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs [†] (Ind. Com.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.					
Milwaukee city—con.					
pct. 7.....	107	118	23	138	2
pct. 8.....	111	116	25	132	3
pct. 9.....	100	89	26	67	3
pct. 10.....	105	105	18	122	0
pct. 11.....	127	144	27	110	4
pct. 12.....	158	122	10	101	0
Ward 11, pct. 1.....	211	162	17	50	3
pct. 2.....	155	190	17	83	1
pct. 3.....	137	156	15	134	3
pct. 4.....	159	95	20	74	2
pct. 5.....	155	114	24	87	0
pct. 6.....	138	122	31	80	1
pct. 7.....	115	82	26	74	0
pct. 8.....	115	121	35	60	5
pct. 9.....	139	132	22	93	0
pct. 10.....	168	166	11	122	1
pct. 11.....	195	103	20	96	2
pct. 12.....	144	216	21	102	1
Ward 12, pct. 1.....	106	127	19	92	5
pct. 2.....	168	101	26	104	3
pct. 3.....	70	50	20	100	5
pct. 4.....	140	114	15	93	9
pct. 5.....	175	139	12	61	3
pct. 6.....	188	112	10	36	2
pct. 7.....	212	141	18	34	1
pct. 8.....	175	105	10	49	1
pct. 9.....	146	110	14	73	4
pct. 10.....	186	104	28	30	0
pct. 11.....	194	145	11	54	3
pct. 12.....	177	125	14	49	1
Ward 13, pct. 1.....	209	132	38	39	3
pct. 2.....	212	107	25	16	0
pct. 3.....	228	112	16	36	1
pct. 4.....	235	147	16	24	0
pct. 5.....	186	152	25	45	3
pct. 6.....	189	177	19	56	0
pct. 7.....	147	83	22	76	0
pct. 8.....	161	145	31	61	2
pct. 9.....	152	68	34	50	0
pct. 10.....	155	94	25	46	2
pct. 11.....	163	104	20	74	4
pct. 12.....	180	95	64	73	5
pct. 13.....	161	92	38	27	0
pct. 14.....	136	102	31	92	0
pct. 15.....	124	94	26	69	3
Ward 14, pct. 1.....	229	138	8	38	5
pct. 2.....	189	155	8	49	0
pct. 3.....	210	172	8	44	0
pct. 4.....	154	156	4	50	0
pct. 5.....	158	125	4	78	1
pct. 6.....	165	145	3	44	4
pct. 7.....	173	145	5	50	2
pct. 8.....	162	156	7	58	1
pct. 9.....	133	133	1	38	2
pct. 10.....	193	182	12	26	0
pct. 11.....	199	178	5	36	0
pct. 12.....	192	144	12	57	5
pct. 13.....	167	144	12	21	0
Ward 15, pct. 1.....	172	128	22	99	2
pct. 2.....	267	82	55	33	0
pct. 3.....	187	63	55	22	2
pct. 4.....	213	119	40	75	0
pct. 5.....	207	147	36	55	1
pct. 6.....	171	117	37	31	3
pct. 7.....	209	82	58	11	0
pct. 8.....	137	104	39	24	0
pct. 9.....	154	86	52	29	3
pct. 10.....	264	118	51	54	0
pct. 11.....	225	126	30	63	4
pct. 12.....	220	98	70	43	3
pct. 13.....	194	51	51	29	0
pct. 14.....	198	115	24	47	2
pct. 15.....	256	74	63	31	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.					
Milwaukee city—con.					
Ward 16, pct. 1.....	184	59	49	16	1
pct. 2.....	170	112	31	37	1
pct. 3.....	214	100	33	29	0
pct. 4.....	169	59	44	24	0
pct. 5.....	198	127	28	34	3
pct. 6.....	229	62	62	12	0
pct. 7.....	193	106	17	44	0
pct. 8.....	132	125	15	50	6
pct. 9.....	225	83	74	9	0
pct. 10.....	259	79	35	14	0
pct. 11.....	143	115	6	32	1
pct. 12.....	131	138	19	77	0
pct. 13.....	126	203	25	104	2
pct. 14.....	232	52	57	25	1
pct. 15.....	197	97	46	38	0
pct. 16.....	139	119	19	82	1
pct. 17.....	211	155	25	76	1
Ward 17, pct. 1.....	138	112	44	120	5
pct. 2.....	176	104	28	84	3
pct. 3.....	150	144	4	37	5
pct. 4.....	174	106	35	141	1
pct. 5.....	167	79	37	71	2
pct. 6.....	184	117	54	99	4
pct. 7.....	154	64	61	52	0
pct. 8.....	126	115	27	115	2
pct. 9.....	192	131	33	122	0
pct. 10.....	171	149	52	106	6
pct. 11.....	109	105	3	53	2
Ward 18, pct. 1.....	212	36	119	3	0
pct. 2.....	210	67	38	26	0
pct. 3.....	163	65	16	31	0
pct. 4.....	209	52	55	23	0
pct. 5.....	176	43	48	2	0
pct. 6.....	238	25	93	6	0
pct. 7.....	195	17	101	9	0
pct. 8.....	199	23	158	4	0
pct. 9.....	185	13	123	3	0
pct. 10.....	218	33	140	5	0
pct. 11.....	256	55	69	21	0
pct. 12.....	139	38	72	7	0
pct. 13.....	163	81	49	36	0
pct. 14.....	151	62	57	8	0
pct. 15.....	207	35	64	5	0
pct. 16.....	236	21	111	6	0
pct. 17.....	253	18	99	2	0
pct. 18.....	244	37	86	2	1
pct. 19.....	98	19	109	7	0
pct. 20.....	247	81	55	28	0
pct. 21.....	242	67	48	28	2
pct. 22.....	267	55	111	2	1
pct. 23.....	251	27	117	2	0
Ward 19, pct. 1.....	156	112	26	71	1
pct. 2.....	160	104	15	60	0
pct. 3.....	179	116	44	58	1
pct. 4.....	199	132	19	48	0
pct. 5.....	208	78	33	27	0
pct. 6.....	232	98	37	34	0
pct. 7.....	167	93	21	36	1
pct. 8.....	210	95	49	62	1
pct. 9.....	162	70	27	50	0
pct. 10.....	182	66	58	27	0
pct. 11.....	170	70	36	39	0
pct. 12.....	172	57	25	31	0
pct. 13.....	256	62	63	14	4
pct. 14.....	227	55	72	9	3
pct. 15.....	224	70	55	18	0
pct. 16.....	280	70	33	26	0
pct. 17.....	231	107	54	30	0
pct. 18.....	155	43	50	14	0
Ward 20, pct. 1.....	189	112	58	103	0
pct. 2.....	127	104	29	91	0
pct. 3.....	157	143	17	106	2
pct. 4.....	109	146	32	127	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.					
Milwaukee city—con.					
pet. 5	140	125	8	139	0
pet. 6	144	130	24	154	0
pet. 7	126	106	18	118	0
pet. 8	163	148	37	86	2
pet. 9	172	154	47	83	0
pet. 10	152	124	38	95	1
pet. 11	177	135	34	127	0
pet. 12	169	106	17	69	0
pet. 13	181	122	25	110	0
pet. 14	149	92	30	77	0
pet. 15	172	119	39	105	1
pet. 16	130	134	21	102	0
Ward 21, pet. 1	205	139	22	20	0
pet. 2	198	161	21	76	2
pet. 3	165	103	25	111	1
pet. 4	170	82	36	70	0
pet. 5	226	101	50	72	3
pet. 6	204	109	26	69	0
pet. 7	135	101	21	72	1
pet. 8	206	160	23	44	0
pet. 9	232	114	16	35	1
pet. 10	166	159	26	90	0
pet. 11	139	97	14	105	3
pet. 12	149	95	41	81	0
pet. 13	141	124	26	99	0
Ward 22, pet. 1	162	173	40	111	1
pet. 2	147	134	25	111	2
pet. 3	163	109	35	104	0
pet. 4	132	103	12	93	1
pet. 5	177	106	11	74	5
pet. 6	167	97	20	52	2
pet. 7	204	97	31	37	1
pet. 8	253	93	35	38	0
pet. 9	165	84	51	41	3
pet. 10	174	84	62	31	1
pet. 11	186	75	55	22	0
pet. 12	191	53	76	21	2
pet. 13	172	74	51	26	0
pet. 14	157	89	64	22	0
pet. 15	132	90	41	25	1
pet. 16	184	45	66	38	2
pet. 17	208	99	43	41	2
pet. 18	187	110	30	51	2
pet. 19	185	104	34	63	1
pet. 20	177	65	15	49	0
Ward 23, pet. 1	182	91	38	57	0
pet. 2	182	104	41	58	1
pet. 3	259	122	29	67	6
pet. 4	228	61	34	25	0
pet. 5	198	84	46	40	0
pet. 6	179	80	52	28	0
pet. 7	192	140	36	69	0
pet. 8	118	116	24	71	0
pet. 9	139	123	13	85	0
pet. 10	124	138	22	80	1
pet. 10A	92	137	110	19	0
pet. 10B	92	166	116	17	0
pet. 11	128	109	15	111	8
pet. 12	80	116	12	77	20
pet. 13	88	114	3	98	7
Ward 24, pet. 1	205	143	11	29	1
pet. 2	153	132	5	57	4
pet. 3	130	140	17	42	2
pet. 4	185	113	4	16	1
pet. 5	165	163	9	34	0
pet. 6	104	101	26	56	0
pet. 7	112	114	22	122	0
pet. 8	82	79	19	85	0
pet. 9	147	126	37	95	1
pet. 10	209	142	8	63	2
pet. 11	197	147	1	35	1
pet. 12	174	125	22	58	0
pet. 13	151	203	12	50	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.					
Milwaukee city—con.					
Ward 25, pct. 1.....	164	105	36	75	0
pct. 2.....	142	153	19	98	1
pct. 3.....	81	86	19	118	4
pct. 4.....	106	90	20	89	0
pct. 5.....	89	110	26	88	4
pct. 6.....	117	98	15	102	5
pct. 7.....	158	133	53	90	3
pct. 8.....	127	99	15	100	3
pct. 9.....	133	81	31	55	0
pct. 10.....	160	69	32	49	1
pct. 11.....	135	113	34	85	0
pct. 12.....	114	86	19	79	0
pct. 13.....	135	111	18	144	3
pct. 14.....	134	98	11	107	1
pct. 15.....	111	122	31	155	1
pct. 16.....	109	126	31	92	2
pct. 17.....	180	114	42	102	4
pct. 18.....	152	137	35	109	0
pct. 19.....	150	94	27	94	2
Ward 26, pct. 1.....	171	119	35	102	3
pct. 2.....	211	69	89	46	0
pct. 3.....	202	103	69	38	0
pct. 4.....	153	140	22	87	2
pct. 5.....	253	180	58	100	0
pct. 6.....	215	106	57	56	2
pct. 7.....	207	66	75	42	0
pct. 8.....	168	106	56	55	0
pct. 9.....	207	124	41	48	0
pct. 10.....	239	132	68	62	1
pct. 11.....	219	110	53	83	0
pct. 12.....	208	128	53	68	1
pct. 13.....	144	137	24	126	0
pct. 14.....	212	119	44	71	6
pct. 15.....	151	96	26	48	4
Ward 27, pct. 1.....	166	117	84	120	5
pct. 2.....	165	60	32	66	2
pct. 3.....	171	103	56	77	1
pct. 4.....	192	108	82	107	0
pct. 5.....	160	98	63	79	2
pct. 6.....	163	71	97	43	0
pct. 7.....	204	81	59	41	1
pct. 8.....	169	84	35	98	0
pct. 9.....	185	102	32	143	3
pct. 10.....	213	96	27	70	1
pct. 11.....	140	66	36	53	0
pct. 12.....	129	105	8	82	2
pct. 13.....	112	84	23	89	3
MONROE CO.					
Adrian.....	23	106	11	0	0
Angelo.....	70	160	26	0	0
Byron.....	20	127	9	4	0
Clifton.....	66	245	27	0	0
Glendale.....	64	199	19	4	0
Grant.....	18	77	14	0	0
Greenfield.....	49	80	36	7	0
Jefferson.....	48	191	2	0	0
La Fayette.....	39	46	12	1	0
La Grange.....	55	115	24	5	0
Leon.....	27	219	69	0	0
Lincoln.....	51	185	35	3	0
Little Falls.....	57	114	86	0	0
New Lyme.....	23	47	10	1	0
Oakdale.....	37	151	8	52	0
Portland.....	37	185	27	2	0
Ridgeville.....	59	133	54	0	0
Scott.....	7	26	8	3	0
Sheldon.....	15	164	43	1	0
Sparta.....	109	238	78	4	0
Tomah.....	67	129	43	8	0
Wellington.....	64	207	16	7	0
Wells.....	63	64	12	0	0
Wilton.....	83	153	31	4	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
MONROE CO.—con.					
Cashton, village.....	85	141	46	1	0
Kendall, village.....	57	101	90	0	0
Melvina, village.....	11	51	5	0	0
Norwalk, village.....	63	77	65	4	0
Ontario, village.....	8	28	12	0	0
Wilton, village.....	77	67	60	0	0
Wyeville, village.....	6	85	0	2	0
Sparta, city:					
1st ward.....	156	123	213	0	0
2nd ward.....	147	128	188	0	0
3rd ward.....	134	127	151	1	0
4th ward.....	188	173	137	2	0
Tomah, city:					
1st ward.....	180	148	83	4	1
2nd ward.....	216	206	117	8	0
3rd ward.....	88	248	62	2	0
Totals.....	2,567	5,065	1,929	130	1
OCONTO CO.					
Abrams.....	66	116	22	7	0
Armstrong.....	94	89	19	0	0
Bagley.....	6	37	9	3	1
Brazeau.....	55	141	26	55	0
Breed.....	47	131	12	4	0
Chase.....	27	141	8	3	0
Doty.....	38	14	4	0	0
Gillett.....	42	178	44	18	0
Howe.....	98	99	44	32	0
Lena.....	60	186	16	16	0
Little River.....	94	290	57	28	0
Little Suamico.....	67	176	24	2	0
Maple Valley.....	83	110	71	34	0
Morgan.....	39	87	27	9	0
Oconto.....	133	171	93	9	1
Oconto Falls.....	61	78	46	54	0
Pensaukee.....	54	181	60	19	0
River View.....	45	70	14	0	0
Spruce.....	83	162	31	53	0
Siles.....	77	120	50	8	0
Townsend.....	44	97	22	2	0
Underhill.....	25	109	55	1	0
Wheeler.....	79	68	38	5	0
Gillett, village.....	109	84	136	15	0
Lena, village.....	153	43	12	1	0
Suring, village.....	87	50	54	0	0
Oconto, city:					
1st ward.....	195	184	71	6	0
2nd ward.....	195	98	19	1	0
3rd ward.....	227	101	23	2	0
4th ward.....	231	136	121	4	0
5th ward.....	334	174	162	10	1
South Branch.....	37	21	0	0	0
Oconto Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	40	86	19	2	0
2nd ward.....	75	51	85	5	0
3rd ward.....	130	67	60	8	0
Totals.....	3,230	3,946	1,554	416	3
ONEIDA CO.					
Cassian.....	76	103	29	31	0
Crescent.....	20	103	8	26	0
Enterprise.....	32	65	9	2	0
Hazelhurst.....	38	39	18	2	0
Lake Tomahawk.....	59	45	11	3	0
Little Rice.....	9	20	6	21	1
Lynne.....	14	25	8	0	3
Minocqua.....	291	184	104	19	0
Monico.....	50	159	8	4	1
Newbold.....	27	121	11	11	0
Pelican.....	65	205	28	33	0
Piehl.....	6	53	9	0	0
Pine Lake.....	55	124	18	8	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
ONEIDA CO.—con.					
Schoepke.....	49	98	15	11	0
Stella.....	15	46	1	3	0
Sugar Camp.....	33	141	13	18	0
Three Lakes.....	115	247	40	20	0
Woodboro.....	18	29	13	5	0
Woodruff.....	116	58	27	4	0
Rhineland, city:					
1st ward.....	111	327	38	22	0
2nd ward.....	85	188	22	22	0
3rd ward.....	131	283	29	53	0
4th ward.....	194	110	85	14	0
5th ward.....	228	125	82	25	0
6th ward.....	118	116	31	21	0
7th ward.....	185	170	45	23	0
Totals.....	2,140	3,184	708	401	5
OUTAGAMIE CO.					
Black Creek.....	49	143	29	6	0
Bovina.....	30	97	30	4	0
Buchanan.....	124	183	20	5	0
Center.....	62	261	46	3	0
Cicero.....	60	229	44	9	0
Dale.....	142	112	56	1	0
Deer Creek.....	46	115	17	2	1
Ellington.....	109	168	66	4	0
Freedom.....	200	205	18	0	0
Grand Chute.....	309	377	127	19	0
Greenville.....	122	180	70	2	0
Hortonia.....	85	48	50	0	0
Kaukauna.....	68	87	9	0	0
Liberty.....	31	125	17	7	0
Maine.....	41	86	16	0	0
Maple Creek.....	135	176	54	16	0
Oneida.....	51	118	18	9	0
Osborn.....	64	128	29	16	0
Seymour.....	72	91	8	2	0
Vandenbrock.....	53	18	18	0	0
Bear Creek, village.....	48	59	66	0	1
Black Creek, village.....	42	122	5	1	0
Combined Locks, village.....	161	52	171	5	0
Hortonville, village.....	395	389	34	2	0
Kimberly, village.....	456	552	33	2	0
Little Chute, village.....	89	100	116	8	0
Shiocton, village:					
1st ward, 1st precinct.....	495	207	370	7	0
1st ward, 2nd precinct.....	341	152	250	2	0
2nd ward, 1st precinct.....	296	97	166	6	0
2nd ward, 2nd precinct.....	271	101	123	2	0
3rd ward, 1st precinct.....	645	188	86	3	0
3rd ward, 2nd precinct.....	454	324	139	15	0
4th ward, 1st precinct.....	124	129	27	0	0
4th ward, 2nd precinct.....	398	257	97	15	0
5th ward, 1st precinct.....	453	276	169	11	0
5th ward, 2nd precinct.....	469	397	161	6	0
6th ward, 1st precinct.....	328	282	202	5	0
6th ward, 2nd precinct.....	316	320	212	11	0
Kaukauna, city:					
1st ward, 1st precinct.....	321	187	57	2	0
2nd ward, 2nd precinct.....	251	185	81	7	0
3rd ward, 3rd precinct.....	248	312	39	9	0
4-5th wards, 4th precinct.....	287	195	78	6	0
New London, city:					
3rd ward.....	143	127	82	4	0
Seymour, city:					
1st ward, 1st precinct.....	107	74	77	3	0
2nd ward, 2nd precinct.....	64	93	44	1	0
Totals.....	9,085	8,184	3,643	238	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
OZAUKEE CO.					
Belgium.....	264	161	20	3	0
Cedarburg.....	114	212	29	4	0
Fredonia.....	124	243	26	14	0
Grafton.....	72	166	10	5	0
Megoun.....	317	327	85	28	0
Port Washington.....	85	180	13	5	0
Saukville.....	35	107	19	8	0
Belgium village.....	71	225	3	1	0
Fredonia, village.....	108	33	12	0	0
Grafton, village.....	100	49	29	4	0
Saukville, village.....	134	165	6	6	0
Thiensville, village.....	75	82	13	2	0
Cedarburg, city:	115	55			
1st ward.....	145	144	45	4	1
2nd ward.....	115	66	27	3	0
3rd ward.....	105	89	23	2	0
Port Washington, city:					
1st ward.....	251	95	13	3	0
2nd ward.....	160	59	5	1	0
3rd ward.....	141	87	18	1	0
4th ward.....	94	85	20	0	0
5th ward.....	154	78	33	5	0
6th ward.....	156	93	33	4	0
Totals.....	2,959	2,674	482	103	1
PEPIN CO.					
Albany.....	38	138	17	0	0
Durand.....	52	39	29	3	0
Frankfort.....	44	134	69	1	0
Lima.....	189	44	23	0	0
Pepin.....	20	192	73	3	0
Stockholm.....	4	107	11	0	0
Waterville.....	134	178	143	16	0
Waubeek.....	31	10	20	0	0
Pepin, village.....	69	70	102	3	0
Stockholm, village.....	6	39	33	2	0
Durand, city:					
1st ward.....	130	35	33	0	0
2nd ward.....	200	57	96	8	0
3rd ward.....	124	61	76	1	0
Totals.....	1,041	1,104	725	37	0
PIERCE CO.					
Clifton.....	37	86	16	11	0
Diamond Bluff.....	19	112	9	0	0
Ellsworth.....	93	206	120	1	0
El Paso.....	102	120	68	5	0
Gilman.....	64	134	110	18	0
Hartland.....	43	217	56	2	0
Isabelle.....	2	41	6	3	0
Maiden Rock.....	24	153	41	5	0
Martell.....	26	250	95	11	0
Oak Grove.....	24	114	15	4	0
River Falls.....	62	199	42	8	0
Rock Elm.....	64	60	93	8	0
Salem.....	37	128	70	1	0
Spring Lake.....	47	55	77	34	0
Trenton.....	43	221	40	3	1
Trimbelle.....	52	303	66	12	3
Union.....	57	89	81	24	0
Bay City, village.....	19	111	6	3	0
Ellsworth, village.....	213	159	237	4	0
Elmwood, village.....	123	76	38	3	0
Maiden Rock, village.....	21	42	43	0	0
Plum City, village.....	33	23	46	9	0
Spring Valley, village.....	162	30	166	3	0
Prescott, city:					
1st ward.....	52	21	26	0	0
2nd ward.....	36	12	30	1	0
3rd ward.....	36	20	40	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
PIERCE CO.—con.					
River Falls, city: 2nd Election District.....	251	401	279	11	0
Totals.....	1,742	3,383	1,916	184	4
POLK CO.					
Alden.....	40	198	60	79	0
Apple River.....	18	154	17	56	0
Balsam Lake.....	41	113	36	86	0
Beaver.....	34	74	37	51	0
Black Brook.....	55	149	50	35	0
Bone Lake.....	15	176	16	48	0
Clam Falls.....	30	96	23	56	0
Clayton.....	55	123	15	102	0
Clear Lake.....	30	174	39	54	0
Eureka.....	32	267	35	149	0
Farmington.....	30	223	14	22	0
Garfield.....	31	143	24	81	0
Georgetown.....	20	96	11	59	0
Johnstown.....	18	68	8	72	0
Laketown.....	26	188	25	82	0
Lincoln.....	47	174	30	62	0
Lorain.....	21	98	9	26	0
Luck.....	36	76	14	102	0
McKinley.....	8	84	18	44	0
Milntown.....	46	124	11	141	0
Osecola.....	25	140	21	52	0
St. Croix Falls.....	47	123	37	68	0
Sterling.....	3	178	39	18	0
West Sweden.....	39	120	27	91	0
Balsam Lake, village.....	49	60	54	11	0
Centuria, village.....	62	70	49	15	0
Clayton, village.....	24	24	33	15	0
Clear Lake, village.....	131	116	61	17	0
Dresser Junction, village.....	7	91	15	13	0
Frederic, village.....	64	86	41	27	0
Luck, village.....	113	24	61	14	0
Milntown, village.....	63	29	40	35	0
Osecola, village.....	101	63	50	31	0
St. Croix Falls, village.....	99	91	87	13	0
Amery, city: 1st ward.....	107	88	56	8	0
2nd ward.....	74	82	28	2	0
Totals.....	1,649	4,183	1,191	1,837	0
PORTAGE CO.					
Alban.....	135	136	53	2	0
Almond.....	75	46	51	2	0
Amherst.....	184	141	70	0	0
Belmont.....	107	66	43	2	0
Buena Vista.....	153	66	98	1	0
Carson.....	189	149	29	7	1
Dewey.....	126	33	6	2	0
Eau Pleine.....	169	108	68	1	0
Grant.....	54	64	24	0	0
Hull.....	360	73	23	8	0
Lanark.....	68	82	70	1	0
Linwood.....	122	49	26	9	0
New Hope.....	119	213	43	0	0
Pine Grove.....	43	60	63	0	0
Plover.....	232	244	90	11	0
Sharon.....	503	30	6	1	0
Stockton.....	477	63	25	1	0
Almond, village.....	53	32	77	1	0
Amherst, village.....	82	52	147	1	0
Amherst Junction, village.....	39	21	19	0	1
Junction City, village.....	90	39	9	0	0
Nelsonville, village.....	30	41	32	1	0
Roshot, village.....	72	58	69	4	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
PORTAGE CO.—con.					
Stevens Point, city:					
1st ward	425	110	130	7	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	273	99	106	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	245	120	83	5	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	393	92	102	2	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	277	163	119	4	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	454	121	24	2	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	557	131	33	5	0
5th ward	311	271	123	11	0
6th ward	181	172	62	10	0
Totals	6,613	3,145	1,923	102	2
PRICE CO.					
Catawba	31	74	12	4	0
Eisenstein	62	211	23	1	5
Elk	65	106	30	14	0
Emery	59	139	7	8	5
Fifield	97	135	50	0	5
Flambeau	64	79	19	1	0
Georgetown	22	61	13	4	1
Hackett	17	62	31	1	0
Harmony	17	104	4	1	8
Hill	52	66	35	2	0
Kennan	21	93	13	29	0
Knox	27	132	21	3	32
Lake	139	268	48	14	0
Ogema	119	213	123	10	3
Prentice	33	112	48	21	0
Spirit	56	70	59	5	0
Worcester	106	370	51	8	7
Catawba, village	31	46	16	1	0
Kennan, village	39	31	18	0	0
Prentice, village	92	66	48	4	0
Park Falls, city:					
1st ward	110	179	32	0	0
2nd ward	83	64	16	0	0
3rd ward	157	141	59	0	0
4th ward	102	101	28	1	0
Phillips, city:					
1st ward	108	99	52	9	0
2nd ward	122	89	76	4	0
3rd ward	132	90	54	10	0
Totals	1,963	3,192	986	155	61
RACINE CO.					
Burlington	206	99	41	3	0
Caledonia	413	281	128	13	1
Dover	195	95	104	3	0
Mt. Pleasant:					
District 1	385	307	185	13	3
District 2	79	176	28	12	6
Norway	63	192	60	16	0
Raymond	119	240	111	16	1
Rochester	66	45	60	3	0
Waterford	87	79	92	3	0
Yorkville	89	104	148	4	1
Rochester, village	40	16	47	5	0
Sturtevant, village	100	87	29	1	0
Union Grove, village	114	82	189	1	0
Waterford, village	155	68	56	4	0
Burlington, city:					
1st ward	158	26	21	0	0
2nd ward	325	38	110	3	0
3rd ward	343	52	99	1	0
4th ward	281	33	77	3	0
Racine, city:					
1st ward	144	86	35	2	4
2nd ward	648	112	313	3	0
North 3rd ward	382	179	170	17	1
South 3rd ward	617	208	150	20	0
East 4th ward	249	159	46	28	0
West 4th ward	396	211	64	29	4

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
RACINE CO.—con.					
Racine city—con.					
5th ward.....	273	321	55	30	9
6th ward.....	246	236	50	24	5
Precinct 1, 7th ward.....	589	375	148	30	0
Precinct 2, 7th ward.....	397	227	77	16	3
Precinct 1, 8th ward.....	302	347	151	19	2
Precinct 2, 8th ward.....	333	306	201	28	1
Precinct 1, 9th ward.....	246	347	65	20	2
Precinct 2, 9th ward.....	277	279	261	21	13
Precinct 1, 10th ward.....	240	202	72	32	2
Precinct 2, 10th ward.....	242	173	32	24	10
Precinct 1, 11th ward.....	342	167	158	5	2
Precinct 2, 11th ward.....	251	225	81	20	8
Precinct 1, 12th ward.....	774	426	418	32	2
Precinct 2, 12th ward.....	639	457	258	27	43
Precinct 1, 13th ward.....	253	248	69	28	4
Precinct 2, 13th ward.....	592	477	180	35	6
Precinct 1, 14th ward.....	238	268	24	11	15
Precinct 2, 14th ward.....	359	218	107	7	7
Precinct 1, 15th ward.....	601	459	106	33	9
Precinct 2, 15th ward.....	445	290	58	31	3
Totals.....	13,293	9,023	4,934	676	167
RICHLAND CO.					
Akan.....	83	119	76	0	0
Bloom.....	111	36	167	5	0
Buena Vista.....	76	109	170	3	0
Dayton.....	87	91	125	7	0
Eagle.....	50	88	123	1	0
Forest.....	52	32	123	0	0
Henrietta.....	82	57	157	5	0
Ithaca.....	97	158	79	6	0
Marshall.....	49	42	170	5	0
Orion.....	56	115	96	1	0
Richland.....	73	79	224	6	0
Richwood.....	102	156	68	1	1
Rockbridge.....	58	52	177	1	0
Sylvan.....	68	56	123	1	0
Westford.....	41	115	28	1	0
Willow.....	56	50	121	1	0
Cazenovia, village.....	64	64	59	0	0
Lone Rock, village.....	39	89	54	3	0
Viola, village.....	54	23	119	0	0
Richland Center, city:					
1st ward.....	107	85	279	10	0
2nd ward.....	176	138	271	15	0
3rd ward.....	206	122	361	8	1
Totals.....	1,787	1,876	3,170	80	2
ROCK CO.					
Avon.....	52	67	40	0	0
Beloit.....	115	212	160	11	2
Bradford.....	51	45	103	0	0
Center.....	63	65	62	0	0
Clinton.....	74	51	88	2	0
Fulton.....	113	158	80	0	0
Harmony.....	203	93	102	0	0
Janesville.....	118	83	85	1	0
Johnstown.....	75	50	90	1	0
La Prairie.....	76	41	88	0	0
Lima.....	71	50	103	0	0
Magnolia.....	65	78	47	0	0
Milton.....	336	218	223	3	0
Newark.....	32	42	60	0	0
Plymouth.....	62	60	93	0	0
Porter.....	61	149	53	2	0
Rock.....	135	101	78	0	0
Spring Valley.....	64	64	68	4	0
Turtle.....	67	78	100	1	0
Unfon.....	63	94	89	0	0
Clinton, village.....	125	93	147	2	0
Footville, village.....	60	45	64	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
ROCK CO.—con.					
Milton, village.....	120	105	202	2	0
Orfordville, village.....	54	23	84	0	0
Beloit, city:					
1st ward.....	149	104	82	1	0
2nd ward.....	157	61	210	2	0
3rd ward.....	152	107	113	0	0
4th ward.....	110	92	72	1	2
5th ward.....	146	42	219	0	0
6th ward.....	173	65	236	0	0
7th ward.....	201	91	324	0	0
8th ward.....	135	78	113	2	0
9th ward.....	155	136	180	3	0
10th ward.....	101	86	128	7	1
11th ward.....	105	165	152	4	0
12th ward.....	157	137	153	1	2
13th ward.....	87	143	105	1	0
14th ward.....	93	89	182	1	0
15th ward.....	138	76	124	4	0
16th ward.....	172	144	179	4	0
17th ward.....	131	138	164	0	0
18th ward.....	77	117	73	0	3
Edgerton, city.....	439	434	427	4	0
Evansville, city.....	279	218	351	2	0
Janesville, city:					
1st ward.....	287	158	176	1	0
2nd ward.....	324	153	171	3	0
3rd ward.....	288	112	169	0	0
4th ward.....	271	67	273	1	0
5th ward.....	320	183	298	0	0
6th ward.....	282	168	168	0	0
7th ward.....	228	203	78	0	0
8th ward.....	344	164	91	2	0
9th ward.....	274	178	47	1	0
10th ward.....	232	159	75	0	0
11th ward.....	231	224	57	1	0
12th ward.....	216	133	94	2	0
13th ward.....	252	203	136	2	0
14th ward.....	206	145	117	8	0
Totals.....	9,167	6,838	7,846	87	10
RUSK CO.					
Atlanta.....	57	90	47	9	0
Big Bend.....	70	49	33	13	0
Big Falls.....	27	9	10	3	0
Cedar Rapids.....	1	24	3	3	0
Dewey.....	31	90	31	10	0
Flambeau.....	71	103	37	12	1
Grant.....	116	125	43	12	1
Grow.....	56	109	18	11	0
Hawkins.....	13	46	10	28	0
Hubbard.....	17	34	5	3	0
Lawrence.....	23	39	23	6	0
Marshall.....	54	123	25	31	1
Murry.....	30	89	27	3	0
Richland.....	20	25	10	3	0
Rusk.....	59	76	3	4	4
South Fork.....	13	28	1	15	0
Strickland.....	56	53	15	10	0
Stubbs.....	70	81	51	15	0
Thornapple.....	38	71	29	18	0
True.....	51	53	31	10	0
Washington.....	25	31	11	14	0
Wilkinson.....	7	22	12	4	0
Willard.....	27	57	12	31	0
Wilson.....	19	34	4	3	0
Bruce, village.....	67	38	89	1	0
Conrath, village.....	19	6	13	3	0
Glen Flora, village.....	13	16	32	0	0
Hawkins, village.....	41	74	31	20	0
Ingram, village.....	34	23	11	0	0
Sheldon, village.....	12	47	17	3	0
Tony, village.....	14	41	26	1	0
Weyerhauser, village.....	49	43	20	2	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
RUSK CO.—con.					
Ladysmith, city:					
1st ward	67	19	24	2	0
2nd ward	75	81	18	1	0
3rd ward	92	40	17	1	0
4th ward	92	82	23	2	0
5th ward	91	57	50	3	0
6th ward	53	99	16	6	0
7th ward	110	83	53	2	0
Totals	1,780	2,210	929	318	7
ST. CROIX CO.					
Baldwin	45	189	106	1	0
Cady	65	128	56	16	0
Cylon	60	97	47	14	0
Eau Galle	49	216	64	11	0
Emerald	76	132	33	19	0
Erin Prairie	118	95	6	5	0
Forest	45	173	10	28	0
Glenwood	48	241	46	15	0
Hammond	126	61	97	3	0
Hudson	86	77	35	4	0
Kinnickinnic	62	115	29	4	0
Pleasant Valley	25	99	11	2	0
Richmond	118	74	26	8	0
Rush River	20	112	51	1	0
Somerset	93	111	18	1	0
Springfield	88	201	60	6	0
Stanton	114	93	15	26	0
Star Prairie	64	108	29	15	0
St. Joseph	89	93	22	1	0
Troy	73	88	27	8	0
Warren	199	72	66	1	0
Baldwin, village	118	106	217	5	0
Deer Park, village	17	30	25	0	0
Hammond, village	133	60	62	2	0
North Hudson, village	20	191	15	5	0
Somerset, village	175	25	6	0	0
Star Prairie, village	22	20	51	3	0
Wilson, village	24	21	28	2	0
Woodville, village	58	72	18	0	0
Glenwood, city:					
1st ward	17	21	32	0	0
2nd ward	14	25	39	1	0
3rd ward	23	34	72	0	0
Hudson, city:					
1st ward	52	59	24	4	1
2nd ward	226	181	173	10	0
3rd ward	184	334	132	2	0
New Richmond, city:					
1st ward	201	60	90	2	0
2nd ward	205	82	133	5	0
3rd ward	61	66	44	7	0
River Falls, city:					
1st ward	23	47	28	0	0
Totals	3,236	4,010	2,042	237	1
SAUK CO.					
Baraboo	135	183	123	23	0
Bear Creek	94	125	23	1	0
Dellona	86	86	12	6	0
Delton	136	132	95	8	0
Excelsior	29	175	61	4	0
Fairfield	46	76	71	7	0
Franklin	92	217	12	1	0
Freedom	28	160	64	2	0
Greenfield	46	117	43	0	0
Honey Creek	39	178	41	17	0
Ironton	52	153	64	3	0
La Valle	71	150	44	3	0
Merrimack	20	144	33	0	0
Prairie du Sac	21	66	92	0	0
Reedsburg	48	235	62	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
SAUK CO.—con.					
Spring Green.....	60	72	40	6	0
Sumpter.....	37	161	112	0	0
Troy.....	35	195	99	18	0
Washington.....	76	215	98	5	0
Westfield.....	29	257	22	12	0
Winfield.....	93	97	49	4	0
Woodland.....	42	164	24	2	0
Ableman, village.....	57	181	22	2	1
Ironton, village.....	31	15	32	3	0
La Valle, village.....	56	69	37	1	0
Lime Ridge, village.....	25	9	50	0	0
Loganville, village.....	29	73	24	1	0
Merrimack, village.....	13	59	24	0	0
North Freedom, village.....	44	83	100	1	0
Plain, village.....	101	53	4	0	0
Prairie du Sac, village.....	83	140	299	1	0
Sauk City, village.....	110	345	74	6	2
Spring Green, village.....	191	87	157	4	0
Baraboo, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	232	133	218	10	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	134	98	149	4	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	215	171	222	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	252	185	127	4	0
3rd ward.....	152	279	61	8	1
Reedsburg, city:					
1st ward.....	173	295	149	0	0
2nd ward.....	207	317	283	6	0
Totals.....	3,420	5,950	3,316	178	4
SAWYER CO.					
Bass Lake.....	154	52	30	4	0
Couderay.....	74	53	22	0	0
Draper.....	119	62	27	2	0
Edgewater.....	54	38	16	0	0
Fishtrap.....	38	19	13	0	0
Hayward.....	98	90	37	2	0
Hunter.....	55	59	6	0	0
Lenroot.....	55	151	24	0	0
Meadowbrook.....	16	35	11	7	1
Meteor.....	32	54	32	2	0
Ojibwa.....	59	24	8	0	0
Radisson.....	106	87	34	0	1
Round Lake.....	61	90	39	3	0
Sand Lake.....	108	57	40	4	0
Spider Lake.....	29	53	42	2	1
Weirgor.....	61	62	22	0	0
Winter.....	173	153	66	5	0
Couderay, village.....	57	6	6	0	0
Exeland, village.....	27	12	30	0	0
Hayward, city:					
1st ward.....	113	76	84	0	0
2nd ward.....	88	63	58	0	0
3rd ward.....	62	81	61	1	0
Totals.....	1,639	1,377	708	32	3
SHAWANO CO.					
Almon.....	30	116	12	30	0
Angelica.....	49	146	8	3	0
Aniwa.....	19	55	9	4	0
Bartelme.....	11	42	4	3	0
Belle Plain.....	78	228	44	5	0
Birnamwood.....	31	106	9	27	0
Fairbanks.....	28	184	8	3	0
Germania.....	8	132	4	1	0
Grant.....	53	146	65	2	0
Green Valley.....	80	157	50	20	0
Hartland.....	35	158	16	10	0
Herman.....	67	170	43	3	0
Hutchins.....	30	91	15	4	0
Lessor.....	38	166	15	44	0
Maple Grove.....	103	126	33	1	0
Morris.....	32	191	6	9	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Chids (Ind. Com.)
SHAWANO CO.—con.					
Navarino.....	19	103	28	26	0
Pella.....	48	123	61	2	0
Red Springs.....	36	191	22	2	0
Richmond.....	58	211	36	1	0
Seneca.....	47	150	17	2	0
Washington.....	58	145	30	12	0
Waukechon.....	70	184	31	14	0
Wescott.....	64	138	39	0	0
Wittenberg.....	28	132	38	43	0
Aniwa, village.....	18	31	20	3	0
Birnamwood, village.....	68	34	66	1	0
Bonduel, village.....	85	105	36	3	0
Bowler, village.....	45	66	18	3	0
Cecil, village.....	94	37	36	0	0
Eland, village.....	40	39	8	3	0
Gresham, village.....	47	39	13	0	0
Keshena, precinct.....	60	21	9	0	0
Mattoon, village.....	59	53	25	1	0
Neopit, precinct.....	77	22	13	2	0
Tigerton, village.....	73	164	71	2	0
Wittenberg, village.....	58	142	85	31	0
Shawano, city:					
1st ward.....	320	285	140	15	0
2nd ward.....	166	132	80	8	0
3rd ward.....	292	298	166	12	0
Totals.....	2,622	5,159	1,409	355	1
SHEBOYGAN CO.					
Greenbush.....	147	84	50	11	0
Herman.....	218	233	29	18	0
Holland.....	143	261	100	11	0
Lima.....	137	119	182	2	0
Lyndon.....	119	134	49	6	0
Mitchell.....	139	70	19	7	0
Mosel.....	77	135	14	3	0
Plymouth.....	169	153	48	14	0
Rhine.....	136	120	12	17	0
Russell.....	90	28	5	0	0
Scott.....	89	141	62	11	0
Sheboygan.....	392	402	81	48	2
Sheboygan Falls.....	176	130	65	54	0
Sherman.....	82	161	22	28	0
Wilson.....	125	123	56	11	0
Adell, village.....	44	57	35	0	0
Cascade, village.....	96	24	29	1	0
Cedar Grove, village.....	142	108	78	3	0
Elkhart Lake, village.....	137	58	20	1	0
Glenbeulah, village.....	59	28	26	1	0
Kohler, village.....	297	50	495	7	0
Oostburg, village.....	87	36	138	1	0
Random Lake, village.....	197	37	23	3	0
Waldo, village.....	59	19	63	1	1
Plymouth, city:					
1st precinct, 1st ward.....	195	76	46	5	0
2nd precinct, 1st ward.....	151	61	33	8	0
1st precinct, 2nd ward.....	198	66	48	4	0
2nd precinct, 2nd ward.....	205	65	42	7	0
Sheboygan, city:					
1st precinct, 1st ward.....	411	120	236	14	0
2nd precinct, 1st ward.....	641	193	282	18	0
1st precinct, 2nd ward.....	401	169	199	17	0
2nd precinct, 2nd ward.....	386	220	99	22	2
1st precinct, 3rd ward.....	146	160	52	8	0
2nd precinct, 3rd ward.....	259	281	93	38	6
1st precinct, 4th ward.....	347	358	86	45	1
2nd precinct, 4th ward.....	344	234	116	20	3
1st precinct, 5th ward.....	164	164	54	18	0
2nd precinct, 5th ward.....	485	461	138	82	1
1st precinct, 6th ward.....	179	159	57	22	1
2nd precinct, 6th ward.....	266	260	81	46	3
1st precinct, 7th ward.....	297	344	53	45	0
2nd precinct, 7th ward.....	322	321	79	37	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
SHEBOYGAN CO.—con.					
Sheboygan city—con.					
1st precinct, 8th ward.....	408	281	104	32	2
2nd precinct, 8th ward.....	495	281	114	55	0
Sheboygan Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	307	106	131	42	0
2nd ward.....	253	68	122	23	0
Totals.....	10,217	7,159	3,966	876	23
TAYLOR CO.					
Aurora.....	10	65	15	35	4
Browning.....	44	118	9	56	1
Chelsea.....	53	107	9	18	1
Cleveland.....	26	44	20	44	7
Deer Creek.....	68	163	36	43	2
Ford.....	22	28	18	13	2
Goodrich.....	8	47	7	46	1
Greenwood.....	21	130	6	30	2
Grover.....	20	49	16	11	0
Hammel.....	64	57	15	48	1
Holway.....	50	130	25	28	3
Jump River.....	29	43	27	56	0
Little Black.....	113	228	32	19	17
Maplehurst.....	21	95	4	7	1
McKinley.....	37	72	32	26	0
Medford.....	164	239	34	54	1
Moltor.....	28	32	11	6	3
Pershing.....	33	35	11	39	0
Rib Lake.....	44	141	11	22	3
Roosevelt.....	56	128	0	11	8
Taft.....	13	73	33	11	0
Westboro.....	114	140	39	32	6
Gilman, village.....	40	40	29	14	7
Lublin, village.....	33	11	5	0	0
Rib Lake, village.....	114	181	53	8	1
Medford, city:					
1st ward.....	184	72	58	17	0
2nd ward.....	82	78	29	13	0
3rd ward.....	191	92	23	12	0
Totals.....	1,682	2,638	607	719	71
TREMPEALEAU CO.					
Albion.....	28	124	58	4	1
Arcadia.....	297	250	65	2	0
Burnside.....	48	74	2	0	0
Caledonia.....	27	33	21	0	0
Chimney Rock.....	39	138	21	0	0
Dodge.....	115	80	13	0	0
Etrick.....	138	420	106	4	0
Gale.....	46	319	89	0	0
Hale.....	95	373	36	3	0
Lincoln.....	39	149	21	0	0
Pigeon.....	51	370	36	0	0
Preston.....	43	402	42	14	0
Sumner.....	47	220	17	0	0
Trempealeau.....	101	120	37	1	0
Unity.....	155	201	29	9	0
Blair, village.....	79	175	45	3	0
Eleva, village.....	54	40	51	1	0
Galesville, village.....	162	124	190	0	0
Independence, village.....	236	150	37	0	0
Oseo, village.....	101	244	79	2	0
Trempealeau, village.....	97	52	58	1	0
Whitehall, village.....	145	244	76	5	0
Arcadia, city:					
1st ward.....	81	68	65	0	0
2nd ward.....	216	73	52	1	0
3rd ward.....	109	35	45	0	0
Totals.....	2,549	4,478	1,291	50	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schededeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Chlds (Ind. Com.)
VERNON CO.					
Bergen	28	76	15	0	0
Christiana	20	290	25	5	0
Clinton	29	241	43	0	0
Coon	18	285	48	1	0
Forest	53	77	73	2	0
Franklin	79	294	64	1	0
Genoa	71	90	68	1	0
Greenwood	28	75	35	0	0
Hamburg	17	141	43	3	0
Harmony	43	140	62	0	0
Hillsboro	64	71	48	1	0
Jefferson	98	278	81	2	0
Kickapoo	43	125	44	1	0
Liberty	32	54	36	0	0
Stark	28	82	47	0	1
Sterling	52	123	122	0	0
Union	51	83	30	2	0
Viroqua	77	369	125	1	0
Webster	61	138	99	0	0
Wheatland	30	103	73	0	0
Whitestown	25	135	29	1	0
Chaseburg, village	44	29	32	0	0
Coon Valley, village	37	90	48	0	0
De Soto, village	34	24	45	0	0
Hillsboro, village	74	48	154	3	0
La Parge, village	42	75	134	4	1
Ontario, village	38	59	22	0	0
Readstown, village	50	104	2	2	0
Stoddard	30	27	32	0	0
Viola, village	19	6	53	0	0
Viroqua, city:					
1st ward	142	156	167	2	0
2nd ward	104	153	205	2	0
3rd ward	141	150	161	1	0
Westby, city:					
1st ward	24	84	21	1	0
2nd ward	41	137	59	1	1
3rd ward	33	61	19	0	0
Totals	1,800	4,473	2,412	37	3
VILAS CO.					
Arbor Vitae	70	92	27	0	0
Boulder Junction	69	79	30	0	0
Cloverland	32	59	5	8	0
Conover	102	118	21	2	5
Flambeau	247	73	17	1	0
Lincoln	133	195	50	6	3
Phelps	204	194	94	2	39
Pum Lake	63	59	34	3	0
Presque Isle	124	41	41	0	0
St. Germaine	46	64	25	3	0
Spider Lake	61	23	5	0	0
State Line	67	61	27	2	0
Washington:					
Precinct 1	32	48	16	2	0
Precinct 2	34	31	4	0	0
Winchester	51	64	12	1	0
Eagle River, village	299	287	138	6	0
Totals	1,634	1,488	546	36	47
WALWORTH CO.					
Bloomfield	93	87	104	0	0
Darien	167	103	205	1	0
Delavan	161	153	176	3	0
East Troy	69	75	84	3	0
Geneva	98	100	173	0	0
La Fayette	87	126	58	0	0
La Grange	61	93	79	0	0
Linn	119	79	181	2	0
Lyons	109	154	55	0	0
Richmond	81	58	53	0	0
Sharon	50	93	76	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
WALWORTH CO.—con.					
Spring Prairie.....	94	64	78	0	0
Sugar Creek.....	121	134	72	0	0
Troy.....	127	96	60	4	0
Walworth.....	76	30	137	0	0
Whitewater.....	51	65	56	1	0
East Troy, village.....	127	94	117	1	0
Fontana, village.....	57	50	93	1	0
Genoa City, village.....	65	31	150	2	0
Sharon, village.....	78	59	159	0	0
Walworth, village.....	82	53	159	1	0
Williams Bay, village.....	115	73	155	1	0
Delavan, city:					
1st ward.....	181	89	231	1	0
2nd ward.....	191	50	255	0	0
3rd ward.....	147	87	314	3	0
Elkhorn, city:					
1st ward.....	120	80	63	0	0
2nd ward.....	145	114	132	2	0
3rd ward.....	167	108	142	1	1
Lake Geneva, city:					
1st ward.....	129	57	191	1	0
2nd ward.....	127	88	78	1	0
3rd ward.....	150	222	126	0	0
Whitewater, city:					
1st ward.....	124	95	80	0	0
2nd ward.....	300	128	315	1	0
3rd ward.....	151	101	186	4	1
Totals.....	4,020	3,089	4,593	34	2
WASHBURN CO.					
Barronett.....	21	108	17	1	0
Bashaw.....	15	159	43	3	0
Bass Lake.....	10	34	11	0	0
Beaver Brook.....	12	153	16	1	0
Birchwood.....	10	62	28	3	0
Brooklyn.....	25	61	13	0	0
Casey.....	10	39	6	0	0
Chicog.....	9	25	30	0	4
Crystal.....	19	107	8	3	0
Evergreen.....	22	101	23	4	0
Frog Creek.....	21	47	8	0	0
Gull Lake.....	11	16	16	0	0
Long Lake.....	20	109	18	2	0
Madge.....	9	79	13	0	0
Minong.....	13	64	8	0	0
Sarona.....	24	96	29	0	0
Spooner.....	23	56	21	0	0
Springbrook.....	42	110	35	1	1
Stinnett.....	5	67	9	0	0
Stone Lake.....	16	60	25	0	0
Trego.....	24	185	9	1	0
Birchwood, village.....	47	32	79	0	0
Minong, village.....	25	55	17	1	0
Shell Lake, village.....	130	127	75	5	0
Spooner, city:					
1st ward.....	49	127	38	1	0
2nd ward.....	53	112	41	0	0
3rd ward.....	31	133	24	0	0
4th ward.....	40	113	43	5	0
5th ward.....	21	70	20	2	0
Totals.....	757	2,507	723	33	5
WASHINGTON CO.					
Addison.....	262	254	134	3	0
Barton.....	87	197	22	3	0
Erin.....	125	224	30	6	0
Farmington.....	104	236	43	9	1
Germantown.....	177	284	89	18	1
Hartford.....	125	258	58	9	0
Jackson.....	102	233	37	4	0
Kewaskum.....	54	67	114	1	0
Polk.....	84	287	50	8	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
WASHINGTON CO.—con.					
Richfield.....	195	274	72	11	0
Trenton.....	130	279	48	5	0
Wayne.....	76	177	76	2	0
West Bend.....	126	199	41	3	0
Barton, village.....	150	143	9	0	0
Germantown, village.....	41	43	11	2	1
Jackson, village.....	48	96	9	0	0
Kewaskum, village.....	117	97	98	0	0
Slinger, village.....	96	202	72	3	0
Hartford, city:					
1st ward.....	284	178	62	5	0
2nd ward.....	202	128	36	4	0
3rd ward.....	179	130	26	5	0
4th ward.....	241	158	40	2	0
West Bend, city:					
1st ward.....	266	248	84	2	0
2nd ward.....	420	254	119	13	0
3rd ward.....	306	294	85	2	0
Totals.....	3,997	4,940	1,465	120	3
WAUKESHA CO.					
Brookfield.....	606	374	155	19	1
Delafield.....	423	126	151	26	0
Eagle.....	94	134	54	17	0
Genesee.....	177	105	376	8	0
Lisbon.....	168	142	67	4	0
Menomonee.....	163	317	50	33	0
Merton.....	284	162	80	9	0
Mukwonago.....	90	48	77	11	0
Muskego.....	203	331	129	47	0
New Berlin.....	291	378	108	23	0
Oconomowoc.....	333	226	97	13	0
Ottawa.....	101	75	54	2	0
Pewaukee.....	417	272	131	21	1
Summit.....	291	143	142	13	0
Vernon.....	105	111	67	14	0
Waukesha.....	184	134	141	4	0
Big Bend, village.....	45	39	33	3	0
Butler, village.....	33	157	11	5	0
Chenequa, village.....	125	19	50	0	0
Dousman, village.....	88	19	34	0	0
Eagle, village.....	120	43	31	1	0
Hartland, village.....	213	71	77	4	0
La C La Belle, village.....	66	5	4	0	0
Lannon, village.....	40	62	11	3	0
Menomonee Falls, village.....	169	227	60	13	0
Merton, village.....	51	51	23	4	0
Mukwonago, village.....	148	47	119	0	0
North Prairie, village.....	61	33	52	10	1
Pewaukee, village.....	266	106	42	4	0
Sussex, village.....	96	47	39	0	0
Wales, village.....	39	12	38	1	0
Oconomowoc, city:					
1st precinct.....	325	225	120	7	0
2nd precinct.....	440	233	229	10	0
Waukesha, city:					
1st precinct, 1st ward.....	215	86	125	0	1
2nd precinct, 1st ward.....	250	234	140	5	0
1st precinct, 2nd ward.....	252	212	61	4	0
2nd precinct, 2nd ward.....	282	403	92	13	0
3rd Ward.....	200	317	77	2	0
1st precinct, 4th ward.....	156	118	60	0	0
2nd precinct, 4th ward.....	246	144	116	0	0
3rd precinct, 4th ward.....	178	127	121	1	0
1st precinct, 5th ward.....	238	119	165	0	0
2nd precinct, 5th ward.....	309	117	221	6	0
1st precinct, 6th ward.....	272	164	190	4	1
2nd precinct, 6th ward.....	186	177	167	1	0
Totals.....	9,009	6,692	4,387	363	5

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
WAUPACA CO.					
Bear Creek.....	89	159	39	1	0
Caledonia.....	22	135	6	1	0
Dayton.....	55	153	73	2	0
Dupont.....	28	159	95	4	0
Farmington:					
1st precinct.....	41	238	75	1	0
2nd precinct.....	103	223	121	6	0
Fremont.....	40	57	12	0	0
Harrison.....	21	243	12	1	0
Helvetia.....	19	160	35	4	0
Iola.....	35	231	23	3	0
Larrabee.....	53	210	40	10	0
Lebanon.....	147	100	35	0	0
Lind.....	83	151	37	7	0
Little Wolf.....	55	183	43	0	0
Matteson.....	17	139	22	9	0
Mukwa.....	60	114	54	1	0
Royalton.....	52	175	30	2	0
Scandinavia.....	31	174	71	1	0
St. Lawrence.....	42	195	60	0	0
Union.....	26	267	44	3	0
Waupaca.....	37	226	54	8	0
Weyauwega.....	41	86	36	0	0
Wyoming.....	8	113	7	4	0
Big Falls, village.....	7	57	8	2	0
Embarrass, village.....	25	24	27	0	0
Fremont, village.....	56	33	48	0	0
Iola, village.....	77	141	91	14	0
Manawa, village.....	105	132	85	1	0
Marion, village.....	147	89	201	11	0
Ogdensburg, village.....	11	20	65	0	0
Royalton, village.....	36	78	33	0	0
Scandinavia, village.....	51	61	65	0	0
Weyauwega, village.....	151	100	129	6	0
Clintonville, city:					
1st ward.....	121	70	90	3	0
2nd ward.....	51	84	31	0	0
3rd ward.....	92	139	43	3	0
4th ward.....	129	96	124	0	0
5th ward.....	81	70	99	2	0
New London, city:					
1st ward.....	156	89	85	6	0
2nd ward.....	59	53	18	2	0
4th ward.....	194	134	123	6	0
5th ward.....	71	83	39	10	0
Waupaca, city:					
1st ward.....	137	137	157	1	0
2nd ward.....	139	161	138	6	0
3rd ward.....	81	148	110	2	0
4th ward.....	119	111	159	4	0
Totals.....	3,201	6,001	2,982	147	0
WAUSHARA CO.					
Aurora.....	97	90	81	0	0
Bloomfield.....	56	159	80	0	0
Coloma.....	91	74	73	1	0
Dakota.....	33	67	68	1	0
Deerfield.....	44	113	28	1	0
Hancock.....	41	112	28	2	0
Leon.....	53	94	62	8	0
Marion.....	107	115	133	4	0
Mt. Morris.....	58	89	104	4	0
Oasis.....	84	97	27	0	0
Plainfield.....	107	101	36	1	0
Poyssippi.....	86	128	137	2	0
Richford.....	45	78	49	0	0
Rose.....	89	80	50	0	0
Saxeville.....	59	86	70	0	0
Springwater.....	58	76	40	0	0
Warren.....	60	190	37	25	1
Wautoma.....	59	87	105	0	0
Hancock, village.....	63	85	41	3	0
Lohrville, village.....	17	47	3	14	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
WAUSHARA CO.—con.					
Plainfield.....	154	106	48	1	0
Redgranite.....	110	245	51	28	13
Wautoma.....	255	133	265	7	0
Wild Rose.....	135	71	76	1	0
Berlin, city: Ward 2, precinct 2.....	10	0	2	0	0
Totals.....	1,971	2,523	1,694	103	14
WINNEBAGO CO.					
Algoma.....	131	89	82	10	0
Black Wolf.....	160	119	41	0	0
Clayton.....	88	134	47	83	121
Menasha.....	85	104	44	3	0
Neenah.....	73	100	37	0	0
Nekimi.....	72	116	70	1	4
Nepeuskun.....	57	60	96	0	0
Omro.....	75	95	86	3	0
Oshkosh.....	220	242	149	6	5
Poygan.....	96	45	27	0	0
Rushford.....	118	90	203	2	0
Utica.....	54	85	90	3	0
Vinland.....	83	85	60	0	0
Winchester.....	52	180	43	2	0
Winneconne.....	98	55	55	0	0
Wolf River.....	33	130	18	4	0
Omro, village.....	119	87	250	2	0
Winneconne, village.....	151	78	125	1	0
Menasha, city: 1st ward.....	248	124	60	1	0
2nd ward.....	406	136	32	4	0
3rd ward.....	258	215	91	2	0
4th ward.....	377	186	15	5	1
5th ward.....	354	124	44	0	0
Neenah, city: 1st precinct, 1st ward.....	257	147	111	9	0
2nd precinct, 1st ward.....	238	210	109	3	0
2nd ward.....	216	211	170	3	3
3rd ward.....	216	143	67	3	0
4th ward.....	122	146	71	12	1
5th ward.....	282	216	90	1	0
Oshkosh, city: 1st ward.....	192	157	130	7	0
2nd ward.....	366	267	267	11	1
3rd ward.....	213	280	108	12	1
4th ward.....	372	200	304	8	0
5th ward.....	291	302	434	10	0
6th ward.....	190	642	67	16	2
7th ward.....	246	81	304	2	0
8th ward.....	248	263	169	20	0
9th ward.....	372	498	212	24	2
10th ward.....	353	266	413	12	3
11th ward.....	472	281	304	5	6
12th ward.....	326	355	289	6	7
13th ward.....	283	476	79	16	2
14th ward.....	199	301	126	22	0
15th ward.....	199	187	170	6	0
16th ward.....	87	261	58	1	1
Totals.....	9,148	8,569	5,817	341	160
WOOD CO.					
Arpin.....	76	171	98	3	0
Auburndale.....	29	174	23	0	0
Cameron.....	15	56	3	4	0
Cary.....	20	79	24	3	1
Cranmoor.....	30	29	10	0	0
Dexter.....	31	55	19	2	0
Grand Rapids.....	88	207	38	9	1
Hansen.....	73	127	107	2	0
Hiles.....	9	32	7	11	0
Lincoln.....	68	259	24	7	2
Marshfield.....	78	125	31	0	0
Milladore.....	80	179	44	1	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

Election District	Schmedeman (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Greene (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Childs (Ind. Com.)
WOOD CO.—con.					
Port Edwards.....	60	86	9	2	0
Remington.....	36	68	11	3	5
Richfield.....	51	178	47	2	0
Rock.....	28	140	48	0	0
Rudolph.....	62	209	27	4	0
Saratoga.....	70	126	40	1	0
Seneca.....	28	57	4	1	0
Sherry.....	63	118	41	2	0
Sigel.....	86	199	33	1	0
Wood.....	49	86	27	6	0
Auburndale, village.....	43	31	20	0	0
Biron, village.....	52	47	14	1	0
Milladore, village.....	53	27	21	0	0
Port Edwards, village.....	220	77	40	7	0
Marshfield, city:					
1st ward.....	190	144	18	0	0
2nd ward.....	233	150	26	3	0
3rd ward.....	175	101	59	5	0
4th ward.....	145	136	48	1	0
5th ward.....	225	180	41	1	0
6th ward.....	182	140	46	1	0
7th ward.....	180	113	46	6	0
8th ward.....	108	140	14	2	0
Nekoosa, city:					
1st ward.....	74	44	19	0	0
2nd ward.....	122	27	34	1	0
3rd ward.....	113	65	24	0	0
4th ward.....	92	70	18	0	0
Pittsville, city:					
1st ward.....	47	22	42	5	0
2nd ward.....	21	2	21	0	0
3rd ward.....	21	8	10	2	0
Wisconsin Rapids, city:					
1st ward.....	138	110	36	1	0
2nd ward.....	274	214	83	8	0
3rd ward.....	231	91	80	0	0
4th ward.....	205	245	78	4	1
5th ward.....	107	180	26	27	0
6th ward.....	95	218	43	21	0
7th ward.....	132	107	34	8	0
8th ward.....	131	120	37	10	0
Totals.....	4,739	5,569	1,698	178	11

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

November 1934

Counties	Schmedeman	La Follette	Greene	Nelson	Childs	Ehrhardt	North
	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.	Ind. Com.	Ind. Soc.-Lab.	Ind. Proh.
Adams	924	1,469	513	28	0	0	0
Ashland	2,425	3,906	1,077	217	61	3	15
Barron	2,364	5,517	1,755	676	5	2	56
Bayfield	1,217	3,213	998	175	88	9	15
Brown	11,004	8,144	2,336	447	6	2	2
Buffalo	1,035	2,592	918	111	1	0	1
Burnett	1,147	1,938	623	133	12	1	14
Calumet	2,853	2,204	475	35	1	0	2
Chippewa	3,443	3,922	2,797	171	4	2	11
Clark	3,270	5,816	1,445	207	65	4	25
Columbia	4,199	5,354	3,553	60	0	0	5
Crawford	2,354	2,185	1,657	14	0	0	0
Dane	10,188	21,469	9,837	491	35	18	61
Dodge	7,517	7,378	2,599	363	1	2	11
Door	2,431	2,807	978	26	3	1	3
Douglas	6,254	9,045	3,278	162	119	9	14
Dunn	2,165	3,797	2,383	376	4	0	21
Eau Claire	4,379	4,957	3,381	169	3	1	1
Florence	528	645	417	93	6	0	1
Fond du Lac	8,980	7,315	3,734	122	34	3	10
Forest	1,411	1,828	417	36	9	1	2
Grant	3,734	5,040	4,490	35	3	3	16
Green	1,730	3,634	2,445	27	0	0	0
Green Lake	2,924	1,259	1,334	23	0	0	0
Iowa	1,793	3,515	2,148	15	2	0	36
Iron	1,491	1,957	354	14	137	2	2
Jackson	1,423	3,361	625	85	2	1	4
Jefferson	5,416	5,590	2,378	53	1	6	18
Juneau	2,353	3,358	1,155	39	6	0	2
Kenosha	7,961	8,562	4,093	1,042	115	4	7
Kewaunee	2,689	2,356	665	45	0	1	3
La Crosse	5,855	7,732	4,445	34	9	0	5
Lafayette	2,304	2,968	2,232	12	1	0	6
Langlade	3,824	2,445	1,288	74	35	0	0
Lincoln	2,434	3,480	1,645	317	13	2	1
Manitowoc	7,629	9,088	1,818	161	6	1	4
Marathon	7,146	8,917	3,006	640	5	6	2
Marquette	4,800	3,261	1,952	231	4	1	7
Marquette	1,273	1,140	1,169	15	0	0	5
Milwaukee	87,943	55,300	18,975	29,012	1,039	131	45
Monroe	2,567	5,065	1,929	130	1	2	16
Oconto	3,230	3,946	1,554	416	3	2	4
Oneida	2,140	3,184	708	401	5	1	3
Outagamie	9,085	8,184	3,643	238	2	0	7
Ozaukee	2,959	2,674	482	103	1	1	0
Pepin	1,041	1,104	725	37	0	0	15
Pierce	1,742	3,383	1,916	184	4	3	11
Polk	1,649	4,183	1,191	1,837	0	5	17
Portage	6,613	3,145	1,923	102	2	0	5
Price	1,963	3,192	986	155	61	2	2
Racine	13,293	9,023	4,934	676	167	5	32
Richland	1,787	1,876	3,170	80	2	0	24
Rock	9,167	6,838	7,846	87	10	4	23
Rusk	1,780	2,210	929	318	7	2	12
St. Croix	3,236	4,010	2,042	237	1	0	12
Sauk	3,420	5,950	3,316	178	4	1	91
Sawyer	1,639	1,377	708	32	3	3	6
Shawano	2,622	5,159	1,409	355	1	3	4
Sheboygan	10,217	7,159	3,966	876	23	8	4
Taylor	1,682	2,638	607	719	71	1	7
Trempealeau	2,549	4,478	1,291	50	1	0	13
Vernon	1,800	4,473	2,412	37	3	1	11
Vilas	1,634	1,488	546	36	47	3	2
Walworth	4,020	3,089	4,593	34	2	1	15
Washburn	757	2,507	723	33	5	0	6
Washington	3,997	4,940	1,465	120	3	0	0
Waukesha	9,009	6,692	4,387	363	5	5	17
Waupaca	3,201	6,001	2,982	147	0	1	5
Waushara	1,971	2,523	1,694	103	14	0	8
Winnebago	9,148	8,569	5,817	341	160	60	17
Wood	4,739	5,569	1,698	178	11	2	9
Total	359,467	373,093	172,980	44,589	2,454	332	857

SUMMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

November 1934

Counties	O'Malley Dem.	Gunderson Prog.	Wehe Rep.	Buech Soc.	Harju Ind. Com.	Kerswill Ind. Proh.	Schleier, Jr Ind. Soc.-Lab.
Adams.....	774	1,245	489	26	0	0	0
Ashland.....	2,414	3,030	1,180	180	63	27	3
Barron.....	2,164	5,026	1,677	692	7	60	3
Bayfield.....	1,181	2,392	1,105	158	103	19	27
Brown.....	10,525	6,373	2,625	487	4	7	5
Buffalo.....	771	2,309	986	103	0	4	1
Burnett.....	946	1,622	665	137	13	24	3
Calumet.....	2,675	1,954	503	34	2	1	0
Chippewa.....	3,195	3,388	2,930	179	3	10	2
Clark.....	2,899	5,100	1,457	236	31	21	9
Columbia.....	3,882	4,774	3,685	70	0	8	4
Crawford.....	2,282	1,885	1,650	20	0	0	0
Dane.....	9,177	20,108	10,651	593	44	61	20
Dodge.....	7,155	6,450	2,811	394	0	11	1
Door.....	2,094	1,962	1,158	35	6	5	7
Douglas.....	6,037	7,212	3,373	175	133	13	13
Dunn.....	1,680	3,617	2,298	365	4	21	0
Eau Claire.....	3,521	4,680	3,505	185	10	4	2
Florence.....	512	445	466	91	5	1	0
Fond du Lac.....	8,460	6,279	4,046	126	40	14	4
Forest.....	1,443	1,149	418	51	9	2	1
Grant.....	3,530	4,396	4,489	37	2	25	2
Green.....	1,411	3,276	2,389	35	1	34	1
Green Lake.....	2,442	1,045	1,430	27	0	0	0
Iowa.....	1,680	2,965	2,177	19	2	41	1
Iron.....	1,248	1,399	416	17	134	4	0
Jackson.....	1,058	3,125	675	88	1	7	1
Jefferson.....	5,018	4,978	2,580	72	2	22	3
Juneau.....	2,135	2,891	1,088	48	3	4	1
Kenosha.....	8,012	6,653	4,224	1,187	117	10	3
Kewaunee.....	2,691	1,628	636	60	2	0	4
La Crosse.....	5,326	7,088	4,686	38	4	11	6
Lafayette.....	2,259	2,528	2,062	20	0	9	1
Langlade.....	3,820	1,733	1,274	86	37	0	0
Lincoln.....	2,323	2,782	1,775	316	15	4	4
Manitowoc.....	7,581	8,147	1,846	173	3	2	0
Marathon.....	7,064	7,558	3,267	723	1	6	3
Marinette.....	4,168	2,734	2,327	248	9	11	2
Marquette.....	1,094	915	1,203	18	0	6	1
Milwaukee.....	75,246	41,546	31,431	35,751	1,059	60	164
Monroe.....	2,193	4,715	1,945	125	2	25	0
Oconto.....	3,339	2,968	1,603	355	18	34	1
Oneida.....	2,068	2,474	853	423	7	5	1
Outagamie.....	8,293	7,030	4,410	227	3	8	5
Ozaukee.....	2,641	2,230	576	126	0	0	0
Pepin.....	891	935	725	34	0	14	0
Pierce.....	1,502	2,828	1,899	210	14	21	1
Polk.....	1,548	3,721	1,119	1,784	2	20	7
Portage.....	6,019	2,641	2,186	126	2	4	3
Price.....	1,804	2,475	1,048	150	67	12	6
Racine.....	11,847	7,642	5,742	1,056	123	38	6
Richland.....	1,545	1,672	3,051	86	2	27	1
Rock.....	7,690	6,080	8,682	86	8	20	6
Rusk.....	1,474	1,887	1,047	359	11	13	5
St. Croix.....	3,042	3,247	2,129	254	2	13	1
Sauk.....	2,943	5,441	3,403	185	5	104	5
Sawyer.....	1,663	940	698	33	3	8	1
Shawano.....	2,490	4,575	1,442	371	0	7	3
Sheboygan.....	9,112	5,804	4,481	1,441	46	10	11
Taylor.....	1,625	1,955	713	822	79	17	3
Trempealeau.....	2,085	4,103	1,352	52	0	20	0
Vernon.....	1,448	4,298	2,325	41	1	17	0
Vilas.....	1,502	1,108	708	45	44	9	5
Walworth.....	3,354	2,832	4,912	35	2	16	0
Washington.....	723	2,094	776	43	4	6	0
Washington.....	3,788	3,879	1,825	140	2	0	0
Waukesha.....	7,596	5,573	5,434	441	6	19	0
Waupaca.....	2,631	5,503	3,175	163	0	2	0
Waushara.....	1,519	2,155	1,852	100	17	14	0
Winnebago.....	8,282	7,641	6,694	261	38	19	9
Wood.....	4,123	4,849	2,001	213	16	13	9
Total.....	322,873	313,682	196,459	53,087	2,393	1,104	391

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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SUMMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES
November 1934

Counties	Kiernan Dem.	Dammann Prog.	Jardine Rep.	Ballard Soc.	Hetts Ind. Com.	Packel Ind. Proh.	Fisher Ind. Soc.
Adams.....	505	1,651	454	25	0	0	0
Ashland.....	1,813	3,876	1,079	170	57	10	11
Barron.....	1,465	6,202	1,529	659	3	73	2
Bayfield.....	852	3,024	1,025	139	81	21	10
Brown.....	7,802	9,655	2,431	454	3	10	3
Buffalo.....	466	2,836	916	102	1	3	0
Burnett.....	606	2,187	563	125	9	14	7
Calumet.....	2,036	2,774	395	44	0	1	0
Chippewa.....	2,279	4,540	2,815	173	2	14	2
Clark.....	2,127	6,205	1,346	205	18	33	8
Columbia.....	3,142	5,844	3,373	70	0	11	0
Crawford.....	1,981	2,385	1,542	16	0	0	0
Dane.....	6,574	23,317	9,526	783	37	73	22
Dodge.....	5,807	8,423	2,428	367	1	11	3
Door.....	1,208	3,092	1,030	26	6	6	3
Douglas.....	4,302	9,535	3,210	164	103	17	14
Dunn.....	1,085	4,517	2,152	356	3	22	4
Eau Claire.....	2,470	6,153	3,320	184	1	3	2
Florence.....	456	558	449	89	5	0	0
Fond du Lac.....	7,012	7,996	3,830	616	23	10	12
Forest.....	1,014	1,692	402	44	24	3	5
Grant.....	2,920	5,336	4,285	34	3	21	4
Green.....	893	4,171	2,186	34	2	30	0
Green Lake.....	1,833	1,778	1,407	20	0	0	0
Iowa.....	1,231	3,629	2,057	18	0	41	1
Iron.....	919	1,832	420	17	105	0	15
Jackson.....	697	3,672	641	81	0	5	0
Jefferson.....	3,906	6,615	2,108	82	3	17	3
Juneau.....	1,526	3,733	981	36	1	4	6
Kenosha.....	5,949	9,060	4,173	1,188	105	8	11
Kewaunee.....	1,857	2,708	561	28	1	1	3
La Crosse.....	3,768	8,925	4,452	38	7	11	4
Lafayette.....	1,879	3,143	1,910	19	0	9	1
Langlade.....	2,815	2,951	1,286	83	39	0	0
Lincoln.....	1,958	3,541	1,701	296	11	7	2
Manitowoc.....	5,920	10,126	1,798	170	2	0	4
Marathon.....	5,366	9,763	3,077	695	4	4	5
Marinette.....	3,181	4,059	2,026	234	5	12	2
Marquette.....	798	1,301	1,182	17	0	4	0
Milwaukee.....	61,379	65,726	20,732	35,326	948	62	248
Monroe.....	1,489	5,688	1,747	125	4	18	0
Oconto.....	2,694	3,992	1,424	381	1	5	5
Oneida.....	1,318	3,411	847	393	6	4	4
Outagamie.....	6,133	9,738	4,005	389	2	8	2
Ozaukee.....	1,783	3,320	428	101	0	1	3
Pepin.....	658	1,262	694	32	1	15	0
Pierce.....	1,088	3,546	1,732	191	4	15	4
Polk.....	1,041	4,847	849	1,647	1	21	5
Portage.....	4,692	3,763	2,369	125	0	2	0
Price.....	1,264	3,199	1,010	157	59	5	11
Racine.....	9,071	11,029	5,517	789	128	38	18
Richland.....	1,176	2,310	2,901	75	0	34	1
Rock.....	6,277	7,912	8,425	77	12	19	1
Rusk.....	1,099	2,444	992	339	10	11	2
St. Croix.....	2,343	4,306	1,943	207	3	11	1
Sauk.....	2,155	6,616	3,180	185	5	97	2
Sawyer.....	1,298	1,473	645	34	5	4	3
Shawano.....	1,657	5,705	1,322	353	2	7	7
Sheboygan.....	7,112	8,555	4,310	1,060	24	4	32
Taylor.....	1,097	2,668	673	778	72	10	9
Trempealeau.....	1,645	4,571	1,326	55	1	19	0
Vernon.....	978	5,071	2,146	46	0	21	2
Vilas.....	1,214	1,534	638	33	45	3	15
Walworth.....	3,076	3,617	4,537	32	2	12	2
Washburn.....	415	2,580	737	37	4	6	1
Washington.....	2,999	5,090	1,576	118	2	0	0
Waukesha.....	5,897	7,909	4,948	406	6	21	3
Waupaca.....	1,633	6,006	4,141	144	0	0	0
Waushara.....	976	2,662	2,098	91	17	6	0
Winnebago.....	6,814	9,353	6,535	265	29	19	18
Wood.....	2,705	6,541	1,973	198	11	15	5
Total.....	247,594	419,249	176,466	51,590	2,069	1,022	573

SUMMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES

November 1934

Counties	Henry Dem.	Johnson Prog.	Samp Rep.	Eaglehill Soc.	Hamkins Ind. Com.	Kahl Ind. Proh.
Adams.....	666	1,256	531	21	0	0
Ashland.....	2,269	3,007	1,423	174	61	9
Barron.....	1,936	5,065	1,796	674	6	87
Bayfield.....	1,084	2,304	1,275	147	89	20
Brown.....	9,248	6,259	3,192	981	6	8
Buffalo.....	755	2,224	1,061	105	0	9
Burnett.....	839	1,703	687	113	15	19
Calumet.....	2,593	1,899	575	42	0	2
Chippewa.....	2,897	3,284	3,211	174	6	11
Clark.....	2,804	4,956	1,590	207	34	24
Columbia.....	3,871	4,626	3,767	58	2	12
Crawford.....	2,234	1,984	1,625	17	0	0
Dane.....	9,519	19,320	10,789	592	38	65
Dodge.....	7,154	6,203	2,988	369	0	11
Door.....	1,959	1,937	1,343	35	6	7
Douglas.....	5,594	6,827	3,323	161	112	19
Dunn.....	1,483	3,460	2,466	363	4	21
Eau Claire.....	3,015	4,639	3,946	182	3	4
Florence.....	496	430	485	90	5	0
Fond du Lac.....	7,967	6,305	4,328	115	30	14
Forest.....	1,285	1,107	534	46	16	5
Grant.....	3,353	4,237	4,771	38	2	24
Green.....	1,443	3,158	2,481	30	0	30
Green Lake.....	2,297	942	1,623	22	0	0
Iowa.....	1,636	2,813	2,293	17	1	37
Iron.....	1,182	1,286	519	34	101	8
Jackson.....	897	3,183	760	86	2	6
Jefferson.....	5,680	4,574	2,545	58	4	20
Juneau.....	1,990	2,807	1,232	33	4	4
Kenosha.....	7,667	6,208	4,865	1,222	126	9
Kewaunee.....	2,665	1,528	721	31	5	1
La Crosse.....	4,561	7,084	5,247	29	10	12
Lafayette.....	2,211	2,505	2,096	14	0	8
Langlade.....	3,577	1,842	1,456	91	37	0
Lincoln.....	2,349	2,655	2,016	310	14	4
Manitowoc.....	7,171	7,852	2,408	175	1	2
Marathon.....	6,886	7,326	3,640	745	5	8
Marquette.....	3,739	2,742	2,600	230	7	12
Marquette.....	1,023	870	1,237	14	7	4
Milwaukee.....	76,476	38,360	28,340	36,665	1,081	77
Monroe.....	1,963	4,734	1,968	127	0	25
Oconto.....	3,144	2,866	1,904	378	2	8
Oneida.....	1,970	2,327	1,051	407	6	4
Outagamie.....	7,539	7,027	5,070	237	5	7
Ozaukee.....	2,592	2,160	640	112	0	1
Pepin.....	802	889	814	30	1	16
Pierce.....	1,369	2,625	2,049	193	7	19
Folk.....	1,624	3,642	1,103	1,716	3	27
Portage.....	5,691	2,600	2,366	120	4	4
Price.....	1,686	2,288	1,303	161	66	3
Racine.....	10,970	7,320	6,556	861	130	37
Richland.....	1,470	1,614	3,134	85	1	30
Rock.....	7,312	5,935	9,074	83	13	19
Rusk.....	1,337	1,788	1,191	360	13	17
St. Croix.....	2,932	3,086	2,267	227	1	18
Sauk.....	2,655	5,447	3,603	177	5	9
Sawyer.....	1,576	906	784	30	4	16
Shawano.....	1,993	4,258	2,370	353	1	6
Sheboygan.....	8,559	5,696	5,130	1,482	40	12
Taylor.....	1,549	1,792	894	825	80	16
Trempealeau.....	1,902	4,067	1,466	51	0	18
Vernon.....	1,323	4,334	2,430	41	2	19
Vilas.....	1,427	1,076	785	45	46	5
Walworth.....	3,182	2,796	5,080	36	2	14
Washburn.....	683	2,018	902	39	4	7
Washington.....	3,683	3,534	2,075	143	3	1
Waukesha.....	7,527	5,225	5,683	416	6	10
Waupaca.....	2,444	5,351	3,536	148	0	6
Waushara.....	1,373	2,157	2,028	89	17	10
Winnebago.....	7,876	7,486	7,131	257	39	21
Wood.....	3,671	4,828	2,290	192	14	14
Total.....	310,295	302,639	209,212	53,931	2,349	1,121

SUMMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES
November 1934

Counties	Finnegan	Wylie	Stolts	Turner	Schnering	Knapp	Ehrhardt
	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.	Ind. Com.	Ind. Proh.	Ind. Soc.
Adams	641	1,224	503	31	0	0	0
Ashland	2,232	2,892	1,253	173	55	17	9
Barron	1,893	4,959	1,707	712	7	59	4
Bayfield	1,145	2,196	1,126	160	79	16	11
Brown	9,973	6,186	2,728	545	6	2	3
Buffalo	630	2,167	1,066	133	0	2	5
Burnett	854	1,498	691	151	10	18	6
Calumet	2,655	1,389	471	46	2	0	1
Chippewa	2,814	3,276	3,170	190	3	12	5
Clark	2,717	4,861	1,458	226	22	25	8
Columbia	3,680	4,672	3,564	97	0	0	0
Crawford	2,220	1,807	1,647	27	0	7	0
Dane	8,278	20,010	10,081	1,186	35	60	18
Dodge	6,981	6,276	2,718	435	4	8	2
Door	1,978	1,851	1,225	54	0	5	6
Douglas	5,654	6,580	3,576	217	89	24	30
Dunn	1,350	3,400	2,500	301	2	25	0
Eau Claire	2,290	4,085	5,431	176	2	5	8
Florence	504	389	487	90	5	0	0
Fond du Lac	8,106	6,171	4,068	146	27	17	8
Forest	1,386	1,039	1,455	59	7	3	5
Grant	3,387	4,203	4,406	58	2	3	3
Green	1,174	3,323	2,308	44	0	27	0
Green Lake	2,350	926	1,464	37	0	0	0
Iowa	1,602	2,806	2,163	25	2	40	1
Iron	1,199	1,327	464	25	106	12	7
Jackson	832	3,013	883	87	0	6	3
Jefferson	4,974	4,800	2,469	82	1	15	5
Juneau	1,957	2,851	1,107	73	2	4	3
Kenosha	7,403	6,189	4,659	1,360	106	18	9
Kewaunee	2,500	1,516	611	55	2	2	4
La Crosse	4,749	6,991	4,822	51	8	14	5
Lafayette	2,177	2,429	2,029	27	0	11	1
Langlade	3,627	1,792	1,336	86	36	0	0
Lincoln	2,450	2,579	1,853	314	18	4	1
Manitowoc	7,209	7,849	2,010	191	2	1	0
Marathon	6,779	7,459	3,298	755	1	5	8
Marinette	3,973	2,598	2,395	252	9	20	1
Marquette	1,009	852	1,239	25	0	6	0
Milwaukee	74,645	42,246	24,926	37,654	1,004	79	202
Monroe	1,946	4,638	1,892	155	2	21	0
Oconto	3,385	2,701	1,500	404	2	8	0
Oneida	1,953	2,260	935	418	7	3	3
Outagamie	7,547	7,010	4,599	270	1	18	4
Ozaukee	2,719	2,068	511	113	0	1	1
Pepin	789	811	811	38	0	21	0
Pierce	1,343	2,442	2,046	221	6	22	2
Polk	1,512	3,456	1,125	1,825	1	26	5
Portage	5,595	2,439	2,397	143	2	3	0
Price	1,705	2,163	1,185	164	58	2	10
Racine	10,897	7,636	5,985	898	127	35	23
Richland	1,428	1,597	3,036	111	1	35	0
Rock	6,988	6,061	8,894	94	12	23	4
Rusk	1,383	1,701	1,099	387	7	10	16
St. Croix	2,805	2,956	2,280	253	3	15	1
Sauk	2,592	5,397	3,464	244	4	92	4
Sawyer	1,601	798	752	37	4	9	4
Shawano	2,362	4,406	1,499	383	2	6	2
Sheboygan	8,740	5,530	4,724	1,494	29	32	29
Taylor	1,500	1,772	779	843	90	9	4
Trempealeau	1,894	3,876	1,471	54	0	19	0
Vernon	1,213	4,191	2,322	57	0	19	3
Vilas	1,389	1,037	775	43	44	5	5
Walworth	2,975	2,856	5,013	47	2	13	4
Washburn	627	1,970	869	50	4	8	0
Washington	3,710	3,666	1,804	145	2	0	1
Waukesha	7,192	5,370	5,507	474	7	21	3
Waupaca	2,558	5,187	3,230	189	0	0	2
Waushara	1,326	2,029	1,948	116	15	10	0
Winnebago	7,960	7,527	6,807	274	29	23	8
Wood	3,754	4,651	2,037	283	11	17	9
Totals	305,545	303,387	195,933	56,683	2,126	1,130	529

SUMMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR
BY COUNTIES

November 1934

Counties	Callaban (Dem.)	La Follette, Jr. (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Sheehan (Soc.)	Dobbins (Ind. Com.)	Lee (Ind. Proh.)
Adams.....	556	1,634	560	20	0	0
Ashland.....	1,167	3,812	2,369	134	57	4
Barron.....	1,477	6,265	1,688	552	4	56
Bayfield.....	684	3,280	1,326	123	71	15
Brown.....	6,745	10,766	3,093	355	5	7
Buffalo.....	447	2,830	1,147	81	1	0
Burnett.....	626	2,257	702	85	13	11
Calumet.....	1,982	2,727	612	31	0	1
Chippewa.....	2,184	4,724	2,997	163	3	11
Clark.....	2,112	6,206	1,712	195	33	15
Columbia.....	2,953	6,275	3,553	56	0	5
Crawford.....	1,798	2,608	1,608	13	0	0
Dane.....	5,113	25,014	10,451	439	31	45
Dodge.....	5,444	8,427	3,237	315	0	9
Door.....	1,172	3,435	1,296	21	3	4
Douglas.....	3,174	11,354	3,210	125	90	14
Dunn.....	1,129	4,302	2,631	309	4	12
Eau Claire.....	2,274	6,048	3,898	141	3	2
Florence.....	393	671	433	86	6	0
Fond du Lac.....	6,202	8,664	4,582	110	33	10
Forest.....	945	1,940	534	32	7	3
Grant.....	2,636	5,823	4,428	35	4	19
Green.....	863	4,218	2,420	26	0	18
Green Lake.....	1,742	1,705	1,729	20	0	0
Iowa.....	1,154	3,798	2,330	10	2	24
Iron.....	689	2,195	1,012	12	118	4
Jackson.....	628	3,656	919	64	1	6
Jefferson.....	3,592	6,544	2,851	46	5	18
Juneau.....	1,494	3,838	1,274	27	4	5
Kenosha.....	4,979	10,505	4,624	746	109	13
Kewaunee.....	1,602	3,031	760	25	2	0
La Crosse.....	3,066	9,084	5,043	31	4	10
Lafayette.....	1,850	3,263	2,078	7	1	8
Langlade.....	2,814	2,844	1,541	73	34	6
Lincoln.....	1,806	3,749	1,834	279	14	1
Manitowoc.....	5,087	10,772	2,387	148	3	3
Marathon.....	4,638	10,276	3,711	584	5	6
Marquette.....	3,056	4,101	2,408	206	4	15
Marquette.....	854	1,361	1,197	10	0	5
Milwaukee.....	50,982	68,186	29,834	31,493	977	60
Monroe.....	1,443	5,700	2,114	95	1	19
Oconto.....	2,383	4,381	1,609	308	3	3
Oneida.....	1,180	3,665	991	357	7	3
Outagamie.....	5,485	10,019	4,769	188	5	13
Ozaukee.....	1,738	3,225	814	81	1	0
Pepin.....	658	1,222	763	27	0	11
Pierce.....	1,064	3,736	1,926	162	6	20
Polk.....	1,161	4,918	1,310	1,357	1	16
Portage.....	4,670	4,004	2,557	96	1	3
Price.....	1,142	3,483	1,286	128	55	1
Racine.....	7,775	11,222	6,901	631	125	32
Richland.....	1,053	2,291	3,207	67	1	24
Rock.....	5,503	8,571	9,116	76	11	19
Rusk.....	940	2,575	1,259	307	6	11
St. Croix.....	2,152	4,631	2,200	176	1	12
Sauk.....	1,866	6,984	3,593	107	4	73
Sawyer.....	1,170	1,646	762	25	2	6
Shawano.....	1,502	5,806	1,578	313	2	5
Sheboygan.....	5,833	9,411	5,513	632	30	7
Taylor.....	949	3,028	1,813	843	77	10
Trempealeau.....	1,469	4,904	2,527	41	1	12
Vernon.....	1,867	5,002	799	21	1	10
Vilas.....	1,007	1,699	1,021	38	44	1
Walworth.....	2,305	3,896	5,282	35	2	13
Washington.....	418	2,665	816	29	4	7
Washington.....	2,792	5,336	1,808	108	2	1
Waukesha.....	5,216	8,025	6,088	350	9	13
Waupaca.....	1,734	6,818	3,351	128	0	0
Waushara.....	1,051	2,843	1,977	81	19	11
Winnebago.....	6,131	10,000	6,936	240	44	12
Wood.....	2,612	6,649	2,259	160	11	13
Total.....	223,438	440,513	210,569	44,453	2,127	826

SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY COUNTIES

November 1934

First District

Counties	Ralph V. Brown (Dem.)	Amlie (Prog.)	Staplekamp (Rep.)	Symmonds (Soc.)
Green.....	874	3,668	2,360	22
Kenosha.....	5,184	7,098	6,472	1,370
Racine.....	8,625	10,367	6,248	736
Rock.....	5,938	7,592	8,706	73
Walworth.....	2,911	3,672	4,673	36
Total.....	23,532	32,397	28,459	2,237

Second District

Counties	Henney (Dem.)	Sauthoff (Prog.)	Gay (Rep.)	Wescott (Soc.)
Columbia.....	5,012	4,295	3,125	57
Dane.....	7,906	21,996	9,290	544
Dodge.....	7,571	5,740	2,648	455
Jefferson.....	5,400	4,606	2,370	58
Waukesha.....	7,458	4,821	5,562	355
Total.....	33,347	41,458	22,995	1,469

Third District

Counties	McGonigle (Dem.)	Withrow (Prog.)	Bancroft (Rep.)	Driefke (Soc.)
Crawford.....	1,846	2,371	1,637	16
Grant.....	2,683	5,182	4,419	34
Iowa.....	1,188	3,436	2,060	13
Juneau.....	1,323	3,876	969	34
La Crosse.....	2,708	10,246	4,281	28
Lafayette.....	1,896	3,044	1,772	12
Monroe.....	1,298	5,751	1,850	93
Richland.....	869	2,205	3,435	56
Sauk.....	2,637	6,157	3,115	141
Vernon.....	774	5,043	2,313	25
Total.....	17,222	47,311	25,851	452

Fourth District

Counties	Cannon (Dem.)	Gram (Prog.)	Schafer (Rep.)	Baxter (Soc.)	Hartley (Ind. Com.)
Milwaukee (part).....	33,886	15,364	19,840	18,166	633
Total.....	33,886	15,364	19,840	18,166	633

Fifth District

Counties	O'Malley (Dem.)	Ludwig (Prog.)	Spence (Rep.)	Hauser (Soc.)	Blair (Ind. Com.)
Milwaukee (part).....	32,931	16,693	21,533	23,334	496
Total.....	32,931	16,693	21,533	23,334	496

Sixth District

Counties	Reilly (Dem.)	Corrigan (Prog.)	Campbell (Rep.)
Calumet.....	2,693	1,889	531
Fond du Lac.....	8,706	6,414	4,024
Ozaukee.....	2,252	2,890	438
Sheboygan.....	8,840	6,218	4,887
Washington.....	3,735	3,682	1,908
Winnebago.....	8,438	7,384	7,037
Total.....	34,664	28,477	18,825

Seventh District

Counties	Chapman (Dem.)	Boileau (Prog.)	Wallrich (Rep.)	Frick (Soc.)
Adams.....	662	1,282	464	23
Green Lake.....	2,774	1,226	1,071	16
Langlade.....	2,981	2,624	1,437	79
Marathon.....	4,498	11,596	2,294	646
Marquette.....	1,013	872	1,153	13
Portage.....	4,926	3,827	2,113	96
Shawano.....	1,577	4,816	2,397	321
Waupaca.....	2,072	6,376	2,930	129
Waushara.....	1,513	2,377	1,752	85
Wood.....	2,855	6,325	1,850	149
Total.....	24,871	41,321	17,461	1,557

Eighth District

Counties	Clifford (Dem.)	Schneider (Prog.)	Waite (Rep.)	Hansen (Ind.)
Brown.....	9,862	8,003	2,442	0
Door.....	1,333	3,040	1,048	0
Florence.....	445	533	466	0
Forest.....	1,242	1,348	459	0
Kewaunee.....	2,286	2,274	548	0
Manitowoc.....	6,337	8,422	2,397	0
Marinette.....	3,406	3,637	2,140	213
Oconto.....	3,023	3,738	1,342	310
Outagamie.....	6,463	8,510	4,906	0
Total.....	34,397	39,505	15,748	523

Ninth District

Counties	Donley (Dem.)	Hull (Prog.)	Anderson (Rep.)	Boyd (Soc.)
Barron.....	1,775	5,495	1,649	645
Buffalo.....	671	2,366	1,048	148
Chippewa.....	2,771	3,706	3,013	172
Clark.....	2,493	6,174	1,134	200
Dunn.....	2,347	3,773	1,949	369
Eau Claire.....	2,797	4,591	4,908	164
Jackson.....	488	4,575	319	64
Pepin.....	1,175	957	671	31
Pierce.....	1,787	2,782	1,649	221
St. Croix.....	2,899	3,210	2,447	223
Trempealeau.....	1,625	4,793	1,256	42
Total.....	20,828	42,422	20,043	2,279

Tenth District

Counties	Cadigan (Dem.)	Gehrmann (Prog.)	Peavey (Rep.)	Schaufel- berger, Jr. (Soc.)	Stone (Ind.)
Ashland.....	2,011	2,483	2,466	173	0
Bayfield.....	1,117	1,929	2,068	108	0
Burnett.....	693	1,320	1,267	96	0
Douglas.....	8,460	4,942	4,041	151	67
Iron.....	852	1,311	949	13	0
Lincoln.....	2,340	2,556	1,972	390	0
Oneida.....	1,540	2,004	1,666	388	0
Polk.....	1,148	3,284	2,090	1,499	0
Price.....	1,407	2,475	1,478	150	0
Rusk.....	957	1,701	1,728	320	0
Sawyer.....	1,416	888	1,064	30	0
Taylor.....	1,151	1,628	1,602	746	0
Vilas.....	1,033	1,046	1,178	29	38
Washburn.....	564	1,830	1,281	28	0
Total.....	24,689	29,397	24,850	4,121	105

SUMMARY OF STATE SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS, 1932-1934

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Votes Received	Opponents	Vote
1	Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc	John E. Cashman (Prog.)	14,072	Ray J. Scheuer (Dem.)	8,552
2	Brown and Oconto	E. F. Brunette (Dem.)	20,404	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.)	5,410
3	Part of Milwaukee	Arthur L. Zimny (Dem.)	8,277	Elmer S. Hall (Rep.)	13,745
4	Part of Milwaukee	Oscar H. Morris (Rep.)	16,483	George L. Tewes (Soc.)	5,415
5	Part of Milwaukee	Harold V. Schoenecker (Dem.)	10,435	H. C. Schultz (Prog.)	4,241
6	Part of Milwaukee	Charles H. Phillips (Dem.)	14,885	William B. Manning (Rep.)	1,130
7	Part of Milwaukee	Max J. Galasinski (Dem.)	11,444	Carl Lester	1,210
8	Part of Milwaukee	William H. Shenners, Jr. (Dem.)	18,063	Russell Crotty (Dem.)	12,947
9	Part of Milwaukee	James L. Callan (Dem.)	6,501	Morris Stern (Soc.)	5,255
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix	Walter H. Hunt (Prog.)	13,779	Bernhard Gettleman (Rep.)	6,916
11	Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn	Philip E. Nelson (Rep.)	12,125	Carl Minkley (Soc.)	6,458
12	Ashland, Vilas, Iron, Price, Sawyer & Rusk	B. J. Gehrman ¹ (Rep.)	16,266	Gustave A. Dick (Prog.)	5,674
12	Ashland, Vilas, Iron, Price, Sawyer & Rusk	Joseph E. McDermid ² (Prog.)	17,534	George Hampel (Soc.)	13,951
13	Dodge and Jefferson	Frank E. Panzer (Prog.)	10,545	George W. Becker (Rep.)	8,433
14	Outagamie and Shawano	Mike Mack (Rep.)	17,178	Martin Higgins (Ind.)	267
15	Rock	Maurice Coakley (Rep.)	8,847	Walter Polakonski (Soc.)	7,292
16	Grant, Crawford and Vernon	William D. Carroll (Dem.)	15,763	Edward R. Buer (Prog.)	4,416
17	Iowa, Lafayette and Green	George Engebretson ³ (Prog.)	9,292	Herbert W. Kook (Rep.)	3,100
				H. B. Daggett (Rep.)	9,170
				Harold Steele (Soc.)	8,221
				George Brink (Ind.)	264
				Irving P. Mehigan (Rep.)	5,005
				Robert McCarthy (Prog.)	2,805
				Charles C. McDonald (Soc.)	2,311
				Mary Allen	149
				J. W. McGiveran (Dem.)	9,685
				Albert N. Young (Prog.)	10,094
				Laverne A. Sutfin (Dem.)	5,667
				Carrol T. Hodsdon (Soc.)	449
				Alvin M. Johnson (Dem.)	10,715
				James H. Carroll (Rep.)	7,729
				Harold W. DeGracie (Dem.)	3,760
				Paul A. Hemmy, Jr. (Dem.)	10,089
				Jesse M. Peters (Rep.)	5,313
				Alfred A. Naber (Soc.)	528
				John E. O'Connor (Dem.)	16,292
				Alexander M. Paul, (Dem.)	8,076
				George S. Geffs (Prog.)	6,168
				E. J. Roethe (Rep.)	13,312
				Floyd E. Olson (Rep.)	7,360
				Leland C. White (Dem.)	4,111
				Scattering	4

THE GENERAL ELECTION

18	Fond du Lac, Waushara and Green Lake.....	Morley G. Kelly (Dem.).....	17,765	Morvin M. Duel (Rep.).....	17,049
19	Calumet and Winnebago.....	Pierce A. Morrissey (Dem.).....	9,618	Norton J. Williams (Rep.).....	9,091
20	Ozaukee and Sheboygan.....	Harry W. Bolens (Dem.).....	19,024	Charles P. Potratz (Prog.).....	8,768
21	Racine.....	Joseph Clancy (Dem.).....	10,812	Herman E. Boldt (Rep.).....	12,446
				Thorwald M. Beck (Rep.).....	7,553
				Peden Back (Prog.).....	6,961
				Lars P. Christensen (Soc.).....	1,174
22	Kenosha and Walworth.....	Conrad Shearer (Rep.).....	18,430	Andrew Anderson (Dem.).....	4,952
				Edward Weston (Soc.).....	2,864
23	Portage and Waupaca.....	Herman J. Severson (Prog.).....	8,585	Michael J. Mersch (Dem.).....	8,267
				John S. Hensel (Rep.).....	5,537
				Scattering.....	10
24	Clark, Taylor and Wood.....	Walter J. Rush (Rep.).....	14,406	Thomas McDonald (Dem.).....	14,019
25	Lincoln and Marathon.....	Roland R. Kannenberg (Prog.).....	9,156	Arthur J. Plowman (Dem.).....	7,514
				Otto Mueller (Rep.).....	8,339
				Fred Pike (Soc.).....	1,026
26	Dane.....	Harold M. Groves (Prog.).....	19,335	Fred T. Finn (Rep.).....	13,097
				Frank A. Stewart (Dem.).....	7,590
				Dalton T. Clarke (Soc.).....	494
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk.....	Fred W. Zantow ⁴ (Prog.).....	12,403	Harry Pauls (Rep.).....	9,591
				Isaac C. Evans (Dem.).....	7,952
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk.....	E. Merwyn Rowlands ⁵ (Prog.).....	14,581	Isaac Evans (Dem.).....	9,922
				Levi Bancroft (Rep.).....	2,702
				Arthur Oschner (Soc.).....	326
28	Chippewa and Eau Claire.....	G. Erle Ingram (Rep.).....	15,717	W. F. Crane (Dem.).....	11,188
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk.....	Joseph A. Anderson (Prog.).....	11,431	Herschel Shipley (Rep.).....	5,617
				Joseph H. Wallis (Dem.).....	4,832
				Olaf A. Bloom (Soc.).....	2,898
				Scattering.....	2
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida.....	Sherman Wade (Dem.).....	16,241	Norman B. Langill (Rep.).....	13,765
31	Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette.....	Earl Leverich (Prog.).....	10,441	Kevin J. Callahan (Rep.).....	5,388
				Timothy P. Donovan (Dem.).....	5,021
				Glenn C. Felker (Soc.).....	201
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau.....	H. W. Griswold (Rep.).....	16,757	R. W. Davis (Dem.).....	15,078
33	Jefferson and Waukesha.....	Chester E. Dempsey (Dem.).....	12,862	Evan G. Davies (Rep.).....	9,310
				John C. Schuman (Prog.).....	8,660
				Scattering.....	2

¹Elected to Congress.

²Joseph E. McDermid elected at a special election April 6, 1935, to succeed B. J. Gehrmann, elected to Congress.

³George Engebretson elected at a special election in 1932 to fill vacancy caused by the death of William Olson, elected in 1930;

⁴Deceased.

⁵E. Merwyn Rowlands elected at a special election April 6, 1935 to succeed Fred W. Zantow, deceased.

NOTE: Senators representing even numbered districts elected in 1932; senators representing odd numbered districts elected in 1934.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 1934

Counties in District	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 Years)	Votes Received	Opponents	Vote
Adams and Marquette.....	Edwin W. Blomquist (Prog.).....	2,153	John D. Cotter (Dem.)..... Leo Stalker (Rep.)..... Scattering.....	2,015 1,840 1
Ashland.....	Clarence V. Olson (Prog.).....	3,225	Frank Shefchik (Dem.)..... Arthur Besse (Rep.)..... Larry Santama..... Scattering.....	2,507 1,361 72 9
Barron.....	Charles A. Beggs (Prog.).....	4,411	Charles E. Bartelt (Rep.)..... Leonard P. Haughian (Dem.)..... Alfred B. Parker (Soc.).....	2,343 1,906 751
Bayfield.....	John C. Sibbald (Prog.).....	2,029	Harry B. Randall, Jr. (Dem.)..... Charles M. Sheridan (Rep.)..... Scattering.....	1,520 1,339 4
Brown, 1st.....	Robert E. Lynch (Dem.).....	5,260	Charles F. Badger (Prog.)..... Earl J. Jacobs (Rep.)..... Watson Lison (Soc.).....	3,255 2,202 366
Brown, 2nd.....	William J. Sweeney (Dem.).....	4,356	John J. Duffy, (Prog.)..... Lewis W. Peterson (Rep.)..... E. A. Heesaker (Soc.).....	3,121 986 237
Buffalo and Pepin.....	Arthur Hitt (Prog.).....	3,136	David I. Hammerstein (Rep.)..... Matt Brunner (Dem.)..... Howard Hendricks (Soc.)..... Scattering.....	2,278 1,768 143 2
Burnett and Washburn.....	Harry B. Bergren (Prog.).....	3,005	Guy Benson (Rep.)..... Newton Branstad (Dem.)..... Edgar L. Nnauber (Soc.)..... Scattering.....	2,335 1,722 123 2
Calumet.....	John Short (Dem.).....	2,690	Henry Danes (Prog.)..... Scattering.....	2,380 15
Chippewa.....	George H. Hipke (Rep.).....	3,656	John E. Prince (Prog.)..... W. C. Richter (Dem.)..... W. H. Beyers (Soc.).....	3,641 2,262 177
Clark.....	Victor W. Nehs (Prog.).....	4,693	Leon E. Bogumill (Dem.)..... Elmer Anderson (Rep.)..... Ed. J. Fellbaum (Prog.).....	2,565 2,059 648
Columbia.....	William F. Groves (Prog.).....	4,257	William L. Mohr (Dem.)..... Alfred H. Proctor (Rep.)..... Ruben Wiessinger (Soc.).....	4,066 3,984 48
Crawford.....	Thorleif A. Peterson (Dem.).....	2,323	Sam Sletmark (Rep.).....	2,027
Dane, 1st.....	Herbert C. Schenk (Prog.).....	9,573	Francis Lamb (Rep.)..... Fred T. Frusher (Dem.)..... Leo Bassett.....	7,932 3,966 331

Dane, 2nd	James C. Hanson (Prog.)	5,715	Harley J. Patterson (Rep.)	1,709
Dane, 3rd	Albert J. Baker (Prog.)	4,335	Edmund C. Sweet (Dem.)	1,246
			Ralph Klock (Soc.)	217
Dodge, 1st	Elmer L. Genzmer (Dem.)	3,125	Stanley G. Gordon (Dem.)	2,303
			Carl Felton (Rep.)	2,316
Dodge, 2nd	Henry E. Krueger (Dem.)	4,202	Arthur E. Koedinger (Prog.)	3,014
			John M. Dihring (Rep.)	1,014
Door	Frank N. Graass (Rep.)	2,553	Arnol Benzal (Soc.)	271
			August E. Soldner (Prog.)	3,196
Douglas, 1st	Michael H. Hall (Prog.)	3,385	Herbert Hopkins (Rep.)	1,751
			John Kant (Soc.)	135
Douglas, 2nd	Elmer C. Peterson (Prog.)	3,322	William H. Moore (Prog.)	2,295
			William J. Gilson (Dem.)	1,402
Dunn	James D. Millar (Prog.)	3,372	Scattering	2
			Mrs. Agnes Charbonneau (Rep.)	2,368
Eau Claire	John T. Pritchard (Prog.)	6,233	Maurice E. Weinberg (Dem.)	2,835
			Henry B. Smith (Soc.)	121
Florence, Forest and Oneida	Herman L. Kronschnabl (Prog.)	3,884	Joseph E. Westlund (Rep.)	3,095
			Leonard Wangerin	2,032
Fond du Lac, 1st	Maurice Fitzsimons, Jr., (Dem.)	4,637	Alvin Fagan (Prog.)	143
			Charles P. Tacke (Soc.)	127
Fond du Lac, 2nd	John E. Johnson (Prog.)	3,543	John Thomas (Rep.)	2,707
			Emil J. Jensen (Dem.)	1,555
Grant, 1st	Bert A. Clemens ¹ (Rep.)	2,341	Jack C. Martinson (Soc.)	3,415
			Richard K. Werner (Rep.)	3,879
Grant, 1st	W. H. Goldthorpe ² (Rep.)	2,913	Mathias J. Wagner (Dem.)	1,936
			Bertha H. Becker (Soc.)	174
Grant, 2nd	Hugh A. Harper (Prog.)	2,368	Scattering	1
			Neil McEachin (Dem.)	3,638
Green	Ernest J. Hoesly (Prog.)	3,621	Alex McRae (Rep.)	2,342
			Henry Bergquist (Soc.)	665
Green Lake and Waushara	Reuben W. Peterson (Rep.)	4,069	Math Koenigs (Prog.)	3,045
			William A. Fritus (Rep.)	2,535
			Jacob H. Kleinhaus (Dem.)	2,943
			Arthur F. Hinz (Rep.)	2,521
			Joseph F. Walsh (Prog.)	2,241
			John J. McGovern (Dem.)	1,503
			Joseph F. Walsh (Prog.)	2,546
			James Dolan (Dem.)	1,783
			Leroy D. Eastman (Rep.)	2,320
			John Kelley (Dem.)	1,915
			Henry M. Gies (Soc.)	20
			Alvin C. Schmidt (Rep.)	2,710
			George Whalen (Dem.)	1,060
			Alex McDonald (Dem.)	3,497
			Adolph H. Freiheit (Prog.)	3,135
			Scattering	7

¹Deceased.

²W. H. Goldthorpe elected at a special election on April 6, 1935 to succeed Bert A. Clemens, deceased.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 1934—Continued

Counties in District	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 Years)	Votes Received	Opponents	Vote
Iowa	John S. Jackson (Prog.)	3,171	Dale E. Rundell (Rep.) Joseph B. Eagan (Dem.) Mike Thoni Scattering	2,307 1,580 57 1
Iron and Vilas	Paul R. Alfonsi (Prog.)	3,012	Frank Wierichs (Rep.) William F. Rugee (Dem.) John Christiansen (Ind.) Scattering	2,246 2,187 27 8
Jackson	Peter A. Hemmy (Prog.)	2,910	Erwin E. Homstad (Rep.) Carl E. Reichinbach (Dem.) Mrs. L. N. Stella Doud (Soc.)	1,323 807 123
Jefferson	Palmer F. Daugs (Dem.)	6,164	Carl A. Schmidt (Prog.) Anton F. Mayer (Rep.)	4,296 2,250
Juneau	William H. Barnes (Prog.)	2,490	William J. Walsh (Dem.) Oscar Ritland (Rep.) William A. Condon Robert M. Ring (Prog.) Peter F. Aiken	1,863 1,482 441 136 31
Kenosha, 1st	Alfred C. Grosvenor (Dem.)	4,717	Frederick S. Pfennig (Rep.) George Girling (Prog.) Joseph Leickem	2,710 2,084 650
Kenosha, 2nd	Matt G. Siebert (Dem.)	3,947	Felix Olkives (Prog.) Val W. Dittman (Rep.) Leonard Mattson (Soc.) Max E. Hauswald	2,848 2,689 593 238
Kewaunee	Albert D. Shimek (Dem.)	2,525	Oscar W. Berg (Prog.) J. J. Blahnik (Ind. Prog. Dem.)	2,089 716
La Crosse, 1st	John Mulder (Rep.)	3,940	Mrs. C. E. Soules (Prog.) John D. Weber (Dem.) Ralph Parce (Soc.) Scattering	3,235 2,955 62 1
La Crosse, 2nd	Harry W. Schilling (Prog.)	2,656	Harry E. Jones (Rep.) Bernhard A. Mau (Dem.) William F. Miller (Prog.) Dell Penniston, (Prog.)	2,033 1,693 465 2,270
Lafayette	Joe S. Robinson, (Rep.)	2,623	Frank W. Doring (Dem.) John Fronek (Prog.)	2,072 2,303
Langlade	James T. Cavanaugh, (Dem.)	3,497	James Barker (Rep.) James W. Clark (Rep.) John L. Selover (Dem.)	1,426 2,360 1,968
Lincoln	Reno W. Trego (Prog.)	3,018	Herman Burgener, Sr. (Soc.)	287

Manitowoc, 1st	Otto A. Vogel (Prog.)	4,297	Francis A. Yindra (Dem.)	4,196
Manitowoc, 2nd	David Sigman (Prog.)	3,634	Norman E. Risjord (Rep.)	1,471
Marathon, 1st	Joseph L. Barber (Prog.)	3,569	Julius P. Everson (Dem.)	3,233
Marathon, 2nd	Rudolph A. Meisner (Dem.)	3,760	Herman C. Tills (Rep.)	1,102
Marinette	Louis W. Staudenmaier	4,619	John Chmiel, Jr. (Dem.)	3,165
Milwaukee, 1st	Cornelius T. Young (Dem.)	4,650	Elmer J. Benson, (Rep.)	1,517
Milwaukee, 2nd	Clarence C. Kretlow (Dem.)	3,085	Gustav Polterman (Soc.)	387
Milwaukee, 3rd	Allen J. Busby (Prog.)	4,793	Fred E. Schroeder (Prog.)	3,449
Milwaukee, 4th	John O'Malley (Dem.)	2,320	Alfred W. Gerhard (Rep.)	2,068
Milwaukee, 5th	Mary O. Kryszak (Dem.)	4,192	J. W. Timler (Soc.)	532
Milwaukee, 6th	John N. Keiser (Dem.)	1,289	Charles A. Budlong (Rep.)	3,106
Milwaukee, 7th	Arthur Koegel (Soc.)	2,243	Fred B. Hoffman (Prog.)	2,166
Milwaukee, 8th	Donald P. Ryan (Dem.)	3,716	Thomas H. Conway (Rep.)	1,766
Milwaukee, 9th	George H. Weissleder (Dem.)	3,423	William H. Falvey (Prog.)	1,087
Milwaukee, 10th	John W. Grobschmidt (Prog.)	3,533	Charles W. Taylor (Soc.)	769
			Scattering	1
			Elmer Libert (Soc.)	2,920
			Henry Kusick (Prog.)	2,050
			Martin H. Higgins (Rep.)	821
			Edward Nehmes	144
			Arthur J. Balzer (Dem.)	4,728
			Frank Puncer (Soc.)	2,740
			Bruce B. F. Randolph (Rep.)	965
			Scattering	7
			Michael Laffey (Rep.)	1,058
			George C. Stetson (Prog.)	754
			Lee Kleiner (Soc.)	561
			Nan C. Clarke	65
			Michael E. Sostarich (Soc.)	2,961
			Albert H. Klotz (Prog.)	2,214
			Charles A. Johnson (Rep.)	729
			Frank E. Coleman	97
			Ben Rubir (Soc.)	1,262
			Fred G. Miller (Prog.)	1,002
			Frederick J. Peterson (Rep.)	638
			Mrs. Charles Baltiest	47
			Scattering	2
			Fred Stich (Dem.)	1,639
			Rudolph J. Korthals (Prog.)	1,206
			George W. Beecher (Rep.)	665
			John W. Eber (Prog.)	2,917
			Archie Bottoni (Soc.)	2,143
			Leo B. Harley (Rep.)	1,737
			Walter L. Fischer (Prog.)	2,516
			Lester W. Rechlin (Soc.)	2,097
			Arthur F. Niesler (Rep.)	1,635
			Frank Chemak (Dem.)	3,435
			Elmer R. Hobbins (Soc.)	1,583
			Garabel Merckarian (Rep.)	493
			Erwin P. Wiegert	50

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 1934—Continued

Counties in District	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 Years)	Votes Received	Opponents	Vote
Milwaukee, 11th	Martin B. Franzkowiak (Dem.)	3,813	Herman Wartchow (Soc.) Alex J. Chmurski (Prog.) Harold T. Sahlin (Rep.) Athert Krawczyk Scattering	2,498 2,028 600 52 1
Milwaukee, 12th	Clemens F. Michalski (Dem.)	4,919	Bernard E. Kwasinski (Soc.) Stanley J. Tarnowski (Prog.) Edwin Gapiński (Rep.) Harvey A. McManns Emil Meyer (Soc.) Edmund J. Bochowski (Prog.) Walter P. Kuptz (Rep.) Scattering	1,994 1,439 513 69 2,792 1,924 1,611 3
Milwaukee, 13th	Bernard B. Kroenke (Dem.)	4,375	George T. O'Brien (Dem.) Earl W. Cornelius (Prog.) Peter Pikoński (Soc.) Theodore Engel (Rep.) Paul F. Becker (Prog.) Hugo J. Lange Jr. (Soc.) Albert J. Wilde (Dem.) Scattering	4,793 1,370 875 2,439 2,346 2,037 112 2
Milwaukee, 14th	Milton T. Murray (Rep.)	8,154	Otto J. Schultz (Dem.) Louis L. Merz (Prog.) August C. Pagenkopp (Rep.) Marshall H. Recard (Soc.) Edwin C. Luck (Prog.) Aloys L. Eberle (Dem.) Fred Jaeger (Prog.) Arthur Krueger (Rep.) Scattering	2,008 1,085 762 2,846 1,316 2,250 1,092 53 5
Milwaukee, 15th	Thomas H. Caffrey (Dem.)	4,483	William Leissring (Prog.) Charles F. Westpahl (Rep.) Milton Peters (Soc.) Charles B. Perry (Rep.) Clarence A. Muth (Prog.) Clarence Glass (Soc.) John Kehrl G. J. Weiner (Dem.) John H. Johnson (Rep.) Clarence J. Habelman (Soc.) Scattering	2,439 2,346 2,037 112 2,008 1,085 762 2,846 1,316 2,250 1,092 53 5 1,514 1,451 1,443 3,613 1,903 1,407 49 2,216 1,852 199 1
Milwaukee, 16th	Herman B. Wegner (Soc.)	2,743	James L. Foley, Jr. (Dem.)	3,821
Milwaukee, 17th	Martin F. Howard (Dem.)	2,890	Earl D. Hall (Prog.)	4,662
Milwaukee, 18th	Edward H. Kiefer (Soc.)	2,433		
Milwaukee, 19th	Joseph L. Garvens (Dem.)	2,367		
Milwaukee, 20th	James L. Foley, Jr. (Dem.)	3,821		
Monroe	Earl D. Hall (Prog.)	4,662		

Oconto.....	Bernard E. Brandt (Prog.).....	3,025	Carl Riggins (Dem.).....	2,900
			Blair MacQueen (Rep.).....	2,312
			Jessie Winter (Soc.).....	291
			Scattering.....	1
Outagamie, 1st.....	August W. Laabs (Rep.).....	4,535	Francis T. Rooney (Dem.).....	3,736
			Harry H. Jack (Prog.).....	3,134
			Orville F. Belling (Soc.).....	125
Outagamie, 2nd.....	William Bay (Prog.).....	3,888	William M. Rohan (Dem.).....	3,076
			George F. Fiedler (Rep.).....	1,536
Ozaukee.....	Nicholas J. Bichler (Dem.).....	2,377	William Scott Harms (Prog.).....	1,949
			Henry F. Kaul (Rep.).....	1,028
Pierce.....	Theodore Swanson (Rep.).....	2,443	Louis Kieker (Dem.).....	500
			Lloyd Tomblason (Prog.).....	2,107
			Nim C. Anderson (Dem.).....	1,098
			Oscar J. Gilbertson (Prog.).....	902
Polk.....	Marius Ducholm (Prog.).....	3,642	Peter Gilles (Soc.).....	327
			Dougal D. Kennedy (Soc.).....	2,344
			Tom L. Yates (Dem.).....	1,287
			Louis Zahradka (Rep.).....	1,222
			Scattering.....	1
Portage.....	John T. Kostuck (Prog.).....	5,505	John J. Konkol (Dem.).....	3,347
			Leonard M. Nohr (Rep.).....	2,353
			Alex Wallace (Soc.).....	216
Price.....	Frank Stone (Rep.).....	2,218	Felix A. Kremer (Prog.).....	1,684
			Arvid B. Blomberg (Dem.).....	1,578
			William F. Schneider (Prog.).....	549
			Scattering.....	2
Racine, 1st.....	John L. Sieb (Rep.).....	2,796	Richard G. Harvey Jr. (Rep.).....	2,691
			Henry C. Baker (Dem.).....	2,653
			John G. Buresh (Soc.).....	394
			Walter Sorensen.....	56
Racine, 2nd.....	Joseph C. Hamata (Dem.).....	4,295	Peter Christensen (Prog.).....	2,540
			Oscar A. Christianson (Rep.).....	2,350
Racine, 3rd.....	Edward F. Rakow (Dem.).....	3,111	John H. Duller (Soc.).....	493
			Glenn W. Birkett (Rep.).....	2,437
			Stanley Overson (Prog.).....	2,016
			Julius Jacobson (Soc.).....	222
Richland.....	Vernon W. Thompson (Rep.).....	2,643	Ray Lowton (Prog.).....	2,086
			Frances L. Brewer (Dem.).....	1,935
Rock, 1st.....	Edward Grassman (Rep.).....	5,252	Talbot W. Ryan (Dem.).....	3,937
			Halvor J. Berg (Prog.).....	3,491
Rock, 2nd.....	Ira E. Inman (Rep.).....	4,912	William J. Divine Jr. (Dem.).....	2,740
			Alfred S. Thompson (Prog.).....	2,342
Rusk and Sawyer.....	Jorge W. Carow (Prog.).....	3,058	Kimer Anderson (Rep.).....	2,576
			John H. Holtz (Dem.).....	2,418
			William E. Harvey (Soc.).....	376
St. Croix.....	Arthur D. Kelly (Prog.).....	3,338	John M. Keefe (Dem.).....	2,650
			George D. Swanke (Rep.).....	2,494
			Martin Mathison (Soc.).....	263
			Ethan B. Minier.....	122

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 1934—Continued

Counties in District	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 Years)	Votes Received	Opponents	Vote
Sauk.....	George J. Woerth (Prog.).....	4,966	D. n Rice (Dem.)..... Edw. ru E. Nelson (Rep.)..... Arthur Ochsi er (Soc.).....	3,377 2,998 284
Shawano.....	Paul T. Fuhman (Prog.).....	4,506	Walter J. Dolan (Dem.)..... Albert H. Engel (Rep.)..... Walter C. Weing (Soc.)..... Scattering.....	2,425 1,693 488 3
Sheboygan, 1st.....	Joseph M. Theisen (Dem.).....	4,561	Alfred B. Wilbert (Prog.)..... Alonzo Kuntze (Rep.)..... William Haack (Soc.).....	2,931 2,825 1,112
Sheboygan, 2nd.....	Charles A. Laack (Dem.).....	4,030	John Mentink (Prog.)..... Walter Schuldt (Rep.)..... John C. Ball (Soc.).....	2,591 2,555 473
Taylor.....	Carl M. Nelson (Rep.).....	1,833	John Gamper (Prog.)..... Author J. Opachin (Dem.)..... Herbert Dumke (Soc.)..... William C. Jones.....	1,609 1,187 757 85
Trempealeau.....	Tom Lomsdahl (Prog.).....	4,102	Frank A. Kellman (Rep.)..... Alphonse J. Stencel (Dem.)..... Hiram E. Hensel (Soc.).....	2,106 1,896 58
Vernon.....	H. S. Halvorsen (Prog.).....	4,224	A. E. Smith (Rep.)..... Charles C. Nixon (Dem.).....	2,805 1,120
Walworth.....	Daniel E. LaBar (Rep.).....	5,234	Harold E. Gilbert (Prog.)..... Charles J. C uinn (Dem.).....	3,239 2,765
Washington.....	Adam F. Pottl (Prog.).....	3,868	Joseph E. Russell (Dem.)..... Isaac J. Christiansen (Rep.).....	3,636 2,166
Waukesha, 1st.....	Lyle E. Douglass (Rep.).....	4,495	G. Earl McGinnis (Dem.)..... Arthur Peterson (Prog.).....	3,545 2,386
Waukesha, 2nd.....	Alfred R. Ludvigsen (Rep.).....	3,229	Clarence F. Rogan (Dem.)..... Thomas A. Amundson (Prog.).....	2,822 2,200
Waupaca.....	Alvin A. Handrich (Prog.).....	5,189	Hugh C. Johnson (Rep.)..... William A. McCarthy (Dem.)..... Rhinar d Anderson (Soc.).....	4,226 1,860 239
Winnebago, 1st.....	Ray Novotny (Dem.).....	4,641	Frank J. Janda (Prog.)..... William A. Meyer (Rep.).....	3,979 3,907
Winnebago, 2nd.....	William P. Grimes.....	3,733	Gaylor d C. Loehning (Prog.)..... William H. Nelson (Rep.).....	3,315 3,310
Wood.....	Byrde M. Vaughn (Prog.).....	4,776	Mike E. Adler (Dem.)..... William W. Clark (Rep.)..... Charles L. Butler..... Carl Adolph Ludewig (Soc.).....	3,309 2,895 336 179

Parties and Elections

The Judicial Election

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 1934

April 1935

	Oscar M. Fritz		Nelson	Turner
Adams.....	1,628		1,139	632
Ashland.....	3,483		3,676	1,727
Barron.....	6,005		4,384	1,690
Bayfield.....	4,180		2,544	1,501
Brown.....	10,870		13,418	5,918
Buffalo.....	2,305		2,986	1,450
Burnett.....	2,367		1,963	748
Calumet.....	3,617		1,865	1,555
Chippewa.....	6,383		5,898	2,867
Clark.....	7,054		4,351	2,988
Columbia.....	8,338		5,603	2,292
Crawford.....	3,818		2,601	1,150
Dane.....	29,835		9,892	5,070
Dodge.....	12,697		10,506	3,052
Door.....	3,595		3,519	821
Douglas.....	10,620		11,639	6,761
Dunn.....	3,433		3,610	1,372
Eau Claire.....	8,642		3,348	1,060
Florence.....	1,274		989	483
Fond du Lac.....	10,431		8,107	4,378
Forest.....	2,296		2,076	793
Grant.....	9,923		6,541	3,252
Green.....	3,401		3,435	1,002
Green Lake.....	3,370		2,340	939
Iowa.....	3,634		2,961	1,676
Iron.....	2,022		1,015	550
Jackson.....	2,839		1,906	1,567
Jefferson.....	8,838		7,331	2,271
Juneau.....	3,694		2,168	1,957
Kenosha.....	9,435		7,768	9,415
Kewaunee.....	3,638		2,655	980
La Crosse.....	5,134		9,293	3,684
Lafayette.....	4,694		3,087	1,987
Langlade.....	4,533		2,117	1,826
Lincoln.....	5,256		3,096	2,089
Manitowoc.....	7,876		10,287	5,345
Marathon.....	14,775		11,415	5,237
Marinette.....	8,589		5,879	3,848
Marquette.....	2,263		1,182	936
Milwaukee.....	88,606		49,792	37,124
Monroe.....	5,376		2,738	2,656
Oconto.....	6,344		6,220	1,958
Oneida.....	3,540		3,261	1,308
Outagamie.....	11,958		8,669	5,151
Ozaukee.....	3,446		3,293	1,100
Pepin.....	1,072		1,306	403
Pierce.....	4,152		2,813	2,150
Polk.....	4,381		3,309	2,280
Portage.....	7,198		7,815	1,238
Price.....	3,851		3,581	1,235
Racine.....	15,054		13,098	11,596
Richland.....	4,024		4,104	1,297
Rock.....	11,451		7,087	3,139
Rusk.....	3,411		2,626	1,801
St. Croix.....	4,452		4,633	1,958
Sauk.....	5,090		5,365	2,447
Sawyer.....	1,895		1,369	1,061
Shawano.....	5,716		3,014	2,981
Sheboygan.....	10,788		9,782	6,852
Taylor.....	4,141		2,391	1,582
Trempealeau.....	3,857		2,820	2,389
Vernon.....	4,334		3,366	2,582
Vilas.....	2,644		1,857	706
Walworth.....	9,196		4,118	3,587
Washburn.....	2,721		2,333	828
Washington.....	5,742		3,329	2,223
Waukesha.....	13,556		7,707	5,323
Waupaca.....	6,419		5,627	1,942
Waushara.....	3,295		2,574	905
Winneshago.....	10,202		12,616	5,959
Wood.....	9,281		4,566	3,528
Total.....	523,978		385,769	218,158

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1934

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

(Sixth Branch)

County	John C. Kleezka
Milwaukee.....	88,611

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

(Ninth Branch)

County	Richard J. Hennessey	Morris Stern
Milwaukee.....	80,844	42,252

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Edward Voigt
Sheboygan.....	15,697
Manitowoc.....	11,422
Total.....	27,119

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1935

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(First Branch)

County	Otto H. Breidenbach
Milwaukee.....	67,600

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Second Branch)

County	Daniel W. Sullivan
Milwaukee.....	65,001

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Fourth Branch)

County	Walter Schinz
Milwaukee.....	64,052

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

County	Henry A. Detling	Chas. Voigt
Manitowoc.....	11,730	6,169
Sheboygan.....	10,942	8,818
Total.....	22,672	14,987

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

County	Charles M. Davison	Charles Kading
Dodge.....	10,616	5,337
Ozaukee.....	2,793	2,621
Washington.....	4,688	2,132
Waukesha.....	8,987	5,203
Total.....	27,084	15,293

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

County	Gullick N. Risjord
Ashland.....	6,029
Iron.....	1,691
Price.....	4,623
Taylor.....	3,661
Total.....	16,004

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

County	Clayton F. Van Pelt
Adams.....	2,340
Columbia.....	7,162
Fond du Lac.....	12,570
Green Lake.....	3,374
Marquette.....	2,104
Total.....	27,550

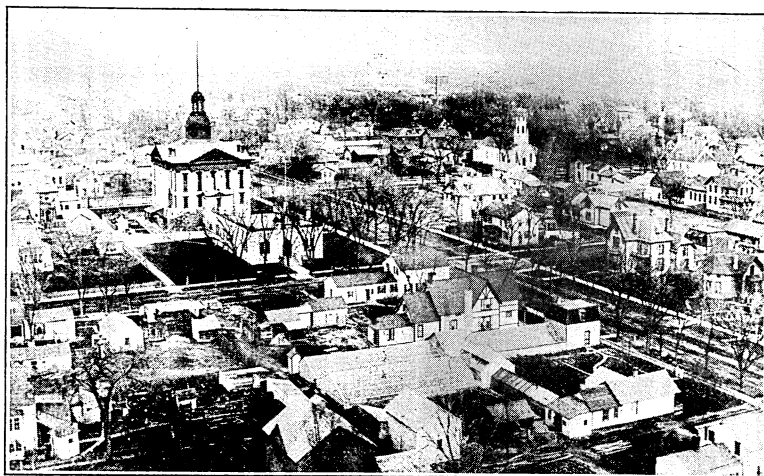
TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

County	Arold F. Murphy	John B. Chase
Florence.....	1,396	413
Forest.....	2,496	1,607
Marinette.....	8,932	3,151
Oconto.....	3,850	6,172
Total.....	16,674	11,343

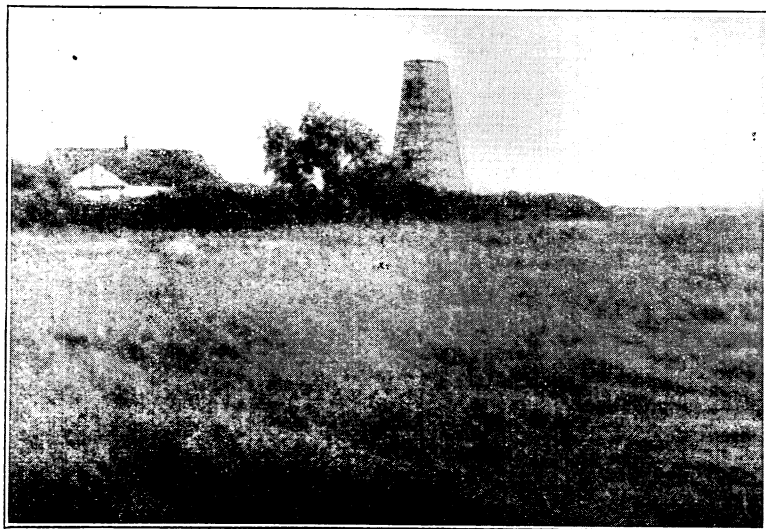
Parties and Elections
Referenda

REFERENDUM QUESTIONS

COUNTY	RELATING TO OLD AGE PENSIONS APRIL 1934		RELATING TO SUFFRAGE NOVEMBER 1934	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams.....	1,763	489	1,232	500
Ashland.....	4,153	386	3,371	1,133
Barron.....	6,326	1,840	4,419	1,744
Bayfield.....	4,649	700	2,457	899
Brown.....	10,835	3,177	9,486	3,714
Buffalo.....	2,229	1,079	1,982	931
Burnett.....	2,327	521	1,851	672
Calumet.....	2,808	1,404	2,171	1,349
Chippewa.....	5,755	2,184	3,816	1,870
Clark.....	6,123	2,632	4,759	2,320
Columbia.....	7,809	2,252	4,997	2,299
Crawford.....	4,054	1,780	2,526	1,151
Dane.....	26,127	8,001	19,998	7,098
Dodge.....	11,321	3,398	7,266	3,803
Door.....	3,495	1,420	2,244	1,024
Douglas.....	13,501	1,879	8,475	3,368
Dunn.....	3,824	1,332	3,397	1,297
Eau Claire.....	8,337	2,855	5,327	2,397
Florence.....	1,377	195	908	319
Fond du Lac.....	10,871	3,612	6,766	3,065
Forest.....	2,546	267	1,181	630
Grant.....	8,923	4,042	4,875	2,536
Green.....	3,981	1,840	2,919	1,394
Green Lake.....	2,654	1,310	1,964	1,159
Iowa.....	4,331	1,892	2,578	1,435
Iron.....	2,423	342	1,489	638
Jackson.....	3,013	1,179	2,231	875
Jefferson.....	7,257	2,698	5,702	2,501
Juneau.....	3,776	1,281	2,555	1,201
Kenosha.....	10,759	1,326	10,938	4,611
Kewaunee.....	2,492	1,642	2,502	1,434
La Crosse.....	4,710	1,170	6,984	3,272
Lafayette.....	4,685	1,617	2,923	1,363
Langlade.....	5,037	89	3,360	1,533
Lincoln.....	5,887	969	3,145	1,656
Manitowoc.....	9,523	2,848	7,963	5,123
Marathon.....	12,955	4,125	9,096	4,722
Marinette.....	8,930	1,392	4,410	1,670
Marquette.....	1,935	1,084	1,413	850
Milwaukee.....	92,865	28,188	95,816	30,988
Monroe.....	5,345	1,965	4,036	1,679
Oconto.....	5,767	1,629	4,012	1,764
Oneida.....	3,951	441	3,098	959
Outagamie.....	15,440	3,364	9,469	4,402
Ozaukee.....	2,867	1,121	2,355	1,178
Pepin.....	955	554	1,096	457
Pierce.....	3,641	1,643	3,155	1,135
Polk.....	4,174	1,287	3,740	1,396
Portage.....	6,333	2,510	3,985	2,440
Price.....	4,104	874	2,451	1,103
Racine.....	15,942	2,606	12,057	4,963
Richland.....	3,919	1,816	2,673	1,268
Rock.....	11,907	2,469	10,398	3,582
Rusk.....	3,429	659	2,420	1,032
St. Croix.....	4,585	1,571	3,333	1,225
Sauk.....	5,099	2,200	5,365	2,045
Sawyer.....	2,596	348	1,626	650
Shawano.....	5,092	1,992	3,424	1,872
Sheboygan.....	14,734	2,553	8,987	2,501
Taylor.....	4,136	1,146	2,740	1,211
Trempealeau.....	3,456	1,861	3,940	1,634
Vernon.....	4,492	1,871	3,326	1,521
Vilas.....	3,055	285	2,296	503
Walworth.....	8,879	2,314	5,126	1,920
Washburn.....	2,987	545	1,961	732
Washington.....	4,951	2,016	3,670	1,865
Waukesha.....	11,527	3,675	8,782	3,033
Waupaca.....	7,552	2,266	4,679	1,728
Waushara.....	3,189	1,271	2,386	1,112
Winnebago.....	12,510	2,641	6,972	3,027
Wood.....	8,945	2,069	5,338	2,264
Total.....	531,915	154,729	411,088	166,745



An early view of Green Bay showing old courthouse and county office building.



Old stone tower built during the 1840's for a government lighthouse off Long Tall Point on the west shore of Green Bay.

Miscellaneous

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930

Total population ----- 2,939,006
Area ----- 56,066 square miles

Adams County	8,003		
Adams city	1,231	Turtle Lake town	1,081
Adams town	418	Turtle Lake village	598
Big Flats town	255	Vance Creek town	974
Colburn town	213		
Dell Prairie town	381	Bayfield County	15,006
Easton town	411	Barksdale town	508
Friendship village	438	Barnes town	213
Jackson town	491	Bayfield city	1,195
Leola town	255	Bayfield town	468
Lincoln town	329	Bayview town	383
Monroe town	308	Bell town	296
New Chester town	494	Cable town	377
New Haven town	549	Cable village	240
Preston town	244	Clover town	313
Quincy town	320	Delta town	163
Richfield town	240	Drummond town	1,054
Rome town	288	Eileen town	720
Springville town	367	Hughes town	213
Strongs Prairie town	771	Iron River town	787
		Kelly town	515
Ashland County	21,054	Keystone town	466
Agenda town	844	Lincoln town	367
Ashland city	10,622	Mason town	575
Ashland town	970	Mason village	153
Butternut town	517	Namekagon town	101
Butternut village	604	Orienta town	178
Gingles town	424	Oulu town	998
Gordon town	682	Pilsen town	407
Jacobs town	1,195	Port Wing town	541
La Pointe town	235	Pratt town	469
Marengo town	514	Russell town	409
Mellen city	1,629	Tripp town	205
Morse town	557	Washburn city	2,238
Peeksville town	276	Washburn town	454
Sanborn town	1,061		
Shanagolden town	245	Brown County	70,249
White River town	729	Allouez town	2,621
		Ashwaubenon town	685
Barron County	34,301	Bellevue town	686
Almena town	1,283	Denmark village	779
Arland town	960	De Pere city	5,521
Barron city	1,363	De Pere town	736
Barron town	967	Eaton town	1,040
Bear Lake town	551	Glennore town	1,082
Cameron village	760	Green Bay city	37,415
Cedar Lake town	478	Green Bay town	734
Chetek city	1,076	Hobart town	1,119
Chetek town	686	Holland town	1,041
Clinton town	1,200	Howard town	1,410
Crystal Lake town	1,070	Humboldt town	890
Cumberland city	1,532	Lawrence town	1,062
Cumberland town	1,259	Morrison town	1,314
Dallas town	865	New Denmark town	1,293
Dallas village	428	Pittsfield town	1,147
Dovre town	716	Preble town	4,074
Doyle town	601	Pulaski village	839
Haugen village	249	Rockland town	639
Lakeland town	706	Scott town	1,005
Maple Grove town	1,313	Suamico town	1,214
Maple Plain town	527	Wrightstown town	1,291
Oak Grove town	1,133	Wrightstown village	612
Prairie Farm town	932		
Prairie Farm village	301	Buffalo County	15,330
Prairie Lake town	928	Alma city	1,009
Rice Lake city	5,177	Alma town	531
Rice Lake town	816	Belvidere town	519
Sioux Creek town	844	Buffalo city	261
Stanfold town	995	Buffalo town	575
Stanley town	839	Canton town	606
Summer town	643		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Buffalo County—Cont.		Chippewa County—Cont.	
Cochrane village.....	418	Colburn town.....	1,090
Cross town.....	503	Cooks Valley town.....	627
Dover town.....	772	Cornell, village.....	1,510
Fountain City.....	880	Delmar town.....	1,351
Gilmanton town.....	749	Eagle Point town.....	1,474
Glencoe town.....	677	Edson town.....	1,379
Lincoln town.....	481	Estella town.....	472
Maxville town.....	548	Goetz town.....	663
Milton town.....	275	Hallie town.....	792
Modena town.....	784	Holcombe town.....	528
Mondovi city.....	1,623	Howard town.....	728
Mondovi town.....	674	Lafayette town.....	2,368
Montana town.....	641	New Auburn village.....	376
Naples town.....	724	Ruby town.....	459
Nelson town.....	1,314	Sampson town.....	767
Waumandee town.....	766	Sigel town.....	678
		Stanley city.....	1,988
Burnett County.....	10,233	Tilden town.....	953
		Wheaton town.....	1,219
Anderson town.....	414	Woodmohr town.....	918
Blaine town.....	169		
Daniels town.....	753	Clark County.....	34,165
Dewey town.....	526	Abbotsford village, in Clark Co....	648
Grantsburg town.....	563	<i>In Marathon Co.</i>	133
Grantsburg village.....	777	<i>Total</i>	781
Jackson town.....	164	Beaver town.....	952
La Follette town.....	362	Butler town.....	198
Lincoln town.....	317	Colby city, in Clark Co.....	650
Meenon town.....	500	<i>In Marathon Co.</i>	199
Oakland town.....	345	<i>Total</i>	849
Roosevelt town.....	331	Colby town.....	906
Rusk town.....	257	Curtiss village.....	164
Sand Lake town.....	288	Dewhurst town.....	100
Scott town.....	150	Dorchester village.....	400
Siren town.....	621	Eaton town.....	752
Swiss town.....	631	Foster town.....	87
Trade Lake town.....	1,123	Fremont town.....	1,079
Union town.....	139	Grant town.....	1,023
Webake town.....	108	Granton village.....	310
Webster village.....	501	Green Grove town.....	817
West Marshland town.....	263	Greenwood city.....	651
Wood River town.....	931	Hendren town.....	789
		Hewett town.....	181
Calumet County.....	16,848	Hixon town.....	1,166
		Hoard town.....	1,119
Brillion town.....	1,311	Levis town.....	520
Brillion village.....	1,167	Longwood town.....	976
Brothertown town.....	1,330	Loyal town.....	1,029
Charlestown town.....	1,112	Loyal village.....	862
Chilton city.....	1,945	Lynn town.....	770
Chilton town.....	1,115	Mayville town.....	1,114
Harrison town.....	1,871	Mead town.....	334
Hilbert village.....	519	Mentor town.....	758
Kiel city, in Calumet Co.....	188	Neillsville city.....	2,118
<i>In Manitowac Co.</i>	1,615	Owen city.....	1,102
<i>Total</i>	1,803	Pine Valley town.....	924
New Holstein city.....	1,274	Reseburg town.....	1,273
New Holstein town.....	1,113	Seif town.....	253
Rantoul town.....	1,065	Sherman town.....	725
Stockbridge town.....	1,287	Sherwood town.....	217
Stockbridge village.....	377	Thorp town.....	1,495
Woodville town.....	1,174	Thorp village.....	892
		Unity town.....	960
Chippewa County.....	37,342	Unity village in Clark Co.....	141
		<i>In Marathon Co.</i>	178
Anson town.....	1,017	<i>Total</i>	319
Arthur town.....	875	Warner town.....	851
Auburn town.....	588	Washburn town.....	400
Birch Creek town.....	357	Weston town.....	770
Bloomer city.....	1,865	Withee town.....	1,240
Bloomer town.....	980	Withee village.....	380
Boyd village.....	540	Worden town.....	998
Cadott village.....	631	York town.....	1,071
Chippewa Falls city.....	9,539		
Cleveland town.....	610		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Columbia County.....	30,503	Dane County—Cont.	
Arlington town.....	808	Burke town.....	1,844
Caledonia town.....	948	Cambridge village.....	500
Cambria village.....	671	Christiana town.....	1,298
Columbus city.....	2,514	Cottage Grove town.....	1,072
Columbus town.....	682	Cottage Grove village.....	261
Courtland town.....	795	Cross Plains town.....	909
Dekorra town.....	637	Cross Plains village.....	302
Doylestown village.....	238	Dane town.....	808
Fall River village.....	375	Dane village.....	280
Fort Winnebago town.....	569	Deerfield town.....	842
Fountain Prairie town.....	819	Deerfield village.....	501
Hampden town.....	836	De Forest village.....	540
Kilbourn city.....	1,480	Dunkirk town.....	1,316
Leeds town.....	1,030	Dunn town.....	828
Lewiston town.....	679	Fitchburg town.....	1,058
Lodi town.....	582	McFarland, village.....	313
Lodi village.....	1,065	Madison city.....	57,899
Lowville town.....	632	Madison town.....	3,355
Marcellon town.....	696	Marshall village.....	441
Newport town.....	489	Mazomanie town.....	398
Otsego, town.....	743	Mazomanie village.....	747
Pacific town.....	205	Medina town.....	859
Pardeeville village.....	873	Middleton town.....	1,064
Portage city.....	6,308	Middleton village.....	983
Poynette village.....	672	Montrose town.....	776
Randolph town.....	1,192	Mount Horeb village.....	1,425
Randolph village, in Columbia Co.	356	Oregon town.....	708
<i>In Dodge Co.</i>	805	Oregon village.....	857
<i>Total</i>	1,161	Perry town.....	916
Rio village.....	641	Pleasant Springs town.....	1,182
Scott town.....	693	Primrose town.....	682
Springvale town.....	614	Rockdale village.....	135
West Point town.....	596	Roxbury town.....	926
Wyocena town.....	566	Rutland town.....	966
Wyocena village.....	490	Shorewood Hills village.....	347
Crawford County.....	16,781	Springdale town.....	975
Bell Center village.....	177	Springfield town.....	1,175
Bridgport town.....	295	Stoughton city.....	4,497
Clayton town.....	1,587	Sun Prairie town.....	881
De Soto village, in Crawford Co.	76	Sun Prairie village.....	1,337
<i>In Vernon Co.</i>	246	Vermont town.....	714
<i>Total</i>	322	Verona town.....	1,062
Eastman town.....	986	Verona village.....	455
Eastman village.....	271	Vienna town.....	880
Ferryville, village.....	266	Wauwaukee village.....	640
Freeman town.....	1,079	Westport town.....	2,291
Gays Mills village.....	579	Windsor town.....	1,386
Haney town.....	571	York town.....	752
Lynxville, village.....	230	Dodge County.....	52,092
Marietta town.....	899	Ashippun town.....	1,305
Prairie du Chien city.....	3,943	Beaver Dam city.....	9,867
Prairie du Chien town.....	438	Beaver Dam town.....	1,159
Scott town.....	750	Burnett town.....	930
Seneca town.....	1,122	Calamus town.....	851
Soldiers Grove village.....	710	Chester town.....	659
Steuben village.....	262	Clyman town.....	868
Ufca town.....	1,489	Clyman village.....	200
Wauzeka town.....	532	Elba town.....	922
Wauzeka village.....	519	Emmet town.....	916
Dane County.....	112,737	Fox Lake town.....	687
Albion town.....	1,334	Fox Lake village.....	901
Belleville village.....	564	Herman town.....	1,209
Berry town.....	830	Horicon city.....	2,214
Black Earth town.....	316	Hubbard town.....	1,062
Black Earth village.....	490	Hustisford town.....	907
Bloomington town.....	2,749	Hustisford village.....	537
Blue Mounds town.....	698	Iron Ridge village.....	260
Blue Mounds village.....	182	Juneau city.....	1,154
Bristol town.....	1,057	Lebanon town.....	1,270
Brooklyn village in Dane Co.	134	Leroy town.....	1,109
<i>In Green Co.</i>	272	Lomira town.....	1,487
<i>Total</i>	406	Lomira village.....	603
		Lowell town.....	1,310
		Lowell village.....	288

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Dodge County—Cont.		Dunn County—Cont.	
Mayville city	2,521	Colfax village	919
Neosho Village	262	Downing village	302
Oak Grove town	1,517	Dunn town	1,222
Portland town	860	Eau Galle town	1,274
Randolph village, in Dodge Co.	805	Elk Mound town	600
<i>In Columbia Co.</i>	356	Elk Mound village	376
<i>Total</i>	1,161	Grant town	586
Reeseville village	422	Hay River town	676
Rubicon town	1,146	Knapp village	424
Shields town	641	Lucas town	815
Theresa town	1,107	Menomonie city	5,595
Theresa village	427	Menomonie town	1,504
Trenton town	1,317	New Haven town	939
Trenton town, in Dodge Co.	2,600	Otter Creek town	514
Watertown city, in Dodge Co.	7,973	Peru town	306
<i>In Jefferson Co.</i>	10,613	Red Cedar town	1,217
<i>Total</i>	4,118	Ridgeland, village	197
Waupun city, in Dodge Co.	1,650	Rock Creek town	662
<i>In Fond du Lac Co.</i>	5,768	Sand Creek town	810
<i>Total</i>	774	Sheridan town	690
Westford town	860	Sherman town	821
Williamstown town		Spring Brook town	1,152
		Stanton town	839
		Tainter town	648
		Tiffany town	739
		Weston town	974
		Wheeler village	229
		Wilson town	676
Door County	18,182	Eau Claire County	41,087
Baileys Harbor town	641	Altoona city	1,044
Brussels town	1,260	Augusta city	1,359
Claybanks town	405	Bridge Creek town	1,103
Egg Harbor town	947	Brunswick town	655
Ephraim village	191	Clear Creek town	787
Forestville town	1,327	Drammen town	710
Gardner town	839	Eau Claire city	26,287
Gibraltar town	771	Fairchild town	388
Jacksonport town	627	Fairchild village	634
Liberty Grove town	1,275	Fall Creek village	528
Nasewaupee town	1,220	Lincoln town	1,013
Nesastopol town	1,562	Ludington town	819
Sister Bay village	238	Otter Creek town	708
Sturgeon Bay city	4,983	Pleasant Valley town	1,109
Sturgeon Bay town	414	Seymour town	822
Union town	698	Union town	1,263
Washington town	784	Washington town	1,443
		Wilson town	415
Douglas County	46,583	Florence County	3,768
Amnicon town	555	Aurora town	916
Bennett town	454	Commonwealth town	182
Brule town	680	Fence town	246
Cloverland town	323	Fern town	83
Dairyland town	378	Florence town	1,341
Gordon town	603	Homestead town	351
Hawthorne town	581	Long Lake town	319
Highland town	135	Tipler town	330
Lake Nebagamong village	367		
Lakeside town	549		
Maple town	809		
Oakland town	509		
Oliver village	167		
Parkland town	952		
Poplar village	449		
Solon Springs town	357		
Solon Springs village	282		
Summit town	664		
Superior city	36,113		
Superior town	1,369		
Wascott town	287		
Dunn County	27,037	Fond du Lac County	59,883
Boyceville village	573	Alto town	1,171
Colfax town	758	Ashford town	1,358
		Auburn town	1,011
		Brandon village	646
		Byron town	1,060
		Calumet town	1,216
		Campbellsport village	789
		Eden town	984
		Eden village	223
		Eldorado town	1,100

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Fond du Lac County—Cont.		Grant County—Cont.	
Empire town.....	817	Marion town.....	505
Fairwater village.....	301	Millville town.....	282
Fond du Lac city.....	26,449	Montfort village.....	554
Fond du Lac town.....	1,602	Mount Hope town.....	484
Forest town.....	1,055	Mount Hope village.....	256
Friendship town.....	900	Mount Ida town.....	729
Lamartine town.....	1,024	Muscoda town.....	435
Marshfield town.....	1,606	Muscoda village.....	900
Metomen town.....	834	North Lancaster town.....	542
North Fond du Lac village.....	2,244	Paris town.....	828
Oakfield town.....	794	Patch Grove town.....	571
Oakfield village.....	577	Patch Grove village.....	243
Osceola town.....	808	Platteville city.....	4,047
Ripon city.....	3,984	Platteville town.....	709
Ripon town.....	923	Potosi town.....	1,321
Rosendale town.....	775	Potosi village.....	447
Rosendale village.....	305	Smelser town.....	789
St. Cloud village.....	365	South Lancaster town.....	906
Springvale town.....	840	Waterloo town.....	759
Taycheedah town.....	1,465	Watterstown town.....	375
Waupun city, in Fond du Lac Co.....	1,650	Wingville town.....	569
<i>In Dodge Co.</i>	4,118	Woodman town.....	304
<i>Total</i>	5,768	Woodman village.....	101
Waupun town.....	1,007	Wyalusing town.....	689
Forest County.....	11,118	Green County.....	21,870
Alvin town.....	650	Adams town.....	763
Argonne town.....	885	Albany town.....	571
Armstrong Creek, town.....	707	Albany village.....	728
Blackwell town.....	417	Brodhead city.....	1,533
Caswell town.....	244	Brooklyn town.....	719
Crandon city.....	1,679	Brooklyn village, in Green Co.....	272
Crandon town.....	310	<i>In Dane Co.</i>	134
Freedom town.....	208	<i>Total</i>	406
Hiles town.....	594	Browntown village.....	291
Laona town.....	1,709	Cadiz town.....	949
Lincoln town.....	324	Clarno town.....	1,033
Nashville town.....	721	Decatur town.....	552
Popple River town.....	160	Exeter town.....	725
Ross town.....	342	Jefferson town.....	1,156
Wabeno town.....	2,168	Jordan town.....	777
Grant County.....	38,469	Monroe city.....	5,015
Bagley village.....	284	Monroe town.....	918
Beetown town.....	907	Monticello village.....	644
Bloomington town.....	622	Mount Pleasant town.....	607
Bloomington village.....	591	New Glarus town.....	577
Blue River village.....	346	New Glarus village.....	1,010
Boscobel city.....	1,762	Spring Grove town.....	811
Boscobel town.....	138	Sylvester town.....	754
Cassville town.....	642	Washington, town.....	679
Cassville village.....	875	York town.....	786
Castle Rock town.....	661	Green Lake County.....	13,913
Clifton town.....	659	Berlin city, in Green Lake Co.....	4,082
Cuba City.....	1,157	<i>In Washara Co.</i>	24
Ellenboro town.....	707	<i>Total</i>	4,106
Fennimore city.....	1,341	Berlin town.....	711
Fennimore town.....	742	Brooklyn town.....	942
Glen Haven town.....	783	Green Lake town.....	931
Harrison town.....	731	Green Lake village.....	569
Hazel Green town.....	1,019	Kingston town.....	579
Hazel Green village.....	601	Kingston village.....	270
Hickory Grove town.....	580	Mackford town.....	716
Jamestown town.....	1,020	Manchester town.....	775
Lancaster city.....	2,432	Markesan village.....	872
Liberty town.....	713	Marquette town.....	594
Lima town.....	843	Princeton city.....	1,183
Little Grant town.....	498	Princeton town.....	815
Livingston village, in Grant Co.....	470	St. Marie town.....	428
<i>In Iowa Co.</i>	15	Seneca town.....	446
<i>Total</i>	485		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Iowa County	20,039	Jefferson County	36,785
Arena town	989	Aztalan town	862
Arena village	273	Cold Spring town	470
Avoca village	342	Concord town	1,000
Barneveld, village	301	Farmington town	1,211
Brigham, town	1,022	Fort Atkinson city	5,793
Clyde town	695	Hebron town	765
Cobb village	276	Ixonia town	1,168
Dodgeville city	1,937	Jefferson city	2,639
Dodgeville town	1,451	Jefferson town	1,954
Eden town	592	Johnson Creek village	457
Highland town	1,264	Koshkonong town	1,327
Highland village	739	Lake Mills city	2,007
Hollandale village	241	Lake Mills town	870
Linden town	1,202	Milford town	956
Linden village	498	Oakland town	1,125
Livingston village, in Iowa Co.	15	Palmyra town	566
<i>In Grant Co.</i>	470	Palmyra village	642
<i>Total</i>	485	Sullivan town	832
Mifflin town	892	Sullivan village	323
Mineral Point city	2,274	Sumner town	468
Mineral Point town	940	Waterloo town	723
Moscow town	940	Waterloo village	1,272
Pulaski town	689	Watertown city, in Jefferson Co.	7,973
Rewey village	249	<i>In Dodge Co.</i>	2,640
Ridgeway town	673	<i>Total</i>	10,613
Ridgeway village	365	Watertown town	1,382
Waldwick town	578		
Wyoming town	602		
Iron County	9,933	Juneau County	17,264
Anderson town	196	Armenia town	413
Carey town	247	Camp Douglas village	438
Gurney town	237	Clearfield town	337
Hurley city	3,264	Cutler town	318
Kimball town	770	Elroy city	1,546
Knight town	762	Finley town	96
Mercer town	666	Fountain town	658
Montreal city	1,819	Germantown town	274
Oma town	496	Hustler village	161
Pence town	418	Kildare town	400
Saxon town	948	Kingston town	215
Sherman town	110	Lemonweir town	882
		Lindina town	900
		Lisbon town	475
		Lyndon town	454
		Lyndon Station village	276
Jackson County	16,468	Marion town	325
Albion town	1,495	Mauston city	2,107
Alma town	821	Necedah town	530
Alma Center village	383	Necedah village	761
Bear Bluff town	128	New Lisbon city	1,076
Black River Falls city	1,950	Orange town	448
Brockway town	479	Plymouth town	790
City Point town	368	Seven Mile Creek town	656
Cleveland town	763	Summit town	878
Curran town	627	Union Center village	157
Franklin town	739	Wonewoc town	976
Garden Valley town	710	Wonewoc village	717
Garfield town	611		
Hixton town	654	Kenosha County	63,277
Hixton village	270	Brighton town	765
Irving town	798	Bristol town	1,299
Knapp town	178	Kenosha city	50,262
Komensky town	436	Paris town	847
Manchester town	493	Pleasant Prairie town	3,457
Melrose town	499	Randall town	916
Melrose village	480	Salem town	1,555
Merrillan village	554	Silver Lake village	356
Millston town	281	Somers town	3,046
North Bend town	620	Wheatland town	779
Northfield town	1,039		
Springfield town	753		
Taylor village	339		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Kewaunee County	16,037	Langlade County—Cont.	
Ahnapee town	952	Norwood town	1,075
Algoma city	2,202	Parrish town	144
Carlton town	1,133	Peck town	472
Casco town	897	Polar town	1,021
Casco village	246	Price town	571
Franklin town	1,071	Rolling town	1,021
Kewaunee city	2,409	Summit town	234
Lincoln town	1,140	Upham town	421
Luxemburg town	1,299	Vilas town	314
Luxemburg village	475	White Lake village	530
Montpelier town	1,197	Wolf River town	994
Pierce town	554		
Red River town	1,276	Lincoln County	21,072
West Kewaunee town	1,186	Birch town	509
		Bradley town	876
La Crosse County	54,455	Corning town	1,018
Bangor town	665	Harding town	148
Bangor village	835	Harrison town	480
Barre town	523	King town	264
Burns town	1,054	Merrill city	8,458
Campbell town	1,503	Merrill town	991
Farmington town	1,645	Pine River town	1,268
Greenfield town	648	Rock Falls town	293
Hamilton town	1,384	Russell town	729
Holland town	1,165	Schley town	1,027
La Crosse city	39,614	Scott town	978
Onalaska city	1,408	Skanawan town	264
Onalaska town	881	Somo town	247
Rockland village	190	Tomahawk city	2,919
Shelby town	1,158	Tomahawk town	433
Washington town	771	Wilson town	170
West Salem village	1,011		
		Manitowoc County	58,674
Lafayette County	18,649	Cato town	1,825
Argyle town	715	Centerville town	1,320
Argyle village	692	Cooperstown town	1,282
Belmont town	664	Eaton town	1,095
Belmont village	452	Franklin town	1,515
Benton town	760	Gibson town	1,193
Benton village	869	Kiel city, in Manitowoc Co.	1,615
Blanchard town	388	<i>In Calumet Co.</i>	188
Blanchardville village	651	<i>Total</i>	1,803
Darlington city	1,764	Kossuth town	1,894
Darlington town	961	Liberty town	1,166
Elk Grove town	689	Manitowoc city	22,963
Fayette town	712	Manitowoc town	405
Gratiot town	977	Manitowoc Rapids town	1,811
Gratiot village	287	Maple Grove town	967
Kendall town	573	Meeme town	1,442
Lamont town	468	Mishicott town	1,349
Monticello town	254	Newton town	1,459
New Diggings town	839	Reedsville village	617
Seymour town	678	Rockland town	1,151
Shullsburg city	1,041	Schleswig town	1,179
Shullsburg town	579	Two Creeks town	489
South Wayne village	316	Two Rivers city	10,083
Wayne town	704	Two Rivers town	1,350
White Oak Springs town	258	Valders village	504
Willow Springs town	934		
Wiota town	1,424	Marathon County	70,629
		Abbotsford vil., in Marathon Co.	133
Langlade County	21,544	<i>In Clark Co.</i>	643
Ackley town	821	<i>Total</i>	781
Ainsworth town	420	Athens village	935
Antigo city	8,610	Bergen town	492
Antigo town	1,478	Berlin town	909
Elcho town	962	Bern town	457
Evergreen town	843	Bevent town	953
Langlade town	561	Brighton town	670
Neva town	1,052	Brokaw village	514

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Marathon County—Cont.		Marinette Co.—Cont.	
Cassel town.....	1,203	Pound village.....	246
Cleveland town.....	893	Silver Cliff town.....	176
Colby city, in Marathon Co.....	199	Stephenson town.....	1,592
<i>In Clark Co.</i>	650	Wagner town.....	458
<i>Total</i>	849	Wausaukee town.....	582
Day town.....	1,063	Wausaukee village.....	663
Easton town.....	983		
Eau Pleine town.....	972		
Edgar village.....	667		
Elderon town.....	515	Marquette County.....	9,388
Elderon village.....	181	Buffalo town.....	646
Emmet town.....	954	Crystal Lake town.....	338
Fenwood village.....	136	Douglas town.....	609
Flieth town.....	850	Harris town.....	468
Frankfort town.....	867	Mecan town.....	484
Franzen town.....	711	Montello town.....	387
Green Valley town.....	431	Montello village.....	1,245
Guenther town.....	274	Moundville town.....	618
Halsey town.....	772	Neshkoro town.....	310
Hamburg town.....	960	Neshkoro village.....	342
Harrison town.....	480	Newton town.....	441
Hatley village.....	251	Oxford town.....	359
Hewitt town.....	561	Oxford village.....	397
Holton town.....	1,132	Packwaukee town.....	720
Hull town.....	1,077	Shields town.....	401
Johnson town.....	1,128	Springfield town.....	426
Knowlton town.....	892	Westfield town.....	428
Kronenwetter town.....	2,262	Westfield village.....	769
McMillan town.....	1,189		
Maine town.....	1,269	Milwaukee County.....	725,263
Marathon town.....	891	Cudahy city.....	10,631
Marathon village.....	808	Fox Point village.....	474
Mosinee town.....	1,000	Franklin town.....	2,012
Mosinee village.....	1,229	Granville town.....	8,020
Norrie town.....	893	Greenfield town.....	7,435
Plover town.....	641	Lake town.....	10,548
Reid town.....	749	Milwaukee city.....	578,249
Reitbrock town.....	1,222	Milwaukee town.....	3,868
Rib Falls town.....	924	Oak Creek town.....	2,923
Ringle town.....	755	Shorewood village.....	13,479
Rothschild village.....	499	South Milwaukee city.....	10,706
Schofield village.....	1,287	Wauwatosa city.....	21,194
Spencer town.....	800	Wauwatosa town.....	11,523
Spencer village.....	456	West Allis city.....	34,671
Stettin town.....	1,302	West Milwaukee village.....	4,168
Stratford village.....	960	Whitefish Bay village.....	5,362
Texas town.....	968		
Unity village, in Marathon Co.....	178		
<i>In Clark Co.</i>	141		
<i>Total</i>	319	Monroe County.....	28,739
Wausau city.....	23,758	Adrian town.....	512
Wausau town.....	1,118	Angelo town.....	667
Weston town.....	1,358	Byron town.....	666
Wien town.....	898	Cashton village.....	680
		Clifton town.....	810
Marinette County.....	33,530	Glendale town.....	944
Amberg town.....	680	Grant town.....	340
Athelstane town.....	348	Greenfield town.....	673
Beaver town.....	1,224	Jefferson town.....	904
Beecher town.....	255	Kendall village.....	517
Coleman village.....	407	Lafayette town.....	295
Dunbar town.....	317	La Grange town.....	1,223
Goodman town.....	1,443	Leon town.....	844
Grover town.....	1,679	Lincoln town.....	800
Lake town.....	678	Little Falls town.....	1,135
Marinette city.....	13,734	Melvina village.....	143
Middle Inlet town.....	459	New Lyme town.....	275
Niagara town.....	443	Norwalk village.....	565
Niagara village.....	2,033	Oakdale town.....	642
Pembine town.....	429	Ontario village, in Monroe Co.....	103
Peshigo city.....	1,579	<i>In Vernon Co.</i>	330
Peshigo town.....	1,510	<i>Total</i>	433
Porterfield town.....	1,069	Portland town.....	1,066
Pound town.....	1,526	Ridgeville town.....	753

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Monroe County—Cont.		Outagamie County—Cont.	
Scott town	186	Black Creek village	526
Sheldon town	791	Bovina town	572
Sparta city	4,949	Buchanan town	1,104
Sparta town	1,346	Center town	1,213
Tomah city	3,354	Cicero town	1,098
Tomah town	681	Combined Locks village	545
Wellington town	898	Dale town	1,141
Wells town	581	Deer Creek town	899
Wilton town	807	Ellington town	1,145
Wilton village	449	Freedom town	1,450
Wyeville village	140	Grand Chute town	2,741
		Greenville town	1,188
Oconto County	26,386	Hortonia town	563
Abrams town	834	Hortonville village	906
Armstrong town	546	Kaukauna city	6,581
Bagley town	156	Kaukauna town	670
Brazeau town	1,106	Kimberly village	2,256
Breed town	462	Liberty town	431
Chase town	1,081	Little Chute village	2,833
Doty town	66	Maine town	678
Gillett town	1,080	Maple Creek town	677
Gillett village	1,076	New London city, in Outagamie County	1,134
How town	821	<i>In Waubesa Co.</i>	3,527
Lena village	936	<i>Total</i>	4,661
Little River town	413	Oneida town	1,658
Little Suamico town	1,076	Osborn town	537
Maple Valley town	1,148	Seymour city	1,201
Morgan town	989	Seymour town	1,159
Oconto city	778	Shiocton village	506
Oconto town	5,030	Vanderbroek town	857
Oconto Falls city	972		
Oconto Falls town	1,921	Ozaukee County	17,394
Pensaukee town	855	Belgium town	1,300
Riverview town	795	Belgium village	268
Spruce town	271	Cedarburg city	2,055
Stiles town	924	Cedarburg town	1,346
Suring village	738	Fredonia town	1,149
Townsend town	421	Fredonia village	312
Underhill town	386	Grafton town	867
Wheeler town	825	Grafton village	1,065
Menominee Indian Reservation (part)	411	Mequon town	2,681
	269	Port Washington city	3,693
		Port Washington town	773
Oneida County	15,899	Saukville town	986
Cassian town	633	Saukville village	399
Crescent town	530	Thiensville village	500
Enterprise town	223		
Hazelhurst town	193	Pepin County	7,450
Little Rice town	93	Albany town	612
Lynne town	192	Durand city	1,590
Minocqua town	987	Durand town	300
Monico town	368	Frankfort town	750
Newbold town	300	Lima town	761
Pelican town	735	Pepin town	878
Piehl town	188	Pepin village	603
Pine Lake town	435	Stockholm town	333
Rhineland city	8,019	Stockholm village	205
Schoepke town	515	Waterville town	1,293
Stella town	142	Waubeek town	125
Sugar Camp town	507		
Three Lakes town	941	Pierce County	21,043
Tomahawk Lake town	274	Bay City village	290
Woodboro town	170	Clifton town	548
Woodruff town	454	Diamond Bluff town	432
		Ellsworth town	1,233
Outagamie County	62,790	Ellsworth village	1,124
Appleton city	25,267	Elmwood village	737
Bear Creek village	411	El Paso town	946
Black Creek town	843	Gilman town	1,002

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Pierce County—Cont.		Portage County—Cont.	
Hartland town.....	947	Lanark town.....	811
Isabelle town.....	132	Linwood town.....	703
Maiden Rock town.....	975	Nelsonville village.....	198
Maiden Rock village.....	311	New Hope town.....	963
Martell town.....	960	Pine Grove town.....	601
Oak Grove town.....	681	Plover town.....	1,435
Plum City village.....	320	Plover village.....	326
Prescott city.....	755	Rosholt village.....	515
River Falls city, in Pierce Co.....	2,102	Sharon town.....	1,886
<i>In St. Croix Co.</i>	261	Stevens Point city.....	13,623
<i>Total</i>	2,363	Stockton town.....	1,679
River Falls town.....	977		
Rock Elm town.....	979		
Salem town.....	788		
Spring Lake town.....	838		
Spring Valley village.....	896		
Trenton town.....	863		
Trimble town.....	1,183		
Union town.....	1,024		
Polk County.....	26,567	Price County.....	17,284
Alden town.....	1,434	Catawba town.....	397
Amery city.....	1,354	Catawba village.....	282
Apple River town.....	645	Eisenstein town.....	771
Balsam Lake town.....	759	Elk town.....	584
Balsam Lake village.....	315	Emery town.....	631
Beaver town.....	715	Fifield town.....	835
Black Brook town.....	875	Flambeau town.....	713
Bone Lake town.....	656	Georgetown town.....	272
Centuria village.....	435	Hackett town.....	242
Clam Falls town.....	731	Harmony town.....	318
Clayton town.....	870	Hill town.....	456
Clayton village.....	341	Kennan town.....	518
Clear Lake town.....	1,023	Kennan village.....	194
Clear Lake village.....	733	Knox town.....	937
Dresser Junction village.....	285	Lake town.....	1,398
Eureka town.....	1,462	Ogema town.....	1,044
Farmington town.....	889	Park Falls city.....	3,036
Frederic village.....	680	Phillips city.....	1,901
Garfield town.....	1,000	Prentice town.....	554
Georgetown town.....	583	Prentice village.....	437
Johnstown town.....	406	Spirit town.....	497
Laketown town.....	1,064	Worcester town.....	1,267
Lincoln town.....	1,010		
Lorain town.....	531		
Luck town.....	850		
Luck village.....	560		
McKinley town.....	431		
Milltown town.....	853		
Milltown village.....	450		
Osceola town.....	765		
Osceola village.....	607		
St. Croix Falls town.....	852		
St. Croix Falls village.....	952		
Sterling town.....	565		
West Sweden town.....	880		
Portage County.....	33,827	Racine County.....	90,217
Alban town.....	1,040	Burlington city.....	4,114
Almond town.....	714	Burlington town.....	999
Almond village.....	449	Caledonia town.....	3,031
Amherst town.....	1,017	Dover town.....	1,473
Amherst village.....	577	Mount Pleasant town.....	5,379
Amherst Junction village.....	210	Norway town.....	1,044
Belmont town.....	609	Racine city.....	67,542
Buena Vista town.....	1,040	Raymond town.....	1,598
Carson town.....	1,559	Rochester town.....	450
Dewey town.....	725	Rochester village.....	246
Eau Pleine town.....	1,112	Sturtevant village.....	746
Grant town.....	517	Union Grove village.....	755
Hull town.....	1,243	Waterford town.....	919
Junction City village.....	275	Waterford village.....	739
		Yorkville town.....	1,182
		Richland County.....	19,677
		Akan town.....	884
		Bloom town.....	1,055
		Buena Vista town.....	994
		Cazenovia village.....	466
		Dayton town.....	1,048
		Eagle town.....	960
		Forest town.....	710
		Henrietta town.....	1,115
		Ithaca town.....	901
		Lone Rock village.....	424
		Marshall town.....	794
		Orion town.....	733
		Richland town.....	1,050
		Richland Center city.....	3,632
		Richwood town.....	1,087
		Rockbridge town.....	834

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Sawyer County	8,878	Sheboygan County—Cont.	
Bass Lake town.....	509	Lyndon town.....	930
Couderay town.....	599	Mitchell town.....	794
Couderay village.....	171	Mosel town.....	748
Draper town.....	579	Oostburg village.....	671
Edgewater town.....	219	Plymouth city.....	3,882
Exeland village.....	196	Plymouth town.....	1,368
Fishtrap town.....	137	Random Lake village.....	576
Hayward city.....	1,207	Rhine town.....	1,126
Hayward town.....	690	Russell town.....	409
Hunter town.....	320	Scott town.....	1,223
Lenroot town.....	508	Sheboygan city.....	39,251
Meadow Brook town.....	290	Sheboygan town.....	2,830
Meteor town.....	248	Sheboygan Falls city.....	2,934
Ojibwa town.....	293	Sheboygan Falls town.....	1,519
Radisson town.....	617	Sherman town.....	1,088
Round Lake town.....	406	Waldo village.....	315
Sand Lake town.....	414	Wilson town.....	1,062
Spider Lake town.....	208		
Weirgor town.....	352		
Winter town.....	915		
		Taylor County	17,685
Shawano County	33,516	Aurora town.....	554
Almon town.....	857	Browning town.....	630
Angelica town.....	1,573	Chelsea town.....	642
Aniwa town.....	587	Cleveland town.....	408
Aniwa village.....	296	Pershing town.....	299
Bartelme town.....	260	Deer Creek town.....	986
Belle Plaine town.....	1,197	Ford town.....	302
Biramwood town.....	761	Gilman village.....	414
Biramwood village.....	557	Goodrich town.....	454
Bonduel village.....	534	Greenwood town.....	706
Bowler village.....	318	Grover town.....	224
Cecil village.....	356	Hammel town.....	502
Eland village.....	319	Holway town.....	699
Fairbanks town.....	785	Jump River town.....	411
Germania town.....	471	Little Black town.....	1,341
Grant town.....	1,155	Lublin village.....	159
Green Valley town.....	1,264	McKinley town.....	471
Gresham village.....	310	Maplehurst town.....	341
Hartland town.....	943	Medford city.....	1,918
Herman town.....	967	Medford town.....	1,469
Hutchins town.....	678	Molitor town.....	227
Lessor town.....	1,137	Rib Lake town.....	876
Maple Grove town.....	1,416	Rib Lake village.....	1,180
Mattoon village.....	508	Roosevelt town.....	1,242
Morris town.....	673	Taft town.....	447
Navarino town.....	426	Westboro town.....	783
Pella town.....	937		
Red Springs town.....	889	Trempealeau County	23,910
Richmond town.....	1,062	Albion town.....	779
Seneca town.....	700	Arcadia city.....	1,499
Shawano city.....	4,188	Arcadia town.....	2,323
Tigerton village.....	831	Blair village.....	702
Washington town.....	934	Burnside town.....	883
Waukechon town.....	956	Caledonia town.....	310
Westcott town.....	570	Chimney Rock town.....	900
Wittenberg town.....	1,014	Dodge town.....	592
Wittenberg village.....	863	Eleva village.....	357
Menominee Indian Reservation (part).....	2,224	Etrick town.....	2,083
		Gale town.....	1,357
Sheboygan County	71,235	Galesville village.....	1,069
Adell village.....	262	Hale town.....	1,604
Cascade village.....	286	Independence village.....	866
Cedar Grove village.....	814	Lincoln town.....	755
Elkhart Lake village.....	571	Osseo village.....	933
Glenbeulah village.....	284	Pigeon town.....	1,132
Greenbush town.....	1,238	Preston town.....	1,519
Herman town.....	1,738	Sumner town.....	725
Holland town.....	1,879	Trempealeau town.....	985
Kohler village.....	1,748	Trempealeau village.....	541
Lima town.....	1,629	Unity town.....	1,081
		Whitehall village.....	915

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Vernon County	28,537	Walworth County—Cont.	
Bergen town.....	795	Richmond town.....	710
Chaseburg village.....	218	Sharon town.....	890
Christiana town.....	1,122	Sharon village.....	733
Clinton town.....	1,204	Spring Prairie town.....	980
Coon town.....	1,050	Sugar Creek town.....	867
Coon Valley village.....	462	Troy town.....	857
De Soto village, in Vernon Co.	246	Walworth town.....	876
<i>In Crawford Co.</i>	76	Walworth village.....	920
<i>Total</i>	322	Whitewater city.....	3,465
Forest town.....	1,171	Whitewater town.....	674
Franklin town.....	1,282	Williams Bay village.....	630
Genoa town.....	912		
Greenwood town.....	755	Washburn County	11,103
Hamburg town.....	763	Barronett town.....	521
Harmony town.....	840	Bashaw town.....	690
Hillsboro town.....	948	Bass Lake town.....	208
Hillsboro village.....	972	Beaver Brook town.....	432
Jefferson town.....	1,295	Birchwood town.....	268
Kickapoo town.....	845	Birchwood village.....	565
La Farge village.....	756	Brooklyn town.....	268
Liberty town.....	416	Casby town.....	134
Ontario village, in Vernon Co.	330	Chicago town.....	141
<i>In Monroe Co.</i>	103	Crystal town.....	315
<i>Total</i>	433	Evergreen town.....	435
Readstown village.....	544	Frog Creek town.....	239
Stark town.....	756	Gull Lake town.....	182
Sterling town.....	993	Long Lake town.....	402
Stoddard village.....	316	Madge town.....	270
Union town.....	715	Minong town.....	225
Viola village, in Vernon Co.	269	Minong village.....	292
<i>In Richland Co.</i>	430	Sarona town.....	467
<i>Total</i>	699	Shell Lake village.....	826
Viroqua city.....	2,792	Spooner city.....	2,426
Viroqua town.....	1,751	Spooner town.....	281
Webster town.....	1,079	Spring Brook town.....	404
Westby city.....	1,368	Stinnett town.....	267
Wheatland town.....	631	Stone Lake town.....	267
Whitestown town.....	943	Trego town.....	518
Vilas County	7,294	Washington County	26,551
Arbor Vitae town.....	295	Addison town.....	1,616
Plum Lake town.....	272	Barton town.....	782
Boulder Junction town.....	263	Barton village.....	811
Cloverland town.....	155	Erin town.....	916
Conover town.....	384	Farmington town.....	1,247
Eagle River village.....	1,386	Germantown town.....	1,544
Farmington town.....	206	Germantown village.....	255
Flambeau town.....	820	Hartford city.....	3,754
Lincoln town.....	809	Hartford town.....	1,222
Phelps town.....	1,238	Jackson town.....	1,126
Presque Isle town.....	539	Jackson village.....	227
Spider Lake town.....	107	Kewaskum town.....	730
State Line town.....	302	Kewaskum village.....	799
Washington town.....	327	Polk town.....	1,294
Winchester town.....	191	Richfield town.....	1,487
		Slinger village.....	760
Walworth County	31,058	Trenton town.....	1,304
Bloomfield town.....	735	Wayne town.....	1,066
Darien town.....	1,220	West Bend city.....	4,760
Delavan city.....	3,301	West Bend town.....	851
Delavan town.....	1,065		
East Troy town.....	765	Waukesha County	52,358
East Troy village.....	800	Big Bend village.....	309
Elkhorn city.....	2,340	Brookfield town.....	2,547
Fontana village.....	385	Chenequa village.....	339
Geneva town.....	1,103	Delafield town.....	1,890
Genoa City village.....	683	Dousman village.....	256
Lafayette town.....	827	Eagle town.....	718
La Grange town.....	769	Eagle village.....	392
Lake Geneva city.....	3,073	Genessee town.....	1,350
Linn town.....	1,220		
Lyons town.....	1,170		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—
1930—Continued

Waukesha County—Cont.		Waushara County—Cont.	
Hartland village.....	945	Hancock town.....	439
Lannon village.....	434	Hancock village.....	420
Lisbon town.....	1,104	Leon town.....	521
Menomonee town.....	1,936	Lohrville village.....	262
Menomonee Falls village.....	1,291	Marion town.....	642
Merton town.....	1,317	Mount Morris town.....	479
Merton village.....	232	Oasis town.....	506
Mukwonago town.....	833	Plainfield town.....	520
Mukwonago village.....	846	Plainfield village.....	537
Muskogo town.....	1,576	Poysippi town.....	878
New Berlin town.....	2,197	Redgranite village.....	977
New Butler village.....	703	Richford town.....	436
North Prairie village.....	292	Rose town.....	529
Oconomowoc city.....	4,190	Saxville town.....	615
Oconomowoc town.....	1,747	Springwater town.....	426
Otawa town.....	683	Warren town.....	697
Pewaukee town.....	1,593	Wautoma town.....	534
Pewaukee village.....	1,067	Wautoma village.....	1,044
Summit town.....	1,492	Wild Rose village.....	512
Sussex village.....	496		
Vernon town.....	1,113	Winnebago County.....	76,622
Wales village.....	132	Algoma town.....	1,029
Waukesha city.....	17,176	Black Wolf town.....	748
Waukesha town.....	1,162	Clayton town.....	1,068
		Menasha city.....	9,062
Waupaca County.....	33,209	Menasha town.....	893
Bear Creek town.....	1,045	Neenah city.....	9,151
Big Falls village.....	173	Neenah town.....	776
Caledonia town.....	696	Nekimi town.....	957
Clintonville city.....	3,572	Nepeuskun town.....	791
Dayton town.....	658	Omro town.....	954
Dupont town.....	919	Omro village.....	1,255
Embarrass village.....	256	Oshkosh city.....	40,108
Farmington town.....	1,554	Oshkosh town.....	2,919
Fremont town.....	387	Poygan town.....	610
Fremont village.....	416	Rushford town.....	1,337
Harrison town.....	723	Utica town.....	1,000
Helvetia town.....	548	Vinland town.....	885
Iola town.....	752	Winchester town.....	923
Iola village.....	763	Winneconne town.....	578
Larrabee town.....	1,186	Winneconne village.....	821
Lebanon town.....	864	Wolf River town.....	757
Lind town.....	835		
Little Wolf town.....	1,077	Wood County.....	37,865
Manawa village.....	711	Arpin town.....	1,183
Marion village.....	992	Auburndale town.....	1,002
Matteson town.....	893	Auburndale village.....	294
Mukwa town.....	698	Iron village.....	380
New London city, in Waupaca Co. In Outagamie Co.....	3,527	Cameron town.....	254
Total.....	1,134	Cary town.....	362
Ogdensburg village.....	4,661	Cranmoor town.....	197
Royalton town.....	176	Dexter town.....	331
St. Lawrence town.....	925	Grand Rapids town.....	1,054
Scandinavia town.....	717	Hansen town.....	885
Scandinavia village.....	761	Hiles town.....	181
Union town.....	350	Lincoln town.....	1,313
Waupaca city.....	1,039	Marshfield city.....	8,778
Waupaca town.....	3,131	Marshfield town.....	907
Weyauwega town.....	848	Milladore town.....	1,269
Weyauwega village.....	536	Nekoosa city.....	2,005
Wyoming town.....	1,067	Pittsville city.....	508
	409	Port Edwards town.....	592
		Port Edwards village.....	988
Waushara County.....	14,427	Remington town.....	316
Aurora town.....	851	Richfield town.....	1,010
Berlin city, in Waushara Co. In Green Lake Co.....	24	Rock town.....	658
Total.....	4,082	Rudolph town.....	1,065
Bloomfield town.....	4,106	Saratoga town.....	607
Coloma town.....	935	Seneca town.....	433
Dakota town.....	693	Sherry town.....	741
Deerfield town.....	409	Sigel town.....	1,205
	541	Wisconsin Rapids city.....	8,726
		Wood town.....	621

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

January 1, 1935

Office	County	Office	County
Abbotsford	Clark	Beaver Dam	Dodge
Ableman	Sauk	Beetown	Grant
Abrams	Oconto	Beldenville	Pierce
Adams	Adams	Belgium	Ozaukee
Adell	Sheboygan	Belle Plaine	Shawano
Afton	Rock	Belleville	Dane
Albany	Green	Belmont	Lafayette
Albion	Dane	Beloit	Rock
Algoma	Kewaunee	Bennett	Douglas
Allen Grove	Walworth	Benoit	Bayfield
Allenton	Washington	Benton	Lafayette
Allenville	Winnebago	Berlin	Green Lake
(Allouez, Ind. Sta. Superior)	Douglas	Big Bend	Waukesha
Alma	Buffalo	Big Falls	Waupaca
Alma Center	Jackson	(Billings Park, Sta. Superior)	
Almena	Barron	Birchwood	Washburn
Almond	Portage	Biramwood	Shawano
Altoona	Eau Claire	Blackcreek	Outagamie
Alvin	Forest	Black Earth	Dane
Amberg	Marinette	Black River Falls	Jackson
Amery	Polk	Blackwell	Forest
Amherst	Portage	Blair	Trempealeau
Amherst Junction	Portage	Blanchardville	Lafayette
Angus	Barron	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	St. 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	Bradley	Lincoln
Ashland	Ashland	Branch	Manitowoc
Astico	Dodge	Brandon	Fond du Lac
Athelstane	Marinette	Brantwood	Price
Athens	Marathon	Breed	Oconto
Atwater	Dodge	Bridgeport	Crawford
Auburndale	Wood	Briggsville	Marquette
Augusta	Eau Claire	Brill	Barron
Aurorahville	Waushara	Brillion	Calumet
Avalon	Rock	Bristol	Kenosha
Avoca	Iowa	Brodhead	Green
		Brokaw	Marathon
Babcock	Wood	Brookfield	Waukesha
Bagley	Grant	Brooklyn	Green
Baileys Harbor	Door	Brooks	Adams
Baldwin	St. Croix	Brownsville	Dodge
Balsam Lake	Polk	Browntown	Green
Bancroft	Portage	Bruce	Rusk
Bangor	La Crosse	Brule	Douglas
Baraboo	Sauk	Brussels	Door
Barksdale	Bayfield	Bryant	Langlade
Barnes	Bayfield	Burkhardt	St. 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 Brook	Washburn	Calvary	Fond du Lac

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Cambria	Columbia	Cutler	Juneau
Cambridge	Dane	Cylon	St. Croix
Cameron	Barron		
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	Dale	Outagamie
Camp Douglas	Juneau	Dallas	Barron
Camp Lake	Kenosha	Dalton	Green Lake
Camp McCoy	Monroe	Danbury	Burnett
(Ind. Br. of Sparta)		Dancy	Marathon
Canton	Barron	Dane	Dane
Caroline	Shawano	Darien	Walworth
Carrollville	Milwaukee	Darlington	Lafayette
Carter	Forest	Deerbrook	Langlade
Caryville	Dunn	Deerfield	Dane
Cascade	Sheboygan	Deer Park	St. Croix
Casco	Kewaunee	De Forest	Dane
Cashton	Monroe	Delafield	Waukesha
Cassville	Grant	Delavan	Walworth
Cataract	Monroe	Dellwood	Adams
Catawba	Price	Delta	Bayfield
Cato	Manitowoc	Denmark	Brown
Cavour	Forest	De Pere	Brown
Cayuga	Ashland	Deronda	Polk
Cazenovia	Richland	De Soto	Vernon
Cecil	Shawano	(Devil's Lake, Sta. Baraboo)	
Cedar	Iron	Diamond Bluff	Pierce
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Dickesville	Grant
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	Disco	Jackson
Centuria	Polk	Dodge	Trempealeau
Chaseburg	Vernon	Dodgeville	Iowa
Chelsea	Taylor	Doering	Lincoln
Chetek	Barron	Donald	Taylor
Chili	Clark	Dorchester	Clark
Chilton	Calumet	Dougan	Waukesha
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Downing	Dunn
City Point	Jackson	Downsville	Dunn
Clam Falls	Polk	Doylestown	Columbia
Clam Lake	Ashland	Draper	Sawyer
Clarno	Green	Dresser Junction	Polk
Clayton	Polk	Drummond	Hayfield
Clear Lake	Polk	Dunbar	Marinette
Clearwater Lake	Oneida	Dunbarton	Lafayette
Cleveland	Manitowoc	Dundas	Calumet
Clinton	Rock	Durand	Pepin
Clintonville	Waupaca		
Cloverdale	Juneau	Eagle	Waukesha
Clyman	Dodge	Eagle River	Vilas
Cobb	Iowa	Earl	Washburn
Cochrane	Buffalo	East Ellsworth	Pierce
Coddington	Portage	Eastman	Crawford
Colby	Marathon	East Troy	Walworth
Coleman	Marinette	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Colfax	Dunn	Eau Galle	Dunn
Colgate	Washington	Eden	Fond du Lac
College Camp	Walworth	Edgar	Marathon
Collins	Manitowoc	Edgerton	Rock
Coloma	Waushara	Edgewater	Sawyer
Columbus	Columbia	Edmund	Iowa
Combined Locks	Outagamie	Egg Harbor	Door
Commonwealth	Florence	Eland	Shawano
Comstock	Barron	Elcho	Langlade
Conover	Vilas	Elderon	Marathon
Conrath	Rusk	Eldorado	Fond du Lac
Coon Valley	Vernon	Eleva	Trempealeau
Cornell	Chippewa	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan
Cornucopia	Bayfield	Elkhorn	Walworth
Cottage Grove	Dane	Elk Mound	Dunn
Couderay	Sawyer	Ellison Bay	Door
Crandon	Forest	Ellsworth	Pierce
Crivitz	Marinette	Elm Grove	Waukesha
Cross Plains	Dane	Elmwood	Pierce
Cuba City	Grant	Elroy	Juneau
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Elton	Langlade
Cumberland	Barron	Embarrass	Waupaca
Curtiss	Clark	Emerald	St. Croix
Cushing	Polk	Endeavor	Marquette
Custer	Portage		

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Ephraim	Door	Green Lake	Green Lake
Etrick	Trempealeau	Greenleaf	Brown
Eureka	Winnebago	Greenville	Shawano
Evansville	Rock	Greenville	Outagamie
Excelsior	Richland	Greenwood	Clark
Exeland	Sawyer	Gresham	Shawano
		Grimms	Manitowoc
		Gurney	Iron
Fairchild	Eau Claire		
Fair Water	Fond du Lac	Hager City	Pierce
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	Hales Corners	Milwaukee
Fall River	Columbia	Hamburg	Marathon
Fence	Flournoe	Hamilton	Fond du Lac
Fennimore	Grant	Hammond	St. Croix
Fenwood	Marathon	Hancock	Waushara
Fern	Flournoe	Hannibal	Taylor
Ferron Park	Burnett	Hanover	Rock
Ferryville	Crawford	Harshaw	Oneida
Fifield	Price	Hartford	Washington
Finley	Juneau	Hartland	Waukesha
Fish Creek	Door	Hatley	Marathon
Fisk	Winnebago	Hauer	Sawyer
Fitchburg	Dane	Haugen	Barron
Flournoe	Flournoe	Haven	Sheboygan
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Hawkins	Rusk
Fontana	Walworth	Hawthorne	Douglas
Footville	Rock	Hayward	Sawyer
Forest Junction	Calumet	Hazel Green	Grant
Forestville	Door	Hazelhurst	Oneida
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Helensville	Jefferson
Fountain City	Buffalo	Herbster	Bayfield
Foxboro	Douglas	Hersey	St. Croix
Foxlake	Dodge	Hertel	Burnett
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	Hewitt	Wood
Franksville	Racine	High Bridge	Ashland
Frederic	Polk	Highcliff	Calumet
Fredonia	Ozaukee	Highland	Iowa
Fremont	Waupaca	Hika	Manitowoc
Friendship	Adams	Hilbert	Calumet
Friesland	Columbia	Hiles	Forest
		Hillpoint	Sauk
Gagen	Oneida	Hillsboro	Vernon
Galesville	Trempealeau	Hillsdale	Barron
Galloway	Marathon	Hines	Douglas
Gaslyn	Burnett	Hingham	Sheboygan
Gays Mills	Crawford	Hixton	Jackson
Genesee Depot	Waukesha	Holcombe	Chippewa
Genoa	Vernon	Hollandale	Iowa
Genoa City	Walworth	Hollister	Langlade
Germantown	Washington	Holmen	La Crosse
Gile	Iron	Honey Creek	Walworth
Gillett	Oconto	Horicon	Dodge
Gillingham	Richland	Hortonville	Outagamie
Gilman	Taylor	Hubbleton	Jefferson
Gilmanton	Buffalo	Hubertus	Washington
Gleason	Lincoln	Hudson	St. Croix
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	Humbird	Clark
Glen Flora	Rusk	Hurley	Iron
Glenhaven	Grant	Hustisford	Dodge
Glen Oak	Marquette	Hustler	Juneau
Glenwood City	St. Croix		
Glidden	Ashland	Independence	Trempealeau
Goodman	Marquette	Ingram	Rusk
Goodrich	Taylor	Iola	Waupaca
Gordon	Douglas	Irma	Lincoln
Gotham	Richland	Iron Belt	Iron
Grafton	Ozaukee	Iron Ridge	Dodge
Grandmarsh	Adams	Iron River	Bayfield
Grandview	Bayfield	Ironton	Sauk
Grandview Heights	Marathon	(Itasca, Ind. Sta. Superior)	
Granton	Clark	Ixonla	Jefferson
Grantburg	Burnett		
Granville	Milwaukee	Jackson	Washington
Gratiot	Lafayette	Jacksonport	Door
Green Bay	Brown		
Greenbush	Sheboygan		

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Janesville	Rock	Loganville	Sauk
Jefferson	Jefferson	Lohrville	Waushara
Jefferson Junction	Jefferson	Lomira	Dodge
Jewett	St. Croix	London	Dane
Jim Falls	Chippewa	Lone Rock	Richland
Joel	Polk	Long Lake	Florence
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	Loomis	Marinette
Jonesdale	Iowa	Loraine	Polk
Jones Spur	Forest	Loretta	Sawyer
Juda	Green	Louisburg	Grant
Jump River	Taylor	Lowell	Dodge
Junction City	Portage	Loyal	Clark
Juneau	Dodge	Lublin	Taylor
		Luck	Polk
		Lugerville	Price
Kaiser	Price	Luxemburg	Kewaunee
Kalish	Rusk	Lyndhurst	Shawano
Kansasville	Racine	Lyndon Station	Juneau
Kaukauna	Outagamie	Lynxville	Crawford
Kellnersville	Manitowoc	Lyons	Walworth
Kempster	Langlade		
Kendall	Monroe	McAllister	Marinette
Kennan	Price	McFarland	Dane
Kennedy	Price	McNaughton	Oneida
Kenosha	Kenosha	Madison	Dane
Keshena	Shawano	Malden Rock	Pierce
Kewaskum	Washington	Malone	Fond du Lac
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Manawa	Waupaca
Kiel	Manitowoc	Manchester	Green Lake
Kimball	Iron	Manitowish	Iron
Kimberly	Outagamie	Manitowoc	Manitowoc
Kingston	Green Lake	Maple	Douglas
Klevenville	Dane	Maplewood	Door
Knapp	Dunn	Marathon	Marathon
Knowles	Dodge	Marengo	Ashland
Knowlton	Marathon	Maribel	Manitowoc
Kohler	Sheboygan	Marinette	Marinette
Koshkonong	Jefferson	Marion	Waupaca
Krakow	Shawano	Markesan	Green Lake
		Markton	Langlade
Lac du Flambeau	Vilas	Marquette	Green Lake
La Crosse	La Crosse	Marshall	Dane
Ladysmith	Rusk	Marshfield	Wood
La Farge	Vernon	Marshville	Dodge
Lake Beulah	Walworth	Martell	Pierce
Lake Delton	Sauk	Martintown	Green
Lake Geneva	Walworth	Mason	Bayfield
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Mather	Juneau
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	Mattoon	Shawano
Lake Tomahawk	Oneida	Mauston	Juneau
Lakewood	Oconto	Mayville	Dodge
Lampson	Washburn	Mazomanie	Dane
Lancaster	Grant	Meadow Valley	Juneau
Land O' Lakes	Vilas	Medford	Taylor
Lannon	Waukesha	Medina	Outagamie
Laona	Forest	Mellen	Ashland
La Pointe	Ashland	Melrose	Jackson
Larsen	Winnebago	Melvina	Monroe
La Valle	Sauk	Menasha	Winnebago
Leadmine	Lafayette	Mendota	Dane
Lebanon	Dodge	(Menekaunee Sta. Marinette)	
Lehigh	Barron	Menomonee Falls	Waukesha
Lemington	Sawyer	Menomonie	Dunn
Lena	Oconto	Mercer	Iron
Leopolis	Shawano	Meridean	Dunn
Lewis	Polk	Merrill	Lincoln
Lily	Langlade	Merrillan	Jackson
Lima Center	Rock	Merrimack	Sauk
Limeridge	Sauk	Merton	Waukesha
Linden	Iowa	Middle Inlet	Marinette
Lindsey	Wood	Middleton	Dane
Little Chute	Outagamie	Mifflin	Iowa
Little Rapids	Brown	Mikana	Barron
Little Suamico	Oconto	Milan	Marathon
Livingston	Grant	Milladore	Wood
Lodi	Columbia	Millston	Jackson

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Milltown	Polk	Oakfield	Fond du Lac
Millville	Grant	Oakwood	Milwaukee
Milton	Rock	Oconomowoc	Waukesha
Milton Junction	Rock	Oconto	Oconto
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Oconto Falls	Oconto
Mindoro	La Crosse	Odanah	Ashland
Mineral Point	Iowa	Ogdensburg	Waupaca
Minnesota Junction	Dodge	Ogema	Price
Minocqua	Oneida	Ojibwa	Sawyer
Minong	Washburn	Okauchee	Waukesha
Mishicot	Manitowoc	Okee	Columbia
Modena	Buffalo	Omro	Winnebago
Mondovi	Buffalo	Onalaska	La Crosse
Monico	Oneida	Oneida	Outagamie
Monroe	Green	Ontario	Vernon
Montello	Marquette	Oostburg	Sheboygan
Montfort	Grant	Oregon	Dane
Monticello	Green	Orfordville	Rock
Montreal	Iron	Osceola	Polk
Moquah	Bayfield	Oshkosh	Winnebago
Morrisonville	Dane	Osseo	Trempealeau
Morse	Ashland	Owen	Clark
Mosinee	Marathon	Oxford	Marquette
Mountain	Oconto		
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac	Packwaukee	Marquette
Mount Hope	Grant	Palmyra	Jefferson
Mount Horeb	Dane	Pardeeville	Columbia
Mount Sterling	Crawford	Park Falls	Price
Mount Tabor	Vernon	Parrish	Langlade
Mukwonago	Waukesha	Patch Grove	Grant
Muscoda	Grant	Patzau	Douglas
Muskego	Waukesha	Pearson	Langlade
		Peebles	Fond du Lac
Nashotah	Waukesha	Pelican Lake	Oneida
Nashville	Forest	Pell Lake	Walworth
Naugart	Marathon	Pembine	Marinette
Navarino	Shawano	Pence	Iron
Necedah	Juneau	Pensaukee	Oconto
Neenah	Winnebago	Pepin	Pepin
Neillsville	Clark	Perkinstown	Taylor
Nekoosa	Wood	Peshigo	Marinette
Nelma	Forest	Pewaukee	Waukesha
Nelson	Buffalo	Phelps	Vilas
Nelsonville	Portage	Phillips	Price
Neopit	Shawano	Phlox	Langlade
Neosho	Dodge	Pickerel	Langlade
Neshkoro	Marquette	Pickett	Winnebago
Nevad	Forest	Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau
New Auburn	Chippewa	Pine River	Waushara
Newburg	Washington	Pittsville	Wood
New Diggings	Lafayette	Plain	Sauk
New Franken	Brown	Plainfield	Waushara
New Glarus	Green	Plainville	Adams
New Holstein	Calumet	Platteville	Grant
New Lisbon	Juneau	Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha
New London	Waupaca	Plover	Portage
New Munster	Kenosha	Plum City	Pierce
New Richmond	St. Croix	Plymouth	Sheboygan
New Rome	Adams	Polar	Langlade
Newton	Manitowoc	Polley	Taylor
Niagara	Marinette	Polonia	Portage
Nichols	Outagamie	Poplar	Douglas
Norrie	Marathon	Portage	Columbia
North Bend	Jackson	Port Edwards	Wood
Northfield	Jackson	Porterfield	Marinette
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Port Washington	Ozaukee
(Br. of Fond du Lac)		Port Wing	Bayfield
North Freedom	Sauk	Poskin	Barron
North Lake	Waukesha	Potosi	Grant
Northland	Waupaca	Potter	Calumet
North Prairie	Waukesha	Pound	Marinette
Norwalk	Monroe	Powell	Iron
Nye	Polk	Powers Lake	Kenosha
		Poynette	Columbia
Oak Center	Fond du Lac	Poy Sippi	Waushara
Oakdale	Monroe	Prairie du Chien	Crawford

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	Sechlerville	Jackson
Prairie Farm	Barron	Seneca	Crawford
Pray	Jackson	Sextonville	Richland
Prentice	Pierce	Seymour	Outagamie
Prescott	Pierce	Sharon	Walworth
Princeton	Green Lake	Shawano	Shawano
Pulaski	Brown	Sheboygan	Sheboygan
Pulcifer	Shawano	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan
Quarry	Manitowoc	Sheldon	Rusk
Racine	Racine	Shell Lake	Washburn
Racine Junction (Ind.)	Racine	Shepley	Shawano
Radisson	Sawyer	Sheridan	Waupaca
Randall	Burnett	Sherry	Wood
Randolph	Columbia	Sherwood	Calumet
Random Lake	Sheboygan	Shiocton	Outagamie
Readfield	Waupaca	Shullsburg	Lafayette
Readstown	Vernon	Silverlake	Kenosha
Redgranite	Waushara	Sinsinawa	Grant
Reedsburg	Sauk	Siren	Burnett
Reedsville	Manitowoc	Sister Bay	Door
Reeseville	Dodge	Slades Corners	Kenosha
Reserve	Sawyer	Slinger	Washington
Rewey	Iowa	Sobieski	Oconto
Rhineland	Oneida	Soldiers Grove	Crawford
Rib Lake	Taylor	Solon Springs	Douglas
Rice Lake	Barron	Somers	Kenosha
Richfield	Washington	Somerset	St. Croix
Richland Center	Richland	Soperton	Forest
Richwood	Dodge	South Byron	Fond du Lac
Ridgeland	Dunn	South Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Ridgeway	Iowa	South Range	Douglas
Riley	Dane	South Wayne	Lafayette
Ringle	Marathon	Sparta	Monroe
Rio	Columbia	Spencer	Marathon
Rio Creek	Kewaunee	Spirit	Price
Riplinger	Clark	Spirit Falls	Lincoln
Ripon	Fond du Lac	Split Rock	Shawano
River Falls	Pierce	Spooner	Washburn
Roberts	St. Croix	Sprague	Juneau
Rochester	Racine	Spread Eagle	Florence
Rockbridge	Richland	Springbrook	Washburn
Rockdale	Dane	Springfield	Walworth
Rock Elm	Pierce	Spring Green	Sauk
Rockfield	Washington	Spring Valley	Pierce
Rockland	La Crosse	Stanley	Chippewa
Rockton	Vernon	Starks	Oneida
Rolling Prairie	Dodge	Starlake	Vilas
Rome	Jefferson	Star Prairie	St. Croix
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	Statesan	Waukesha
Rosholt	Portage	Stetsonville	Taylor
Rothschild	Marathon	Steuben	Crawford
Royalton	Waupaca	Stevens Point	Portage
Rubicon	Dodge	Stiles	Oconto
Rudolph	Wood	Stitzer	Grant
Rush Lake	Winnebago	Stockbridge	Calumet
Rusk	Dunn	Stockholm	Pepin
Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac	Stoddard	Vernon
Saint Croix Falls	Polk	Stone Lake	Sawyer
Saint Francis	Milwaukee	Stoughton	Dane
Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc	Stratford	Marathon
Salem	Kenosha	Strong's Prairie	Adams
Sandborn	Ashland	Strum	Trempealeau
Sand Creek	Dunn	Sturgeon Bay	Door
Sarona	Washburn	Sturtevant	Racine
Sauk City	Sauk	Suamico	Brown
Saukville	Ozaukee	Sugar Bush	Outagamie
Sawyer	Door	Sullivan	Jefferson
Saxeville	Waushara	Summit Lake	Langlade
Saxon	Iron	Sun Prairie	Dane
Sayner	Vilas	Superior	Douglas
Scandinavia	Waupaca	Suring	Oconto
Schaff	Marinette	Sussex	Waukesha
Schofield	Marathon	Tavera	Richland
		Taycheedah	Fond du Lac
		Taylor	Jackson

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Theresa	Dodge	Wautoma	Waushara
Thiensville	Ozaukee	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee
Thorp	Clark	(Br. of Milwaukee)	
Three Lakes	Oneida	Wauzeka	Crawford
Tiffany	Rock	Wayside	Brown
Tigerton	Shawano	Weblake	Burnett
Tilleda	Shawano	Webster	Burnett
Tioga	Clark	Wentworth	Douglas
Tipler	Florence	West Allis	Milwaukee
Tisch Mills	Manitowoc	(Br. of Milwaukee)	
Tomah	Monroe	West Bend	Washington
Tomahawk	Lincoln	West Bloomfield	Waushara
Tony	Rusk	Westboro	Taylor
Townsend	Oconto	Westby	Vernon
Trego	Washburn	West De Pere	Brown
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Westfield	Marquette
Trevor	Kenosha	West Lima	Richland
Tripoli	Oneida	Weston	Dunn
Trout Lake	Vilas	West Prairie	Vernon
Troy Center	Walworth	West Salem	La Crosse
Truesdell	Kenosha	West Wrightstown	Brown
Tunnell City	Monroe	Weyauwega	Waupaca
Turtle Lake	Barron	Weyerhauser	Rusk
Twin Bluffs	Richland	Wheeler	Dunn
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	White Creek	Adams
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Whitehall	Trempealeau
		White Lake	Langlade
		Whitelaw	Manitowoc
Underhill	Oconto	Whitewater	Walworth
Union Center	Juneau	Whittlesey	Taylor
Union Grove	Racine	Wild Rose	Waushara
Unity	Marathon	Willard	Clark
(University Sta. Madison)		Williams Bay	Walworth
Upson	Iron	Wilmot	Kenosha
		Wilson	St. Croix
Valders	Manitowoc	Wilton	Monroe
Valley	Vernon	Winchester	Vilas
Vandyne	Fond du Lac	Windsor	Dane
Verona	Dane	Winegar	Vilas
Vesper	Wood	Winnabago	Winnabago
Veterans Administration	Milwaukee	Winneconne	Winnabago
Victory	Vernon	Winter	Sawyer
Viola	Richland	Wisconsin Dells	Columbia
Viroqua	Vernon	Wisconsin Veterans Home	Waupaca
		Withee	Clark
		Wittenberg	Shawano
Wabeno	Forest	Wolfcreek	Polk
Waldo	Sheboygan	Wonewoc	Juneau
Wales	Waukesha	Woodford	Lafayette
Walworth	Walworth	Woodland	Dodge
Wanderous	Polk	Woodman	Grant
Warrens	Monroe	Woodruff	Oneida
Wascott	Douglas	Woodville	St. Croix
Washburn	Bayfield	Woodworth	Kenosha
Washington Island	Door	Wrightstown	Brown
Waterford	Racine	Wyalusing	Grant
Waterloo	Jefferson	Wyeville	Monroe
Watertown	Jefferson	Wyocena	Columbia
Waukau	Winnabago		
Waukesha	Waukesha		
Waumandee	Buffalo	Yellowlake	Burnett
Waukegan	Dane	Yuba	Richland
Waupaca	Waupaca		
Waupun	Fond du Lac	Zachow	Shawano
Wausau	Marathon	Zenda	Walworth
Wausaukee	Marinette		

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES

City	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
First Class Cities (Over 150,000 population)				
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	578,249	1846	Mayor-Council
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)				
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	50,262	1850	City Manager
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	39,614	1856	Mayor-Council
Madison.....	Dane.....	57,899	1856	Mayor-Council
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	40,108	1853	Mayor-Council
Racine.....	Racine.....	67,542	1848	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	39,251	1853	Mayor-Council
Superior.....	Douglas.....	36,113 ¹	1858	Commission ²
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)				
Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	25,267	1857	Mayor-Council
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	10,622	1887	Mayor-Council
Beloit.....	Rock.....	23,611	1857	City Manager
Cudahy.....	Milwaukee.....	10,631	1906	Mayor-Council
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	26,287	1872	Commission
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	26,449	1852	Commission
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	37,415	1854	Mayor-Council ²
Janesville.....	Rock.....	21,628	1853	City Manager
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	22,963	1870	Mayor-Council
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	13,734	1887	Mayor-Council
South Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	10,706	1897	Mayor-Council
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	13,623	1858	City Manager
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	10,083	1878	City Manager
Watertown.....	Dodge, Jefferson.....	10,613	1853	Mayor-Council
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	17,176	1895	Mayor-Council
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	23,758	1872	Mayor-Council
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.....	21,194	1897	Mayor-Council
West Allis.....	Milwaukee.....	34,671	1906	Mayor-Council
Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000)				
Adams.....	Adams.....	1,231	1926	Mayor-Council
Algoma.....	Kewaunee.....	2,202	1879	Mayor-Council
Alma.....	Buffalo.....	1,009	1885	Mayor-Council
Altoona.....	Eau Claire.....	1,044	1837	Mayor-Council
Amery.....	Polk.....	1,354	1919	Mayor-Council
Antigo.....	Langlade.....	8,610	1885	Commission
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.....	1,499	1925	Mayor-Council
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	1,359	1885	Mayor-Council
Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	5,545	1882	Mayor-Council
Barron.....	Barron.....	1,863	1887	Mayor-Council
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	1,195	1913	Mayor-Council
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	9,867	1856	Mayor-Council
Berlin.....	Green Lake, Wau- shara.....	4,106	1857	Mayor-Council
Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	1,950	1883	Mayor-Council
Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	1,865	1920	Mayor-Council
Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1,762	1873	Mayor-Council
Brodhead.....	Green.....	1,533	1891	Mayor-Council
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	261	1859	Mayor-Council
Burlington.....	Racine.....	4,114	1900	Mayor-Council
Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	2,055	1885	Mayor-Council
Chetek.....	Barron.....	1,076	1891	Mayor-Council
Chilton.....	Calumet.....	1,945	1877	Mayor-Council
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	9,539	1869	Mayor-Council
Clintonville.....	Waupaca.....	3,572	1887	Mayor-Council
Colby.....	Clark, Marathon.....	849	1891	Mayor-Council
Columbus.....	Columbia.....	2,514	1874	Mayor-Council
Crandon.....	Forest.....	1,679	1898	Mayor-Council
Cuba City.....	Grant.....	1,157	1925	Mayor-Council
Cumberland.....	Barron.....	1,532	1885	Mayor-Council

¹ Under the statutes, a city changes from one class to another, when after the officials census is published, the city has enacted the legislation for such changed classification, and the mayor has proclaimed the change. This provision preserves to Superior its status as a second class city although it now has less than 39,000 population.

² Green Bay and Superior have a special form of commission government, which in many respects is more like the mayor-council form of government than the usual commission type.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Darlington	Lafayette	1,764	1877	Mayor-Council
Delavan	Walworth	3,301	1897	Mayor-Council
De Pere	Brown	5,521	1883	Mayor-Council
Dodgeville	Iowa	1,937	1889	Mayor-Council
Durand	Pepin	1,590	1887	Mayor-Council
Edgerton	Rock	2,906	1883	Mayor-Council
Elkhorn	Walworth	2,340	1897	Mayor-Council
Elroy	Juneau	1,546	1885	Mayor-Council
Evansville	Rock	2,269	1896	Mayor-Council
Fennimore	Grant	1,341	1919	Mayor-Council
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	5,793	1878	City Manager
Fountain City	Buffalo	880	1889	Mayor-Council
Glenwood	St. Croix	771	1895	Mayor-Council
Greenwood	Clark	651	1891	Mayor-Council
Hartford	Washington	3,754	1883	Mayor-Council
Hayward	Sawyer	1,207	1915	Mayor-Council
Horicon	Dodge	2,214	1897	Mayor-Council
Hudson	St. Croix	2,725	1856	Mayor-Council
Hurley	Iron	3,264	1918	Mayor-Council
Jefferson	Jefferson	2,639	1878	Mayor-Council
Juneau	Dodge	1,154	1887	Mayor-Council
Kaukauna	Outagamie	6,581	1885	Mayor-Council
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	2,409	1883	Mayor-Council
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc	1,803	1920	Mayor-Council
Ladysmith	Rusk	3,493	1905	Commission
Lake Geneva	Walworth	3,073	1883	Mayor-Council
Lake Mills	Jefferson	2,007	1905	Mayor-Council
Lancaster	Grant	2,432	1878	Mayor-Council
Marshfield	Wood	8,778	1883	Mayor-Council
Mauston	Juneau	2,107	1883	Mayor-Council
Mayville	Dodge	2,521	1885	Mayor-Council
Medford	Taylor	1,918	1889	Mayor-Council
Mellen	Ashland	1,629	1907	Mayor-Council
Menasha	Winnebago	9,062	1874	Mayor-Council
Menomonie	Dunn	5,595	1882	Commission
Merrill	Lincoln	8,458	1883	Mayor-Council
Mineral Point	Iowa	2,274	1857	Mayor-Council
Mondovi	Buffalo	1,623	1889	Mayor-Council
Monroe	Green	5,015	1882	Mayor-Council
Montreal	Iron	1,819	1924	Mayor-Council
Mosinee	Marathon	1,229	1931	Mayor-Council
Neenah	Winnebago	9,151	1873	Mayor-Council
Neillsville	Clark	2,118	1882	Mayor-Council
Nekoosa	Wood	2,005	1926	Mayor-Council
New Holstein	Calumet	1,274	1926	Mayor-Council
New Lisbon	Juneau	1,076	1889	Mayor-Council
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	4,661	1877	Mayor-Council
New Richmond	St. Croix	2,112	1885	Mayor-Council
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	4,190	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto	Oconto	5,030	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1,921	1919	Mayor-Council
Onalaska	La Crosse	1,408	1887	Mayor-Council
Owen	Clark	1,102	1925	Mayor-Council
Park Falls	Price	3,036	1912	Mayor-Council
Peshigo	Marinette	1,579	1903	Mayor-Council
Phillips	Price	1,901	1891	Mayor-Council
Pittsville	Wood	508	1887	Mayor-Council
Platteville	Grant	4,047	1876	Mayor-Council
Plymouth	Sheboygan	3,882	1877	Mayor-Council
Portage	Columbia	6,308	1854	Mayor-Council
Port Washington	Ozaukee	3,693	1882	Commission
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	3,943	1872	Mayor-Council

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Prescott.....	Pierce.....	755	1857	Mayor-Council
Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	1,183	1920	Mayor-Council
Reedsburg.....	Sauk.....	2,967	1887	Mayor-Council
Rhineland.....	Oneida.....	8,019	1894	City Manager
Rice Lake.....	Barron.....	5,177	1887	Mayor-Council
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	3,632	1887	Mayor-Council
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	3,984	1858	Mayor-Council
River Falls.....	Pierce, St. Croix.....	2,363	1875	Mayor-Council
Seymour.....	Outagamie.....	1,201	1879	Mayor-Council
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	4,188	1874	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	2,934	1913	Mayor-Council
Shullsburg.....	Lafayette.....	1,041	1889	Mayor-Council
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	4,949	1883	Mayor-Council
Spooner.....	Washburn.....	2,426	1909	Mayor-Council
Stanley.....	Chippewa.....	1,988	1898	Mayor-Council
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	4,497	1882	Mayor-Council
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	4,983	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	3,354	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomahawk.....	Lincoln.....	2,919	1891	Mayor-Council
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	2,792	1885	Mayor-Council
Washburn.....	Bayfield.....	2,238	1904	Mayor-Council
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	3,131	1875	Mayor-Council
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac, Dodge.....	5,768	1878	Mayor-Council
West Bend.....	Washington.....	4,760	1885	Mayor-Council
Westby.....	Vernon.....	1,366	1920	Mayor-Council
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	3,465	1885	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Dells.....	Columbia.....	1,489	1925	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Rapids.....	Wood.....	8,726	1869	Mayor-Council

Villages¹

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Abbotsford.....	Clark, Marathon.....	781	1894
Ableman.....	Sauk.....	470	1894
Adell.....	Sheboygan.....	262	1918
Albany.....	Green.....	728	1883
Alma Center.....	Jackson.....	383	1902
Almond.....	Portage.....	449	1905
Amherst.....	Portage.....	577	1899
Amherst Junction.....	Portage.....	210	1912
Aniwa.....	Shawano.....	296	1899
Arena.....	Iowa.....	273	1923
Argyle.....	Lafayette.....	692	1903
Athens.....	Marathon.....	935	1901
Auburndale.....	Wood.....	294	1881
Avoca.....	Iowa.....	342	1870
Bagley.....	Grant.....	284	1919
Baldwin.....	St. Croix.....	808	1875
Balsam Lake.....	Polk.....	315	1905
Bangor.....	La Crosse.....	835	1899

¹ All villages except the village of Shorewood are governed by a president and board of trustees. Shorewood has a village manager, but also has a president and board of trustees.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Barneveld	Iowa	301	1906
Barton	Washington	811	1925
Bay City	Pierce	290	1909
Bear Creek	Outagamie	411	1902
Belgium	Ozaukee	263	1922
Bell Center	Crawford	177	1901
Belleville	Dane	564	1892
Belmont	Lafayette	452	1894
Benton	Lafayette	869	1892
Big Bend	Waukesha	309	1928
Big Falls	Waupaca	178	1925
Birchwood	Washburn	565	1921
Birnawood	Shawano	557	1895
Biron	Wood	380	1910
Black Creek	Outagamie	526	1904
Black Earth	Dane	490	1857
Blair	Trempealeau	702	1894
Blanchardville	Lafayette	651	1890
Bloomington	Grant	591	1880
Blue Mounds	Dane	182	1912
Blue River	Grant	346	1916
Bonduel	Shawano	534	1916
Bowler	Shawano	318	1923
Boyceville	Dunn	573	1922
Boyd	Chippewa	540	1891
Brandon	Fond du Lac	646	1881
Brillion	Calumet	1,167	1885
Brokaw	Marathon	514	1903
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	406	1905
Browntown	Green	291	1890
Bruce	Rusk	548	1901
Butler	Waukesha	703	1913
Butternut	Ashland	604	1903
Cable	Bayfield	240	1920
Cadott	Chippewa	631	1895
Cambria	Columbia	671	1866
Cambridge	Dane	500	1891
Cameron	Barron	760	1894
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	789	1902
Camp Douglas	Juneau	438	1893
Cascade	Sheboygan	286	1914
Casco	Kewaunee	246	1920
Cashton	Monroe	680	1901
Cassville	Grant	875	1882
Catawba	Price	282	1922
Cazenovia	Richland	466	1902
Cecil	Shawano	355	1905
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	814	1899
Centuria	Polk	435	1904
Chaseburg	Vernon	218	1922
Chenequa	Waukesha	339	1928
Clayton	Polk	341	1909
Clear Lake	Polk	733	1894
Clinton	Rock	902	1882
Clyman	Dodge	200	1924
Cobb	Iowa	276	1902
Cochrane	Buffalo	418	1910
Coleman	Marquette	407	1903
Colfax	Dunn	919	1904
Combined Locks	Outagamie	545	1920
Conrath	Rusk	97	1915
Coon Valley	Vernon	462	1907
Cornell	Chippewa	1,510	1913
Cottage Grove	Dane	261	1924
Couderay	Sawyer	171	1922
Cross Plains	Dane	302	1920
Curtiss	Clark	164	1917
Dallas	Barron	428	1903
Dane	Dane	280	1899
Deerfield	Dane	501	1891
Deer Park	St. Croix	187	1913
De Forest	Dane	540	1903
Denmark	Brown	779	1915

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	322	1886
Dorchester	Clark	400	1901
Dousman	Waukesha	256	1917
Downing	Dunn	302	1909
Doylestown	Columbia	238	1907
Dresser Junction	Polk	285	1919
Eagle	Waukesha	392	1899
Eagle River	Vilas	1,386	1921
Eastman	Crawford	271	1909
East Troy	Walworth	800	1900
Eden	Fond du Lac	223	1912
Edgar	Marathon	667	1898
Eland	Shawano	319	1905
Elderon	Marathon	181	1917
Eleva	Trempealeau	357	1902
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	571	1894
Elk Mound	Dunn	376	1909
Ellsworth	Pierce	1,124	1887
Elmwood	Pierce	737	1905
Embarrass	Waupaca	256	1895
Ephraim	Door	191	1919
Exeland	Sawyer	196	1920
Fairchild	Eau Claire	634	1880
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	301	1921
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	528	1906
Fall River	Columbia	375	1903
Fenwood	Marathon	136	1904
Ferryville	Crawford	266	1912
Fontana	Walworth	385	1924
Footville	Rock	358	1918
Fox Lake	Dodge	901	1858
Fox Point	Milwaukee	474	1926
Frederic	Polk	630	1903
Fredonia	Ozaukee	312	1922
Fremont	Waupaca	387	1882
Friendship	Adams	438	1907
Galesville	Trempealeau	1,069	1887
Gays Mills	Crawford	579	1900
Genoa City	Walworth	683	1901
Germantown	Washington	255	1927
Gillett	Oconto	1,076	1900
Gilman	Taylor	414	1914
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	284	1913
Glen Flora	Rusk	137	1915
Grafton	Ozaukee	1,065	1896
Granton	Clark	310	1916
Grantsburg	Burnett	777	1887
Gratiot	Lafayette	287	1891
Green Lake	Green Lake	569	1871
Gresham	Shawano	310	1908
Hammond	St. Croix	395	1880
Hancock	Waushara	420	1902
Hartland	Waukesha	945	1891
Hatley	Marathon	251	1912
Haugen	Barron	249	1918
Hawkins	Rusk	372	1922
Hazel Green	Grant	601	1867
Highland	Iowa	739	1873
Hilbert	Calumet	519	1898
Hillsboro	Vernon	972	1885
Hixton	Jackson	270	1920
Hollandale	Iowa	241	1910
Hortonville	Outagamie	906	1894
Hustisford	Dodge	537	1870
Hustler	Juneau	161	1914
Independence	Trempealeau	866	1885
Ingram	Rusk	153	1907
Iola	Waupaca	763	1892
Iron Ridge	Dodge	260	1913
Ironton	Sauk	184	1914

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Jackson	Washington	227	1912
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	457	1903
Junction City	Portage	275	1911
Kendall	Monroe	517	1894
Kennan	Price	194	1903
Kewaskum	Washington	799	1895
Kimberly	Outagamie	2,256	1910
Kingston	Green Lake	270	1923
Knapp	Dunn	424	1905
Kohler	Sheboygan	1,748	1912
Lac Labelle	Waukesha		1931
La Farge	Vernon	756	1899
Lake Nebagamou	Douglas	367	1907
Lannon	Waukesha	434	1930
La Valle	Sauk	415	1883
Lena	Oconto	413	1921
Lime Ridge	Sauk	230	1910
Linden	Iowa	498	1900
Little Chute	Outagamie	2,833	1899
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	485	1914
Lodi	Columbia	1,065	1872
Loganville	Sauk	228	1917
Lohrville	Waushara	262	1910
Lomira	Dodge	603	1899
Lone Rock	Richland	424	1886
Lowell	Dodge	288	1894
Loyal	Clark	862	1893
Lublin	Taylor	159	1915
Luck	Polk	560	1905
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	475	1908
Lyndon Station	Juneau	276	1903
Lynxville	Crawford	230	1889
McFarland	Dane	313	1920
Maiden Rock	Pierce	311	1887
Manawa	Waupaca	711	1900
Maple Bluff	Dane		Dec. 1930
Marathon	Marathon	808	1884
Marion	Waupaca	992	1898
Markesan	Green Lake	872	1858
Marshall	Dane	441	1905
Mason	Bayfield	153	1925
Mattoon	Shawano	508	1901
Mazomanie	Dane	747	1899
Melrose	Jackson	480	1914
Melvina	Monroe	143	1922
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	1,291	1892
Merrillan	Jackson	554	1881
Merrimac	Sauk	250	1899
Merton	Waukesha	232	1922
Middleton	Dane	983	1905
Milladore	Wood		1933
Milltown	Polk	450	1910
Milton	Rock	1,128	1904
Minong	Washburn	292	1915
Montello	Marquette	1,245	1868
Montfort	Grant	554	1893
Monticello	Green	644	1891
Mount Hope	Grant	256	1919
Mount Horeb	Dane	1,425	1899
Mukwonago	Waukesha	846	1905
Muscoda	Grant	900	1894
Necedah	Juneau	761	1870
Nelsonville	Portage	198	1913
Neosho	Dodge	262	1902
Neshkoro	Marquette	342	1906
New Auburn	Chippewa	376	1902
New Glarus	Green	1,010	1901
Niagara	Marinette	2,093	1914
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	2,244	1903
North Freedom	Sauk	554	1893
North Hudson	St. Croix	625	1912

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
North Prairie	Waukesha	292	1919
Norwalk	Monroe	565	1894
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	577	1903
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	176	1912
Oliver	Douglas	167	1917
Omro	Winnebago	1,255	1857
Ontario	Monroe, Vernon	433	1890
Oostburg	Sheboygan	671	1909
Oregon	Dane	857	1883
Orfordville	Rock	502	1900
Oseola	Polk	607	1886
Osseo	Trempealeau	933	1893
Oxford	Marquette	397	1912
Palmyra	Jefferson	642	1866
Pardeeville	Columbia	873	1894
Patch Grove	Grant	243	1921
Pepin	Pepin	608	
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1,067	1876
Plain	Sauk	331	1912
Plainfield	Waushara	537	1882
Plover	Portage	326	1857
Plum City	Pierce	320	1909
Poplar	Douglas	449	1917
Port Edwards	Wood	988	1902
Potosi	Grant	447	1887
Pound	Marinette	246	1914
Poynette	Columbia	672	1892
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	949	1885
Prairie Farm	Barron	301	1901
Prentice	Price	437	1899
Pulaski	Brown	839	1910
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1,161	1870
Random Lake	Sheboygan	576	1907
Readstown	Vernon	544	1898
Redgranite	Waushara	977	1904
Reedsville	Manitowoc	617	1892
Reeseville	Dodge	422	
Rewey	Iowa	249	1902
Rib Lake	Taylor	1,180	1902
Ridgeland	Dunn	197	1921
Ridgeway	Iowa	365	1902
Rio	Columbia	641	1887
River Hills	Milwaukee		Apr. 1930
Rochester	Racine	246	1912
Rockdale	Dane	135	1914
Rockland	La Crosse	190	1919
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	305	1915
Rosholt	Portage	515	1907
Rothschild	Marathon	499	1917
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	365	1909
St. Croix Falls	Polk	952	1888
Sauk City	Sauk	1,137	1854
Saukville	Ozaukee	399	1915
Scandinavia	Waupaca	350	1894
Schofield	Marathon	1,287	1904
Sharon	Walworth	733	1892
Sheldon	Rusk	161	1917
Shell Lake	Washburn	826	1908
Shiocton	Outagamie	506	1903
Shorewood	Milwaukee	13,479	1900
Shorewood Hills	Dane	347	1927
Silver Lake	Kenosha	356	1926
Sister Bay	Door	233	1912
Slinger	Washington	760	1869
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	710	1888
Solon Springs	Douglas	282	1920
Somerset	St. Croix	480	1915
South Wayne	Lafayette	316	1911
Spencer	Marathon	456	1902
Spring Green	Sauk	779	1869
Spring Valley	Pierce	896	1895
Star Prairie	St. Croix	250	1900

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Stauben	Crawford	262	1900
Stockbridge	Calumet	377	1908
Stockholm	Pepin	205	1903
Stoddard	Vernon	316	1911
Stratford	Marathon	960	1910
Sturtevant	Racine	746	1907
Sullivan	Jefferson	323	1915
Sun Prairie	Dane	1,337	1868
Suring	Oconto	421	1914
Sussex	Waukesha	496	1924
Taylor	Jackson	339	1919
Theresa	Dodge	427	1898
Thiensville	Ozaukee	500	1910
Thorp	Clark	892	1893
Tigerton	Shawano	831	1896
Tony	Rusk	160	1911
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	541	1867
Turtle Lake	Barron	598	1898
Union Center	Juneau	157	1913
Union Grove	Racine	755	1893
Unity	Clark, Marathon	319	1903
Valders	Manitowoc	504	1919
Verona	Dane	455	1920
Viola	Richland, Vernon	699	1899
Waldo	Sheboygan	315	1922
Wales	Waukesha	132	1922
Walworth	Walworth	920	1901
Waterford	Racine	739	1906
Waterloo	Jefferson	1,272	1859
Wauaukee	Dane	640	1893
Wausaukee	Marquette	663	1924
Wautoma	Waushara	1,044	1901
Wauzeka	Crawford	519	1890
Webster	Burnett	501	1916
Westfield	Marquette	769	1902
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	4,168	1906
West Salem	La Crosse	1,011	1893
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1,067	1888
Weyerhauser	Rusk	321	1906
Wheeler	Dunn	229	1922
Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	5,362	1892
Whitehall	Trempealeau	915	1887
White Lake	Langlade	530	1926
Wild Rose	Waushara	512	1904
Williams Bay	Walworth	630	1919
Wilson	St. Croix	200	1911
Wilton	Monroe	449	1890
Winneconne	Winnebago	821	1871
Withee	Clark	380	1901
Wittenberg	Shawano	863	1893
Wonewoc	Juneau	717	1878
Woodman	Grant	101	1917
Woodville	St. Croix	403	1911
Wrightstown	Brown	612	1901
Wyeville	Monroe	140	1923
Wyocena	Columbia	490	1909
Yuba	Richland	152	1935

**WISCONSIN CIVIL TOWNSHIP LAND AREAS
SURVEY OF THE ACREAGES IN CIVIL TOWNS, 1935**

There has long been a need for an accurate and up-to-date tabulation showing the actual areas of each town and county in Wisconsin. Because of special needs for these data arising out of the agricultural planning undertaken by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, a project was undertaken to survey the areas of all civil towns in the state. The work was conducted jointly by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service and the College of Agriculture.¹

The acreages of the civil towns in Wisconsin were computed from the plats of the original surveys, the resurvey plats, and the field notes in the General Land Office in charge of Mr. A. D. Campbell. Special information as to private claims in Brown, Crawford, and Outagamie Counties was gathered from both the Land Office and other sources.²

The acreages of the civil towns were ascertained by a county by county check of the government townships in the state. Before going to the General Land Office plats, the exact boundary of each civil town was determined, and where a government township was divided between two counties, or two or more civil towns within a county, the section numbers in each were predetermined so far as possible from the small plat books. Where a total government township was included within a county, it was listed as such. After going to the original survey plat the sections were again checked, for in many instances almost infinitesimal sections appeared along the river which were impossible to determine on the small plat book.

A listing sheet was then set up for each township and range in each county. In the upper left hand corner was the name of the county, across the top were the names of all the towns which included sections of that township, and the section numbers from one to thirty-six were listed below.

From the original survey plat the acreage of the sections were then placed under their respective towns. When it happened that a section was divided, the acreages were computed for each division and added to see if they equaled the section total. Along meandered streams and lakes the government lots were always added. In three cases divisions of sections occurred on unmeandered streams or lakes, making it necessary to use a templet³, a celluloid section drawn to scale

¹ Compilation by Emery C. Wilcox and Bernerd H. Milkes for the Federal State Crop Reporting Service and the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. The methods of compilation and listing were furnished by Dr. Walter H. Ebling of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, and Professor Don Anderson of the College of Agriculture. Advice as to procedure was also furnished by Mr. T. H. Bakken of the Land Office, and Mr. John Border of the Land Economic Inventory.

² a. Offices of the Registers of Deeds in Brown, Outagamie, and Crawford Counties.

b. Mr. George Richards, former Outagamie County Register of Deeds, Appleton, Wisconsin.

c. Mr. A. Martin, former Crawford County Surveyor, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

³ Furnished by Mr. Earl Hilburn, Land Economic Inventory.

and divided into two and one-half acre tracts, and superimposed on the questioned mapped section. This templet was found to be as accurate as a planimeter. It was used in Chippewa, Green Lake, and Dodge Counties.

In Brown County the French lots were added to the government townships. The town of Allouez demanded special attention because the eastern boundary on the East or Devil River divided the private claims. In that particular instance two methods of estimating the acreage were used. The areas of the private claims were figured from the dimensions given on a copy of a map showing the claims obtained in the office of the Green Bay Register of Deeds. Then, for more of a check, the acreage was estimated on the templet, and invariably the results were within two and one-half acres.

The resurvey plats were then checked, and the acreages found therein were added to the proper counties. The results of each township and range, as well as the county totals were next checked with similar figures compiled by Harry Clark in 1918. The differences were usually the result of resurveys made since that time, especially the lake surveys made in 1928-1929, but in some instances mistakes were found in the General Land Office plat. Such errors were referred to, and checked by Mr. Bakken of the Land Office before any change was made.

After the material had been grouped by counties, it was recorded in summary form by towns. This was done by listing the towns within the counties in alphabetical order, leaving several lines for each town. Then the sheets, one for each township and range, were gone through, and all the pages on which the first town was included were segregated from the rest and recorded on the summary sheet—listing the township and range numbers, and the total acreage included in the particular town. The sheets were then checked and replaced in the group. After all the towns were listed, the county was checked to see if all the sheets, having been recorded, were marked. This procedure was followed for each county. After this step was finished, the original county sheets were totaled, and the summary sheets sub-totaled by towns and totaled for the county. If the totals were the same, then the posting was complete and correct.

After all the counties were completed, the original sheets were gone over, and each township and range was systematically recorded on a map divided into all the townships and ranges included within the boundaries of the state, the boundaries being established through the General Land Office plat books. The counties were arranged alphabetically by Crop Reporting districts as used by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service for Wisconsin.

CIVIL TOWNSHIP LAND AREAS—Continued

County	Acres	County	Acres	County	Acres
Adams		Bayfield—cont.		Burnett—cont.	
Adams.....	34,789.53	Drummond.....	89,951.98	Oakland.....	17,680.91
Big Flats.....	30,820.50	Eileen.....	22,528.44	Roosevelt.....	22,825.78
Colburn.....	22,912.01	Hughes.....	34,004.75	Rusk.....	21,324.99
Dell Prairie.....	21,576.96	Iron River.....	21,834.57	Sand Lake.....	21,577.10
Easton.....	23,118.27	Kelly.....	23,581.47	Scott.....	18,086.20
Jackson.....	22,298.38	Keystone.....	23,133.14	Siren.....	20,644.97
Leola.....	23,775.89	Lincoln.....	23,226.63	Swiss.....	35,751.25
Lincoln.....	23,071.05	Mason.....	23,516.94	Trade Lake.....	21,001.47
Monroe.....	23,820.73	Namekagon.....	41,521.12	Union.....	25,347.31
New Chester.....	20,034.51	Orienta.....	35,260.75	Webb Lake.....	20,104.89
New Haven.....	19,402.50	Oulu.....	22,717.46	West Marshland.....	46,669.48
Preston.....	23,068.68	Pilsen.....	22,850.13	Wood River.....	22,143.64
Quincy.....	24,181.09	Port Wing.....	46,549.87	Total.....	536,173.30
Richfield.....	22,672.99	Pratt.....	67,016.76	Calumet	
Rome.....	39,061.56	Russell.....	32,375.46	Brillion.....	23,003.64
Springville.....	27,838.67	Tripp.....	22,876.78	Brothertown.....	23,040.00
Strong's Prairie.....	32,516.17	Washburn.....	57,211.21	Charlestown.....	20,772.92
Total.....	434,959.49	Total.....	960,693.34	Chilton.....	22,845.46
Ashland		Brown		Harrison.....	26,104.42
Agenda.....	57,255.39	Allouez.....	2,819.87	New Holstein.....	22,017.99
Ashland.....	22,918.36	Ashwaubenon.....	5,762.72	Rantoul.....	21,593.48
Butternut.....	78,902.38	Bellevue.....	9,330.27	Stockbridge.....	46,443.67
Gingles.....	33,070.28	De Pere.....	13,367.21	Woodville.....	21,303.59
Gordon.....	68,003.66	Eaton.....	15,395.00	Total.....	227,125.17
Jacobs.....	33,019.60	Glenmore.....	20,852.32	Chippewa	
La Pointe.....	51,210.68	Green Bay.....	14,036.38	Anson.....	25,186.34
Marengo.....	45,885.75	Hobart.....	26,189.59	Arthur.....	27,286.54
Morse.....	68,135.26	Holland.....	23,097.60	Auburn.....	23,103.24
Peeksville.....	24,319.60	Howard.....	17,887.05	Birch Creek.....	29,433.99
Sanborn.....	110,389.13	Humboldt.....	15,306.77	Bloomer.....	30,788.58
Shanagold.....	57,229.15	Lawrence.....	15,490.69	Cleveland.....	37,035.01
White River.....	23,321.67	Morrison.....	23,081.87	Colburn.....	42,620.06
Total.....	673,660.91	New Denmark.....	23,043.32	Cooks Valley.....	23,781.20
Barron		Pittsfield.....	21,920.51	Delmar.....	31,123.50
Almena.....	21,874.27	Preble.....	14,575.83	Eagle Point.....	42,833.67
Arland.....	22,807.92	Rockland.....	14,209.80	Edson.....	34,600.16
Barron.....	23,023.74	Scott.....	14,310.03	Estella.....	22,403.17
Bear Lake.....	21,378.06	Suamico.....	22,781.27	Goetz.....	20,013.84
Cedar Lake.....	20,482.17	Wrightstown.....	22,814.37	Halfie.....	25,843.21
Chetek.....	22,147.97	Total.....	336,272.47	Holcombe.....	18,994.67
Clinton.....	22,887.17	Buffalo		Howard.....	22,930.87
Crystal Lake.....	22,282.30	Alma.....	31,219.40	Lafayette.....	20,761.84
Cumberland.....	21,858.50	Belvidere.....	26,186.78	Ruby.....	34,417.24
Dallas.....	22,713.19	Buffalo.....	20,440.52	Sampson.....	42,216.30
Dovre.....	22,859.09	Canton.....	23,178.33	Sigel.....	24,197.82
Doyle.....	23,169.30	Cross.....	26,703.76	Tilden.....	22,910.48
Lakeland.....	21,317.91	Dover.....	23,285.17	Wheaton.....	35,149.33
Maple Grove.....	22,811.09	Gilmanston.....	23,456.75	Woodmoor.....	24,379.64
Maple Plain.....	21,949.88	Glencoe.....	28,817.29	Total.....	662,010.70
Oak Grove.....	22,705.36	Lincoln.....	22,460.31	Clark	
Prairie Farm.....	22,843.00	Maxville.....	26,601.65	Beaver.....	23,082.98
Prairie Lake.....	22,308.73	Milton.....	18,727.56	Butler.....	22,826.62
Rice Lake.....	22,601.44	Modena.....	23,379.77	Colby.....	22,375.23
Sioux Creek.....	22,785.15	Mondovi.....	23,174.05	Dewhurst.....	22,990.79
Stanford.....	22,987.52	Montana.....	30,398.73	Eaton.....	22,537.80
Stanley.....	22,889.08	Naples.....	23,016.75	Foster.....	45,930.30
Sumner.....	22,925.84	Nelson.....	49,859.91	Fremont.....	22,861.15
Turtle Lake.....	22,851.71	Waumandee.....	28,097.74	Grant.....	23,107.72
Vance Creek.....	22,898.94	Total.....	449,004.47	Green Grove.....	23,060.06
Total.....	561,359.33	Burnett		Hendren.....	22,840.22
Bayfield		Anderson.....	40,729.90	Hewett.....	22,994.40
Barksdale.....	33,512.01	Blaine.....	44,398.33	Hixon.....	22,914.12
Barnes.....	77,039.87	Daniels.....	21,988.51	Hoard.....	22,988.71
Bayfield.....	57,573.22	Dewey.....	23,396.94	Levis.....	22,885.90
Bayview.....	29,538.41	Grantsburgh.....	24,763.64	Longwood.....	22,797.30
Bell.....	38,706.48	Jackson.....	19,033.91	Loyal.....	23,074.24
Cable.....	44,734.31	La Follette.....	23,913.27	Lynn.....	22,999.50
Clover.....	23,359.55	Lincoln.....	22,803.88	Mayville.....	22,625.41
Delta.....	46,072.03	Meenon.....	21,986.93	Meay.....	22,838.24

CIVIL TOWNSHIP LAND AREAS—Continued

[County	Acres]	County	[Acres	County	Acres
Clark—cont.		Dane—cont.		Douglas—cont.	
Mentor.....	22,868.67	Montrose.....	22,662.88	Parkland.....	22,712.01
Pine Valley.....	22,898.26	Oregon.....	22,514.41	Solon Springs.....	54,872.79
Reseberg.....	23,020.55	Perry.....	22,992.71	Summit.....	95,287.69
Seif.....	23,118.27	Pleasant Springs.....	21,527.75	Superior.....	93,781.63
Sherman.....	22,555.62	Primrose.....	22,663.79	Wascott.....	86,858.13
Sherwood.....	23,221.71	Roxbury.....	22,701.82	Total.....	849,026.85
Thorp.....	23,058.37	Rutland.....	22,690.09	Dunn	
Unity.....	22,498.24	Springdale.....	22,892.43	Colfax.....	22,922.54
Warner.....	22,592.68	Springfield.....	22,998.70	Dunn.....	35,564.99
Washburn.....	23,206.81	Sun Prairie.....	22,731.70	Eau Galle.....	30,597.05
Weston.....	22,828.39	Vermont.....	22,924.06	Elk Mound.....	22,948.24
Wither.....	22,892.71	Verona.....	23,153.97	Grant.....	23,946.18
Worden.....	23,106.91	Vienna.....	23,033.01	Hay River.....	23,559.14
York.....	23,004.45	Westport.....	21,497.25	Lucas.....	22,971.44
Total.....	778,611.33	Windsor.....	22,687.19	Menomonie.....	33,634.27
Columbia		York.....	22,906.44	New Haven.....	23,507.40
Arlington.....	22,863.49	Total.....	765,025.39	Older Creek.....	23,807.93
Caledonia.....	39,979.06	Dodge		Peru.....	12,495.80
Columbus.....	22,627.36	Ashippun.....	22,837.11	Red Cedar.....	28,236.74
Courtland.....	23,085.13	Beaver Dam.....	28,303.59	Rock Creek.....	19,603.12
Dekorra.....	29,403.51	Burnett.....	23,126.20	Sand Creek.....	23,031.20
Fort Winnebago.....	22,200.58	Calamus.....	22,916.33	Sheridan.....	23,213.24
Fountain Prairie.....	23,134.52	Chester.....	22,902.22	Sherman.....	22,712.14
Hampden.....	22,556.14	Clyman.....	22,718.08	Spring Brook.....	38,384.16
Leeds.....	22,683.42	Elba.....	22,615.94	Stanton.....	22,879.37
Lewisston.....	34,275.02	Emmett.....	22,772.43	Tainter.....	22,350.23
Lodi.....	19,215.48	Fox Lake.....	23,293.28	Tiffany.....	23,724.50
Lowville.....	22,971.67	Herman.....	23,398.92	Weston.....	26,633.61
Marcellon.....	22,863.92	Hubbard.....	23,091.72	Wilson.....	23,255.97
Newport.....	15,053.76	Hustisford.....	22,479.96	Total.....	550,039.25
Otsago.....	22,909.04	Lebanon.....	22,648.18	Eau Claire	
Pacifico.....	16,455.85	Le Roy.....	23,596.34	Bridge Creek.....	67,134.80
Randolph.....	23,149.18	Le Roy.....	23,540.71	Brunswick.....	23,587.39
Scott.....	22,784.51	Lowell.....	34,269.11	Clear Creek.....	23,047.93
Springvale.....	26,123.98	Oak Grove.....	22,986.69	Drummen.....	23,130.37
West Point.....	19,873.97	Portland.....	22,672.49	Fairchild.....	23,181.18
Wyocena.....	25,931.61	Rubicon.....	23,119.57	Lincoln.....	39,102.32
Total.....	500,141.20	Shields.....	16,157.69	Ludington.....	29,668.12
Crawford		Theresa.....	23,372.56	Older Creek.....	22,804.34
Bridgeport.....	15,026.53	Trenton.....	34,577.96	Pleasant Valley.....	34,550.68
Clayton.....	49,225.45	Westford.....	21,218.97	Seymour.....	22,357.76
Eastman.....	40,600.43	Williamstown.....	23,466.87	Union.....	29,643.14
Freeman.....	48,762.00	Total.....	572,082.92	Washington.....	42,105.42
Haney.....	22,695.32	Door		Wilson.....	30,641.78
Marietta.....	30,606.72	Baileys Harbor.....	17,864.77	Total.....	410,955.23
Prairie du Chien.....	23,119.48	Brussels.....	23,049.72	Florence	
Scott.....	23,005.24	Clay Banks.....	9,187.98	Aurora.....	24,787.58
Seneca.....	41,117.64	Egg Harbor.....	21,589.48	Commonwealth.....	26,604.45
Utica.....	37,034.55	Forestville.....	23,029.82	Pence.....	58,203.83
Wauzeka.....	31,103.45	Gardner.....	22,348.51	Pern.....	21,512.24
Total.....	371,305.81	Gibraltar.....	26,365.86	Florence.....	98,049.22
Dane		Jacksonport.....	18,455.19	Homestead.....	34,855.10
Albion.....	22,609.37	Liberty Grove.....	35,927.82	Long Lake.....	21,417.34
Berry.....	23,032.49	Nasewaupee.....	23,098.39	Tipler.....	27,619.71
Black Earth.....	11,443.76	Sevastopol.....	32,940.31	Total.....	313,049.47
Blooming Grove.....	19,534.30	Sturgeon Bay.....	17,531.49	Fond du Lac	
Blue Mounds.....	22,926.07	Union.....	13,568.73	Alto.....	23,153.31
Bristol.....	22,794.22	Washington.....	15,674.56	Ashford.....	23,096.97
Burke.....	22,876.30	Total.....	305,732.63	Auburn.....	22,901.99
Christiana.....	23,198.55	Douglas		Byron.....	23,122.67
Cottage Grove.....	22,451.59	Amnicon.....	33,237.83	Calumet.....	19,146.91
Cross Plains.....	23,020.30	Bennett.....	31,015.75	Eden.....	23,144.40
Dane.....	22,954.06	Brule.....	29,725.35	Eldorado.....	23,135.04
Deerfield.....	22,381.88	Cloverland.....	29,725.35	Empire.....	19,307.87
Dunkirk.....	23,003.67	Dairyland.....	89,560.06	Fond du Lac.....	22,767.02
Dunn.....	18,890.44	Gordon.....	100,471.42	Forest.....	22,730.68
Fitchburg.....	23,255.28	Hawthorne.....	37,842.55	Friendship.....	12,175.13
Madison.....	12,952.55	Highland.....	49,871.25	Lamartine.....	23,249.52
Mazomanie.....	19,462.31	Lakeside.....	25,816.38	Marshfield.....	23,054.57
Medina.....	22,578.25	Maple.....	19,838.89		
Middleton.....	22,972.80	Oakland.....	42,170.76		

CIVIL TOWNSHIP LAND AREAS—Continued

County	Acres]	County	Acres	County	Acres
Fond du Lac—cont.		Green—cont.		Jefferson	
Metomen.....	23,038.99	Mt. Pleasant.....	22,838.93	Aztalan.....	16,582.43
Oakfield.....	23,514.28	New Glarus.....	22,667.27	Cold Spring.....	16,222.16
Oseoala.....	22,547.99	Spring Grove.....	24,988.74	Concord.....	22,675.48
Ripon.....	22,959.90	Sylvester.....	22,945.61	Farmington.....	23,758.88
Rosendale.....	23,036.07	Washington.....	22,871.30	Hebron.....	18,311.50
Springvale.....	23,155.98	York.....	23,149.80	Ixonia.....	22,599.06
Taycheedah.....	19,838.64			Jefferson.....	30,381.79
Waupun.....	23,242.26			Koshkonong.....	29,578.96
Total.....	462,320.19	Total.....	370,950.42	Lake Mills.....	21,377.61
Forest		Green Lake		Milford.....	21,573.26
Alvin.....	72,931.28	Berlin.....	22,291.03	Oakland.....	21,849.31
Argonne.....	69,728.80	Brooklyn.....	23,618.38	Palmyra.....	23,299.29
Armstrong Creek.....	29,155.14	Green Lake.....	30,231.26	Sullivan.....	23,417.67
Blackwell.....	46,541.05	Kingston.....	19,557.61	Summer.....	10,951.19
Caswell.....	28,891.14	Mackford.....	22,609.34	Waterloo.....	22,860.07
Crandon.....	22,680.30	Manchester.....	22,319.82	Watertown.....	28,573.90
Freedom.....	22,118.94	Marquette.....	19,460.15	Total.....	354,012.56
Hiles.....	34,259.31	Princeton.....	23,188.68		
Laona.....	97,317.30	Seneca.....	20,060.52		
Lincoln.....	41,064.71	St. Marie.....	21,648.97		
Nashville.....	43,466.12	Total.....	224,985.76		
Popple River.....	32,875.53			Juneau	
Ross.....	24,952.23			Armenia.....	49,201.78
Wabeno.....	69,670.22			Clearfield.....	22,905.97
Total.....	655,652.67			Cutler.....	34,642.61
Grant		Iowa		Finley.....	24,677.80
Beetown.....	30,607.26	Arena.....	50,074.41	Fountain.....	20,176.07
Bloomington.....	25,116.40	Brigham.....	41,928.28	Germantown.....	27,943.80
Boscobel.....	6,441.08	Clyde.....	18,385.17	Kildare.....	19,047.77
Cassville.....	22,607.00	Dodgeville.....	59,534.05	Kingston.....	36,315.31
Castle Rock.....	22,928.77	Eden.....	22,934.37	Lemonweir.....	28,023.28
Clifton.....	23,040.31	Highland.....	42,065.71	Lindina.....	23,130.13
Ellenboro.....	23,030.40	Linden.....	38,967.58	Lisbon.....	19,905.20
Fennimore.....	23,037.33	Mifflin.....	32,478.74	Lyndon.....	18,647.61
Glen Haven.....	21,955.99	Mineral Point.....	39,461.85	Marion.....	14,693.16
Harrison.....	23,194.69	Moscow.....	26,858.54	Needah.....	54,053.16
Hazel Green.....	23,099.37	Pulaski.....	29,354.03	Orange.....	23,134.33
Hickory Grove.....	23,169.81	Ridgeway.....	28,109.59	Plymouth.....	23,325.04
Jamestown.....	19,701.04	Waldwing.....	26,498.59	Seven Mile Creek.....	23,389.93
Liberty.....	23,091.77	Wyoming.....	28,812.03	Summit.....	23,868.02
Lima.....	23,015.71	Total.....	485,462.94	Wonewoc.....	24,222.67
Little Grant.....	22,896.22			Total.....	511,303.64
Marion.....	22,576.67				
Millville.....	13,112.99	Iron			
Mt. Hope.....	19,133.80	Anderson.....	54,040.23		
Mt. Ida.....	23,073.16	Carey.....	27,858.67		
Muscoda.....	22,062.43	Gurney.....	24,520.44		
North Lancaster.....	23,008.76	Kimball.....	25,873.56		
Paris.....	21,033.00	Knight.....	60,806.13		
Patch Grove.....	21,033.00	Mercer.....	98,535.96		
Platteville.....	22,931.44	Oma.....	48,446.82		
Potosi.....	34,000.53	Pence.....	24,887.76		
Smeiser.....	23,073.12	Saxon.....	35,905.39		
South Lancaster.....	23,211.56	Sherman.....	99,096.27		
Waterloo.....	26,557.80	La Pointe Ind. Res.....	5,912.43		
Watterstown.....	18,037.85	Total.....	505,883.66		
Wingville.....	22,941.05				
Woodman.....	17,238.77	Jackson			
Wyalusing.....	26,245.23	Albion.....	53,796.12		
Total.....	738,289.35	Alma.....	38,740.04		
Green		Bear Bluff.....	35,870.37		
Adams.....	22,765.20	Brookway.....	30,927.48		
Albany.....	22,882.69	City Point.....	58,029.63		
Brooklyn.....	22,721.69	Cleveland.....	22,928.75		
Cadiz.....	23,460.94	Curran.....	23,304.65		
Clarno.....	24,116.71	Franklin.....	23,508.18		
Clatur.....	22,715.71	Garfield.....	23,033.18		
Decatur.....	22,324.91	Garden Valley.....	23,095.08		
Exeter.....	22,324.91	Hixton.....	23,056.91		
Jefferson.....	24,536.92	Irving.....	27,042.30		
Jordan.....	23,006.20	Knapp.....	45,442.29		
Monroe.....	22,957.80	Komensky.....	38,538.45		
		Manchester.....	42,283.81		
		Melrose.....	17,764.21		
		Millston.....	46,387.78		
		North Bend.....	17,799.14		
		Northfield.....	23,119.58		
		Springfield.....	23,862.64		
		Total.....	638,530.59		
				Kewaunee	
				Ahnapee.....	21,037.63
				Carlton.....	22,729.13
				Casco.....	23,065.11
				Franklin.....	22,992.83
				Lincoln.....	22,970.59
				Luxemburg.....	23,113.43
				Montpelier.....	22,969.29
				Pierce.....	13,493.48
				Red River.....	22,166.72
				West Kewaunee.....	24,043.69
				Total.....	218,581.90
				La Crosse	
				Barre.....	13,320.54
				Bangor.....	23,158.14
				Burns.....	31,467.39
				Campbell.....	25,223.89
				Farmington.....	50,827.35
				Greenfield.....	19,272.80
				Hamilton.....	34,180.47
				Holland.....	29,633.73

CIVIL TOWNSHIP LAND AREAS—Continued

County	Acres
La Crosse—cont.	
Onalaska	29,771.47
Shelby	22,515.75
Washington	23,125.97
Total	302,497.50
Lafayette	
Argyle	23,018.43
Belmont	26,617.40
Benton	18,439.12
Blanchard	11,508.44
Darlington	29,992.18
Elk Grove	23,064.59
Fayette	22,848.49
Gratiot	33,816.12
Kendall	26,978.89
Lamont	12,765.39
Monticello	12,401.34
New Diggings	16,157.34
Seymour	23,051.73
Shullsburg	22,940.91
Wayne	22,962.35
White Oak Springs	10,570.02
Willow Springs	30,583.05
Wiotia	33,623.34
Total	401,339.13
Langlade	
Ackley	46,243.24
Ainsworth	44,953.57
Antigo	23,151.16
Elcho	44,087.87
Evergreen	23,116.07
Langlade	46,268.37
Neva	23,057.58
Norwood	23,145.64
Parrish	23,155.27
Peek	23,027.79
Polar	22,985.00
Price	23,408.00
Rolling	23,427.04
Summit	23,186.11
Upham	43,971.89
Vilas	23,048.37
Wolf River	76,876.52
Total	557,109.49
Lincoln	
Birch	23,072.46
Bradley	44,555.21
Corning	92,686.23
Harding	46,122.77
Harrison	45,203.60
King	23,153.93
Merrill	36,564.71
Pine River	41,134.34
Rock Falls	30,691.82
Russell	23,019.86
Schley	30,816.68
Scott	21,266.87
Skanawan	22,774.29
Somo	23,323.57
Tomahawk	45,727.01
Wilson	22,707.14
Total	572,820.49
Manitowoc	
Cato	23,264.33
Centerville	16,560.87
Cooperstown	23,140.69
Eaton	22,923.70
Franklin	23,475.04
Gibson	22,449.59
Kossuth	25,615.97

County	Acres
Manitowoc—cont.	
Liberty	23,131.25
Manitowoc	9,813.58
Manitowoc Rapids	22,859.82
Maple Grove	22,952.33
Meeme	23,173.60
Mishicot	19,286.29
Newton	22,068.23
Rockland	22,982.23
Schleswig	22,689.38
Two Creeks	9,652.62
Two Rivers	23,987.96
Total	380,027.98
Marathon	
Bergen	22,412.13
Berlin	22,182.15
Bern	22,577.05
Bevent	27,265.23
Brighton	22,570.07
Cassel	22,223.03
Cleveland	21,772.16
Day	21,839.04
Easton	27,530.16
Eau Pleine	22,674.13
Elderon	23,081.91
Emmet	25,700.48
Frankfort	22,721.52
Franzen	23,434.16
Green Valley	22,239.35
Guenther	22,224.49
Halsey	21,886.80
Hamburg	22,590.69
Harrison	23,652.21
Hewitt	28,058.59
Holton	22,759.80
Hull	22,458.99
Johnson	22,960.70
Knowlton	21,750.43
Kronenwetter	37,143.47
Maine	27,221.98
Marathon	22,007.66
McMillan	22,655.22
Mosinee	25,350.12
Norrie	22,991.16
Plover	23,145.93
Reid	27,077.78
Rib Falls	22,937.75
Rib Mountain	16,627.32
Reitbrock	22,249.64
Ringle	27,222.28
Spencer	22,458.87
Stettin	30,755.93
Texas	29,890.30
Wausau	22,313.96
Weston	27,240.59
Wien	21,553.02
Total	1,009,408.25
Marinette*	
Amberg	46,920.95
Athelstane	69,052.75
Beaver	44,414.22
Beecher	31,901.88
Dunbar	68,043.55
Goodman	68,754.01
Grover	46,526.46
Lake	38,636.17
Middle Inlet	30,373.45
Niagara	45,632.85
Pembine	43,599.98
*Marinette Township, .30 Range .25 Green Island 5 miles off coast 87.72 A. Included in county and state total but not assigned to any civil township.	

County	Acres
Marinette—cont.	
Peshigo	42,875.44
Porterfield	33,307.63
Pound	33,429.35
Silver Cliff	69,046.78
Stephenson	112,398.76
Wagner	34,761.48
Wausaukee	49,834.45
Total	909,597.88
Marquette	
Buffalo	30,558.43
Crystal Lake	22,682.27
Douglas	18,631.69
Harris	19,734.38
Mecan	17,471.25
Montello	22,277.65
Moundville	14,934.89
Neshkoro	15,165.93
Newton	22,643.68
Oxford	22,258.86
Packwaukee	24,001.45
Shields	19,652.66
Springfield	22,310.61
Westfield	19,441.65
Total	291,765.40
Milwaukee	
Franklin	23,047.23
Granville	23,021.84
Greenfield	23,109.00
Lake	16,665.29
Milwaukee	22,300.59
Oak Creek	21,293.75
Wauwatosa	23,023.71
Total	152,461.41
Monroe	
Angelo	23,032.44
Adrian	22,851.60
Byron	23,399.02
Clifton	21,874.80
Glendale	23,167.59
Grant	23,154.85
Greenfield	22,810.95
Jefferson	23,113.45
Lafayette	22,575.71
LaGrange	22,591.27
Leon	23,052.73
Lincoln	22,594.68
Little Falls	44,224.12
New Lyme	22,968.08
Oakdale	23,426.69
Portland	23,280.50
Ridgeville	22,781.93
Scott	23,423.75
Sheldon	22,939.69
Sparta	34,537.89
Tomah	22,503.64
Wellington	23,102.05
Wells	22,797.19
Wilton	22,741.01
Total	582,945.63
Oconto	
Abrams	26,218.63
Armstrong	46,626.54
Bagley	22,703.94
Brazeau	44,716.74
Breed	22,771.69
Chase	23,076.11
Doty	33,375.64
Gillett	22,385.80
How	22,565.91

CIVIL TOWNSHIP LAND AREAS—Continued

County		County		County	
Acres		Acres		Acres	
Oconto—cont.		Pepin		Portage—cont.	
Lena.....	21,925.74	Albany.....	23,225.45	Sharon.....	41,411.60
Little River.....	33,240.64	Durand.....	12,981.30	Stockton.....	36,820.25
Little Suamico.....	23,625.43	Frankfort.....	19,530.11	Total.....	523,443.68
Maple Valley.....	22,818.64	Lima.....	23,080.18	Price	
Morgan.....	22,893.45	Pepin.....	29,906.02	Catawba.....	34,897.76
Oconto.....	26,449.06	Stockholm.....	10,429.17	Eisenstein.....	50,135.67
Oconto Falls.....	22,767.29	Waterville.....	23,082.57	Elk.....	34,018.90
Pensaukee.....	20,107.91	Waubeck.....	7,780.17	Emery.....	69,781.28
Riverview.....	45,633.11	Total.....	150,014.97	Ffield.....	99,083.40
Spruce.....	22,462.11	Pierce		Flambeau.....	62,237.12
Stiles.....	22,121.91	Clifton.....	22,089.72	Georgetown.....	34,291.60
Townsend.....	27,057.65	Diamond Bluff.....	11,133.87	Hackett.....	45,396.31
Underhill.....	22,381.39	Ellsworth.....	23,043.19	Harmony.....	23,003.10
Wheeler.....	46,312.98	El Paso.....	22,591.86	Hill.....	22,604.35
Menomonee Ind.		Gilman.....	22,356.75	Kennan.....	45,988.95
Res.....	69,236.31	Hartland.....	22,868.19	Knox.....	30,919.66
Total.....	713,474.62	Isabelle.....	6,773.36	Lake.....	59,741.43
Oneida		Maiden Rock.....	26,318.08	Ogema.....	52,683.13
Cassian.....	64,119.65	Martell.....	23,112.10	Prentice.....	46,443.39
Crescent.....	19,792.43	Oak Grove.....	26,104.90	Spirit.....	26,309.47
Enterprise.....	39,640.24	River Falls.....	30,731.32	Worcester.....	78,680.55
Hazelhurst.....	20,106.96	Rock Elm.....	23,096.61	Total.....	816,216.07
Lake Tomahawk.....	22,411.03	Salem.....	22,677.02	Racine	
Little Rice.....	46,443.11	Spring Lake.....	23,134.11	Burlington.....	25,953.02
Lynne.....	46,304.61	Trenton.....	17,943.15	Caledonia.....	31,686.30
Minocqua.....	98,465.70	Trimbelle.....	23,232.97	Dover.....	22,586.36
Monico.....	34,767.31	Union.....	23,241.02	Mt. Pleasant.....	32,504.77
Newbold.....	53,586.33	Total.....	370,448.22	Norway.....	21,053.84
Pelleau.....	32,533.05	Polk		Raymond.....	22,659.37
Piehl.....	23,099.24	Alden.....	37,542.27	Rochester.....	11,387.74
Pine Lake.....	28,990.59	Apple River.....	22,122.85	Waterford.....	22,548.62
Schoepke.....	25,375.03	Balsam Lake.....	20,287.16	Yorkville.....	23,098.42
Stella.....	21,880.47	Beaver.....	23,368.53	Total.....	213,478.44
Sugar Camp.....	56,821.35	Black Brook.....	22,821.65	Richland	
Three Lakes.....	53,215.64	Bone Lake.....	21,962.38	Akan.....	23,214.84
Woodboro.....	22,233.95	Clam Falls.....	22,691.90	Bloom.....	23,233.38
Woodruff.....	18,245.28	Clayton.....	23,123.21	Buena Vista.....	26,880.35
Total.....	728,236.77	Clear Lake.....	23,495.65	Dayton.....	22,666.70
Ozaukee		Eureka.....	34,913.88	Eagle.....	22,671.80
Belgium.....	23,738.02	Farmington.....	29,443.00	Forest.....	23,304.97
Cedarburg.....	19,264.25	Garfield.....	21,203.70	Henrietta.....	23,246.79
Fredonia.....	22,827.31	Georgetown.....	19,230.10	Ithaca.....	22,990.37
Grafton.....	14,901.42	Johnstown.....	22,998.09	Marshall.....	23,275.60
Mequon.....	30,547.34	Laketown.....	22,479.46	Orion.....	22,859.16
Port Washington.....	14,248.23	Lincoln.....	24,961.48	Richland.....	23,109.73
Saukville.....	22,781.83	Lorain.....	23,903.86	Richwood.....	27,088.84
Total.....	148,308.40	Luck.....	21,133.39	Rockbridge.....	23,098.76
Outagamie		McKinley.....	23,482.61	Sylvan.....	23,190.88
Black Creek.....	23,175.36	Milltown.....	21,617.38	Westford.....	22,938.60
Bovina.....	22,384.24	Osecola.....	25,848.69	Willow.....	22,985.48
Buchanan.....	16,145.88	St. Croix Falls.....	22,742.42	Total.....	376,756.25
Center.....	22,847.10	Sterling.....	40,463.57	Rock	
Cicero.....	23,406.41	West Sweden.....	22,279.56	Avon.....	22,542.47
Dale.....	19,282.89	Total.....	594,113.79	Beloit.....	22,869.22
Deer Creek.....	23,119.36	Portage		Bradford.....	23,037.62
Ellington.....	22,290.40	Alban.....	23,701.21	Center.....	22,820.88
Freedom.....	23,497.44	Almond.....	28,035.88	Clinton.....	23,299.01
Grand Chute.....	26,060.18	Amerst.....	26,792.95	Fulton.....	22,271.33
Greenville.....	22,924.74	Belmont.....	23,230.20	Harmony.....	23,214.54
Hortonia.....	14,612.08	Buena Vista.....	38,551.44	Janesville.....	22,544.43
Kaukauna.....	10,898.39	Carson.....	35,968.02	Johnstown.....	23,152.25
Liberty.....	20,152.58	Dewey.....	29,885.06	La Prairie.....	23,009.10
Maine.....	23,915.31	Eau Pleine.....	36,802.08	Lima.....	23,089.78
Maple Creek.....	13,757.32	Grant.....	45,771.92	Magnolia.....	22,830.32
Oneida.....	39,024.53	Hull.....	29,093.36	Milton.....	21,834.68
Osborn.....	10,617.18	Lanark.....	23,088.03	Newark.....	23,060.62
Seymour.....	21,217.53	Linwood.....	21,130.48	Plymouth.....	23,015.95
Vandenbroek.....	9,946.96	New Hope.....	23,313.81	Porter.....	22,885.64
Total.....	409,225.88	Pine Grove.....	24,228.31	Rock.....	22,561.59
		Plover.....	35,619.08		

CIVIL TOWNSHIP LAND AREAS

CIVIL TOWNSHIP LAND AREAS—Continued

County	Acres	County	Acres	County	Acres
Rock—cont.		Sawyer—cont.		St. Croix—cont.	
Spring Valley	22,996.44	Spider Lake	65,316.88	St. Joseph	21,026.50
Turtle	23,108.69	Weirgor	22,540.77	Troy	25,468.17
Union	23,141.41	Winter	158,264.63	Warren	22,816.94
Total	457,285.97	Total	838,405.99	Total	466,849.34
Rusk		Shawano		Taylor	
Atlanta	32,433.45	Almon	23,003.93	Aurora	22,964.57
Big Bend	22,375.71	Angelica	23,498.11	Browning	23,145.48
Big Falls	22,896.51	Aniwa	22,658.69	Chelsea	26,406.18
Cedar Rapids	22,386.96	Bartelme	23,114.76	Cleveland	22,920.61
Dewey	22,446.80	Belle Plaine	24,410.54	Deer Creek	22,185.40
Flambeau	23,102.50	Biramwood	22,879.45	Ford	22,946.58
Grant	22,828.75	Fairbanks	23,307.60	Goodrich	23,183.73
Grow	22,832.94	Germania	23,356.02	Greenwood	34,856.47
Hawkins	30,604.41	Grant	23,541.73	Grover	45,920.60
Hubbard	28,665.24	Green Valley	22,297.92	Hammel	23,025.38
Lawrence	30,629.03	Hartland	23,627.58	Holway	23,275.49
Marshall	23,155.60	Herman	23,545.52	Jump River	23,093.42
Murry	40,031.81	Hutchins	22,770.00	Little Black	22,543.92
Riechland	15,373.67	Lessor	23,213.29	Maplehurst	23,094.95
Rusk	22,213.75	Maple Grove	23,468.74	McKinley	23,049.22
South Forks	22,755.09	Morris	23,334.79	Medford	26,812.38
Strickland	22,785.28	Navarino	23,116.01	Moltior	22,942.30
Stubbs	25,373.61	Pella	23,404.27	Pershing	22,928.89
Thornapple	33,164.45	Red Springs	23,227.06	Rib Lake	48,955.55
True	15,300.27	Richmond	21,763.75	Rosevelt	23,104.75
Washington	21,424.49	Seneca	23,423.39	Taft	23,516.05
Wilkinson	22,993.21	Washington	24,340.57	Westboro	80,316.15
Willard	23,065.47	Waukechon	23,286.67	Total	631,187.97
Wilson	22,662.62	Wescott	17,942.52		
Total	591,501.62	Wittenberg	23,098.60		
		Menominee Ind.			
		Res.	162,287.38		
		Total	737,858.89		
Sauk		Sheboygan		Trempealeau	
Baraboo	24,285.54	Greenbush	30,383.88	Arcadia	77,964.43
Bear Creek	32,038.21	Herman	23,179.75	Albion	23,073.43
Dellona	22,480.42	Holland	28,369.97	Burnside	24,976.16
Delton	24,464.18	Lima	23,079.71	Caledonia	13,819.25
Excelsior	22,651.22	Lyndon	22,924.37	Chimney Rock	23,343.76
Fairfield	21,809.94	Mitchell	22,961.58	Dodge	13,845.25
Franklin	32,021.05	Mosel	13,590.95	Etrick	50,232.06
Freedom	22,754.56	Plymouth	22,936.80	Gale	39,683.77
Greenfield	18,969.24	Rhine	22,641.97	Hale	44,973.63
Honey Creek	30,406.35	Russell	15,089.45	Lincoln	17,600.00
Ironton	22,737.05	Scott	23,154.26	Pigeon	25,147.60
La Valle	23,079.65	Sheboygan	17,433.09	Preston	38,953.45
Merrimac	17,174.30	Sheboygan Falls	23,085.05	Summer	22,807.06
Prairie du Sac	19,171.82	Sherman	22,937.38	Trempealeau	35,902.39
Reedsburg	23,066.96	Wilson	16,387.24	Unity	23,047.55
Spring Green	29,268.49	Total	328,155.45	Total	475,369.79
Sumpter	24,198.05				
Troy	34,011.11	St. Croix		Vernon	
Washington	22,960.75	Baldwin	22,009.67	Borgen	31,886.65
Westfield	22,991.89	Cady	23,011.05	Christiana	22,942.20
Winfield	22,894.11	Cylon	23,369.88	Clinton	23,139.21
Woodland	23,242.44	Eau Galle	22,007.14	Coon	23,178.51
Total	536,677.33	Emerald	22,374.02	Forest	23,092.59
		Erin Prairie	22,829.86	Franklin	33,289.72
Sawyer		Forest	23,522.42	Genoa	22,319.85
Bass Lake	29,976.62	Glenwood	23,608.19	Greenwood	23,035.23
Couderay	43,052.14	Hammond	22,966.37	Hamburg	23,343.28
Draper	90,075.11	Hudson	20,677.17	Harmony	26,540.21
Edgewater	31,411.18	Kinnickinnic	23,065.34	Hillsboro	23,583.76
Fishtrap	22,686.56	Pleasant Valley	11,542.28	Jefferson	36,486.10
Hayward	38,491.66	Richmond	23,154.82	Kickapoo	25,670.26
Hunter	47,475.87	Rush River	11,517.90	Liberty	15,570.29
Lenroot	56,025.45	Sommerset	23,080.71	Stark	22,994.71
Meadowbrook	23,019.03	Springfield	23,418.68	Sterling	30,687.29
Meteor	22,595.27	Stanton	23,271.45	Union	23,023.31
Ojibwa	32,889.54	Star Prairie	22,930.78	Viroqua	33,337.06
Radisson	48,173.50			Webster	22,963.06
Round Lake	75,363.90			Wheatland	17,525.72
Sand Lake	31,047.88			Whitestown	23,066.16
				Total	521,688.17

CIVIL TOWNSHIP LAND AREAS—Continued

County	Acres	County	Acres	County	Acres
Vilas		Washington		Waushara—cont.	
Arbor Vitae.....	45,130.74	Addison.....	23,016.89	Dakota.....	22,229.21
Boulder Jet.....	48,846.74	Barton.....	15,112.15	Deerfield.....	22,263.73
Cloverland.....	19,880.10	Erin.....	23,018.78	Hancock.....	21,861.16
Conover.....	51,423.90	Farmington.....	23,064.42	Leon.....	23,196.17
Flambeau.....	64,263.94	Germantown.....	23,159.79	Marion.....	21,620.09
Lincoln.....	25,166.42	Hartford.....	23,037.55	Mt. Morris.....	22,196.86
Phelps.....	60,093.65	Jackson.....	23,436.23	Oasis.....	22,435.48
Plum Lake.....	56,923.22	Kewaskum.....	15,359.69	Plainfield.....	22,332.51
Presque Isle.....	41,158.83	Polk.....	23,046.37	Poy Sippi.....	21,193.07
St. Germain.....	18,965.65	Richfield.....	23,156.15	Richford.....	22,158.81
Spider Lake.....	18,510.19	Trenton.....	22,751.34	Rose.....	22,645.36
State Line.....	55,292.28	Wayne.....	22,554.34	Saxeville.....	23,263.93
Washington.....	25,832.05	West Bend.....	14,210.70	Springwater.....	21,795.07
Winchester.....	30,489.38			Warren.....	22,979.46
Total.....	562,027.09	Total.....	274,924.40	Wautoma.....	22,539.38
		Waukesha		Total.....	401,994.98
Walworth		Brookfield.....	23,007.46	Winnebago	
Bloomfield.....	22,858.49	Delafield.....	20,951.06	Algoma.....	15,885.44
Darien.....	22,962.58	Eagle.....	23,043.17	Black Wolf.....	10,457.42
Delavan.....	21,514.59	Genesee.....	23,082.10	Clayton.....	23,120.49
East Troy.....	22,120.72	Lisbon.....	23,115.77	Menasha.....	10,775.40
Geneva.....	21,835.32	Menomorie.....	23,120.27	Neenah.....	11,530.07
Lafayette.....	22,902.08	Merton.....	20,537.04	Nekimi.....	19,312.16
La Grange.....	22,304.61	Mukwonago.....	22,662.61	Nepeuskum.....	19,480.63
Linn.....	19,265.05	Muskego.....	19,243.20	Omro.....	23,216.34
Lyons.....	22,953.65	New Berlin.....	22,988.93	Oshkosh.....	12,066.12
Richmond.....	22,610.17	Oconomowoc.....	21,232.73	Poysgan.....	15,692.56
Sharon.....	23,152.23	Ottawa.....	22,822.29	Rushford.....	22,397.08
Spring Prairie.....	22,988.59	Pewaukee.....	21,913.68	Utica.....	22,735.54
Sugar Creek.....	22,293.12	Summit.....	20,860.45	Vinland.....	18,515.65
Troy.....	22,536.21	Vernon.....	22,923.60	Winchester.....	22,891.68
Walworth.....	22,071.28	Waukesha.....	22,855.82	Winneconne.....	18,676.30
Whitewater.....	22,830.32			Wolf River.....	21,043.23
Total.....	357,199.01	Total.....	354,360.18	Total.....	287,796.11
		Waupaca		Wood	
Washburn		Bear Creek.....	23,425.03	Arpin.....	21,670.45
Barronett.....	22,426.83	Caledonia.....	17,850.82	Auburndale.....	22,006.19
Bashaw.....	23,098.45	Dayton.....	22,739.03	Cameron.....	5,540.48
Bass Lake.....	21,673.95	Dupont.....	23,364.79	Cary.....	22,637.34
Beaver Brook.....	22,196.95	Farmington.....	22,508.81	Cranmoor.....	26,968.17
Birchwood.....	43,628.08	Fremont.....	12,297.13	Dexter.....	22,851.15
Brooklyn.....	23,038.29	Harrison.....	23,519.40	Grand Rapids.....	26,941.55
Casey.....	20,050.95	Helvetia.....	23,299.48	Hansen.....	22,390.07
Chicog.....	27,771.74	Iola.....	22,906.15	Hiles.....	22,580.45
Crystal.....	23,246.61	Larabee.....	23,385.72	Lincoln.....	22,623.18
Evergreen.....	22,024.24	Lebanon.....	22,801.20	Marshfield.....	17,428.21
Frog Creek.....	45,796.67	Lind.....	22,978.88	Milladore.....	22,415.25
Gull Lake.....	22,745.90	Little Wolf.....	22,436.74	Port Edwards.....	28,133.25
Long Lake.....	22,209.18	Matteson.....	24,595.02	Remington.....	45,742.76
Madge.....	20,337.49	Mukwa.....	22,162.85	Richfield.....	22,473.40
Minong.....	42,357.20	Royalton.....	21,268.52	Rock.....	22,155.97
Sarona.....	21,352.16	Scandinavia.....	22,806.68	Rudolph.....	20,337.84
Spooner.....	14,104.89	St. Lawrence.....	22,897.17	Saratoga.....	31,935.05
Springbrook.....	22,404.32	Union.....	23,154.68	Seneca.....	21,530.49
Stinnett.....	22,590.48	Waupaca.....	23,006.75	Sherry.....	22,639.78
Stone Lake.....	22,631.44	Weyauwega.....	14,333.31	Sigel.....	22,888.30
Trego.....	24,088.41	Wyoming.....	23,589.56	Wood.....	22,731.30
Total.....	529,774.23	Total.....	481,327.72	Total.....	516,620.63
		Waushara		Total for State of Wisconsin.....	35,150,086.00
		Aurora.....	22,534.05		
		Bloomfield.....	22,844.36		
		Coloma.....	21,906.28		

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1935—1936

County	County Seat	Population 1930	County Board	
			Chairman	Number of Members
Adams	Friendship	8,003	R. B. Wood	20
Ashland	Ashland	21,054	Frank G. Chefchick	27
Barron	Barron	34,301	Ed Jensen	50
Bayfield	Washburn	15,006	H. B. Randall, Jr.	37
Brown	Green Bay	72,249	Lewis Knuth	47
Buffalo	Alma	15,330	Henry Haeuser	28
Burnett	Grantsburg	10,233	Ralph Larrabee	23
Calumet	Chilton	16,848	John H. Landgraf	20
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	37,342	Clarence Balts	45
Clark	Neillsville	34,165	Elmer Anderson	52
Columbia	Portage	30,503	F. H. Palmer	41
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	16,781	T. N. Nelson	28
Dane	Madison	112,737	Frank Stewart	81
Dodge	Juneau	52,092	James T. Healy	65
Door	Sturgeon Bay	18,182	Ralph Jenquin	20
Douglas	Superior	46,583	P. J. Fitzgerald	30
Dunn	Menomonie	27,037	E. W. Hanson	33
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	41,087	W. S. Kelley	31
Florence	Florence	3,768	Arthur Peterson	8
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	59,883	H. S. Northrup	56
Forest	Crandon	11,118	R. M. Adams	19
Grant	Lancaster	38,469	Hugh Harper	65
Green	Monroe	21,870	J. B. Pierce	27
Green Lake	Green Lake	13,913	Ira W. Parker	21
Iowa	Dodgeville	20,039	Anthony J. Pusch	31
Iron	Hurley	9,933	Geo. B. Gerry	20
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,468	Chas. M. Olson	29
Jefferson	Jefferson	36,785	E. F. Nieman	45
Juneau	Mauston	17,264	H. Wm. Flentye	31
Kenosha	Kenosha	63,277	Hans Guttorfmsen	21
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	16,037	O. H. Bruemmer	18
La Crosse	La Crosse	54,455	Ben Sias	38
Lafayette	Darlington	18,649	A. F. Schrear	28
Langlade	Antigo	21,544	L. Freiburger	24
Lincoln	Merrill	21,072	Oscar L. Bloecher	28
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	58,674	George W. Kiel	38
Marathon	Wausau	70,629	E. J. Benson	69
Marquette	Marquette	33,530	L. E. Ness	30
Marquette	Montello	9,388	Melvin Mills	18
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	725,263	Eugene Warnimont	20
Monroe	Sparta	28,739	R. G. Lahm	38
Oconto	Oconto	26,386	H. E. Muehl	39
Oneida	Rhineland	15,899	Dr. Gale W. Huber	25
Outagamie	Appleton	62,790	Mike Mack	41
Ozaukee	Ft. Washington	17,394	Al Krier	21
Pepin	Durand	7,450	Horace Orlady	13
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,043	C. L. Howe	27
Polk	Balsam Lake	26,567	H. E. Anderson	36
Portage	Stevens Point	33,827	W. F. Collins	29
Price	Phillips	17,284	Hugo Kandutsch	27
Racine	Racine	90,217	Joseph Smerohok	32
Richland	Richland Center	19,525	E. E. Brindley	22
Rock	Janesville	74,206	Frank E. McKearn	46
Rusk	Ladysmith	16,081	O. J. Falge	39
St. Croix	Hudson	25,455	C. A. Haebink	37
Sauk	Baraboo	32,030	Armand O. Tuhus	38
Sawyer	Hayward	8,878	C. C. Mizener	22
Shawano	Shawano	33,516	G. A. Meisner	38
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	71,235	James Gannon	36
Taylor	Medford	17,685	D. C. Boeckler	28
Trempealeau	Whitehall	23,910	C. O. Grinoe	25
Vernon	Viroqua	28,537	Cornelius Skolos	36
Vilas	Eagle River	7,294	Wally Adams	15
Walworth	Elkhorn	31,058	E. N. Catlin	34
Washburn	Shell Lake	11,103	Dr. J. D. Eastwald	29
Washington	West Bend	26,551	Guido Schroeder	25
Waukesha	Waukesha	52,358	J. E. Lewis	34
Waupaca	Waupaca	33,513	L. W. Easting	46
Waushara	Wautoma	14,427	Will H. Grimm	25
Winnebago	Oshkosh	76,622	J. F. Shea	44
Wood	Wis. Rapids	37,865	I. P. Christenson	48

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1935-1936

County	County Seat	District Attorney	Sheriff
Adams	Friendship	Fulton Collipp	Emil C. Griese
Ashland	Ashland	G. Arthur Johnson	Ernest J. Hennell
Barron	Barron	Albert J. Connors	Otto I. Anderson
Bayfield	Washburn	Robert A. Nixon	Harry A. Kennedy
Brown	Green Bay	Clarence J. Dorschel	Joseph D. Coleman
Buffalo	Alma	Peter H. Urnes	Merle O. Roffler
Burnett	Grantsburg	Clive J. Strang	George Iverson
Calumet	Chilton	Edward S. Eick	Della Jensen
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Robert L. Wiley	Conrad G. Thronson
Clark	Neillsville	John M. Peterson	Hal H. Richardson
Columbia	Portage	Arno J. Miller	Robert H. Roche
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	James P. Cullen	J. L. O'Kane
Dane	Madison	Lyall T. Beggs	Lawrence O. Larson
Dodge	Juneau	Earl E. Schumacher	Walter Buschkopf
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Grover M. Stapleton	Alex Meunier
Douglas	Superior	Thomas W. Foley	Arthur Sedin
Dunn	Menomonie	Aloysius W. Galvin	Geo. W. Vogtsberger
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Victor O. Tronsdal	Emil Pepin
Florence	Florence	Allen C. Wittkopf	Anthony A. Grell
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Alex L. Simpson	Gilbert W. Booth
Forest	Crandon	Francis W. Horne	Jesse E. Ramsdell
Grant	Lancaster	Helmar A. Lewis	Joe R. Greer
Green	Monroe	John D. Germann, Jr.	Fred W. Faeser
Green Lake	Green Lake	Robert P. Stebbins	John F. Kasierski
Iowa	Dodgeville	Charles H. Gibbon	Clarence J. Holman
Iron	Hurley	Joseph C. Raineri	Arvie Kyro
Jackson	Bl. River Falls	Hans Hanson	George H. Dettinger
Jefferson	Jefferson	Harold M. Dakin	Joseph T. Lange
Juneau	Mauston	Arthur McNow	Morg Rider
Kenosha	Kenosha	John P. McEvoy	C. F. Eriksen
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Leo W. Bruemmer	Walter Wessely
La Crosse	La Crosse	William Stevenson	Orville B. Woll
Lafayette	Darlington	Thos. W. Callahan	Joseph B. Rielly
Langlade	Antigo	Thomas McDougal	Brack Gillespie
Lincoln	Merrill	Leonard F. Schmitt	John Rajek
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	John R. Cashman	Max Hiller, Jr.
Marathon	Wausau	James P. Riley	Otto C. Kronenwetter
Marinette	Marinette	Stanley E. Eastman	Emil Hallman
Marquette	Montello	John A. Conant	Joseph J. Shimmers
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	William A. Zabel	Hans R. Biegel
Monroe	Sparta	Wm. M. Gleiss	John Farnen
Oconto	Oconto	Joseph E. Housner	Martin Verhagen
Oneida	Rhineland	Orville A. Du Bois	Peter J. Jung
Outagamie	Appleton	Samuel Sigman	Jay McMahon
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	Chas. L. Larson	Mary Kjelstad
Pepin	Durand	A. G. Weizneger	Caroline Olson
Pierce	Ellsworth	Theodore A. Waller	Joe Heitzinger
Folk	Balsam Lake	James L. McGinnis	Howard Hicks
Portage	Stevens Point	Walter B. Murat	Fred Reichert
Price	Phillips	Louis A. Koenig	Herman Kidd
Racine	Racine	John R. Brown	James E. Croake
Richland	Richland Center	Sidney J. Hanson	Carl Nelson
Rock	Janesville	John H. Matheson	Lawrence M. Bonnes
Rusk	Ladysmith	Sam Goodsitt	Gus E. Erickson
St. Croix	Hudson	Robert A. Forsythe	John Lavalle
Sauk	Baraboo	Vaughn Conway	Otto Druckrey
Sawyer	Hayward	Jan C. Davis	Joseph J. Dreps
Shawano	Shawano	Louis W. Cattau	Chas. J. Stellick
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Jacob A. Fessler	Ed. Gardner
Taylor	Medford	Thos. Andresen	C. W. Fowell, Jr.
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Ole J. Eggum	Delbert A. McGregor
Vernon	Viroqua	Martin Gulbrandsen	George O'Brien
Vilas	Eagle River	Edmund H. Drager	Frank P. O'Connor
Walworth	Elkhorn	William H. Freytag	Joe Kirsch
Washburn	Shell Lake	Albert C. Barrett	W. A. Liskowitz
Washington	West Bend	Lester A. Buckley	James O. Hanson
Waukesha	Waukesha	Scott Lowry	B. B. Scholtz
Waupaca	Waupaca	Wendell McHenry	Edward C. Abell
Waushara	Wautoma	Buchanan Johnson	Gust Sadowska
Winnebago	Oshkosh	R. Curtis Laus	
Wood	Wis. Rapids	Hugh W. Goggins	

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1935-1936

County	County Seat	Register of Deeds	Clerk of Court
Adams	Friendship	Clara R. Smith	Marvin L. Nelson
Ashland	Ashland	William C. Knowles	Thomas N. Upthegrove
Barron	Barron	Frank D. Otis	Ernest R. Salsbury
Bayfield	Washburn	Nels Myhre	Percy E. Newhouse
Brown	Green Bay	Rigney L. Dwyer	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Alma	Charles H. Kaste	Darwin W. Ulrich
Burnett	Grantsburg	Agnes Olsen	Pearl M. Johnson
Calumet	Chilton	Chas. M. Luther	Michael Schwarz
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Olof C. Thorpe	R. J. Emerson
Clark	Neillsville	George E. Rude	Ben Frantz
Columbia	Portage	L. B. Moore	David R. Owen
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Effie Salmon	Harvey M. Bronson
Dane	Madison	Albert O. Barton	Mrs. Marie C. Anderson
Dodge	Juneau	J. E. Hickey	Leo Kastenmeier
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Bert Carmody	Frank Wellever
Douglas	Superior	William McDougall	Charles E. Nelson
Dunn	Menomonie	Fred C. Pauly	Lavern G. Ketchpaw
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Leonard P. Loken	Hans S. Lund
Florence	Florence	Clarence Bomberg	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	John G. Brunkhorst	Maurice T. Murray
Forest	Crandon	Edson O. Woodbury	Paul R. Pritchotta
Grant	Lancaster	M. Ethel Utt	Fred C. Burr
Green	Monroe	Belle Burke	Max G. Booth
Green Lake	Green Lake	Guy M. Folsom	Lillian A. Leigh
Iowa	Dodgeville	Belva Crook	Ina M. Potterton
Iron	Hurley	Herbert E. Becker	J. Paul Sbraggia
Jackson	Bl. River Falls	Casper D. Waller	Oliver Ristuben
Jefferson	Jefferson	Arthur J. Gruennert	Jacob C. Brandel
Juneau	Mauston	Lawrence Larson	John S. Holland
Kenosha	Kenosha	John F. Schmitt	G. Adolph Strandberg
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Louis G. Stangel	Jerry N. Robillard
La Crosse	La Crosse	Charles J. Wachs	Lars Instenes
Lafayette	Darlington	Irenus M. Byrne	Norbert H. DeMuth
Langlade	Antigo	Adela Friedeman	Dulcira Fraley
Lincoln	Merrill	Fremont C. Woller	Geo. A. Schroeder
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Joseph M. Zahorik	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Wausau	Herman J. Lemke	Harry P. Kane
Marinette	Marinette	Adeline B. Pratt	Warner A. Lund
Marquette	Montello	Edith B. Wall	Sam B. Robinson
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	John W. Kelley	James L. McCormack
Monroe	Sparta	Persis R. Smith	Oliver A. Hanson
Oconto	Oconto	John Wesner	Gabriel Pierre
Oneida	Rhineland	Dewey J. Verage	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Appleton	Arthur L. Collar	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Port Washington	O. F. Boerner	Wm. Schuknecht
Pepin	Durand	W. C. Thompson	Reuben Anderson
Pierce	Ellsworth	John L. Swanson	Einar C. Jurgensen
Polk	Balsam Lake	John H. Towers	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Stevens Point	Ed Larson	Preston E. Webster
Price	Phillips	Walter F. Koch	Henry Niebauer
Racine	Racine	Julius Krenzke	Arthur Simonson
Richland	Richland Center	Byron Poole	J. M. Hoke
Rock	Janesville	Etta E. Hollis	Sidney J. Thronson
Rusk	Ladysmith	Selma J. Conklin	Chas. D. Swaim
St. Croix	Hudson	Gertrude Anderson	Norman G. Larson
Sauk	Baraboo	Otto Arndt	Herbert H. Prange
Sawyer	Hayward	Ray Olson	Harold Gobler
Shawano	Shawano	Tillie Stark	Clifton A. Perry
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Alice M. Adams	Eugene A. Hickey
Taylor	Medford	Glen Gowey	Marion W. Truax
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Morris Hanson	Lewis Rasmussen
Vernon	Viroqua	H. P. Larson	Verl W. Poole
Vilas	Eagle River	Fern Scott	Jos. F. Habrich
Walworth	Elkhorn	Frank G. Holmes	Harry D. Dunbar
Washburn	Shell Lake	Frank A. Keeler	Jessie S. McCulloch
Washington	West Bend	Edwin Pick	Joseph P. Weninger
Waukesha	Waukesha	Marie L. Lattner	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca	Waupaca	Paul J. Behm	Paul Ovrom
Waushara	Wautoma	James L. Anderson	Robert L. Evans
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Geo. B. Young	Frank W. Schneider
Wood	Wis. Rapids	Henry Ebbe	A. B. Bever

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1935-1936¹

County	Voting Pre-cincts	County Seat	County Superintendent of Schools ²	County Judge ³
Adams	20	Friendship	Irvin S. Jones	Charles H. Gilman
Ashland	27	Ashland	L. A. Simnicht	Jairus M. Cully
Barron	41	Barron	E. J. Fuller	Henry S. C. Instock
Bayfield	37	Washburn	Lois G. Nemece	Hartvig P. Axelberg
Brown	49	Green Bay	E. A. Seymour	Carlton Merrill
Buffalo	28	Alma	Myles W. Smith	Geo. L. Pattison
Burnett	23	Grantsburg	Albert T. Nelson	Claude A. Taylor
Calumet	15	Chilton	Francis J. Flaanagan	George M. Goggins
Chippewa	43	Chippewa Falls	Adele Felch	Dayton E. Cook
Clark	53	Neillsville	Laurence M. Millard	Oscar W. Schengarth
Columbia	41	Portage	Jay W. Packard	Alonzo F. Kellogg
Crawford	23	Prairie du Chien	Walter L. Cummings	Jeremiah O'Neil
Dane	81	Madison	Esther Krakow (1st) T. S. Thompson (2nd)	George Kronecke
Dodge	65	Juneau	Paul L. Kaiser	E. H. Naber
Door	20	Sturgeon Bay	Kenneth M. Viste	Hugh M. Ferguson
Douglas	47	Superior	Vera C. Rehstrand	William E. Haily
Dunn	33	Menomonie	John W. Klingman	William S. Swenson
Eau Claire	31	Eau Claire	Mildred D. Wilcox	George L. Blum
Florence	8	Florence	Grace W. Kinnear	Clement M. Mawacke
Fond du Lac	56	Fond du Lac	H. F. Hornby	Lawsen E. Lurvey
Forest	19	Crandon	Ann Gray	W. S. Rowlinson
Grant	69	Lancaster	Frank E. Ralph	R. D. Walker ⁴
Green	27	Monroe	Alta R. Rouse	Harold J. Lambley
Green Lake	21	Green Lake	Louis Bosman	Perry Niskern
Iowa	31	Dodgeville	Lillian M. Ellis	James E. O'Neill
Iron	20	Hurley	Ida B. Bradley	James E. Flandrena
Jackson	29	Bl. River Falls	Grace Webb	Harry M. Perry
Jefferson	46	Jefferson	Eva Beck	L. L. Darling
Juneau	32	Mauston	Otto W. Lund	Robert P. Clark
Kenosha	34	Kenosha	R. S. Ihlenfeldt	Robert V. Baker
Kewaunee	14	Kewaunee	Thomas Frauley	George H. Crowns
La Crosse	38	La Crosse	Emily C. Stromstad	Roy V. Ahlstrom
Lafayette	28	Darlington	Howard Teasdale	Jefferson B. Simpson
Langlade	25	Antigo	Frank J. Nitz	John W. Parsons
Lincoln	28	Merrill	Nellie Evjue	Max Van Hecke
Manitowoc	40	Manitowoc	E. S. Mueller	Edward S. Schmitz ⁵
Marathon	78	Wausau	William H. Moore	George J. Leicht
Marinette	35	Marinette	Christine Christenson	William F. Haase
Marquette	18	Montello	Samuel Long	John A. Metzler
Milwaukee	483	Milwaukee	Edward T. Griffin	M. S. Sheridan
Monroe	38	Sparta	Ollie M. Swanson	John C. Karel (1940)
Oconto	35	Oconto	Sanford V. Wilson	Randolph A. Richards
Oneida	26	Rhineland	Jesse M. Reed	James A. Martineau ⁵
Outagamie	46	Appleton	Frank P. Young	H. F. Steele
Ozaukee	21	Port Washington	Richard F. Beger	Fred V. Heinemann
Pepin	13	Durand	Wilbur M. Gibson	Charles J. Kunny
Pierce	27	Ellsworth	Mark L. Saxton	W. C. Richardson
Polk	36	Balsam Lake	Kenneth L. Outcalt	Warren P. Knowles
Portage	33	Stevens Point	Marion E. Bannach	Carl M. Lynn
Price	27	Phillips	Glen E. Eble	William F. Owen
Racine	44	Racine	Edith L. McEachron	Asa K. Owen
Richland	22	Richland Center	J. Louise Earl	J. Allan Simpson
Rock	58	Janesville	Mauree Applegate	P. L. Lincoln
Rusk	39	Ladysmith	Autie C. Sanford	Jesse Earle
St. Croix	39	Hudson	Raymond J. Sorenson	Glenn H. Williams
Sauk	40	Baraboo	Marshall Canaan	Otto W. Arnuquist
Sawyer	22	Hayward	Bertena B. Schroeder	Henry J. Bohn
Shawano	40	Shawano	A. L. Pahr	John K. Swenson
Sheboygan	45	Sheboygan	W. J. Berger	F. A. Jaeckel
Taylor	28	Medford	Sophie Opitz	F. H. Schlichting
Trempealeau	25	Whitehall	Tillie C. Sylfest	M. A. Buckley
Vernon	36	Viroqua	John C. Lawton	John C. Gaveney
Vilas	16	Eagle River	A. J. Austin	D. O. Mahoney
Walworth	34	Elkhorn	Laura McDougall	Frank W. Carter
Washburn	29	Shell Lake	Lucy A. Leonard	Roscoe R. Luce
Washington	25	West Bend	Michael T. Buckley	Ward Winton
Waukesha	44	Waukesha	Arthur Tews	Frank W. Bucklin
Waupaca	46	Waupaca	Carl H. Bacher	David W. Agnew
Waushara	25	Wautoma	Arthur Dietz	Arthur M. Scheller
Winnebago	45	Oshkosh	Eva C. Monson	Gad Jones
Wood	49	Wis. Rapids	S. G. Corey	Daniel E. McDonald
				Frank W. Calkins

¹Elected for the biennium 1935-1936 unless otherwise stated.²Term expires July 1937.³Term expires January 1938.⁴Appointed July 10, 1934 to succeed Walter J. Brennan, deceased.⁵Appointed, December 3, 1934.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1935-1936

County	County Seat	Clerk	Treasurer
Adams	Friendship	Carl M. Smedbron	Lloyd Morley
Ashland	Ashland	Edwin H. Quistorff	Henry D. Klein
Barron	Barron	Fremont S. Woodard	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Washburn	Ludwig Trammal	J. O. Bodin
Brown	Green Bay	Omer F. Rothe	Joseph LeFevre
Buffalo	Alma	Samuel Meyer	Esther Brevick
Burnett	Grantsburg	Charles G. Hjort	Ada Ortendahl
Calumet	Chilton	Roland Miller	Jacob J. Grimm, Jr.
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Wm. N. Hebert	John F. Kelly
Clark	Neillsville	Calvin Mills	James H. Fradette
Columbia	Portage	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Lester R. Daugherty	Carl Anderson
Dane	Madison	Austin N. Johnson	Clarence L. Femrite
Dodge	Juneau	Chester M. Stanton	Wm. A. Justman
Door	Sturgeon Bay	R. Herlache	Emil Miller
Douglas	Superior	A. Roy Cole	William C. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	Leonard Kingsley	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	John H. Nygaard	Joe Figmler
Florence	Florence	C. Elmer Erickson	Chas. R. Tideman
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Arthur J. Kremer	Mrs. Loretta Bertram
Forest	Crandon	Leo Samz	Lester A. Carter
Grant	Lancaster	Alonzo Aupperle	Rollo L. Rech
Green	Monroe	Clarence W. Lengacher	Emanuel G. Stauffacher
Green Lake	Green Lake	Gustave Doepke	Walter Mendleski
Iowa	Dodgeville	Elizabeth Mitchell	Mabel Heibel
Iron	Hurley	Eugene Darin	Nellie LaValle
Jackson	Bl. River Falls	Hans K. Hanson	Carl G. Monson
Jefferson	Jefferson	Elton G. Rice	Wm. H. Nevins
Juneau	Mauston	Willard Franke	John E. Felland
Kenosha	Kenosha	John C. Niederprim	George H. Lauer
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Jos. G. Lazansky	Jos. J. Konop
La Crosse	La Crosse	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Darlington	E. P. Noble	E. J. Knautz
Langlade	Antigo	Valentine P. Rath	John Callahan
Lincoln	Merrill	Lester W. Litkey	Aug. J. Braun
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Albert W. Tetzlaff	Ray McCarthy
Marathon	Wausau	Edward H. Kuhlman	Everett H. Freeman
Marinette	Marinette	George Costello	Bernard M. Stehle
Marquette	Montello	James C. Bennett	Edward Gelhar
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	George F. Breitbach	Clarence M. Sommers
Monroe	Sparta	Alexander L. Nicol	Albert Hagen
Oconto	Oconto	Josie M. Cook	Edward Krueger
Oneida	Rhineland	John J. Verage	Anna Moe Gruper
Outagamie	Appleton	John E. Hantschel	Marie Ziegenhagen
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Henry J. Adam	Max M. Gunther
Pepin	Durand	W. P. Unser	Guy Miller
Pierce	Ellsworth	Ole J. Hole	William M. Moran
Polk	Balsam Lake	Victor A. Hansen	Edward Anderson
Portage	Stevens Point	Fritz A. Krembs	Earl Newby
Price	Phillips	Joshua Jones	D. Kenneth Tyler
Racine	Racine	Harry Basinger	John M. Carls
Richland	Richland Center	Turon M. Pease	Clare Barnes
Rock	Janesville	Sylvia Fero	Arthur M. Church
Rusk	Ladysmith	Elmer W. Hill	Yelmer V. Sims
St. Croix	Hudson	Simon N. Swanson	Peter G. Olson
Sauk	Baraboo	Ernest J. Maulwurf	John V. Johnson
Sawyer	Hayward	Adolph Sandstrom	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano	Shawano	Otto O. Wiegand	Albert H. Gustman
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	William W. Birkle	August Frome
Taylor	Medford	Joe Hirsch	Jacob J. Ackeret
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Alice M. Larson	George Larson
Vernon	Viroqua	Berlie Moore	H. V. Rabbitt
Vilas	Eagle River	Mary Thomas	Chas. H. Adams
Walworth	Elkhorn	Leo D. Dunlap	Harley C. Norris
Washburn	Shell Lake	Ole S. Scholt	Geo. L. Cott
Washington	West Bend	Martin W. Monroe	Clarence C. Kircher
Waukesha	Waukesha	William Koehler	Daniel J. Pierner
Waupaca	Waupaca	Leland J. Steiger	Leonard J. Stadler
Waushara	Wautoma	Jesse J. Johnson	Ward B. Kent
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Arthur E. Hedke	Earl E. Fuller
Wood	Wis. Rapids	J. A. Schindler	Jas. E. LaVigne

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1935-1936

County	County Seat	Surveyor	Coroner
Adams	Friendship	Frank E. Novak	Robert Roseberry
Ashland	Ashland	James Phillips	George Wartman
Barron	Barron	Herbert C. Johnson	Arthur G. Benson
Bayfield	Washburn	Robert S. Mathews	Edwin H. Bratley
Brown	Green Bay	Omer S. J. Hussin	Orlen Miller
Buffalo	Alma	Charles Michaels	H. F. Stohr
Burnett	Grantsburg	Darius Connor	J. Raymond Swedberg
Calumet	Chilton	Henry Gremmer, Sr.	Dr. John J. Minahan
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	A. C. Conrad	Dr. Joseph A. Kelly
Clark	Neillsville	Sherman F. Hewett	Peter C. Ludovic
Columbia	Portage	Harry J. Corning	William E. Brauer
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Albert L. Hurlbut	Jos. P. Check
Dane	Madison	Andrew Dahlen	Edward Ace Fischer
Dodge	Juneau	G. Earl Morse	Dr. W. J. Schmidt
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Richard Rasmusson	Calmer Nelson
Douglas	Superior	Donald Prior	Herbert L. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	William A. Harding	Carl Olson
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Otis K. Dodge	Robert H. Stokes
Florence	Florence	Roy Rudstrom	Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Geo. W. Marshall	Stephen B. Mahoney
Forest	Crandon	Isaac R. Ritter	Oscar S. Tenley
Grant	Lancaster	John T. Buser	George Harrower
Green	Monroe		Frank A. Shriener
Green Lake	Green Lake	A. H. Luebke	Mark H. Egbert
Iowa	Dodgeville	T. Harry Arthur	William J. Roberts
Iron	Hurley	Matt Plunkett	Harry Meier
Jackson	Bl. River Falls	David A. Blencoe	Harry Mannis
Jefferson	Jefferson	Chas. Rockwell	August H. Kieck
Juneau	Mauston	Sidney L. Kennedy	William T. Brown
Kenosha	Kenosha	Hugh Southmayd	James A. Crossin
Kewaunee	Kewaunee		Charles E. Wanninger
La Crosse	La Crosse	Walter S. Woods	Melford Nelson
Lafayette	Darlington		Paul E. Wright
Langlade	Antigo	Malcolm Hutchinson	Jacob Lingle
Lincoln	Merrill	Peter L. Duginske	Arthur E. Taylor
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Otto Gass	Dr. Gerald Rau
Marathon	Wausau	R. H. Brown	R. M. Frawley
Marinette	Marinette	James E. Murphy	Robert L. Thompson
Marquette	Montello	Raymond Phillips	Howard Schultz
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Harold W. Ward	Frank J. Schultz
Monroe	Sparta	Otho Bergemann	Walter R. Ninneman
Oconto	Oconto	H. A. Hall	Dr. J. S. Dougherty
Oneida	Rhineland	Vernon M. Maine	Leo Hildebrand
Outagamie	Appleton	Robert M. Connelly	Francis J. Huberty
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Herbert Peters	Dr. P. B. Blanchard
Pepin	Durand	Donald Doyle	C. A. VanBrunt
Pierce	Ellsworth	Joseph Tschumperlin	Roland A. Hoyer
Polk	Balsam Lake	C. P. A. Jensen	Chas. I. Johnson
Portage	Stevens Point	Julian F. Maxfield	Victor S. Prais
Price	Phillips	Frank Henry	Walter Blume
Racine	Racine	Charles B. Cape	Edward B. Yanny
Richland	Richland Center	Alvin Bannister	S. W. Fogo
Rock	Janesville	Benjamin J. Sunny	Edmund J. Overton
Rusk	Ladysmith	John Diamond	John P. Pederson
St. Croix	Hudson	James Penman	Dr. Archibald M. Ford
Sauk	Baraboo	H. C. Amundson	Clyde Lobdell
Sawyer	Hayward	Cecil Noyes	Lyman Phillips
Shawano	Shawano		Everett Breitrick
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Jerry Donohue	Dr. Harry Heiden
Taylor	Medford	Anton B. Anderson	Theo Hartwig
Trempealeau	Whitehall	C. J. Van Tassel	J. E. Rhode
Vernon	Viroqua	E. J. Odder	Edward Vig
Vilas	Eagle River	Wm. J. Walsh	Patrick J. Gaffney
Walworth	Elkhorn	Lloyd L. Jensen	William F. Best
Washburn	Shell Lake	Richard Andrews	Harry W. Dahl
Washington	West Bend		H. Meyer Lunch
Waukesha	Waukesha	Edward H. Hoffman	John Schaeffel
Waupaca	Waupaca	Walter E. Hoyord	Adam Schider
Waushara	Wautoma		Frank W. Carley
Winnebago	Oshkosh	A. E. McMahon	Martin A. Potratz
Wood	Wis. Rapids	G. W. Severns	Patrick Wright

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN*

General

	Address Correspondence to	
American Association of University Women (Wis. Branch)-----	Mrs. Curtis Jacobs....	Oconomowoc
American Automobile Association (Wis. Div.) ..	B. F. Knotts.....	724 University Ave. Madison
Badger State Advancement Association of the Blind.....	Walter Hafemann ...	912 North Hawley Rd. Milwaukee
Central Wisconsin Traffic Association.....		208 1/2 W. Washing- ton St. Wausau
Daniel Boone Hunters League, Inc.....	F. W. Lockbram.....	3172 N. Palmer St. Milwaukee
Fox-Wisconsin Waterways Association.....	Taylor G. Brown....	406 Algoma Blvd. Oshkosh
Inter County Association of Conservation....	Edwin H. Quistorff..	Court House, Ashland
Izaak Walton League of America (Wis. Division).....	Frank N. Graass....	Sturgeon Bay
Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League.....	Warren Jones.....	120 West Wilson St. Madison
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association.....	Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt	1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association for the Disabled.....	W. F. Faulkes.....	State Office Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Association of Fairs.....	J. F. Malone.....	Beaver Dam
Wisconsin Conference of Social Work.....	Fred M. Wilcox.....	313 Univ. Ex. Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Council of Catholic Women.....	Mrs. Wm. Dowling...	445 West Wilson Madison
Wisconsin Council of Churches.....	Rev. M. A. Simonsen	First Evangelical Church, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Federation of Humane Societies ...	Mrs. George P. Hambrecht.....	515 E. Gorham St. Madison
Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs.....	Mrs. C. M. Gleason ..	624 North 8th Street Manitowoc
Wisconsin Federation of Womens Clubs.....	Mrs. A. L. Murray...	Eau Claire
Wisconsin Friends of Our Native Landscape..	Franz A. Aust.....	119 Horticulture Bldg. Univ. of Wisconsin Madison
Wisconsin Humane Society.....	W. J. Dethloff.....	713 S. 10th Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin League of Women Voters.....	Ruth S. Cole.....	215 Hotel Astor Milwaukee
Wisconsin Manufacturers Association.....	G. F. Kull.....	1 S. Pinckney St. Madison
Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce.....	E. H. Krueger.....	208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee

* This list of associations was compiled from a questionnaire sent to all known state-wide organizations other than religious, fraternal, and similar organizations in January 1935. Organizations not included in this list are requested to communicate with the Legislative Reference Library, State Capitol, Madison.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin State Employees Association.....	Dr. Arnold S. Zander.....	611 Beaver Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance.....	Paul N. Reynolds.....	Tenney Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Travelers Club.....	.....	Hotel Wisconsin Milwaukee

AGRICULTURAL

American Society of Equity see Farmers Educational and Cooperative Equity Union of America		
Brown Swiss Cattle Club.....	Ira Inman.....	Woolsey Bldg. Beloit
Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers and Dairy- mens Advancement Association.....	R. L. Reitz.....	Marshfield
Consolidated Badger Cooperative, Inc.....	F. D. Stone.....	Shawano
Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association, Inc.....	C. F. Clafin.....	Stock Yards Milwaukee
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Equity Union (Wis. Div. of Farmers Educational and Coop. Union of America).....	George F. Gross.....	108 Bridge Street Chippewa Falls
Fruit Growers Co-operative.....	A. W. Lawrence.....	Sturgeon Bay
Holstein Friesian Association of Wisconsin.....	Laura Key.....	448 W. Washington Ave. Madison
Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.....	John Brandt.....	2201 Kennedy St. N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.
Milk Pool Products Cooperative.....	A. R. Sanna.....	1 W. Main Street Madison
National Farm Holiday Association (Wisconsin Div.).....	Arnold Gilberts.....	New Auburn
Northeastern Cheesemakers and Butter- makers Association.....	C. J. Ebert.....	Gresham
Northeastern Wisconsin Cheese and Buttermakers Association.....	L. E. Kopitzke.....	Marion
Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool.....	Lester Galvin.....	110 E. Main St. Madison
Progressive Farmers of Wis. Cooperative.....	Jay Lutsey.....	Route 2, Pulaski
Pure Milk Association.....	D. N. Geyer.....	Room 1343 608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
Pure Milk Products Cooperative.....	Tom O'Connor.....	Tenney Building Madison
Sheboygan County Cheesemakers Ass'n.....	E. J. Conger.....	Plymouth
Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers and Buttermakers Association.....	Fred Glauser.....	Monroe
Southeastern Wisconsin Cheesemakers Ass'n.....	E. A. Indermuehle.....	Woodland
Western Wisconsin Ayrshire Club.....	A. J. McNab.....	Black River Falls

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Aberdeen Angus Association.....	J. G. Fuller.....	2039 Agric. Hall Univ. of Wis.
Wisconsin Berkshire Swine Breeders Ass'n.....	Adolph Siefert.....	Thiensville
Wisconsin Buttermakers Association.....	A. C. Histad.....	Madison
Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation Cooperative.....	E. H. Bruggink.....	Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheesemakers Association.....	E. J. Ebert.....	Gresham
Wisconsin Chester White Swine Breeders Association.....	Robert Fahey.....	Belleville
Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Federation ..	J. M. Smith.....	Shell Lake
Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool.....	Walter M. Singler...	P. O. Box 35 Green Bay
Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Ass'n ..	R. E. Richards.....	1053 W. Wisconsin St. Portage
Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.....	Herman Ihde.....	R. R. 2, Neenah
Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Ass'n.....	Clare S. Smith.....	R. 3, Box 296 Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Dairymens Association.....	J. C. Nisbet.....	Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders Ass'n	Bryce Barthoff.....	Burlington
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation.....	Clifford G. Huppert ..	744 Williamson St., Madison
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.....	Mrs. Ralph Hibbard.	7034 Aetna Court Wauwatosa
Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders Association.....	Gavin W. McKerrow	Pewaukee
Wisconsin Hampshire Swine Breeders Ass'n ..	Oscar Behling.....	Lake Beulah
Wisconsin Hemp Association.....	A. H. Wright.....	Agronomy Bldg. Univ. of Wisconsin Madison
Wisconsin Hereford Breeders Association.....	J. C. Robinson.....	Evansville
Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association.....	J. G. Fuller.....	2039 Agric. Hall Univ. of Wisconsin Madison
Wisconsin Jersey Cattle Club.....	J. H. Hoffmann.....	2218 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association.....	Arlie Mucks.....	Agricultural Hall Univ. of Wisconsin Madison
Wisconsin Livestock Marketing Federation Cooperative.....	Peter Leykauf.....	Sauk City
Wisconsin Poland China Breeders Ass'n.....	J. M. Fargo.....	Madison
Wisconsin Potato Growers Association.....	J. G. Milward.....	Horticulture Bldg. Univ. of Wisconsin Madison
Wisconsin Potato Growers Exchange Cooperative.....	S. H. Williams.....	Earl
Wisconsin Poultry Improvement Ass'n.....	Howard C. King.....	Capitol Building, Madison
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders Association.....	R. E. Richards.....	1053 W. Wisconsin St. Portage

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders Association.....	J. J. McCann.....	507 S. Bluff St. Janesville
Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association.....	H. J. Rahmlow.....	1532 University Ave. Madison
Wisconsin State Drainage Association.....	E. R. Jones.....	Agric. Engin. Dept. Univ. of Wisconsin Madison
Wisconsin State Grange.....	Herman Ihde.....	R. R. 2, Neenah
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.....	H. J. Rahmlow.....	1532 University Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Swine Breeders Association.....	Burlie Dobson.....	Lancaster
Wisconsin Yorkshire Swine Breeders Ass'n ..	R. T. Wiswell.....	Elkhorn
EDUCATIONAL		
Association of Wisconsin Teachers Colleges...-	A. J. Fox.....	State Teachers Col- lege Eau Claire
County Normal Principals Association.....	M. C. Palmer.....	816 4th Street Wausau
Southern Wisconsin Teachers Association.....	C. H. Dorr.....	Milton
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters.....	H. A. Schuette.....	Chemistry Bldg. Univ. of Wisconsin Madison
Wisconsin Association of County Superintendents.....	Esther Krakow.....	Sun Prairie
Wisconsin Association of School Boards.....	W. A. Taege.....	Wausau
Wisconsin Association Vocational Agricultural Instructors.....	H. M. Nelson.....	R. F. D. 3, Ashland
Wisconsin City Superintendents Association ..	R. J. McMahon.....	State Teachers Col- lege Oshkosh
Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers..	Mrs. W. A. Hastings	119 Monona Ave. R. 421, Ins. Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Home Economics Association.....	Loretta Reilly.....	15 E. Gorham St. Madison
Wisconsin League of Classroom Teachers.....	Verna Newsome.....	State Teachers Col- lege Milwaukee
Wisconsin Library Association.....	Maude Mitchell.....	Milw. Downer Col- lege Milwaukee
Wisconsin Music Teachers Association.....	Bertha Klingholz.....	Manitowoc
Wisconsin Teachers Association.....	O. H. Plenzke.....	716 Insurance Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Vocational Association.....	Jacob Spies.....	Sheboygan
Wisconsin Vocational School Directors Ass'n ..	Eifel Holms.....	Wausau Voc. School Wausau
PATRIOTIC		
American Legion (Wis. Dept.).....	G. H. Stordock.....	744 N. 4th Street Milwaukee
American Legion Auxiliary (Wis. Dept.).....	Cora E. Brown.....	744 N. 4th Street Milwaukee
Daughters of the American Revolution in Wisconsin.....	Mrs. George B. Averil	2957 N. Frederick Ave. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War	Mrs. Edith Hanff....	Milwaukee
Disabled American Veterans of the World War	Joseph Deuster.....	Green Bay
Grand Army of the Republic.....	Capt. Henry Held... .	West Allis
Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors in Wisconsin.....	Mrs. J. W. Mariner . .	1344 N. Prospect Ave. Milwaukee
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic . . .	Mrs. Ella Hilson....	Neenah
National Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic.....	Mrs. Blanche Lawton	Racine
National Defense Council (State of Wis.).....	Stephen A. Park....	352 Federal Bldg. Milwaukee
National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.....	Mrs. Paul J. Weirich	Monroe
National Society of the Colonial Dames of America (Wis. Div.).....	Mrs. Alfred P. Wettstein.....	2718 E. Kenwood Blvd. Milwaukee
National Society of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America (Wis. Chapter)	Mrs. Robt. Williams.	Hotel Astor Milwaukee
National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 (Wis. Div.).....	Mrs. Sydney Lane... .	1900 E. Marion St. Milwaukee
Reserve Officers' Association of the United States (Wis. Dept.).....	Lt. Col. Stephen A. Park.....	352 Federal Bldg. Milwaukee
Service Star Legion, Inc. (Wis. Div.).....	Mrs. Thomas Coxon..	2121 Madison Street Madison
Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wisconsin.....	Mrs. L. E. Hendee . .	2748 N. Summit Ave. Milwaukee
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.....	Charles H. Hudson..	Madison
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Auxiliary.....	Mrs. Mary Holland .	Superior
Thirty-second Division Veterans Association..	Lt. Col. Byron Beveridge.....	1148 Florence Court Madison
United States Spanish American War Veterans.....	A. E. Schumacher... .	227 E. Walnut St. Green Bay
United States Spanish American War Veterans Auxiliary.....	Mrs. Evelyn Mower	Green Bay
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States (Wis. Dept.).....	Edward Schmitz....	Manitowoc
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Auxiliary (Wis. Dept.).....	Mrs. Othelia Hutch- inson.....	1315 Hodgeboom Ave. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Citizens' Military Training Camp Association.....	Lt. Col. Stephen A. Park.....	352 Federal Bldg. Milwaukee
Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary to G. A. R....	Mrs. Clara G. Miller	Appleton

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC EMPLOYES		
American Waterworks Association (Wis. Section).....	L. A. Smith.....	2221 Hollister Ave. Madison
Board of Circuit Judges.....	Judge Clayton F. Van Pelt.....	Fond du Lac
Board of County Judges.....	Hon. George Kroncke	Madison
County Highway Committeemen's Association of Wisconsin.....	A. J. Pusch.....	Highland
County Judges Association of Wisconsin.....	Judge J. Allen Simpson.....	Racine
International Association of Electrical In- spectors, Western Section, (Wis. Chapter) ..	J. E. Wise.....	Industrial Com. State Office Bldg. Madison
League of Wisconsin Municipalities.....	F. N. MacMillin	114 N. Carroll St. Madison
Assessors Section.....	F. N. MacMillin	114 N. Carroll St. Madison
Attorneys Section.....	Thomas C. Dwyer.....	Minahan Building Green Bay
Building Inspectors Section.....	Roy Peterson.....	Kenosha
Clerks and Treasurers Section.....	Mabel Henika.....	City Clerk West Allis
Engineering and Public Works Section.....	A. J. Prunuske.....	Neenah
Park and Recreation Section.....	Ray Miller.....	Oshkosh
Plumbing Inspectors Section.....	Robt. E. Hasselkus.....	Rt. 1, Dousman
Trustees, Superintendents and Matrons of County Asylums.....	H. C. Campbell.....	Menomonie
Wisconsin Association of District Attorneys ..	L. F. Schmidt.....	Merrill
Wisconsin Association of Justices of the Peace	Ben Marvin.....	Racine
Wisconsin Association of Postmasters.....	C. A. Loescher.....	Menasha
Wisconsin Association of Public Relief Officials.	Frank L. Greenya.....	794 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures.....	A. Fitzgerald.....	Racine
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association.....	R. H. McCarty.....	Kaukauna
Wisconsin Circuit Court Clerks Association.....	H. H. Prange.....	Baraboo
Wisconsin County Boards Association.....	Frank A. Stewart.....	Verona
Wisconsin County Clerks Association.....	John E. Hantschel.....	Courthouse Appleton
Wisconsin County Treasurer's Association.....	Marie Ziehagen.....	Appleton
Wisconsin Highway Commissioners Ass'n.....	Harry Curry.....	Washburn
Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Association.....	John Jedwabny.....	Menasha
Wisconsin Paid Firemens Association.....	William H. Schultz.....	Sheboygan Fire Dept. Sheboygan
Wisconsin Recorders Association.....	M. Ethel Utt.....	Lancaster

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Sheriffs Association.....	Fred T. Finn.....	Court House Madison
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Inspectors.....	Robt. E. Hasselthus	Dousman
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association.....	August C. Miller.....	Wisconsin Rapids
TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL		
Allied Independent Theater Owners.....	James Boden.....	Grand Theater South Milwaukee
American Institute of Architects (Wis. Chapter).....		653 Franklin Place Milwaukee
American Pharmaceutical Association (Wis. Branch).....	Edward J. Ireland...	Room 359, Chemistry Building, University of Wis. Madison
Associated Wisconsin Contractors.....	Frank A. Cannon....	513 Brumder Bldg. 135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee
Badger State Advancement Association of the Blind.....	Walter Hafemann ...	912 N. Hawley Rd. Milwaukee
Business and Professional Womens Club	Lillian Van Gasbeck ..	Kenosha
Carpenters and Joiners of America (Wis. Council).....	Albert Taubert.....	2515 Kendall Ave. Madison
Central Wisconsin Association of Credit Men ..		311-312 Nat. Bank Bldg. Oshkosh
Central Wisconsin Lumbermens Club.....		Schofield
Committee on Public Relations.....	Ralph F. Belson.....	210 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Engineering Society of Wisconsin.....	Ray S. Owen.....	Engineering Bldg. Univ. of Wisconsin Madison
Fox River Valley Jewelers Club.....	A. W. Anderson.....	Neenah
Heating and Piping Contractors, Wisconsin Association.....	A. F. Bowers.....	828 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Insurance Federation of Wisconsin.....	Ralph F. Belson.....	210 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Master Builders' Association of Wisconsin....	Richard C. Ferge....	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Master Photo Finishers of America (Wis. Div.).....	W. E. Brown.....	327 W. National Av. Milwaukee
Memorial Craftsmen of Wisconsin.....	Harold W. Haertel ..	Stevens Point
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers.....	O. T. Swan.....	Box 1070, Oshkosh
Outdoor Advertising Association of Wisconsin	Harry J. Fitzgerald..	300 N. 8th St. Milwaukee
Photo-Engravers Club of Wisconsin.....	Harvey A. Malig....	529-537 Wells Bldg. Milwaukee
Retailers Tallow and Calfskin Association of Wisconsin.....		225 S. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Sheet Metal Contractors Association of Milwaukee.....	Paul L. Biersach.....	2371 N. Grant Blvd. Milwaukee
Sheet Metal Contractors Association of Wisconsin.....	Paul L. Biersach.....	2371 N. Grant Blvd. Milwaukee
Southwestern Wisconsin Lumbermens Club.....	.....	Belmont
State Bar Association of Wisconsin.....	Gilson G. Glasier.....	State Library State Capitol Madison
State Medical Society of Wisconsin.....	J. G. Crownhart.....	119 E. Washington Ave. Madison
Travelers Protective Association.....	William F. Schad.....	7012 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee
United Commercial Travelers of America— Grand Council of Wisconsin.....	J. G. Zesiger.....	35 W. Central St. Chippewa Falls
Western Leaf Tobacco Merchant Credit Association.....	.....	1417 Forest Avenue Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Bakers.....	Fred Laufenberg.....	1003 Mariner Tower Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Coffee Roasters and Jobbers.....	Louis A. Volbrecht ..	147 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries.....	Harold B. Woodlief..	Assn. of Commerce Kenosha
Wisconsin Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	.....	Appleton
Wisconsin Association of Ice Industries.....	.....	1300 Locust Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents ..	Joseph G. Grundle ..	506 Mitchell Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Optometrists.....	Dr. Archie E. Harte	Evansville
Wisconsin Association of Personal Finance Companies.....	W. W. Hunter.....	Room 618 808 N. 3rd Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers	Henry Keefe.....	740 N. Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Sales Finance Companies.....	Irving Woodhouse.....	Motors Acceptance Co. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Auto Trades Association.....	R. A. Hult.....	Madison
Wisconsin Bankers Association.....	Wall G. Coapman.....	534 Caswell Block Milwaukee
Wisconsin Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages..	E. G. Jansen.....	2121 Calumet Drive Sheboygan
Wisconsin Building and Loan League.....	Carl Taylor.....	1401 Mariner Tower Milwaukee
Wisconsin Canners Association.....	H. R. Burr.....	1003 Tenney Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association.....	Dr. R. H. Richardson	231 Goodwin Block Beloit

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Concrete Products Association.....	-----	1325 1st Natl. Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Council—International Society of Master Painters and Decorators.....	H. J. Yonk.....	652 James Street Burlington
Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League.....	H. L. Davis.....	Appleton
Wisconsin Electrical Association.....	M. L. Carey.....	P. O. Box 161 Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Fire Underwriters Association.....	J. F. Reilly.....	Room 405 828 Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Fishermen's Association	Everett Lafond.....	1820 Jackson Street Two Rivers
Wisconsin Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association.....	Frank G. Peacock...	1028 N. Van Buren Milwaukee
Wisconsin Greenkeepers Association.....	Howard W. Ream...	Nakoma Club Madison
Wisconsin Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association.....	Mrs. Lydia Brown Schmidt.....	2842 N. 37th Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin Hairdressers Association.....	Leonard Eberhardt..	625 State Street Madison
Wisconsin Highway Association.....	C. Thomas Peterson..	Racine
Wisconsin Hospital Association.....	J. G. Crownhart.....	119 E. Washington Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Implement Dealers Association....	R. G. Nuss.....	Madison
Wisconsin Master Plumbers Association.....	Charles Pelunek.....	774 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Millers Association.....	S. C. Northrop.....	Watertown
Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance.....	J. E. Kennedy.....	219 Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Paper Merchants Association.....	-----	112 Main Street Racine
Wisconsin Petroleum Association.....	Roy L. Brecke.....	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.....	Jennings Murphy ...	627 N. 6th Street Milwaukee
Professional Photographers Association of Wisconsin.....	J. L. Mutzbauer.....	3518 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Press Association.....	Bruce R. McCoy.....	235 Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Public Utility Information Bureau	-----	135 W. Wells Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin Radio Trade Association.....	-----	441 Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Restaurant Association.....	Elmer Conforti.....	3838 Plankinton Ar- cade, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association.....	-----	125 E. Wells Street Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Retail Furniture Dealers Ass'n.....	Theo. E. Stickle.....	125 E. Wells Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Grocers Association.....	Arthur E. Gesch.....	342 N. Water Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association.....	H. A. Lewis.....	Stevens Point
Wisconsin Retail Harness and Leather Goods Dealers Association.....	John Betlach.....	Sun Prairie
Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association, Inc.....	A. W. Anderson.....	P. O. Box 111 Neenah
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermens Association.....	D. S. Montgomery.....	626 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retailers Federation.....	Oscar H. Morris.....	740 N. 2nd Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin River Valley Jewelers Club.....	A. W. Anderson.....	Neenah
Wisconsin Rural Letter Carriers Association..	Lorence H. Duxstad..	701 Patterson St. Stoughton
Wisconsin Sanitorium Trustees Association..	Charles L. Burnham..	1018 W. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Shoe Retailers Association.....	-----	118 College Avenue Appleton
Wisconsin Shoe Travelers Association.....	C. W. Johnson.....	611 N. 61st Street Wauwatosa
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants.....	George D. Spohn.....	Title Guaranty Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Association of Dyers and Cleaners.....	-----	616 Mitchell Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers.....	-----	1604 Wells Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Association of Master House Painters and Decorators.....	-----	1556 Holmes Avenue Racine
Wisconsin State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.....	Theo. R. Schmidt....	Kewaskum
Wisconsin State Association of Retail Meat Dealers.....	Harvey L. Wickert..	1659 Oregon Street Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Brewers Association.....	S. E. Abrams.....	Joseph Schlitz Brew- ing Co. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Dental Society.....	E. E. Parkinson.....	104 King Street Madison
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.....	J. J. Handley.....	516 Metropolitan Block, Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Heating and Piping Con- tractors Association.....	-----	828 Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Hotel Association.....	H. L. Ashworth.....	125 E. Wells Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Millers Association.....	-----	318 S. Water Street Watertown

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin State Nurses Association.....	Edith M. Partridge..	Cudahy
Wisconsin State Telephone Association.....	A. H. Bowden.....	Almond
Wisconsin Title Association.....	Charles S. Voigt.....	830 N. 8th Street Sheboygan
Wisconsin Trucking Association.....	Walter W. Belson...	647 W. Virginia St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin United Master Barbers Ass'n.....	Charles W. Staddler	205 Rivoli Bldg. La Crosse
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists Ass'n.....	E. Oestreicher.....	2322 N. 57th Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin -Upper Michigan Fruit Jobbers Association.....	Fred J. Leonard.....	P. O. Box 199 Appleton
Wisconsin Utilities Association.....	A. F. Herwig.....	135 W. Wells Street Rm. 502, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Warehousemens Association.....	Anthony L. Fischer..	710 W. Virginia St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Well Drillers Association.....	H. A. Butler.....	Delafield

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS

As of February 1935

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Abbotsford	Clark	Tribune	Thurs.	R. J. Janda
Adams	Adams	Adams County Times	Fri.	Charles Elliott
Albany	Green	Herald	Thurs.	Joseph N. Blackburn
Algoma	Kewaunee	Record-Herald	Fri.	H. H. Heidmann
Alma	Buffalo	Buffalo County Journal	Thurs.	Theodore Buehler, Jr.
Amery	Polk	Free Press	Thurs.	R. A. Broad and B. R. Atwood
Amherst	Portage	Advocate	Thurs.	J. L. Moberg
Antigo	Langlade	Banner (German)	Fri.	Ed. Goebel
		Journal	Daily ex. Sun.	Fred. L. Berner
		Weekly News Item	Fri.	L. W. Mourer
Appleton	Outagamie	Badger Legionnaire	Semimonthly	Erik L. Madisen
		Lawrentian	Fri.	Students of Lawrence College
		Post Crescent	Daily	V. I. Minahan
		Womens Club Bulletin	Monthly	Appleton Womens Clubs
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Leader	Fri.	A. Hess
Argyle	Lafayette	Atlas	Thurs.	George G. Gaskill
Ashland	Ashland	Press	Daily ex. Sun.	Joe M. Chapple Co.
		Student Life	Fortnightly	Students of Northland College
Athens	Marathon	Record	Thurs.	O. W. Dorner
Augusta	Eau Claire	Co-operative Commonwealth	Weekly	Alvin M. Amundson
		Union	Thurs.	E. G. Herrell
Baldwin	St. Croix	Bulletin	Fri.	W. E. Hawley
Balsam Lake	Polk	Polk County Ledger	Thurs.	E. E. Husband
Bangor	La Crosse	Independent	Thurs.	Gertrude Gessler
Baraboo	Sauk	News-Republic	Daily ex. Sun.	H. K. Page & Sons
		Weekly News	Thurs.	H. K. Page & Sons
Barron	Barron	Barron County News	Thurs.	R. C. Peck & J. W. Grant
		Shield	Thurs.	Wm. G. Reque
Bayfield	Bayfield	Bayfield County Press	Thurs.	James B. Sherman
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	Thurs.	Citizen Pub. Co.
		Citizen	Daily ex. Sun.	J. J. Sullivan
		Recorder	Thurs.	Donald Benedict
Belleville	Dane	Success	Fri.	Mason H. Dobson
Belmont	Lafayette	Daily News	Daily ex. Sun.	B. Hansen
Beloit	Rock	Independent	Fri.	Edward Dreier
		Outdoors	Monthly	Beloit College Students
		Round Table	Biweekly	Claude M. Vail
Benton	Lafayette	Advocate	Fri.	Albert Marshall, Jr.
Berlin	Green Lake	Evening Journal	Daily ex. Sun.	J. J. Berry
		Tri-County News	Mon. & Fri.	Marcus M. Keller
Birnawood	Shawano	News	Wed.	Arthur W. Pickering
Black Earth	Dane	Dane County News	Fri.	Merlin Hull
Black River Falls	Jackson	Banner-Journal	Wed.	H. C. Kirkpatrick
Blair	Trempealeau	Press	Thurs.	W. F. McGuigan
Blanchardville	Lafayette	Blade	Thurs.	Frank E. Andrews
Bloomer	Chippewa	Advance	Thurs.	Clem Slaats
Bloomington	Grant	Record	Wed.	H. C. Van Vuren
Bonduel	Shawano	Times	Thurs.	H. J. Johnson
Boscobel	Grant	Dial	Wed.	Herman K. Halvorson
Boycerville	Dunn	Press	Fri.	H. W. Brochtrup
Boyd	Chippewa	Transcript	Fri.	Gordon Hamley
Brandon	Fond du Lac	Times	Thurs.	Otto J. Zander
Brillion	Calumet	News	Fri.	Merlin Matzke
Brodhead	Green	Independent-Register	Thurs.	H. D. Hanson
Brooklyn	Green	Teller	Fri.	L. W. Ham
Bruce	Rusk	News Letter	Thurs.	Kirchner & Koch, Pub.
Burlington	Racine	Free Press	Thurs.	Louis H. Zimmermann
		Standard Democrat	Fri.	Matthew J. Hart
Butternut	Ashland	Bulletin	Thurs.	A. T. Nabbefeld
Cadott	Chippewa	Sentinel	Weekly	Mrs. B. W. Hughes
Cambria	Columbia	News	Fri.	H. C. Stair
Cambridge	Dane	News	Fri.	W. F. Erickson
Cameron	Barron	Echo	Thurs.	W. J. Sullivan, Pub.
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	News	Thurs.	E. H. Brown
Cashton	Monroe	Record	Fri.	Arthur Schumann
Cazenovia	Richland	Reporter	Thurs.	Adlai S. Horn
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	News	Wed.	

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Centuria	Polk	Inter-County Leader	Thurs.	Bennie Bye
Chetek	Barron	Alert	Fri.	Merton Mortenson
Chilton	Calumet	Times-Journal	Thurs.	William J. McHale
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Herald-Telegram	Daily	W. H. Gharrity
Clayton	Polk	Advance	Fri.	D. E. Bitney
Clear Lake	Folk	Star	Thurs.	C. K. Towley
Clinton	Rock	Times Observer	Thurs.	Mary Mayhew
Clintonville	Waupaca	Dairyman-Gazette	Thurs.	A. A. Washburn
		Tribune	Fri.	Tribune Pub. Co.
		Recorder	Wed.	D. I. Hammergren
Cochrane	Buffalo			
Colby	Marathon & Clark	Phonograph	Thurs.	R. H. Markus
		Messenger	Weekly	Swift & Rand
Colfax	Dunn	Democrat	Wed.	F. L. Goodwin
Columbus	Columbia	Republican	Fri.	Leitsen & Roberts
		News	Wed.	Mrs. Leona West
Coon Valley	Vernon	Chippewa Valley		
Cornell	Chippewa	Courier	Weekly	W. H. Howard
		Forest Republican	Thurs.	Herman L. Kronschnabl
Crandon	Forest	News-Herald	Weekly	W. H. Goldthorpe
Cuba City	Grant	Advocate	Thurs.	R. B. and Nellie F. Hart
Cumberland	Barron	Church Visitor	Monthly	A. O. Running
Dallas	Barron	Republican-Journal	Thurs.	Riley & McGinley, Pub.
Darlington	Lafayette	Independent	Thurs.	M. P. Peavey
		Times	Fri.	E. T. Schultz
Deerfield	Dane	Enterprise	Fri.	Alvin F. Johnson
De Forest	Dane	Republican	Thurs.	Geo. A. Stirmel
Delavan	Walworth	Press	Thurs.	Edward Morrissey
		Journal-Democrat	Thurs.	J. R. Satran
Denmark	Brown	Wisconsin Club Woman	Bimonthly	John A. Kuypers
De Pere	Brown	Bi-County Argus	Thurs.	Mrs. Paul L. Halline
		Chronicle	Thurs.	Edmund Buehler
De Soto	Crawford	Weekly Clarion	Fri.	L. R. Kessler
Dodgeville	Iowa	Weekly Index	Fri.	R. W. Hugoboom
Dodgeville	Iowa	Observer	Thurs.	F. C. Krueger
Dorchester	Clark	Courier-Wedge	Fri.	W. A. Drake
Dousman	Waukesha	Quill	Thurs.	Barton & Crippin
Downing	Dunn	Vilas County News	Fri.	Henry M. Loibl
Durand	Pepin	Review	Thurs.	Joyce Larkin
Eagle	Waukesha	News	Wed.	O. R. Kurzrok
Eagle River	Vilas	Leader	Daily ex. Mon.	P. C. Atkinson
		Reform	Thurs.	Waldemar Ager
		Spectator	Fortnightly	Students of State Teachers College
		Telegram	Daily ex. Sun.	N. B. Nelson
Edgar	Marathon	News	Weekly	Cletus J. Greisch
Edgerton	Rock	Wis. Tobacco Reporter	Thurs.	C. A. Hoen
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent	Thurs.	Claude F. Eames
Ellsworth	Pierce	Pierce County Herald	Thurs.	H. F. Doolittle
		Record	Thurs.	Oscar A. Halls
Elmwood	Pierce	Argus	Weekly	James A. Neill
Elroy	Juneau	Leader-Tribune	Thurs.	O. D. Whitehill and B. W. Koob
		Advance	Fri.	Elmer E. Gilbertson
Etrick	Trempealeau	Review	Thurs.	William B. Antes
Evansville	Rock	Times	Wed.	Roethe Bros.
Fennimore	Grant	Mining News	Sat.	Chase O. Youngs
Florence	Florence	Commonwealth Reporter	Daily ex. Sun.	C. F. Coffman
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Hoard's Dairyman	Fortnightly	W. D. Hoard & Sons Co.
		Jefferson Co. Union	Weekly	W. D. Hoard & Sons Co.
		News	Fri.	E. L. Hartmann
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Buffalo Co. Republican	Thurs.	M. H. Johnson
		Representative	Thurs.	Frank H. Baker
Fountain City	Buffalo	Star	Thurs.	Harvey J. Oleson
Fox Lake	Dodge	Reporter	Thurs.	Harry S. Pierce
Frederic	Polk	Republican	Thurs.	Bert A. Gipple
Friendship	Adams	Independent	Thurs.	H. W. Stuckey
Galesville	Trempealeau	Broadcaster	Thurs.	H. Dahlke
Gays Mills	Crawford	Times	Thurs.	W. E. Clough
Genoa City	Walworth	Tribune	Thurs.	C. J. Augustin
Gillett	Oconto	Enterprise	Fri.	Matthew J. Hart
Glenwood City	St. Croix	Herald	Wed.	G. D. McKee
Ghidden	Ashland	Journal of Burnett Co.	Thurs.	F. B. Huth
Granton	Clark			
Grantsburg	Burnett			

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Green Bay	Brown	Press-Gazette	Daily ex. Sun.	Victor I. Minahan
Green Lake	Green Lake	Green Lake County Reporter	Thurs.	Herb. F. Heidel
Greenwood	Clark	Gleaner	Weekly	W. F. Neuenfeldt and O'Connell
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Tri-Town News	Thurs.	Richard H. Crosse
Hamburg	Marathon	Der Gefluegel-Zuechter (German)	Monthly	Frank X. Thuma
Hammond	St. Croix	News	Weekly	F. E. Hartwig
Hancock	Waushara	News	Thurs.	Roy L. Thompson
Hartford	Washington	Times-Press	Fri.	John J. Shinnors
Hartland	Waukesha	News	Fri.	Carl B. Hansen
Hawkins	Rusk	Chronicle	Fri.	E. W. Richardson
Hayward	Sawyer	Sawyer County Record	Weekly	F. J. Schweger
Highland	Iowa	Press	Weekly	George W. Dilley
Hilbert	Calumet	Favorite	Thurs.	Favorite Printing Co.
Hillsboro	Vernon	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Edwin W. Shear
Hollandale	Iowa	Weekly Review	Thurs.	Bert Day
Horicon	Dodge	Reporter	Thurs.	Harry E. Roate
Hortonville	Outagamie	Review	Thurs.	David Hodgins
Hudson	St. Croix	Star Observer	Thurs.	C. J. Reiter
Humbird	Clark	Enterprise	Sat.	E. T. Hale
Hurley	Iron	Iron County News	Fri.	F. A. Emunson
Hustisford	Dodge	Montreal River Miner	Weekly	Martin Vickers
Independence	Trempealeau	News	Fri.	Willie Kaul
Iola	Waupaca	News-Wave	Thurs.	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Iron River	Bayfield	Herald	Thurs.	John Burnham
Janesville	Rock	Pioneer	Thurs.	P. J. Savage
		Daily Gazette	Daily ex. Sun.	Stephen Bolles
		Independent	Weekly	S. A. & A. E. Cooper
Jefferson	Jefferson	Banner	Thurs.	C. J. Mueller
Juneau	Dodge	Independent	Fri.	Clifford Brothers
Kaukauna	Outagamie	Equity News	Semi-monthly	George A. Nelson
		Times	Semi-weekly	C. J. Hansen
Kendall	Monroe	Keystone	Fri.	Oliver R. Witte
Kenosha	Kenosha	Evening News	Daily ex. Sun.	Ernest F. Marlatt
		Telegraph-Courier	Thurs.	Ernest F. Marlatt
		Wisconsin Catholic Clubwoman	Quarterly	Mrs. C. F. I'Anson
Kewaskum	Washington	Statesman	Thurs.	D. J. Harbeck
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Enterprise	Weekly	C. F. Temby
Kiel	Manitowoc	Tri-County Herald	Thurs.	Richard H. Lauson
Kingston	Green Lake	Spy	Thurs.	A. G. Stiles
La Crosse	La Crosse	Hokah Chief	Thurs.	H. E. Wheaton
		Racket	Thurs.	Students of La Crosse State Teachers Col.
		Tribune & Leader Press	(During col. year) Dly & Sun.	Frank H. Burgess
Ladysmith	Rusk	News	Fri.	E. W. Richardson
La Farge	Vernon	Enterprise	Thurs.	J. E. Rockhill
Lake Geneva	Walworth	Regional News	Thurs.	H. L. Krueger
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Leader	Thurs.	Leaker Printing Co.
Lancaster	Grant	Rock Lake Journal	Thurs.	A. W. Jorgensen
		Grant County Herald	Thurs.	A. L. Sherman
		Grant County Independent	Thurs.	H. M. Schermerhorn
Laona	Forest	Forest County Tribune	Thurs.	P. F. Van Opens
Lodi	Columbia	Enterprise	Thurs.	Cassius L. Coward
Lomira	Dodge	Review	Wed.	Ray E. Bump
Lone Rock	Richland	Journal	Thurs.	Einar O. Hammer
Loyal	Clark	Tribune	Thurs.	Cowles and Steiner
Luck	Polk	Enterprise	Thurs.	Vernie R. Jensen
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	News	Fri.	Earl A. Balza
Madison	Dane	Bulletin of the State Bar Association	Quarterly	Gilson G. Glasier
		Capital Times	Dly & Sun.	Wm. T. Evjue
		Daily Cardinal	Daily	Students of U. of Wis.
		East Side News	Weekly	Marshall F. Browne
		Farm Relief News	Monthly	I. M. Wright
		Forward Press	Monthly	Alfred B. Taynton
		Monumental News	Monthly	B. S. Whitaker
		Municipality	Monthly	Frederick N. MacMillan
		Political Action	Weekly	Portia Taynton
		Progressive	Sat.	William T. Evjue
		Quarterly Journal of Speech	Quarterly	H. H. Hudson

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Madison—cont.		Wisconsin Alumni Magazine.....	Monthly..... ex. Aug. & Sept.	Herman M. Egstad
		Wisconsin Archeologist.....	Quarterly.....	Charles E. Brown
		Wisconsin Beekeeping.....	Monthly.....	H. J. Rahmlow
		Wisconsin Congregational Church Life.....	Bimonthly.....	Theodore R. Faville
		Wisconsin Country Magazine.....	10 times during U. yr. 8 issues per yr.	Students of College of Agric. & Home Ec. Wisconsin Engineering Journal Association
		Wisconsin Engineer.....	Monthly.....	H. J. Rahmlow
		Wisconsin Horticulture. Wisconsin Journal of Education.....	Monthly..... during sch. yr.	O. H. Plenzke
		Wisconsin Law Review.....	Quarterly.....	University of Wisconsin Law School
		Wisconsin Magazine of History.....	Quarterly.....	State Historical Society of Wisconsin
		Wisconsin Medical Journal.....	Monthly.....	J. G. Crownhart
		Wisconsin Octopus.....	Monthly during sch. yr.	Students of U. of Wis.
		Wisconsin State Journal Advocate.....	Dly & Sun.	A. M. Brayton
Manawa.....	Waupaca.....	Herald-Times.....	Weekly.....	A. C. Walch
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Times.....	Dly ex. Sun.	R. T. Bayne
Marathon.....	Marathon.....	Eagle-Star.....	Daily.....	A. P. Gertschen
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	Union Labor Advertiser.....	Fri.....	Frank E. Noyes
Marion.....	Waupaca.....	Herald.....	Thurs.....	Werner N. Schomaker
Markesan.....	Green Lake.....	Record.....	Thurs.....	Elmer Byers
Marshall.....	Dane.....	Journal.....	Fri.....	R. P. Van Vuren
Marshfield.....	Wood.....	News-Herald.....	Thurs.....	Helen Wagner and C. V. Lake
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	Juneau County Chronicle.....	Dly ex. Sun.	Journal Printing Co. Howard A. Quirt
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	Star.....	Weekly.....	Robert J. Temple
Mayville.....	Dodge.....	Dodge County Pioneer (German) News.....	Thurs.....	B. D. Hanson
Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	Sickle.....	Thurs.....	Conrad Mueller
Medford.....	Taylor.....	Star News.....	Wed.....	O. A. Gehrke
Mellen.....	Ashland.....	Mellen Record.....	Thurs.....	Mrs. Bertha J. Swan
Melrose.....	Jackson.....	Chronicle.....	Weekly.....	W. H. Conrad
Menasha.....	Winnebago.....	Record.....	Thurs.....	I. A. Kenyon
Menomonee Falls.....	Waukesha.....	News.....	Dly ex. Sun.	Helmer L. Gilbertson
Menomonee.....	Dunn.....	Dunn County News.....	Thurs.....	Ira H. Clough
Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	Herald.....	Thurs.....	W. H. Rintelman
Middleton.....	Dane.....	Times Tribune.....	Thurs.....	J. T. Flint
Milltown.....	Polk.....	Herald.....	Daily.....	W. B. Chilsen
Milton.....	Rock.....	Milton College Review.....	Fri.....	T. R. Daniels
		News.....	Thurs.....	Vernie R. Jensen
Milton Junction.....	Rock.....	Telephone.....	Thurs.....	Students of Milton Col.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Advance.....	Thurs.....	Orlando H. Frantz
		American Progressive Journal.....	Fortnightly.....	Orlando H. Frantz
		American School Board Journal.....	Fortnightly.....	B. C. Korn
		Badger De Molay.....	Monthly.....	Richard Lloyd
		Brooms, Brushes and Mops.....	Monthly.....	Bruce Pub. Co.
		Building Maintenance.....	Monthly.....	W. D. Isham
		Building Material Merchandising Digest.....	Bimonthly.....	W. J. Braun
		Catholic Citizen.....	Monthly.....	H. J. Larkin
		Catholic Farmer.....	Monthly.....	W. H. Badeaux
		Catholic Herald.....	Sat.....	Humphrey J. Desmond
		Catholic Journal of the New South.....	Monthly.....	J. M. Sevenich
			Thurs.....	Wisconsin Catholic Pub. Co.
			Sat.....	Humphrey J. Desmond

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee-cont.		Catholic Knight	Bimonthly	J. M. Callahan
		Catholic School Journal	Monthly	E. A. Fitzpatrick
		Church Times	Monthly	Rev. Wm. Dawson
		Columbia (German)	Wed.	Henry Hermann
		Czechoslovak (Bohemian & Slovak)	Weekly	John V. Klabouch
		Dairyland Journal	Monthly	Benjamin Fuelleman
		Deutsche Zeitung (German)	Daily & Sun.	Hellmuth K. Folk
		Echo Weekly	Weekly	Students of State Teachers College
		Excelsior (German)	Thurs.	Joseph Matt
		Feed Bag	Monthly	D. K. Steenberg
		Flour and Feed	Monthly	W. R. Anderson
		Ford Dealer and Service Field	Monthly	Trade Press Pub. Co.
		Hausfrau	Monthly	H. H. Coleman
		Hospital Progress	Monthly	Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla
		Ice Cream Review	Monthly	Edward K. Slater
		Industrial Arts and Vocational Education	Monthly	John J. Metz
		Janitation	Monthly	Edmund C. Kratsch
		Jewish Press (Yiddish and English)	Fri.	Isador S. Horwitz
		Journal	Daily & Sun.	L. W. Nieman
		Jugoslavenski Obzor (Slovenian)	Thurs.	Frank R. Staut
		Kodak	4 issues in school yr.	Students of Milwaukee Downer College
		Kuryer Polski (Polish)	Daily & Sun.	S. J. Zowski
		Landmann	Mon.	J. M. Sevenich
		Leader	Dly ex. Sun.	Milwaukee Social Dem. Publishing Co.
		Living Church	Weekly	Clifford P. Morehouse
		Marquette Engineer	Quarterly	Students of the College of Engineering, Marquette Univ.
		Marquette Law Review	Dec. Feb. Apr. June	Robert P. Harland
		Marquette Tribune	Thurs. during school yr.	Students of Marquette University
		Marquette University Journal	Quarterly	Students of Marquette University
		Masonic Tidings	Monthly	J. A. Fetterly
		Master Builder	Monthly	O. H. Ulbricht
		Mid-Western Banker	Monthly	Howard W. Clark
		Milk Dealer	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Milwaukee Medical Times	Monthly	S. J. Seeger
		Milwaukee Wochenblat (Yiddish)	Fri.	Isador S. Horwitz
		Milwaukeean	Monthly	M. R. Pollack
		National Butter and Cheese Journal	Semimonthly	Edward K. Slater
		Northwestern Con- fectioner	Monthly	Gertrude B. Kluck
		Nowiny Polskie (Polish) Reporter	Dly ex. Sun. Daily	T. A. Jasiorkowski J. F. Woodmansee
		Retail Journal	9 times per yr.	Norman Saukerson
		Rundschau (German)	Tues.	Carl Eichstaedt
		Sentinel	Daily	Julius Leebman
		Shorewood Suburban Herald	Thurs.	Claude V. Sullivan
		Sonntagspost (German)	Sun.	Leo Luedtke
		Times	Thurs.	Harold Towell
		Tribune	Thurs.	G. A. Mixer
		Up-Town News	Semimonthly	Isador S. Horwitz
		Western Builder	Weekly	Western Builder Pub- lishing Co.
		Whitefish Bay Herald	Thurs.	Claude V. Sullivan
		Window Display In- stallation	Bimonthly	E. J. Stefan

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
		Wisconsin Enterprise-Blade (Negro)-----	Sat.-----	J. Anthony Josey
		Wisconsin Highway Builder-----	Monthly-----	Associated Wisconsin Contractors
		Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle-----	Weekly-----	Nathan J. Gould
		Wisconsin Leader-----	Fri.-----	Andrew J. Biemiller
		Wisconsin Magyarsag (Hungarian)-----	Fri.-----	Saudor Dessewffy
		Wisconsin News-----	Dly ex. Sun.-----	E. R. Mahoney
		Wisconsin Odd Fellows-----	Monthly-----	A. M. Arveson
		Wisconsin Retail Grocer-----	Monthly-----	M. C. Perschbacher
		Wisconsin Telephone News-----	Monthly-----	Wisconsin Telephone Company
Mineral Point...	Iowa-----	Iowa County Democrat Tribune-----	Weekly-----	L. Williamson
Minocqua-----	Oneida-----	Times-----	Thurs.-----	B. J. Bennett
Mondovi-----	Buffalo-----	Herald-News-----	Fri.-----	Enos, E. Fisher
Monroe-----	Green-----	Evening Times-----	Fri.-----	F. L. St. John
		Green County Herald (German, Swiss)-----	Dly ex. Sun.-----	Emery A. Odell
Montello-----	Marquette-----	Express-----	Wed.-----	Fred L. Kohli
Montfort-----	Grant-----	Mail-----	Fri.-----	Express Pub. Co.
Monticello-----	Green-----	Messenger-----	Thurs.-----	R. D. Quick
Morrisonville-----	Dane-----	Tribune-----	Thurs.-----	Roswell S. Richards
Mosinee-----	Marathon-----	Times-----	Sat.-----	Charles Eldredge
Mount Horeb-----	Dane-----	Mail-----	Wed.-----	F. F. Schweinler
Mukwonago-----	Waukesha-----	Chief-----	Thurs.-----	A. C. Krohn
Muscoda-----	Grant-----	Progressive-----	Thurs.-----	James L. Small
Neenah-----	Juneau-----	Republican-----	Thurs.-----	W. G. Barry
Neenah-----	Winnebago-----	Friend & Guide & Messenger-----	Thurs.-----	Roy L. Ware
		News-Times-----	Monthly-----	Dio W. Dunham
Neillsville-----	Clark-----	Press-----	Daily-----	Clara A. Bloom
New Glarus-----	Green-----	Post-----	Thurs.-----	J. A. Leason
New Holstein-----	Calumet-----	Reporter-----	Wed.-----	Arthur J. Theiler
New Lisbon-----	Juneau-----	Times & Juneau County Argus-----	Thurs.-----	I. E. and R. P. Cooley
New London-----	Waupaca-----	Press-Republican-----	Thurs.-----	C. A. Leicht
	Outagamie-----	News-----	Thurs.-----	W. T. Comstock
New Richmond-----	St. Croix-----	Journal-----	Wed. & Sat.-----	Clara A. Bloom
Niagara-----	Marinette-----	Star Herald News-----	Fri.-----	Franc A. R. Van Meter
Norwalk-----	Monroe-----	Herald-----	Fri.-----	Martin Boerner
Oakfield-----	Fond du Lac-----	Enterprise-----	Weekly-----	Mrs. Anna Hesselgrave
Oconomowoc-----	Waukesha-----	Oconto County Reporter-----	Thurs.-----	T. A. Cummings
Oconto-----	Oconto-----	Herald-----	Fri.-----	Thomas P. Collins
Oconto Falls-----	Oconto-----	Courier-----	Thurs.-----	W. M. Comstock
Ojibwa-----	Sawyer-----	Herald-----	Thurs.-----	Ernest J. Shellman
Omro-----	Winnebago-----	Herald-----	Thurs.-----	Lyle Speed
Onalaska-----	La Crosse-----	La Crosse County Record-----	Thurs.-----	F. A. Siebensohn
		Observer-----	Thurs.-----	E. G. Showers
Oregon-----	Dane-----	Journal-----	Thurs.-----	E. F. Kramer
Orfordville-----	Rock-----	Sun-----	Wed.-----	Ward A. Stewart
Osceola-----	Polk-----	Fox Valley Free Press-----	Thurs.-----	F. C. Letch
Oshkosh-----	Winnebago-----	Northwestern-----	Fri.-----	Lynn Peavey
		Observer-----	Daily-----	O. J. Hardy
		Teachers Col. Advance-----	Thurs.-----	Elmer H. Evans
			Biweekly-----	Students of State Teachers College
Osseo-----	Trempealeau-----	Tri-County News-----	Thurs.-----	R. N. Fuller
Owen-----	Clark-----	Enterprise-----	Thurs.-----	V. P. Barager
Palmyra-----	Jefferson-----	Enterprise-----	Thurs.-----	Geo. A. Moormann
Pardeeville-----	Columbia-----	Pardeeville-Wyocena Times-----	Thurs.-----	Mrs. Angie W. Cox
		Herald-----	Fri.-----	Edwin D. Coe
Park Falls-----	Pepin-----	Herald-----	Thurs.-----	J. M. Axtell
Pepin-----	Marinette-----	New Peshtigo Times-----	Thurs.-----	L. J. Pesch
Peshtigo-----	Price-----	Bee-----	Thurs.-----	Geo. R. Foster & Sons
Phillips-----		Wisconsin Homestead-----	Thurs.-----	F. A. Kremer
		Record-----	Monthly-----	D. M. McKee
Pittsville-----	Wood-----	Sun-----	Thurs.-----	W. H. Fields
Plainfield-----	Waushara-----			

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Platteville	Grant	Exponent	Semimonthly	Students of Platteville State Teachers Col.
		Grant County News	Weekly	R. I. Dugdale
		Journal	Wed.	H. A. Brockman
Plum City	Pierce	Witness	Wed.	W. M. Rindlaub
		News	Thurs.	Kenneth F. Neill
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Post	Sat.	Wandersleben Bros.
		Review	Biweekly	B. L. Harper
Portage	Columbia	Register-Democrat	Daily	A. A. Porter
		Wisconsin State Register	Weekly	A. A. Porter
Pt. Washington	Ozaukee	Herald	Wed.	W. B. Krause
Poynette	Columbia	Pilot	Thurs.	Norbert A. Sauer
		Press	Weekly	C. M. Butler
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Campionette	Biweekly	Campion High School
		Courier	Tues.	H. E. Howe
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	Crawford County Press	Weekly	Bert Giegerich
		Sauk County News	Thurs.	Ralph E. Nehls
Prentice	Price	Journal	Thurs.	W. H. Hansen
Prescott	Pierce	Journal	Thurs.	Republic Ptg. Co.
Princeton	Green Lake	Republic	Thurs.	F. R. Starbuck
Racine	Racine	Journal-Times	Dly ex. Sun.	F. R. Starbuck
		Wisconsin Agriculturist & Farmer	Semimonthly	F. B. Swingle
Randolph	Dodge and Columbia	Advance	Thurs.	L. E. Williams
		Times	Thurs.	H. C. Scholler
Random Lake	Sheboygan	Times	Thurs.	Harry H. Hobart
Redgranite	Waushara	Free Press	Fri.	Geo. J. Seamans
Reedsburg	Sauk	Times	Fri.	Max F. Ninman
		Review	Thurs.	Emil Klentz
Reeseville	Dodge	New North	Thurs.	Douglas Remo
Rhineland	Oneida	News	Dly ex. Sun.	Clifford G. Ferris
Rib Lake	Taylor	Herald	Fri.	Raymond J. Voemastek
Rice Lake	Barron	Chronotype	Weekly	A. F. Ender & W. D. Leary
		Independent	Thurs.	Kenneth Jacobson
Richland Center	Richland	Republican Observer	Thurs.	S. W. Fogo
		Democrat	Wed.	A. P. Andrews
Rio	Columbia	Journal	Thurs.	Anthony W. Bakken & Victor L. Stroebel
Ripon	Fond du Lac	College Days	Tues. during sch. yr.	Students of Ripon Col.
		Commonwealth	Fri.	J. S. Morris
River Falls	Pierce	Press	Thurs.	R. S. Howe
		Journal	Thurs.	Clarence E. White
Rosholt	Portage	Student Voice	Wed.	Students of River Falls State Teachers Col.
		Community Press	Weekly	A. H. Rice
St. Croix Falls	Polk	Standard-Press	Thurs.	W. R. Vezina
St. Francis	Milwaukee	Our Young People	Monthly	St. John's Institute
Sauk City	Sauk	Pioneer Press	Thurs.	William H. Murray
Seymour	Outagamie	Press	Weekly	C. A. Van Vuren
Sharon	Walworth	Reporter	Thurs.	J. L. Howell
Shawano	Shawano	Leader-Advocate	Daily	Byron F. Heal
		Shawano County Journal	Thurs.	Milton R. Stanley
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Amerika	Daily	Walter Knippel
		Liberty Mail Order Digest	Monthly	Max Schnell
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Press	Dly ex. Sun.	C. E. Broughton
		Cheese Reporter	Sat.	Newcomer & Zimmerman
Shell Lake	Washburn	Sheboygan County News	Thurs.	Newcomer & Zimmerman
		Washburn County Register	Sat.	Roger Ryan
Shullsburg	Lafayette	Pick and Gad	Thurs.	A. W. Law
Slades Corners	Kenosha	Mugwump	Thurs.	Paul J. Sauer
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	Kickapoo Scout	Thurs.	A. C. Rasmussen
Somerseset	St. Croix	Reveille	Thurs.	Leo J. Murphy
So. Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Driller	Monthly	W. J. Walsh
		Excavating Engineer	Monthly	Arnold Andrews
		Journal	Fri.	Fred L. Hook

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
South Wayne	Lafayette	Homestead	Thurs.	Harry Hough and Delilah Hough
Sparta	Monroe	Herald Monroe County Democrat	Thurs. Thurs.	Theodore C. Radde W. C. B. Showers
Spencer	Marathon	Record	Thurs.	L. L. Quimby
Spooner	Washburn	Advocate	Thurs.	E. M. Bardill
Spring Green	Sauk	Home News	Thurs.	W. R. Purdy and Son
Spring Valley	Pierce	Sun	Thurs.	Spring Valley Pub. Co.
Stanley	Chippewa	Republican	Fri.	W. H. Bridgman
Stevens Point	Portage	Daily Journal Gwiazda Polarna (Polish) Jaskolka (Polish) Pointer	Dly ex. Sun. Weekly	Frank W. Leahy Worzalla Pub. Co. Worzalla Pub. Co. Students of the college
Stoughton	Dane	Rolnik (Polish)	Weekly	Worzalla Pub. Co.
Stratford	Marathon	Courier-Hub	Dly & Weekly	H. W. Quirt
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Journal Door County Advocate	Thurs. Fri.	D. D. Hale H. J. Sanderson and A. T. Harris
Sun Prairie	Dane	Door County News	Thurs.	Walter R. Lee
Superior	Douglas	Countryman Co-operative Builder Evening Telegram Finnish Co-operative Weekly Journal Peptomist Tidende Tyomies (Finnish) Uusi Kotimaa (Finnish) Courier News Chronicle Journal and Monitor Herald Leader Times Reporter and Chronicle Sun	Fortnightly Dly ex. Sun. Weekly Fri. Biweekly Weekly Daily Thurs. Thurs. Thurs. Fri. Thurs. Weekly Wed.	Theron G. Stone Co-operative Pub. Ass'n Morgan Murphy Henry Koski S. A. Buchanan Students of Superior State Teachers Col. Fuhr Pub. & Ptg. Co. Duluth Richard Pesola Leo Mattson William Wagner Joyce Larkin Frederic Schweppe, Jr. L. B. Kenny Osborne Brothers R. Holman Mark Rhea Byers James J. Page
Thorp	Clark	Courier	Thurs.	William Wagner
Three Lakes	Oneida	News	Thurs.	Joyce Larkin
Tigerton	Shawano	Chronicle	Fri.	Frederic Schweppe, Jr.
Tomah	Monroe	Journal and Monitor Herald Leader Times Reporter and Chronicle Sun	Thurs. Weekly Thurs. Thurs. Dly ex. Sun. Wed.	L. B. Kenny Osborne Brothers R. Holman Mark Rhea Byers James J. Page
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Register	Fri.	L. L. Quimby
Turtle Lake	Barron	State Center	Thurs.	Elmer Trickey
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	News	Thurs.	W. B. Van Winter
Union Grove	Racine	Vernon County Broadcaster	Thurs. Thurs.	R. L. Graves H. E. Goldsmith
Unity	Clark and Marathon	Vernon County Censor Advertiser	Wed. Fri.	J. W. Norris
Vesper	Wood	Times	Thurs.	Frank J. McCay
Viola	Richland	Times	Thurs.	Paul Robinson
Viroqua	Vernon	Post Courier Black and Red	Thurs. Thurs. Monthly	M. J. Chapman L. E. Perry Students of Northwest- ern College
Wabeno	Forest	Der Brueder- Botschafter	Fortnightly	Bishop Karl A. Mueller
Walworth	Walworth	Daily Times	Dly ex. Sun.	John Clifford
Washburn	Bayfield	Gazette	Thurs.	James W. Moore
Waterford	Racine	Burning Bush	Weekly	Chas. L. Capsel
Waterloo	Jefferson	Carroll Echo	Weekly	Students of Carroll Col.
Watertown	Jefferson	Freeman Waukesha County Tribune	during sch. yr. Dly & weekly	H. A. Youmans
Waukesha	Waukesha	Motor	Fri.	Frederick G. Haeuser
Waupaca	Waupaca	Waukesha County Post	10 issues yrly.	Miss Julia H. Hutch- inson
Waupun	Dodge & Fond du Lac	Waupaca County Post Leader-News	Thurs. Thurs.	D. F. Burnham George W. Greene

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Wausau	Marathon	Marathon County Farm Journal	Monthly	Franklin E. Gritzmacher
		Pilot	Thurs.	Eugene B. Thayer, Jr.
		Record-Herald	Dly ex. Sun.	J. L. Sturtevant
Wausaukee	Marinette	Independent	Weekly	Mary D. Bogrand
Wautoma	Waushara	Argus	Thurs.	R. W. Harmon
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	News	Thurs.	C. L. Benoy
Wauzeka	Crawford	Chief	Thurs.	Harry C. and D. J. Craig
Webster	Burnett	Burnett County Enterprise	Thurs.	Floyd L. Lantz
West Allis	Milwaukee	Star	Weekly	L. J. Krebs
West Bend	Washington	News	Fri.	Jos. J. Huber
		Pilot	Thurs.	H. B. Kaempfer
West Salem	La Crosse	Nonpareil-Journal	Thurs.	G. W. Garlock
Westby	Vernon	Times	Wed.	J. T. Hage
Westfield	Marquette	The Central Union	Thurs.	George E. Fuller
Weyauwega	Waupaca	Chronicle	Wed.	A. J. Rieck
Whitehall	Trempealeau	Times	Thurs.	Scott B. Nichols
Whitewater	Walworth	Press	Thurs.	F. R. Bloodgood
		Register	Weekly	R. K. Coe
		Royal Purple	Weekly	Students of Whitewater State Teachers Col.
Wilton	Monroe	Times	Fri.	Mrs. Wynn Ferries
Winneconne	Winnebago	News	Weekly	William Larson and Harriet Larson
Winter	Sawyer	Sawyer Co. Gazette	Thurs.	Thomas E. Noyes
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	Events	Weekly	W. A. Drumb
Wis. Rapids	Wood	Tribune	Daily	Wm. F. Huffman
Wittenberg	Shawano	Enterprise	Thurs.	John Englund
		For Gammel og Ung (Norwegian)	Sun.	N. N. Duesfeld
Wonewoc	Juneau	Reporter	Fri.	V. O. Fuller
Woodville	St. Croix	Leader	Weekly	N. C. Little

WISCONSIN FARMS BY COUNTIES

1930 and 1935

The following statistics based on preliminary tabulations of the 1935 Census of Agriculture for the State of Wisconsin were released May 29, 1935 and July 29, 1935, respectively. Compared with the number of farms in 1930, an increase of ten per cent is shown. After schedules received from the field have been edited, the number of farms reported will be revised downward because the editors will eliminate returns from places not included in the census definition of "farm".

Counties	Number of Farms		In-crease	Percent-age In-crease	Value of Farms, Including Land and Buildings	
	Jan. 1 1935	April 1, 1930			Jan. 1, 1935	April 1, 1930
Adams.....	1,494	1,239	257	21	\$ 5,371,939	\$ 6,744,867
Ashland.....	1,457	1,087	372	34	3,824,111	5,004,874
Barron.....	4,639	4,480	198	4	22,557,444	33,706,040
Bayfield.....	2,407	1,931	485	25	5,915,116	8,221,362
Brown.....	3,385	3,076	308	10	23,994,089	29,391,362
Buffalo.....	2,144	2,042	113	5	15,246,767	20,598,791
Burnett.....	2,079	1,721	364	21	5,831,245	8,774,555
Calumet.....	2,047	2,018	30	1	17,433,519	25,922,346
Chippewa.....	4,053	3,736	356	10	21,373,643	30,277,660
Clark.....	5,445	5,068	403	8	28,234,958	40,120,276
Columbia.....	3,275	3,042	249	8	24,357,048	30,383,962
Crawford.....	1,971	1,915	63	3	11,463,085	17,139,323
Dane.....	6,157	5,859	318	5	54,418,125	76,329,052
Dodge.....	4,735	4,586	159	3	44,921,135	61,708,354
Door.....	2,418	2,069	351	17	14,319,880	20,360,625
Douglas.....	2,681	1,922	762	40	6,477,201	8,556,975
Dunn.....	3,651	3,515	156	4	20,419,831	32,139,618
Eau Claire.....	2,403	2,208	202	9	11,984,638	17,919,194
Florence.....	580	356	224	63	1,783,440	1,735,737
Fond du Lac.....	4,140	4,085	61	1	36,501,324	49,312,029
Forest.....	915	533	382	72	2,519,871	2,582,504
Grant.....	4,235	4,087	153	4	32,624,279	50,991,674
Green.....	2,478	2,386	94	4	21,422,271	33,466,914
Green Lake.....	1,534	1,403	137	10	11,935,967	15,082,241
Iowa.....	2,577	2,436	142	6	21,877,581	32,234,928
Iron.....	675	585	90	15	1,544,397	2,045,181
Jackson.....	2,528	2,284	250	11	11,073,088	16,702,863
Jefferson.....	3,170	3,209	-----	*	26,205,950	34,121,583
Juneau.....	2,428	2,221	218	10	11,497,714	15,733,538
Kenosha.....	1,564	1,220	351	29	15,266,088	23,026,113
Kewaunee.....	2,042	1,972	70	4	16,005,938	19,955,792
La Crosse.....	1,759	1,733	30	2	13,776,551	17,994,318
Lafayette.....	2,345	2,254	91	4	19,037,549	30,743,041
Langlade.....	2,313	1,728	591	34	9,572,255	11,944,566
Lincoln.....	2,106	1,755	357	20	8,135,965	11,360,577
Manitowoc.....	3,839	3,767	73	2	33,548,714	39,820,575
Marathon.....	7,039	6,359	694	11	40,475,936	53,228,293
Marinette.....	2,951	2,307	642	28	9,343,810	12,081,755
Marquette.....	1,416	1,302	114	9	6,638,543	8,715,570
Milwaukee.....	1,833	1,761	76	4	21,397,945	34,882,923
Monroe.....	3,548	3,366	185	5	19,614,107	30,279,931
Oconto.....	3,372	2,784	589	21	15,001,770	19,165,659
Oneida.....	973	768	206	27	3,459,712	5,087,085
Outagamie.....	3,903	3,460	442	13	27,798,916	33,240,036
Ozaukee.....	1,704	1,571	132	8	16,691,213	19,799,340
Pepin.....	1,021	939	92	10	5,048,831	7,908,810
Pierce.....	3,089	3,013	103	3	16,732,241	25,493,711
Polk.....	4,488	4,142	353	9	20,301,850	30,721,591
Portage.....	3,322	3,016	320	11	16,313,120	22,583,757
Price.....	2,514	1,997	526	26	6,103,500	7,612,536
Racine.....	2,217	1,854	377	20	21,677,437	26,678,684
Richland.....	2,506	2,442	69	3	15,104,222	25,167,067

*A decrease of less than 1 per cent.

Counties	Number of Farms		In-crease	Percent-age In-crease	Value of Farms, Including Land and Buildings	
	Jan. 1 1935	April 1 1930			Jan. 1 1935	April 1 1930
Rock.....	3,667	3,361	307	9	30,152,379	39,512,478
Rusk.....	2,608	2,058	551	27	7,923,293	9,638,375
St. Croix.....	3,279	3,221	103	3	18,794,137	28,939,354
Sauk.....	3,543	3,485	61	2	25,780,250	38,138,973
Sawyer.....	1,509	1,006	513	51	3,283,866	4,304,688
Shawano.....	4,108	3,737	376	10	24,919,158	29,818,691
Sheboygan.....	3,502	3,513	-----	*	27,548,603	38,686,977
Taylor.....	3,253	2,464	801	33	10,737,586	13,844,131
Trempealeau.....	3,233	3,051	203	7	19,037,308	27,471,297
Vernon.....	4,063	4,016	54	1	23,593,184	37,231,781
Vilas.....	673	451	230	51	2,076,010	2,369,200
Walworth.....	2,749	2,502	253	10	24,513,835	34,803,256
Washburn.....	1,754	1,341	420	31	4,740,966	7,137,202
Washington.....	2,796	2,723	88	3	23,168,097	31,724,806
Waukesha.....	3,439	3,164	286	9	32,800,434	46,227,750
Waupaca.....	3,737	3,487	264	8	22,910,542	31,002,852
Wausara.....	2,396	2,186	215	10	11,609,629	14,856,983
Winnebago.....	2,662	2,573	90	3	21,302,181	27,478,823
Wood.....	3,341	2,819	533	19	18,284,933	23,529,097
State Total.....	199,877	181,767	18,728	10	\$ 1,247,352,260	\$ 1,731,517,017

*A decrease of less than 1 per cent.

MANUFACTURES BY STATES

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MANUFACTURES BY STATES—1933¹

State	Persons Engaged ²	Value of Products	Value Added By Manufacture	Percentage Decrease 1929-1933	
				Persons Engaged	Value of Products
United States.....	6,858,362	\$31,358,840,338	\$14,538,018,361	33.6	55.4
Alabama.....	90,502	253,210,644	113,470,089	31.5	54.8
Arizona.....	4,875	28,573,806	12,487,283	60.6	85.7
Arkansas.....	28,250	81,105,402	36,842,199	77.4	65.8
California.....	225,516	1,488,181,331	609,381,014	37.7	53.3
Colorado.....	25,306	135,868,377	61,536,866	36.7	55.6
Connecticut.....	206,269	634,704,835	357,459,176	40.3	56.8
Delaware.....	17,442	70,410,936	35,986,450	34.9	52.9
Dist. of Columbia.....	12,099	61,284,125	40,424,321	15.5	31.1
Florida.....	48,892	116,280,008	65,336,588	32.8	49.9
Georgia.....	136,701	386,210,906	169,333,880	21.9	46.5
Idaho.....	8,537	45,064,577	17,971,361	50.8	53.2
Illinois.....	496,315	2,502,175,233	1,200,784,344	40.6	60.1
Indiana.....	225,578	1,040,148,315	470,270,043	37.7	59.0
Iowa.....	62,614	381,668,158	140,600,793	36.9	57.5
Kansas.....	38,756	317,097,585	96,849,648	33.8	57.8
Kentucky.....	62,337	297,808,329	123,240,029	30.7	40.7
Louisiana.....	59,272	312,175,363	118,124,673	39.7	54.4
Maine.....	64,044	219,118,597	103,913,316	17.5	44.0
Maryland.....	112,964	518,707,419	240,333,342	26.3	53.6
Massachusetts.....	446,883	1,668,733,387	868,122,055	30.7	50.8
Michigan.....	392,940	2,104,104,542	940,946,347	34.8	54.8
Minnesota.....	82,472	529,733,055	201,539,610	34.7	54.8
Mississippi.....	29,749	72,547,411	35,386,437	48.5	67.1
Missouri.....	163,121	881,84,340	383,022,228	33.0	54.0
Montana.....	9,527	75,057,907	20,744,011	45.4	72.4
Nebraska.....	23,785	194,310,449	55,437,617	33.3	59.8
Nevada.....	1,595	9,172,020	3,917,839	39.4	72.8
New Hampshire.....	52,772	162,912,910	76,393,765	26.6	51.0
New Jersey.....	338,677	1,686,128,634	807,196,030	35.0	57.1
New Mexico.....	2,358	9,579,875	4,736,635	54.9	55.8
New York.....	860,333	4,596,257,962	2,399,873,108	36.7	53.9
North Carolina.....	209,014	877,852,732	319,139,573	8.7	33.0
North Dakota.....	3,748	31,540,552	9,839,889	28.0	42.9
Ohio.....	541,641	2,374,653,156	1,140,466,554	36.9	60.6
Oklahoma.....	26,289	191,413,723	65,988,462	33.6	58.0
Oregon.....	45,429	174,123,763	86,553,423	39.8	57.7
Pennsylvania.....	802,893	3,051,578,978	1,454,488,987	31.1	59.0
Rhode Island.....	100,441	331,046,401	167,312,274	28.8	50.3
South Carolina.....	107,872	257,344,217	116,521,739	6.1	33.3
South Dakota.....	5,622	46,265,812	13,760,155	31.4	52.6
Tennessee.....	103,607	357,028,317	172,938,546	28.0	51.1
Texas.....	105,225	686,752,347	237,307,351	33.9	52.6
Utah.....	11,851	80,967,695	31,604,586	37.0	62.2
Vermont.....	16,846	56,623,538	30,134,985	45.9	60.5
Virginia.....	108,863	509,196,141	206,556,441	18.0	31.7
Washington.....	75,882	331,225,041	160,611,571	42.0	58.3
West Virginia.....	73,555	262,466,988	134,375,339	22.0	48.8
Wisconsin.....	183,749	824,039,868	370,037,106	41.3	61.8
Wyoming.....	4,355	35,204,531	8,720,283	40.1	63.4

¹Data from Biennial Census of Manufactures. The figures given are preliminary.

²Includes salaried employes and wage earners.

RETAIL STORES IN WISCONSIN—PRINCIPAL TYPES—1933¹

Classification ²	Number of Stores	Sales	Per Cent Total Sales
TOTAL.....	44,563	\$623,952,000	100.00
Food Group—Total.....	10,146	154,274,000	24.72
Grocery, Meat and Combination Stores.....	7,418	123,920,000	19.86
Candy and Confectionery Stores.....	772	3,320,000	0.53
General Merchandising Group—Total.....	930	80,139,000	12.84
Department Stores.....	117	54,664,000	8.76
Dry Goods and General Stores.....	516	10,953,000	1.71
Variety, 5 and 10 etc. Stores.....	297	14,522,000	2.32
Automotive Group—Total.....	8,365	108,229,000	17.34
Motor Vehicle Dealers.....	1,249	48,578,000	7.78
Filling Stations.....	4,256	42,026,000	6.73
Garages—Repair and Storage.....	2,318	11,879,000	1.90
Apparel Group—Total.....	2,486	42,029,000	6.73
Shoe Stores.....	642	10,291,000	1.65
Men's Shops.....	514	10,453,000	1.67
Women's Specialty Shops.....	46	12,856,000	2.06
Furniture and Household Group—Total.....	1,355	21,152,000	3.39
Restaurants and Eating Places—Total.....	10,687	42,201,000	6.76
Restaurants, Cafeterias, Lunch Rooms, Lunch Counters.....	3,478	20,541,000	3.29
Soft Drink Stands.....	7,209	21,660,000	3.47
Lumber and Building Group—Total.....	3,196	54,454,000	8.71
Lumber and Building Materials.....	903	26,937,000	4.31
Hardware Stores.....	888	12,721,000	2.03
Heating and Plumbing.....	540	5,269,000	0.84
Farmers—Country Stores—Total.....	3,134	62,394,000	10.00
Other Retail Stores—Total.....	3,949	57,830,000	9.27
Cigar Stores and Stands.....	248	2,275,000	0.36
Coal and Wood, Ice Dealers.....	698	18,686,000	2.99
Drug Stores.....	1,452	22,901,000	3.67
Office Equipment Dealers.....	108	2,219,000	0.355
Jewelry Stores.....	499	3,780,000	6.06
Second-Hand Stores.....	315	1,250,000	0.20

¹Data from Census of Distribution.

²Subclassifications are indented and are included in the preceding group total. Only the principal subclassifications are given, which accounts for the fact that the total of the subclassifications are less than the group totals.

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