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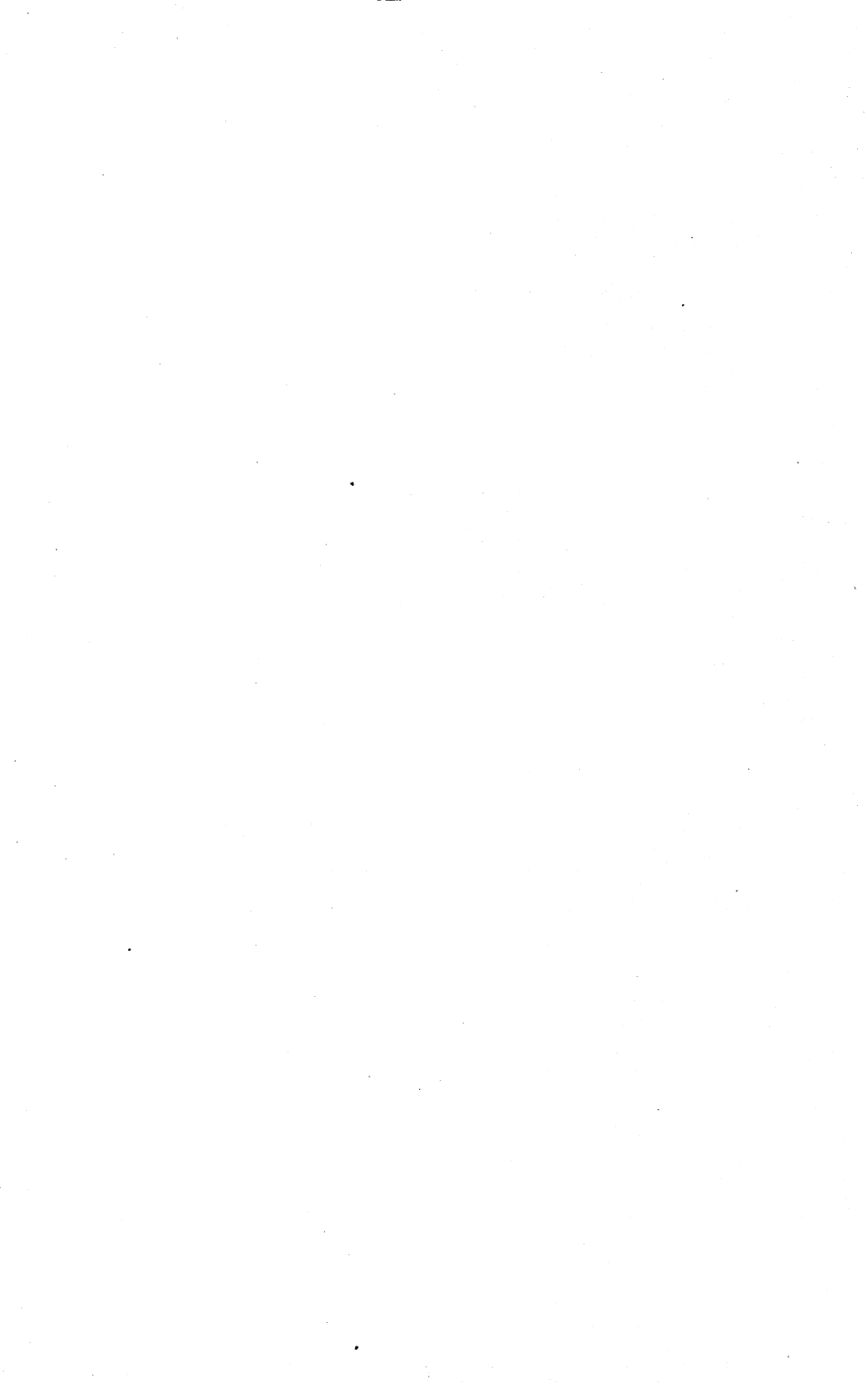
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THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK
1946

THE
WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK

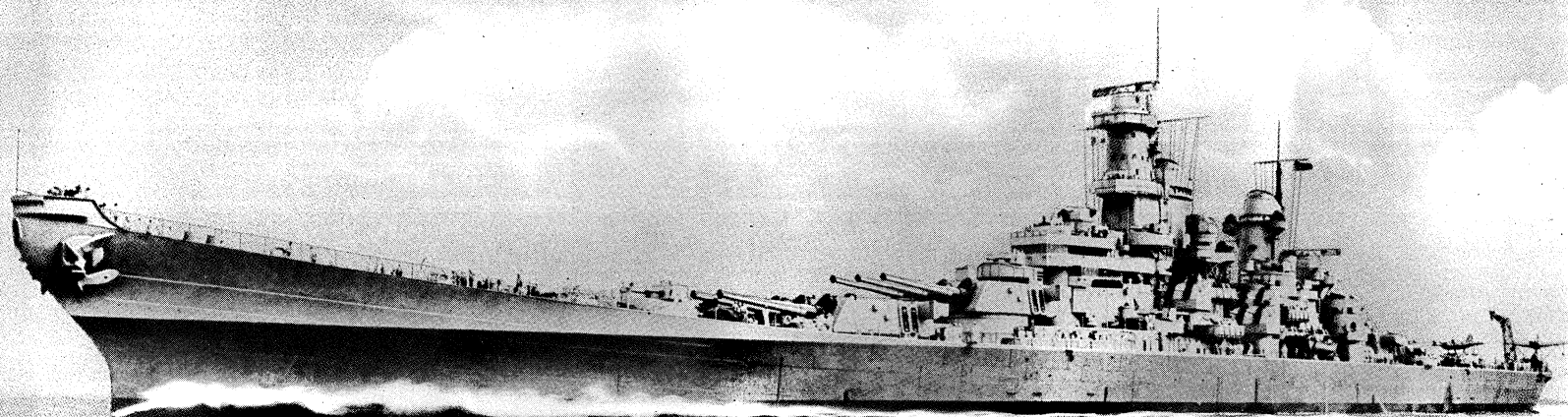
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Foreword

UNITY and common understanding among Americans and their Allies brought military victory and an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of world-wide Peace and Security. America is now engaged in the dismantling of its gigantic war machine, in transforming itself from a war to a peace economy.

Nearly six months of reconversion have passed. This period has produced many and varied adjustment problems that must be solved—problems of housing, production, wages, prices, finance, and many more—problems as difficult of solution or even more so than those involved in the war itself. If we are to succeed in making these adjustments, we must continue to have, as we had during the war, the same unity, mutual understanding and singleness of purpose to attain a common objective—the public welfare and betterment of all citizens.

Wisconsin's record for good government is due to the informed and enlightened citizenship of the people of this state. Our citizens have always recognized that government in this state belongs to all the people and is the concern of every citizen. They know and expect that continued good government requires a sustained interest and participation by the people in the activities of our government. We, the chosen representatives of the people, know that a clear understanding of the affairs of government is essential if we are to make government responsive to the will of the people.

The Wisconsin Blue Book, the oldest state publication, presents to the citizens factual information about our state government. It contains a simple, straightforward, up-to-date account of the functions and work of the various boards, commissions, and departments.

This issue of the Blue Book is dedicated to the gallant Wisconsin men and women who served in the armed forces in defense of our cherished liberty and democracy. The book is featured by a descriptive account of the state's activities in the rehabilitation of our returned veterans with a picture section portraying many

of those activities. No state has done more by way of legislation and planning for the veteran than has Wisconsin.

To the officials and teachers in our public and private schools, I urge the continuous use of the Blue Book not only as a reference book, but as a primal source of information and facts as to the organization and functions of all branches of our state and local governments.

I urge the people of the state to read this edition of the Blue Book. I am sure it will make for a better understanding of our government and arouse greater cooperation so essential in meeting the problems in the future.

WALTER S. GOODLAND,
Governor.

February 25, 1946.

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Introduction

BEGINNING in 1853 the Wisconsin Blue Book was published annually. Since 1885 it has been a biennial publication. From 1885 through 1937 the Blue Book came from the press in the odd-numbered years but since that time it has made its appearance in the even-numbered years in accordance with a statute change made in 1939. This change was made so that each issue may contain up-to-date information as a result of the regular legislative session of the preceding year and any intervening special session, and to insure prompt publication of the book.

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

The editors extend sincere thanks to members of the legislature, state departments, the University of Wisconsin photographic laboratory, particularly Mr. Homer C. Montague who supplied photographs of members of the legislature and for the picture section, the sergeants at arms' staffs of both houses who cooperated with the photographer, the United States Navy, Milwaukee Journal, Wisconsin State Journal, Capital Times, Belle City Malleable Iron Company and Pohlman Studios, Inc., who furnished a print of the U.S.S. Wisconsin for the frontispiece, and all other individuals and organizations who made suggestions, furnished information or photographs, or gave assistance of any kind.

Blue Books may be obtained free by applying to your senator or assemblyman who has a limited number for distribution, or by

purchase from the Bureau of Purchases, State Capitol, Madison 2, for the price of \$1.00 per copy. The Legislative Reference Library is directed by statute to compile the book but has nothing to do with its distribution.

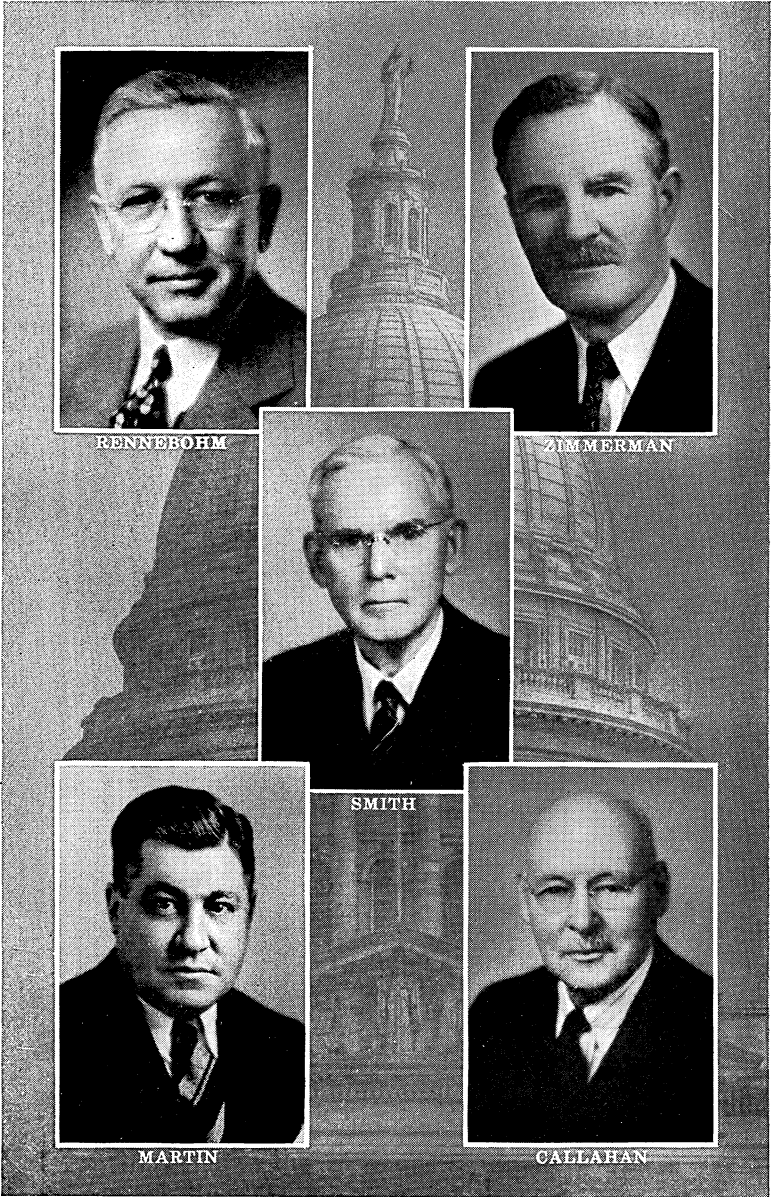
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Editors.

Constitutional Officers



Governor Walter S. Goodland



Oscar Rennebohm, Lieutenant Governor; Fred R. Zimmerman, Secretary of State; John M. Smith, State Treasurer; John E. Martin, Attorney General; John Callahan, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

THE GOVERNOR

WALTER S. GOODLAND (Rep.) was born at Sharon on December 22, 1862. After his graduation from high school at Appleton he attended Lawrence College for one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and practiced law for a few years before entering the newspaper business. He was mayor of Racine from 1911 to 1915. In 1912 and 1928 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. From 1900 to 1933 he was the publisher and editor of the Racine Times-Call. In 1933 Mr. Goodland retired from the newspaper business and is now operating his farm in Racine County. He served two terms in the senate and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1938 and re-elected in 1940 and again in 1942. Because of the death of Governor-Elect Orland S. Loomis on December 7, 1942, Lieutenant Governor Walter S. Goodland became Acting Governor on January 4, 1943 and succeeded to the duties and prerogatives of the office of Governor. In 1944 he was elected as Governor. Home Address: 1632 Wisconsin Street, Racine.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

OSCAR RENNEBOHM (Rep.) was born in Columbia County on May 25, 1889. He attended elementary and high schools in Milwaukee and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1911 with Ph.G. degree. Since 1911 he has been a druggist and at present also operates a dairy farm. Mr. Rennebohm has served as president of the State Board of Pharmacy, president of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, officer of the National Association of Retail Druggists, officer of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and director of the Dane County Holstein Breeders Association. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1944. Home Address: 201 Farwell Drive, Madison.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FRED R. ZIMMERMAN (Rep.) was born and educated in Milwaukee and has lived there all his life. He served as a member of the town board and in the assembly before he was elected Secretary of State in 1922 and 1924. From 1927 to 1929 he was Governor of Wisconsin. Following his term as Governor he was sent to Spain by the President of the United States to represent this Government as a Commissioner to the World's Fair at Seville. In 1916, 1920, 1924, 1940, and 1944 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention. Mr. Zimmerman was again elected Secretary of State in 1938 and re-elected in 1940, 1942, and 1944. Home Address: 2995 South Shore Drive, Milwaukee.

THE STATE TREASURER

JOHN M. SMITH (Rep.) was born on a farm near Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois. He was educated in the rural schools. From 1891 to 1895 he was a telegraph operator and station agent for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway. For the next six years he was an official of the Shell Lake Lumber Company, employing 600 men in timber, mill and lumber yards. He was cashier of the Lumbermen's Bank, Shell Lake, from 1901 to 1925, and then became its president. Mr. Smith has always been active in civic and community affairs. He was president of the Wisconsin Bankers Association in 1922 and 1923. He organized and financed three cooperative creameries and has been secretary of the Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Association since 1923. For five years he was a director of Wisconsin, the Land O'Lakes Association, which was the first state-wide organization to advertise Wisconsin as the playground of the Middle West. He had never held any public office until elected as State Treasurer in 1938. He was re-elected in 1940, 1942, and 1944. Home address: Shell Lake.

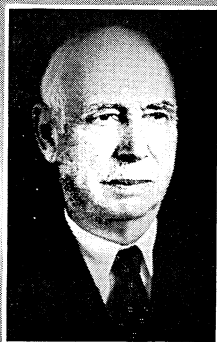
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JOHN E. MARTIN (Rep.) was born on November 15, 1891, in Green Bay. After attending the parochial and public schools of Green Bay he attended the University of Wisconsin from 1910 to 1914 and was graduated from the Law School of the University of Notre Dame in 1916. He is a practicing attorney. Mr. Martin served in World War I as a first lieutenant in Company E, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. In 1933 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Milwaukee County and served for one year. In 1934 he was counsel for the Banking Commission. He had held no elective public office until his election as Attorney General in 1938. He was re-elected as Attorney General in 1940, 1942, and 1944. Home Address: 3422 Circle Close, Madison.

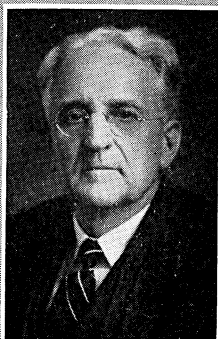
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN CALLAHAN was elected to his present office in 1921. He was born at Goldens Bridge, Westchester County, New York, December 16, 1865, and came with his family to Prescott, Pierce County, Wisconsin in 1869. Here he spent his boyhood and received his education which, supplemented by private study, made him the recipient of an unlimited state certificate in 1894. He taught rural school and served as school principal for several years, after which he was elected city superintendent of schools at Menasha which position he held for seventeen years. From 1918 until the time he assumed his present office he was the state director of vocational education. He is a life member of the National Educational Association and of the American Vocational Association. During his long career as a teacher in the public schools of the state he has served in numerous educational capacities, among them conductor of teachers' institutes and summer schools, president of the Northwest Teachers Association in 1900, president of the Northeast Teachers Association in 1908, president of the State Teachers Association in 1913, president of the National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education in 1930 and 1931, and for many years a member of the teachers' legislative committee. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Callahan by Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin on June 11, 1934. Home Address: 509 North Lake Street, Madison.

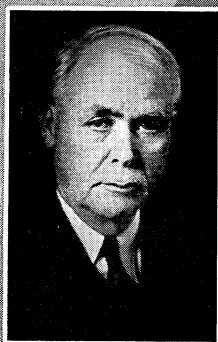
Supreme Court Justices



FOWLER



FRITZ



FAIRCHILD



ROSENBERRY



WICKHEM



MARTIN



BARLOW

Members of the Supreme Court: Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry; Justice Chester A. Fowler; Justice Oscar M. Fritz; Justice Edward T. Fairchild; Justice John D. Wickhem; Justice Joseph Martin¹; Justice Elmer E. Barlow

¹Deceased March 19, 1946.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

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

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

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

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

CHESTER A. FOWLER was born at Rubicon, Dodge County, December 25, 1862, and spent his boyhood on a farm near Richland Center. He was graduated from Whitewater Normal School and the College of Letters and Science of the University of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin upon state bar examination in 1889 after reading law in the office of D. W. Clements at West Union, Iowa. After practicing law for five years at Omaha, Nebraska, and for eleven years at Portage, Wisconsin, he was elected judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin on its creation in 1905 and was re-elected four times thereafter without opposition. He served as chairman of the Board of Circuit Judges for the first ten years of its existence. He was appointed by Governor Kohler in 1929 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Vinje, and in April 1930 was elected to this position by the people. He was re-elected in 1931 and again in 1941.

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

of Milwaukee County. He was advanced to the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Christian Doerfler on May 28, 1929, and was unanimously elected for the balance of the unexpired term in the spring of 1932, and for the full term in 1934. In 1944 he was re-elected. Judge Fritz was chairman of the Milwaukee Board of Circuit Judges for six years, and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Board of Circuit Judges.

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

JOHN D. WICKHEM was born at Beloit on May 25, 1888. His father, also a native of Wisconsin, was a practicing lawyer of that city. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit, was graduated from Beloit College in 1910, and from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1916. For four years following his graduation from college he taught history and was director of athletics at Beloit High School, and served by appointment a portion of a term as city treasurer. In 1916 he entered the law office of Burr W. Jones, Madison, and also lectured at the University Law School. In 1917 he became a member of the firm of Lenicheck, Boesel and Wickhem, Milwaukee, and retained membership in this firm until his appointment to the Supreme Court. From August 1918, until April 1919 he was chief of the editorial division of the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence at Washington. In April 1919 he was made assistant professor of law, University of Wisconsin Law School. He became associate professor in 1922, and professor of law in 1925. He was appointed commissioner on uniform state laws in 1929. He is a member of the executive council of the American Law Institute, has been an adviser in the Restatements of Restitution and Security, and is a consultant upon the Code of Evidence. He is now an adviser upon the Commercial Code. In 1931 he was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by Beloit College. In 1940 he received the same degree from the University of Wisconsin. He was appointed to the Supreme Court September 25, 1930 to succeed Justice Charles H. Crownhart, and was elected for a ten-year term in the spring of 1933 and re-elected for a like term in April 1943. He was married in 1920 to Mary Luella Carroll and has two sons, John C. and Robert J.

JOSEPH MARTIN¹ was born on May 12, 1878, in the town of Rockland, Brown County. His parents, who were farmers, were among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin. He attended rural school and was graduated from the West De Pere High School in 1897. From 1899 to 1902 he studied law in the offices of Wigman and Martin at Green Bay. In the fall of 1902 he entered the Law School of the University of Wisconsin and was admitted to the practice of law in April 1903. He became associated with his brothers, Patrick H. Martin and John F. Martin at Green Bay where he practiced his profession until he was appointed to the Supreme Court in December 1934 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justice Theodore G. Lewis. In 1937 he was elected to succeed himself for the full term of ten years. Justice Martin has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was a member of the legislature from 1902 to 1904 and was president of the board of education of Green Bay at the time of his appointment to the Supreme Court. He was married in 1904 to Mildred E. Wright of De Pere. Four

¹Deceased March 19, 1946.

daughters were born of this marriage, three of whom are living,— Mildred Martin Delaney, Jean Martin Lefebvre, and Florence Martin. Mrs. Martin died October 25, 1944.

ELMER E. BARLOW was born in Arcadia, Wisconsin, on May 18, 1887. He was educated in the public schools of Arcadia and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1909. Following his graduation he began the practice of law with J. C. Gaveney and became a member of the firm of Gaveney and Barlow which later became Gaveney, Barlow, and Fugina. When Mr. Gaveney was appointed county judge the firm continued as Barlow and Fugina until the appointment of Judge Barlow to the Supreme Court. He also maintained a law office in La Crosse since 1934 as a member of the firm of Holmes and Barlow. During the time he was engaged in the practice of law Judge Barlow served as city attorney for twenty years and district attorney for ten years. In January 1939 he was appointed executive counsel by Governor Heil and in October 1939 as Tax Commissioner. He held the latter office until his appointment to the Supreme Court on December 12, 1942 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice George B. Nelson. In 1945 Justice Barlow was elected for a full term. He was married November 4, 1913 to Kate Haralda Clausen who died May 16, 1930, leaving two children, Robert, who is now in the navy, and Mrs. Fred C. Daft. On October 5, 1937 Judge Barlow was married to Mrs. Anna M. Schneider.

**Members of Congress
From Wisconsin**



United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.



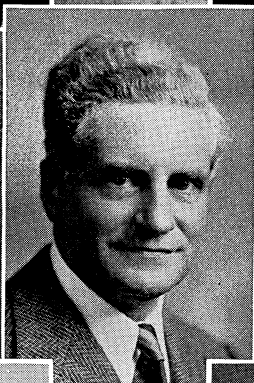
United States Senator Alexander Wiley



SMITH



HENRY



STEVENSON



WASIELEWSKI



BIEMILLER

Members of House of Representatives: Lawrence Henry Smith, 1st district; Robert K. Henry, 2nd district; William Henry Stevenson, 3rd district; Thaddeus F. Wasielewski, 4th district; Andrew J. Biemiller, 5th district.



Members of House of Representatives: Frank B. Keefe, 6th district; Reid F. Murray, 7th district; John W. Byrnes, 8th district; Merlin Hull, 9th district; Alvin E. O'Konski, 10th district.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 79th CONGRESS

SENATORS

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR. (Prog.) was born February 6, 1895 at Madison. He was educated in the public schools of Madison and Washington, D. C. He received early training in public affairs as intimate companion and later as private secretary to his father who, at that time, was United States Senator from Wisconsin. In 1924 he delivered his father's message to the National Conference for Progressive Political Action which launched the elder La Follette's candidacy for President of the United States. In 1925, at the age of thirty, he was elected to the Senate to succeed his father. He was chosen a delegate-at-large to the 1928 Republican National Convention and as the Wisconsin member of the Committee on Resolutions, presenting the Progressive minority report. In the same year he was re-elected to the Senate. He married Rachel Wilson Young in 1930. They have two children, Jo Oden and Bronson Cutting. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1934 as candidate of the Progressive Party, and again in 1940. He is first-ranking minority member of the Senate Committees on Finance, Education and Labor, Manufactures, and Indian Affairs; and second-ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Home Address: Maple Bluff Farm, Madison.

ALEXANDER WILEY (Rep.) was born at Chippewa Falls on May 26, 1884. After his graduation from Chippewa Falls High School he attended Augsburg College at Minneapolis for two years, the law school of the University of Michigan for two years, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1907. He has been a lawyer and businessman since that time. Since 1916 he has also owned and operated a dairy farm in Barron County which was previously owned by his parents. Senator Wiley was district attorney of Chippewa County for three terms from 1909 to 1915, a member of the school board of Chippewa Falls, governor of the Wisconsin-Michigan Kiwanis District in 1933, and Republican nominee for governor in 1936. He was married in 1909 to May Jenkins. They have four children, Elizabeth, Marshall, Rosemary, and Winifred. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1938 and re-elected in 1944. Senator Wiley is a member of the Senate Committees on Claims, Commerce, Foreign Relations, Judiciary, and Rules. Home Address: Chippewa Falls.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Green, Kenosha, Racine, Rock, and Walworth Counties

LAWRENCE HENRY SMITH (Rep.) was born at Racine on September 15, 1892. His early education was received in the elementary schools of Racine and the Milwaukee University School. After attending Milwaukee State Teachers College for two years he enrolled at Marquette University where he was graduated from the law school in June 1923 with the degree of LL.B. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney in Racine. During World War I Mr. Smith was in the infantry of the 32nd Division from 1917 to 1919. From 1938 to 1939 he was department commander of the American Legion Department of Wisconsin. He has also served as president of the Racine County Bar Association. In a special election in August 1941 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Bolles of the first district. He was re-elected in 1942 and again in 1944. Home Address: Rural Route 2, Box 52, Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, and Waukesha Counties

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

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

WILLIAM HENRY STEVENSON (Rep.) was born on September 23, 1893 at Kenosha. His father, Major John Stevenson, was an Indian scout and a close associate of General Charles King. He was also an associate and friend of Buffalo Bill Cody. In 1894 Major Stevenson moved to La Crosse where his son attended grade and high school. He carried newspapers and cut cord wood with a buck saw to earn his expenses through the secondary and high school at La Crosse. He was graduated from the La Crosse Teachers College in 1912 and the University of Wisconsin in 1919. Mr. Stevenson was the first principal of Holmen High School, and also taught in the high school at Neillsville and in Central High School at Madison. In 1920 he received the degree of LL.B. from the law school of the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity. Since 1920 he has practiced law in Richland Center and La Crosse. Mr. Stevenson has held a number of public offices: circuit court commissioner and divorce counsel of Richland County, district attorney of the same county, and district attorney of La Crosse County from 1934 until the time of his election to the 77th Congress in 1940. He was re-elected in 1942 and again in 1944. Home Address: 235 West Avenue South, La Crosse.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

THAD F. WASIELEWSKI (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on December 2, 1904, the son of Dr. Francis S. and Felicia Baranowski Wasielewski. He was graduated from the University of Michigan where he received his B.A. and from Marquette University Law School where he was granted the degree of J.D. He is a practicing attorney. In 1940 he was census supervisor of the fourth district. In 1939 he married Stephanie M. Gorak of Milwaukee and they have one son, Francis Thomas, and a daughter, Stephanie. Mr. Wasielewski was elected to Congress in 1940 and re-elected in 1942 and 1944. He is a member of the Ways and Means Committee. Home Address: 3074 South Superior Street, Milwaukee.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER (Dem.) was born on July 23, 1906 in Sandusky, Ohio. He attended the public schools of that city and received his A.B. degree from Cornell University in 1926. He taught history at the Universities of Syracuse and Pennsylvania, and did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. Coming to Wisconsin in 1932 he was active in newspaper and educational work, editing a weekly paper, The Wisconsin Leader, official organ of the Socialist Party. In 1936 he was elected to the state legislature on the Progressive ticket, and served three terms there, the last as his party's floor leader. From 1937 to the fall of 1941 Mr. Biemiller was an organizer for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. In September 1941, he went to Washington to serve with the War Production Board. He resigned his position there, as assistant to the vice chairman for labor production in June 1944, when he returned to Wisconsin to run for Congress on the Democratic ticket and was successful in the election that fall. He was accorded the unusual honor of being named to the important Naval Affairs Committee during his first term in Congress. He is married and has one son, six. Home Address: 2443 North Sherman Boulevard, Milwaukee.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

FRANK B. KEEFE (Rep.) was born on September 23, 1887 at Winnetonka. He was graduated from Oshkosh State Teachers College in 1906 and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Michigan in 1910. Mr. Keefe has been a practicing attorney since 1910 and served as district attorney of Winnebago County from 1922 to 1928. He married Mildred V. Steele of Ripon. They have one son, Bateman, and two daughters, Mrs. Charles F. Nolan and Mrs. Edwin Rosten. He was elected to Congress in 1938 and re-elected in 1940, 1942 and 1944. Home Address: 687 Main Street, Oshkosh.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

REID F. MURRAY (Rep.) was born on October 16, 1887 at Ogdensburg. He was graduated from Manawa High School in 1907 and from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1916. Mr. Murray was professor of animal husbandry in the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin from 1922 to 1927. He was county agent of Winnebago County in 1917, agricultural agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company from 1914 to 1917, and agricultural agent of the First National Bank of Oshkosh for three years. He married Lyle Hermanson of Iola, Wisconsin. They have two sons, Reid, Jr. and Hyde, and a daughter Kittie. He was elected to Congress in 1938 and re-elected in 1940, 1942, and 1944. Home Address: Ogdensburg.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

JOHN W. BYRNES (Rep.) was born in Green Bay on June 12, 1913. After attending St. John's Parochial School and East Green Bay High School he continued his education at the University of Wisconsin where he received the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. Since his graduation he has been engaged in the practice of law in Green Bay. Congressman Byrnes has also been employed by the Banking Department of Wisconsin as a special deputy commissioner of banking and served in the Wisconsin Senate. During the 1943 session of the Wisconsin legislature he was majority floor leader. He was elected to Congress in 1944. Home Address: 425 South Monroe, Green Bay.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

MERLIN HULL (Prog.) spent his boyhood in a farming community at Sechlerville in Jackson County. Here he attended school and worked as a farm hand and country school teacher so that he might earn funds with which to continue his education. He also learned the printing trade. His higher education was received at Gale College at Galesville, and De Pauw and Columbian Universities. After being admitted to the bar, he was a practicing attorney at Black River Falls. In 1904 he bought the Jackson County Journal, which in 1926 was consolidated with the Badger State Banner under the name of Banner-Journal. Mr. Hull still owns and publishes this newspaper. He has held various public offices, serving as district attorney of Jackson County; as a member of the assembly of the Wisconsin legislature in 1909, 1911, and 1913, being elected speaker of the assembly in 1913; and as Secretary of State in 1916 and again in 1918. He was elected to Congress from the seventh district in 1928 and has been elected continuously from the ninth district since 1934. Home Address: Black River Falls.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

ALVIN E. O'KONSKI (Rep.) was born in Kewaunee on May 26, 1904. He attended rural school and high school. He received his Ed.B. from the Oshkosh State Teachers College and his Ph.M. from the University of Wisconsin. He also attended the University of Iowa. Mr. O'Konski was a teacher, dean of a junior college, city superintendent of schools, and a professor of speech at Oregon State College and the University of Detroit. He has received national and international speech honors. At present he is a journalist. He was elected to Congress in 1942 and re-elected in 1944. Home Address: Mercer.

**Members of the
Legislature**

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



CASHMAN
1st District



LYTIE
2nd District



ZABLOCKI
3rd District

JOHN E. CASHMAN (Prog.) farms and lives on the land in Kewaunee County that his father purchased from the government. He was born in the town of Franklin, was educated in the public schools, Valparaiso University, and the Chicago Law School. After teaching in Kewaunee and Brown Counties he became an inspector for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Chicago in 1901. From 1903 to 1919 he served in the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue and then returned to the farm. Senator Cashman was one of the La Follette delegates to the National Republican Convention at Cleveland in 1924. He served as a regent of the University for six years. He was elected to the state senate in 1922 and has served continuously ever since except for an interim of two years, 1939 to 1941, when he ran the second time for Congress, being defeated in 1936 by only 583 votes. He is the author of much outstanding legislation including the present highway law, the fifteen cent tax on oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, and the farm woodlot law. Home Address: Route 2, Denmark.

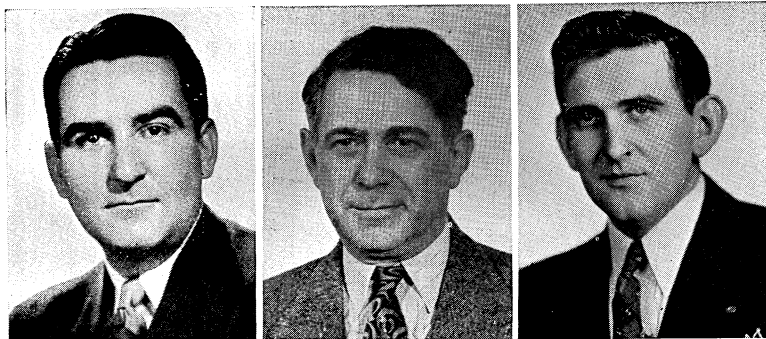
First senatorial district: Door, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc Counties.

HAROLD A. LYTIE (Dem.), the son of B. O. Lytie of Green Bay, was born in Portage County on June 9, 1899. He attended the public schools of Amherst. At the age of seventeen he was the youngest person in the state to receive the master barber's license. He has owned and operated his own barber shop for twenty-five years. Senator Lytie has been secretary, treasurer, and president of the Central West Side Business Men's Association. He is president of the Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin and was chairman of the joint legislative committee of the Journeymen and Master Barbers for six years. He served three terms in the assembly, from 1937 to 1941 inclusive. In 1944 he was elected to the senate. Home Address: 409 West Walnut Street, Green Bay.

Second senatorial district: Brown and Oconto Counties.

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI (Dem.) was born on November 18, 1912 at Milwaukee. After attending St. Vincent's Parochial School and Marquette University High School, he continued his education at Marquette University where he received his Ph.B. degree. From 1935 to 1938 he was a teacher, and since 1933 he has been a church organist. He has held no public office until his election to the senate in 1942. Home Address: 1623 South 21st Street, Milwaukee.

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



McBRIDE
4th District

GETTELMAN
5th District

REUTHER
6th District

JOHN C. McBRIDE (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on September 16, 1908. He attended Marquette University and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1935. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. He was elected to the assembly in 1939 to fill a vacancy created by the retirement of Milton T. Murray and was re-elected for the full term in 1940, and again in 1942. In 1944 he was elected to the senate. Home Address: 3026 North Frederick Avenue, Milwaukee.

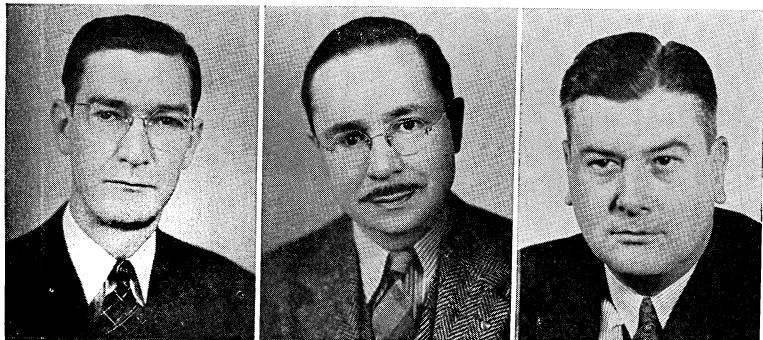
Fourth senatorial district: The thirteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee; and the villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, and the town of Milwaukee.

BERNHARD GETTELMAN (Rep.) was born at Chicago, Illinois, on December 23, 1889. He received his education in the common schools of Milwaukee. Senator Gettelman is president-treasurer of the National Soap and Products Company. He has served in the Milwaukee County sheriff's department both as motorcycle officers' chief and as under-sheriff. He was elected a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1932, 1936, 1940 and again in 1944. He was elected chairman of the Wisconsin delegation in 1936 and in 1940. From 1917 to 1918 he was a member of the assembly, and from 1923 to 1945 of the senate. He was elected to the senate in 1938 and re-elected in 1942. Home Address: 2254 North Hi-Mount Boulevard, Milwaukee.

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

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

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



GAWRONSKI
7th District

BUSBY
8th District

TEHAN
9th District

ANTHONY P. GAWRONSKI (Dem.) was born at Wisconsin Dells on March 24, 1900. He was graduated from Marquette Academy in 1919 and from Marquette University Law School in 1923. Since 1923 he has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. Senator Gawronski was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1932 and in the fall of that year was elected as one of the presidential electors from the Fourth Congressional District. He served as assistant district attorney and divorce counsel of Milwaukee County from 1933 to 1937. He was elected to the state senate in 1938 and re-elected in 1942. Home Address: 3032 South 12th Street, Milwaukee.

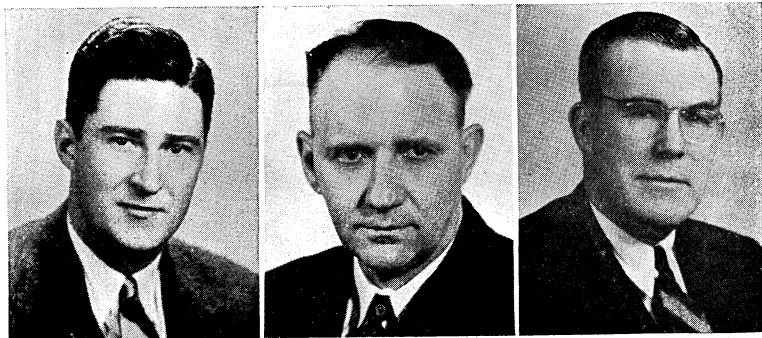
Seventh senatorial district: The twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth, and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee and the cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee; towns of Lake and Oak Creek.

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

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

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

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



KNOWLES
10th District

PETERSON
11th District

HEDEN
12th District

WARREN P. KNOWLES (Rep.) was born on August 19, 1908 at River Falls where he received his early education. He holds the degree of B.A. from Carleton College and LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. Since his graduation from the law school in 1933 he has engaged in the practice of law. Senator Knowles was a member of the county board from 1936 to 1940 and is past president of both the Kiwanis and Conservation Clubs. He is a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve and was released from active duty to serve in the 1945 session. Senator Knowles acted as Republican floor leader in the senate during the 1943 and 1945 sessions. This is his second term in the senate. Home Address: New Richmond.

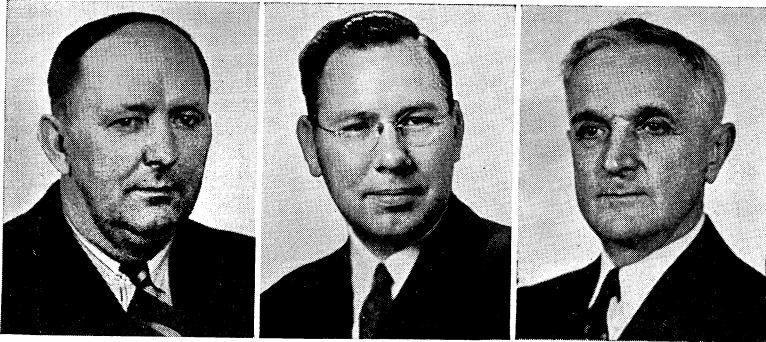
Tenth senatorial district: Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties.

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 World War I he served with the A.E.F. 311th Trench Mortar Battery, 86th Division. Beginning with his first office of town clerk in 1926, Senator Peterson has continually held public office having been school clerk, town chairman, and a member of the county board from 1930 to 1935. He was also president of the Douglas County Farmers Union from 1931 to 1938. He served in the assembly from 1935 to 1941 and was elected to the senate in 1942. Home Address: 2402 East 5th Street, Superior.

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

ERNEST A. HEDEN (Rep.) was born at Ogema on February 12, 1888. He is a graduate of Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota. For twenty-one years prior to 1935 he was a banker and from 1911 to the present time he has been engaged in the logging business. Senator Heden is circuit court commissioner and jury commissioner of Price County. He served three terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1944. Home Address: Ogema.

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



PANZER
13th District

BUBOLZ
14th District

ROBINSON
15th District

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

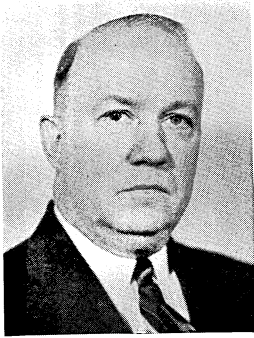
Thirteenth senatorial district: Dodge and Washington Counties.

GORDON A. BUBOLZ (Rep.) was born September 10, 1905, in Seymour. He is a graduate of Lawrence College, of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. He obtained part of his law education at George Washington Law School. He was an accounting instructor at Lawrence College, and from 1936 to 1937 was an associate agricultural economist for the Farm Credit Administration. He is an attorney and an insurance executive. His civic activities include president of the Appleton Kiwanis Club, chairman of the local USO, chairman of the local war chest, and chairman of the county safety council. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 78 River Drive, Appleton.

Fourteenth senatorial district: Outagamie and Shawano Counties.

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

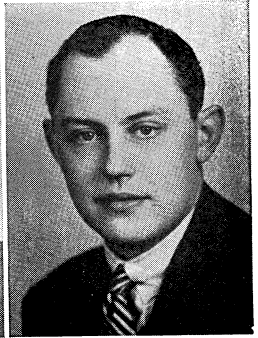
Fifteenth senatorial district: Rock County.



PORTER
16th District



OLSON
17th District



FELLEENZ
18th District

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

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

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

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

LOUIS J. FELLEENZ, JR. (Rep.) was born at Fond du Lac on March 27, 1915. After his graduation from the Fond du Lac High School he went to the University of Wisconsin where he received the degree of LL.B. from the law school in 1939. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney. In June 1944 after repeated efforts to enter various branches of the service, he resigned the office of state senator and volunteered for the United States Army wherein he served until discharged on December 10, 1944. He had held no public office until his election to the senate in 1940. Senator Fellenz was re-elected in 1944, having no opposition in either the primary or general elections. Home Address: 108 South Main Street, Fond du Lac.

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



BROWN
19th District

BUCHEN
20th District

HILKER
21st District

TAYLOR G. BROWN (Rep.) was born in Richland County on February 28, 1890. After his graduation from high school he taught in the rural schools for two years and then attended Platteville State Teachers College and the University of Wisconsin. He taught in the Viroqua High School for three years and was principal of Cashton High School for one year. In 1918 he served as county agricultural agent and from 1918 to 1930 as director of agriculture at Oshkosh under the Smith-Hughes act. Senator Brown has operated dairy farms since 1915. He was mayor of Oshkosh from 1930 to 1935 and has served as an officer of the New American Bank at Oshkosh, Oshkosh Fair, Wisconsin Association of Fairs, and Wisconsin-Fox Waterways Association. This is his second term in the senate. Home Address: Route 5, Oshkosh.

Nineteenth senatorial district: Calumet and Winnebago Counties.

GUSTAVE W. BUCHEN (Rep.) was born on a farm in Lyndon, Sheboygan County on September 25, 1886. His parents came from Germany in 1854 and were among the early settlers of the county. He attended the local and public schools. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degrees of B.A. in 1909 and LL.B. in 1912. From 1909 to 1911 he was assistant professor of rhetoric and oratory at the University of Oregon, and from 1911 to 1912 an instructor in public speaking at the University of Wisconsin. Since 1920 he has practiced law in Sheboygan. Senator Buchen has always been active in community affairs serving on the public library board, the school board, the public recreation board, and the county rural normal school board. In 1936 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. This is his second term in the senate. Home address: 919 North 5th Street, Sheboygan.

Twentieth senatorial district: Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

EDWARD F. HILKER (Rep.) was born on April 13, 1881 at Racine where he attended the common schools and business college. In 1898 he volunteered in the Spanish-American War. Senator Hilker was in business for many years and at the present time is a sales promoter. He is interested in athletics having played on and managed many a good ball club and also played polo for a good many years. For fourteen years he has served as alderman. He has been active in local politics as well as in state having served as delegate at large to the Republican National Conventions in 1936 and 1944. He served five terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1942. Home Address: 2446 Kinzie Avenue, Racine.

Twenty-first senatorial district: Racine County.



SHEARER
22nd District

JACKLIN
23rd District

LAIRD¹
24th District

CONRAD SHEARER (Rep.) was born in the town of Somers, Kenosha County. He received his early education in the rural schools and was graduated from the Kenosha High School and the Milwaukee State Normal School. He taught in the rural schools of Kenosha County, the Kenosha College of Commerce, and the Milwaukee public schools. For seven years he was employed at the Kenosha Post Office as letter carrier and postal clerk, and since 1907 has been the secretary-manager of the central office of the Kenosha Industries. Senator Shearer served his city as alderman from 1913 to 1919 and as a member of the Kenosha Park Commission from 1919 to 1923. He was a member of the assembly from 1923 to 1927 and in 1928 was elected to the senate where he is serving his fifth consecutive term. Senator Shearer was chairman for three sessions of the Committee on Agriculture and Labor, and in 1943 he served on the Committee on Education and Public Welfare. Senator Shearer was elected president pro tempore in 1941, in 1943, and again in 1945. Home Address: 520 68th Place, Kenosha.

Twenty-second senatorial district: Kenosha and Walworth Counties.

HARLEY M. JACKLIN (Dem.) was born on August 20, 1889 at Redgranite. He was educated in the common schools and took a University of Wisconsin agricultural course. From 1917 to 1922 he was foreman at the Marshfield Experiment Station. With his son as partner he operates a farm near Stevens Point, specializing in purebred Guernsey cattle. Mr. Jacklin is the first Portage County man to be elected state senator since 1894. He has held no public office until his election to the senate in 1942. Home Address: Plover.

Twenty-third senatorial district: Portage and Waupaca Counties.

MELVIN R. LAIRD¹ (Rep.) was born on a farm near Griggsville, Illinois, where he attended the rural schools and high school. He received his B.A. degree from Illinois, his M.A. from Princeton, and his D.D. from James Millikin University. He was also a graduate student at the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago. Senator Laird taught country school in Illinois, was principal of the Barry, Illinois High School and president of Lincoln College at Lincoln, Illinois. He also served as Presbyterian minister at Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, Lincoln, Illinois, and Omaha, Nebraska. For the past twelve years he has been a member of the Wood County Board of Supervisors. At the present time he is office and credit manager of the Connor Lumber and Land Company at Marshfield. During World War I he served as chaplain of the 335th regiment in France. This is his second term in the senate. Home Address: 208 South Cherry Street, Marshfield.

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

¹Deceased March 19, 1946.



McNEIGHT
25th District



RISSER
26th District



MILLER
27th District

WILLIAM H. McNEIGHT (Rep.) was born in the township of Brighton in Marathon County on March 6, 1881. He was educated in the common schools and has been a farmer all his life. His public offices include town clerk, town chairman, chairman of the county board, chairman of the Marathon County Fair Association, member of the board of that association, chairman of the Selective Service Board, and vice-chairman of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency in his county. He has served on practically all committees of the county board and is at present a member of its finance committee. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Unity.

Twenty-fifth senatorial district: Lincoln and Marathon Counties.

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

Twenty-sixth senatorial district: Dane County.

JESS MILLER (Rep.) was born in 1884 in the town of Eagle, Richland County. He was educated in the public schools and is a farmer and auctioneer by occupation. Senator Miller has held a number of public offices—chairman of the town of Eagle, chairman of the county highway committee, the county mediation board, and the county Republican committee. He was elected to the senate for the first time in 1938 and re-elected in 1942. Home Address: Richland Center.

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



HIPKE
28th District

MADSEN
29th District

DOWNING
30th District

GEORGE H. HIPKE (Rep.) was born at New Holstein, on December 29, 1879. He received his education in the common schools of his home town. He has held a number of public offices. From 1921 to 1931, he was on the Stanley Board of Education. From 1919 to 1944, he was a member of the board of trustees of the Chippewa County Asylum; and from 1932 to 1935 was mayor of Stanley. He served three terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1940 and again in 1944. Home Address: 825 North Broadway, Stanley.

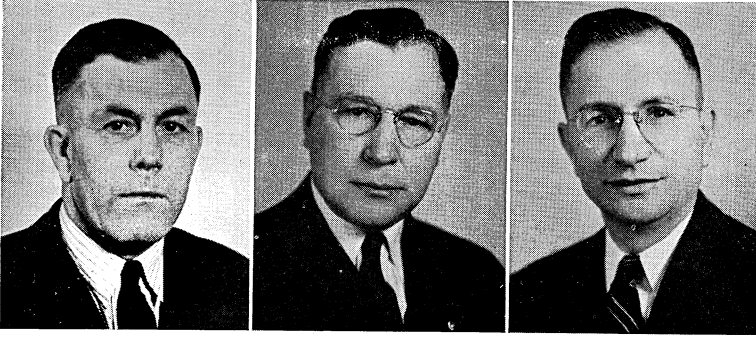
Twenty-eighth senatorial district: Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties.

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

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

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

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



LEVERICH
31st District

SCHLABACH
32nd District

FREEHOFF
33rd District

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

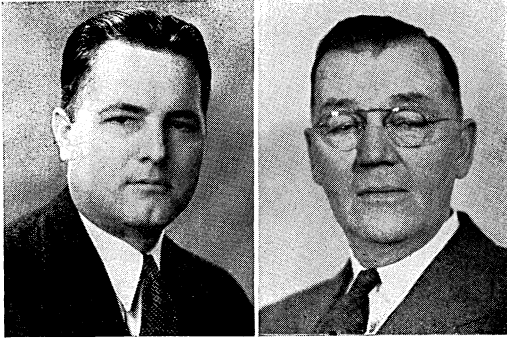
Thirty-first senatorial district: Adams, Juneau, Marquette, and Monroe Counties.

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

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

WILLIAM A. FREEHOFF (Rep.) was born on a farm near La Crosse on December 27, 1889. After his graduation from high school he worked for a year on the La Crosse Leader Press. At the University of Wisconsin he took the long course in agriculture but before the course was finished he accepted a position on the college staff for one year. Until 1926 Senator Freehoff engaged in farming and since that time he has been in the insurance business. He has been on the staff of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and has written for a number of farm publications as well as for general magazines and newspapers. He served in the assembly from 1921 to 1924. He was elected to the senate in 1933 and re-elected in 1942. Senator Freehoff is serving his third term as chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Public Welfare, and was chairman of the Joint Legislative Interim Committee on Postwar Planning. Home Address: Route 1, Waukesha.

Thirty-third senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.



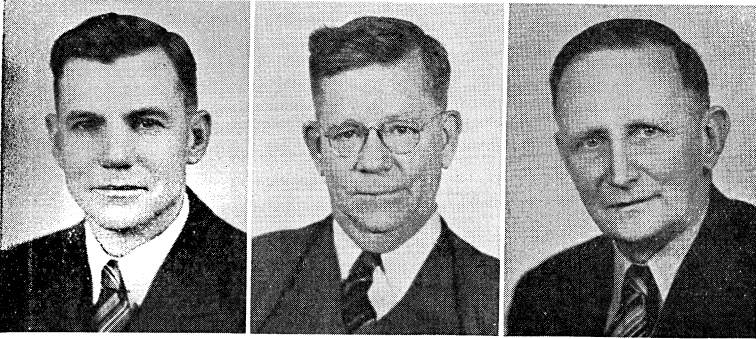
LARSEN
Chief Clerk

DAMON
Sergeant at Arms

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



LONG
Adams and Marquette

CHAPPLE¹
Ashland

SYKES
Barron

ROBERT M. LONG (Rep.) was born at Westfield on April 9, 1895. After his graduation from the Westfield High School in 1914 he began farming on the home farm where he still resides. Mr. Long was clerk of his school district for ten years, chairman of the town of Westfield for eight years, and chairman of the board of supervisors of Marquette County for four years. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1938. Home Address: Route 1, Westfield.

JOHN C. CHAPPLE¹ (Rep.) was born on May 27, 1875 in La Porte City, Iowa. He was educated in the public and high schools of La Porte City, and attended Northland Academy in Ashland and Cornell College in Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He is editor in chief of the Ashland Daily Press and is a printer, publisher, and columnist. He has been a supervisor, alderman, and member of the county board. For fourteen years he was a postmaster. Mr. Chapple is publicity chairman of the Ashland County Council of Defense, a position he also held in World War I. He is a past president of the Rotary Club, director of Northland College, former director of the Ashland General Hospital, and vice president of the Chapple Publishing Company of Boston. He is community song leader and was president of the Ashland Choral Club. He was a member of the assembly in 1909, 1917, and 1919. He was again elected to the assembly in 1942 and in 1944. Home Address: 700 7th Avenue West, Ashland.

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

¹Deceased May 1, 1946.



SQUIRES
Bayfield

LYNCH
Brown, 1st

SWEENEY
Brown, 2nd

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

ROBERT E. LYNCH (Dem.) was born in Chicago and was graduated from Notre Dame University. He is sales manager for a building materials company. Since April 1944 he has been the public relations officer of the Kewaunee Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation. His election to the assembly in 1932 marked his entrance into public office. He was again elected to the assembly in 1942 and 1944. Home Address: 1144 Cass Street, Green Bay.

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

WILLIAM J. SWEENEY (Dem.) was born in the town of Glenmore, Brown County. He was educated in the common schools and also took a correspondence business course. For nine years ending in 1931 he was a road and bridge contractor. Since then he has been an auctioneer and farmer, and he also operates a stone quarry. He served the township of Glenmore as highway commissioner from 1920 to 1922, as town clerk from 1922 to 1927, and as town chairman from 1927 to 1929. He was elected to the assembly in 1932 and has served continuously since that time. Home Address: Route 2, De Pere.

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



BROADFOOT
Buffalo and Pepin

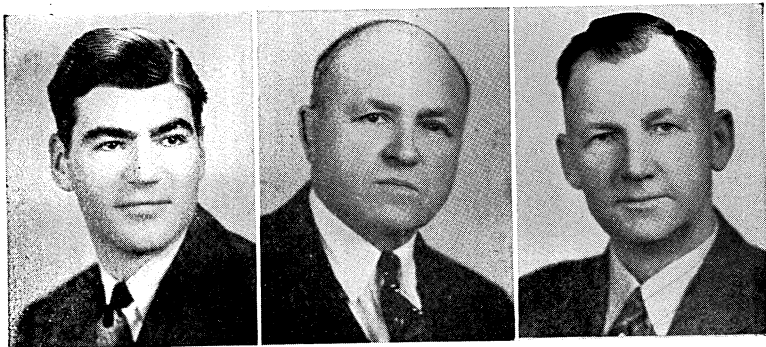
BENSON
Burnett and Washburn

BARNARD
Calumet

GROVER L. BROADFOOT (Rep.) was born on December 27, 1892 in Independence. He was educated in the common schools and received his LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in 1918. He is a practicing attorney, and president of the Mondovi State Bank. His public offices include mayor of Mondovi 1943 to 1944; district attorney 1923 to 1935; and member of the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals 1939 to 1943. He is a veteran of World War I. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Mondovi.

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

CHARLES R. BARNARD (Rep.) was born on March 13, 1883 at Brillion where he was graduated from high school and attended business college. He was a bookkeeper from 1903 to 1910 and a farmer from 1910 to 1925. Since 1927 Mr. Barnard has been an oil dealer. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1940. Home Address: Brillion.



PADRUTT
Chippewa

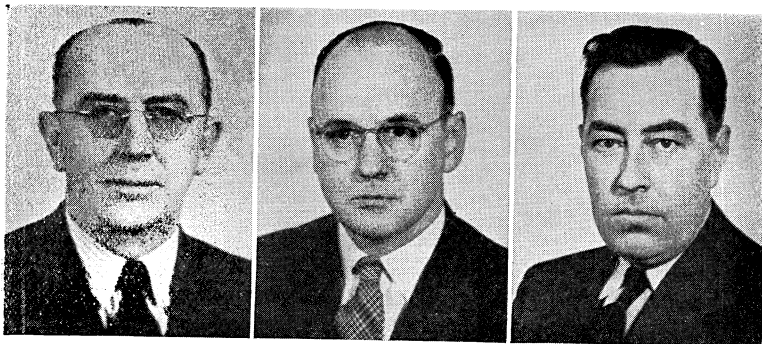
COOK
Clark

AUSTIN
Columbia

ARTHUR L. PADRUTT (Prog.) was born in Huron, South Dakota on September 26, 1917. In 1928 he moved with his parents to Chippewa Falls. He was graduated from McDonell Memorial High School in Chippewa Falls and received the degree of B.S. from Eau Claire State Teachers College in 1939. Since then he has attended the University of Wisconsin Law School and has taught in the public schools of Wisconsin. At present he is engaged in operating a commercial photography plant in Chippewa Falls. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 45 East Birch Street, Chippewa Falls.

WALTER E. COOK (Rep.) was born at Unity on December 21, 1888. He was born and raised on a farm. After attending the grade schools of that village he spent two years in high school. Mr. Cook has owned and operated a farm for seventeen years and has been a farm and livestock auctioneer for twenty-two years. He has served as a member of the council and as school treasurer of Unity. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: Unity.

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



McDOWELL
Crawford

BEGGS
Dane, 1st

MULLEN
Dane, 2nd

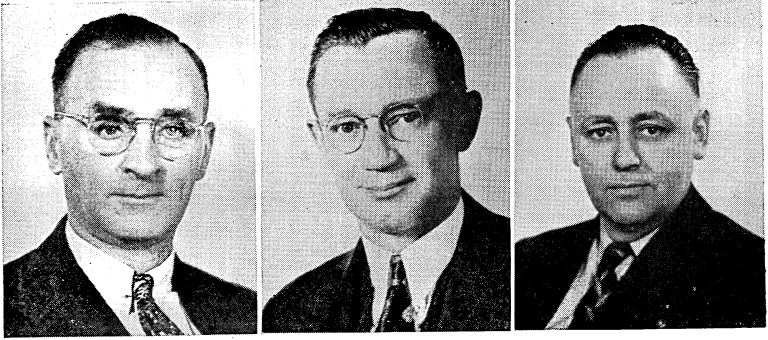
DONALD C. McDOWELL (Rep.) was born at Mt. Sterling in Crawford County on August 27, 1890. He received his education at Soldiers Grove High School, Lawrence College and the University of Wisconsin. Mr. McDowell is interested in farming and is a farm owner. He was postmaster at Soldiers Grove from 1922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

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

Dane County, first district: The city of Madison.

EARL MULLEN (Prog.) was born on September 27, 1902 at Deerfield. He is a graduate of the Deerfield High School and attended the University of Wisconsin. He has been a salesman and a farmer and at present is a barber. He is interested in farmers' cooperative movements and in conservation. He is chairman of the Blooming Grove town board and is a member of the Dane County Board. Mr. Mullen is chairman of the Dane County Conservation Committee and for eight years has been director of the Dane County Conservation League. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 50, Madison.

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



ROETHLISBERGER
Dane, 3rd

GENZMER
Dodge, 1st

CANNIFF
Dodge, 2nd

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

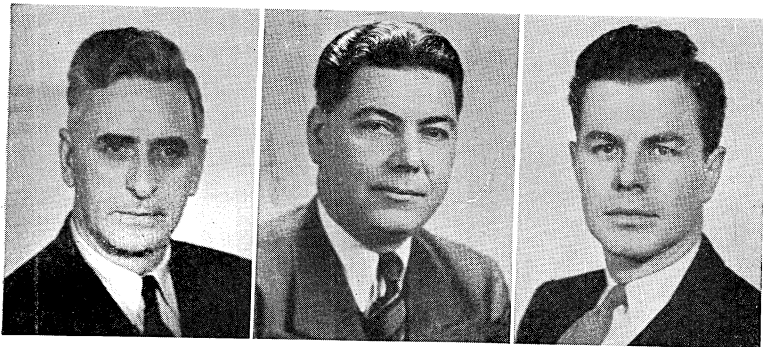
Dane County, third district: Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, and Westport; that part of the village of Brooklyn in Dane County and the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

ELMER L. GENZMER (Rep.) is a direct descendant of one of Dodge County's pioneer farmers, Christian Genzmer. He was born on January 3, 1903. He attended Milwaukee State Teachers College and Marquette Law School from 1923 to 1924. Mr. Genzmer taught in the rural schools of Dodge County for five years and later held various positions with industrial and business concerns in Wisconsin and Ohio. He served as justice of the peace from 1932 to 1942. In 1942 he was elected mayor of Mayville and in 1944 he was re-elected to that office. This is Mr. Genzmer's sixth consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 435 North Main Street, Mayville.

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

JESSE ANSON CANNIFF (Rep.) was born on a farm near Juneau on April 30, 1900. After attending high school he was graduated from the Beaver Dam Business College. Until 1926 he was a farmer and since that time has been an oil jobber. From 1936 to 1942 he served as alderman. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 308 Mary Street, Beaver Dam.

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



MEUNIER
Door

SHEAHAN
Douglas, 1st

LENROOT
Douglas, 2nd

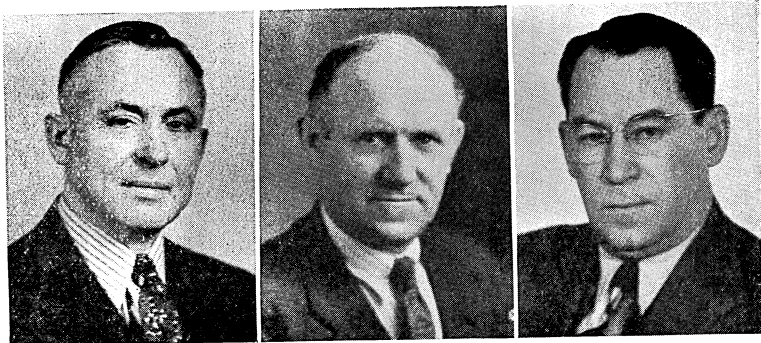
ALEX J. MEUNIER (Rep.) was born on November 9, 1897 on a farm in the town of Brussels, Door County. He attended the public schools and graduated from Algoma Normal School. He taught school in Door County for nine years. Mr. Meunier also was a garage bookkeeper, car salesman, collector, and is now a life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

FRANK D. SHEAHAN (Prog.) was born at Superior on December 30, 1901. After attending high school he graduated from business college and later took a correspondence course in traffic management. Since 1918 he has been chief bill clerk and cashier with the Northern Pacific Railway. Mr. Sheahan has been active in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks since 1920 and general secretary-treasurer of the Northern Pacific System Board of Adjustment. Since 1939 he has been a member of the city council, police and fire commission, city planning commission, and during 1940 he was chairman of the local projects committee of the W.P.A. Mr. Sheahan served in the 1941 legislature and was again elected to the assembly in 1944. Home Address: 1411 12th Street, Superior.

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

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

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



HANSON
Dunn

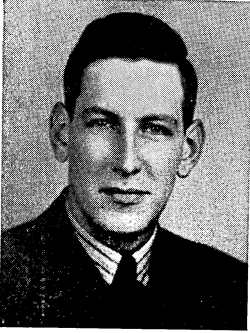
PRITCHARD
Eau Claire

FISHER, W. S.
Florence, Forest and
Oneida

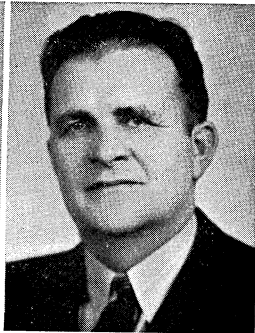
EARL W. HANSON (Rep.) was born on October 17, 1888 at Elk Mound where he attended the public schools. In 1907 he was graduated from the Eau Claire Business College. He was cashier of the bank at Elk Mound from 1908 to 1931. Since 1931 he has been in the general insurance business. Mr. Hanson has served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

JOHN T. PRITCHARD (Rep.) was born on December 20, 1884 in Caernarvon, Wales and received his early education there. In 1905 he came to America. He studied in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin for two years. Since then he has engaged in farming, moving to Eau Claire County in 1913. In 1943 Mr. Pritchard was selected by the Eau Claire chapter of Future Farmers to receive the certificate of recognition at the Wisconsin State Fair. This award was made to him for outstanding accomplishments as a farmer in contributing to the education and training of rural youth in agriculture. He has held various public offices and for twelve years was a member of the county board and chairman of its finance and resolution committees. Mr. Pritchard is serving his seventh term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 5, Eau Claire.

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



NUSS
Fond du Lac, 1st



VAN DE ZANDE
Fond du Lac, 2nd



GOLDTHORPE
Grant, 1st

WILLIAM J. NUSS, JR. (Rep.) was born at Sheboygan on June 12, 1914. He received his elementary and high school education in Fond du Lac. He attended Notre Dame University for two years and was graduated from Marquette University Law School in 1937 with the degree of LL.B. Since 1937 Mr. Nuss has been a practicing attorney in Fond du Lac. In this, his third term in the assembly, he is serving as assistant Republican floor leader. Home Address: 231 Melrose Boulevard, Fond du Lac.

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

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

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

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



HARPER
Grant, 2nd

KEEGAN
Green

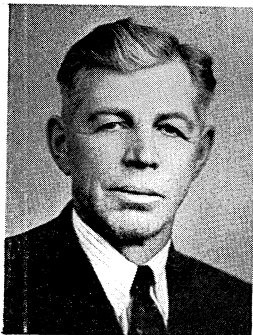
BROOKS
Green Lake and
Wauslara

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

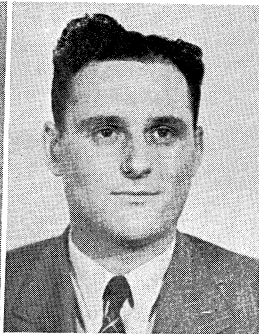
Grant County, second district: Towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, North Lancaster, Patch Grove, South Lancaster, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman, and Wyalusing; villages of Bagley, Bloomington, Blue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

HARRY A. KEEGAN (Rep.) was born at Madison, South Dakota, on November 18, 1882. He attended high school for one year and then took a two-year course at Monroe Business College, Monroe, Wisconsin. He was in the retail grocery business at Monroe for nine years. For the past twenty-eight years he has been a dairy farmer. Mr. Keegan has served his community as a member of the city council and as treasurer of the school board of Monroe township. For over four years he was a member of Company H of the Wisconsin National Guard. For six years he was vice president and during the past two years he has been a director of the Green County Mutual Insurance Company. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 1424 Fourteenth Avenue, Monroe.

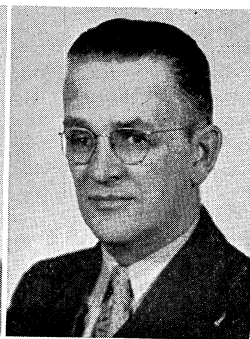
HALBERT W. BROOKS (Rep.) was born in Green Lake on December 9, 1885. He graduated from the Green Lake elementary and high schools, Ripon College Academy, and attended Ripon College. He has been in the general merchandise business since 1908 and during this time he was an athletic coach at Green Lake High School and track coach at Ripon College. His public offices include undersheriff from 1921 to 1922, sheriff from 1925 to 1926, village president, village treasurer, trustee of the village board, and member of the county board. For fifteen years he has been president of the Wisconsin State Checker Association. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Green Lake.



JAMES
Iowa



RAINERI
Iron and Vilas

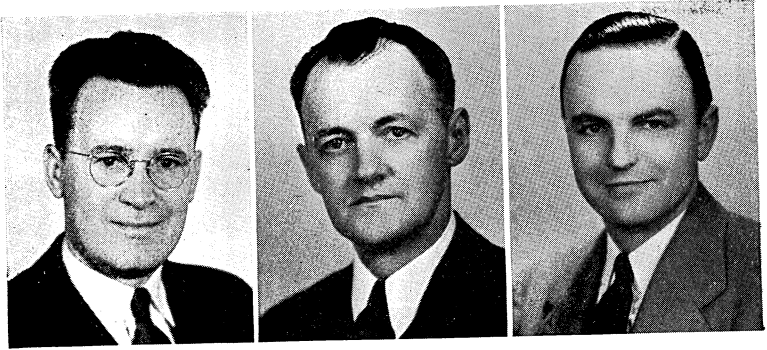


WALLER
Jackson

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

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

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



DAUGS
Jefferson

BRUNNER
Juneau

PFENNIG
Kenosha, 1st

PALMER F. DAUGS (Dem.) was born in the town of Farmington, Jefferson County, on February 10, 1903. He attended high school in Fort Atkinson and the College of Business Administration of Marquette University. Mr. Daugs is the field representative of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. He is a life member of Delta Sigma Pi, International Commerce Fraternity; a charter and key member of the Fort Atkinson Lions Club; and for six years served as secretary and treasurer of the Southern Wisconsin Lakeland Association. He is serving his seventh consecutive term in the assembly and is deeply interested in efficient local government. He has sponsored bills on installment payment of real estate taxes, consolidation of counties, non-partisan election of county officials, modernization of county government to allow choice of management, and a state-wide citizenship training financed by the state. Mr. Daugs was secretary of the 1933 interim committee on taxation problems and sponsored legislation for the 1945 interim committee to study county government. He has had a perfect attendance record in four legislative sessions. Home Address: 112 Louise Street, Lake Mills.

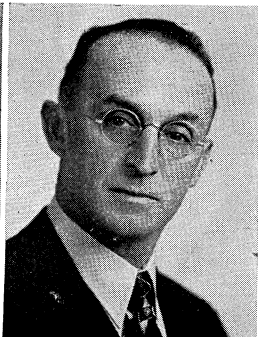
PAT W. BRUNNER (Rep.) was born in the town of Lemonweir on September 8, 1903. After attending the elementary and high schools in Mauston he farmed for four years and was a stationary engineer for four years. For the past sixteen years Mr. Brunner has been engaged in general merchandising. He was elected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

FREDERICK S. PFENNIG (Rep.) was born at Kenosha on October 26, 1905. He was educated in the elementary schools of Kenosha, was graduated from St. Johns Military Academy, and attended Northwestern University. Since 1926 Mr. Pfennig has been vice president of Charles H. Pfennig, Inc. He is serving his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 610 69th Street, Kenosha.

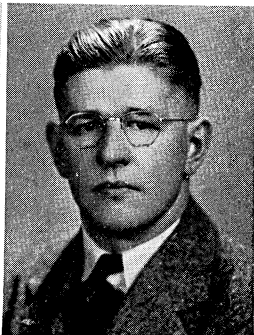
Kenosha County, first district: Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventeenth, and eighteenth wards of the city of Kenosha.



SIEBERT
Kenosha, 2nd



MLEZIVA
Kewaunee



KRAUSE
La Crosse, 1st

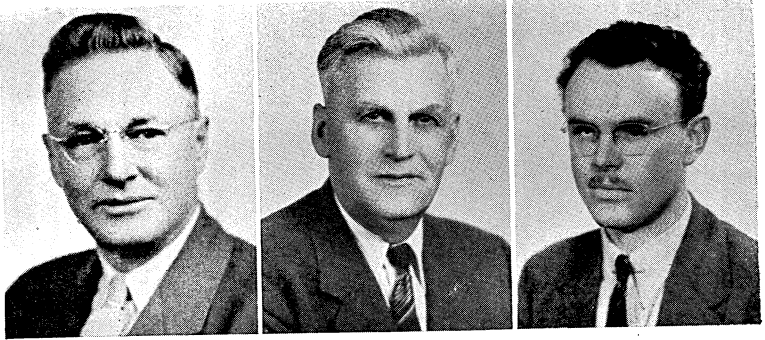
MATT G. SIEBERT (Dem.) was born March 11, 1883 at Stevens Point. He was a paper maker at Stevens Point from 1899 to 1902, and from 1908 to 1916 was secretary and business agent for Local 523 Kenosha of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Alliance of America. Since 1920 he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

Kenosha County, second district: Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland; villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes; second, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth wards of the city of Kenosha.

JOSEPH M. MLEZIVA (Rep.) was born in Kewaunee County on January 21, 1890. He received his early education in the rural schools and continued his studies at business college. During the six years that he worked in Chicago he attended night school at Lewis Institute, Crane Technical High School, and Northwestern University School of Commerce. When his father died in 1915 he returned to the home farm which he still owns and operates. Mr. Mleziva has held many business, farm, and public offices. He served six years as treasurer of Kewaunee County, four years as town treasurer, and three years as treasurer of his school district. He has held offices in the Kewaunee County Pure-Bred Seed Growers Association, Luxemburg Livestock Shipping Association, Green Bay Production Credit Association, and Farmers Trading Company at Luxemburg; and has been associated with the crop reporting service and the Agricultural Soil Conservation Program. In 1938 he was awarded a certificate of recognition as a Master Farmer of America. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Luxemburg.

EDWARD C. KRAUSE (Rep.) was born at La Crosse on December 14, 1914. He received his elementary education in the local public and parochial schools and was graduated from Central High School in 1933. Mr. Krause attended La Crosse State Teachers College in 1935. At present he is employed by a freight transportation company. He was chairman of the third congressional district Dewey-for-President club and was alternate delegate to the 1944 Republican National Convention. This is his third term in the assembly, having been elected by majorities of ten votes in 1940, 800 votes in 1942, and 4,000 votes in 1944. Home Address: 525 South 10th Street, La Crosse.

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



STORANDT
La Crosse, 2nd

YOUNGBLOOD
Lafayette

FINCH
Langlade

ERNEST F. STORANDT (Rep.) was born in Burr Oak in the town of Farmington, La Crosse County, on July 2, 1882. He was educated in the common schools and then worked on a farm for a few years. In 1908 he started a general store business in Burr Oak, also serving as postmaster for four years. In 1922 he moved to West Salem where for nineteen years he has been president and manager of a department store. For the past twenty-one years he has also owned and operated a bakery. In addition, Mr. Storandt is owner of a farm. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: West Salem.

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

HENRY YOUNGBLOOD (Rep.) was born on May 9, 1879 in the town of Wiota, Lafayette County. He was educated in the common schools. Mr. Youngblood has been a farmer all his life and in 1915 bought a farm of his own on which he now resides. He has held a number of public offices: supervisor of his town in 1926 and 1927; town chairman from 1928 to 1933; member of the road and bridge committee of Lafayette County from 1929 to 1932. He has also served on the drought committee, seed and feed committee, and has been rural advisor on a federal resettlement project for Lafayette and Iowa Counties. This is his fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Woodford.

CLAIR L. FINCH (Rep.) was born on July 31, 1911 in Palisade, Colorado. He was educated in the public and high schools of Antigo and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin where he received his B.A. and LL.B. degrees. In addition, he took a postgraduate course in sociology at the same institution. Although he lost his sight in 1929, he was graduated with honors from the Antigo High School and the School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin. In 1937, on the basis of merit, he was elected to membership in a national sociological society. Since 1940 he has practiced law in Antigo. In 1941 the Department of Public Welfare appointed him a member of the Langlade County Juvenile Correction Board. Mr. Finch is a voluntary juvenile case worker. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 1109 Third Avenue, Antigo.



HAMLIN
Lincoln

VOGEL
Manitowoc, 1st

RILEY
Manitowoc, 2nd

JAMES H. HAMLIN (Rep.) was born on November 3, 1875 in Mt. Morris, Waushara County. After graduation from the Merrill High School he attended Dixon College in Illinois. He taught school for several years and holds a Wisconsin teacher's life certificate. In addition to his real estate and insurance business, he owns the Lincoln County Abstract Company. Mr. Hamlin is interested in civic and charitable enterprises and in the promotion of conservation and outdoor sports. He has held the offices of county superintendent of schools and of town clerk. He was elected president of the County Superintendents Association in 1907 and district governor of Lions International in 1940. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 402 State Street, Merrill.

OTTO A. VOGEL (Prog.) was born on October 10, 1886 in the town of Newton, Manitowoc County. He received his education in the parochial and public schools of Manitowoc County. In 1902 he learned barbering and has practiced his trade ever since going into business for himself in 1908. He has held a number of public offices: justice of the peace from 1912 to 1918, and alderman from 1918 to 1930 and from 1932 to 1934. For three years, from 1921 to 1924, he acted as secretary of the Municipal Public Utility Commission. He served in the assembly in 1935, 1939, 1943, and was re-elected in 1944. Home Address: 1120 Hamilton Street, Manitowoc.

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

FRANK E. RILEY (Rep.) was born on March 5, 1865 at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. He has lived in Two Rivers since 1868. After attending the public schools until he was fourteen years of age he became associated with his father in the painting and decorating business until 1898. Mr. Riley was postmaster of Two Rivers from 1898 to 1914 and from 1919 to 1923. During the sessions of 1915 and 1917 he served in the post office of the legislature. He has held a number of public offices—assessor at Two Rivers for two years, alderman for one year, and a member of the draft board from 1916 to 1918. For fifteen years prior to 1938 he was in the hardware business. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 1510 Washington Street, Two Rivers.

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



LUECK
Marathon, 1st

LUEDTKE
Marathon, 2nd

ANGWALL
Marinette

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

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

PAUL A. LUEDTKE (Rep.) was born in Wausau on August 24, 1888. He was educated in the elementary and parochial schools, and later took a commercial business course. After completing his apprenticeship as decorator and wood finisher he worked for eight years in this field. At the age of twenty-eight he went into business for himself. Since then he has operated a paint and wall paper store employing a crew of men. He has held a number of public offices: president of the city council; alderman and supervisor; chairman of the city equalization and tax board; chairman of the county board; and member of the county highway committee, of the county traffic committee, county board of health, and of the county park board. Mr. Luedtke is an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 118 Second Avenue South, Wausau.

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

ORIN W. ANGWALL (Rep.) was born at Marinette on September 18, 1890. He was educated in the common schools of that city. From 1912 to 1932 he was a lake captain, and since then a wholesale fish dealer. Mr. Angwall has been an alderman and is a member of the Police and Fire Commission. He is president of the Marinette Chamber of Commerce. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 76 Russell Street, Marinette.



GREENE
Milwaukee, 1st

O'CONNELL
Milwaukee, 2nd

SWENDSON
Milwaukee, 3rd

CHARLES P. GREENE (Dem.) was born at Elkhorn on May 2, 1902. After attending the local high school he graduated from Culver Military Academy. After studying at the University of Wisconsin he received his B.S. from Lewis Institute in Chicago and his M.A. from Northwestern University. He has also taken graduate work at the University of Chicago and DePaul University. Mr. Greene has been in the advertising and publishing business and at present is a teacher. He resigned as labor relations assistant for the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board to be a candidate for the assembly. He is a member of the American Association for Adult Education and of the Progressive Education Association. In 1944 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. In September 1944 Mr. Greene was elected chairman of the Milwaukee County Democratic Committee. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 1927A Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

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

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

ALFRED H. SWENDSON (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on June 22, 1900. He received his education in the graded and public high schools of Milwaukee and attended night classes at the Boy's Technical High School. After serving his apprenticeship he became an electrician. For the past twenty-six years he has been employed by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. Mr. Swendson is serving his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 5585 Basswood Street, Greendale.

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



SCHAEFFER
Milwaukee, 4th



KRYSZAK¹
Milwaukee, 5th



SIMMONS
Milwaukee, 6th

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

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

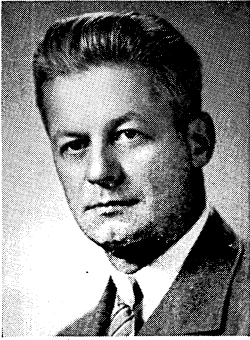
MARY O. KRYSZAK¹ (Dem.) has lived in Milwaukee all her life. She was graduated from St. Mary's High School and the Spencerian Business College and later attended the University of Wisconsin. She has been a school teacher, music teacher, accountant, librarian, and newspaper writer, as well as housewife and mother of three children. From 1921 to 1939 she was managing editor of the weekly publication, *Glos Polek* (Polish Women's Voice). She contributes columns on legislative and civic matters to both the Milwaukee Polish dailies. She was assistant supervisor of the fourth district for the 1940 United States census and has served as a federal jury commissioner for the eastern district of Wisconsin. Mrs. Kryszak is active in civic, religious, fraternal, welfare and patriotic organizations. She is state chairman of the Fraternal Polish Women's Alliance of America and a member of the Motion Picture Commission, Community Service, and the Civilian Defense Council. She is the only woman member in the legislature and is serving her seventh term in the assembly. Home Address: 2003 South 11th Street, Milwaukee.

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

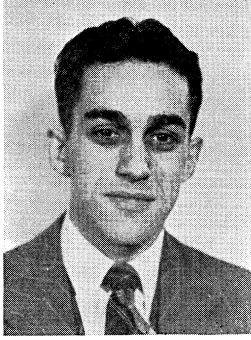
LE ROY J. SIMMONS (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on July 25, 1905. After graduation from high school he attended a night school in Chicago for two years where he studied law. He has been an insurance salesman, a postal clerk, and at present is a production worker. He had held no public office until his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

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

¹Deceased July 16, 1945.



FOLLANSBEE
Milwaukee, 7th



STELTZ
Milwaukee, 8th



GRAF
Milwaukee, 9th

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

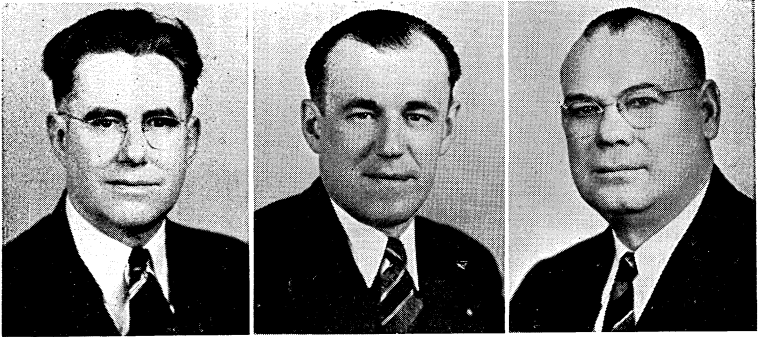
Milwaukee County, seventh district: Seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee.

DOUGLAS C. STELTZ (Dem.) was born in West Milwaukee on December 7, 1920. He graduated from the Milwaukee public schools and attended Carroll College, Milwaukee State Teachers College, and Marquette Law School. He has been a machinist and a painting contractor. He is president and owner of a real estate, building, and planning company, is an insurance broker, and co-owner of an aircraft company. Mr. Steltz is a member of the Milwaukee County Veterans' Rehabilitation Committee, Junior Chamber of Commerce, National Builder's Association, and the American Legion. In 1942 and 1943 he served in the naval air corps. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 110 North 60th Street, Milwaukee.

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

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

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



McPARLAND
Milwaukee, 10th

RYCZEK
Milwaukee, 11th

PYSZCZYNSKI
Milwaukee, 12th

LELAND S. McPARLAND (Dem.) was born at Thorp on December 18, 1896. He received his common and high school education at Thorp, attended Oshkosh State Teachers College for two years, and studied law at Marquette University. He taught school in South Milwaukee from 1919 to 1927 and since 1927 has engaged in the practice of law. Mr. McParland was city attorney of Cudahy from 1932 to 1936. During World War I he served in the United States Navy from 1917 to 1918. In the 1945 session he served as Democratic floor leader. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 3764 East Armour Avenue, Cudahy.

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

ERVIN JOHN RYCZEK (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on September 20, 1909. He attended St. Adalbert's Parochial School and South Division High School and was graduated from Marquette High School in 1928. In 1938 he was a student at Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee. Since 1930 Mr. Ryczek has been an assistant funeral director. He is a member of the Polish American Citizen Club, Roman Catholic Union, Catholic Order of Foresters, Polish Association of America, Polish National Alliance, Lehtas Club, Federation Group, and Holy Name Society. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1940. He was re-elected in 1942 and again in 1944. Home Address: 1910 West Becher Street, Milwaukee.

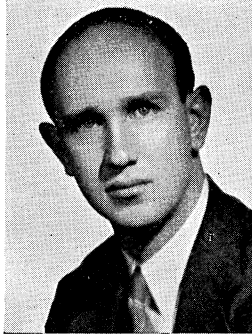
Milwaukee County, eleventh district: Eleventh and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

PETER PYSZCZYNSKI (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on June 27, 1892. He was educated in the public and parochial schools. For eleven years prior to 1921 he was a shoe worker and since that time he has owned and operated a recreation parlor and tavern. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the international league of America, Bartenders Union Local 64, and the Milwaukee Polish Citizens Club. Mr. Pyszczynski was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Century Club, Inc., and has been a member of its board of directors for ten years. He is also a member of the Wisconsin Fishermen and Hunters League, Z.N.P. Polish Catholics of America, Tavern Keepers Association and Old Duffers Club, Inc. He is also a member of the 12th and 14th ward Democratic Party. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1936 where he has served continuously since that date. Home Address: 3709 South 14th Street, Milwaukee.

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



NAWROCKI
Milwaukee, 13th



DEVITT
Milwaukee, 14th



COLLAR
Milwaukee, 15th

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

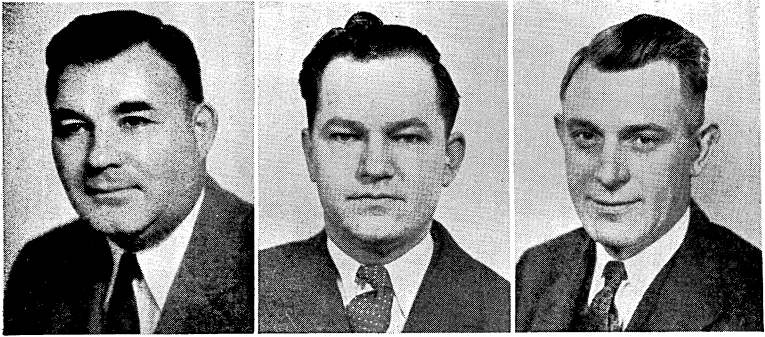
Milwaukee County, thirteenth district: Thirteenth and twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JOHN R. DEVITT (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on August 13, 1917. He won a competitive scholarship to Marquette University High School, graduating with honors in 1935. He received the degree of Ph.B. from Marquette University and was also graduated from the Marquette Law School with the degree of LL.B. While attending law school he was awarded the Honor Certificate for achieving the highest scholastic rating in his class. Since 1941 Mr. Devitt has practiced law in Milwaukee. Prior to that time he was employed by the Wisconsin Ice and Coal Company, the Pabst Brewery, the Milwaukee Public Library, and the United States Post Office. He is a member of the Wisconsin and Milwaukee bar associations, the East Side Businessmen's Association of Milwaukee, and the Marquette Alumni Association. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1819 East Webster Place, Milwaukee.

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

CHARLES E. COLLAR (Rep.) son of the late Dyton A. Collar, was born in Hortonville on April 20, 1877. He received his early education in Hortonville and attended Appleton High School and Oshkosh State Teachers College. He has been in the shoe business for many years and at the present time is district manager for the Martin Shoe Company. Mr. Collar is a former president of the Milwaukee Shoe Retailers Association. He enlisted in the Spanish-American War and saw service in Puerto Rico. He was mustered out as first sergeant on the non-commissioned staff. He also served six years in the Wisconsin National Guard. Mr. Collar is a member of the United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Knights of Columbus, Elks, and a number of musical organizations. He was elected to the legislature in 1940 and re-elected in 1942 and 1944. Home Address: 2106 North 49th Street, Milwaukee.

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



RIEBAU
Milwaukee, 16th

BLENSKI
Milwaukee, 17th

FISHER, C. M.
Milwaukee, 18th

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

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

ROMAN R. BLENSKI (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on January 24, 1917. He is the youngest son of the late Judge Michael F. Blenski. He graduated from Fernwood Grade School in 1931, and attended St. John's Military Academy for the next two years. After graduation from Bay View High School in 1936 he spent two years at Spencerian Business College. For four years he was district manager for Milwaukee newspapers and at present is employed by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Eagles, Bay View Alumni Association, and Polish National Association. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 2366 East Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee.

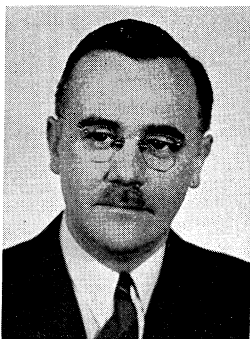
Milwaukee County, seventeenth district: Seventeenth and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee.

CHARLES M. FISHER (Dem.) was born in Rumania on September 8, 1899. He attended the public schools in Rumania, and labor and management classes in a Milwaukee night school. He has been a farmer and a salesman, and at present is a machinist. Mr. Fisher has been active in local No. 248 U.A.W.C.I.O. and in the state and national C.I.O. He has also been active in many civic affairs. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 2825 North 19th Street, Milwaukee.

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



WESTFAHL
Milwaukee, 19th



BURMASTER
Milwaukee, 20th



NICOL
Monroe

CHARLES F. WESTFAHL (Rep.) was born on April 10, 1885 in Milwaukee where he attended the public schools and Rhodes Business College. He was superintendent of the Westfahl File Company. During the war emergency he is serving as a mechanic in war production. He has served in the 1931, 1939, 1941, 1943, and 1945 legislatures. Home Address: 2437 North 49th Street, Milwaukee.

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

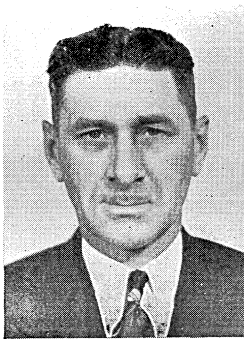
MILTON F. BURMASTER (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on January 19, 1905. After graduation from high school he attended the University of Wisconsin and the Marquette Law School. He received his LL.B degree from the latter in 1929. Since then he has been practicing law. He was a Wauwatosa alderman from 1937 to 1941 and president of the common council in 1941. He is also a member of the Wauwatosa Safety Council. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 6229 West Lloyd Street, Wauwatosa.

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

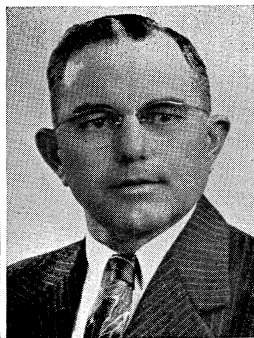
ALEX L. NICOL (Rep.) was born on March 13, 1895 in the township of Sparta, Monroe County. Directly after his graduation from Sparta High School in 1916 he was called into military service on the Mexican border. After he was discharged he attended Oshkosh Normal School until he again entered the service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



YOUNGS
Oconto



FRANK
Outagamie, 1st



HANGES
Outagamie, 2nd

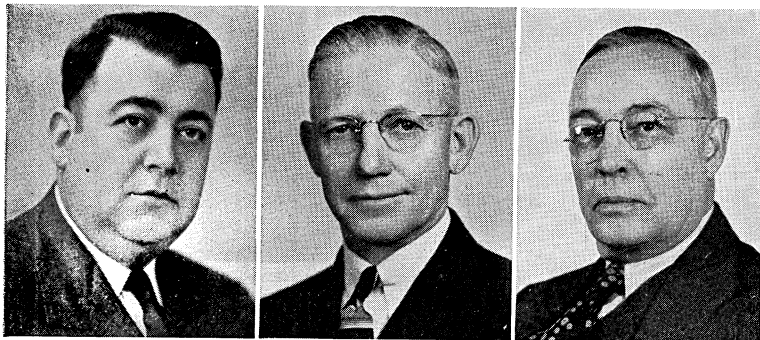
JOHN E. YOUNGS (Rep.) was born at Plainfield on August 2, 1883 and received his education in the Oconto public schools. Since 1906 he has been a barber. Mr. Youngs has always been active in conservation and civic work. He was sealer of weights and measures in 1912 and 1913, secretary of the police and fire commission from 1918 to 1922, member of the board of education from 1922 to 1929, and member of the board of supervisors of Oconto County from 1937 to 1942. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 522 1st Street, Oconto.

FRED H. FRANK (Rep.) was born on July 1, 1895 in Shawano County. He graduated from the elementary schools, has taken university extension courses in bookkeeping, and attended business college. He is a retail and wholesale gasoline dealer. Mr. Frank has been an undersheriff, sheriff, and county supervisor. He is vice president of the Wisconsin Sheriff's Association, and has held various offices in the American Legion. He is a veteran of World War I. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 724 South Mason Street, Appleton.

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

GUSTAVE E. HANGES (Rep.) was born on May 21, 1892, and has been a resident of Outagamie County for more than twenty-eight years. He has been active in the labor movement and is president of the local union of railway employes. Since 1917 he has been foreman of a railroad section crew. He has served as justice of the peace since 1932. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 318 North Sidney Street, Kimberly.

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



FEIERSTEIN¹
Ozaukee

GUNDERSON
Pierce

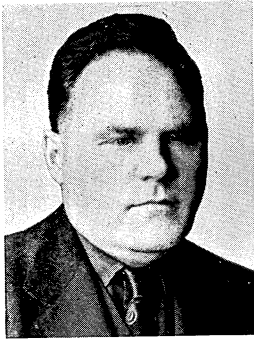
PEABODY
Polk

FRED L. FEIERSTEIN¹ (Rep.) was born on May 7, 1903 and was raised on a farm in the town of Belgium. He was educated in the public and parochial schools and after completing a course in dairying he obtained his license for cheese making. For twelve years he and his partner operated two cheese factories in the town of Belgium. He also served as town clerk of the town of Belgium. He now resides in the town of Fredonia and is proprietor and manager of a restaurant and bus stop. Mr. Feierstein is a licensed real estate broker, county chairman of the infantile paralysis chapter, and is active in other organizations. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: R.F.D., Random Lake.

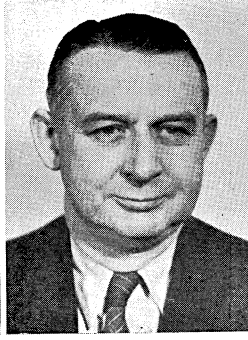
SELMER W. GUNDERSON (Rep.) was born at Colfax on February 25, 1890. He was educated in the elementary schools of Madison and attended the Colfax High School for one year. During the 1903 and 1907 legislative sessions he served as messenger in the assembly. From 1910 to 1918 he was cashier for the Soo Line Railroad. Since 1918 he has engaged in dairy farming, specializing in purebred Guernsey cattle. Mr. Gunderson has been secretary of the Pierce County Guernsey Breeders Association for nineteen years, director of the Wisconsin State Guernsey Breeders Association for eighteen years and was elected vice president in 1940. This is his third term in the assembly. He has been a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Committee on Highways, and Committee on Labor. Home Address: Route 1, Spring Valley.

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

¹Deceased October 29, 1945.



KOSTUCK
Portage



CUMMINGS
Price



CHRISTENSEN
Racine, 1st

JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Dem.), a resident of Stevens Point, was born there on October 7, 1892. Leaving school at the end of the third grade, he went to work on a farm. At the age of fourteen when he was assisting in blasting stone, he met with an accident which made him blind. He entered the Wisconsin State School for the Blind and after ten years was graduated from the high school department in 1918. Then he attended the University of Wisconsin, specializing in political science and economics. After teaching for three years in the high school department of the School for the Blind at Staunton, Virginia, he entered the piano business at Stevens Point. He now devotes full time to his legislative work and is serving his eighth consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 130 Algoma Street, Stevens Point.

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

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

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



FRAZELL
Racine, 2nd



RUNDEN
Racine, 3rd



THOMSON
Richland

WILLIS FRAZELL (Rep.) was born in Racine on December 7, 1891. He attended the common schools and a business college in Racine. He is a barber and has operated his own shop for twenty-one years. He is serving his third term as a member of the county board. During World War I Mr. Frazell served in the navy. He is a member of Chapter 105 of the Associated Master Barbers of America and has held the office of secretary in that organization. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 718 Goold Street, Racine.

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

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

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

VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.), son of the late Mr. A. A. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, was born at Richland Center on November 5, 1905. In 1927 he received his B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and his LL.B. from the same school in 1932. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney at Richland Center. He was assistant district attorney of Richland County from 1933 to 1935 and city attorney of Richland Center from 1933 to 1937 and from 1942 to date. In April 1944 Mr. Thomson was elected mayor of Richland Center. From 1933 to 1935 he was enrolling official of the Civilian Conservation Corps for Richland County. Prior to practicing law he taught for two years in the Viroqua High School and for three years in the Madison Vocational School. For the past several years Mr. Thomson has been president of the library board at Richland Center. In 1936 and 1940 he was a delegate from the third congressional district to the National Republican Convention, and in 1940 was chairman of the State Republican Platform Convention. He has been a member of the assembly since 1935 and speaker of that body for three sessions. In 1945 he served as Republican floor leader. Home Address: Richland Center.



GRASSMAN
Rock, 1st



ENGEBRETSON
Rock, 2nd



CHRISTMAN
Rusk and Sawyer

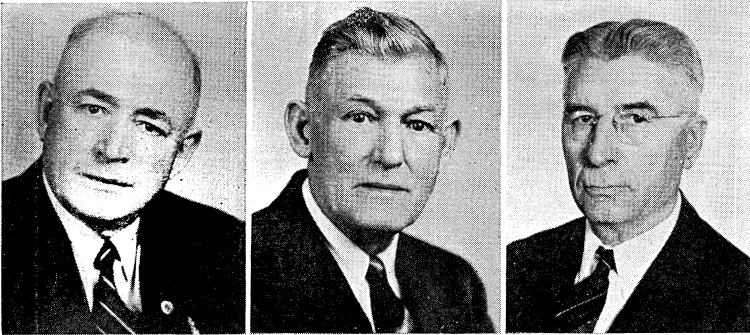
EDWARD GRASSMAN (Rep.) was born in Richland County. After having been graduated from Sextonville High School, he attended Whitewater State Normal and Valparaiso University and also took a six months' correspondence course in order to acquire a first grade teacher's certificate. He taught for the next eight years and then took up leaf tobacco buying and farming. Mr. Grassman has held a number of public offices: alderman of Edgerton, 1922 to 1926; mayor for the next biennium; and county supervisor for the three years preceding his election to the assembly in 1932. He has served in the assembly continuously since 1933. Home Address: 501 Washington Street, Edgerton.

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

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

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

NICHOLAS J. CHRISTMAN (Rep.) was born on October 4, 1886 at Woodland. He received his education in the common and high schools. Since 1902 he has been a printer. Mr. Christman has held a number of public offices: member of the Board of Education since 1920; member of the Rusk County Normal School Board since 1934; and county supervisor since 1922. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: Tony.



RUNDELL
St. Croix

WOERTH
Sauk

EBERT
Shawano

ELMER LLOYD RUNDELL (Rep.) was born at Livingston on September 15, 1879. After his graduation from Platteville State Teachers College in 1900 he was principal of a school in Minnesota for two years. Prior to that time he taught for one year in a rural school in Wisconsin. Since 1910 he has been a dairy farmer and a breeder of purebred Guernseys. On his farm was bred the highest producing Guernsey cow in the United States west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Rundell was the first treasurer of the Roberts High School and has been either clerk or director of the rural school in his district for the past thirty-eight years. He served as president of the Wisconsin-Illinois Guernsey Breeders Association in 1922 and 1923. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Roberts.

GEORGE J. WOERTH (Rep.) was born on December 4, 1875 at Loganville. He was educated in public and parochial schools and Wartburg College at Waverly, Iowa. Mr. Woerth is interested in conservation. He is a member of the Wisconsin Wild Life Federation and is a life member of the Twin City Rod and Gun Club. With the exception of the 1939 term he has served continuously in the assembly since 1935. Home Address: Prairie du Sac.

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



SCHNEIDER, J.
Sheboygan, 1st

TIMMER
Sheboygan, 2nd

NELSON
Taylor

JOHN SCHNEIDER, Jr. (Dem.) was born in Manitowoc on August 20, 1918 and has resided in the city of Sheboygan for the past twenty-five years. After graduation from high school he became a window trimmer and later was connected with the wholesale grocery business. From 1942 to 1943 he served as alderman. In 1940 he was county chairman of Roosevelt's First Voter's Club. Mr. Schneider is a veteran of World War II, having served with a medical division in the European theatre of the war. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 1714 Michigan Avenue, Sheboygan.

Sheboygan County, first district: The city of Sheboygan.

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

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 schools and at the Southern Minnesota Normal College at Austin, Minnesota. He has been a farmer all of his life. From 1927 to 1935 Mr. Nelson was chairman of the town of Deer Creek. He acted as vice-chairman of the Taylor County Board in 1931 and from 1932 to 1935 was chairman of the board. During World War I he served with the United States Marines both in this country and overseas. Mr. Nelson has been a member of the assembly since 1935. Home Address: Route 1, Medford.



HEATH
Trempealeau

WHEELOCK
Vernon

RICE
Walworth

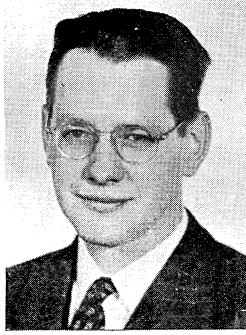
CHAUNCEY E. HEATH (Rep.) was born at Arcadia on July 17, 1881. He received his education in the elementary and high schools. From 1906 to 1932 he was a rural mail carrier, and from 1932 to 1940 he was a farmer. Since 1940 he has served as sheriff. Mr. Heath was in the Wisconsin National Guard from 1920 to 1926. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 3, Osseo.

JEROME H. WHEELOCK (Rep.) was born in the town of Harris, Marquette County on June 30, 1877. He was raised on a farm and attended the public schools. He was graduated from the Stevens Point Normal School. He taught school for forty-two years including twenty-nine years as principal of county normal schools. He was county superintendent of Marquette County for six years. Mr. Wheelock was Sugar Rationing Administrator for Vernon County and has been president of Vernon County Taxpayers' Association, president of Wisconsin Citizens Public Expenditures Survey, and president of the Viroqua Kiwanis Club. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Viroqua.

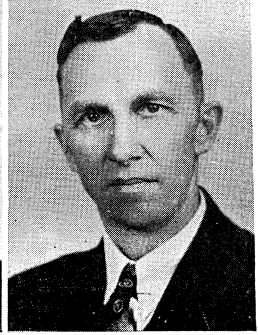
ORA R. RICE (Rep.) was born at Boscobel on September 16, 1885. He is a graduate of Boscobel High School and received his dental degree from Northwestern University Dental College in 1907. From 1907 to 1936 he practiced dentistry in Delavan and since 1936 he has devoted his time to farming and legislative duties. Dr. Rice has held a number of elective and appointive offices including alderman of Delavan in 1916 and 1917 and mayor of the city from 1918 to 1922. This is his fifth term in the assembly. For the past four sessions he has been chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and is also vice-chairman of the Committee on Rules. Home Address: 410 Walworth Avenue, Delavan.



HOLTEBECK
Washington



WOODHEAD
Waukesha, 1st



LUDVIGSEN
Waukesha, 2nd

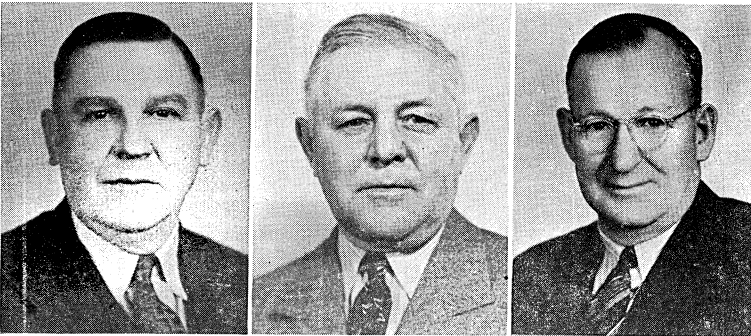
THEODORE HOLTEBECK (Rep.) was born June 4, 1883. He was educated in the public schools and later attended Buckley College in Minneapolis. He worked on a farm in Waupaca County until he was twenty years old. In 1909 he located in West Bend where he operated a barber shop for twenty-five years. Since 1934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

FREDERIC F. WOODHEAD (Rep.) was born in Merton on March 16, 1915. He was educated in the public schools of the city of Waukesha. He attended the University of Wisconsin and was graduated from Carroll College and the Marquette University Law School. In 1941 he received his LL.B. degree from the latter school. At the present time he is a practicing attorney in Waukesha. Mr. Woodhead is a member of the Kiwanis Club, of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and of the American Legion. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Waukesha.

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

ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN (Rep.) was born on the old farm homestead in the town of Merton, Waukesha County on March 17, 1886. He received his education in the public schools and at Luther College, Racine. His early years were spent in farming. For many years he was engaged in landscape work and in the development and sale of lake frontage which he owns. He served as a member of the Waukesha County Board and chairman of the town of Merton during the years 1923 to 1928. Besides serving on various legislative committees he is a member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation. This is his sixth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

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



SPEARBRAKER
Waupaca

SCHNEIDER, E. M.¹
Winnebago, 1st

FRITZEN²
Winnebago, 2nd

JULIUS SPEARBRAKER (Rep.) was born on September 8, 1886 at Clintonville where he has resided ever since. After his graduation from high school he attended Marquette University for one year. At the present time he is in the general insurance business. Mr. Spearbraker has held a number of positions of trust and honor—city clerk of Clintonville from 1912 to 1934, member and secretary of the municipal water and light commission for twenty-three years, member of the library board for twenty-one years, and jury commissioner of Waupaca County for many years. In 1940 and 1944 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and presidential elector in 1944. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 16 Ninth Street, Clintonville.

EDWARD M. SCHNEIDER¹ (Rep.) was born on September 17, 1881, at Oshkosh. He graduated from high school in 1898 and then attended business college. He has been a stenographer, a railroad employe, and bank director, and now is secretary and treasurer of a milling company. From 1911 to 1914 he served on the county board. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1636 Oregon Street, Oshkosh. Winnebago County, first district: City of Oshkosh.

JAMES C. FRITZEN² (Rep.) was born on April 14, 1889, at Neenah where he was educated in the public schools. For twenty years ending in 1924 he was associated with his father in the retail grocery business. Mr. Fritzen was a member of the Winnebago County Board from 1922 to 1927 and postmaster of Neenah from 1927 to 1935. He served overseas during World War I and has been a member of the American Legion since its organization. He is serving his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 309 East Wisconsin Avenue, Neenah.

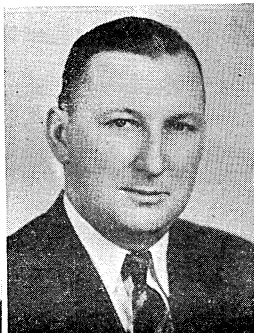
Winnebago County, second district: All the towns, villages and cities of the county except the city of Oshkosh.

¹Deceased March 25, 1946.

²Deceased October 11, 1945.



CLARK
Wood



MAY
Chief Clerk



KELLMAN
Sergeant at Arms

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

ARTHUR L. MAY was born in Chicago on January 6, 1901. He attended the elementary schools of Chicago and Wisconsin Rapids and was graduated from Central High School in Madison. In 1932 he received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin Law School. Mr. May has been a farmer, mechanic, businessman, and since 1932 has engaged in the practice of law. He served as justice of the peace from 1931 to 1939. He was elected chief clerk of the assembly in 1941, 1943, and again in 1945. Home Address: 1431 Morrison Street, Madison.

NORRIS J. KELLMAN, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Kellman, was born on October 23, 1898 at Galesville. After his graduation from Galesville High School he attended La Crosse State Teachers College for one year and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1923. For ten years he was assistant postmaster at Galesville and for the past sixteen years he has been in the general insurance business. Mr. Kellman was a member of the board of supervisors of Trempealeau County for four years. He served in World War I and was one of the youngest men in the state to be commissioned as a second lieutenant. He has held a number of offices in the American Legion including that of commander of his local post for three years. In 1936 he was an alternate to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland and his father was a delegate. In 1940 he was a delegate to the 1940 convention of the party in Philadelphia and his father was an alternate. Mr. Kellman was a member of the assembly in the 1939 session. In 1941, 1943, and 1945 he was elected sergeant at arms of that body. Home Address: Galesville.

Views
of the
Wisconsin Plan
for the
Rehabilitation of Returned
Servicemen

Soon after Pearl Harbor Wisconsin began planning for the return to civilian life of her men and women who were to serve in the armed forces. The existing agencies of government were geared for the cooperative administration of benefits provided by federal legislation and numerous state laws were enacted to supplement the federal legislation. No state has done more by way of legislation or planning for the veteran than has Wisconsin. In fact, the federal government has acknowledged the Wisconsin plan as the outstanding rehabilitation program in the nation. In the following pages an attempt has been made to picture some of the more important activities in this program. Limited space prevents including all activities, many of which are vital. A more detailed account of the Wisconsin rehabilitation program will be found in the article following.





Policies of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs are formulated by a board made up of the state's outstanding men in the fields of business, professional and public service, and veterans organizations. Here they meet with the director to lay down policies on one of the many problems which continue to develop daily as more and more Badger veterans return home.



The veteran on the right is holding the most valuable document he will ever receive in connection with his service, his honorable discharge. Every year thousands of veterans lose this invaluable document. The first act of every discharged veteran should be to record this discharge at his county court house.



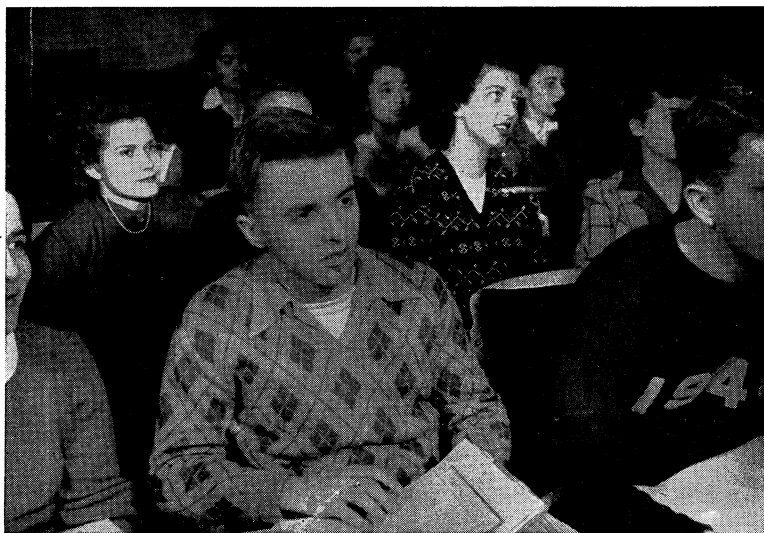
The problems brought to the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs by returning veterans are many and varied. Perhaps two-thirds of the time of the department is spent in giving on-the-spot assistance to them. Definitely out is "passing the buck" when a veteran turns to his state for help.



This is the loan division of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs. The department is authorized to make loans to qualified veterans of World War II for their rehabilitation, education, or for the purpose of aiding them in purchasing property or a business. The maximum loan authorized is \$750 at not exceeding 2% interest.



A University personnel officer explains to these veterans a federal law which limits their schooling under federal assistance to 48 months. They are pleased to learn that if they elect a longer course than can be completed in that length of time, they can look to the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs for further educational benefits.



Because he was in the army only $2\frac{1}{2}$ months instead of 3, a discharged serviceman (foreground, center) was unable to secure free federal education. He is now enrolled in college. Thanks to the generosity and gratitude of the people of Wisconsin and the foresight of the Wisconsin Legislature, he was able to obtain the necessary assistance through the Department of Veterans Affairs.



Late in 1945 a veteran, after 32 months in his country's military service, returned to his farm near Mondovi, Wisconsin. During the winter, with not much other cash coming in, his monthly self-employment allowance check was a real help. Above, he is just receiving such a check from the rural mail carrier.



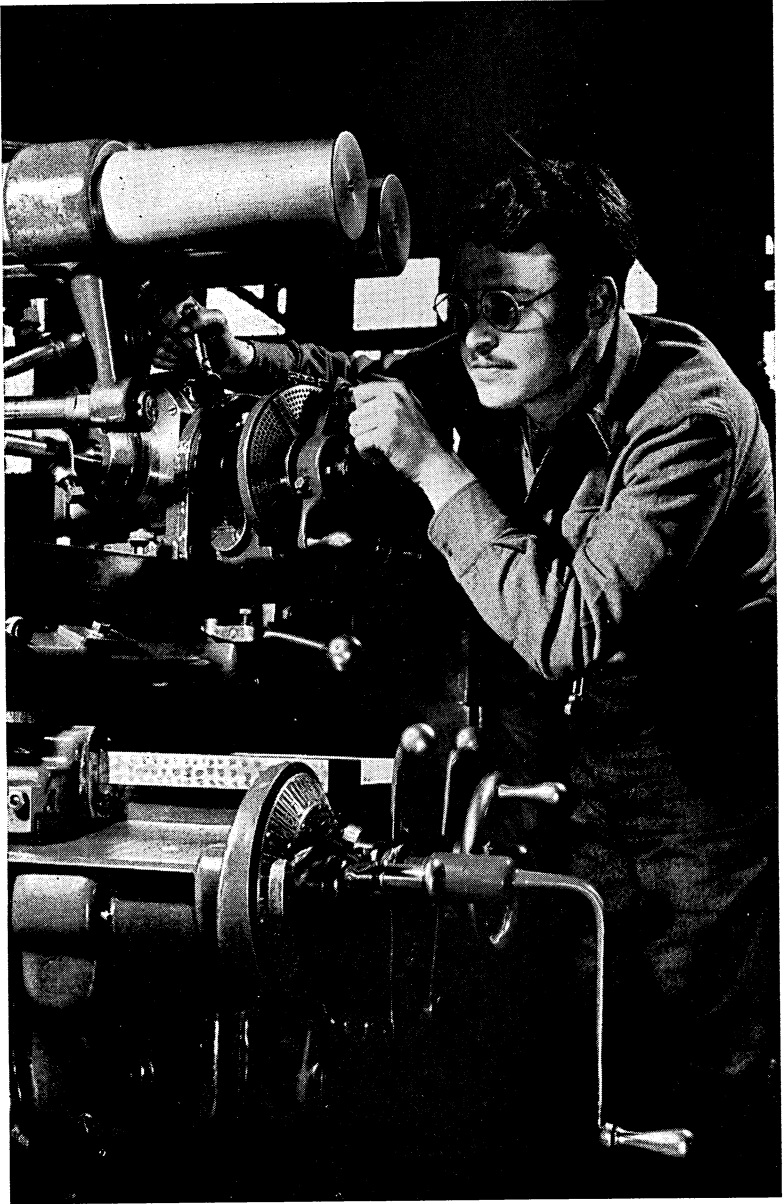
Soon after his discharge, a veteran of 36 months service registered with the Employment Service and started looking for a suitable job. Above, he is shown buying groceries and cashing his weekly readjustment-allowance check which was sent him because no suitable job was immediately available for him.



One reason for the progress made in veteran rehabilitation in Wisconsin is the fine spirit of cooperation existing between federal and state agencies. Here is shown a federal and a state representative in conference. Such personal contacts occur daily, almost hourly.



Many departments of the state offer on-the-job training. Here, in the drafting division of the Highway Commission, a veteran receives first-hand experience in one of the engineering problems. Later he will be transferred to another department. At the end of his training period he will have valuable knowledge and experience.



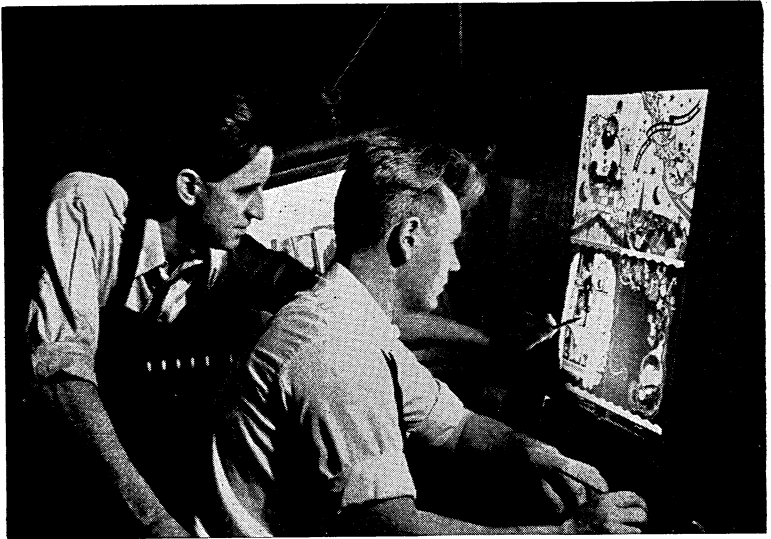
This veteran, according to all available information, is the first World War II disabled veteran in the United States to enter a formal apprenticeship under federal veterans' assistance laws. He is indentured to a Milwaukee manufacturing company in toolmaking. He will soon complete his four-year term of training.



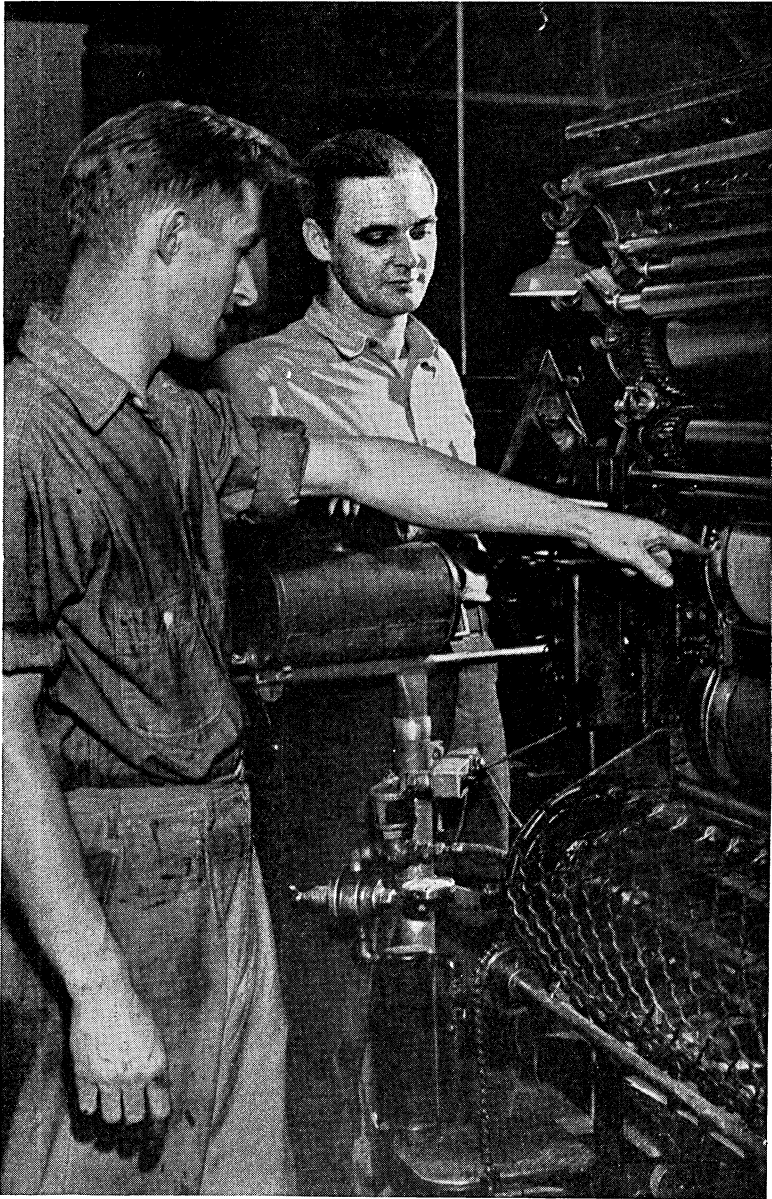
Remember the world-famous picture of the flag-raising scene on Iwo Jima? In that picture the second man from the right is John Henry Bradley of Appleton, Wisconsin. Here is a close-up of him. He is in training in a Milwaukee school of mortuary science.



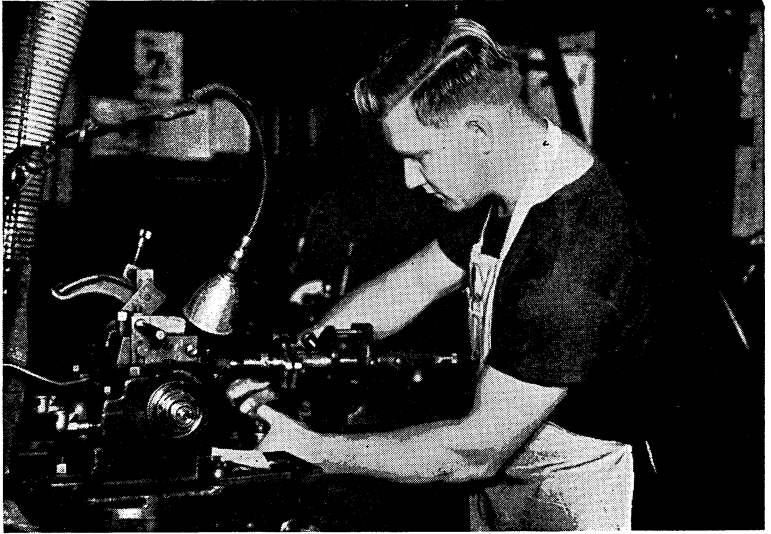
This veteran having a pensionable disability is entitled to 48 months' training, in this case as a layout artist. Disabled veterans in training receive a total of \$105 monthly if they have no dependents, and additional amounts if there are dependents.



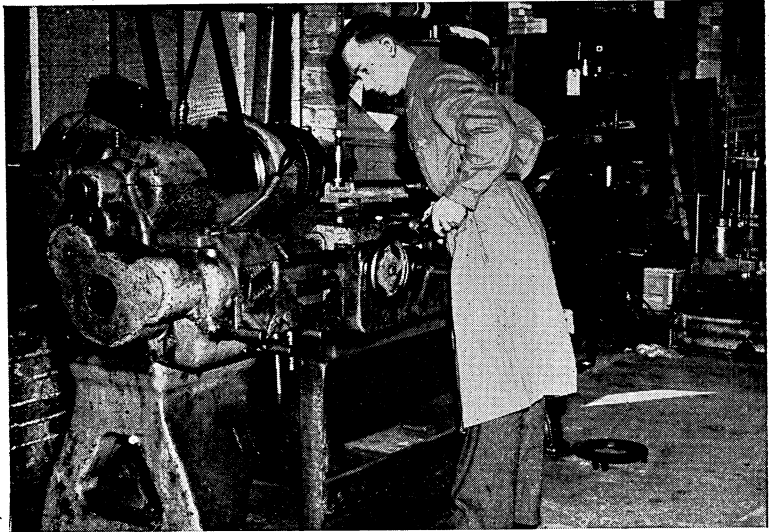
Apprentices spend 4 hours weekly, minimum total of 400 hours, in a vocational school to receive instruction in the trade being learned. Time so spent is counted as hours of labor and is paid for by the employer at the same wage rate as for services on the job. This shows a lithographic art apprentice receiving such instruction in school.



Printing is a trade which requires a six-year apprenticeship in Wisconsin. This disabled veteran can get 48 months of training from the federal government under Public Law 16. For the rest of his required period of apprenticeship, he can seek assistance from the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs.



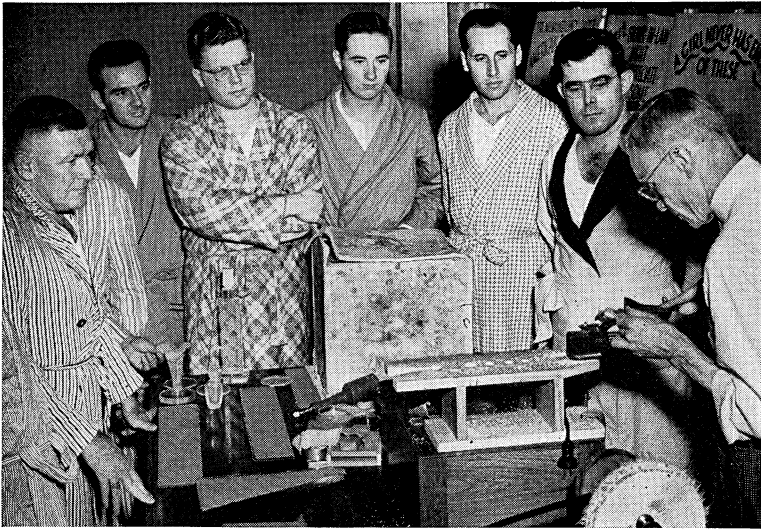
This veteran is learning the trade of toolmaking. When he completes his apprenticeship he will readily find steady employment. Competent journeyman toolmakers are always in demand. Thus, the on-the-job training feature of federal veterans' assistance laws offers life-long benefits to veterans.



Regardless of time spent in school, a person eventually must go to work and earn a living. This veteran decided to use his educational benefits by taking on-the-job training, learning the trade of automotive machinist. He will soon be employable as a skilled mechanic and self-supporting for life.



This veteran's ambition is to become a cook. No doubt he has in mind the fact that since people must eat, the occupation of cook should furnish steady employment. He's right. Here he is shown learning something about pastry decoration.



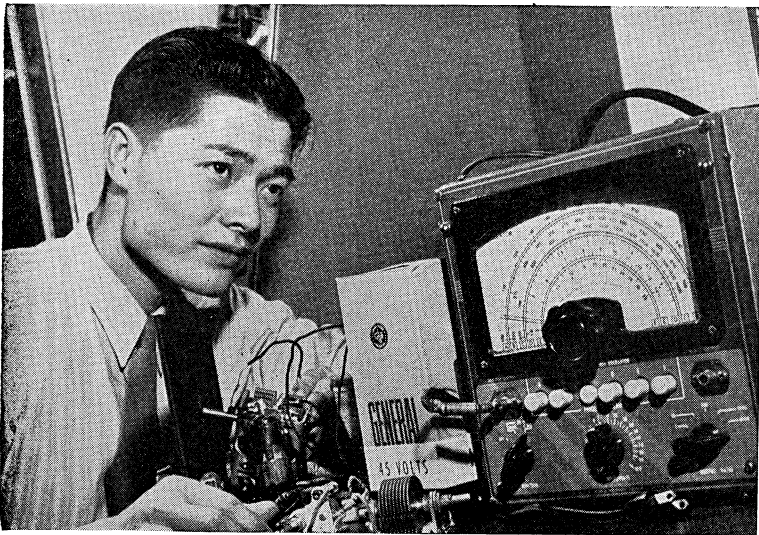
Demonstrating the possibilities for employment to disabled veterans at the Veterans' Administration facility at Wood, Wisconsin, where the State Department of Veterans Affairs keeps a contact officer and staff to handle on-the-spot the claims of Wisconsin veterans.



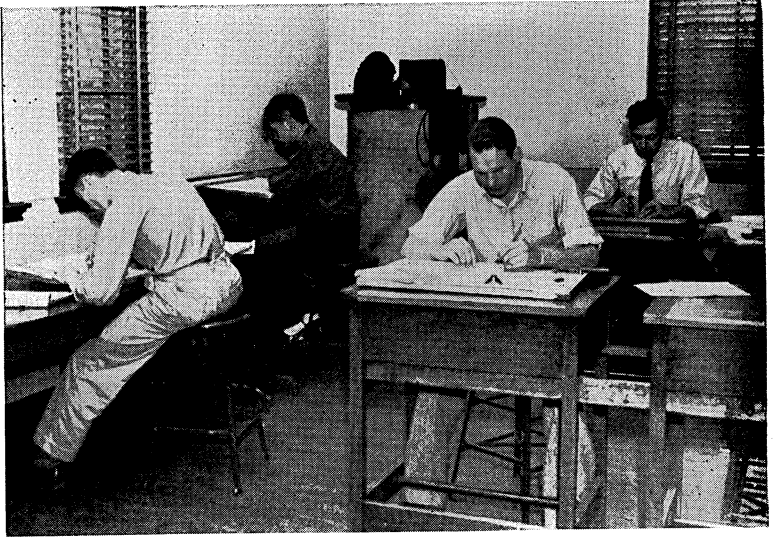
This veteran is receiving training in acetylene welding at a city school of vocational and adult education.



A former WAC learns to operate a bookkeeping machine at a school of vocational and adult education.



A Chinese veteran in an electrical and radio training program at a school of vocational and adult education.



The Wisconsin schools of vocational and adult education offer training in almost every kind of trade or occupation. Above is shown a veterans' class in drafting.



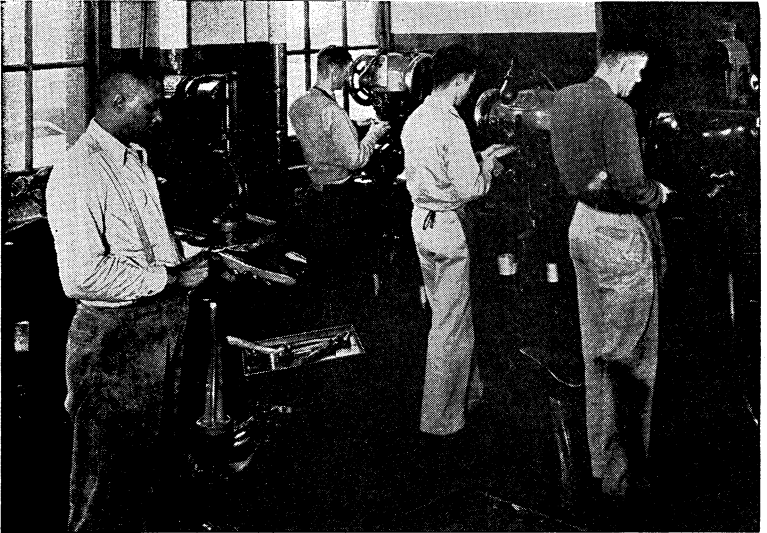
This is a watch and clock repair class for veterans at a school of vocational and adult education.



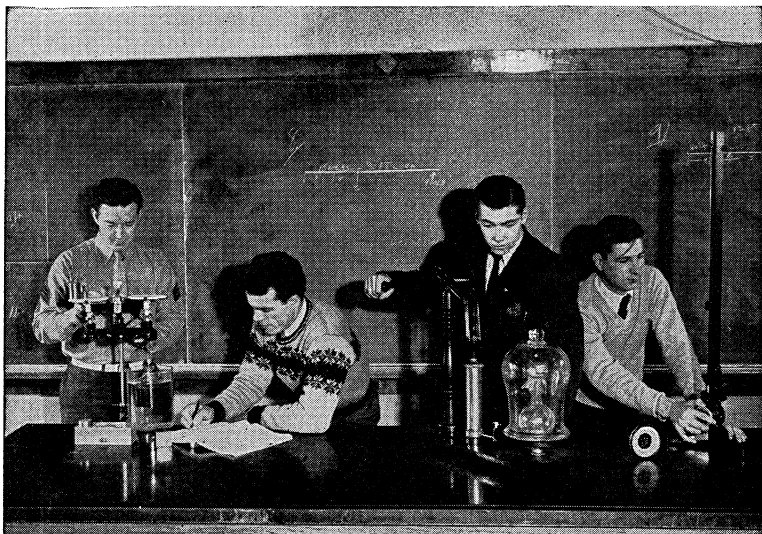
This veteran who lost a hand in the service of his country receives a monthly check from the federal government while he trains for a new job. In an emergency or when want or distress are in evidence he, like all qualified Badger veterans, is eligible for grants and loans from the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs.



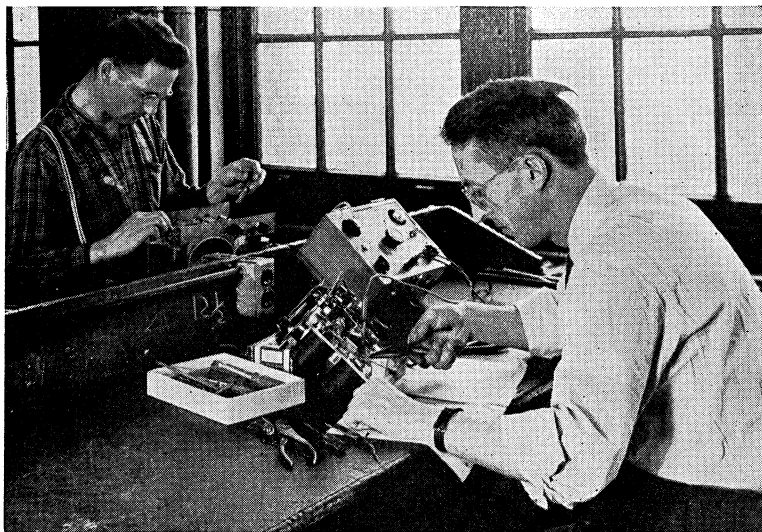
Many veterans have chosen training in upholstery offered in our schools of vocational and adult education.



This is a class in shoe repairing for veterans at a local school of vocational and adult education.



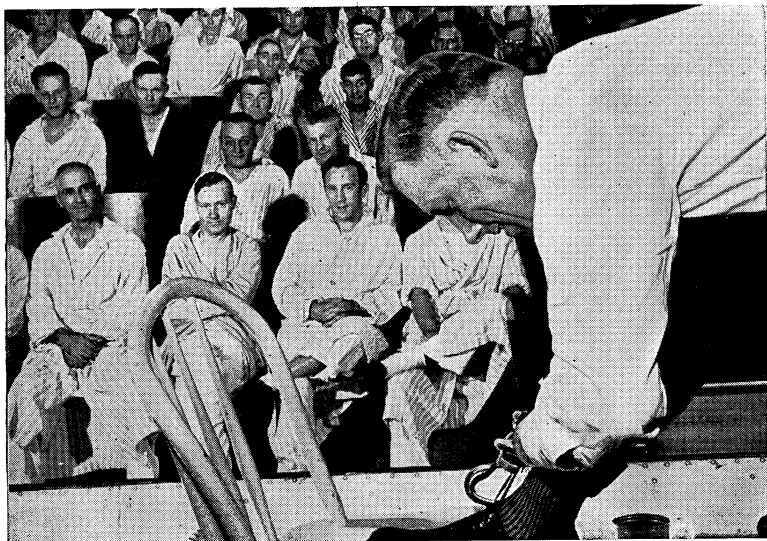
A veterans' class in physics at a school of vocational and adult education. Basic sciences are the foundation of practically all trades.



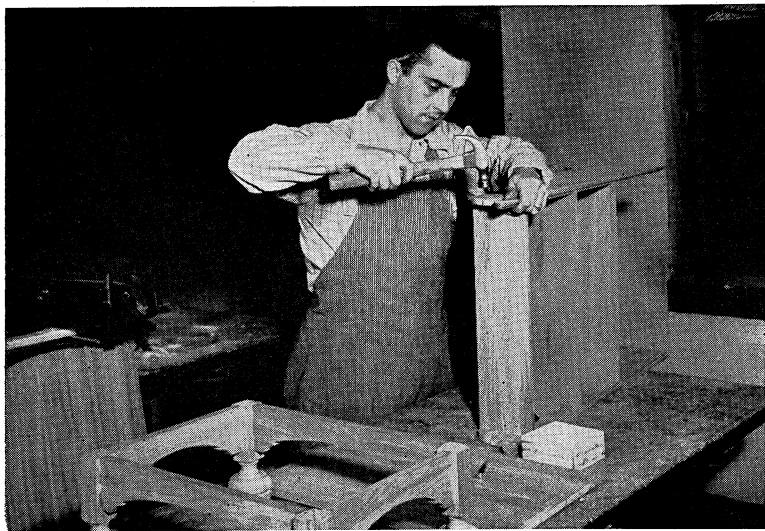
Our schools of vocational and adult education offer training in many prominent and profitable occupations. This is a veterans' class in radio servicing and repair.



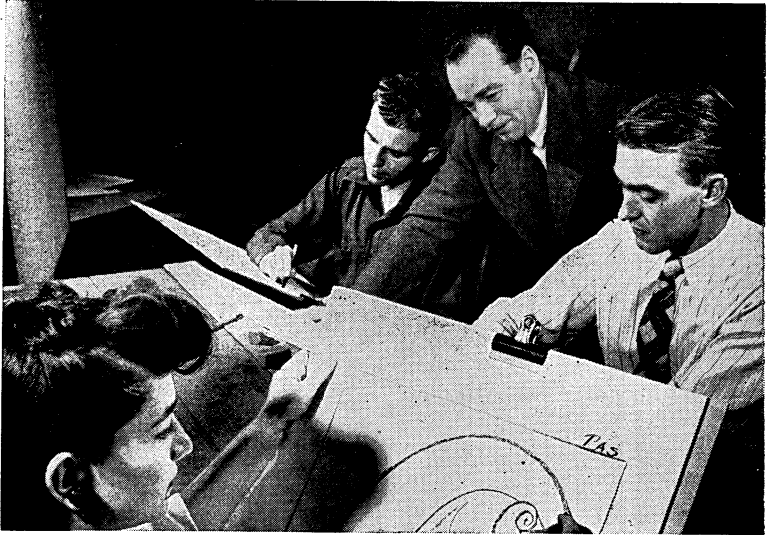
Newspapers through close cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs play an important role in the rehabilitation of returning Badger veterans. This veteran got his job driving a large truck as a result of a free want ad which he ran in a newspaper.



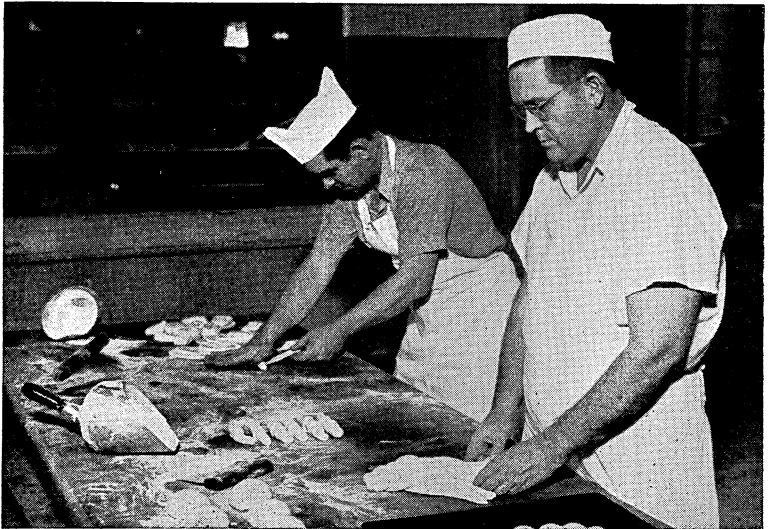
Wisconsin veterans at Wood watch a disabled veteran tie the laces of his shoes with artificial arms and hands. A contact officer of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs processes the claims of some 20 such veterans each day in his office at Wood.



This veteran is taking training in cabinetmaking at a school of vocational and adult education.



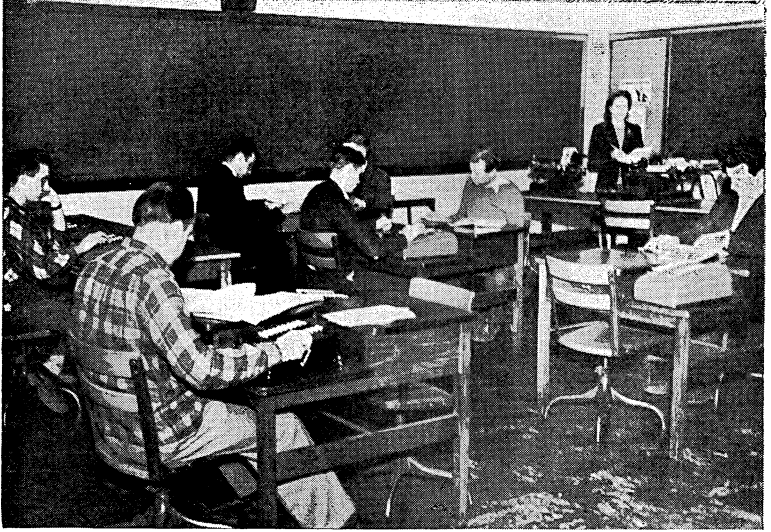
An instructor at a school of art gives help to veterans. The Governor's Educational Advisory Committee has requested the federal Veterans Administration to approve commercial schools for veterans' benefits.



Veterans receiving training in pastry techniques at the school bakery in a school of vocational and adult education.



This veteran, a farmer, gets a veteran's pension of \$57.50 a month for malaria disability. Although payment of this pension is a federal matter, it has been found necessary to have 7 members of the staff of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs accredited to prosecute similar claims for Badger veterans.



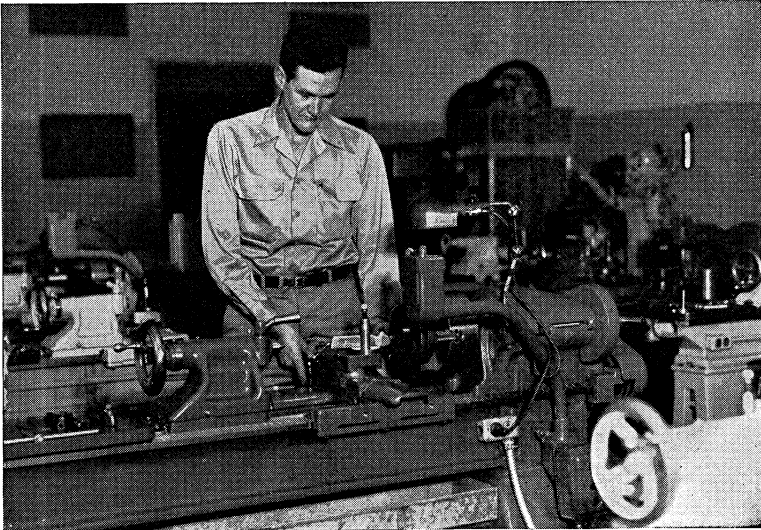
Training in office techniques is a popular choice with many veterans. This is a veterans' class in office machine operation at a school of vocational and adult education.



Schools of vocational and adult education offer training in scientific and technical work. This is a veterans' class in electricity.



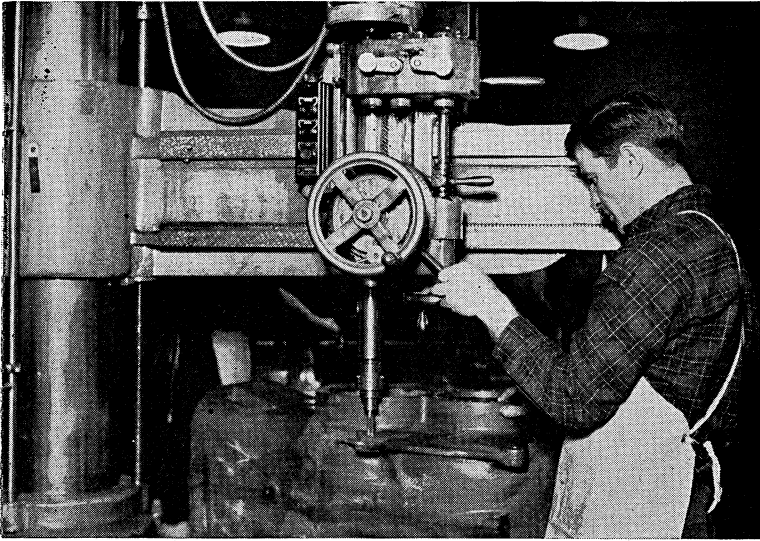
A veteran studying commercial art in a school of vocational and adult education.



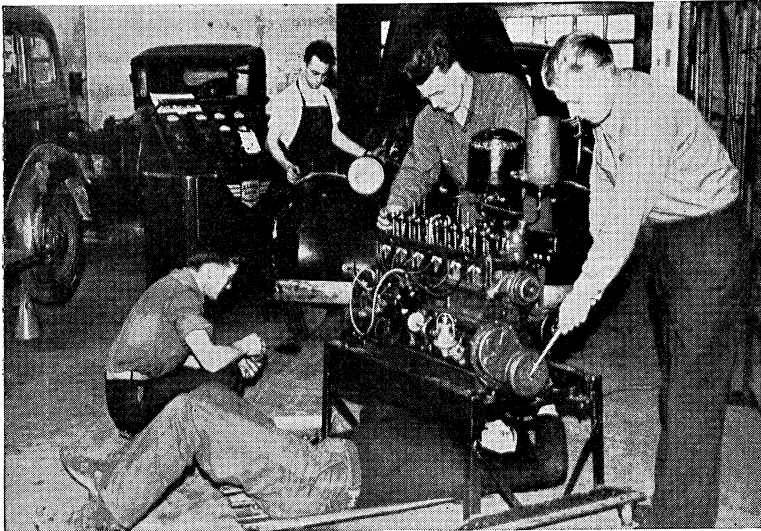
This veteran who served in the European theatre was a student previous to enlisting. He is taking a machine shop course in a school of vocational and adult education. His objective is to become a machinist.



A veteran without arms writes his name and address for the benefit of other veterans who may be similarly handicapped. It is for such men as these that the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs was created—to help them help themselves and to supplement with state funds the benefits of federal law where a gap may exist in the needs of the veteran.



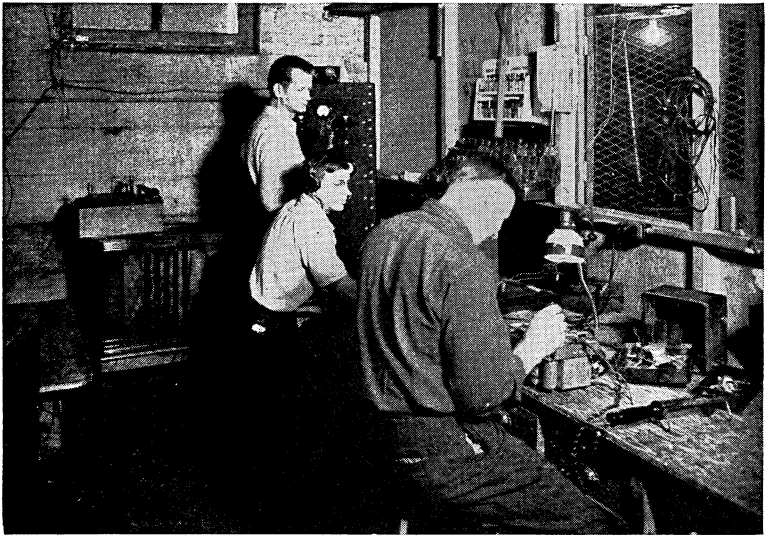
Shown above is an illustration of the heavy duty production type of equipment used in machine shop courses for veterans in the Wisconsin vocational schools.



Realizing the growing demand for automobile technicians, many veterans are taking training in this field. Shown above is a veterans' class in automobile mechanics.



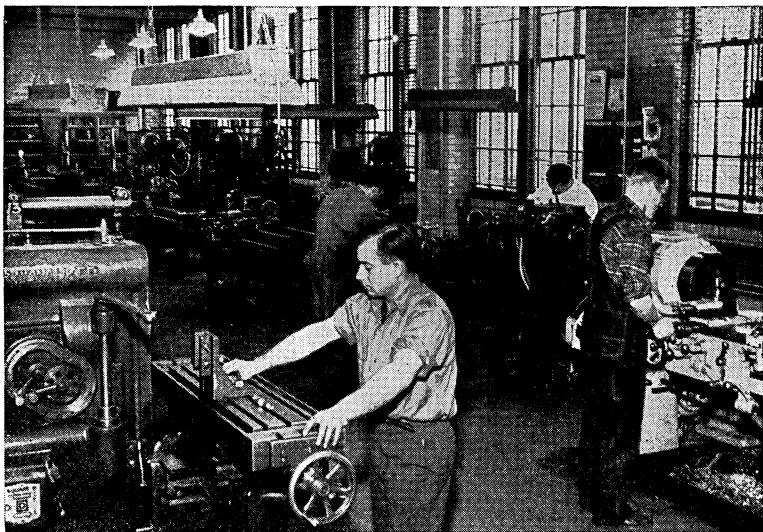
A veterans' class in electrical motor winding at a vocational school.



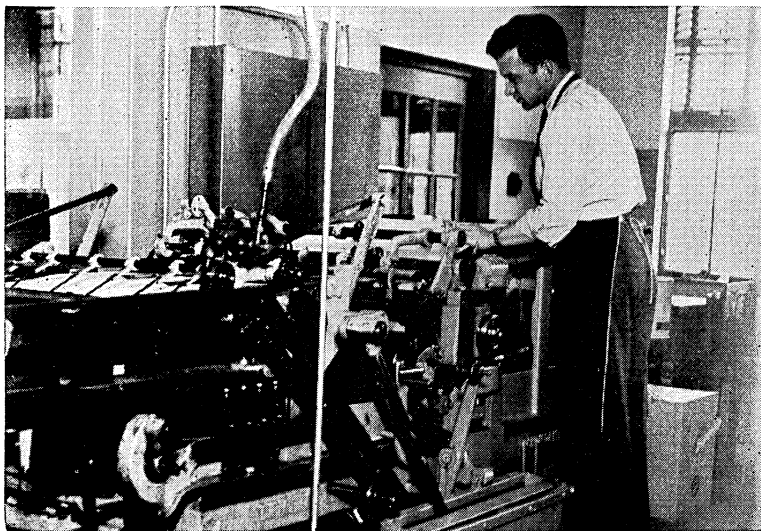
Training in radio repair and communications is offered to veterans in Wisconsin vocational schools.



Many northern Wisconsin veterans are turning to fur farming for a livelihood. In seeking counsel from the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, they state that they are interested in jobs which will keep them in the open. This is particularly true of combat veterans. The veteran pictured above is doing experimental work at the University in mink and fox farming.



A veterans' class in machine shop practice in a vocational school.



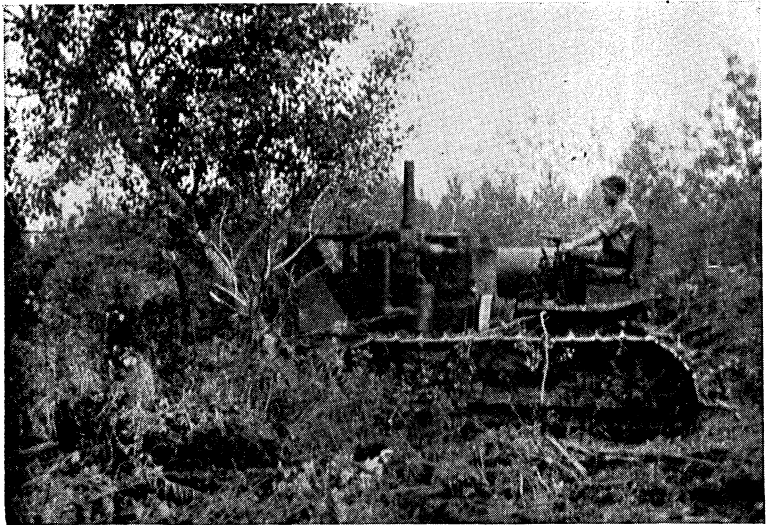
This veteran had 4½ years' service in the European theatre. He was a stationary engineer before entering the service. He is pursuing a course in printing with the objective of becoming a newspaper man and eventually operating his own shop.



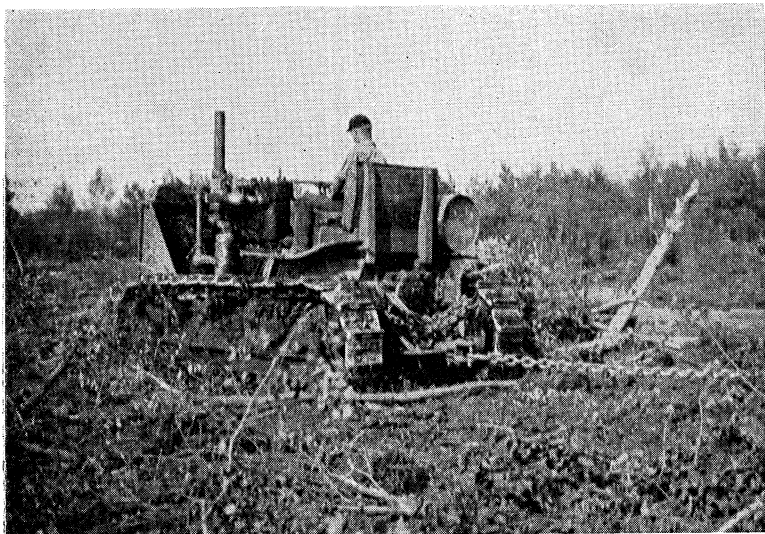
Not all veterans turn to state or federal agencies for assistance in emergency. This veteran who received a toy shop in payment of a debt took over and ran it during the Christmas rush even though he was not yet out of service.



Many veterans want land use maps and specific information on land adapted to their needs, and information on opportunities in industry and business dependent on land use. Shown above are two veterans in conference with the Director of the Land Use Division, State Department of Agriculture. They are looking for a business location in a dairy region.



After 3 years of experience with heavy mechanized equipment in building military bases in Alaska this returned G.I. finds the use of similar equipment adapted to clearing his farm located within a region selected by the Land Use Division as potential agricultural land. This shows the initial operation.



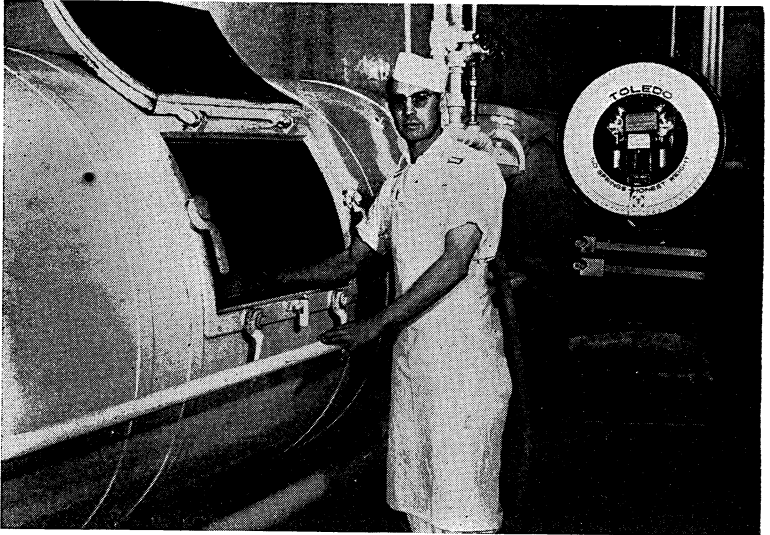
Another view of the initial operation of land clearing for agricultural use.



The right equipment and a little patience produce results. Above is shown a veteran giving his land a second going over.



This veteran saw action in the South Pacific. After 4½ years of military service he found civilian employment as technician for an agricultural cooperative.



This veteran served in the European theatre. After 3 years and 8 months he has returned to civilian life and employment in the butter department of a Wisconsin cooperative association.



The Governor's Educational Advisory Committee in session. This committee is made up of representatives of the Veterans Administration, state agencies, and public and private educational institutions in Wisconsin. This group is the approving agency for schools desiring to train veterans.



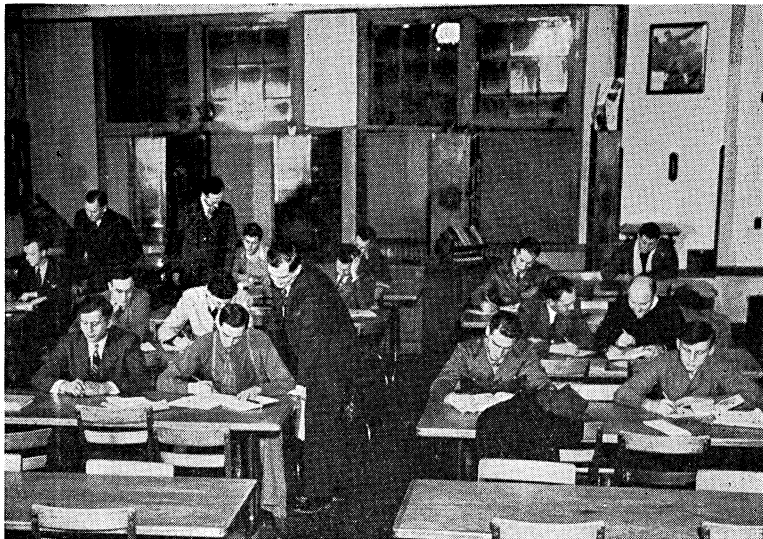
A committee known as "G.I. Committee" was appointed to formulate a procedure for providing related study for veterans taking apprenticeship or on-the-job training. This group acts as a subcommittee to the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee.



Many high schools are not able to give related study necessary for apprenticeship and on-the-job training. It is necessary to do the required study through correspondence under high school supervision. This high school librarian is assisting a group of G.I.'s to obtain information called for in a correspondence course.



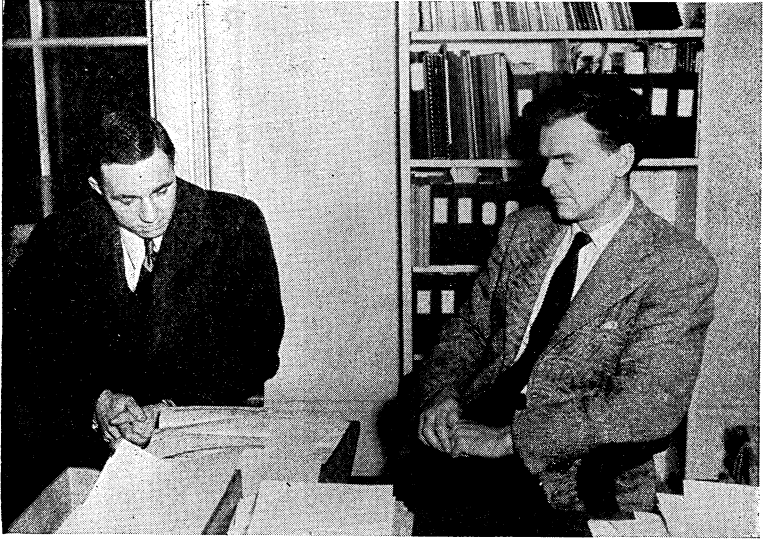
Veterans who wish to continue their education usually call upon and talk their problems over with the local high school superintendent or principal. This is a typical city superintendent of schools advising and counseling returned veterans.



Veterans employed by a Wisconsin trailer company meet regularly in the local high school to prepare under supervision their correspondence study assignments from the University Extension Division. All are apprentices or on-the-job trainees. The program is one of a number conducted by the Extension Division in cooperation with employers, local educational and state agencies.



A veteran taking the first step in returning to his former civilian occupation. He is being interviewed in the Teacher Placement Division Office for a new teaching position.



A personnel associate of the office of veterans' affairs at the University of Wisconsin helps a veteran work out his educational problems.



The University registrar, who is also director of student personnel services, helps a veteran register for classes at the University. By February 1946, 4,100 veterans had enrolled at the University.



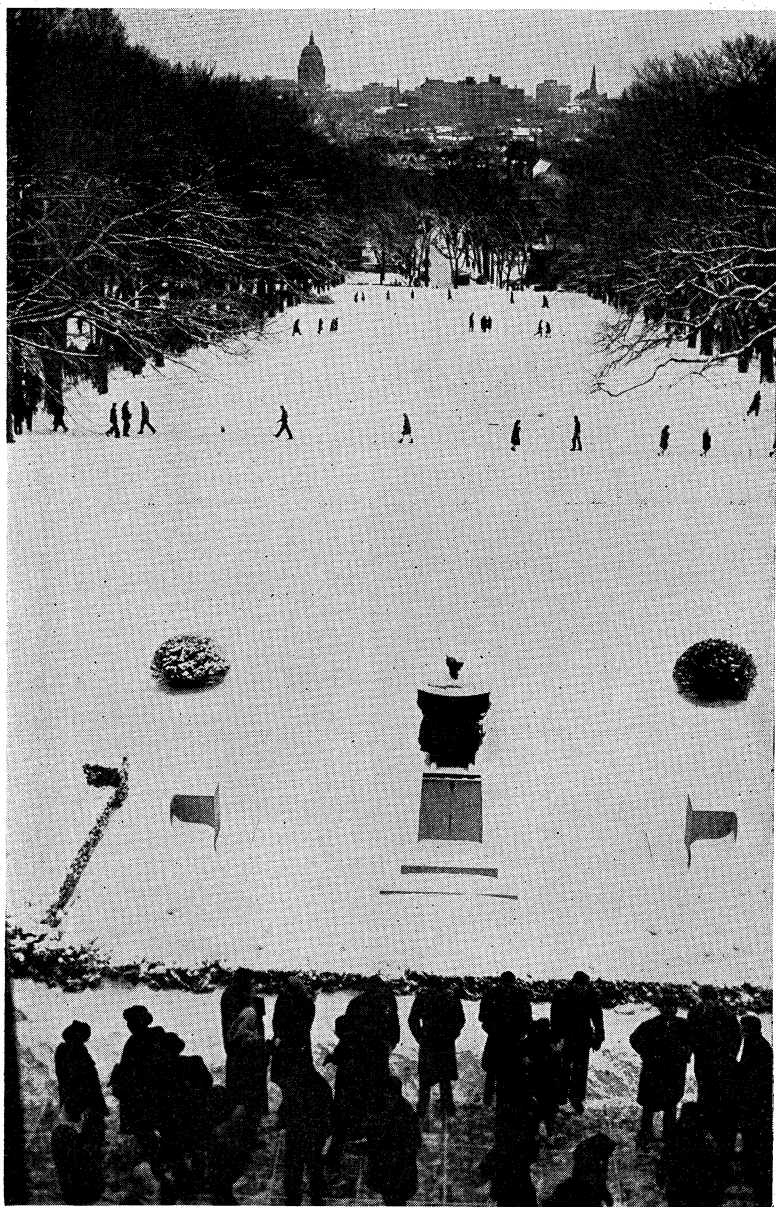
Because the federal government had not had time to prepare letters of eligibility for educational rights under the G.I. Bill, the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs underwrote and guaranteed the fees, tuition, and other expenses of more than a thousand Badger veterans who might otherwise have had to go back home. A number of such veterans are shown registering.



The return of veterans to their studies at the University of Wisconsin is indicated in this classroom picture of a journalism class. The director of the school of journalism is lecturing.



Many veterans who have enrolled at the University are participating in all branches of athletics. Above is shown the University boxing squad, more than 90 per cent of whom are veterans.



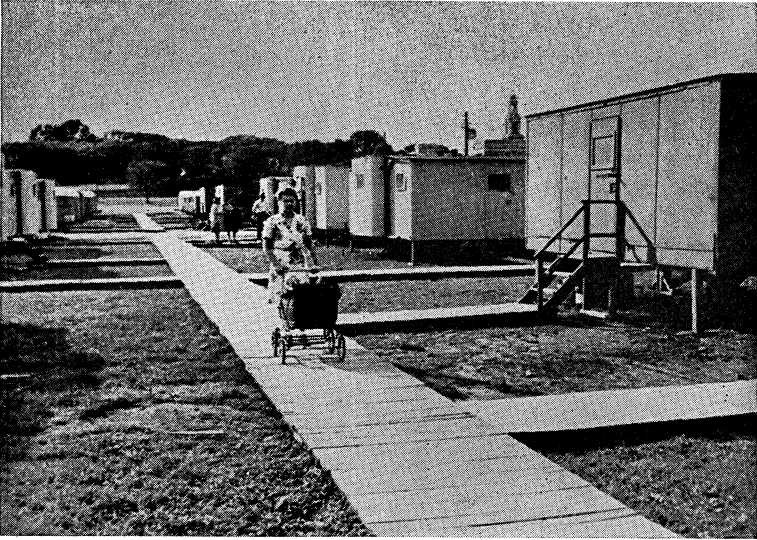
A group of students, many of whom are veterans, chatting between classes in front of historic Bascom Hall, main building of the University, looking toward the State Capitol in downtown Madison.



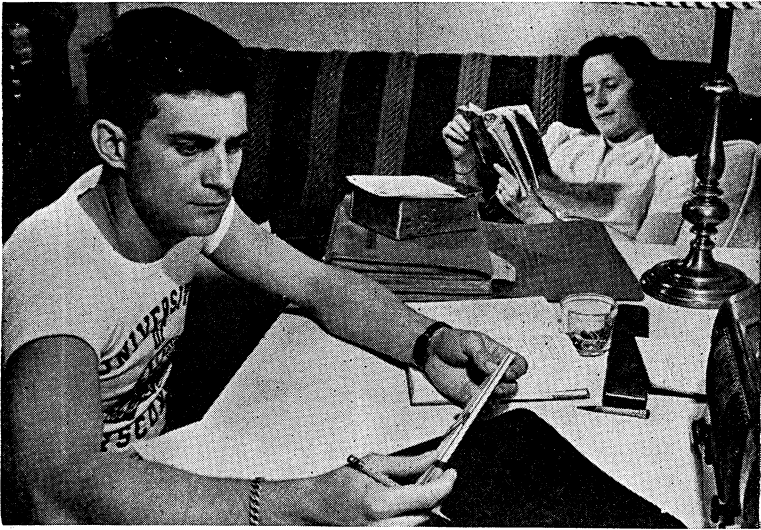
A member of the University Housing Bureau staff helps a veteran find housing as he returns to his studies at the University of Wisconsin.



Randall Park, village of emergency trailer homes for veterans and their families at the University of Wisconsin. This is the first installation of nearly 200 trailer homes.



Main street of Randall Park, village of emergency trailer homes for veterans and their families at the University of Wisconsin.



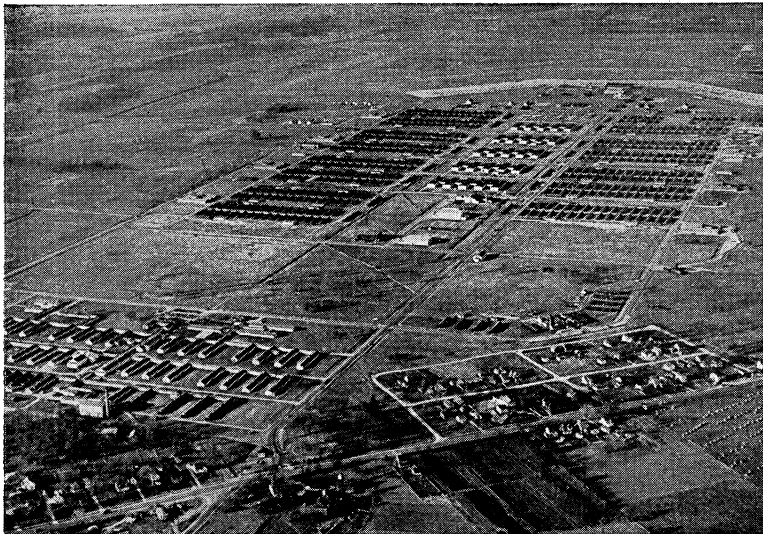
An interior view of one part of a trailer home in Randall Park at the University.



Democracy for which they fought in World War II is the keynote of the government set up by the veterans and their families at Randall Park, the emergency trailer housing center at the University. Above is shown Randall Park's council in session.



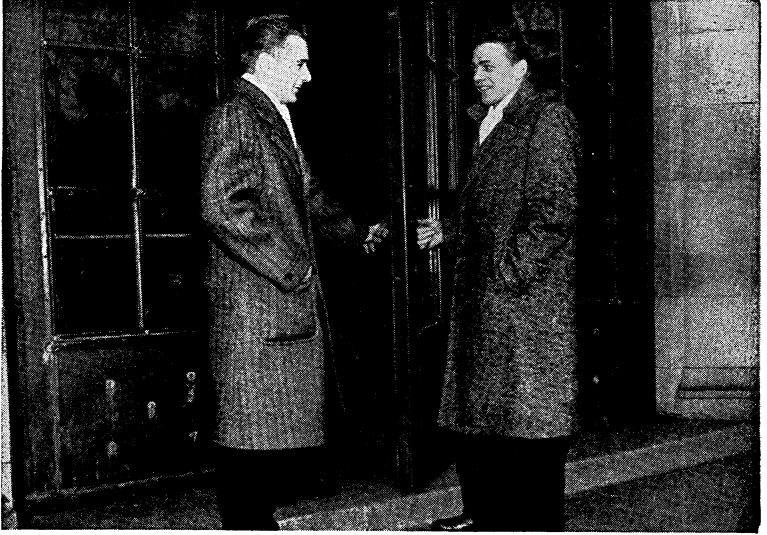
Another interior view of a veteran and his family in their trailer home at the University.



An aerial view of Truax Field, near Madison. Authorized use of certain facilities at this former military base has provided additional housing for hundreds of single and married veterans attending the University. Bus service provides transportation to and from the University.



To meet the housing shortage the University secured hundreds of housing units for veterans at the Badger Ordnance Works, a former war plant near Baraboo, of which the above picture is an aerial view. By February 1946 a total of 4,200 housing units for veterans had been arranged by the University.



Many veterans have enrolled at the state's nine teachers colleges to continue their education. Above are shown two veterans entering a teachers college "through the front door."



Veterans who are members of an art appreciation class at a teachers college are shown viewing a water color exhibition at a city public museum.



Teachers colleges offer training in many varied subjects. Shown above is a veterans' class in machine woodworking.



A group of veterans working on heat measurements in the physics laboratory at a teachers college.



A veterans' class in engineering drawing at a teachers college.



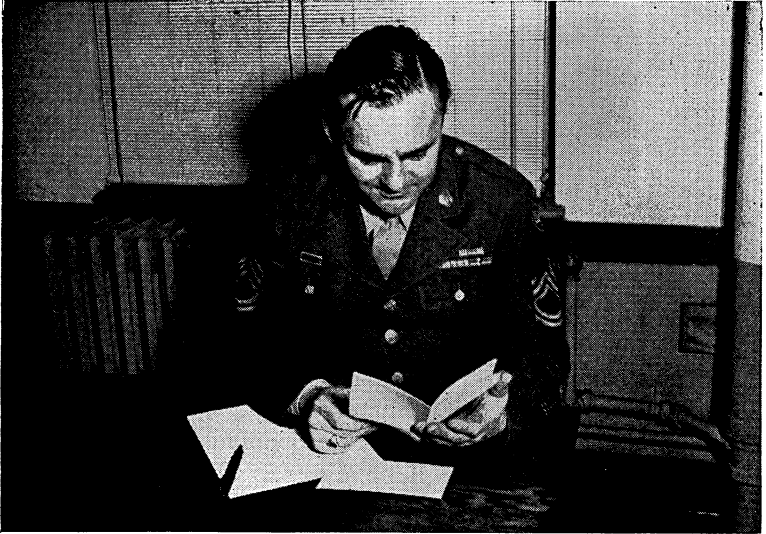
Teacher training is one of the primary functions of the teachers colleges. Above is shown a veteran engaged in student teaching.



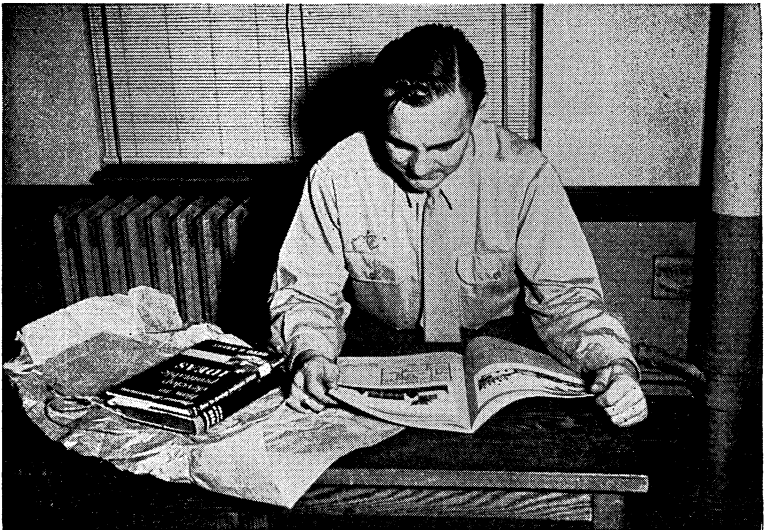
This class in mechanical drawing at a teachers college includes a number of veterans.



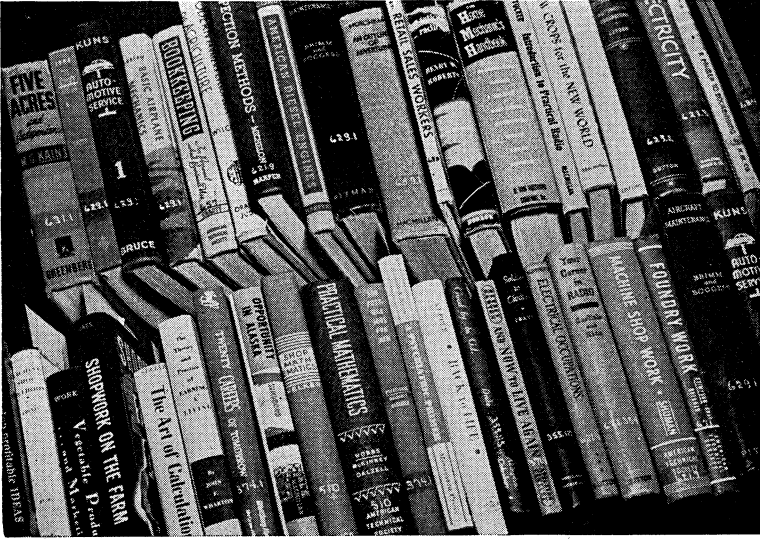
The End of the Day. This veteran who is attending a state teachers college is shown at home with his family.



Where there is no local library, the veteran writes to the Traveling Library Department, State Office Building, Madison (2), for books. He finds directions in its pamphlet "Do You Use the Traveling Library?"



He may want books on opportunities on the farm, in the factory, in the professions; or refresher material in fields with which he is familiar; he may want help in adjustment to civilian life or family problems; he may want recreational reading. The books are there for the asking.



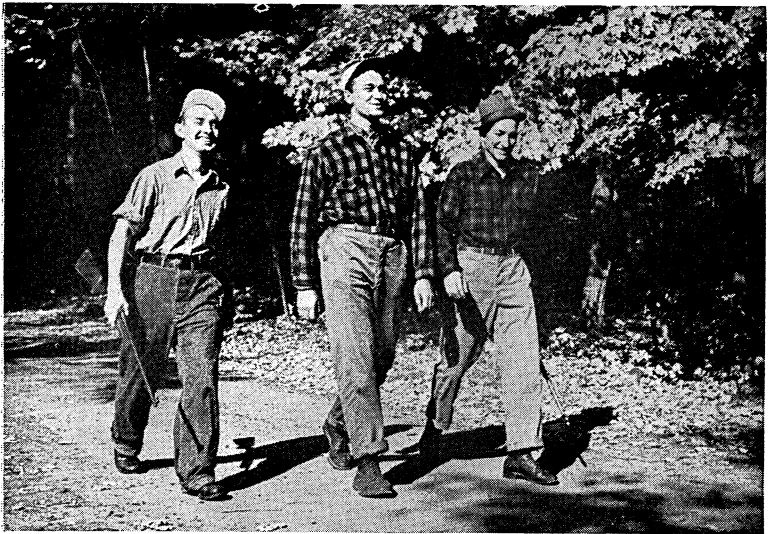
This veteran has an idea or two that he would like to develop. He wants to know about available jobs, and he is thinking of building a home. His letter brought the books he wanted.



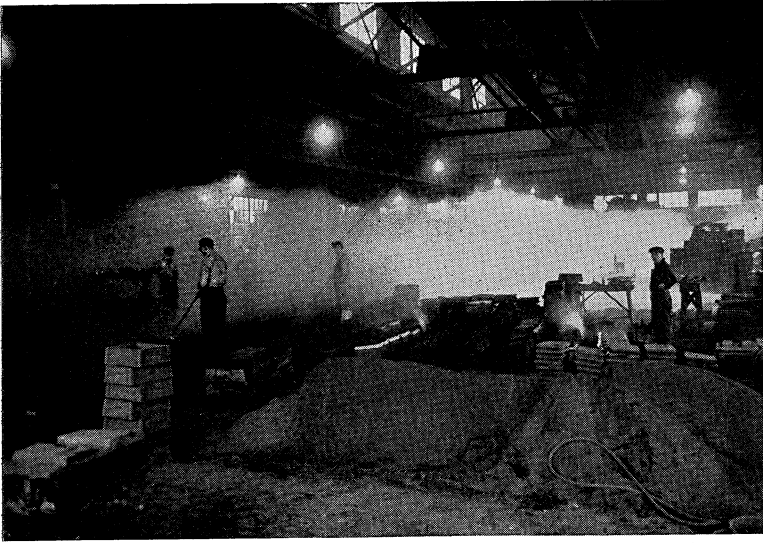
A veteran being interviewed by the plant doctor of an industrial concern to determine the nature and extent of his handicap, after which a suitable job can be selected by the personnel manager. The State Board of Health provides information and guidance to enable management to place handicapped workers in suitable jobs.



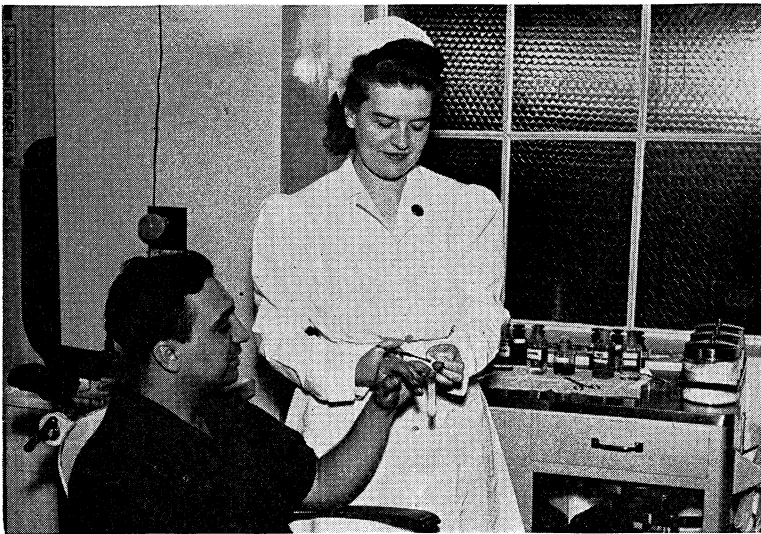
The public health nurse is a friend of the veteran and his family. Here one of the visiting nurses explains to a patient discharged from a tuberculosis sanatorium how he can protect his children and wife from the disease. The nurse has also helped the mother choose the right foods for the children and other essentials of child health.



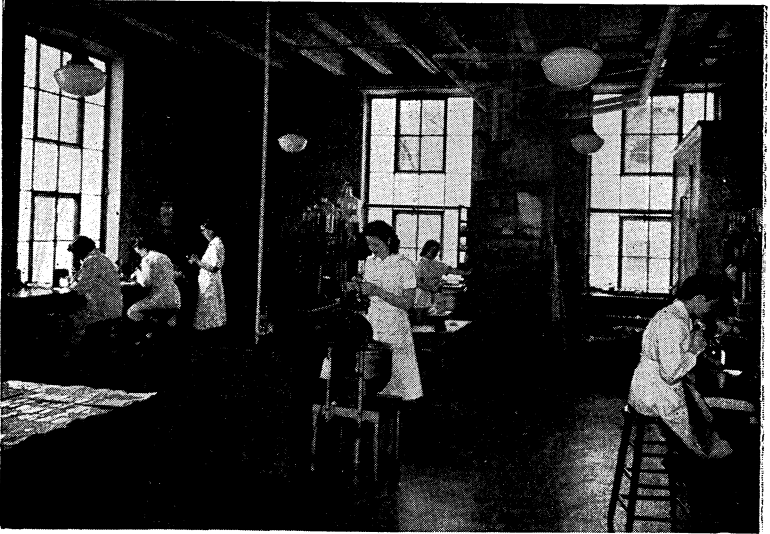
Veterans discharged from tuberculosis hospitals may choose rehabilitation at Lake Tomahawk State Camp. Outdoor life in the bracing north woods, plus gradual restoration of working ability under careful medical supervision, plus vocational training, make this camp an important part of the control program since it greatly reduces the chances of reactivation.



Studies made by industrial hygiene engineers and doctors have shown the harmful effects of smoke and gases from foundry operations such as pictured above. Installation of a ventilating system removed the health hazard.



Industrial nursing services in the modern plant provide high class health and safety protection for its workers and helps to keep them fit as well as to prevent accidents. To bring adequate health protection to all workers in plants large or small is part of the work of the State Board of Health.



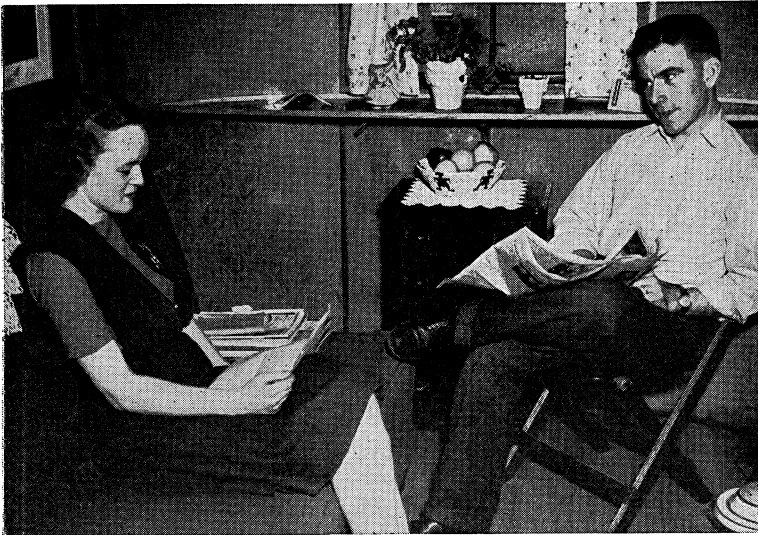
The State Laboratory of Hygiene provides up-to-date laboratory service without charge to Wisconsin's physicians and health departments. Thousands of microscopic tests are made yearly. Above is a section of the main laboratory in Madison. A branch at Rhinelander and 8 cooperative units serve the state conveniently and quickly.



Wisconsin wants to stamp out syphilis. The State Board of Health receives from separation centers all positive reports of blood tests and follows them up. Above is shown a board investigator confidentially explaining to a veteran the method of treatment. Drugs are supplied without charge by the board and the entire fee is paid by the state in case of financial hardship to the patient.

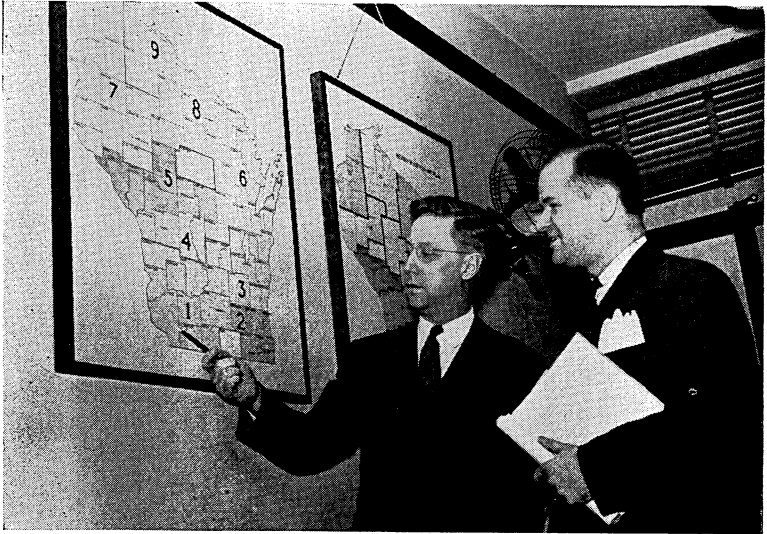


Schools for food handlers are conducted by the Hotel and Restaurant Division, in cooperation with local health authorities and the Department of Vocational and Adult Education. Shown above are cooks, waiters, waitresses and proprietors of a city's public eating places, learning how good sanitary practices prevent spread of diseases and food poisoning.



This veteran and his wife are "blessed eventing." They requested the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health to send the monthly letters. Each month during pregnancy and for a year after the baby arrives the letters will help the parents give the new citizen the best start in life.

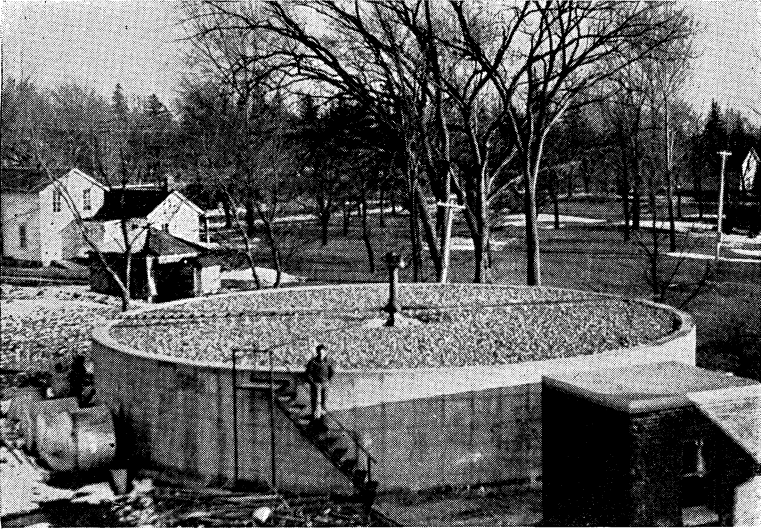
THE HAPPY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON



Wisconsin is taking inventory of its hospitals and health centers to provide adequate hospitalization to veterans needing only short-term care, preferably near their families. Above is shown the state health officer (left) discussing the survey with the director of the survey.



DDT comes home from war and is put to use on the home front to prevent the spread of disease through insects. In the fall of 1945 the State Board of Health conducted a school for sanitary engineers and superintendents of state institutions, to teach methods and uses of the wonder-insecticide.



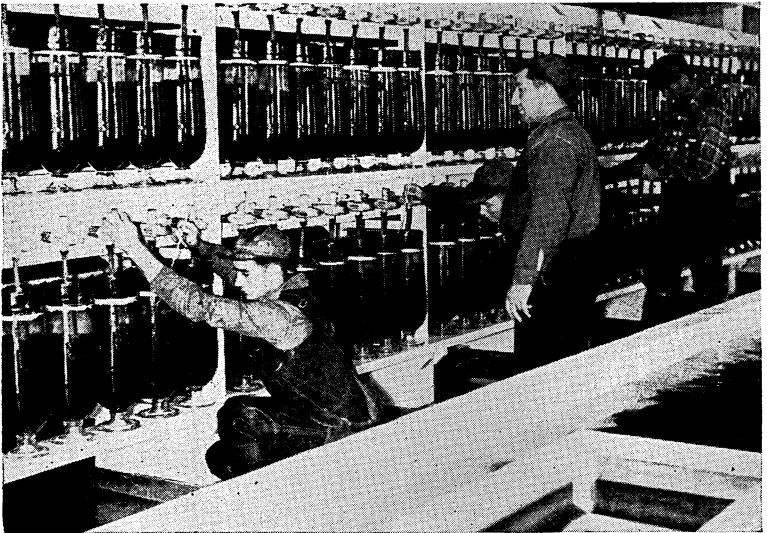
Disposal of wastes from Wisconsin's industries has become a major public health concern. State Board of Health sanitary engineers make studies and advise on such problems. Above is a biological filter for the treatment of milk wastes to prevent pollution of streams and lakes into which they drain.



Outdoor jobs in state conservation work are desired by many veterans. Thirteen million acres of Wisconsin forest are under protection. Above is shown the forest protection ranger station near Rhinelander.



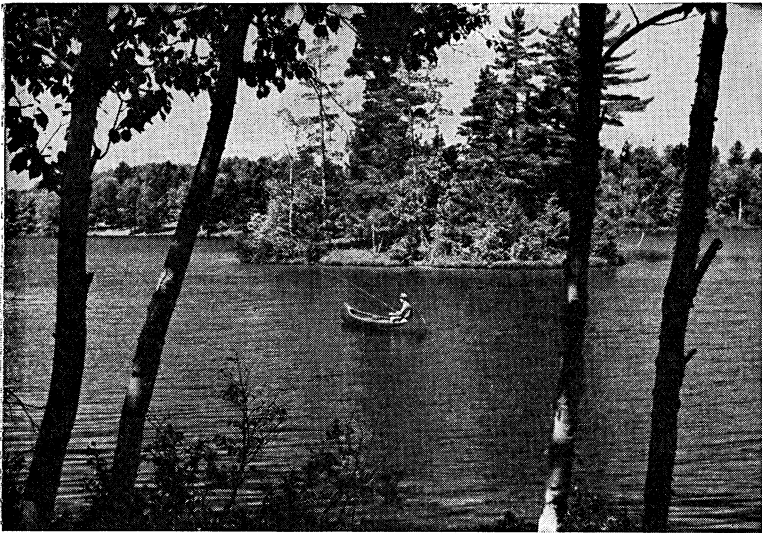
Transplanting young trees at a state nursery. In a prewar year the Conservation Department distributed in the state more than 30 million little forest trees or sufficient to reforest at least 28,000 acres.



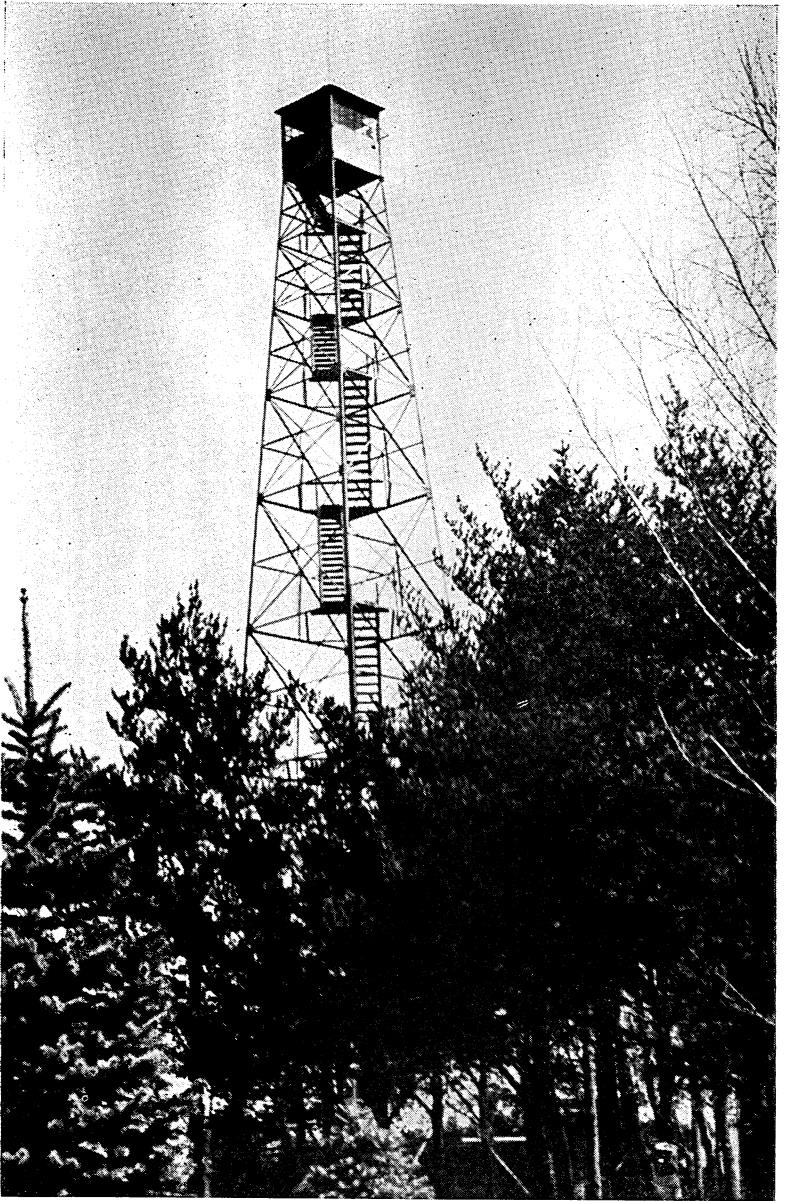
Interior view of a state fish hatchery showing batteries of muskie hatching jars. During 3 prewar years nearly 72 million muskie fry and fingerlings were planted in suitable waters of the state.



Muskie stripping in the spring spawning operations.



Rehabilitation of veterans also includes rest, relaxation, and recreation. Shown above is a veteran enjoying bass fishing on a northern Wisconsin lake.



One of the state's 120 modern forest protection lookout towers.



This G.I. brought in a nice catch of bass taken from one of Wisconsin's 6,138 lakes.



Playing and landing a fighting muskie is a dream of every fisherman. This dream came true.



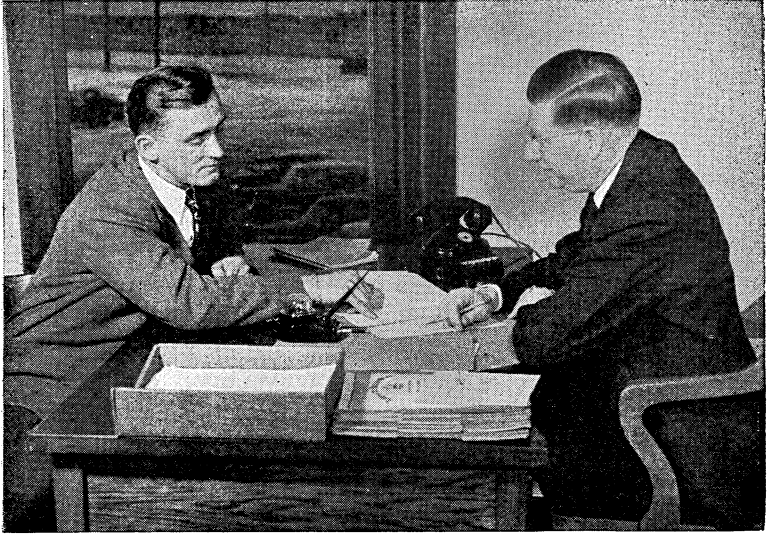
Pheasant hunting is a relaxing pastime after hunting the enemy in the jungles of the South Pacific.



The many fine feeding grounds in Wisconsin make duck hunting a popular sport.



Camping beside a Wisconsin trout stream. Many returned servicemen sought relaxation such as this before returning to their civilian jobs.



The veterans county service officers play an important part in assisting veterans and their dependents. Every county has a service officer. Shown above is a county service officer assisting a disabled veteran in filing his claim for pension.



A county veterans coordinating council in session. Many counties have established coordinating councils to more effectively administer services and aids to veterans and their dependents.

**Articles of General
Interest**

WISCONSIN'S REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR RETURNING SERVICEMEN

Soon after the war started Wisconsin began planning for the return to civilian life of her men and women who were to serve in the armed forces. The state, of course, could not know how long the war would last, but it did know that one day our boys and girls would come home and that the state and its people should be prepared to extend every possible assistance to restore them to their proper place in a grateful and peaceful society.

Wisconsin realized from the outset that this task would be of such magnitude that the cooperation of all citizens and of all governmental agencies, state, county and local, was imperative in order to reach the desired objective.

The state's planning for rehabilitation proceeded along two main lines of activity: (1) the gearing of existing agencies of government in the state for the cooperative administration of benefits provided by federal legislation, and (2) state legislation supplemental to or independent of the federal legislation.

Upon the enactment of the major federal legislation by the 78th Congress, including the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, more popularly known as the G.I. Bill, it became apparent that very little, if any, legislation would be necessary to enable the state agencies to cooperate with the federal government in carrying out the provisions of the federal legislation. These agencies had been so set up that only administrative planning and adjustments were necessary. For that reason Wisconsin was in a position to start quickly and effectively in the cooperative administration of the federal benefits.

As to state legislation, numerous measures were enacted at the 1943 and 1945 sessions of the legislature securing certain rights and extending certain privileges and benefits to absent or returned Wisconsin servicemen. The most important of this legislation was the creation in 1943 of the Veterans' Recognition Board to provide medical, hospital, education, and economic aid to returning Wisconsin veterans of World War II and their dependents. A separate fund in excess of seven million dollars was established to finance this program.

At the 1945 session that department and several other state departments concerned with veterans' affairs were integrated into a single department, the Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs, with all of the powers, duties, and functions previously vested in the separate agencies. A great many other laws in the interests of our veterans, too numerous to mention here, were passed. A comparison of this legislation with that enacted by other states indicates that no state has done more by way of legislation for the veteran than has Wisconsin.

The people of Wisconsin are justly proud of the state's foresight and accomplishments in setting up a comprehensive rehabilitation program for our veterans and their dependents. To more fully inform the veterans and citizens as to this program and what the various agencies of government are doing in carrying it out, this article is presented in some detail, based upon material furnished by the respective departments and agencies. Preceding the article is a picture section portraying some of these activities.

FEDERAL REHABILITATION LEGISLATION

UNITED STATES VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The Veterans Administration is an independent federal agency, created solely for the purpose of serving the veterans and the dependents of deceased veterans. While it is a federal agency, it works in close cooperation with a number of state and local agencies, including the State Department of Veterans' Affairs, the State Department of Public Instruction, the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, the State Industrial Commission (the division of apprenticeship training and the unemployment compensation division), the State Department of Public Welfare, the State Board of Health, the University of Wisconsin, the several state colleges, the probate courts, and the county veterans service offices.

Vocational Rehabilitation and Education

Among the most important benefits afforded the World War II veteran are vocational rehabilitation and education under Public Laws 16 and 346, 78th Congress.*

Rehabilitation training is provided for those veterans who have a pensionable disability due to service and are in need of rehabilitation to restore employability.

While in training, the disabled veteran receives his regular pension or retirement pay plus a monthly subsistence allowance of \$65 if he has no dependent, or \$90 with dependents, with the following minimum monthly rates of pay: \$105 for a veteran without dependents, \$115 with a dependent, and \$10 additional for a child, \$7 for each additional child, and \$15 for a dependent parent.

The Veterans Administration pays the cost of instruction, books and supplies, and furnishes complete medical care. Training may be in the universities, colleges, vocational schools, or in business and industrial establishments. Many handicapped veterans are learning to be skilled craftsmen through training on-the-job in Wisconsin's shops and factories.

General education is provided the World War II veteran under the provisions of Public Law 346, commonly known as the G.I. Bill. Schools throughout the state are finding it necessary to materially expand their instructional facilities in order to accom-

*References in this article to Public Laws 16, 87, 113, and 346 refer to the 78th Congress.

modate the veterans. The largest student body in the history of the state is expected by the opening of the fall term in 1946.

Thanks to the G.I. Bill, an entire generation of young Americans is now able to go to college or take advantage of other methods of improving their knowledge and skill. It is expected that the general educational level of the country will be materially raised as a result of the educational benefits afforded the veterans. These veteran students, according to the chief of the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division, are the ablest, most mature, most interesting, and most representative of any group of students in our entire history.

The tendency thus far has been for the veteran to select the larger colleges and universities. However, such schools are reaching their capacity, and this will result in larger numbers attending the secondary schools. Many are already enrolled in the state's excellent vocational schools, with the total expected to reach several thousand.

In addition to school instruction, veterans may select and prepare for a vocation through training on-the-job with business and industrial establishments and on farms. Thousands are expected to take advantage of this type of training, which has been pioneered in this state. Wisconsin's apprenticeship training program is considered the outstanding one in the entire country.

While attending school, or training on-the-job, the Veterans Administration, under Public Law 346, pays the veteran a subsistence allowance of \$65 or \$90 per month, depending upon whether there is a dependent, and in addition pays charges for tuition, books and supplies, not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year of two semesters. Forty-eight months of training is the maximum allowed.

Educational institutions used under this law must be approved by the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee, and training establishments must be approved by the state apprenticeship division.

In case the federal benefits are insufficient, the State Department of Veterans' Affairs will provide additional funds. This has been very helpful to married veterans and veterans with dependents.

In order to assist the veteran in the selection of a vocation or an educational program suitable to his interests, aptitudes, and needs, the Veterans Administration has established guidance centers throughout the state. These guidance centers utilize, under contract, the counseling and psychological testing services of schools and colleges. Rehabilitation veterans are required to have vocational guidance and this same service is available to all veterans eligible for training or education under Public Law 346. All of them are urged to apply for this service. The location of the guidance centers is given on page 142.

Medical Treatment, Hospital Treatment, and Domiciliary Care

This may be out-patient or in the hospital. Out-patient treatment can be provided only for service-connected diseases or injuries. Hospital treatment can be supplied for a condition that is either service-connected or non-service-connected. Orthopedic and prosthetic appliances are furnished for service-connected conditions or as a part of medical treatment.

To provide hospital care, the Veterans Administration operates a large general medical and tuberculosis hospital at Wood in Milwaukee, a neuropsychiatric and diagnostic center at Mendota, and a tuberculosis hospital at Waukesha. A large neuropsychiatric hospital is being constructed at Tomah and a new general medical hospital has been approved for Madison.

The Veterans Administration uses, under contract, some of the state and county hospitals, as well as other local hospitals. Many physicians and dentists have been designated to furnish out-patient, medical and dental treatment in the veterans' home communities. Out-patient clinics are to be established at sub-regional offices now located at Madison, Eau Claire, Green Bay, and Milwaukee.

Domiciliary care is provided for veterans incapacitated to the extent that they are unable to earn a living. These services are available at the Veterans Administration Center at Wood, and at the state Soldiers Home located at King.

Disability Pension and Death Pension

Pensions are payable from \$11.50 to \$115 per month for war service incurred, or war service aggravated disabilities. In exceptional cases additional amounts are paid.

On November 30, 1945 a total of 28,841 in Wisconsin were on the active pension and compensation rolls, of which 11,076 were World War I veterans, 17,134 World War II, and 631 of the regular establishments. More than one million persons are on the pension rolls of the Veterans Administration at this time.

Death pension is payable, under certain conditions, to widows and dependents of veterans whose death was due to service. The number of deceased veterans for whom this pension is being paid is slightly in excess of 6,000.

Insurance

The veteran's life insurance policy is one of his most valuable assets and should not be permitted to lapse. It may be continued on the level premium term plan for five years from the date of issuance or may be converted to permanent policy forms. The Veterans Administration has written more than 17,500,000 insurance policies on World War II veterans.

Loans Under Public Law 346

Loans for the purchase of a home or construction of a home, loans for the purchase of a farm or farm equipment, and loans for the purchase of business property are obtainable under certain

conditions. The Veterans Administration guarantees 50 percent of the loans providing the guaranteed amount does not exceed \$2,000 except in the case of a real estate loan when the guaranteed amount may not exceed \$4,000. The interest rate may not exceed four percent. Maturity on loans are as follows: not to exceed 25 years on real estate loans, 40 years on farm realty loans, and 10 years on nonreal estate loans. Loans are made by regular lending agencies in the veteran's home community. The Veterans Administration determines eligibility and guarantees the part of the loan as stated above. Many veterans are expected to "set up shop" and to purchase farms and homes under the liberal provisions of this act.

Readjustment Allowance Under Public Law 346

Veterans who are unemployed, under certain conditions, are eligible for a readjustment allowance of \$20 for each week of unemployment not to exceed 52 weeks. If self-employed, and his net income is less than \$100 per month, he may receive the difference between the net income and the \$100. This provision is administered by the unemployment compensation division of the State Industrial Commission under the supervision of the Veterans Administration. Application should be filed at the nearest U. S. Employment Office where the veteran lives.

Guardianship

The Veterans Administration maintains supervision in cooperation with the probate courts over payments on account of incompetent veterans or minor beneficiaries. The number of wards under supervision in Wisconsin on November 30, 1945 was 418 World War II and 1,851 of other wars.

Burial Benefits and Burial Flags

Reimbursement for burial expenses not exceeding \$100 is allowed. If a veteran dies while receiving hospital or domiciliary care, he is entitled to complete burial service and transportation of body at government expense.

A United States flag is furnished for all death cases, to be given to the next of kin. Flags may be obtained at any Veterans Administration Office or at designated post offices.

Application for Benefits

Application for veterans' benefits may be filed at any of the Veterans Administration offices, at the State Department of Veterans' Affairs, and at the county veterans service offices where they are forwarded to the Veterans Administration.

In addition to the above, application for educational benefits may be filed at any of the approved training institutions or establishments.

Veterans Administration Offices

Regional Office: Mayer Building, East Detroit and North Water Streets, Milwaukee.

Sub-Regional Offices: Milwaukee County Courthouse, Milwaukee;

908 West Johnson Street, Madison; 605 Northern Building, Green Bay; U. S. Post Office Building, Eau Claire.

Veterans Administration Guidance Centers: University of Wisconsin; Marquette University; St. Norbert's College; Eau Claire State Teachers College; Stevens Point State Teachers College; Superior State Teachers College; La Crosse State Teachers College. New centers under consideration are Oshkosh State Teachers College and the Milwaukee Vocational School.

The Veterans Administration maintains contact offices in all the principal cities in the state.

STATE ACTIVITIES IN REHABILITATION

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs has learned in two years that veterans' affairs are matters of interest beyond anything that has ever happened before in the history of this or any other state. Rich or poor, high or low, what family does not have a direct personal interest in every matter dealing with the affairs of veterans?

Integration of Services to Veterans

State benefits for veterans of all wars are administered by this one department under legislation enacted at the 1945 session of the Legislature. Heretofore, veterans of World War II were serviced by a separate department while all other veterans were serviced by the Adjutant General's Office. Today, for the convenience of all veterans, the following functions are consolidated under this one head along with World War II matters: graves registration, all wars; G.A.R. Memorial Hall; G.A.R. Home for Veterans; Camp American Legion; and the pension, bonus, and rehabilitation functions for veterans of World War I, Boxer Rebellion, Philippine Insurrection, Spanish American War, and Civil War.

Two years ago a director and one stenographer launched what today is the Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs. Their tools consisted of five or six pages of new law and a fund. Today this department has reached a point where 60 employes process nearly 500 claims a month in the struggle to meet the mounting needs of the third of a million former servicemen and women of Wisconsin.

Increasing Number of Veterans Ask for Assistance

The number of claims for the benefits authorized by the state hardly begins to tell the story. Every day the ground floor of the Capitol swarms with numbers of newly created civilians looking to their state for help. Some have been sick or wounded, and feel they have a claim against the Veterans Administration for pensions. Others want to know how to get their mustering-out pay. They worry about the possibility that their National Service Life Insurance will lapse. They enroll in the university and perhaps have

appendicitis the first week; or it's registration time and they have not received a certificate of eligibility for enrollment from the Veterans Administration. They need advice on resuming control of private life insurance. They are having difficulties getting their old jobs back. They can't find homes near the campus and want to know what they can do to get started on their education. They read about special educational, home, farm and business opportunities, and they write or come in for more information. They want to know what to do about unpaid income and property taxes. They write in for advice on how to handle deferred mortgage payments, loan payments, allotments and other service matters.

The easy way for the department to handle such men would be to refer them to the Red Cross, to the Veterans Administration at Wood, Wisconsin, send them out to the university, over to the courthouse, or down to the post office. But every soldier recognizes the old army game of "passing the buck," and all of the male employes of the department are veterans. The director is a veteran of both World Wars. And so the veteran who looks for advice about filing a claim for a federal pension is not seen by the girl at the information desk and told to go to Wood, Wisconsin, or Washington, D. C. Instead, he quickly learns that the department has been authorized by the Veterans Administration to prosecute his claim for him and has seven employes on its staff who are accredited to perform such service for him or any other veteran.

It is estimated that the department devotes two-thirds of its time to "on-the-spot" assistance to Badger veterans in matters which no one can foresee and which, strictly interpreted, may not come under the literal provisions of Wisconsin law. Nevertheless, it is the unwritten policy of the director that "passing the buck" to the veteran ends when he steps inside 12-A South Wing in the Capitol building and seeks assistance from the state for which he fought. To date only about one-third of Wisconsin's servicemen and women have been discharged, but the department is hopeful that when the 310,000 plus servicemen are discharged the Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs will be running full force for the veterans' assistance.

Underwriting of Registration Expenses at University

Perhaps the clearest and most graphic picture of the growing part being played by the State of Wisconsin in helping the returning veteran, is shown by the following figures. During registration week for the first semester of the 1945-1946 school year, the Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs underwrote and guaranteed the expenses of 175 veterans at the University of Wisconsin for a total of \$8,750. Registration week for the second semester saw these figures jump over 600 percent. The number of students assisted was 1,165 and the total exceeded \$163,000.

It must also be remembered that as yet only about 40 percent of the 310,000 men and women who entered the service from Wisconsin have returned to civilian life. The veterans referred to above

are by no means all of those at the university. They are only those for whom the Veterans Administration did not have time to send out certificates of eligibility which would enable them to enroll under the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Having found living quarters and made plans to resume their education, they found the registration dead line at hand but they were unable to go ahead and enroll.

Here's how the director of the Department of Veterans' Affairs explained the situation confronting the veterans and the state: "These were men whose education had already been delayed from two to four years because of the time spent in the military service. Many were married and were enrolling in long five and six year courses. This meant that they would be well over 30 years old before they graduated and could even get started with their plans for a home and family. Any further delay amounted to disaster in their eyes.

"In this dilemma they turned to their state for help and the Department of Veterans' Affairs working with the registrar's office and the campus representative of the Veterans Administration arranged to supply the student with a certificate guaranteeing payment of his books, fees, and tuition pending the arrival of his letter of eligibility from the Veterans Administration. Under this arrangement, the veteran could then register and meet a list of first week expenses which averages over \$140. Then he could get started with his class on opening day, rather than waste any more time waiting."

Coordination of Activities Avoids Duplication and Red Tape

A farsighted Wisconsin Legislature, which passed Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, creating the new department, foresaw that the work of the new organization might take it into many new fields other than those included in the three categories of its activities under the Wisconsin law. It was suspected that a housing shortage might create unforeseen demands; that on-the-job training was going to alter the picture; that other changing factors would have to be taken care of as they arose. Therefore, the new department was charged by statute with the responsibility of coordinating the activities of all county, state, and federal agencies dealing with veterans' affairs, to the end that the veteran and his dependents receive all benefits to which they are entitled.

This means that the new department is directly concerned with the work of all veterans' agencies, for there is hardly a single department today, whether it be in the city, county courthouse, in the state capitol, on a campus, or anywhere else in Wisconsin, that is not concerned with the affairs of veterans. And the job to be done is so extensive as to require the work and attention of all interested groups.

The Wisconsin plan for veterans of World War II is by far the most comprehensive program sponsored by any of the 48 states. It has been functioning for two years. With mass demobilization

now a fact, the Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs feels prepared to meet the needs of the state's returning veterans.

Organization of the Department; Advisory Committees

Policies are formulated by a board, the members of which are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the state senate; and are representative of service organizations and other groups of community life. The enabling act, creating the Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs, makes provision for advisory committees to the board of veterans affairs in several fields. These have been appointed and are functioning in the fields of education, medicine and hospitalization, agriculture, and loans. The personnel of these committees is made up of men recognized as specialists in their fields. Their studies and recommendations have made notable contributions to the development of Wisconsin's plan of rehabilitation for veterans of World War II. Thus, the Wisconsin veteran is assured of the soundest counsel available within the state.

Three Types of Rehabilitation

As was previously stated, the board has recognized three classes of rehabilitative work as being within its responsibility. These are medical, educational, and economic aids. Help in these fields is available to any Wisconsin veteran of World War II whose service was terminated under honorable conditions, where want or distress is present or imminent, and the maximum federal benefit is inadequate for the veteran's need.

Educational and Medical Aid Most Numerous

Thus far, applications for educational and medical assistance have been the most numerous. Men qualifying under Public Law 346, commonly known as the G.I. Bill, sometimes need financial aid to tide them over the period pending arrival of their first federal check. Supplementary assistance may be given in cases where the federal allowance for subsistence of veterans going to school is not sufficient to maintain a decent standard or would slow their progress in school. Every application is closely studied and liberally considered on its own merit. The law does not contemplate a bonus or gratuity, but grants or loans are available for these veterans in qualified cases.

The Veterans Administration reports that there are literally two patients for every bed. Such limited federal hospital facilities restrict authorizations for out-patient treatment and emphasize the timeliness of Wisconsin's program in the medical field. While the veteran may be entitled to hospitalization and care for some known service-connected disability, the waiting period prior to admission sometimes precludes the prompt treatment necessary to meet the emergency. The Veterans Administration is now giving priority on admissions to combat casualties or those with service-connected disabilities. This is as it should be, but it leaves a wide gap where the state must step in and fill the needs of the veteran who requires immediate treatment but does not meet the federal limitations on

immediate admissions. Medical grants may be extended by the state to the veteran's immediate dependents under qualifying conditions, and this phase of the state's program of rehabilitation has already helped many Wisconsin veterans make a new start without the handicap of a big hospital bill incurred by a sick wife, child, or dependent parent.

Medical and Hospital Aid for Students and Their Dependents

This assistance has been of particular value in the case of students enrolled in schools under Public Laws 346 or 16. The federal government does not provide medical care and hospitalization for dependents of such students, and the incomes of these veterans during their courses of study are not high enough to meet emergencies, such as care and treatment involved in sickness or accident. The State of Wisconsin assumes responsibility for the temporary emergency treatment and care of such veterans and their dependents, relieving them of the worry and expense.

The student attending school under Public Law 16, while eligible for free medical treatment and hospitalization treatment himself, finds no provision for his dependents in federal legislation. One can readily understand that an ailing dependent of a veteran enrolled in school could constitute a serious handicap to his or her rehabilitation. Here again, if the economic need is apparent, the Wisconsin veterans board supplies the necessary treatment and care.

Medical care and hospitalization are matters of major importance in veterans' rehabilitation. Both in money value and in number of cases handled, health restoration and improvement engage the attention of many federal, state, and local groups concerned with this important feature of a veteran's rehabilitation.

Cooperation of Medical and Hospital Groups

The Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs has found organized medical and hospital groups in Wisconsin anxious to contribute their share to this state's program for veterans. The past two years have seen an ever-increasing number of Wisconsin men and women returning to civilian life in need of both extended and emergent hospital care. Many of them have been ineligible for federal hospitalization or the case has been of such emergent character as to preclude authority for federal care. A major responsibility of the Department of Veterans' Affairs is providing emergency hospitalization in such cases. It has been necessary to seek the cooperation of all hospitals throughout the state in establishing standards of some uniformity as to accommodations and charges, together with procedures on admissions and notification to the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The department has long recognized the desirability of using hospital facilities in the veterans' home communities. To date, local facilities have been used principally for emergency and obstetrical cases. Adoption of a policy for emergency hospital care plan as basic policy of the board, with fees based on the emergency maternal and infant care schedule, opens the door to more extensive use

of local hospitals in the future. Qualified dependents are eligible for emergent hospital and medical care on the same basis as veterans.

It is the desire of the department to keep admission as simple as possible. It is recognized that a minimum of delay and prerequisite should be the rule for the good of both the veteran and the hospital authority. However, certain requirements of law must be met as the department is acting as trustee of public funds and entitlement thereto must in all cases be established before the trust fund can be committed. It is also recognized that it would be impractical to expect hospital authorities to become experts in state veterans' law. Therefore, it is proposed to have the county veterans service officer act as liaison officer to the Department of Veterans' Affairs in each community.

Assistance of County Veterans' Service Officers

County veterans' service officers are thoroughly informed on the eligibility requirements of Wisconsin law and familiar with the methods of establishing eligibility of Wisconsin veterans to benefits from the trust. They will also be in a position to determine whether federal reimbursement is probable or whether state aid is the only benefit available. Thus, it is planned to have hospital admission officers or attending physicians contact the local county veterans' service officer immediately upon admission of a patient claiming World War II veterans' entitlement and who does not present written authority from the Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs for the hospitalization requested. The service officer can then determine the veteran's eligibility, complete the necessary forms and forward them to the Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs for final disposition.

The cooperative attitude of all Wisconsin hospitals has been helpful in the period of organization and formulation of standard procedures. The willingness to be of real service to veterans has at all times been obvious, and recent acceptance of the hospital plan points to agreeable relationships in the future.

The legislature has declared it to be the policy of the State of Wisconsin to assume responsibility for the medical rehabilitation of her World War II veterans and their dependents, and the lawmakers have directed a liberal construction of the statute.

Meetings already planned by the medical and hospital committees will develop the plan further, and as new details are worked out the information will be passed along through appropriate channels.

State Loans to Veterans

Another Wisconsin law, Chapter 409, Laws of 1945, authorizes the State Department of Veterans' Affairs to make loans to qualified Wisconsin veterans of World War II for their rehabilitation, education, or for the purpose of aiding them in the purchase of a property or business. The statute authorizes loans up to \$750 at two percent simple interest, and the board policy provides that

expenses incident to the making of loans are to be paid by the Department of Veterans' Affairs and not charged to the veteran. It has more recently been the decision of the board that such loans may be granted to buy household furniture, automobiles essential in the veteran's job, merchandise stocks for small business, consolidation of debts contracted while in service, trucks, farm machinery, livestock, repair to homes, down payment on purchase of homes, and other purchases deemed absolutely necessary by the veteran. The department processed its first loan on September 26, 1945. Three months later, by the end of the year, the volume of such loans was running close to \$30,000 per month. The December 1945 figure was \$28,251.

After considerable study, the advisory loan committee of the board recommended that the initial period of all loans be made for a period of not more than 60 months. Local loan committees, consisting of a banker, an agriculturist, and a businessman, are set up in each county. These committees will pass on all applications for loans, consulting and advising with the veteran as to the soundness of his project and its feasibility in the light of probable success. It is thus planned to afford the veteran the sympathetic advice and action of neighbors in his own community, who have firsthand knowledge of his requirements and the possible success of his venture in his home environment.

Loans may be made to eligible Wisconsin World War II veterans for the consolidation of aggravated debts if such action is essential to the veteran's rehabilitation. However, it is not intended to use the loan privilege as a general refinancing facility. If the veteran's property or position stands in jeopardy because of judgments, garnishments, etc., he may be able to consolidate his debts through a loan from the Department of Veterans' Affairs. If, however, his community credit has been established and his payments are within his capacity to pay, such an application might be rejected because it would be purely a refinancing project as such and not covered by the policy of the board.

Agricultural loans may be made for property improvement, purchase of stock or feed, seed, or machinery. Such loans will always be secured by a chattel mortgage on the equipment or crops concerned. Crop sale proceeds will be assigned to the department and the loan liquidated prior to payment of the balance to the veteran.

The present policy calls for secured loans in all possible cases. Property loans will be secured by appropriate mortgages and collateral, or adequate endorsers will be required in most other cases. However, unsecured loans may be made to worthy veterans in circumstances which the department deems qualifying.

All loans are to be amortized on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis. Initially, the policy will provide for amortization on a monthly basis. This will provide continuing replenishment of the loan fund, making new sums of money available to other veterans requiring this type of assistance.

The board has initially earmarked \$500,000 for loan purposes, and it is expected that availability of loans as distinguished from outright grants will considerably increase the number of Wisconsin World War II veterans participating in the state's program of rehabilitation.

Preliminary Educational Aid for Certain Professional Enrollees

Some students, such as those enrolled in pharmacy and dentistry under Public Law 16, find that the Veterans Administration will pay for 48 months of their education. This presupposes a year or two of education for which no federal funds would be available. It is the policy of the board to help these students by granting enough preliminary help so that the last 48 months of a five or six year or longer course can be taken care of by the federal government.

Under Public Law 346, the procedure is just the reverse. A veteran uses up his maximum subsistence allowance first. Thereafter he may apply to this department for some help in completing the course.

Eligibility is based on separation under honorable conditions, after service in the armed forces of the United States since August 27, 1940, for 90 days or more; or, if having served less than 90 days, discharged by reason of service-connected disability. The veteran must have been a resident of Wisconsin at the time of enlistment or induction or for five years prior to the time of application.

Liaison Officers for Coordination of Activities

It was mentioned that the act creating the Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs charges the board with the responsibility of coordinating the rehabilitation programs of all state and federal agencies operating within Wisconsin to the end that every honorably discharged Wisconsin veteran of World War II shall receive his maximum benefits.

The board has authorized appointment of liaison officers whose principal function is the integration of the work of the several departments they represent as it has to do with veterans' rehabilitation. Liaison officers have been authorized for the Industrial Commission, the Department of Public Instruction, the extension division of the University of Wisconsin, and the Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

In explanation of the veterans assistance program of the Selective Service System, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, has stated: "To the returning veteran who has labored to bring victory for the cause of freedom and who now desires and seeks assistance, Selective Service offers its full facilities. We accept the responsibility. We welcome the opportunity."

Objectives of the Assistance Program

The veterans assistance program of the Selective Service System has three objectives:

(1) To assist veterans of World War II to obtain re-employment in former positions, or positions of like seniority, status, and pay, and to assist them in obtaining new employment, where desired;

(2) To furnish information to veterans and to the public regarding rights, benefits, and privileges of veterans under existing federal, state, and local laws, and to refer inquirers to the proper agency, organization, or person where such rights can most readily be obtained; and

(3) To stimulate national, state, and community awareness of their responsibilities for providing sufficient job opportunities to accomplish full employment of veterans.

This program is designed to be carried out through the full cooperation of all Selective Service agencies and personnel, compensated and uncompensated.

Assistance in Re-employment and New Employment

The first object of the veterans assistance program contemplates assistance to the veteran either in obtaining re-employment in a former position or in new employment. Two federal legislative acts provide the basis for this responsibility—the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 as amended, and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, popularly known as the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Assistance in obtaining reinstatement in a former position or a position of like seniority, status, and pay is provided by the Selective Service Act which charges the director of Selective Service with the responsibility for establishing "adequate facilities to render aid in replacement in their former positions" of veterans who have completed their training and service under the act, or have completed their period of active duty and have been separated from military service under honorable conditions.

Assistance in obtaining new employment is provided by both the Selective Service Act and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The Selective Service Act charges the director of Selective Service with responsibility "in securing positions for veterans separated from active military service under honorable conditions." The Servicemen's Readjustment Act places the director of Selective Service on a three-man Veterans Placement Service Board to determine matters of policy relating to the administration of the Veterans Employment Service as established under the act. In creating this board Congress declared as its intent and purpose that "there shall be an effective job counseling and employment service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment."

Under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, which established the Retraining and Re-employment Administration under the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the director of

Selective Service serves as a member of the advisory council of the administration, the Selective Service System is represented on each state and local veterans service committee, and all Selective Service local boards function as veterans information centers.

The council advises with the Retraining and Re-employment Administrator in discharging his responsibility for exercising general supervision and direction of the activities of all government agencies relating to retraining, re-employment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation, for the purpose of coordinating such activities and eliminating overlapping functions of such agencies.

By order of the Retraining and Re-employment Administrator, a State Veterans Service Committee has been established in each state, composed of a representative of Selective Service, the Veterans Administration, and the War Manpower Commission. The state director, in each instance, is the Selective Service representative. Community veterans service committees also have been formed in each community to determine the need for information centers, to mobilize the efforts of volunteer or other groups in veterans' assistance work, and to act as the contact with the State Veterans Service Committee.

Each Local Board a Veterans Information Center

Each Selective Service local board has been designated as a veterans information center. Part of a nation-wide chain, represented by at least one local board in each of the 3,000 counties in the United States, these veterans information centers provide widespread facilities for assisting veterans in obtaining information concerning the rights, privileges, and benefits provided by federal, state, and local law.

Responsibilities of Selective Service in Rehabilitation

It is considered that only by the fullest cooperation of all agencies, organizations, and persons throughout the United States can the nation's goal of full employment be achieved. The Selective Service System has been and is an important factor in America's military and reconversion structure. It has rendered high service in building the greatest military force in history. It now has the responsibility of assisting in the return of the discharged serviceman to civilian pursuits. It is a responsibility shared with the many other public and private activities which, together, make up the complex life of this great nation.

The 200,000 persons who comprise the entire Selective Service System, themselves, constitute an important and influential segment of American life. Their individual contacts and activities in the community, state, and nation provide a substantial force in remolding a war-torn country into a peaceful and prosperous people. Selective Service seeks to contribute, through its compensated and uncompensated personnel, to the stimulation of industry, commerce, and agriculture, to the end that job opportunities may be available to all.

The activities of the veterans assistance program are carried out by the national headquarters, state headquarters, and local boards of the Selective Service System under the direction of the director of Selective Service. The veterans personnel division of national headquarters has the responsibility of general coordination of the program.

Each state director of Selective Service is responsible for the administration of the program in his state. The state director is authorized to adopt measures considered most adaptable to local conditions, in cooperation with state and local programs for assisting veterans. In each state headquarters, the veterans personnel division constitutes the operating body which administers the state program. This division is comprised of commissioned personnel of the army and navy, together with trained civilian personnel, qualified to supervise and coordinate the work of local boards in the various communities of the state.

Local Boards Equipped to Render Valuable Service

Actually engaged in carrying into effect all phases of the veterans assistance program, but more particularly the objectives concerned with employment and re-employment of veterans in Wisconsin, are approximately 2,800 members of the Selective Service System, unpaid and paid personnel, working together. Of this number 663 are members of the 134 local boards, 256 are re-employment committeemen, 704 are physicians and dentists, 432 are members of advisory boards, 250 are appeal agents, and 328 are full-time and intermittent employes. There is at least one local board in every county in Wisconsin.

These are the men who, since 1940, have given their services freely and with patriotic desire to serve their community. They are prepared, both as members of the Selective Service System and as influential citizens of their respective communities, to reintegrate into the economic life of their communities the men they took from the factories, fields, and offices in order to create our fighting forces.

Complete records of the veterans selected for service have been built up in the local board files—records showing the veteran's former job connections, capabilities, and achievements in the service. A relationship of a most confidential sort on matters concerning the veteran's mental, physical, and financial condition has been established between him and his local board. This provides a basis upon which the veteran may seek and obtain valuable assistance from the members of his local board.

Assistance Program Extended to Merchant Marine

At the request of the administrator of the War Shipping Administration, the director of Selective Service has assumed the responsibility of assisting former members of the United States Merchant Marine in securing their re-employment benefits under the provisions of Public Law 87, approved June 23, 1943. This law contains substantially the same provisions as the act providing re-employment rights of veterans.

A Big Job Requiring the Cooperation of All

While the Selective Service System is charged with certain responsibilities to render aid to veterans under the act, it is apparent that the reintegration of veterans into our civilian life is of such magnitude that the cooperation of all citizens is necessary in order to satisfactorily meet that objective. Other agencies of the federal government also have been charged with certain responsibilities in assisting veterans, both in regard to employment and in regard to educating and rehabilitating them in order that they may be employable and economically independent.

In addition to these federal agencies, many individual states have undertaken their own programs for the advancement of the interests of their citizens and of their returning veterans. The Selective Service System, in carrying out its veterans assistance program, will cooperate with the Governor of each state in carrying out such programs in the interest of veterans to the end that there shall be complete coordination between the Selective Service veterans assistance program and those of the states.

Many communities and many civic, fraternal, church, veteran, labor, business, industrial, and other organizations have created committees and are engaging in activities on behalf of the returning veteran. In addition to membership in the community veterans service committees organized under the Retraining and Re-employment Administration, the Selective Service System, in carrying out its own program, will make every effort to cooperate with and to help coordinate the activities of other organizations or agencies attempting to assist the veteran.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

Wisconsin's Vocational System Adapted to Veterans Training

The Wisconsin system of vocational education was originally established in 1911 for the primary purpose of providing an educational opportunity for out-of-school youth and adults. A state board composed of an equal representation of employes, employers, and farmers, and local boards composed of an equal representation of employer and employe members were provided for so that these board members, close to employment problems, might intelligently plan for the educational needs of out-of-school youth and adults. A separate budget on both the state and local level was also provided for so that adequate funds would be available at all times to meet the educational needs of the out-of-school group. The foresight shown in drawing the original law was indicated in recent years when budgets in other states during the depression period were drastically reduced for vocational education, while in Wisconsin our schools were enabled to continue with an expanded service to unemployed youth and adults. These schools today are, therefore, well prepared with facilities and teaching staffs to provide voca-

tional education opportunities to our returning veterans on whatever basis these veterans desire such training.

Our economy has developed into one of specialization in which more technical skills are being required of all of us. Competition in the postwar period will require persons to be well trained and to have skills which can be utilized in the technical processes of manufacture and commerce. An untrained unskilled individual will have serious difficulty in obtaining employment of a type which will be satisfactory to him.

There are 50 schools of vocational and adult education in Wisconsin and the program in these schools is based upon the needs of the students. When courses of instruction requested by returning veterans are not now available, every effort will be made to have such instruction established in one of the schools.

As an example, the state office was advised that many returning veterans were interested in the field of forestry. Arrangements were made for the establishment of a course in forestry at the Rhinelander school. An instructor was obtained and the course went into operation early in December. Veterans from all over the state are indicating an interest in enrolling in this course and it appears that it may be necessary to obtain additional instructional staff in order to meet the growing demands in this field.

More than 200 departments of vocational agriculture in vocational schools and high schools in the state will also provide training to returned veterans interested in farming.

All indications at this time point to the fact that the facilities of vocational education in Wisconsin will be taxed to capacity in order to meet the demands for training made by thousands of our returning veterans. Enrollment at the present time is steadily increasing from month to month and in some instances communities are planning an expansion of their physical plant facilities and teaching staffs in order to meet completely all demands.

Trade and Industrial Education

Wisconsin's 50 schools of vocational and adult education are offering training to veterans in the field of trade and industry through apprenticeship, occupational preparatory training, and supplementary instruction for on-the-job training. Suggested outlines in many fields of training were prepared and circulated to the various schools to set a pattern of suggested hours of training and costs so that tangible evidence could be presented as a basis for training contracts and to furnish a guide for the training procedures.

Through the cooperation of the apprenticeship division of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, very brief suggested schedules of work training are being prepared for practically every occupation suitable for on-the-job training or for apprenticeship. These schedules are a valuable guide as to what the vocational school training should be. The occupations referred to above include practically all occupations involved in the food trades, needle trades, building occupations, service occupations, and public employment.

Full use is made of advisory committees in the establishment of training, in deciding policies which deal with the type of teaching for the trainee, in examining what he already knows in his field or trade, and in determining his employability as a responsible and capable worker.

Close working relationships are maintained with the Veterans Administration, the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, the State Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the extension division of the University of Wisconsin in order that the veteran may receive his training in the manner best suited to his occupational and educational needs.

Circuit Teaching Plan

The circuit teaching plan provides occupationally competent instructors in the various vocational fields even in those schools which would be unable to employ a full-time teacher in each field. Under this plan, the schools employ cooperatively full-time teachers who divide their time among the employing schools. Usually the circuit teacher visits each school on his circuit one day a week to meet the classes in that community. These classes may be apprentices, or they may be workers in all levels of employment in trade, industrial, and distributive occupations, coming in for occupational extension service and training. In any case, much of the work of the circuit teacher is the development of course content to take care of the individual needs of his pupils, whether they meet with the instructor or are taking home study courses.

Business Education

Business education is a phase of the vocational education program which develops attitudes, skills, and understandings used in distributive occupation and office occupations.

Distributive education includes training for salespeople, department heads, buyers, managers, and nonselling employes in these fields. Training for office occupations includes the training of secretaries, stenographers, typists, accountants, and office machine operators. These types of training are available in practically all of the vocational schools in the state.

Distributive Education

The training offered to veterans in this field is of three types, namely: (1) pre-employment or occupational preparatory, (2) related training for apprentices in distributive occupations, and (3) related training for veterans enrolled in an on-the-job training program. It is hoped that the pre-employment and occupational extension training program will prepare veterans who are in a position to attend school on a full-time basis to enter into a distributive occupation as a skilled worker. The related training given to veterans in the apprentice and on-the-job training programs will be supplementary to the training given on the job.

A large number of the schools are giving courses in store management, salesmanship, advertising, window display, merchandise

information, supervisory training courses, insurance and insurance selling, as well as other courses intended to prepare the veteran for entering specific fields of retailing. The objective of all these courses is to give specific training in the field in which the returned veteran is employed or desires employment.

Vocational schools of the state have employed special teaching personnel for these courses and will increase their staffs as needs require.

Commercial Office Training

In this field of vocational training for veterans the vocational schools of the state are offering a complete program of training, including such courses as secretarial training, accountancy, training for calculating and bookkeeping machine operators, and file clerks. These courses are given on the pre-employment level and as related training for veterans who are in an on-the-job training program.

The courses given in the commercial departments of the various vocational schools of the state prepare students to function in any office job for which they have been trained and also for civil service examinations and positions. The teaching staffs in these various departments are all highly-trained and efficient teachers with a number of years of experience both as teachers and office workers. The teaching staffs in the commercial departments are being increased to take care of the veteran's training and will also be increased as the needs require.

Homemaking Education

Courses are offered women and men veterans and wives of veterans in helping them solve their personal and social problems in home and community living, as well as in acquiring knowledge and skills in occupations allied to homemaking. Such courses are planned to meet the needs and demands of local communities. Schools make special provision for individual development.

Vocational Agriculture

Veterans desiring training for farming will have opportunities for such training offered through the vocational agricultural departments of the high schools and schools of vocational and adult education. Such training has been given during the past year on an experimental basis to individual veterans desiring rehabilitation training to aid them in becoming established in farming. The present indications are that many veterans will be interested in receiving training for farming. Plans are now being developed to provide such training through the local departments of vocational agriculture in cooperation with the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

This program provides that the veteran will receive 48 hours of individual instruction on the farm if he is working under an employer-trainer and 96 hours of individual instruction on the farm if he is "on-his-own" or in self-proprietorship training. Individual training will usually be given at least once every two weeks.

The veteran will also receive additional organized related instruction and training to bring the total time up to about 250 hours of instruction. This instruction may be in classroom, laboratory, shop, field, or other satisfactory location and may include young farmer or adult classes, short courses in agriculture, field trips, demonstrations, and definitely outlined supervised farm project work by the trainee.

The training program will be worked out through conferences of the veteran with the instructor in vocational agriculture and the help of an agricultural training committee which will also include the county agricultural agent and representatives of such agencies as the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Credit Administration, and the county agricultural advisory committee.

Training will usually be provided through the vocational agricultural department located nearest the veteran and will be given by the instructor in agriculture or by some other approved instructor. The number of veterans to whom any one instructor can provide instruction will be limited to from one to four because of the heavy load of work which the instructor in agriculture already has. Where special instructors are secured, it is believed that one instructor can provide instruction to about 20 veterans.

General Adult Education

Whether they want to attend school full time or one hour or several hours a week, veterans will find in the schools of vocational and adult education many opportunities to continue their general education.

There have always been men and women in every community who were denied the opportunity to get a good elementary education in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, etc. All of our schools of vocational and adult education have endeavored to meet the needs of these people by having a teacher who would serve as a tutor once a week or oftener to adults who want to improve themselves in these fundamentals. This same service is available to veterans.

Of recent years, it has become important for many purposes to have a high school diploma. Many adults who face this need but who cannot and do not want to attend the regular high school for the regular hours, have come to the schools of vocational and adult education to secure help. Most of these schools have arrangements with the local high school authorities by which the school of vocational and adult education supplies instruction at convenient times, and the high school gives the proper credits. Most schools which do not have such arrangements are now making them.

Among the schools which are especially equipped for taking care of this high school adult problem are La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, and West Allis. The Madison school, because of its location, has long been a convenient place for college students or applicants to make up credits to permit entrance into the

university or some course in the university. The Milwaukee school is the only one which has an accredited high school department. It has conducted for a number of years a part-time day and an evening high school. Besides the 598 people enrolled in high school classes, 89 are enrolled in self-study classes preparing for examinations for high school credit.

The most important general education benefits to be derived by veterans from the schools of vocational and adult education come from the numerous general educational activities in which they will meet members of the community in all their variety—racial, religious, political, and economic. In the public forums conducted by the various schools with the cooperation of the various organized groups of the community, there is opportunity for expression of opinion on vital subjects. In orchestra and chorus those musically inclined find much satisfaction. There are art classes of many kinds. There are classes on current problems, in history and economics. There are film travel courses like the two given this year on "These United States" and "Latin-America." Then there are classes in Better Speech,—Public Speaking and Discussion, Dramatics, Great Books, Current Literature, Speaking and Writing, Radio Speaking and Writing, and Creative Writing.

Foreign language courses have always been popular. For the past few years, most of the demand has been for Spanish, but reports indicate the beginning of a demand for Chinese, Russian, and Japanese.

It should be emphasized that these schools of vocational and adult education, because they are for adults who know what they want, have a curriculum which is not dictated from above, but which is determined by the people of the community. The courses depend to a large extent upon the demand.

Vocational Rehabilitation

During the early months of 1942 the rehabilitation division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, which had been organized and had functioned primarily to serve civilian needs, was faced with a new and somewhat different problem in the return of discharged servicemen because of physical defects, which were either acquired during service or had not been revealed when physical examinations at the time of induction took place. At that time the rehabilitation division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education was the one public agency with an appropriation and staff to meet the full needs of the returning disabled servicemen.

A system of referrals had been set up by the federal office for vocational rehabilitation with the National Selective Service System and the American Red Cross through which all persons discharged from the armed forces with physical defects were reported to the state rehabilitation agency for such vocational services as were needed.

All Wisconsin ex-servicemen so referred were given complete rehabilitation services by the rehabilitation division of the State

Board of Vocational and Adult Education until the passage of Public Law 16, and the organization of the present Veterans Facility at Wood, Wisconsin, with district offices throughout the state. At that time all veterans previously contacted by the civilian rehabilitation staff were transferred to the Veterans Administration. An understanding was had between the two agencies regarding cooperative effort necessary to provide a complete service for all veterans.

After the passage of Public Law 16 and Public Law 346 a review of all provisions for aid to veterans revealed that it would be necessary to use in part the provisions of Public Law 113 to fill gaps in the application of other aids in order to provide vocationally handicapped veterans with a full educational program. In this connection it was found that veterans in the following groups might apply to the rehabilitation division for aid:

1. Veterans who have been rated by the Veterans Administration for a vocational objective that would require more than 48 months of training. Such persons, upon application to the rehabilitation division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, can be given preliminary training sufficient to qualify them for the course of training outlined by the Veterans Administration and carried on under their supervision.
2. Disabled veterans not rated as vocationally handicapped according to the standards under Public Law 16, but who are eligible for rehabilitation under Public Law 113.
3. Veterans not eligible under the provisions of Public Laws 16 or 346 because they served less than 90 days in the armed forces, but discharged because of a pre-existing disability sufficient to constitute a vocational handicap under Public Law 113.
4. Veterans who qualify under the provisions of both Public Laws 113 and 346, who have completed the period of training for which they qualified under Public Law 346 without finishing the full preparation for their objective, and who require additional aid to complete their training.
5. Veterans not eligible for rehabilitation under Public Laws 16 or 346 because they have been dishonorably discharged, but who qualify under the provisions of Public Law 113 for rehabilitation as civilians.

In July 1943 the Veterans Recognition Board, a new state agency created to deal with veterans affairs, began to function. Immediately an agreement was made for full cooperation between that board and the rehabilitation division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education providing for the pooling of resources of the two state agencies in dealing with the rehabilitation of veterans who were not fully covered in the federal rehabilitation acts. Through this agreement all discharged servicemen making application to the Veterans Recognition Board are referred to the rehabilitation division for investigation of their needs, after which the

responsibility of each agency is determined and a program of rehabilitation set up to meet the problems involved in each particular case.

Since the name of this board was changed to the Department of Veterans Affairs and its functions redefined by the 1945 Legislature, the relationship of the two agencies has been revised to meet the changed conditions and the cooperative arrangement is now operating fully in the interests of the veterans.

In dealing with the problems of rehabilitation that were before Congress at the time of the passage of Public Law 113, provisions were made for the rehabilitation at federal expense of men and women who became disabled in occupations considered directly connected with the war effort, by placing in that act a provision for full reimbursement to the states of all costs for rehabilitation in the following groups:

"(1) Any civilian (except a person who is paid by the United States, or any department, agency or instrumentality thereof, for services as a civilian defense worker) disabled while serving at any time after December 6, 1941, and prior to the termination of the present war as declared by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress—

"(A) in the Aircraft Warning Service; or

"(B) as a member of the Civil Air Patrol; or

"(C) as a member, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the director of the Office of Civilian Defense, of the United States Citizens Defense Corps in the protective services engaged in civilian defense, as such protective services are established from time to time by regulation or order of such director; or

"(D) as registered trainee taking training in accordance with regulations prescribed by such director for such protective services, and

"(2) Any civilian disabled while serving at any time after December 6, 1941, and prior to the termination of the present war as so declared as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel owned or chartered by the Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration, or operated under charter from such Commission or Administration; but no individual shall be considered to be a war disabled civilian unless he is disabled as a result of disease or injury, or aggravation of a pre-existing disease or injury, incurred in line of duty during such period, not due to his own misconduct."

Since the passage of this legislation several disabled men and women subject to its provisions have been referred to the rehabilitation division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education and are receiving rehabilitation services in accordance with the spirit of the act.

Through the cooperative effort of the three public agencies charged with responsibility for the rehabilitation of men and women

disabled in the armed forces, a full and complete program has been set up and is functioning in Wisconsin to meet the needs of all veterans and provide the aid required to re-establish them in civilian pursuits.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Most people know that under federal veterans' assistance laws the government pays veterans a monthly allowance and cost of tuition for school attendance. But what is not so well known is that the same amount of allowance is paid veterans for the same period of training when they elect to learn a trade, a business, or some other work. In effect then, no distinction in value is made between education in a school and education in on-the-job training.

On-the-Job Training Meets the Preference of Many Veterans

Some veterans may not want to go to school, or their financial obligations do not permit such a course. On the other hand, some may have graduated from college. Many want to go to work at once or at least learn a useful occupation in order to become self-supporting as soon as possible. At a time and at an age when normally these men would have been establishing themselves in some line of work they were in the armed forces. This loss of time is just as serious in their case as it is in the case of those whose college education was interrupted by the war. Now they return, older by three or four years. With the aid of the government subsistence allowance they can live decently while they set out to learn a job at a learner's wage.

Allowances for This Training

The allowance under the G.I. Bill is \$65 per month for single veterans and \$90 for those with dependents. The term of training is 12 months plus the time spent in the armed forces. Another federal law, Public Law 16, governs education and training of disabled veterans. The term of training and the amount of the allowance is figured on a somewhat different basis. But to avoid technicalities it suffices to say that disabled veterans too can accept their educational benefits either by school attendance or on-the-job training.

The government allowance paid veterans while taking on-the-job training is in addition to the wages paid by the employer, except that the allowance is subject to reduction when it, together with the wages, exceeds the wages paid the skilled employe in the same kind of work. It would not be practicable for a trainee to be receiving more money than the person training him.

Unlimited Field of Employment for Training

On-the-job veteran training is possible in just about every conceivable type of employment. Already hundreds of veterans are taking such training in Wisconsin. All of the recognized trades have veterans in training. In fact, the very first disabled veteran in the United States to enter apprenticeship training was a Wis-

consin man and the employer was a Milwaukee manufacturing concern. All of the metal trades have veterans in training, all of the building trades, all allied printing trades, all divisions of the automotive field, and many others.

On-the-job training is by no means confined to the apprenticeable occupations. Following are some of the others now listed as approved training establishments and employing veterans in training. Among the businesses there are retailers in furniture, groceries, meats, shoes, hardware, jewelry, electric appliances, department stores, and numerous others. In the insurance field every type of insurance is represented, from the largest underwriters down to local agencies. Farm implement dealers, cheese factories, dairy manufacturers and related occupations, including direct training on farms, are included; also law firms, accounting offices, hospitals, clinics, engineering concerns, and many others. Eventually every field of employment will be covered.

What Employers Must Do to Qualify

To qualify for the training of veterans under the G.I. Bill the employer must secure the approval of the "appropriate state agency," as the law puts it. By virtue of a clause in that law the apprenticeship division of the Industrial Commission is the approving agency in Wisconsin. This is true in all states having apprenticeship laws and agencies set up to administer the laws, because on-the-job training is apprentice training. Besides, in every case questions of wages, hours of labor, and other employment conditions are involved and the Industrial Commission is experienced in these fields. Incidentally, when our legislature enacted the apprenticeship law in 1911 no one could have foreseen that 36 years later the administrative machinery created was to place this state in a most favorable position for the rehabilitation of the state's veterans. Because of these pioneer facilities Wisconsin is probably better prepared for the task ahead than are most other states.

When an employer, regardless of the occupation, wishes to have his place approved for veteran training under the G.I. Bill, he is required to make application to the apprenticeship division. The Veterans Administration handles all cases involving disabled veterans. The apprenticeship division asks the employer to submit a written training program and assists him in its preparation if necessary. Such a program consists of substantially the same items as are common to regular apprenticeship indentures in the skilled crafts. These are statements covering: (a) the job objective; (b) term of training; (c) part-time school attendance when such supplemental related instruction is available; (d) schedules of processes or parts of the work to be learned; (e) wages to be paid the trainee; and (f) the wages or salary paid skilled or trained employes engaged in the same kind of work. The submitted program is examined and the place of employment is investigated to determine whether it is qualified to furnish the training. If everything is found to be in order, a copy of the program is forwarded

to the Veterans Administration at Wood, Wisconsin, together with a letter certifying the place as approved. Details are described in the apprenticeship division's bulletin No. 30, available upon request. Thereafter the veteran is enrolled and entitled to receive the subsistence allowance, assuming that further instructions from the Veterans Administration are followed by the parties to the arrangement.

There is, however, a distinction between regular apprentice training under the state law and on-the-job training without the use of the state indenture. When the indenture is used in apprenticeable occupations (and this is voluntary in all but six trades), the apprentice remains under the supervision of the Industrial Commission during the entire term of training. In all other cases the training need not be executed on any special form or indenture and when the program is forwarded to the Veterans Administration the Industrial Commission no longer has any connection with the particular trainee or employer. If, however, it develops later that the employer is not carrying out his part of the arrangement the commission may remove the name of the employer from the list of approved training establishments, thus disqualifying that employer for further veteran training.

READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR VETERANS

As one practical way to help returning veterans readjust themselves to peacetime jobs, Congress enacted Title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. That part of the G.I. Bill provides for weekly unemployment allowances to jobless veterans while they are seeking but unable to find suitable work. These allowances are paid in much the same way as weekly unemployment benefits to jobless civilians are paid under state laws.

Because the federal readjustment allowance program for veterans is basically similar to the state unemployment compensation programs, Congress authorized the U. S. Veterans Administration to make cooperative arrangements with the proper state administrative agencies so as to use their experience, offices, personnel, and equipment to handle the new federal program.

In Wisconsin, therefore, the Industrial Commission, through its unemployment compensation department, handles and pays all readjustment allowance claims, on behalf of the U. S. Veterans Administration.

This federal program for jobless veterans began in September 1944, and will continue for several years after the official end of the war. Its help is available to each veteran during his first year or two as a civilian, if he becomes unemployed while readjusting to peacetime work. Meanwhile, he will be building up unemployment benefit rights under the state law, based on his covered work as a civilian.

During 1945 more than 20,000 veterans filed readjustment allowance claims in Wisconsin, through its public employment offices. Even larger numbers are expected to use this program during 1946 and 1947. As noted below, a special system of monthly allowances is available for those veterans who are self-employed.

Allowance Rights

Any veteran of World War II who has been discharged under other than dishonorable conditions may be entitled to weekly readjustment allowances if he is able to work and available for work but unemployed. The weekly allowance payable to each eligible and unemployed veteran is \$20, minus any wages over \$3 he has earned during the week. Each weekly check for \$20 or less uses up one week of his allowance rights.

Each veteran's period of active service determines how many weeks of allowances he may receive. The maximum is 52 weeks of allowances, based on 10 months or more of active service. Each veteran may use his allowance rights, until they are exhausted, at any time within two years after (a) his discharge, or (b) the official end of the war, whichever date is later.

If the veteran is receiving an educational allowance, or an unemployment compensation check, he cannot draw readjustment allowances at the same time.

Claiming Readjustment Allowances

Unemployed veterans file their claims for readjustment allowances with the unemployment compensation representatives located in 25 public employment service offices throughout Wisconsin. Traveling representatives receive claims in the smaller communities.

When an unemployed veteran first starts claiming readjustment allowances he must present his discharge papers, or a properly authenticated copy, as evidence of his service record. Based on those papers, the unemployment compensation representative usually determines at once whether the veteran is entitled to such allowances, and for how many weeks he may receive them. Doubtful cases are checked with the U. S. Veterans Administration.

When he starts his claim, the veteran must register for work, through the Employment Service, and must certify that he is able to work and available for work. Thereafter, each week he claims, he must again register and certify; but if, while thus unemployed, he becomes unable to work because of illness or other newly incurred disability he may continue to draw weekly allowances by presenting proper evidence.

An unemployed veteran may be temporarily disqualified from receiving allowances if, without good cause, he refuses a job offer, or fails to apply for a job of which he is notified by the Employment Service, or voluntarily terminates his employment; or if he is discharged for misconduct in the course of his employment. If the veteran loses his job because of a labor dispute, his allowance payments may be suspended for the duration of the dispute, de-

pending on his relation to the grade or class of workers involved in the dispute.

If any issue arises as to a veteran's eligibility, it is investigated and determined by unemployment compensation personnel, with written notice to the veteran informing him of his right to appeal. If he appeals promptly, a state appeal tribunal holds a hearing and issues a decision, which may be still further appealed, first to a federal Veterans Administration agent for Wisconsin, and finally to the federal Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Weekly Allowance Checks

Weekly payments to eligible veterans are issued by Wisconsin's unemployment compensation department. Each allowance check is mailed to the veteran at his home address. All weekly checks are drawn on a special readjustment allowance account in Wisconsin's unemployment fund, which is then reimbursed from federal moneys, based on reports filed with the Veterans Administration.

Monthly Self-Employment Allowances

The most novel feature of Title V of the G.I. Bill is its special provision for monthly allowances to self-employed veterans, to help them start running a farm, store, business, or profession, especially during the early months when the going is hardest. To qualify for such monthly allowances, a veteran must show that he has been fully engaged in his self-employment during the month and must present detailed records showing that his net earnings have been under \$100. His allowance for any month is \$100 minus his net earnings.

The maximum allowances payable to a self-employed veteran are proportionate to the weekly allowances available to an unemployed veteran with the same service record. But each monthly allowance payment regardless of amount is charged as the equivalent of five weekly payments; so the maximum for self-employment is 10-2/5 months.

A self-employed veteran is not required to register for a job, because he is already working for himself. Claims are filed monthly. They are received, reviewed, and computed by unemployment compensation representatives, who then certify them to the U. S. Veterans Administration for payment. Appeals are handled the same as other readjustment allowance appeals.

Wisconsin Figures for 1944 and 1945

Period	Weekly Unemployment Allowances			Self-Employment Allowances	
	No. of First Claims	No. of Weekly Claims	Amount Paid	No. of Monthly Claims	Amount Paid
1944					
Sept. Dec.	328	1,510	\$ 26,724	37	\$ 2,569
1945					
Jan.-June	1,164	6,621	131,141	193	16,330
July	511	2,000	39,102	44	4,999
August	764	2,328	50,366	33	3,328
September	1,178	3,808	76,277	46	4,928
October	2,897	7,534	138,601	74	5,475
November	5,266	13,954	270,417	123	7,066
December	9,045	29,488	563,915	253	18,212
1945 total	20,829	65,733	\$1,269,819	766	\$60,338
1944-1945	21,157	67,243	\$1,296,533	803	\$62,907
1946					
Jan.	17,947	63,454	\$1,283,070	429	\$31,776

PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE VETERAN

For the third time since 1876 when the State Board of Health was created, veterans of foreign wars are returning to their homes in Wisconsin's cities and rural areas. In those 70 years public health has made great progress in preventing disease, cutting death rates, lengthening life, and improving the health of its citizens, young and old. According to a recent nationwide survey Wisconsin was one of 11 states where health conditions are rated excellent. Veterans of World War II are coming home to one of the healthiest states in the nation.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines saw preventive medicine in action. They learned at firsthand what the consistent application of the principles of public health by trained personnel can do in maintaining the health of a population. First they were immunized against smallpox, typhoid, yellow fever, and other preventable diseases. Wherever they went, from Attu to Okinawa, from North Africa to Germany, sanitary engineers and doctors accompanied them to assure, if possible, safe water and sanitary sewage disposal as well as the application of personal hygiene and preventive measures. On the home front, too, public health workers fought valiantly to maintain hard-won gains over death and disease among civilian populations. With the lessons learned in the war it becomes possible to put into operation public health programs which will have far-reaching benefits to the health and social and economic welfare of our population.

Health After the Separation Center

The physical examination at the separation center is the last contact with military medicine for most veterans. Those whose condition does not require treatment at military or veteran hospitals will return to their homes to share in whatever health facilities exist locally. The State Board of Health, which was created to safeguard the life and health of all citizens, provides the guidance as well as legal enforcement of public health measures necessary to

carry out this mandate. Therefore, Wisconsin veterans will share in all public health programs as well as receive special attention from the State Board of Health in problems which especially concern them.

Public health agencies are determined to avoid a repetition of the increase in venereal disease among civilians which followed World War I. At the separation center all veterans who are found to have infectious syphilis or gonorrhea are given treatment, prior to discharge, until they are no longer in an infectious stage. By arrangement with military authorities, all positive reports from blood tests are turned over to an officer of the United States Public Health Service at the center, who in turn refers them to the State Board of Health which has the responsibility of following up the case. Four epidemiologists are employed for this contact work. They locate the veteran, inform him of the report, and help him get medical aid. Positive reports do not always indicate syphilis as veterans who have had malaria frequently show a positive serology for syphilis. It may, therefore, be necessary for the physician to make further tests. The veteran may choose treatment from a private physician in his community, and pay only for the professional service, the drugs being supplied to the physician free of charge by the State Board of Health. If financial hardship is involved the doctor may refer the patient to one of the free clinics operated by the board. However, if the patient is not located convenient to one of these, the physician may request the board to pay the entire cost of treatment from federal funds.

Tuberculosis

A record of every case of tuberculosis reported in Wisconsin is kept by the State Board of Health. This file now contains over 5,400 known cases. To this state file are now being added the names of Wisconsin veterans as they are admitted to or discharged from army, navy, and veteran hospitals. Public health workers will follow up the cases just as they do with nonveterans.

The board maintains a 241 bed tuberculosis hospital at Statesan where patients receive the best of modern care, and a rehabilitation camp at Lake Tomahawk in northern Wisconsin. State aid is also furnished to 17 county and two private sanatoria. As of January 1, 1946 there were about 600 vacant beds in these sanatoria. One of the immediate goals for public health is to hospitalize all cases with a positive sputum, as a means of preventing spread of the disease. Two new laws enacted by the 1945 Legislature will facilitate this. The Free Care Bill provides free hospitalization of any tuberculosis patient, if he has a legal residence or has lived in the state five years. No proof of ability to pay any part of his care is now required. This legislation is in line with present-day knowledge of the high cost to the public of unhospitalized tuberculosis, and is recognition of the fact that it is far cheaper to spend public funds to prevent the disease than to cure it. Another new law facilitates the commitment to a sanatorium of any person with

tuberculosis who fails to exercise reasonable precautions against exposing others.

Wisconsin veterans are eligible for sanatorium care in state and county sanatoria. The Veterans Administration may refer such patients, paying their care out of federal funds, or the patient may be admitted by the county judge. Veterans discharged from tuberculosis hospitals may also be admitted for rehabilitation to Lake Tomahawk State Camp.

The modern way of fighting tuberculosis is to find all cases and treat them. Special emphasis is placed on finding early tuberculosis, when it yields more quickly and surely to treatment. The State Board of Health operates a traveling photofluorographic unit for taking 35 mm. chest X-rays. Another larger unit has been ordered and is expected to be in operation by the middle of 1946. These units are used to screen out suspected cases of tuberculosis after which the person is referred to his family physician for further study and final diagnosis. Veterans as well as other citizens may have a free chest X-ray when the units visit their localities.

Industrial Health Applies Lessons Learned in War

Veterans who take up industrial occupations will find that nowhere has public health made greater gains than in industry. Industrial health activities were greatly stimulated during the war years as efforts were intensified to keep workers on the job, to keep them as fit as possible, and to prevent lost time from work due to industrial accidents and diseases.

Industry was forced to hire physically unfit or handicapped individuals as the manpower shortage tightened. The hiring of large numbers of women in every type of job was another incentive for preventing injury by accident or disease. Management and labor alike became very safety and health conscious as the labor supply dwindled and occupational accidents and diseases increased alarmingly.

Out of this wartime impetus has come a widespread acceptance of preventive measures as an important part of peacetime and industrial operations. Some of these have particular significance to veterans with service-incurred handicaps and disabilities. It was found that severely handicapped persons could be properly placed at jobs in all safety to themselves and their fellow workers. It was also found that when handicapped workers were properly placed they not only performed a normal amount of work but were actually able to do the job with fewer accidents than normal individuals.

As a consequence of this wartime experience, veterans returning to industry today are assured of a healthier and safer place in which to work, and of being assigned to jobs better suited to individual work capacity and aptitudes.

Besides better environmental working conditions, the veteran will find that great advances have been made in general public health services in industry. Many plants for the first time have

added an adequate nursing service. Some have inaugurated part or full-time medical services. Health educational programs have become an important function of a good industrial health service. Attention has been focused on dental hygiene, venereal disease control, and nutrition programs. Mass X-ray of Wisconsin workers for the control of tuberculosis has become a major public health service.

In short, good public health coverage for industrial employes is emerging as an aftermath of World War II. Industry learned the hard way during the war, but it knows today that the protection of the health and safety of its workers is just as important to production as is any other department. Those on the home front have waged a campaign to insure the veteran that industry can offer him a job which will be safer, healthier, and more suited to his abilities than ever before in our history.

Public Health Nursing

Many veterans will come to know Wisconsin's public health nurses, whose work takes them into the homes of our citizens, wherever the need may be. They will assist him in getting aid when he needs it from the social resources of the community. The nurse will help his wife to carry out the doctor's orders during pregnancy and during the early years of the child's life, to protect the child by proper nutrition and immunization against disease, and to build the child's mental and physical health. Public health nurses in the venereal disease clinics will help infected veterans to understand the nature of their disease and teach them how to protect their families. The tuberculous veteran will have the help of the public health nurse in choosing a sanatorium or in learning how to care for himself at home and in preventing his family from developing the infection.

Birth Certificates

Custodian of birth records is the Vital Statistics Division. Certified copies of birth certificates needed to prove claims to many benefits may be obtained at a cost of 50 cents.

Hospital Care for Veterans

Good hospitalization for Wisconsin's veterans is a major rehabilitation problem. Veterans have made it clear that they prefer short-term hospitalization for acute illnesses in hospitals in their own communities, close to home and family. At the beginning of 1946, about 20,000 beds in private hospitals throughout the nation had been allocated to veterans under an arrangement with the Veterans Administration which will pay standard hospital rates for such care. Long or chronic illnesses are being treated at hospitals operated by the Veterans Administration. In Wisconsin the State Department of Veterans' Affairs, the State Board of Health, the State Medical Society and private hospitals throughout the state are cooperating with the federal organization to find the solution to the problem.

At this writing more than 150,000 veterans of World War II have returned to Wisconsin. Any provision for hospital and medical care for such a large group must be considered in the light of its effect on the population as a whole. For this reason, urban and rural communities are now asking: "How adequate and how modern are our hospital facilities?"

To find the answer to this important question the State Board of Health in 1945 began a state-wide survey covering every existing hospital and health center, both public and private. Every unit has received a comprehensive questionnaire to be filled out in detail. Based upon the data obtained in the survey it will be possible to determine in which areas additional or improved hospital and health center facilities are needed. Many communities have already made plans for construction or enlargement of hospitals and some have requested federal aid, if and when it becomes available. Any federal funds for hospital and health center construction will probably be allocated upon recommendation of the state agency which is given the responsibility. Obviously such funds should first be made available for construction in the areas where the need is greatest. This survey will constitute the basis for the Wisconsin comprehensive hospital and health center plan, which is another step in making better health possible for veterans and civilians.

Nursing Care

An essential of good hospital care is well-trained, dependable nurses. The bureau of nursing education attempts to accomplish this in two ways: (1) by supervision of schools of nursing to maintain at least minimum standards of nursing education; and (2) by examination and registration of nurses. At least two examinations for the registration of nurses are held annually, although during the war it was necessary to conduct three in order to provide replacements for the many nurses who entered the armed services. More than 1,000 registered Wisconsin nurses are veterans and many are availing themselves of education under the G.I. Bill, which will prepare them for public health positions and teaching positions in schools and colleges. Civilian hospitals owe a deep debt of gratitude to the volunteer aides and the older retired nurses who served in hospitals during the emergency.

Maternal and Child Health

Veterans who have children, or hope to have, should know about the infant and maternal health program of the State Board of Health. Directed by the bureau of maternal and child health, it aims to conserve lives of mothers and infants, and to build healthier, happier citizens who possess the greatest wealth in life—good mental and physical health.

Safety in childbirth and the health of mother and child depend upon early and continuous medical care during pregnancy, at delivery, in the postpartum period, and upon an adequate diet. Public health is telling mothers about good prenatal care through their

local public health nurses, through the prenatal letter service and other literature distributed, through films, through books on maternal and child care made available to the State Traveling Library for loan, through parent classes and lectures, and through other educational means employed by local and state public health agencies.

Since June 10, 1943 thousands of wives of men in the four lowest pay grades of the armed services have received medical and hospital obstetrical care and their infants have received medical and hospital care when ill. This service, paid for through the federal Emergency Maternal and Infant Care Act, is administered in Wisconsin by the board's bureau of maternal and child health. The service now extends to veterans, provided the wife's pregnancy occurred prior to the husband's discharge. It will, however, be self-limiting as it was set up for the period of the war. If funds continue to be appropriated, the service will continue to be available for all eligible individuals applying within the six months' period after the declared end of the war.

Mental health and child guidance clinics are becoming an important phase of the child health program in Wisconsin. Demonstration clinics were started in 1942, at which a psychiatrist of the board studied children with emotional and behavior problems, and made plans with parents and local workers for the treatment of such children. The communities were quick to see the value of the clinics and most of them have been taken over and are operated as a community investment, under local auspices which include schools, parent-teacher groups, social agencies, physicians, and others.

Licensing Divisions

Under the G.I. Bill of Rights many veterans are taking apprenticeship training in vocations which relate to public health and are therefore supervised by the State Board of Health. Plumbing, barbering, hotels and restaurants, embalming, and cosmetology are all licensed occupations in Wisconsin and those engaged in such work are obliged to carry out health rules and regulations of the board. Periodic inspections of such places of business are made and suggestions given to proprietors which safeguard the health of patrons. More emphasis is now being placed upon the education of people engaged in these trades and vocations so that they may better understand the relation of sanitary rules and regulations to prevent communicable diseases.

Prevention is Better than Cure and Far Cheaper

The State Board of Health, conscious of its responsibility to the veteran and to every citizen to protect them from disease and make better health possible, urges smaller health districts. Each district has a medical health officer, sanitary engineer, advisory public health nurse, and office secretary. The board has authorized the setting up of a tenth health district just as soon as personnel is available. Even with ten districts, however, the State Board of

Health feels that the area covered and the population served in each are too large to do the health job effectively.

Another task confronting Wisconsin is that of attracting able young physicians to the field of public health. It is hoped that more veteran doctors, enthusiastic over preventive medicine which they saw applied in the armed forces, will enter public health work. As of February 1946 five districts were without medical health officers and there were several staff vacancies in the central office.

Public health agencies know how to prevent many diseases which cause loss of time, income, health, and life, and medical science is constantly opening new horizons. Getting individuals and communities to put these measures into action, however, requires trained public health workers. Wisconsin's veterans can aid in seeing that their communities do not neglect the wise expenditure of public funds for health purposes.

RETURNING TO WISCONSIN LAND

Wisconsin's Varied Land

As men and women are returning from the armed forces many are interested in settling on land for use as farms, forests, and recreation. To help these young people, the Land Economic Inventory and Land Use Division of the Department of Agriculture is furnishing detailed factual data in the form of printed bulletins and maps covering at least 33,000,000 of Wisconsin's somewhat less than 36,000,000 acres. Also, many are given personal counsel.

The composition of the earth material may be fine, coarse, or stony. It may consist of limestone, sandstone, and granite origins; of glaciated or unglaciated mixture. The composition of the earth material, topography, the influence of a greatly varied continental climate, and the fact that there are three distinct zones of natural plant life in the state offer opportunities for a very wide diversification in land use. Therefore it is important that those seeking land are given adequate guidance so that land is not used for purposes for which it is not adapted. Otherwise there would be economic waste and, what is more important, frustration of dreams and ideals of valiant men and women coming back to civilian life.

Farms and Homes for Veterans

Since early in 1943 letters have been coming from every theater of war asking for information on rural home and farm opportunities in Wisconsin. From far-off China came the following: "Three of my buddies and I are planning to organize a farm cooperative, if and when we get back, and hope to operate a dairy farm on an extensive scale. We want a tract of good potential farm land; possibly a section. We are convinced that great savings can be made in such an enterprise. We have farm experience and know how to clear land." After some six months the second letter came, expressing the group's appreciation for the advice, maps, and bulletins supplied. The letter closed with "Seven of us have read everything you sent us. You'll be seeing us when we get back."

Old Farms and Young Families

To the young men in China and to hundreds of other potential farmers the Land Economic Inventory and Land Use Division has consistently recommended a thorough canvass of possibilities of going farms where many managers and owners have passed the age of retirement. In 1940 there were 26,000 men over 65 years of age living on Wisconsin farms. During the last five years this number has increased so that by now replacements by younger men would probably require from 25,000 to 50,000 men. Of course, a very large percentage of these farms will be turned over to members of the immediate families but many farms must be taken over by others.

The Call of the Out-of-Doors

From the South Pacific, from Italy, and from other distant places where strange environment, danger, and loneliness gripped the spirit of fighting men have come letters expressing loneliness, fatigue, and a desire to get back to the forests, lakes, and trout streams of our state. Some have told their buddies, possibly from the cities or from the deep South, that Wisconsin has thousands of beautiful lakes, numerous clear water streams, and a varied environment of forest, farm, and marsh. Many of these nonresidents have also written for information on how to find and own some of this sylvan seclusion and were supplied with bulletins and maps. Since V-J Day some of these have called in person and requested more information. Many have vague conceptions of what they want. Personal counsel has been very helpful to these men.

Men suffering from battle fatigue want seclusion. They are advised of desirable locations in the deep woods or possible locations for hunting and fishing cabins. After a roving inspection trip some of these veterans have reported that they are no longer sure that a home in the woods, away from city lights and movie houses is what they want. In all cases these people are advised not to buy hastily, and before buying to consider carefully the difficulties which may arise, such as lack of roads, schools, and sources of supply. In advising these prospective settlers, the division suggests that before final purchase the veteran should carefully consider how he can make a living in a relatively difficult environment.

Since V-J Day letters have been coming steadily and many servicemen, returned to civilian life, are coming in person for counsel and guidance. Mr. M. served three years in the European war zone and his wife worked in a war plant contributing to the production of the atomic bomb. Ten days after they were reunited they came to the division for aid in locating a dairy farm bordering a stream. Two hours were spent in personal conference on likely locations. With this information, plus maps and bulletins, Mr. and Mrs. M. departed. Some days later they returned very happy to report that they had purchased a 92-acre farm on the Flambeau River.

Agricultural Land and the Returning Veteran

Approximately one-half million acres of the better land still available for agricultural use, particularly dairying, have been mapped and classified. Considerable acreage of this land was purchased by young men before they were inducted for military service.

Town and Village Opportunities

Numerous inquiries have also been received from veterans who desire information on mercantile and manufacturing possibilities in various parts of the state. For instance, would a certain town or village be a good place to establish a farmers' supply service to sell feeds, fertilizer, and farm machinery? Usually these persons are given maps and shown figures on farm and cow census in that particular section.

Employment in Dairy Plants

The war gave stimulus through demand for whole milk powder to larger and better dairy plants, replacing the thousands of cross-roads creameries and cheese factories. The need for specialized service in these plants is furnishing employment to many young men and women. Some veterans are already employed in these plants. Others will be inquiring about them or other fields. The state stands ready to assist these veterans in every possible way.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR VETERANS

University of Wisconsin

To the veterans returning to American campuses, college means two things: a chance to get back into the civilian swing of things without immediately bucking swift commercial currents, and more important, seriously going about getting that education which has now become such an important factor in finding good employment and living a full life.

This attitude, of course, has made some great changes in the college life on campuses over the nation. At the University of Wisconsin many steps have been taken which are designed to be helpful to the veteran. The general scholastic attainment of veterans has been above the average, and in instances where former students have returned, a decided uplift in interest and attainment in college work has been shown. It is due, largely, to the maturing influence of military experience.

Other than this, however, veterans have shown themselves to be no different than the regular run of students. They mix freely, go to the same classes, indulge in the same entertainments, and are absorbed almost immediately into the campus life; but, inevitably of course, lending to it a great deal of their new-found interest and sense of the importance of their work.

To help veterans make the difficult transition from the rigors of war to the peace for which they fought, the University of Wisconsin has thoroughly oiled the gears of its educational machinery

and added new parts to increase the efficiency of its services to the veterans of World War II. By February 1946, more than 4,000 veterans were enrolled in classes at the university and arrangements for housing space for about 4,200 adult veterans had been completed or were in process.

Chosen as one of the first three vocational and educational centers to be established for veterans in the nation, the university early established veterans' advisory offices and inaugurated a comprehensive program to assist veterans in pursuit of an education. Starting before the war ended and by early 1946 the University of Wisconsin had completed many plans for the expected influx of veteran students.

Faculty Advisors

Some 50 faculty advisors were appointed to give guidance and occupational diagnosis to veterans. These advisors were thoroughly informed on the functions of veterans' agencies, federal and state legislation affecting the veteran, and the methods best suited to help him adjust to civil life.

Refresher Courses

Refresher courses were set up for men who need retraining in the fundamentals of subjects they have studied but may have forgotten during their years of service. These include general refresher courses as well as specialized refresher courses in the Medical and Law Schools.

The Medical School of the University of Wisconsin is offering refresher courses and postgraduate training for physicians and Medical School graduates who have been out of touch with recent developments in the field of medicine or actual practice because of military service.

The courses are of 12 weeks' duration and include ward rounds, instruction in basic sciences with clinical application, lectures and conferences. These courses had an early enrollment of 20 medical officers who have received their service discharges.

A second session of the refresher course began March 4. In addition to the regular refresher work the medical school is offering three other training programs: a two to six months' course for specialists, three-year residence courses for specialty training for certificates, and basic science training.

Refresher courses in law intended for men who have received degrees but feel the need for review before entering the actual practice after their return from service, or who want to refresh themselves in phases of law practice with which they may have become unfamiliar, were held at the University of Wisconsin Law School in the second semester which began January 23. The courses are given by regular members of the law faculty and by lawyers who have had special experience in particular fields. They are offered in response to a widespread demand and interest displayed by graduates of the school who are now in service or who recently received discharges. Two six-week semesters are being of-

ferred this year (1946), in which reviews in general law subjects and recent legal developments will be presented.

Courses for the first six weeks include the general field of property; probating of estates; taxation, both federal and state; administrative law, with problems of practice before administrative tribunals such as public utilities and industrial commissions; labor law and practice before labor tribunals; and recent trends in constitutional decisions. The refresher courses are being given in the late afternoon and in the evening to accommodate those men who have daytime employment.

The refresher courses are the only instruction given veterans which differ from usual classroom work. They are designed to give the veteran a chance to review technical material which he may have studied in past years but which he may partially have forgotten by the time he finds his way back to the campus. In addition, the university offers vocational aptitude tests which any veteran may take and which give an indication where his abilities and interests lie.

Schedules

The veteran is given permission to take a light schedule until such time as he feels capable of taking a full educational load.

Grade Point Adjustment

The required grade point average of 1.3 usually required of students entering the Law School without a bachelor's degree has been waived.

Eight-Week Terms

For veterans returning to the campus too late to enroll in the regular classes an eight-week term has been established to run concurrently with the last half of the semester.

Late Registration Fines Waived

The customary fines for late registration have been waived in the case of veterans who are prevented from enrolling on regular registration dates by reason of late discharge from service.

Extension Courses for Hospitalized Veterans

Through the Armed Forces Institute university extension courses have been extended to include hospitalized veterans throughout the country.

Separate Fee Fund for Potential Reimbursement

A separate fund has been set up for Wisconsin veterans in which are placed all fees collected in excess of the regular Wisconsin resident fee. Under the G.I. Bill of Rights, the federal government pays the full cost of the veteran's tuition, which approximates the out-of-state tuition fee charged students. Should the cost of the veteran's tuition be deducted from any future bonuses declared by the federal government, the university thus stands ready to reimburse the veteran the amount in excess of the regular in-state fee.

Job Placement after Graduation

Special efforts are made to insure disabled veterans a job after graduation.

Credit Bonus

Veterans of the United States and its Allies, both enlisted men and officers, are given a credit bonus of 15 elective credits towards credits required for graduation.

Because of adjustment difficulties towards studies the veterans are given more consideration during their first few semesters on the campus than regular students, but the university has in no way lowered its standards to accommodate them. It is realized that it is quite a jump from a bomber to a classroom, and for this reason veterans are given a few more semesters to get into the groove than other students coming to the university.

Housing

On the Wisconsin campus the only visible example of veterans living a life removed from the usual student life is the Camp Randall trailer camp, in which, due to housing shortages, married veterans and their families live in an attractive group of trailers.

The University of Wisconsin was the first college to set up a trailer camp. Since the construction of permanent housing has not been possible during the war there was no way to turn except to some type of temporary housing. Almost every university has become interested in the Wisconsin plan and many have followed the idea of trailer camps.

The housing shortage for the veteran has been temporarily solved by setting up a trailer camp in Camp Randall, conveniently adjacent to the campus. The first unit of trailers, numbering 91, for married veterans was rapidly rented on a pure cost basis and the University of Wisconsin began early in 1946 to set up 100 additional units. The trailer camp was made possible through the cooperation of the Federal Public Housing Authority and state officials.

The cost of moving, renovating, and repairing the trailers as well as the cost of installing sanitation, water mains, walks, street lights, roads, electrical wiring, and of replacing some of the furniture, amounted to approximately \$300 per unit or a total of \$27,400. The FPHA agreed to lease the trailers at a nominal fee of one dollar per unit per year.

The trailers, located on picturesque and historic Camp Randall, are insulated and oil-heated for warmth, and are equipped with the most modern of furnishings, including studio couches, electric stoves, ice boxes, and attractive furniture. Monthly rental rates for the standard units are \$25, and for the expansible units—three-room trailers with kitchenette—\$32.50, on a bare cost basis only.

The State Emergency Board underwrote the cost of installation, but the university is expected to amortize the amount as far as possible. It is estimated that about \$9 per month of the \$25 rent will be used for amortization and that the cost of utilities will

amount to about \$16 per month. Thus, the G.I. is paying only for the cost of operation and his share of the amortization.

The veterans living in the Randall Camp even have their own government. The first mayor is Clifford J. Hicks of Wauwatosa. Until last August he was a second lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Hicks attended the university in 1939-1941, and during his army career participated in the bitter fighting at Anzio, entered Rome, and took part in the Southern France engagements. Wounded after 14 months overseas, he was taken prisoner and held for four months by the Germans.

The newly formed government of the trailer camp holds weekly meetings, at which all the veteran families can gather to plan social affairs and community projects.

Twenty of the first families living in the trailer village had one child, three others had two; and three veterans' wives were enrolled in the university, thereby assuming the dual responsibility of housekeeping and class attending.

The first 91 trailers provided campus homes for more than 200 veterans and their families, and the additional 100 trailers will provide homes for more than 250 veterans and their families, bringing the total population of Randall Park village to about 500. Laundry facilities, showers, and toilets are centrally located, and water stations and garbage disposal depots are easily accessible.

The University of Wisconsin received permission from the Federal Public Housing Authority in Chicago to use the Truax Field hospital facilities for housing veteran students attending the university. The university regents also proceeded to secure all available facilities at the Badger Ordnance Village for the housing and teaching of students, and the university immediately made application with the FPHA in Chicago for these facilities. The application was granted on January 18, 1946 and by March the university hopes to have the village completely ready for use. University officials and some members of the board of regents made an inspection of the Badger Ordnance facilities and found that there is adequate room for 955 single men and 483 married couples, as well as some housing for faculty needed to teach there.

The facilities at the Truax Field hospital buildings are housing 420 single men and 80 married couples, all veterans. The facilities were ready for occupancy before the second semester started at the university in January, and the student veterans have bus service to the university.

Furniture used in dayrooms, hospital sunrooms, and the hospital recreation building at Truax Field was transferred to the University of Wisconsin by the Red Cross so that university students living at Truax Field can use it. This transfer was made by the Badger Camp and Hospital Council, which represents 30 Red Cross chapters in southeastern Wisconsin. Outright gift of furniture in 26 hospital sunrooms and in the hospital recreation building has been au-

thorized by the council, and transfer to the university was made as soon as inventories were completed. This represents hundreds of pieces of furniture, including tables, chairs, end tables, lamps, and davenport.

When authorization was received from Red Cross national headquarters, 12 suites of bedroom furniture, a set of library furniture, additional lounge furniture, and \$15,000 worth of motion picture projection equipment, as well as several hundred theater seats, were given to the university for use in the housing unit. The motion picture equipment was given for the duration of the lease.

Teachers Colleges

When conscription was adopted in 1940 enrollments in the teachers colleges began to decline and at the end of the next school year there were almost no men on the campuses. In normal times the ratio of men and women students is about four to five and in some of the colleges there were more men than women.

In April 1943 the federal government made contracts with the Board of Regents of Normal Schools for training of young men for the air forces in the Eau Claire, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Stevens Point, and Superior Teachers Colleges. Groups of trainees were in the colleges from April 1943 to March 1945, following specific courses set up by the Army Air Force Service Command under the joint management of that command and the local colleges.

The housing and feeding of the men involved a complete transformation of the facilities of the colleges as there are dormitories at only two of the colleges, Stevens Point and Superior, and they are for women. Each college was able to adjust its facilities to care for from 200 to 400 men.

The teaching problem was less difficult but it involved a great many changes in teaching programs and the employment of additional faculty members, as many of the younger men on college faculties went into the armed services. The results, however, were very satisfactory. On the tests and examinations the teachers colleges ranked well towards the top of all the institutions of higher learning chosen to give these courses. With the end of the war in sight the program was gradually discontinued and in the spring of 1945 it was completed. The colleges then began to readjust themselves for peacetime training of teachers and the education of returning veterans.

In order to finance the training program the Legislature of 1943 authorized the Emergency Board to set up a revolving fund which was to be reimbursed by the federal government. Acting under this authority, the board granted \$220,000 for working capital. When the audit at the conclusion of the program was made as of March 1, 1945, it showed that \$1,275,086.22 had been received from the United States Treasury and \$1,113,408.34 had been expended. This with the initial appropriation left a cash balance of \$381,677.88 in the revolving fund at the conclusion of the contracts.

Before the end of the war with Japan there had been a slow movement of discharged veterans back to the colleges. Under the fairly liberal terms of Public Laws 16 and 346, it was expected that many veterans would avail themselves of the grants for education. However, the colleges were not prepared for housing the men and the sudden collapse of Japan and the subsequent influx of students quite overwhelmed them. The board of regents had anticipated a housing shortage and in the 1941 session of the Legislature it proposed legislation to authorize the board to proceed with self-liquidating projects. The legislation failed of enactment.

The teachers colleges have set up postwar programs for counselling, educating, training, and rehabilitating veterans for administrative and teaching positions and in pre-professional courses in other fields than education. Counselling is important for the veteran so that he may choose the type of work for which he is best fitted. It is also important for the college that it may not waste its energies. Especial attention is given to the veteran who because of his absence from school for a long period needs individual help.

Demobilization released many who had partially prepared themselves for teaching. They are returning in large numbers. The shortage of qualified teachers and the prospective lack of trained people for the schools is likely to continue for several years. The training of teachers will, therefore, be a very important duty until the shortage is eased.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL'S RESPONSIBILITY TO THE VETERAN

Public Law 16 provides rehabilitation training for veterans with service-connected disability. Public Law 346 provides training, either educational or vocational, for those who were in service for 90 days or more, exclusive of any period assigned for a course of education or training under the Army Specialized Training Program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies.

The State Department of Public Instruction recognized the fact that many returning veterans are not high school graduates. It is the recommendation of the department that high school credit should be given for basic or recruit training, specialist training while in service, and for work covered by courses taken through the United States Armed Forces Institute.

The men and women who request an evaluation of their military training credits fall into one of the following groups:

1. Those who dropped out of high school during their senior year.
2. Those who dropped out of high school before their senior year.

3. Those who dropped out of high school before they graduated, entered employment, and later joined the armed forces.

Section 40.90 of the Wisconsin Statutes, enacted in 1941, provides for the granting of diplomas to high school seniors and for the extension of credit for the first semester's work for rural normal school or teacher college seniors, who entered the armed forces during their senior years. Those who entered service before they were seniors and those who had dropped out of school and entered the service had to be dealt with by the local school system.

The community high school principal has access to much valuable information concerning the educational attainment, native ability, and home background of the local veteran. He is in a position to be of assistance to returning veterans seeking information as to how to fulfill any educational deficiencies before receiving high school diplomas.

The State Department of Public Instruction is not authorized to grant high school diplomas. It has, however, recommended that credit be granted for in-service training and that the educational development tests be used by high school principals to determine whether the candidate for a high school diploma has the educational background expected of high school graduates. In order to determine competency of required subjects the local school administrator may give separate subject matter tests in addition to the general educational tests. It is the recommendation of the State Department of Public Instruction that credit should not be granted unless there is evidence to indicate that the individual is entitled thereto.

School administrators are fulfilling a very important position in the veterans rehabilitation programs. Many returning veterans contact the local school men for guidance in formulating future plans. The counseling may be relative to educational institutions, courses to be taken, or it may be information on trades and businesses to be learned. The veteran's school records should be of assistance to the school administrator in advising the veteran.

Apprenticeship and on-the-job training is quite new to most public schools. Veterans training under either programs are required to take related instruction to fit the special needs of the veteran. In cities and villages which do not have vocational schools, the responsibility of supervising the related study is the duty of the local school system. Even though the work is taken through the university extension division or any other source, the supervision is left to the local school.

It is the desire of the state department that it will be possible to set up study courses in every high school in Wisconsin where apprenticeship and on-the-job training is being taken by G.I.'s to aid them in the related study required under the law. Apprenticeship indentures and the provision for related training is somewhat foreign to many school men. This is due to the fact that in the

past there has been little or no apprenticeship training carried on outside industrial centers.

School men in the state are very anxious to assist in every way they possibly can to rehabilitate the veteran and help him find his proper place in society.

THE SERVICES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES TO THE VETERAN

The Wisconsin public library is also taking its part in services for the returned veteran. In one respect this part is unique, for the public library is the only educational service available to the person who does not want to go back to school.

There are many veterans who cannot, for one reason or another, take up continued education in a teaching institution. Some may wish to follow a new vocation developed from their war training. Others may wish to pursue a special home or farm industry. Many requests come from those who wish to establish a small business of their own. Some may wish to extend their knowledge in just one line of craft or trade in which they already have the basic training. Yet others may wish to be more on their own and prefer not to be in the regimen of organized education.

Then there are those who wish to follow interests not so closely vocational. It may be the history, peoples, customs of a foreign land. It may be any of innumerable lines of interest awakened by war experience.

Then there are those who have turned to reading for recreation. The highly organized library services of army and navy in camps and hospitals or on shipboard have introduced many to a new realization of the use of books. Or there are those who have returned maimed or with illness which prevents former activities.

But whatever the causes of the demands upon them, the public libraries are meeting calls from veterans for books upon subject matter as wide as the field of human knowledge. Some 300 local libraries throughout the state are meeting this call. The state through the Traveling Library Department is serving rural people directly by mail and is a reservoir for material needed by local libraries beyond their own resources.

During the war years many larger libraries organized special war information and reference service. This has now been turned to the use of the returned veteran. Every such library is an information bureau for whatever help he may need in readjustment to civilian life. These libraries know of all the local agencies for veteran service. They are living directories to guide him to the special help he requires. As more and more specialized agencies and services are organized, especially in the larger cities, each with detailed information in its own field, the more necessary it has become for the public library to provide a coordinating direction-finder through the medley of organizations. Such a guidance function the public library is performing.

So books with anything needed from print, and guidance to sources for information not yet in printed form, are supplied by Wisconsin public libraries for the returned veteran. These services are not new in method, only in content. They are the basic services of the public library always.

VETERANS COUNTY SERVICE OFFICERS

The system of county service officers originated in Fond du Lac County in 1932 when it appointed the first full-time county service officer in Wisconsin. Other counties soon saw the necessity of such service to the veteran and appointments were made by other counties.

Under a law passed in 1935, a county could appoint a service officer, if desired. However, a law enacted in 1945 made it mandatory for each county board to appoint a county veterans service officer. This law requires the county veterans service officer to advise with veterans of all wars residing in the county who were engaged in the service of the United States relative to any complaint or problem arising out of war service and to render to them and their dependents all possible assistance. It also directs him to cooperate with the several federal and state agencies which render services or grant aids or benefits to veterans and their dependents.

The 1945 law also created the County Veterans Service Commission to replace the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Commission and provides that the county veterans service officer serve as executive secretary of this new commission. Many service offices are now arranging to establish a County Veterans Coordinating Council to assist in the veterans' rehabilitation.

Under the various acts of Congress establishing the Veterans Administration, the federal government provided certain benefits for the servicemen and their dependents. It is the duty of the service officer to assist the veteran in securing the benefits to which he is entitled under the federal legislation.

Everyone is interested in helping the veterans become re-established in civilian life in as satisfactory a manner as possible. While certain state and federal agencies are responsible by law for assisting veterans to obtain the rights and privileges provided for them under state and federal legislation, a large portion of the task of assisting veterans in their re-establishment in civilian life must be performed in their home communities. That task is one of the many responsibilities delegated to the veterans service officer of each county.

A majority of county service officers in the state have been appointed re-employment committeeman in connection with their respective local Selective Service Boards. The information secured through this source aids greatly in rendering assistance to the veteran. This connection makes available the data in compiling the veterans' history card. Most county service offices carry a complete file of all the veterans who served from their county.

Upon his separation from the armed forces the veteran is advised to report to his local Selective Service Board. Usually he is referred to the county service officer who advises him as to the many benefits available, such as insurance, educational benefits, hospitalization, pension claims, and various forms of veterans preference. The employment cases are referred to the United States Employment Service. Veterans interested in agriculture are referred to a committee set up by the agricultural agent of the county. The veteran is also assisted in securing the certificate of eligibility needed to receive subsistence from the Veterans Administration for education and on-the-job training. To learn a trade while working on the job, a program is set up by the director of the local vocational school and approved by the State Industrial Commission.

The majority of claims are filed with the Veterans Administration, but frequent contacts are made with state agencies. For benefits not provided by the federal government many cases for assistance are taken to the State Department of Veterans Affairs which is authorized to give aid in cases of emergency.

The official government fatality notices brought sorrow and horror to many families in our state. The county service officer followed up each fatality case with a personal call on the next of kin. This task was most difficult, but the assistance extended in securing benefits for the dependent was gratefully appreciated. This service alone, most citizens feel, repaid the county for its expenditure in maintaining a veterans service officer.

Requests for assistance are many and varied. Almost everything imaginable is cleared through the office of the county service officer. Many requests are difficult and seem impossible, but seldom is the solution hopeless. Somehow, somewhere, there is an answer and this the county service officer endeavors to find.

The County Veterans Service Officers Association of Wisconsin holds two annual meetings or schools of instruction each year. These conferences are very helpful in keeping abreast of the changes in laws and regulations administered by the Veterans Administration. The association functions through the officers and executive committee elected annually.

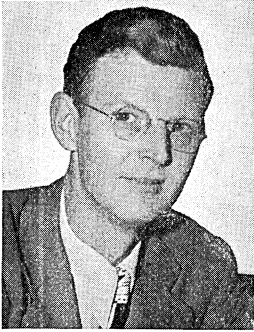
At the time of this writing, the various county service offices are striving to keep up with the daily work incident to the increasing rate of demobilization. The load is extra heavy and will continue for a long time. The counties feel they have been well repaid for making the service office possible during the past 11 years. The future holds many more opportunities of serving the veteran and his dependents. Through the continued cooperation of the federal and state agencies the county service offices hope to give the veteran the service and assistance he has so justly earned.

WELL DONE U.S.S. WISCONSIN

By EDWARD N. DOAN

Member of the Official Presentation Committee

PERMIT me, Captain Roper, in the name of Governor Goodland and on behalf of the loyal citizens of the State of Wisconsin, to present to you as Commanding Officer of the United States Ship Wisconsin the silver service which once belonged to its predecessor ship. The set has now been reconditioned and supplemented so as to make it complete in accordance with legislative command



EDWARD N. DOAN

“With this gift go the most earnest prayers of our people that the future missions of the good ship Wisconsin may be those of peace and not of war.”

These words of Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry spoken to the ship's company aboard the 55,000 ton U.S.S. Wisconsin in San Francisco Bay October 26, 1945, marked the close of a simple but colorful ceremony that to citizens of Wisconsin recalled interesting circumstances surrounding the affair.

In 1901, shortly after the commissioning of the 16,000 ton U.S.S. Wisconsin, citizens of the state followed established naval tradition by presenting to the officers and men a formal silver service.

There is no record of the many stately occasions in which the silver service played a part. It was used during the round-the-world tour of Theodore Roosevelt's "Great White Fleet" and no doubt was used in many festivities in Plymouth, England, Lisbon, Portugal, and other Pacific and Atlantic ports.

The old U.S.S. Wisconsin was decommissioned May 15, 1921 and sold the following January. The silver service was stored at San Diego where it remained almost forgotten for a number of years. Construction of the new U.S.S. Wisconsin, begun in 1941, raised the question of an appropriate silver service for the new ship destined to be one of the four largest dreadnaughts afloat.

Governor Goodland recalled the fact that a service had been presented to the old ship and suggested that it be located, refurbished and supplemented. The Governor appointed Mr. John Dickinson of West Bend as chairman of a silver presentation committee to carry through the work of getting an appropriate silver service ready for the new battleship. On May 16, 1943 the Wisconsin Legislature appropriated \$7,500 for the purpose of having the old service reconditioned and supplemented with new pieces. The act also provided that "the service is to be presented to the United States Navy for use on the Battleship Wisconsin to be launched in 1943."

The silver service was not destined to be on the ship when it became a part of the famous Third Fleet. The old service had to be located and search finally disclosed it at San Diego. It was returned to the state in formal ceremony by Admiral William D. Leahy in June 1943. With work on the new dreadnaught speeding ahead at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and with the knowledge that silver craftsmen engaged to fashion the new pieces could not be hurried, it seemed that there would be little time to get the new service ready.

Navy officials, however, suggested that presentation of the silver service be postponed until after the war for the reason that during wartime, navy ships are stripped of all gear except that absolutely necessary to war.

In the meantime designs were drawn for the new pieces and the bid of the Gorham Silver company to make the pieces was accepted. Gorham silversmiths had executed the work on the original service presented in 1901. Some of the same craftsmen who had hammered the designs into the original service worked on the new pieces.

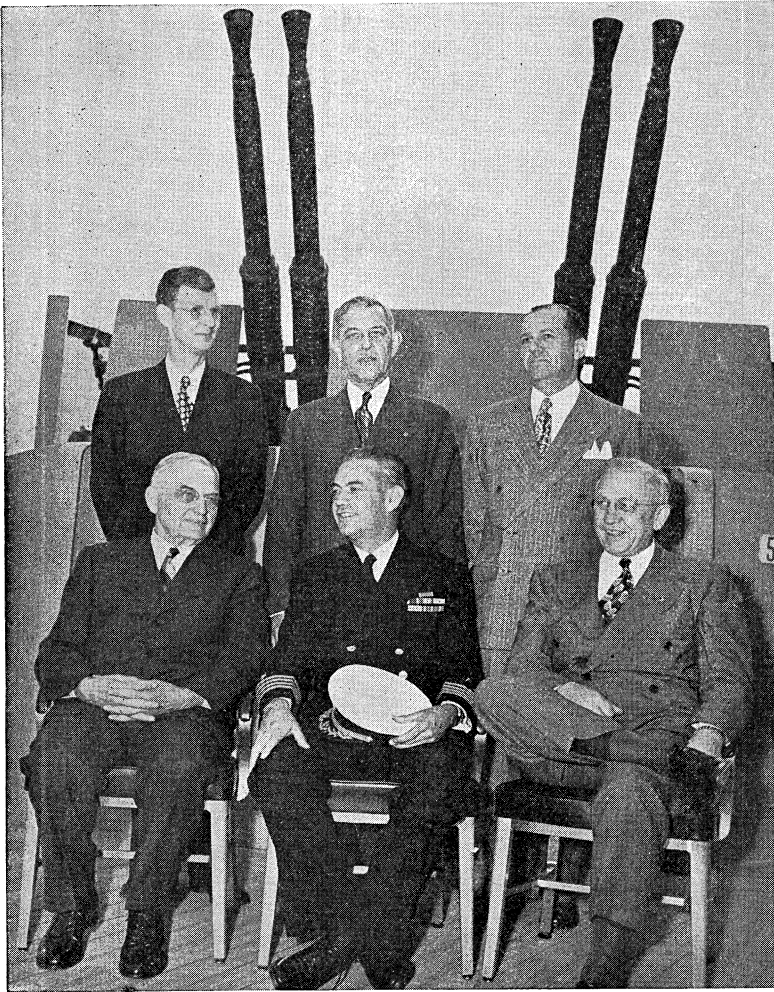
Reconditioned and with the added pieces, the silver service for the new U.S.S. Wisconsin was delivered to Governor Goodland in April 1945. It was placed in a large display case in the Executive Reception Room to await word from the Navy Department when it could be formally presented.

Immediately after V-J Day, Chairman John Dickinson got in touch with the Navy Department regarding the formal presentation. Plans were made to hold the ceremony aboard the U.S.S. Wisconsin on Navy Day, October 27, 1945, providing the ship was in a continental American harbor. Not until the first week of October was it definitely known that the ship would be in San Francisco harbor and that plans were under way for the ceremony. Governor Goodland appointed an official committee composed of the following: John E. Dickinson, chairman; Lieutenant Governor Oscar Rennebohm; Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry of the Supreme Court; William Schwanke, the silversmith who had handled the work of getting the silver refurbished and added to; and Edward N. Doan, the Governor's press secretary. This committee was instructed to formally present the silver service to the U.S.S. Wisconsin. In addition, an honorary committee of Wisconsin citizens was named. It included: Robert Pierce, Mrs. Pauline Kelly, George Haberman, Thomas F. White, William Campbell, Harold J. Fitzgerald, Will Harvey, Dr. Edwin B. Fred, Dr. C. A. Dawson, William Chester, David B. Eisenrath, Donald C. McDowell, Judge Roland Steinle, Howard J. Underhill, Robert H. Rolfs, Irving Seamon, Leo J. Promen, William A. Trinke, E. A. Lewis, and Carl Pick.

Members of the honorary committee who joined the official delegation at San Francisco for the ceremony included David B. Eisenrath, Robert H. Rolfs, George Haberman, and Mrs. Pauline Kelly.

Styled in the Georgian manner with hand-chased designs, the whole set is of sterling silver and is decorated with symbols of the badger, the state motto, grapes, oak leaves, pine cones, sheaves of

grain, all intermingled with the state, national, and navy seals. The finish is a soft gray rather than a bright dazzling one. This result is achieved by hours of rubbing with a soft brush and oil. The dull



The official presentation committee with the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Wisconsin, Captain John W. Roper, USN. Sitting, left to right: Judge Marvin B. Rosenberry, Captain Roper, Lieutenant Governor Oscar Rennebohm. Standing, left to right: Edward N. Doan, William Schwanke, John E. Dickinson, chairman.

sheen comes from millions of microscopic scratches on the surface such as might be produced by decades of use.

The original set consisted of a large punch bowl nearly 30 inches across and 20 inches high and a ladle; two round trays, one 22 inches long and the other 26 inches long; 24 punch cups; two candelabra, each with six arms and a center candlestick; a fruit bowl; a flower bowl; four nut or mint dishes; and a plaque. The plaque bears the inscription that the silver set was presented to the Battleship Wisconsin by the people of the state. It was cast from bronze fittings recovered from the wrecks of Spanish cruisers destroyed by the United States fleet near Santiago, Cuba, on July 3, 1898.

Out of the money appropriated by the 1943 Legislature a few replacements were made and the following pieces purchased: a 31½ inch oval tray; a three-pint coffee pot; a 2¾ pint tea pot; a tea kettle with an alcohol lamp; a sugar bowl with cover; a creamer; and a waste bowl.

The silver service was formally presented to the officers and men of the U.S.S. Wisconsin in a simple ceremony at noon, October 26, 1945. When the official party arrived in San Francisco on the morning of October 25, the new executive officer of the battleship, Commander C. C. Kirkpatrick was at the hotel to meet with the group and to explain that because of altered plans for Navy Day, it would be advisable to hold the ceremony the day before Navy Day. The plan suited the delegation but first the silver service had to be located and unpacked.

It was at this point that the entire delegation felt it had met an insurmountable obstacle. William Schwanke, the silversmith, had carefully crated the service and shipped it to San Francisco by special express. His inquiries at the express offices in San Francisco disclosed the startling news that apparently the \$30,000 silver service was not there.

Lawrence H. Fitzpatrick, city editor of the Wisconsin State Journal who had accompanied the official party captured the tenseness of the moment in the following paragraphs to his paper:

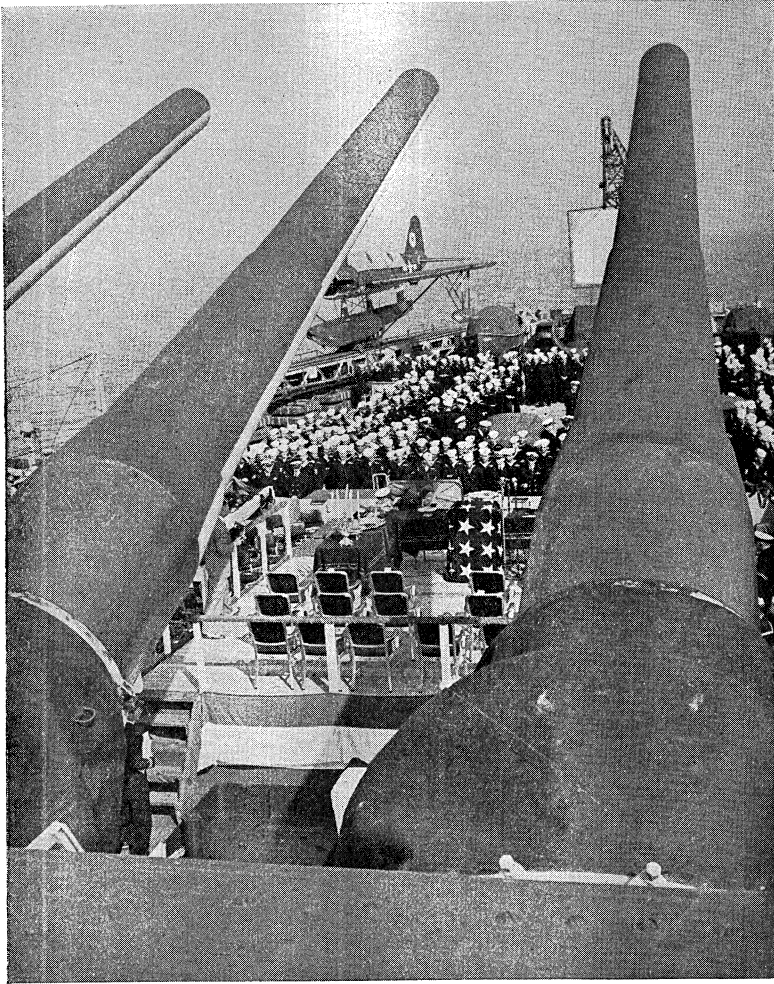
"Schwanke worried all the way from Chicago about the silver. When he arrived Thursday he immediately called the express office, just to make sure.

"No one there ever heard of the silver. Schwanke finally admitted to the Wisconsin delegation that 'the silver hasn't arrived.'"

Grave-faced John Dickinson, chairman of the presentation ceremony, Edward Doan, the Governor's press secretary, and Mr. Schwanke started to search. Lieutenant Governor Oscar Rennebohm suggested they contact the police. Mrs. Marvin Rosenberry, wife of the chief justice, calmest person in the group, assured them the U.S.S. Wisconsin would be presented with something if she had to borrow a silver piece.

"After several hours' frantic searching by high express officials and telegrams across the country, an employe of the freight yard remembered he put out on the dock a box from Wisconsin with some cheese that came from Wisconsin. There it was—\$30,000 worth of silver and the end of a lot of headaches."

With the silver safely at hand, the committee was taken out to the anchorage in San Francisco harbor to meet Captain John W. Roper, commanding officer of the U.S.S. Wisconsin, and to receive



The afterdeck of the U.S.S. Wisconsin with ship's company drawn up for silver presentation ceremony.

final instructions regarding the ceremony to be held the next day. While aboard Captain Roper and his aides took members of the group on a tour of the 900-foot long, 55,000-ton battleship, the last word in naval armament. The group inspected the bridge and

control tower, spots that Captain Roper did not leave for 68 days during one of the longest tours of sea duty a modern battleship ever made. They saw the huge 16 and 14 inch gun turrets, some of the nearly 3,000 telephones, tramped over but a comparative few of the 20 decks, were told about the radar antennae that bristled on top of the superstructure, the four propellers, each nearly 18 feet in diameter that drove the ship through the seas at a top speed of 31 knots, about 36 miles an hour.



Captain Roper, USN, commanding officer of the U.S.S. Wisconsin, accepting the silver service.

Their heads were so full of astronomically huge statistics when they returned to the hotel that one member of the group told his wife: "You wouldn't believe it if I were to tell you. You'll just have to see it yourself and even then you won't believe it."

The program on the following day, as recorded in the little blue folder printed in the ship's print shop, is simple enough. It follows:

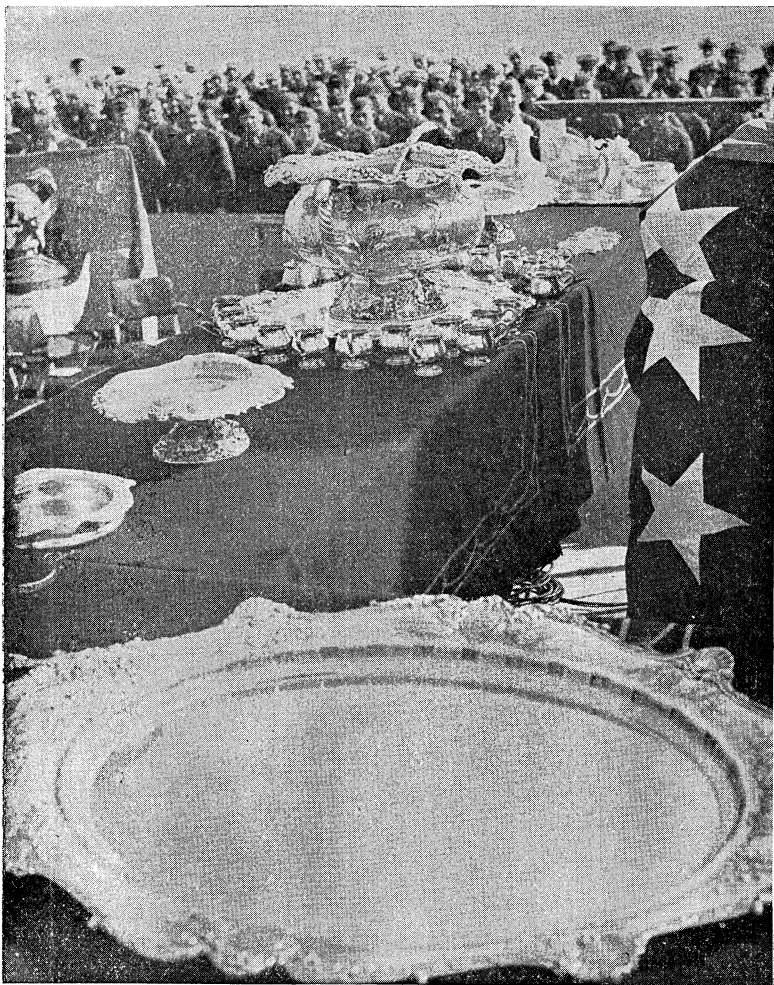
Invocation, Chaplain Raymond C. Hohenstein

Introduction of Commodore Earl E. Stone

Introduction of Mr. John E. Dickinson

History of Silver Service, Mr. William Schwanke

Presentation, Chief Justice Marvin Rosenberry
Acceptance, Captain John W. Roper
The National Anthem



The silver service on display aboard the U.S.S. Wisconsin, San Francisco Bay, October 26, 1945.

In his dispatch describing the ceremony to the Wisconsin State Journal, Lawrence H. Fitzpatrick wrote:

"As a brilliant California sun glittered down on the deck of this massive man o' war, and squadrons of naval planes flew overhead, citizens of Wisconsin paid tribute to a gallant ship and here officers and men honored their adopted state.

"Those who took part in this naval ceremony will not soon forget their day aboard the good ship Wisconsin nor will they forget their ride through this historic harbor, jammed with America's naval might. They will have fond memories of the dramatic scene as the great battleship, home from the wars, finally touched the pier of friendly Frisco as the strains of 'On Wisconsin' floated over the waters and thousands of sailors cheered.

"The fogs which cloaked this ancient harbor for weeks lifted and a bright sun bathed this great ship as the Governor's committee were piped aboard in true naval style. Gold-braided officers, nearly 200 of them, hundreds of blue jackets, and scores of marines stood at stiff attention.

"Captain John Wesley Roper, the commanding officer, came forward to welcome the delegation as only a naval officer can . . ."

Commodore Earle E. Stone, first commanding officer of the new Wisconsin, was also present, having flown from Pearl Harbor where he was stationed as a member of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's staff.

The story barely mentions the fact that the Wisconsin delegation was privileged to be aboard the giant ship when she was taken from anchorage to the pier. It was the first time in naval history that civilians were permitted aboard a capital ship while under way.

That citizens of Wisconsin can be proud of the ship that bears the name of the state is underscored by the following list of significant dates in the World War II history of the U.S.S. Wisconsin:

Keel laid, January 25, 1941.

Launched, December 7, 1943.

Commissioned, April 16, 1944.

Shake-down cruise to Trinidad, July and August 1944.

Reported to Pacific Fleet, October 2, 1944.

Joined Third Fleet at Ulithi, December 9, 1944.

Operations with fast Carrier Task Forces:

- (1) *Leyte*—Luzon attacks, December 14-16, 1944.
- (2) *Luzon*—Luzon attacks, January 6-7, 1945; Formosa attacks, January 1945; South China Sea invasion and attacks on Hongkong and Indo-China, January 12-16, 1945.
- (3) *Iwo Jima Conquest*—assault and occupation, February 15, March 4, 1945. With Fifth Fleet strikes on Japan, including first Tokyo carrier attack.
- (4) *Okinawa Conquest*—With both Fifth and Third Fleets in assault and occupation from March 17 to May 10 and May 28 to June 11, 1945.
- (5) Participated in Third Fleet air strikes and bombardments of Jap home islands from July 10 to September 2, 1945.

Entered Tokyo Bay, September 5, 1945, left September 20 for Pearl Harbor and arrived at San Francisco October 15, 1945.

Ten days later the U.S.S. Wisconsin was presented with the gift of the citizens of Wisconsin—a silver service for peacetime uses.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS BLUE BOOKS 1919-1944

Agriculture

✓ A Century of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Walter H. Ebling, pp. 185-196, Blue Book of 1940.

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Erosion Control in Wisconsin, by Noble Clark, pp. 143-154, Blue Book of 1940.

Education

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

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

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

A New Step in University Administration, by Glenn Frank, pp. 389-408, Blue Book of 1929.

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

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

General

Citizenship Training in Wisconsin, by Richard C. Wilson, pp. 169-175, Blue Book of 1942.

Conservation in Wisconsin, by John M. Gaus, pp. 69-83, Blue Book of 1933.

Consumer Co-operation in Wisconsin, by Harold M. Groves, pp. 209-228, Blue Book of 1937.

Description of Surface Features of Wisconsin, by E. F. Bean, pp. 15-38, Blue Book of 1925.

Forestry in Wisconsin, by F. G. Wilson, pp. 177-185, Blue Book of 1942.

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

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

Hospitals in Wisconsin, by Charles R. Bardeen, pp. 235-267, Blue Book of 1925.

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

Relax in Wisconsin, Friendly Land of Beauty, by J. H. H. Alexander, pp. 171-176, Blue Book of 1940.

Rural County Zoning in Wisconsin, by W. A. Rowlands, pp. 169-183, Blue Book of 1937.

Some Trends Revealed by the 1940 Census, by Edwin E. Witte, pp. 129-150, Blue Book of 1942.

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin from the 1920 Census, by Edwin E. Witte, pp. 17-40, Blue Book of 1923.

Traffic Safety in Wisconsin, by R. C. Salisbury, pp. 159-168, Blue Book of 1942.

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

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

WHA, Wisconsin Radio Pioneer, by Harold B. McCarty, pp. 195-207, Blue Book of 1937.

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

Wisconsin in the Defense Program, by R. S. Kingsley, pp. 151-158, Blue Book of 1942.

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

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

Wisconsin, the Beautiful, by Elmer S. Hall, pp. 55-67, Blue Book of 1927.

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

Wisconsin's Future in Aviation, by Ralph M. Immell, pp. 177-184, Blue Book of 1940.

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

Your state . . . Wisconsin, pp. 219-231, Blue Book of 1942.

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Aids in the Administration of Justice, by Gilson G. Glasier, pp. 487-497, Blue Book of 1929.

City Government in Wisconsin, by Frederick N. MacMillin, pp. 395-400, Blue Book of 1931.

County Government in Wisconsin, by George S. Wehrwein, pp. 85-101, Blue Book of 1933.

The Courts of Wisconsin, by Walter C. Owen, pp. 603-616, Blue Book of 1927.

Development of the Wisconsin Pension Program, by George M. Keith, pp. 129-141, Blue Book of 1940.

Duration of Legislative Sessions, 1836-1927, pp. 592-595, Blue Book of 1929.

Legislative Procedure in Wisconsin, by Mary Moran Kirsch, pp. 501-505, Blue Book of 1929.

Members of Wisconsin Legislatures: For 1848 to 1915, inclusive, pp. 253-315 and pp. 488-539, Blue Book of 1915; for 1917 to 1927, inclusive, pp. 643-652, Blue Book of 1927; for 1927 to 1935, inclusive, pp. 261-266, Blue Book of 1935; for 1937 to 1943, inclusive, pp. 186-190, Blue Book of 1944.

Our State Governors, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 21-53, Blue Book of 1927.

Sovereignty and Democracy in Wisconsin Elections, by George Brown, pp. 71-93, Blue Book of 1935.

State Aid to Libraries, by C. B. Lester, pp. 155-160, Blue Book of 1940.

Statute Lawmaking in Wisconsin, by Edwin E. Witte, pp. 129-154, Blue Book of 1937.

Town Government in Wisconsin, by George S. Wehrwein, pp. 95-107, Blue Book of 1935.

Village Government in Wisconsin, by George S. Wehrwein, pp. 161-170, Blue Book of 1940.

Wisconsin Courts: Their Origin, Organization, and Work, by Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, pp. 591-603, Blue Book of 1925.

Wisconsin Public Revenues, by Charles D. Rosa, pp. 29-44, Blue Book of 1935.

The Wisconsin State Income Tax, by Harold M. Groves, pp. 51-67, Blue Book of 1933.

The Wisconsin System of Taxation, by J. Roy Blough, pp. 49-69, Blue Book of 1931.

The Work of the Supreme Court, by Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, pp. 469-477, Blue Book of 1929.

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A Brief Outline of Wisconsin History, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 5-16, Blue Book of 1923.

Centennial Observances, p. 193, Blue Book of 1937.

Days of Old, by W. O. Hotchkiss, pp. 1-13, Blue Book of 1925.

Five Wisconsin Pioneers, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 19-51, Blue Book of 1933.

The Four Wisconsin Capitols, by John G. D. Mack, pp. 41-52, Blue Book of 1923.

The Indians of Wisconsin, by Mary Moran Kirsch, pp. 99-112, Blue Book of 1931.

The Old Northwest, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 185-192, Blue Book of 1937.

Outline History of Wisconsin, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 61-93 (annual record), Blue Book of 1925.

Outline History of Wisconsin, by Louise Phelps Kellogg, pp. 1-29, Blue Book of 1929.

Paul Bunyan and the Blue Ox, by James J. McDonald, pp. 113-128, Blue Book of 1931.

Two Wisconsin Immortals (Marquette and La Follette), by Justice Charles H. Crownhart, pp. 5-20, Blue Book of 1927.

Wisconsin Anniversaries, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 3-28, Blue Book of 1935.

Wisconsin Government Enrolls for War, by Edward N. Hein, pp. 75-113, Blue Book of 1944.

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

Wisconsin National Guard (1849-1922), by Charles King, pp. 346-358, Blue Book of 1923.

Wisconsin War Activities, pp. 301-438, Blue Book of 1919.

Wisconsin's Historical Manuscripts, by Alice E. Smith, pp. 1-17, Blue Book of 1933.

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

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

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

The State Government

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

Includes All Amendments Adopted Through 1945

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section

1. Equality; inherent rights.
2. Slavery prohibited.
3. Free speech; libel.
4. Right to assemble and petition.
5. Trial by jury.
6. Excessive bail; cruel punishments.
7. Rights of accused.
8. Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.
9. Remedy for wrongs.
10. Treason.
11. Searches and seizures.
12. Attainder; ex post facto; contracts.
13. Private property for public use.
14. Feudal tenures; leases; alienation.
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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 tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II

BOUNDARIES

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

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

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

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 21. Repealed April 1929, Jt. Res. 6, 1929.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE

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

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

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

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

Section 5. Repealed November 1932, Jt. Res. 52, 1931.

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

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

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

Section 9. Repealed November 1932, Jt. Res. 53, 1931.

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. Section 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign

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

ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII

JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. Section 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment

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

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

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

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

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

Alteration of circuits. Section 6. The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall be the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as

provided in this constitution and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Removal of judges. Section 13. Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless

the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Internal improvements. Section 10. The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular

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

ARTICLE IX

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

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

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

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

ARTICLE X

EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. Section 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. Section 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. Section 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. Section 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Land commissioners. Section 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Lands, how sold; payment. Section 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI

CORPORATIONS

Corporations, how formed. Section 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. Section 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. Section 3. Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation.

Acquisition of lands by state and cities. Section 3a. The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works.

General banking law. Section 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote

of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

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

Constitutional conventions. Section 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. Section 1. The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

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

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

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

Residents on Indian lands, where may vote. Section 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified

to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. Section 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. Section 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

County seats removed. Section 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. Section 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in offices. Section 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. Section 11. No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, or this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the

annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

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

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

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

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

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

Rights of action and prosecutions saved. Section 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner

and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

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

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

Local officers hold over. Section 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

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

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. Section 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On 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.

Section 10. This section apportioned the state temporarily into congressional districts, and is omitted as obsolete.

First elections. Section 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

Section 12. This section apportioned the state temporarily into senate and assembly districts, and is omitted as obsolete.

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

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

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

Territorial

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Votes	
			For	Against
*Formation of a State Government.....	Territorial law appr. Jan. 31, 1846, p. 5	April 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of First Constitution.....	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution and Act of Jan. 31, 1846	April 1847	14,119	20,231
Negro Suffrage.....	Supl. resolution to Const. of 1846; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	April 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of Second Constitution.....	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384

State

*Extending suffrage to colored persons ¹	Chap. 137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks.....	Chap. 143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law.....	Chap. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Prohibitory liquor law.....	Chap. 101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extending suffrage to colored persons.....	Chap. 44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amending general banking law.....	Chap. 98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amending general banking law.....	Chap. 242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Incorporation of banking associations.....	Chap. 203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,260	7,794
Extending suffrage to colored persons.....	Chap. 414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amending Act—Inc. of banking associations.....	Chap. 102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Amending general banking law.....	Chap. 143 1866	Nov. 1867	45,796	11,842
	Jt. Res. 12 1867			
*Abolition of the bank comptroller.....	Chap. 28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,490	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks.....	Chap. 384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters.....	Chap. 211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revised banking law of 1897.....	Chap. 303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary law.....	Chap. 451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems.....	Chap. 522 1905	April 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage ²	Chap. 227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldier bonus law.....	Chap. 667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition enforcement act (Mulberger).....	Chap. 556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*Volstead act, modification.....	Jt. Res. 47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Repeal of the Severson enforcement act.....	Jt. Res. 16 1929	April 1929	350,337	196,402
*Modification of the Severson enforcement act.....	Jt. Res. 16 1929	April 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses.....	Jt. Res. 11 1931	April 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal.....	Jt. Res. 114 1931	April 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions.....	Jt. Res. 64 1933 Sp.	April 1934	531,915	154,729
Teacher tenure law repeal.....	Jt. Res. 100 1939	April 1940	403,782	372,524
Property tax levy for high school aid.....	Chap. 525 1943	April 1944	131,004	410,315

*Ratified.

¹In Gillespie vs. Palmer, 20 Wis. 572 (Jan. term—1866). The Supreme Court ruled that Chap. 173, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

²Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Chap. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Constitution Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Submission to People	Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
							For	Against	
IV	4	Assemblymen chosen biennially	Chap. 95 1853	Chap. 89 1854	Chap. 89 1854	Nov. 1854			
IV	5	Senators chosen quadrennially	Chap. 95 1853	Chap. 89 1854	Chap. 89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	.....
IV	11	Biennial sessions	Chap. 95 1853	Chap. 89 1854	Chap. 89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,348	11,885	.....
V	5	Governor's salary changed from \$1,250 to \$2,500		Chap. 89 1854	Chap. 89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,752	11,589	.....
IV	21	*Legislator's salary changed to \$350 per annum	Jt. Res. 4 1861	Jt. Res. 6 1862	Chap. 202 1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	.....
V	5	*Governor's salary increased to \$5,000	Jt. Res. 9 1868	Jt. Res. 3 1866	Chap. 25 1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	9	*Lt. Governor's salary changed to \$1,000	Jt. Res. 9 1868	Jt. Res. 2 1869	Chap. 186 1869	Nov. 1869	47,340	41,764	130,781
I	8	*Against grand jury system	Jt. Res. 9 1868	Jt. Res. 2 1869	Chap. 186 1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
IV	31, 32	*Prohibited private and local laws on 9 subjects	Jt. Res. 7 1869	Jt. Res. 3 1870	Chap. 118 1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,953 ¹
VII	4	One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res. 13 1870	Jt. Res. 1 1871	Chap. 122 1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
XI	3	*Limiting indebtedness of municipalities	Jt. Res. 2 1871	Jt. Res. 8 1872	Chap. 111 1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	.....²
VII	4	*One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res. 11 1872	Jt. Res. 4 1873	Chap. 37 1874	Nov. 1874	67,071	1,409	.....²
VIII	2	*Appropriations only by law	Jt. Res. 10 1876	Jt. Res. 1 1877	Chap. 48 1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
IV	4	*Biennial sessions	Jt. Res. 7 1876	Jt. Res. 4 1877	Chap. 158 1877	Nov. 1877	33,046	3,371	178,122
IV	5	*Assemblymen chosen biennially	Jt. Res. 9S 1880	Jt. Res. 7A 1881	Chap. 262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	11	*Senators chosen quadrennially	Jt. Res. 9S 1880	Jt. Res. 7A 1881	Chap. 262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Compensation of legislators changed to \$500	Jt. Res. 9S 1880	Jt. Res. 7A 1881	Chap. 262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
III	1	*Suffrage to colored people registration authorized	Jt. Res. 26A 1881	Jt. Res. 5 1882	Chap. 272 1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	.....²
VI	4	*Sheriffs and other county officers, terms, filling vacancies	Jt. Res. 16A 1881	Jt. Res. 3 1882	Chap. 290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
VII	12	*Clerk of court, term	Jt. Res. 16A 1881	Jt. Res. 3 1882	Chap. 290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
XIII	1	*Political year, biennial elections	Jt. Res. 16A 1881	Jt. Res. 3 1882	Chap. 290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
X	1	State superintendent, legislature may prescribe qualifications and salary	Jt. Res. 34 1885	Jt. Res. 4 1887	Chap. 357 1887	Nov. 1888	12,697	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court"	Jt. Res. 5 1887	Jt. Res. 3 1889	Chap. 22 1889	Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,113 ³
IV	31	*Forbidding special incorporation of cities	Jt. Res. 4 1889	Jt. Res. 4 1891	Chap. 362 1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,105	371,559
X	1	Salary of state superintendent, removing limit of \$1,200	Jt. Res. 10 1893	Jt. Res. 2 1895	Chap. 177 1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VII	7	*Circuit judges in populous counties	Jt. Res. 8 1895	Jt. Res. 9 1897	Chap. 69 1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,512 ³
XI	4	*Authorizing general banking law	Jt. Res. 13 1899	Jt. Res. 2 1901	Chap. 73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,643

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
XI	5	*Repeal of referendum on banking law.....	Jt. Res.	13 1899	Jt. Res.	2 1901	Chap.	73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,643
X	1	*State superintendent, nonpartisan election, term 4 years, salary limit removed.....	Jt. Res.	16 1899	Jt. Res.	3 1901	Chap.	258 1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,643
XIII	11	*Prohibiting free passes.....	Jt. Res.	8 1899	Jt. Res.	9 1901	Chap.	437 1901	Nov. 1902	67,781	40,697	365,643
VII	4	*Seven justices of Supreme Court and 10 year terms.....	Jt. Res.	8 1901	Jt. Res.	7 1903	Chap.	10 1903	Apr. 1903	51,337	39,957	114,463 ³
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days.....	Jt. Res.	14 1905	Jt. Res.	13 1907	Chap.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,958	27,270	449,656
VIII	10	*Appropriations for highways.....	Jt. Res.	11 1905	Jt. Res.	18 1907	Chap.	238 1907	Nov. 1908	116,421	46,739	449,656
VIII	1	*Income tax.....	Jt. Res.	12 1905	Jt. Res.	29 1907	Chap.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,696	37,729	449,656
III	1	*Suffrage only to full citizens.....	Jt. Res.	15 1905	Jt. Res.	25 1907	Chap.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
IV	21	Legislator's salary changed to \$1,000.....	Jt. Res.	35 1907	Jt. Res.	7 1909	Chap.	508 1909	Nov. 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census.....	Jt. Res.	30 1907	Jt. Res.	55 1909	Chap.	478 1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
VIII	10	**Appropriations for water powers and forests.....	Jt. Res.	31 1907	None		Chap.	514 1909	Nov. 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
XI	3	*City and county indebtedness for lands.....	Jt. Res.	44 1909	Jt. Res.	42 1911	Chap.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.....	Jt. Res.	38 1909	Jt. Res.	48 1911	Chap.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
VII	10	Time of payment of judges' salaries.....	Jt. Res.	34 1909	Jt. Res.	24 1911	Chap.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XII	1	Ratification of constitutional amendments after 3-5 approval by one legislature.....	Jt. Res.	71 1911	Jt. Res.	17 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
IV	1	Initiative and referendum.....	Jt. Res.	74 1911	Jt. Res.	22 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
VIII	11	State annuity insurance.....	Jt. Res.	65 1911	Jt. Res.	35 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
XI	3a	Home rule of cities and villages.....	Jt. Res.	73 1911	Jt. Res.	21 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	86,020	141,472	325,430
VII	6	Decrease in judicial circuits.....	Jt. Res.	67 1911	Jt. Res.	26 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
VII	7	Increase of judges.....	Jt. Res.	67 1911	Jt. Res.	26 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
XIII	12	Recall of civil officers.....	Jt. Res.	41 1911	Jt. Res.	15 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430
XI	3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain.....	Jt. Res.	37 1911	Jt. Res.	25 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
XII	3	Constitution amended upon petition.....	Jt. Res.	74 1911	Jt. Res.	22 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	68,434	150,215	325,430
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$600 a year, 2c a mile.....	Jt. Res.	66 1911	Jt. Res.	24 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
VIII	13	State insurance.....	Jt. Res.	56 1911	Jt. Res.	12 1913	Chap.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
IV	21	Pay of legislators fixed by law.....	Jt. Res.	23 1917	Jt. Res.	37 1919	Chap.	480 1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	.....²
VII	6	Decrease of circuit courts.....	Jt. Res.	20 1917	Jt. Res.	92 1919	Chap.	604 1919	Apr. 1920	113,786	116,436	.....²
VII	7	Increase of judges.....	Jt. Res.	20 1917	Jt. Res.	92 1919	Chap.	604 1919	Apr. 1920	113,786	116,436	.....³
I	5	*Trial by jury.....	Jt. Res.	58 1919	Jt. Res.	17 1921	Chap.	504 1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs succeeding themselves.....	Jt. Res.	38 1919	Jt. Res.	36 1921	Chap.	437 1921	Nov. 1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
XI	3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations.....	Jt. Res.	53 1919	Jt. Res.	37 1921	Chap.	566 1921	Nov. 1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$750 per annum.....	Jt. Res.	28 1921	Jt. Res.	18 1923	Chap.	241 1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137 ³
XI	3	*Home rule for cities.....	Jt. Res.	39 1921	Jt. Res.	34 1923	Chap.	203 1923	Nov. 1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
VIII	10	*Appropriations for forestry.....	Jt. Res.	29 1921	Jt. Res.	57 1923	Chap.	289 1923	Nov. 1924	336,360	173,563	796,432

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Submission to People	Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor	
						For	Against		
VII	7	*Additional circuit judges.....	Jt. Res. 24 1921	Jt. Res. 64 1923	Chap. 408 1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials.....	Jt. Res. 73 1923	Jt. Res. 16 1925	Chap. 270 1925	Nov. 1926	205,868	201,125	552,912
V	5	*Salary of governor fixed by law.....	Jt. Res. 80 1923	Jt. Res. 52 1925	Chap. 413 1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$1,000 for session.....	Jt. Res. 33 1925	Jt. Res. 12 1927	Jt. Res. 12 1927	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885 ¹
VIII	1	*Severance tax on forests and minerals.....	Jt. Res. 61 1925	Jt. Res. 13 1927	Jt. Res. 13 1927	Apr. 1927	179,217	141,888	308,885 ¹
IV	21	*Repealing \$500 a session for legislators.....	Jt. Res. 57 1927	Jt. Res. 6 1929	Jt. Res. 6 1929	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912 ²
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves.....	Jt. Res. 24 1927	Jt. Res. 13 1929	Jt. Res. 13 1929	Apr. 1929	259,881	210,964	397,912 ²
V	10	*Approval of appropriation bills in part.....	Jt. Res. 37 1927	Jt. Res. 43 1929	Jt. Res. 43 1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Repealing salary of Governor.....	Jt. Res. 69 1929	Jt. Res. 52 1931	Jt. Res. 52 1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V	9	*Repealing salary of Lt. Governor.....	Jt. Res. 70 1929	Jt. Res. 53 1931	Jt. Res. 53 1931	Nov. 1932	427,768	267,120	1,124,502
VII	1	*Correcting wording of impeachment section.....	Jt. Res. 72 1929	Jt. Res. 58 1931	Jt. Res. 58 1931	Nov. 1932	436,113	221,563	1,124,502
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for utilities.....	Jt. Res. 74 1929	Jt. Res. 71 1931	Jt. Res. 71 1931	Nov. 1932	401,194	279,631	1,124,502
III	1	Suffrage for women and Indians.....	Jt. Res. 91 1931	Jt. Res. 76 1933	Jt. Res. 76 1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Relating to free passes.....	Jt. Res. 63 1933	Jt. Res. 98 1935	Jt. Res. 98 1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Instalment payment of real estate taxes.....	Jt. Res. 88 1939	Jt. Res. 18 1941	Jt. Res. 18 1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213 ³
VII	15	*Justice of the peace in first class cities.....	Jt. Res. 27 1943	Jt. Res. 2 1945	Jt. Res. 2 1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	358,831 ³
VIII	10	*State aeronautical program.....	Jt. Res. 37 1943	Jt. Res. 3 1945	Jt. Res. 3 1945	Apr. 1945	187,111	101,169	358,831 ³

* Ratified.

** Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court (State ex rel Owen v. Donald, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331).

¹ Total vote for State Superintendent.² No state election.³ Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.

ESTIMATED CONDITION OF THE GENERAL FUND AS OF JUNE 30, 1945

By E. C. GIESSEL
Director of the Budget

In view of the fact that the General Fund cash balance on June 30 does not show obligations legally incurred but not paid, nor certain revenues earned but not collected, the below estimated financial condition of the General Fund was prepared to give the citizens and taxpayers a truer picture of the financial status of the state. In order to enlighten the citizens of Wisconsin to the meaning of the various items affecting the condition of the General Fund, an explanatory note follows each section.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount</i>
General Fund Cash	\$21,915,291.52
(Cash on deposit with the State Treasurer to the credit of the General Fund on June 30, 1945.)	
General Fund Bonds	15,000,000.00
(Purchase price of U. S. short term securities from General Fund Cash)	
Total General Fund Cash and Securities	
	\$36,915,291.52

ADD:

Accounts Receivable:

(Accounts receivable due and owing to the General Fund as of June 30, 1945.)

Teachers' Surtax on Incomes—Excess Over Requirements for 1944-1945 \$2,449,200.88 (a)

(Excess of the collections of the teachers' surtax on incomes for 1944-1945 over the amount required from the State of Wisconsin to match teachers' deposits in the Teachers' Retirement System. The excess will be transferred from the Teachers' Retirement Fund to the General Fund in 1945-1946 when the final determination of the State's deposit share for 1944-1945 is made.)

Teachers' State Deposits Lapsible 12,275.33

(Accumulations of State deposits with the Teachers' Retirement System on accounts which have subsequently become inactive and which have been forfeited by teachers leaving the Retirement System. Chapter 404, Laws of 1943, provides that

(a) After deducting estimated surtax refunds of \$1,100,000.

such accumulations of released or forfeited State deposits shall be paid into the General Fund from the Teachers' Retirement Fund.)

Estate Collections a/c State Aids	\$ 68,044.04	
(Old Age pension collections from recipients of aid.)		
Railroad Taxes for 1944-1945 Not Collected Until 1945-1946	1,675.24	
(Taxes assessed for 1944-1945, due and owing June 30, 1945, but not collected until 1945-1946.)		
Revolving Activities	340,694.56	
(Services and materials furnished and billed but collections not made until 1945-1946.)		
		<hr/>
Total Accounts Receivable Due General Fund		\$ 2,871,890.05
		<hr/>
General Fund Balance Adjusted for Accounts Receivable, June 30, 1945 . . .		\$39,787,181.57

DEDUCT

Bills Due and Owing:

(Estimated commitments of General Fund Cash on June 30, 1945, not paid until 1945-1946.)

Specific and Sum Sufficient Appropriations, Current Year 1944-1945	\$1,880,296.39
(Bills due and owing from legislative appropriations of General Revenues for specific purposes, such as Administration, Operation, Maintenance, Miscellaneous Capital, etc. Specific appropriations lapse and cease to be available at the close of the fiscal year, except for the payment of old bills.)	
Specific and Sum Sufficient Appropriations, Prior to 1944-1945 . .	7,552.32
Specific-Continuing Appropriations . .	52,594.70
(Bills due and owing from non-lapsible legislative appropriations of General Revenues for specific purposes. Nonlapsible specific appropriations, such as special capital, continue to be available until the specific purposes for which they were created are accomplished.)	
Revolving Activities	3,245,535.35
(Bills due and owing from self-sustaining or self-supporting activities, wherein the receipts are	

reappropriated by statute to the enterprise for the furtherance of its functions. Some of the major revolving funds of the State of Wisconsin are: University of Wisconsin Dormitories, Memorial Union, Athletic Department, Dairy and Farm Sales, Stores, State Prison Binder Twine Plant, Prison Industries, Farms, Public Service Commission Utilities Regulation, Bureau of Engineering Services, Bureau of Purchases Supplies, Federal Aids, Inter-county Settlements, Gifts and Donations, etc.)

Highway Activities, Revolving	\$1,925,091.23
(Ordinary bills due and owing from Highway balances financed by the net collections of the gas tax, motor vehicle and drivers' licenses, federal aids, contributions of localities, utilities, etc.)	
Highway Activities—County Trunk Aid	4,671,052.35
(Appropriation effective June 30, 1945 per Highway Segregation Law.)	
State Trunk Highway Trust Fund Transfer	6,234,067.23
(Transfer of cash in 1945-1946 from the General Fund to the State Trunk Highway Fund from Highway balances on hand June 30, 1945, to finance the construction of state trunk highways.)	
Highway Trust Fund Transfer	4,936,730.04
(Representing the excess of the net proceeds on the 1944-1945 Gasoline Tax, Motor Vehicle Licenses, and Drivers' Licenses, after allowance for anticipations, county trunk aid, transfer to the Highway Construction Fund, and \$1,800,000 lapsed to the general fund. This transfer of \$4,936,730.04 completed the segregation of highway monies.)	
Unapportioned Liquor and Utility Taxes	2,367,693.71
(Collections made prior to and including June 30, 1945, but apportioned to localities in 1945-1946.)	
Soldiers' Postwar II Rehabilitation Trust Fund Transfer	12,324.13
(1944-1945 Collections to be transferred in 1945-1946.)	

Postwar Construction Fund Transfer	\$ 66,093.43	
(1944-1945 Collections to be transferred in 1945-1946.)		
		<hr/>
Total Bills Due and Owing		\$25,399,030.88
From General Fund Cash..		<hr/>
Estimated General Fund Free and Unencumbered Balance, June 30, 1945.....		14,388,150.69
DEDUCT		
Free and Unencumbered Revolving and Continuing-Specific Balances, June 30, 1945:		
(Net book credit available for revolving funds and continuing-specific appropriations.)		
Revolving Funds Balances June 30, 1945	6,912,288.34	
(Free of Bills Due and Owing.)		
Continuing-Specific Appropriation Balances, June 30, 1945.....	1,255,711.77	
(Free of Bills Due and Owing.)		<hr/>
Total Free and Unencumbered Revolving and Continuing-Specific Balances		8,168,000.11
		<hr/>
Estimated Condition of the General Fund, June 30, 1945, Representing the Excess of Net Cash and Securities Available Over Obligations and Balances in Force..		6,220,150.58
		<hr/>

The State Government

**Executive Branch and
Constitutional Departments**

CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor: WALTER S. GOODLAND.

Lieutenant Governor: OSCAR RENNEBOHM.

Private Secretary: EDWARD J. ROETHE.

Legislative and Financial Secretary: FRANK N. GRAASS.

Executive Counsel: FRANCIS LAMB.

Press Secretary: EDWARD N. DOAN.¹

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 11.

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

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

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

The Governor is responsible for presenting to the legislature a balanced state budget with recommendations as to the amount to be appropriated to each state department. After the budget bill has been passed the Governor may veto any separable part of the measure. The budget director, in most cases, releases to the departments the appropriations made by the legislature. Approval for all land purchases must be granted by the Governor. He is the chairman of the Emergency Board and designates when its meetings are to be held. For its actions his approval and that of one other member is necessary.

¹ Resigned February 9, 1946.

The Constitution gives the Governor an important part in the legislative machinery of the state. Through a biennial message delivered at the beginning of the session and special messages from time to time, he recommends changes in law that he thinks necessary. According to the Constitution every bill passed by the legislature is sent to the Governor for his approval or veto. If he vetoes a bill it can become law only if passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote in both houses.

It is the constitutional duty of the Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor if the latter is incapacitated or leaves the state. In case the Governor dies or resigns the Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the office. He also presides over the senate during legislative sessions and casts a vote only in case of a tie.

Chapter 30, Laws of 1939, created, within the executive office, the division of departmental research whose director is appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term. The principal function of this division, when directed by the Governor, is to investigate irregularities, operating costs, or functions of any state department to determine the feasibility of consolidating, creating, or rearranging departments for the purpose of eliminating unnecessary functions, avoiding duplication, promoting economy, and increasing efficiency. In December 1944, the services of the director and staff were dispensed with and since then the functions of the division have been assumed directly by the executive office.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN.

Assistant Secretary of State: ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN.

Chief Accountant: C. A. NICKERSON.

Supervisor of Incorporation: H. E. WHIPPLE.

Supervisor Records and Elections: GAIGE S. ROBERTS.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 37 full-time.

Publications: Biennial Report; Election Laws; Election Manual; Corporation Laws.

The Constitution delegates to the Secretary of State two distinct duties—namely, keeping the state's records and conducting its official correspondence, and serving as the state's auditor. All laws, appointments, oaths of office, and similar official records are filed with and preserved by him, and certified copies thereof are furnished by him upon payment of prescribed fees. The validity of all claims against the state or any of its departments are passed on by the secretary. He also keeps the state's books and accounts and draws all warrants for payments from the state treasury.

The administration of the corporation laws is the duty of the department. All domestic corporations must secure charters from the Secretary of State and foreign corporations must have licenses

in order to do business in the state. All corporations both domestic and foreign are required to file annual reports.

The Secretary of State is also the central election officer of the state. All nomination papers for offices in which the district is larger than a single county are filed with the department which prepares all notices and blank forms required for primaries and elections in such districts, and makes all tabulations for the official canvass of the returns.

Additional duties of the department include the issuing and recording of city charters, the commissioning of notaries public, the licensing of private detective agencies, and the numbering and publishing of all approved laws received from the Governor. The Secretary of State is also custodian of the Great Seal which he imprints on all official acts of the Governor.

STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: JOHN M. SMITH.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 133.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The State Treasurer has custody of all state funds, receives all moneys paid into the treasury, and issues checks in payment of all claims. All securities owned by any state fund are held by him and he collects the interest thereon. He deposits the cash paid into the treasury in banks designated by the Board of Deposits and draws upon them in making payments. He settles with the county treasurers for the state's share of the property and income taxes and the offsetting aids paid by the state to the counties. Special property taxes paid by the railroads, public utilities, and telephone companies are collected directly by the department. The State Treasurer receives weekly from each state department all moneys which were paid to it in taxes or fees. In the case of motor vehicles, such taxes or fees are sent in daily.

The State Treasurer's office collects the malt beverage and intoxicating liquor tax, the annual license fees of and emergency taxes on telephone companies, and the cigarette tax. Inspection of gasoline and other petroleum products is also performed by this department.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General: JOHN E. MARTIN.

Deputy Attorney General: JAMES WARD RECTOR.¹

Assistant Attorneys General: MORTIMER LEVITAN; JAMES WARD RECTOR; WARREN H. RESH; HAROLD H. PERSONS; JAMES R. WEDLAKE; WILLIAM A. PLATZ; MYRON L. SILVER; W. F. TORKELSON; BEATRICE LAMP-
PERT; EARL SACHSE.

¹Resigned April 9, 1946. Appointed Justice of Supreme Court.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 26.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (monthly in pamphlet form and an annual volume).

The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the state. He represents the state in all actions in the Supreme Court in which the state is a party, including all appeals in criminal cases from convictions in trial courts. When instructed to do so by the Governor or the legislature, the Attorney General also represents the state in other courts, including the United States Supreme Court and other federal courts. He also represents commissions, boards, departments or other agencies of the state government in appeals from their decisions or determinations and represents state employees in actions brought against them in matters arising out of the discharge of their duties.

Another important duty is the rendering of opinions on questions of law to state officers and district attorneys. Either house of the legislature and all state officers may request opinions from the Attorney General upon any legal questions which confront them, as may also the 71 district attorneys of the state. The opinions of the Attorney General are given in writing, and while not having the force of court decisions are, to all practical intents and purposes, binding upon the state officers until the courts render a contrary decision.

In addition, the department does a large amount of other legal work. The Attorney General drafts practically all contracts entered into by the state or any of its departments and approves the form of bonds required under state statutes. He examines the titles to property upon which loans are made from state funds and passes upon the form of the mortgages, bonds, and other instruments for which these loans are secured. A special statutory duty is the examination of all county and municipal bond issues as to legal form and content, and the collection for the school fund of all funds and property which escheat to the state under the statutes.

The Attorney General is also a member of the Board of Deposits of Wisconsin, Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canners, Board of Trustees of the State Library, and Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent of Public Instruction: JOHN CALLAHAN.

First Assistant Superintendent: F. G. BISHOP.

Assistant Superintendent-Director of Bureau of Handicapped Children:
FRANK V. POWELL.

Assistant Superintendent (Legal): VICTOR E. KIMBALL.

Supervisor of School Building Service: H. W. SCHMIDT.

Guidance Director-Administrative Assistant: J. H. ARMSTRONG.

Supervisors of Elementary Schools: MAYBELL G. BUSH; LEROY S. IHLENFELDT; DELIA E. KIBBE; IDA OOLEY.

Supervisors of Secondary Schools: LeROY S. IHLENFELDT; HARRY E. MERRITT; ARTHUR R. PAGE; W. B. SENTRY; J. F. WADDELL.

Supervisor of School Libraries: IRENE M. NEWMAN.

Assistant Supervisor of School Libraries: MARY T. RYAN.

Supervisor of Schools for Exceptional Children: HAROLD M. WILLIAMS.

Supervisor of Schools for Deaf, Blind, and Defective Speech: LAVILLA A. WARD; GRETCHEN MILLER.

Field Workers Crippled Children Division: LUCY E. BLAIR; LOIS M. MITCHELL; BERYL M. STRNAD; ALFARETTA WRIGHT.

Social Workers Crippled Children Division: VIRGINIA STEPHENSON; KATHERINE M. HERINGER; MARY SUTTON.

Statistician: CHARLES E. LIMP.

Curriculum Coordinator: DR. EDWARD KRUG.

Health Coordinator: DR. WARREN SOUTHWORTH.

Veterans Liaison Officer: C. A. HATFIELD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 118 professional and office employes in the Department of Public Instruction, School for the Deaf, and School for the Visually Handicapped.

Publications: Biennial reports; Manual of School Laws; manuals of teaching; List of Books for School Libraries (biennial); Price Lists of Textbooks; Reading Circle Annual; plans and specifications for schoolhouses; special research studies on various subjects; manuals on home economics, industrial arts, reading, social studies, foreign language, conservation, high schools, rural school program.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is a constitutional officer and is elected by the people for a four-year term on a non-partisan basis. He is head of the Department of Public Instruction which has general supervision of all elementary and secondary public schools of the state, special education for handicapped children, county normal schools, the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

State supervisors visit the elementary and secondary public schools and give advice and assistance to both teachers and school boards. The department also prepares manuals for teachers in the elementary and secondary schools.

The department helps schools in the selection and purchase of books for school libraries and prepares lists of books for the Wisconsin State Reading Circle Board. Reading Circle diplomas are issued by county superintendents when the required reading is completed.

Plans for all school buildings have to be submitted for approval. Plans and specifications for one and two-room buildings are furnished by the department. As the postwar school building program is assuming large proportions, the department is now engaged in formulating plans for a public works reserve shelf to take care of future school construction.

No new high school districts may be formed without the approval of the State Superintendent.

State aids for education, totaling in the current fiscal year approximately \$9,391,000 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 1943-1944 the total enrollment in all elementary and secondary public schools was 490,796, and their expenditures were \$54,722,005.71.

The department members participate in teachers' institutes, and school board conventions upon invitation from county superintendents.

County normal schools for the training of rural teachers are under the direct supervision of the department. The courses of study in the county normal schools, the qualifications of the teachers, and their salaries are subject to the approval of the State Superintendent.

The State Superintendent is legally responsible for the evaluation of the supervisory program of 100 rural school supervisors as administered in the 71 counties of the state as a basis for reimbursing the several counties for the salaries and expenses of these supervisors in accordance with a state schedule.

The aims and objectives of the bureau aiding handicapped children are to insure to all such children adequate opportunities for care which will make possible for them a maximum degree of correction of their disability at a time when most improvement can be expected; to assist communities in modifying regular school facilities and adjusting the educational program to meet the needs of individual handicapped children in their regular school attendance; and to develop from the work for the handicapped basic information and procedures which will be equally advantageous to all children.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

Commissioners: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN, *chairman*; JOHN M. SMITH; JOHN E. MARTIN.

Chief Clerk: T. H. BAKKEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 5.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The land department is the only state department in addition to the elective state officers which is created by the Constitution. This department is headed by the Commissioners of Public Lands, who under the Constitution are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. A chief clerk employed by them has immediate charge of the work of the department.

The department has exclusive control over the lands and moneys belonging to the constitutional trust funds which consist of the

common school fund, normal school fund, university fund, and the agricultural college fund. There remain unsold 175,000 acres of timber or unimproved land, belonging to these funds, which have a value of approximately \$3,000,000. Moneys belonging to the trust funds total over \$16,500,000 and are loaned to school districts and other municipalities.

This department has the original record of the sale and conveyance of state lands and has on file the field notes and plats of the original and subsequent federal surveys of lands in Wisconsin. Documents made by this office from these records are used by abstractors and lawyers, and the field notes and plats by surveyors in running and locating the original section lines and corners.

This department protects the interest of the state in lands under any federal grant, uncovered lake beds, made lands in navigable waters, as well as in unsurveyed islands.

Under the Constitution escheated real and personal property is under the jurisdiction of the land department as well as fines and forfeitures.

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

February 15, 1946

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Governor	Walter S. Goodland	Racine	1st Mon. Jan. 1947	\$10,000 per annum
Lieutenant Governor	Oscar A. Rennebohm	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1947	5,000 per term
Secretary of State	Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1947	5,000 per annum
Attorney General	John E. Martin	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1947	5,000 per annum
State Treasurer	John M. Smith	Shell Lake	1st Mon. Jan. 1947	5,000 per annum
Supt. of Public Instruction	John Callahan	Madison	1st Mon. July 1947	5,000 per annum

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
Accountancy, Board of	A. E. Wegner	Madison	June 25, 1946	\$10 per day
	Clarence H. Lichfeldt	Milwaukee	June 25, 1947	\$10 per day
	Carl J. Becher	Appleton	June 25, 1948	\$10 per day
Adjutant General, The	Ralph M. Immell (On leave)	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000 per annum
*Aeronautics Commission	Alvin A. Kuechenmeister (Acting)	Milwaukee		
	Howard Morey	Madison	April 30, 1947	Expenses
	Alvin G. Sell	Ashland	April 30, 1947	Expenses
	L. O. Simenstad	Osceola	April 30, 1949	Expenses
	Theodore Wardwell	Rhineland	April 30, 1949	Expenses
*Agriculture, Board of	Karl Reynolds	Sturgeon Bay	April 30, 1951	Expenses
	James W. Baird	Waukesha	June 2, 1947	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and expenses
	R. J. Douglas	Juda	June 2, 1947	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and expenses
	E. F. Horn	Beaver Dam	June 2, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and expenses
	Paul C. Schmoltdt	Medford	June 2, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and expenses
	John Scott Earll	Pr. du Chien	June 2, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and expenses
	Ira Inman	Beloit	June 2, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and expenses
*Annuity and Investment Board ²	William E. Seffern	Van Dyne	June 2, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and expenses
	Noble Clark	Madison	March 1, 1947	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per annum and expenses
	J. M. Dusel	Iron Ridge	March 1, 1947	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per annum and expenses
	William E. Hawley	Baldwin	March 1, 1949	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per annum and expenses

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

² These boards also have *ex officio* members.

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
Armory Board ²	Col. Fred Finn	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Maj. Gilbert Seaman	Madison	Indefinite	None
Athletic Commission	Joseph A. Landauer	Milwaukee	August 20, 1946	\$5 per day } but not to ex- exceed \$3,000 per annum for entire board
	Frank L. Fawcett	Milwaukee	August 20, 1947	
	Joseph Leo Coughlin	Madison	August 20, 1948	
	Peter H. Schumacher	West Allis	August 20, 1949	
	Harvey Buchanan	Superior	August 20, 1950	
Banking Commission	Arthur J. Quinn	Cumberland	April 1, 1947	\$6,000 per annum
	James B. Mulva	Madison	April 1, 1949	\$6,000 per annum
	Edward N. Tamm	Kiel	April 1, 1951	\$6,000 per annum
Banking Review Board	Gus Foundrie	Reedsburg	1st Mon. Jan. 1947	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per annum and expenses
	Henry C. Wilke	Two Rivers	1st Mon. Jan. 1948	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per annum and expenses
	H. A. von Oven	Beloit	1st Mon. Jan. 1949	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per annum and expenses
	John E. Dickinson	West Bend	1st Mon. Jan. 1950	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per annum and expenses
	John Rose	Green Bay	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per annum and expenses
Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in the	Robert N. Bauer	Milwaukee	April 1, 1947	\$10 per day and expenses
	Michael F. Guyer	Madison	April 1, 1949	\$10 per day and expenses
	William H. Barber	Ripon	April 1, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
Budget, Director of	Elmer C. Giessel	Madison	Indefinite	\$7,000 per annum
Building and Loan Advisory Committee (in Banking Dept.)	Fred Schulz	Racine	1st Mon. July 1946	Expenses
	Edward C. Schauer	Hartford	1st Mon. July 1947	Expenses
	A. C. Steinhauer	Madison	1st Mon. July 1947	Expenses
	A. Helmuth Koepke	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1948	Expenses
	William L. Pieplow	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1948	Expenses
	Arthur A. Abraham	Oshkosh	1st Mon. July 1949	Expenses
	Robert J. Pittelkow	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1949	Expenses
Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in	E. J. Wollschlaeger	La Crosse	April 1, 1947	\$10 per day and expenses
	H. M. Michler	Merrill	April 1, 1949	\$10 per day and expenses
	E. M. Cardell	Kenosha	April 1, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
Conservation Commission	Virgil Dickinsen	Augusta	July 27, 1947	Expenses
	Guido Rahr	Manitowoc	July 27, 1947	Expenses
	Aldo Leopold	Madison	July 27, 1949	Expenses
	John O. Moreland	Hayward	July 27, 1949	Expenses
	William J. P. Aberg	Madison	July 27, 1951	Expenses
	Charles F. Smith	Wausau	July 27, 1951	Expenses
Council of Defense ^{2, 3}	Pierpont Wood	Janesville	Duration and 6 months	Expenses
	Gen. Ray B. Farrand	Delafield	Duration and 6 months	Expenses
	Lincoln Neprud	Viroqua	Duration and 6 months	Expenses
	Edward H. Krause	Milwaukee	Duration and 6 months	Expenses
	Dr. Robert W. Blumenthal	Milwaukee	Duration and 6 months	Expenses

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

² These boards also have *ex officio* members.

³ Functions of this department administered by Adjutant General until Governor orders otherwise (Ch. 123, 1945).

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
*Council of Defense ^{2, 3} —continued	Leo Promen.....	Fond du Lac..	Duration and 6 months.....	Expenses
	James R. Durfee.....	Antigo.....	Duration and 6 months.....	Expenses
	F. M. Tidmarsh.....	Manitowoc...	Duration and 6 months.....	Expenses
	Maj. Harvey Vermilyea	Eau Claire....	Duration and 6 months.....	Expenses
	John B. Chapple.....	Ashland.....	Duration and 6 months.....	Expenses
	Marshall C. Graff.....	Appleton.....	Duration and 6 months.....	Expenses
	William Nagorsne.....	Milwaukee....	Duration and 6 months.....	Expenses
	Margaret T. Sharpe....	Milwaukee....	Duration and 6 months.....	Expenses
	Mrs. Harriet Hass.....	Madison.....	Duration and 6 months.....	Expenses
	Howard J. Underhill...	Superior.....	Duration and 6 months.....	Expenses
Dental Examiners, Board of.....	Dr. S. F. Donovan.....	Tomah.....	May 2, 1946.....	\$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Clarence H. Ruchti..	Janesville....	May 2, 1947.....	\$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Charles J. Baumann..	Milwaukee....	May 2, 1948.....	\$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Byron D. Ising.....	Oshkosh.....	May 2, 1949.....	\$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. William H. Schaller..	Milwaukee....	May 2, 1950.....	\$10 per day and expenses
*Employment Relations Board, Wisconsin.....	R. Floyd Green ⁴	La Crosse.....	May 12, 1947.....	\$5,000 per annum
	John E. Fitzgibbon.....	Milwaukee....	May 12, 1949.....	\$5,000 per annum
	Laurence E. Gooding....	Fond du Lac..	May 12, 1951.....	\$5,000 per annum
**Engineer, State.....	Charles A. Halbert.....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	Not to exceed \$5,000 per annum
Fair Employment, Ad- visory Committee to the Industrial Commission..	Harry G. Bragarnick...	Milwaukee....	Sept. 1, 1948.....	Expenses
	James Dorsey.....	Milwaukee....	Sept. 1, 1948.....	Expenses
	Mel Heinritz.....	Milwaukee....	Sept. 1, 1948.....	Expenses
	Max McIntyre.....	Eau Claire....	Sept. 1, 1948.....	Expenses
	William Nagorsne.....	Milwaukee....	Sept. 1, 1948.....	Expenses
	Joseph Rothschild.....	Madison.....	Sept. 1, 1948.....	Expenses
	Thomas E. Sullivan.....	Fond du Lac..	Sept. 1, 1948.....	Expenses
Grain and Warehouse Commission.....	Fred R. Fisher***.....	Wauqaca.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1946.	\$300 per month
	Edward W. Richardson..	Ladysmith....	1st Mon. Feb. 1947.	\$300 per month
	Peter Skamsr.....	Superior.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1948.	\$300 per month
*Health, Board of.....	Dr. Carl W. Eberbach..	Milwaukee....	1st Mon. Feb. 1947.	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Stephen Cahana....	Milwaukee....	1st Mon. Feb. 1948.	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Dr. W. T. Clark.....	Janesville....	1st Mon. Feb. 1949.	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Stephen Gavin....	Fond du Lac..	1st Mon. Feb. 1950.	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Gunnar Gunderson..	La Crosse....	1st Mon. Feb. 1951.	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

² These boards also have *ex officio* members.

³ Functions of this department administered by Adjutant General until Governor orders otherwise (Ch. 123, 1945).

⁴ Deceased March 30, 1946

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

** Subject to civil service.

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
*Health, Board of —continued	Dr. Ira F. Thompson	Racine	1st Mon. Feb. 1952.	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Dr. A. E. Rector	Appleton	1st Mon. Feb. 1953.	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
*Highway Commission	Mike Mack	Shiocton	March 1, 1947	\$6,500 per annum****
	James R. Law	Madison	March 1, 1949	\$6,500 per annum
	David J. Summerville	Ladysmith	March 1, 1951	\$6,500 per annum
*Industrial Commission	Harry J. Burezyk	Milwaukee	June 30, 1947	\$6,500 per annum****
	Voyta Wrabetz	Madison	June 30, 1949	\$6,500 per annum
	C. L. Milner	Delavan	June 30, 1951	\$6,500 per annum
Institute of Technology, Wisconsin, Board of Regents ²	John P. Lacke	Cuba City	July 1, 1946	None
	Charles W. Stoops	Platteville	July 1, 1948	None
*Insurance Commissioner	Morvin Duel	Fond du Lac	June 30, 1947	\$6,500 per annum****
Interstate Cooperation, Commission on ²	Howard F. Ohm	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
	M. W. Torkelson	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
	Frank N. Graass	Sturgeon Bay	Indefinite	Expenses
Library Commission, Free ²	Jacob Heim	Racine	June 1, 1946	Expenses
	M. S. Dudgeon	Milwaukee	June 1, 1946	Expenses
Medical Examiners, Board of	Dr. Jessie P. Allen	Beloit	July 1, 1947	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Raymond G. Arveson	Frederic	July 1, 1947	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Charles A. Dawson	River Falls	July 1, 1947	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. John W. Smith	Milwaukee	July 1, 1947	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. H. H. Christofferson	Colby	July 1, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Ernest W. Miller	Milwaukee	July 1, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Edward C. Murphy	Eau Claire	July 1, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Anthony E. Ruffolo	Kenosha	July 1, 1949	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Metropolitan Sewerage Commission	Jacob Friedrick	Milwaukee	Indefinite	Expenses
George H. Gabel		Shorewood	Indefinite	Expenses
Henry G. Meigs		West Allis	Indefinite	Expenses
Milwaukee County Board of Trustees	George Hampel, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 31, 1948	Fixed by county board
*Motor Vehicle Depart- ment, Commissioner of	B. L. Marcus	Madison	Sept. 7, 1951	\$5,000 per annum
Municipal Retirement Fund, Board of Trustees ²	I. F. Knoebel	West Allis	Jan. 1, 1947	Expenses
	George Reinke	Madison	Jan. 1, 1947	Expenses
	Malcolm Empey	Algoma	Jan. 1, 1948	Expenses
	Ernst J. Hoesly	New Glarus	Jan. 1, 1949	Expenses
	Orville Christianson	Eau Claire	Jan. 1, 1949	Expenses
	Herbert F. Weckwerth	Kaukauna	Jan. 1, 1951	Expenses

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

² These boards also have *ex officio* members.

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

**** Increased from \$5,000 by Ch. 551, 1943, effective July 31, 1943. Incumbents on that date receive \$5,000; successors appointed and qualifying after that date receive \$6,500.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹	
Normal Schools, Board of Regents ²	Elton S. Karrmann	Platteville	1st Mon. Feb. 1947.	Expenses	
	Mrs. Dorris Marks	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1947.	Expenses	
	Roy C. Davidson	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1948.	Expenses	
	William D. McIntyre	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1948.	Expenses	
	Chalmer Davee	River Falls	1st Mon. Feb. 1949.	Expenses	
	Edward J. Dempsey	Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1949.	Expenses	
	W. S. Delzell	Stevens Point	1st Mon. Feb. 1950.	Expenses	
	Dwight Warner	Whitewater	1st Mon. Feb. 1950.	Expenses	
	Mrs. Helen Harkness Eby	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1951.	Expenses	
	Dr. George N. Sundquist	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1951.	Expenses	
	Optometry, Board of Examiners in	Augustus N. Abbott	Shawano	August 9, 1946	\$8 per day and expenses
		Dr. Newton E. W. Lenz	Waupun	August 9, 1947	\$8 per day and expenses
Henry R. Tavs		Milwaukee	August 9, 1948	\$8 per day and expenses	
Earle W. Johnson		Berlin	August 9, 1949	\$8 per day and expenses	
Peter O. Fox		Oshkosh	August 9, 1950	\$8 per day and expenses	
*Personnel, Board of	William Ahrens	Milwaukee	July 1, 1947	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses	
	Lyall J. Pinkerton	Neenah	July 1, 1949	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses	
	Mrs. Jane Harvey	Racine	July 1, 1951	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses	
**Personnel, Director of	A. J. Opstedal	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$5,000 per annum	
Pharmacy, Board of	Edwin Schweger	Green Bay	April 12, 1947	\$5 per day and expenses	
	Edith Schmitz	Platteville	April 12, 1948	\$5 per day and expenses	
	J. P. Lee	Menomonie	April 12, 1949	\$5 per day and expenses	
	Max N. Lemberger	Milwaukee	April 12, 1950	\$5 per day and expenses	
	Sylvester H. Dretzka	So. Milwaukee	April 12, 1951	\$5 per day and expenses	
Planning Board, State ²	Hugh A. Harper	Lancaster	Indefinite	None	
	Charles B. Whitnall	Milwaukee	Indefinite	None	
	Walter J. Dunn	Milwaukee	Indefinite	None	
Portage Levee Commission	William Louis Mohr	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses	
	George S. Long	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses	
	Charles Clemmons	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses	
*Public Service Commission	Wildon F. Whitney	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1947	\$6,500 per annum****	
	Lynn H. Ashley	Hudson	1st Mon. Mar. 1949	\$6,500 per annum****	
	Samuel Bryan	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1951	\$6,500 per annum	
*Public Welfare, State Board of	Mrs. Mary P. Garner	Madison	Oct. 3, 1947	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses	
	Charles H. Liehe	Chippewa Falls	Oct. 3, 1947	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses	
	Dr. George R. Baker	Tomahawk	Oct. 3, 1949	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses	
	Dr. William D. Stovall	Madison	Oct. 3, 1949	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses	
	Herman A. Kloppman	Crivitz	Oct. 3, 1951	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses	

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

² These boards also have *ex officio* members.

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

** Subject to civil service.

**** Increased from \$5,000 by Ch. 551, 1943, effective July 31, 1943. Incumbents on that date receive \$5,000; successors appointed and qualifying after that date receive \$6,500.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
*Public Welfare, State Board of—continued	John M. McHale.....	Green Bay....	Oct. 3, 1951.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Leon A. Nowak....	Milwaukee....	Oct. 3, 1951.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
**Purchases, Director....	F. X. Ritger.....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	Not to exceed \$5,000 per annum
*Real Estate Brokers Board.....	Oscar A. Swenby.....	New Richmond.....	July 12, 1947.....	\$10 per day and expenses
	Frank E. Altendorf....	Port Washington.....	July 12, 1949.....	\$10 per day and expenses
	J. S. Miller.....	Madison.....	July 12, 1951.....	\$10 per day and expenses
*Securities, Director Department of.....	Edward J. Samp.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1951.....	\$6,000 per annum
Soil Conservation Committee ²	Paul Weis.....	Waunakee....	July 1, 1946.....	\$5 per day and expenses
	Mamre Ward.....	Durand.....	July 1, 1947.....	\$5 per day and expenses
	George Nygaard.....	Chaseburg....	July 1, 1948.....	\$5 per day and expenses
Supervisor of Inspectors, State.....	Lawrence C. Whittet...	Edgerton.....	May 1, 1949.....	\$4,000 per annum
*Tax Appeals, Board of...	Harry Slater.....	Milwaukee....	1st Mon. May 1947	\$5,000 per annum
	George M. Sheldon....	Tomahawk....	1st Mon. May 1949	\$5,000 per annum
	William E. Thurston...	Durand.....	1st Mon. May 1951	\$5,000 per annum
*Taxation, Commissioner of.....	A. E. Wegner.....	Madison.....	1st Mon. May 1951	\$7,000 per annum
University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents ²	Michael J. Cleary.....	Milwaukee....	May 1, 1946.....	Expenses
	A. T. Holmes.....	La Crosse.....	May 1, 1947.....	Expenses
	Frank J. Sensenbrenner	Neenah.....	May 1, 1948.....	Expenses
	John D. Jones, Jr.....	Mt. Pleasant..	May 1, 1949.....	Expenses
	Walter J. Hodgkins....	Ashland.....	May 1, 1950.....	Expenses
	Daniel H. Grady.....	Portage.....	May 1, 1951.....	Expenses
	William J. Campbell...	Oshkosh.....	May 1, 1952.....	Expenses
	Leonard J. Kleczka...	Milwaukee....	May 1, 1953.....	Expenses
A. Matt Werner.....	Sheboygan....	May 1, 1954.....	Expenses	
University of Wisconsin, Board of Visitors.....	Emory W. Krauthoefer.	Milwaukee....	1st Mon. July 1946.	None
	Maude Maxwell Munroe	Baraboo.....	1st Mon. July 1947.	None
	Thurwald M. Beck.....	Racine.....	1st Mon. July 1949.	None
*Veterans Affairs, Board of	Dr. C. A. Dawson.....	River Falls...	March 1, 1947....	Expenses
	W. H. Dougherty.....	Janesville....	March 1, 1947....	Expenses
	James F. Burns.....	Wood.....	March 1, 1949....	Expenses
	Paul Bernard Clemens.	Milwaukee....	March 1, 1951....	Expenses
	Kenneth S. White.....	River Falls...	March 1, 1951....	Expenses
	Col. John F. Mullen ⁴ ..	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	
*Veterans Affairs, Director of.....	Leo B. Levenick.....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	Not to exceed \$6,000 per annum
Veterans Home, Wisconsin Board of Managers ²	Mrs. May Luchsinger..	Monroe.....	Sept. 19, 1947....	Expenses
	Oswald C. Claus.....	Burlington....	Sept. 19, 1947....	Expenses
	Jim Dan Hill.....	Superior.....	Sept. 19, 1947....	Expenses
	William H. Zuehlke....	Appleton.....	Sept. 19, 1947....	Expenses

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

² These boards also have *ex officio* members.

⁴ Appointment does not require senate confirmation.

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

** Subject to civil service.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
Vocational and Adult Education, Board of ² . . .	Frank C. Horyza	Superior	July 1, 1947	\$100 per year and expenses
	Alfred A. Lau	Kiel	July 1, 1947	\$100 per year and expenses
	Emil Waldo	Green Bay	July 1, 1947	\$100 per year and expenses
	John Last	Lake Mills	July 1, 1949	\$100 per year and expenses
	Fred Vogt	Milwaukee	July 1, 1949	\$100 per year and expenses
	John Wiechers	Racine	July 1, 1949	\$100 per year and expenses
	Edgar J. Fransway	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1951	\$100 per year and expenses
	Robert L. Pierce	Menomonie	July 1, 1951	\$100 per year and expenses
Jessel S. Whyte	Kenosha	July 1, 1951	\$100 per year and expenses	
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in	C. G. Anderson	Milwaukee	May 15, 1946	\$10 per day and expenses
	B. W. Heald	Milwaukee	May 15, 1947	\$10 per day and expenses
	R. Lees Avery	Appleton	May 15, 1948	\$10 per day and expenses
	Ralph Young	La Crosse	May 15, 1949	\$10 per day and expenses
	Erwin J. Metzke	Milwaukee	May 15, 1950	\$10 per day and expenses
Waterways Commission, Wisconsin Deep ³	William R. Bolton	Superior	July 1, 1947	Expenses
	Hugo Wells	De Pere	July 1, 1947	Expenses
	Harry Brockel	Milwaukee	July 1, 1949	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern	Madison	July 1, 1949	Expenses

¹Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

²These boards also have *ex officio* members:

The State Government

Legislative Branch

THE LEGISLATURE

Total personnel: 133 members, 4 officers (besides the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker), 102 employes.

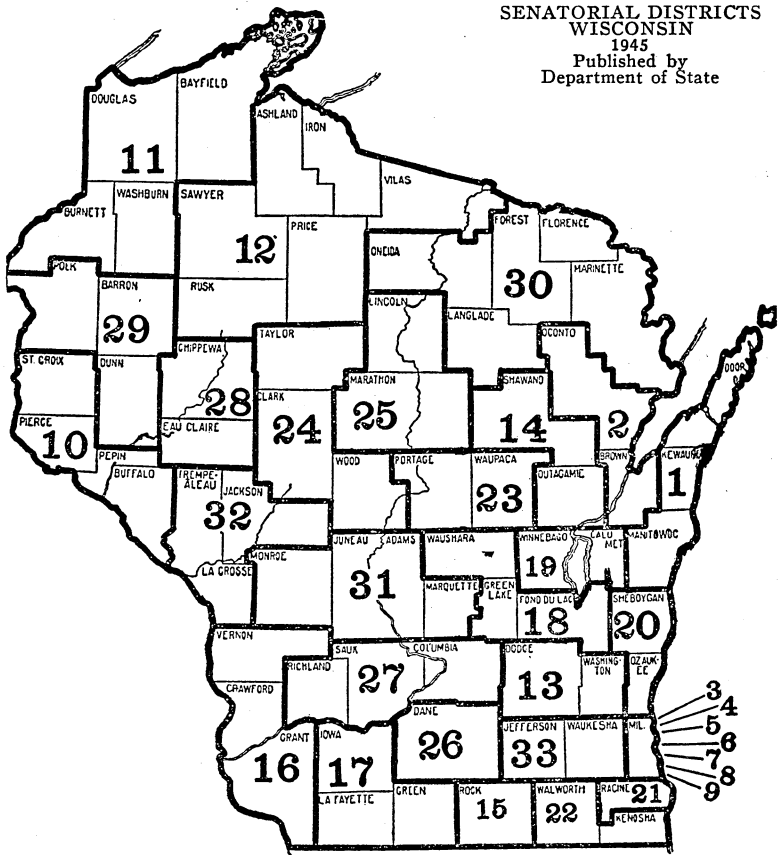
Publications: Journals of each house (daily during sessions and in bound form after their close); Manuals of each house (giving rules); Official Legislative Manual and Directory; bulletins of committee hearings (weekly during sessions by each house); Bulletin of Proceedings (weekly during sessions after first five weeks and in bound form after close); calendars (daily during sessions for use of members); bills; joint resolutions; amendments to bills and joint resolutions; acts; session laws (published by the Secretary of State after close of sessions); interim committee reports. (All of the above publications except the session laws will be mailed as they appear for \$25 per session paid to the Secretary of State for this service, or the acts alone, as published, for \$5. Single copies of these publications can be obtained, while the supply lasts, from members of the legislature or the Legislative Reference Library. The session laws are sold by the director of purchases at cost.)

The Wisconsin Legislature consists of two houses, the senate and the assembly. The members of each house are elected by the people in the November general election from districts into which the state is divided by legislative act after each federal census.

There are 33 senators who are elected for terms of four years. The 16 senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the 17 who represent odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. There are 100 members in the assembly who are elected for two-year terms. Effective January 1, 1947, members receive \$100 a month plus a monthly \$100 for food and lodging during the first six calendar months of a regular session and during the first two months of a special session. This applies to members who certify that it is necessary for them to establish a temporary residence in Madison for the session. In addition, members are to receive a weekly travel allowance of three cents per mile in going to and returning from the state capitol, and they receive 10 cents per mile for one journey to and from the capitol during each session.

Regular sessions of the legislature are held in each odd-numbered year and begin on the second Wednesday in January. These regular sessions usually last about six months, and during such sessions the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. After adjournment of the regular session the

Governor may call a special session which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor. Since 1915 there have been 12 special sessions, the longest of which lasted two and one-half months.



Population

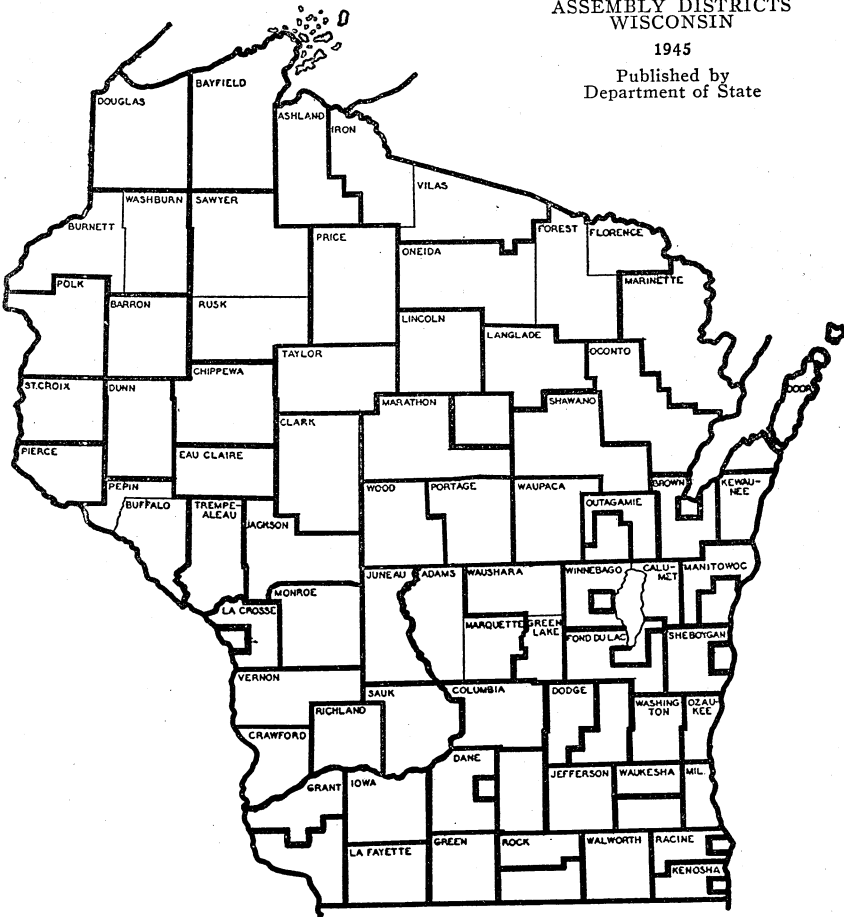
1st	97,392	12th	88,488	23rd	70,414
2nd	110,184	13th	82,710	24th	98,542
3rd	83,700	14th	105,410	25th	98,451
4th	96,359	15th	80,173	26th	130,660
5th	114,787	16th	88,907	27th	86,598
6th	122,876	17th	62,436	28th	87,702
7th	108,827	18th	90,713	29th	87,861
8th	156,759	19th	98,125	30th	94,372
9th	83,577	20th	95,206	31st	66,334
10th	70,300	21st	94,047	32nd	100,633
11th	86,824	22nd	96,608	33rd	101,612

Each house elects its own officers, except that the Lieutenant Governor, under the Constitution, is the president of the senate with power to cast a vote in case of tie. The corresponding officer in the assembly is the speaker, who is an assemblyman elected by

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
WISCONSIN

1945

Published by
Department of State



the members. The other officers are a chief clerk and sergeant at arms in each house who are elected by the members. All the employes of the legislature are appointed under civil service rules. These employes are under the direction of the chief clerk and sergeant at arms of the respective houses.

Meetings of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the state capitol. Under rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. and usually last until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m. and they often hold night sessions. Toward the end of each regular session the houses meet practically continuously.

The afternoons of each day, until near the close of the session, are devoted to committee hearings. The assembly has 24 standing committees and the senate 13. Six of the assembly committees and two of the senate committees, however, have other functions than the consideration of bills. Appointment to senate committees is made upon the recommendation of a Committee on Committees elected by the senate. The speaker of the assembly appoints the committees of that body. In the senate there is a rule that each senator must be appointed to one and only one of the committees to which bills are referred, while in the assembly some members serve on more than one. The most important committee of the two houses is the Joint Committee on Finance made up of members from both the senate and assembly. It acts and votes on all matters jointly. Other committees frequently arrange joint hearings but act independently upon all measures.

All bills when introduced in the legislature are referred to committees which conduct hearings every afternoon at 2 p.m., usually in a room in the state capitol assigned to the particular committee. These hearings are announced in the bulletins of committee hearings which appear each Friday and list the hearings for the coming week.

In addition to the regular committees special committees are appointed during each legislative session which study special problems or conduct special investigations. One or more interim committees are usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They function between legislative sessions and report their findings and make recommendations to the next legislature. Bills are never referred to interim committees and very seldom to special committees.

All bills and joint resolutions introduced in the legislature are printed, usually within one day after introduction. Under the Wisconsin procedure every bill introduced is given a public hearing, is reported upon by the committee to which it was referred, and is voted on in the house of its introduction—in both houses unless “killed” in the first. Amendments may be reported by the committee to which the measure was referred or may be offered by a member on the floor when it comes up for consideration. If passed by one house a bill is sent to the other and goes through the same course in the second house. If concurred in, it is enrolled (i.e., printed in act form), signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and the chief clerk of the house in which it originated, and delivered by such clerk to the Governor. The Governor, within

six days not counting Sundays or holidays, must either approve or veto the measure, except at the close of the session, when the bills die automatically unless signed by the Governor. If approved, he reports this fact to the house in which the bill originated and files the original copy which carries his signature with the Secretary of State. If vetoed, he sends a veto message to the house in which the bill originated. This ends the bill unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote in each house. After passage and approval by the Governor, acts are published in the official state paper, and usually take effect on the day following such publication, but may take effect at some other time as specified in the measure.

Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its proceedings known as the journal. No verbatim record is kept of the debates in either house, nor of the statements made by persons appearing at committee hearings. A record is kept, however, of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings, which after the session is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon.

The acts passed by the legislature are published, usually on the day after their approval, in the official state paper, now the *Wisconsin State Journal*. Later the session laws are issued in book form by the Secretary of State, and soon thereafter the Revisor of Statutes issues the biennial Wisconsin Statutes in one volume which contains all of the permanent general statutes of the state, including those enacted at the last legislative session.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, 1945

Oscar A. Rennebohm, Lieutenant Governor, Madison.....President
 Conrad Shearer, Kenosha.....President pro tem
 Lawrence R. Larsen, Racine.....Chief Clerk
 Harold Damon, Wausau.....Sergeant at Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture and Labor—Laird¹ (chairman), Jacklin, Leverich, Olson, Porter.
Committee on Committees—Knowles (chairman), Laird¹, Miller.
Conservation—Brown (chairman), Downing, Heden, McNeight, Tehan.
Contingent Expenditures—Hilker (chairman), Busby, McBride.
Corporations and Taxation—Fellenz (chairman), Bubolz, Busby, Gawronski, McBride.
Education and Public Welfare—Freehoff (chairman), Downing, Reuther, Risser, Shearer.
Highways—Miller (chairman), McNeight, Peterson.
Judiciary—Buchen (chairman), Knowles, Madsen, Schlabach, Tehan.
Legislative Procedure—Shearer (chairman), Brown, Buchen, Fellenz, Freehoff, Gettelman, Hilker, Hipke, Knowles, Laird¹, Miller, Schlabach.
State and Local Government—Gettelman (chairman), Cashman, Heden, Hilker, Lytie.
Veterans' and Military Affairs—Schlabach¹ (chairman), Fellenz, Hilker, Leverich, Robinson.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1945

Donald C. McDowell, Soldiers Grove.....Speaker
 Arthur L. May, Madison.....Chief Clerk
 Norris J. Kellman, Galesville.....Sergeant at Arms

¹Deceased March 19, 1946.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Agriculture—Rice (chairman), Barnard, Cook, Ebert, Gunderson, James, Keegan, Long, Mleziva, Sweeney, Sykes.

Commerce and Manufactures—Grassman (chairman), Barnard, Follansbee, Nawrocki, Pyszczynski, Squires, Storandt.

Conservation—Youngs (chairman), Angwall, Lenroot, Meunier, Mullen, Rundell, Storandt.

Contingent Expenditures—Lenroot (chairman), Broadfoot, Burmaster, Cummings, Holtebeck.

Education—Clark (chairman), Christman, Goldthorpe, Greene, Hamlin, Harper, Kryszak¹, Rundell, Wheelock.

Elections—Collar (chairman), Ebert, Graf, Hamlin, Swendson, Timmer, Vogel.

Engrossed Bills—Youngblood (chairman), Devitt, Hanges.

Enrolled Bills—Riley (chairman), Daug, Raineri.

Excise and Fees—Pfennig (chairman), Feierstein², Genzmer, Heath, Kostuck, Luedtke, Westfahl.

Highways—Keegan (chairman), Gunderson, Holtebeck, Lueck, Peabody, Sweeney, Youngblood.

Insurance and Banking—Engebretson (chairman), Canniff, Chapple³, Fritzen⁴, Peabody, Pfennig, E. Schneider⁵, Timmer, Van De Zande.

Judiciary—Thomson (chairman), Beggs, Broadfoot, Burmaster, Devitt, Finch, Fisher, W. S., McParland, Nuss, Raineri, Woodhead.

Labor—Benson (chairman), Genzmer, Hanges, Heath, O'Connell, Riley, Roethlisberger, E. Schneider⁵, Sheahan.

Municipalities—Krause (chairman), Austin, Blenski, Brooks, Brunner, Cook, Cummings, Follansbee, Luedtke, Squires, Wheelock.

Printing—Chapple³ (chairman), Hanson, Padrutt, Schaeffer, Woerth.

Public Welfare—Hanson (chairman), Daug, Finch, Ludvigsen, Nicol, Pritchard, Riebau.

Rules—Nuss (chairman), Engebretson, McDowell, Rice, Thomson.

State Affairs—Austin (chairman), Brunner, Christensen, Goldthorpe, Lueck, Roethlisberger, Runden, Simmons, Steltz, Waller, Youngs.

Taxation—Canniff (chairman), Frazell, Graf, Lynch, Mleziva, Runden, Woerth.

Third Reading—Feierstein² (chairman), Benson, Christman.

Transportation—Van De Zande (chairman), Clark, Fisher, C. M., Krause, Long, Pritchard, Ryzek.

Veterans' and Military Affairs—Christensen (chairman), Beggs, Collar, Fisher, W. S., Frank, Frazell, Nelson, J. Schneider, Woodhead.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance—Senators: Hipke (chairman), Brown, Panzer, Robinson, Zablocki. Assemblymen: Spearbraker (chairman), Angwall, Fritzen⁴, Grassman, Ludvigsen, Meunier, Nelson, Nicol, Siebert.

Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws—Senators: Buchen (chairman), Madsen. Assemblymen: Westfahl (chairman), Brooks, Fisher, C. M., Frank, Sykes.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1943 FOR REPORT IN 1945

Industrial School for Boys (Jt. Res. 42, S, and 84, S, 1943)

Members

Senators: Hipke, *chairman*; Lappen; Tehan.

Assemblymen: Clark; Clasen; Cook; Keegan; Westfahl.

Appropriation: \$2,000 from the general fund (Chapter 559, Laws of 1943)

Report: Preliminary report, Senate Journal, January 22, 1944.

¹Deceased July 16, 1945.

²Deceased October 29, 1945.

³Deceased May 1, 1946.

⁴Deceased October 11, 1945.

⁵Deceased March 25, 1946.

Interest Charges and Loan Methods of Lending Institutions (Jt. Res. 21, S, 1943)

Members

Senators: Byrnes, *chairman*; Downing; Jacklin.
 Assemblymen: Double; Finch; Mullen; Thomson.

Appropriation: \$3,000 from the general fund (Chapter 559, Laws of 1943)

Report: Printed report, August 31, 1945; Senate Journal, September 6, 1945; Assembly Journal, September 6, 1945.

Relief Laws: Revising and Codifying (Jt. Res. 40, S, 1943)

Members

Senators: Brown, *chairman*; Buchen; Olson.
 Assemblymen: Benson; Hanson; Youngblood.

Appropriation: \$2,000 from the general fund (Chapter 559, Laws of 1943)

Report: None except Bills 268, S and 269, S, 1945.

Road Program for the State (Chapters 540 and 566, Laws of 1943)

Members

Senators: Miller, *chairman*; Fellenz; Gettelman.
 Assemblymen: McDowell; Peabody; Spearbraker.

Ex officio: chairman of State Highway Commission; state highway engineer.

Appropriation: \$10,000 from the general fund.

Report: Printed report, January 1945.

State Aids and Income Tax (Jt. Res. 31, S, 1943)

Members

Senators: McNeight, *chairman*; Gawronski; Leverich.
 Assemblymen: Fritzen¹; Pritchard; Wheelock.

Appropriation: \$2,000 from the general fund (Chapter 559, Laws of 1943)

Report: Printed report, March 1945.

Welfare and Rehabilitation of Veterans of World War II (Jt. Res. 53, S, 1943)

Members

Senators: Murray, *chairman*; Hampel; Schlabach.
 Assemblymen: Nelson; Nicol; Rice, O. R.; Varda.

Appropriation: \$2,000 from the general fund (Chapter 417, Laws of 1943)

Report: None, except Bill 444, S, 1943.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1943 AND CONTINUED IN 1945

Postwar Planning (Chapter 417, Laws of 1943; Chapter 96, Laws of 1945)

Members

Senators: Freehoff, *chairman*; Hilker; Panzer.
 Assemblymen: Grassman; Ludvigsen; McParland; Wheelock.

Appropriation: Unexpended balance from appropriation from general fund made by Chapter 417, Laws of 1943. (Chapter 96, Laws of 1945)

Report: Printed report, January 1944; Senate Journal, January 12, 1944; Assembly Journal, January 2, 1944; supplementary report Assembly Journal, June 13, 1945.

State Budget System (Jt. Res. 49, S, 1943; Jt. Res. 96, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: Laird², *chairman*; Hilker; Robinson.
 Assemblymen: Cook; Lenroot; Nelson; Pfennig.

Appropriation: Unexpended balance from appropriation from general fund made by Chapter 559, Laws of 1943. (Chapter 468, Laws of 1945)

Report: Printed report issued as Supplement to Senate Journal; partial report, Assembly Journal, January 25, 1945.

¹Deceased October 11, 1945.

²Deceased March 19, 1946.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1945 FOR REPORT IN 1945*Aviation Legislation* (Jt. Res. 9, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Fellenz; Knowles; McBride.
 Assemblymen: Lenroot; Nicol; Pfennig.
 Appropriation: None.
 Report: None in 1945.

Normandale, Incorporated, Private Purchase of (Jt. Res. 32, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: Downing; Madsen.
 Assemblymen: Lynch; Meunier; Van De Zande.
 Appropriation: None.
 Report: Assembly Journal, May 17, 1945.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1945 FOR REPORT IN 1947*Centennial Observance of Wisconsin's Admission to Statehood* (Jt. Res. 29, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Robinson, *secretary*; McBride.
 Assemblymen: Rice, *chairman*; Angwall; Padrutt.
 Citizen members appointed by the Governor:

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

Appropriation: \$5,000 from the general fund (Chapter 586, Laws of 1945) Jt. Res. 29, S, provides that the State Department of Agriculture make available funds of the Wisconsin State Fair moneys to cover the necessary expenditures in carrying out the plans of the committee.

Compulsory Motor Vehicle Inspection (Jt. Res. 85, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Busby, *chairman*; Gawronski.
 Assemblymen: Frank; Pfennig; Van De Zande.
 Appropriation: None.

County Government in Wisconsin (Jt. Res. 48, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: Miller, *chairman*; McNeight; Panzer.
 Assemblymen: Benson; Brunner; Daus; Devitt; Harper.
 Citizen members appointed by the Governor: H. L. Adolfson, Madison; Ruth Jeffris, Janesville; Glen McGrath, Madison; Leo P. Tiefenthaler, Milwaukee; Mrs. John Wise, Madison.

Appropriation: \$1,000 from the general fund (Chapter 469, Laws of 1945)

Criminal Statutes Revision (Jt. Res. 75, S, 1945)

Members

Ex officio: John E. Martin, Attorney General; Howard F. Ohm, Chief of Legislative Reference Library; E. E. Brossard, Revisor of Statutes.

Appropriation: None.

Delinquent Children, Study of Facilities and Methods of Treatment (Jt. Res. 43, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Schlabach, *chairman*; Bubolz; Porter.

Assemblymen: Hamlin; Hanson; Riebau.

Appropriation: \$7,500 from the general fund. (Chapters 258 and 521, Laws of 1945)

Highways, Public Use, Need, Convenience, and Safety (Jt. Res. 85, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: Miller, *chairman*; McNeight; Zablocki.

Assemblymen: Keegan; Lueck; Nicol.

Appropriation: \$2,000 from the state highway fund (Chapter 514, Laws of 1945)

Lake Michigan Memorial Shore Drive (Jt. Res. 69, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Gawronski, *chairman*; Gettelman.

Assemblymen: Christensen; E. M. Schneider¹; Westfahl.

Appropriation: \$1,500 from the general fund (Chapter 413, Laws of 1945)

Personal Property Taxes, Laws Relating to (Jt. Res. 87, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: Hipke, *chairman*; Olson; one vacancy.

Assemblymen: Broadfoot; Canniff; Mleziva; Nuss; Runden.

Appropriation: None.

Pension and Retirement Systems of the State and Political Subdivisions (Jt. Res. 46, S; Jt. Res. 73, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Heden, *chairman*; McBride.

Assemblymen: Engebretson; W. S. Fisher; Follansbee.

Ex officio: Joseph J. McCormick, representing the Insurance Department; James R. Wedlake, representing the Attorney General.

Appropriation: \$9,500 from the general fund (Chapter 468, Laws of 1945)

Public Welfare Laws (Jt. Res. 72, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Buchen, *chairman*; Lytie.

Assemblymen: Ludvigsen; Sykes.

Ex officio: Mrs. Harrison L. Garner, representative of Board of Public Welfare; E. E. Brossard, Revisor of Statutes; Howard F. Ohm, Chief of Legislative Reference Library.

Appropriation: None.

Rough Fish Removal Program of the Conservation Commission (Jt. Res. 70, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Brown, *chairman*; Fellenz.

Assemblymen: Genzmer; Storandt; Youngs.

Appropriation: \$2,500 from the general fund (Chapter 520, Laws of 1945)

Veterans Legislation (Jt. Res. 79, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Schlabach, *chairman*; Fellenz; Hilker; Leverich; Robinson.

Assemblymen: Beggs, Christensen; Collar; W. S. Fisher; Frank; Frazell; Nelson; John Schneider; Woodhead.

Appropriation: \$2,000 from the general fund (Chapter 575, Laws of 1945)

OTHER SPECIAL COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1945

Legislative Members

Assembly Rules Revision (Res. 13, A, 1945)

Members

Assemblymen: Canniff; Krause; Luedtke; Runden; Sweeney.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None in 1945.

¹Deceased March 25, 1946.

Legislative Sessions, Shortening of (Jt. Res. 36, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Buchen; Schlabach.

Assemblymen: Broadfoot; Cook; Gunderson.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None except Joint Resolution 71, S, 1945.

To Confer with the Minnesota Legislature on Equalizing School Costs and Other School Problems (Jt. Res. 18, S, 1945)

Members

Senators: Heden; Porter; Robinson.

Assemblymen: Clark; Canniff; Christman.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None in 1945.

Committees With Legislative and Other Members*Conference With Other States on Fish and Fishing in Great Lakes, Committee on* (Jt. Res. 47, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: two vacancies.

Assemblymen: Angwall; Lenroot; Rundell.

Ex officio: a representative from the Conservation Commission and Conservation Department to be designated by the Governor. (none appointed)

Appropriation: None.

Report: None in 1945.

Uniform Vehicular Regulations (Jt. Res. 25, A, 1945)

Members

Senators: Panzer.

Assemblymen: James; Keegan.

Ex officio: to be appointed by the Governor: James R. Law, representative from the State Highway Commission; B. L. Marcus, representative from the Motor Vehicle Department.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None in 1945.

Committees Previously Created and Continued*Mississippi River Pollution* (Jt. Res. 18, S, 1925; continued by each succeeding legislature and Chapter 301, Laws of 1935)

Members

Assemblymen: Ex-assemblyman Swanson.

Two vacancies: one senator; one assemblyman.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None in 1945.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES*Commission on Human Rights*Members: Governor Walter S. Goodland, *honorary chairman*; Judge Fred M. Evans, Madison, *chairman*; August Reisweber, Milwaukee, *vice chairman*; S. L. Goldstine, Madison, *secretary-treasurer*.*Northern Great Lakes Area Council*

Members: Governor Walter S. Goodland; J. H. H. Alexander, Madison; H. L. Ashworth, Milwaukee; Frank N. Graass, Sturgeon Bay; R. L. Rote, Milwaukee.

Upper Mississippi Valley Water Use Council

Members: Adolph Kanneberg, Madison; Dr. Edward Schneberger, Madison; M. W. Torkelson, Madison.

EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE**Legislative Stenographers**

Ruth Bowes, Madison
 Mrs. Leona Busse, Madison
 Mrs. Mildred Christianson, Cambridge
 Ann Connell, Madison
 Irene M. Jennings, Madison

Myrtle Mewis, Montello
 Mrs. Clara Y. Reick, Madison
 Mrs. Dorothy Ricks, Madison
 Rosanna Roche, Madison
 F. E. Simon, Madison
 Agnes M. Zimmerman, Madison

Legislative Clerks

John H. Bier, Mount Horeb
 Nicholas N. Gunderson, Madison
 John Jefferds, Madison
 Thomas C. Johnson, South Wayne
 Hanford A. Wesley, Iola

William P. Nugent, Endeavor
 Joseph S. Pitts, River Falls
 Michael F. Timbers, Mauston
 Bertel J. Udstuen, Stoughton

Legislative Typist

Margaret T. Kennedy, Madison

Staff of the Sergeant at Arms

Kenneth Hoard, Mosinee.....assistant sergeant at arms

Legislative Messengers

James S. Davis, Stevens Point
 Stephen Egan, Madison*
 Earl O. Himley, Soldiers Grove
 Donald A. Ivins, Wauwatosa*
 Chas. F. Jensen, Stevens Point*
 James Lang, Madison*
 Karl A. Minch, Madison
 John R. Petrus, Highland*
 Robert O. Westenberger, Stevens Point

Milburn H. Schlegelmilch, Green Bay*
 Otto Schmidt, Madison
 Willis J. Shepard, Madison
 Francis R. Stradling, Sturgeon Bay*
 Robert A. Tillman, Shorewood*
 James Webster, Jr., Madison*

EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY**Staff of the Chief Clerk**

Joseph S. Einberger, Manitowoc.....Assistant Chief Clerk
 Edna Mae Sorenson, Madison.....Secretary to the Chief Clerk

Norman Berggren, Madison
 Eleanor Bjork, Madison
 Varley S. Bond, Madison
 Robert Boyson, Wautoma
 Helen J. Brisco, Madison
 Audrey Buchholz, Madison
 Charles Dietz, Monroe
 Gudrun Edland, Madison
 William Ennis, Madison
 Winnie Farnsworth, Marinette
 Marian Fox, Madison
 Betty Gunkle, Madison
 Robert Henry, Madison
 Cora Jamieson, Madison
 W. B. Johnson, Madison

Eleanore Kilp, Madison
 Ivan C. Lake, Madison
 Peter G. Leon, Milwaukee
 Monica McMahon, Madison
 Margaret O'Connell, Madison
 Merle C. Palmer, Madison
 Turon Pease, Richland Center
 Elizabeth K. Penn, Madison
 Helen Raimer, Portage
 George Rude, Madison
 Sally J. Simpson, Fond du Lac
 John Louis Smith, South Wayne
 Arthur F. Stofen, Madison
 Milliman Sweet, Wausau
 Esther Werblow, Madison

Donald Lee White, Viroqua

*Part-time employes.

Staff of the Sergeant at Arms

J. Irvin Thomas, Oconomowoc.....	Assistant Sergeant at Arms
Chris Anderson, Madison	James I. Lang, Kimberly
Gordon Berggren, Madison	Raymond Laszewski, Stevens Point
Jack M. Bunten, Antigo	Leslie Livingston, Livingston
Keith D. Carter, Madison	Elijah P. Marrs, Milwaukee
Harry E. Coombs, Clinton	John Nikolay, Abbotsford
John Dale, Madison	Vernon Piotrowski, Stevens Point
Leo Donovan, Madison	Ronald E. Reeves, Abbotsford
John E. Frey, Antigo	William C. Sherman, Plover
Raymond J. Glodowski, Stevens Point	Verl M. Smith, Madison
Junius T. Hooper, Madison	Theodore Swanson, Ellsworth
Forrest T. Kellman, Madison	Lynette F. Thomas, Madison
	Vane Weidenkopf, Madison

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS

William J. Bollenbeck.....	Sheboygan Press
Jack Burke.....	Associated Press
Arthur Bystrom.....	Associated Press
Laurence C. Eklund.....	Milwaukee Journal
Bert Enos.....	United Press
Rex L. Karney.....	Wisconsin State Journal
Glen McGrath.....	Wisconsin Tax News
Miles McMillin.....	Progressive
E. K. Melvin.....	Chicago Tribune
Don Millar.....	Milwaukee Sentinel
Wm. A. Norris.....	Milwaukee Sentinel
Betty Pryor.....	United Press
J. C. Ralston.....	Milwaukee Journal
Aldric Revell.....	Capital Times
Matt-Moore Taylor.....	Wisconsin State Journal
Virginia Thayer.....	Associated Press
Havens Wilber.....	Capital Times
John Wyngaard.....	Green Bay Press-Gazette, Appleton Post-Crescent
Carl Zielke.....	Wisconsin Press Association

**WISCONSIN CAPITOL CORRESPONDENTS
ASSOCIATION****Officers**

President.....	J. CRAIG RALSTON
Vice President.....	REX L. KARNEY
Secretary-Treasurer.....	JOHN WYNGAARD
Sergeant at Arms.....	CARL A. ZIELKE

This association was organized by the newspaper representatives at the capitol at the beginning of the 1945 session. The purpose of the association is to provide unified action in the protection and promotion of its members in the pursuit of their duties in reporting the proceedings of the Wisconsin legislature and other branches of the state government.

Active membership in the association is restricted to properly accredited correspondents of newspapers, radio stations, press associations, and other publications of Wisconsin regularly assigned to report the proceedings of the legislature and the state government. Nearly all the representatives of the press above listed are active members of the association.

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1848	June 5—Aug. 21	78	217			155
1849	Jan. 10—April 2	83	428			220
1850	Jan. 9—Feb. 11	34	438			284
1851	Jan. 8—Mar. 17	69	707			407
1852	Jan. 14—April 19	97	813			504
1853	Jan. 12—June 13	153	1,145			521
1854	Jan. 11—April 3	83	880			437
1855	Jan. 10—April 2	83	955			500
1856	Jan. 9—Mar. 31					
	Sept. 3—Oct. 14	125	1,242			688
1857	Jan. 14—Mar. 9	55	895			517
1858	Jan. 13—Mar. 31					
	April 10—May 17	116	1,364	157	342	436
1859	Jan. 12—Mar. 21	69	986	113	143	680
1860	Jan. 11—April 2	83	1,024	69	246	489
1861	Jan. 9—April 17	99	857	100	235	387
1861	Spec. Sess. May 15-27	13	28	24	23	13
1862	Jan. 8—June 17	161	1,008	125	207	514
1862	Spec. Sess. Sept. 10-26	17	43	25	37	17
1863	Jan. 14—April 2	79	895	101	157	383
1864	Jan. 13—April 4	83	835	66	141	509
1865	Jan. 11—April 10	90	1,132	82	190	565
1866	Jan. 10—April 2	93	1,107	64	208	733
1867	Jan. 9—April 11	93	1,161	97	161	790
1868	Jan. 8—Mar. 6	59	987	73	119	692
1869	Jan. 13—Mar. 11	58	887	52	81	657
1870	Jan. 12—Mar. 17	65	1,043	54	89	666
1871	Jan. 11—Mar. 25	74	1,066	55	82	671
1872	Jan. 10—Mar. 26	77	709	79	124	322
1873	Jan. 8—Mar. 20	72	611	62	122	308
1874	Jan. 14—Mar. 12	58	688	91	111	349
1875	Jan. 13—Mar. 6	53	637	39	93	344
1876	Jan. 12—Mar. 14	63	715	57	115	415
1877	Jan. 10—Mar. 8	58	720	59	95	384
1878	Jan. 9—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

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—Continued

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1922	Spec. Sess. Mar. 22-28.....	7	10	7	12	4
1923	Jan. 10—July 14.....	186	1,247	215	93	449
1925	Jan. 14—June 29.....	167	1,144	200	115	454
1926	Spec. Sess. April 15-16.....	2	1	8	12	1
1927	Jan. 12—Aug. 13.....	214	1,341	235	167	542
1928	Spec. Sess. Jan. 24—Feb. 4.....	12	20	35	23	5
1928	Spec. Sess. Mar. 6-13.....	8	13	9	17	2
1929	Jan. 9—Sept. 20.....	255	1,366	278	185	530
1931	Jan. 14—June 27.....	165	1,429	291	160	487
1931	Spec. Sess. Nov. 24, '31— Feb. 5, '32.....	74	99	93	83	31
1933	Jan. 11—July 25.....	196	1,411	324	157	496
1933	Spec. Sess. Dec. 11, '33— Feb. 3, '34.....	55	45	160	53	25
1935	Jan. 9—Sept. 27.....	262	1,662	346	190	556
1937	Jan. 13—July 2.....	171	1,404	228	127	432
	Spec. Sess. Sept. 15—Oct. 16.....	32	28	18	23	15
1939	Jan. 11—Oct. 6.....	270	1,559	268	133	535
1941	Jan. 8—June 6.....	151	1,368	160	109	333
1943	Jan. 13—Aug. 3, 1943.....					
	Jan. 12—Jan. 22, 1944.....	214	1,153	202	136	577
1945	Jan. 10—June 20.....					
	Sept. 5—Sept. 6.....	164	1,156	208	109	590

The State Government

Administrative Branch

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Members: HOWARD MOREY, *chairman*; KARL REYNOLDS, *vice chairman*;
DR. L. O. SIMENSTAD, *secretary*; THEODORE WARDWELL; DR. A. G. SELL.

Director: Appointment pending.

Office: 119 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Total personnel, May 1, 1946: 4.

Publications: None.

The Aeronautics Commission was created by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945, and consists of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. The prescribed qualifications of the members are knowledge of, or experience or interest in aeronautics. Members receive no pay for their services but are reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.

Chapter 513 grants to the commission general supervision of aeronautics in the state and authorizes and directs the commission to promote and foster a sound development of aviation in the state; to promote aviation education and training programs; to assist in the development of aviation and aviation facilities; to safeguard the interests of those engaged in all phases of aviation; to formulate and recommend and promote reasonable regulations in the interests of safety; to coordinate state aviation activities with those of other states and the federal government, and in general to prepare for the generally expected extensive expansion of aviation following the termination of World War II. The commission is also authorized and directed to cooperate with the federal government in any air marking system and weather information and to render technical assistance to municipalities in connection with airports.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

State Board of Agriculture: IRA INMAN, *chairman*; PAUL C. SCHMOLDT, *vice chairman*; JOHN SCOTT EARLL, *secretary*; J. W. BAIRD; WILLIAM SEFFERN; E. F. HORN; R. J. DOUGLAS.

Director: MILTON H. BUTTON.

Divisions: Administrative, MILTON H. BUTTON, *director*; Legal, A. E. MADLER, *counsel*; Dairy, HARVEY J. WEAVERS, *chief*; Livestock Sanitation, DR. V. S. LARSON, *chief*; Markets, W. L. WITTE, *chief*; Milk Auditing, VERLYN F. SEARS, *chief*; Plant Industry, E. L. CHAMBERS, *chief*; Fairs, RALPH E. AMMON, *chief*.

Office: State Capitol. Laboratories located at University of Wisconsin. State Fair at West Allis.

Total personnel, July 1945: 245.

Publications: Biennial Report; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics); Wisconsin Agriculture (annual statistical report); Wisconsin Dairy Statistics (annual); State Fair Premium List (annual); Noxious Weeds and the Weed Law; Seed Inspection (annual); Feed Inspection (annual); Fertilizer Inspection (annual); Stallion Enrollment (annual); White Pine Blister Rust in Wisconsin; Apiary Inspection, Laws and Regulations; County Fair Manual (annual); Bulletin on Wisconsin's Resources (biennial); reprints of some laws and regulations under which the department operates; Wisconsin Accredited, Certified, and Record of Performance Poultry Flocks; Wisconsin Licensed Veterinarians; Directory of Wisconsin Dairy Manufacturing Plants; System of Accounting for Cooperative Associations; County Bulletin Series of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service; Wisconsin Farm Power and Machinery; Agriculture, Climate, and Land Use; Wisconsin Feed Production and Utilization; Inventory of Wisconsin Lakes; Lessons in Forestry; Forest Plantations of Wisconsin.

Prior to 1929, there were three state departments serving Wisconsin agriculture: Dairy and Foods, Markets, and Agriculture. In 1929 these were consolidated in a Department of Agriculture and Markets with a three-man commission administering the three departments. At the beginning of 1938 the three-man commission was replaced by a seven-man, part-time policy board and a full-time director. In 1939 the department was again reorganized and the name changed to State Department of Agriculture. The many functions of the department were then consolidated into five divisions: administrative, plant industry, markets, livestock sanitation, and dairy. Three other divisions—milk control, rural electrification, and trade practices were added the same year by legislative enactment. In 1941 another activity was added when the legislature transferred to the department the land economic inventory section of the State Planning Board, a type of work which had been started by the department in 1927. The milk control division was changed to the milk auditing division by the 1941 Legislature. In 1945 by legislative action, the rural electrification division was transferred to the University of Wisconsin and the licensing of peddlers, truckers, transient merchants, and showmen to the Motor Vehicle Department.

The principal functions of the board of agriculture are the formulation of policies, planning of general programs, promulgation of orders, and selection of a director. The director is authorized by law to appoint advisory committees for the various branches of Wisconsin agriculture. Committees have been appointed for the American cheese, foreign type cheese, butter, and bees and honey industries. Another committee is serving in an advisory capacity on questions of livestock sanitation.

The ultimate purpose of the work undertaken by the Department of Agriculture is to insure the stable production of high quality

farm products which will command a good market price. For this reason, the department's services extend into every phase of agriculture—production, manufacturing, assembling, grading, advertising, and merchandising. While providing service to every branch of agriculture, the department concentrates on the advancement of dairying, the biggest industry in the state. Specific problems arising out of wartime needs have resulted during the past years in marked expansion of some department activities, particularly those necessary to maintain orderly and stabilized pricing and marketing methods.

The department's services can best be understood by examining the functions of its various divisions. Grouped within the administrative division are legal activities, agricultural statistics, dairy promotion, publicity, radio, bees and honey, fair trade practice, and land economic inventory work. The legal section conducts hearings preliminary to the issuance of regulations, institutes legal proceedings against violators of laws enforced by the department, drafts orders, issues hearing notices, and performs a multiplicity of services for the entire department.

The agricultural statistics section, better known as the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture, provides Wisconsin farmers with accurate information on production trends in agricultural products, marketing supplies, relative prices, planting intentions, probable yields, and other information. It also provides a constant appraisal of agricultural resources in different parts of the state and trends in their development. The agricultural statistical work has been greatly strengthened through new legislation under which the division receives resources for the publication of county agricultural statistical material separately for each county. This is the first state to achieve this objective and many other states are already interested in the program.

The dairy promotion section has made much progress in the development of the new rindless natural cheese package. The dairy industry now stands on the threshold of a new era in cheese merchandising. A complete factory for the practical experiment of making and aging natural cheese in this new program is now in operation to a limited degree. The demand for the new Dairyland Cookbook, published and distributed by dairy promotion, has far exceeded all expectations and is in its fourth printing. In response to individual requests more than 250,000 cookbooks have been distributed to every state in the nation and many foreign countries. The 1945 Legislature appropriated \$50,000 annually for two years to cover the activities of the dairy promotion section.

Duties of the bees and honey section include the inspection of approximately 4,000 apiaries annually in an effort to eradicate American foulbrood, an infectious disease of honeybees; issuance of permits for moving bees and used bee equipment; enforcement of standards for grading and packing honey; and assistance in promoting the marketing of Wisconsin's honey crop. During the war increased

emphasis was given to honey production to relieve sugar shortages, as well as wax for wartime uses.

To keep Wisconsin citizens informed of its activities, the department issues hundreds of news releases in a year to all daily and weekly newspapers, farm and dairy publications, the press services, and radio stations in the state. Many special articles are prepared by the department, on request, for leading newspapers and magazines of the nation. Various farm organizations make extensive use of the department's publicity services.

Market reports are broadcast by WLBL, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture's 10,000-watt radio station, through a cooperative arrangement with the United States Department of Agriculture. Commodities covered by a leased telegraph service are potatoes, butter, eggs, cheese, livestock, hay, feeds, and many other seasonal commodities produced in Wisconsin. Many educational features are included in the broadcasts over this station.

The land economic inventory and land use section determines the best uses for different lands. Classification of all land according to its uses for agricultural, recreation, and forest development has been completed for all counties except Milwaukee. Land use maps for 55 counties have been completed. Wisconsin Agriculture, Climate and Land Use has been published and the Wisconsin Lake Inventory revised and supplemented to include all primary lakes in Wisconsin.

Enforcement of laws and regulations restricting unfair methods of competition in business devolves upon the trade practice section. The section investigates methods by which food products are distributed, including monopoly practices and fraudulent advertising. State sealers connected with the weights and measures section call upon about 13,000 business establishments and test approximately 100,000 pieces of commercial equipment annually. They weigh, measure, and inspect from 15,000 to 20,000 packages and observe methods of weighing, packaging, labelling, and preparing commodities.

An appropriation of \$300,000 annually for the 1945-1946 biennium was allocated to the department by the 1945 Legislature for general administrative purposes.

Wisconsin's State Fair, which is under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, is the show window of the state's farm produce and industrial products. It is also the practical laboratory of rural-urban relations. In the annual State Fair more rural and urban folks work together, learn together, and play together than in any other annual event. It has contributed richly to rural-urban understanding and cooperation.

The dairy division had its first beginnings during the administration of the late Governor Hoard when the legislature passed laws establishing the dairy and food commission and providing for the enforcement of laws designed to insure to the consumer pure dairy and other food products. To enforce these laws it was found

necessary to license cheese and butter makers, dairy plants, and many other food establishments, and to provide regular inspections. Inspectors investigate sanitary conditions on the farms and in the plants, and obtain samples of the products manufactured. These are sent to the chemical and bacteriological laboratory maintained by the department for examination. Supervision of the grading of cheddar, brick, and muenster cheese, originally a division of markets function, was later assigned to the dairy division. Swiss cheese grading was inaugurated January 1, 1940. Retesting of composite samples of milk and cream delivered to cheese factories, creameries, and other dairy plants is another duty of the division. When such retests are made the milk and cream must be paid for on the basis of the state's retest results. While the division is primarily a law enforcement agency there are provisions in the law for educational work. On the basis of this authority a quality improvement program was established a number of years ago and has been vigorously carried on since that time. Its purpose is to improve the quality of the state's dairy products and to extend Wisconsin's leadership in the dairy field.

The work of the division of markets is a blend of administrative and educational functions. The general purpose of these functions is to work towards efficiency in the marketing of farm products both from an individual and co-operative point of view. The division seeks to provide service to individuals, corporations, and cooperatives, as well as to the consumer, through standardization and inspection of fruits, vegetables, poultry, and other products. It devotes considerable effort to the improvement of the quality of agricultural products, finding new market outlets, and making investigations for the purpose of improving access to markets. The division is charged with administering the licensing of dealers in fruits and vegetables, poultry products, and canning factories. It is also responsible for security requirements from dairy plants, dairy products dealers, warehouses, and fruit and vegetable dealers. These functions are designed to make certain that farmers will receive payment for their products. It is also responsible for the administration of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

The many services which the division renders the farmers of the state include, among others, the organization and development of cooperative associations, reorganization of existing associations, and their consolidation wherever conditions warrant it. An important activity of the division consists in the periodical auditing of books and records of cooperatives, and the installation of uniform accounting systems. This activity has considerable educational significance inasmuch as it leads to an improvement in business methods connected with the management of co-operatives.

Efforts of the livestock sanitation division center around the control of Bang's disease, bovine tuberculosis, and other livestock diseases, and the maintenance of a diagnostic laboratory for protecting the health of livestock. The department, in cooperation

with the federal government, has given a service which has almost completely eradicated bovine tuberculosis from Wisconsin. Sixty-eight counties have qualified for a six-year retest and three are retested every three years.

The legislature appropriated \$457,480 to be used for the eradication of Bang's disease during the year of 1945-1946 and \$359,640 for 1946-1947. This sum includes funds for operating the program and making indemnity payments. Indemnity paid by the state is matched by the federal government. A total of \$156,000 was appropriated for operating the bovine tuberculosis control program and making indemnity payments.

A total of 112,981 calves have been vaccinated against Bang's disease since the inauguration of the calfhood vaccination program in 1940. Recent legislation has permitted the vaccination of adult cattle and up to September 30, 1945 a total of 4,757 head had been vaccinated.

The activities of the plant industry division are concerned with the task of reducing the cost of production to the farmer by protecting him wherever possible against losses to his crops from such enemies as insect pests, plant diseases, and weeds, and safeguarding him against the purchase of inferior or misrepresented seed, fertilizer, insecticides, livestock remedies, feed, etc. The work of the division is administered through the three distinct sections: entomology, feed and fertilizer control, and seed and weed control. The two latter sections both have laboratory facilities. While the duties and demands for services are numerous and varied, the principal activities of the division are as follows: nursery inspection; large scale pest control against the corn borer, grasshopper, San Jose scale, and other pests; cranberry insect pest and plant disease control; white pine blister rust control; black stem rust control; plant quarantine enforcement; seed control, including inspection and analysis; weed control through local town, village, and city officials; regulating the sale of fertilizers, liming materials, legume cultures, livestock remedies, and feeds.

The milk auditing division makes audits of fluid milk producer payments to see that payments are in accordance with producer-dealer agreements or practices, and compiles statistical information for the benefit of producers and dealers in the markets audited. The cost of this service is paid for by producer deductions, averaging about one-fourth cent per hundred pounds of milk. The auditing of producers payments is voluntary but is an important part of producer-dealer relationship in fluid milk markets since it discloses supplies available and the utilization, on a market wide basis, without disclosing the confidential business of individual dealers.

Wartime conditions, with the necessary government controls, have added many additional duties to the department during the past two years. Included among these are the orders of the War Production Board, the War Food Administration, regulations of the

Office of Price Administration, Selective Service and others. As a result of widespread demand in the dairy industry, which was placed in a chaotic condition as a result of price regulations, the department took an active part in prosecutions commenced by the OPA against members of the dairy industry and other price control measures. For the most part these actions have been disposed of without any serious effect upon the industry.

ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT BOARD

Members of Annuity and Investment Board: CHARLES McKEOWN, *chairman*; JOHN CALLAHAN; WILLIAM E. HAWLEY; NOBLE CLARK; J. M. DUSEL.

Public School Retirement Board: WILLIAM T. DARLING, *chairman*; EDITH McEACHRON; GEORGE O. SAVAGE; MABEL OTTESON; GEORGE M. HETHERINGTON.

Normal School Retirement Board: RUDOLPH A. KARGES, *chairman*; MRS. H. A. SEVERY; EARL A. CLEMANS; MRS. HAZEL RAMHARTER; OMER L. LOOP.

University Retirement Board: M. H. INGRAHAM, *chairman*; CHARLES BUNN; PHILIP G. FOX; NOBLE CLARK; B. G. ELLIOTT.

Director of Investments: ALBERT TRATHEN.

Actuary: E. D. BROWN, JR.

Manager of Farm Loans: JOHN H. HILL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 20.

Publications: Teachers' Retirement Law.

The first teachers' retirement law was passed in 1911. In 1921 this law was completely revised and the Annuity Board reorganized. In 1929 the board was once more reorganized and its name changed to the Annuity and Investment Board. At the same time its functions were enlarged, so that in addition to administering and investing the teachers' retirement fund, it was also charged with the investment of most of the state's investment funds.

The teachers' retirement law applies to all teachers over 25 years of age except those in the city of Milwaukee, which has its own retirement system, and to certain of the older university professors who are under the noncontributory retirement plan of the Carnegie Foundation. Five per cent of the salaries of all teachers subject to the law is deducted and paid over to the retirement fund. These contributions are matched by the state on a basis which gives added allowances for length of service and a relatively large contribution for the less highly paid teachers. The state also contributes a sum sufficient to give teachers credit on their pensions for teaching service before 1921, when the present law was enacted. The source of these state contributions is a surtax on incomes over \$3,000. The rate imposed on these incomes is one-sixth the normal rate on incomes.

Teachers coming under the retirement system are members of

the Public School Retirement Association, the Normal School Retirement Association, and the University Retirement Association. Each of these associations has an elective board composed of five members, one of whom is elected each year by the members of the association. The duties of these retirement boards are essentially advisory and all of their acts are subject to review by the Annuity and Investment Board. This board keeps individual accounts with all teachers, with a separate record of the members' and the state's deposits. Interest is credited to each of these accounts annually at the rate earned by the fund. Members withdrawing from teaching service can get back all of the money which they deposited, with interest, at any time subsequent to six months after application. The state's deposits to a teacher's credit cannot be withdrawn until the teacher reaches the age of 50 years, after which they may be withdrawn as an annuity or allowed to accumulate with interest to the member's credit or that of his beneficiaries. The annuities payable are in all instances determined by the amount standing to the teacher's credit from both his own and the state's deposits. About 17,000 teachers are paying into the retirement fund annually, and the total reserve funds accumulated by the fund are approximately \$72,000,000.

In addition to investing the teachers' retirement fund, the board invests ten other funds. Preference to Wisconsin real estate and to cooperative societies must be given when these funds are invested. Before any mortgage loans are made, the property is examined by appraisers in the employ of the board. All farm mortgage loans are made on the amortization plan, under which the borrower annually repays a part of the principal, in addition to the interest due.

Since July 1, 1943 the board administers the retirement system for state employes.

STATE ARMORY BOARD

Members: Brig. Gen. ALVIN A. KUECHENMEISTER, *chairman*; Col. FRED FINN; Lt. Col. GEORGE M. GOVE; Maj. GILBERT E. SEAMAN; CHAS. A. HALBERT.

Acting Secretary: Maj. GILBERT E. SEAMAN.

Office: Adjutant General's Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1945: None.

Publications: None.

The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1943. The board consists of the adjutant general, the chief quartermaster, the state engineer, and two members appointed by the Governor from the active list of the Wisconsin National Guard or its successor. The primary duty of the board is the construction or acquisition of armory buildings suitable for use by the Wisconsin National Guard. The board has corporate powers. It may borrow money and issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring building sites and buildings and constructing and equipping buildings and may lease any of its sites or buildings

to the state or to any person or entity upon such terms as the board may determine. When property acquired or constructed by the board has been fully paid for and all bonds or other evidences of indebtedness incurred in connection therewith have been fully paid, the board is to donate and transfer such property to the state.

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Commissioners: HARVEY C. BUCHANAN, *chairman*; JOSEPH A. LANDAUER; FRANK L. FAWCETT; JOSEPH L. COUGHLIN; PETER SCHUMACHER.

Secretary: FRED J. SADDY.

Office: 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1945: 1 full-time, 30 part-time.

Publications: Biennial report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations.

The Athletic Commission was organized in 1913 to control and supervise all boxing contests conducted in Wisconsin except those in colleges and universities. Both amateur and professional bouts are included. Rules and regulations have been adopted to govern all boxing contests. The commission licenses clubs, matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, seconds, and trainers. Every bout must be sanctioned by it and it has an official representative at every boxing exhibition to see that all rules and regulations are observed. The department is more than self-supporting through license fees and a tax of five per cent on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state.

BANKING COMMISSION

Commissioners: JAMES B. MULVA, *chairman*; A. J. QUINN, *vice chairman*; EDWARD W. TAMM, *secretary*.

Banking Review Board: H. A. VON OVEN, *chairman*; GUS FONDRIE; JOHN ROSE; JOHN E. DICKENSON; HENRY C. WILKE.

Building and Loan Advisory Committee: A. C. STEINHAUER, *chairman*; WILLIAM L. PIEPLOW; A. MELMUTH KOEPKE; ROBERT J. PITTELKOW; EDWARD C. SCHAUER; FRED H. SCHULTZ; A. A. ABRAHAM.

Advisory Committee Consumer Credit:

Small Loans: FRANK CARTIER; C. A. GOTTSCHALK; THOMAS D. GRIFFIN; S. S. WILLIAMS; IRVING WOODHOUSE.

Sales Finance: F. W. BERNDT; A. J. BRUEN; F. E. DYKSTRA; EDWARD A. FRITSCH; ERWIN W. FISHER; HAROLD O. HORNBURG; FRANK LUICK; HARRY J. SCHWARTZBURG; EDWARD C. WEHE.

Collection Agencies: E. C. AMUNDSON; CHAS. D. BREON; E. J. CRESS; NORMAN CRITSER; JOSEPH C. FRANK; A. M. GERMANSON; OLIVER J. VIVIAN.

Advisory Committee Credit Unions: J. W. DOCKENDORFF; WALTER H. GAEDKE; WALTER E. MEYER; FLOYD A. FULLER; ALBERT G. FAHRENKRUG.

Chief Bank Examiner: EARL H. ROTHE.

Supervisor of Building and Loan Associations: CLYDE P. DIGGLES.

Supervisor of Credit Unions: J. DEANE GANNON.

Supervisor of Division of Consumer Credit: JOHN F. DOYLE.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 69.

Publications: Annual Report on Banks and Trust Companies; Annual Report on Building and Loan Associations; Annual Report on Credit Unions; Annual Report on Small Loan and Discount Companies; Banking Laws; Building and Loan Laws.

If war were an octopus, its many arms could not have reached every phase of the chartered and licensed institutions supervised by the Banking Department more effectively.

State banks were compelled to make many changes in their office management. As the months went by and one after another of the men employes left for military service girls were trained and promoted to the tellers cages and much of the routine office work was assigned to inexperienced help. Banking hours were shifted to accommodate a busy public. The sale of government bonds was efficiently handled by banks, as was the ration banking. In the ration banking, the banks carried inventories and control accounts the same as in handling cash. The services being rendered by bankers to returning veterans in negotiating loans under the G.I. Bill of Rights is another feature of war work.

Wisconsin's financial activity in war is well reflected in the statement of condition of the 463 state banks. Good prices for dairy products, contracts for ship building, and for heavy machinery and equipment secured by lake shore cities, besides the many war contracts for smaller commodities scattered throughout the state, boosted the resources of the banks to an all time high of \$1,304,881,-895.39 on June 30, 1945. This is an increase of \$472,870,164.47 over the assets of June 30, 1943. The total deposit increase in the same two-year period amounted to \$461,539,975.71, the deposits as of June 30, 1945 having been \$1,225,622,702.53 with \$764,082,-726.82 on June 30, 1943.

Further evidence of the part banks have taken in the war crisis is the amount of their assets invested in government bonds. The total amount of United States obligations held on June 30, 1945 was \$737,446,513.02, an increase of \$409,998,574.06 over the same investment on June 30, 1943. Demand for local loans is not great at the present time, although in the aggregate shows an increase of \$14,500,605.37 over the biennium.

Due to the curtailment in new building activities, building and loan associations have not made a sufficient number of loans to take up the surplus in cash which has been coming in to them, both in the way of new money and the repayment of mortgages, which has been accelerated by the high salaries paid mortgagors during the past five years.

Interest rates on loans have decreased, due principally to competition, resulting in a corresponding reduction in dividend rates by all associations.

Associations have purchased a large amount of government bonds with their surplus funds, and have been very active in selling bonds,

as is shown by the fact that building and loan associations purchased approximately \$50,000,000 of bonds for their own portfolios and have sold to the public approximately \$25,000,000 of government bonds, thus giving a great deal of assistance to the war effort.

The liquidation of building and loan associations is nearly completed and by the end of the year 1945, or soon thereafter, final liquidating dividends will have been made available to shareholders of all associations placed in liquidation during the rehabilitation program. The rapid liquidation of associations taken over by the Banking Commission has been assisted by the sale to active associations of land contracts and mortgages taken by liquidating associations in the sale of real estate. The average return to shareholders of liquidating associations is 95.63 per cent of their original investments.

With a curtailment of travel, and a market void of automobiles, radios, refrigerators, stoves, and such commodities as are financed on installment payment plans, the small loan agencies have not been pressed for loans. The demand for labor and large pay rolls have also been contributing factors in the decrease in the number of borrowers from these agencies. Due to the large pay rolls, too, the amount of shares in credit unions was substantially increased, but the Federal Reserve Bank Regulation W limiting the time on loans and the percentage of down payment on commodities purchases restrained the borrowing of funds from the credit unions as well as from the small loan companies.

Expanding manufacturing interests and the housing shortage has made it possible to dispose of the residue of assets in closed banks and segregated trusts to an advantage. Better prices for real estate and securities with an active market has enabled the Banking Commission to complete the liquidation of the remaining delinquent banks during 1945 and with the exception of a couple of segregated trusts, where completion is delayed by pending litigation, the segregated trusts in stabilized banks have also paid out their final dividends and the trustees and Banking Commission have been discharged by the courts.

The personnel of the Banking Department has been reduced from 85 employes in 1943 to 61 in November 1945, and the members of the Banking Commission expect the present staff will be ample to expedite the work of the department efficiently.

Over \$500,000 was saved to the stabilized banks in Wisconsin through the efforts of the Banking Commission in negotiating tax compromises with the Collector of Internal Revenue during 1945. At the time the segregated trusts were set up in 1931 and 1932, each trust was considered as a separate entity, but through a reversal of a ruling by the Office of Internal Revenue early in 1943, each trust was ruled a part of the operating bank. Over a period of years this ruling made a vast difference in the tax payments required of the banks. Adjustments have been completed and the banks have been able to meet all requirements of the federal agency.

BUDGET BUREAU

Director of the Budget: E. C. GIESSEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 6.

Publications: Wisconsin State Budget (mimeographed) supplied to members of the legislature and state departments; annual financial statements published in the official state newspaper.

The Board of Public Affairs, created in 1911, has been succeeded by the Budget Bureau which was established in 1929. Its duties relate to the budget system of the state, post-auditing, and financial statements and statistics.

The director of the budget is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a six-year term. The director of the budget may be removed by the Governor but only by and with the consent of a majority of the members of the senate. He is the financial aide and advisor of the Governor and is in effect the secretary of the Joint Committee on Finance and of the Emergency Board. His duties are not to determine policies but rather, as an expert, to advise and assist both the Governor and legislature in financial matters.

Wisconsin's budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the Governor to the legislature at the time he delivers his biennial budget message. This budget is compiled by the director of 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 that they will not exhaust, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department.

The 1945 Legislature added new duties and responsibilities to the director of the budget, as follows:

1. To prepare and publish in the official state paper at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 1, a condensed, accurate, and popular account of the finances of the state, showing the sources of the state's revenue and the purposes of its expenditures, including a comparison with the prior year.

2. To prepare and publish at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 1, a statement of the condition of the general fund, showing the cash balance, the accounts receivable, the accounts payable, and the continuing unexpended and unencumbered appropriation balances on June 30.

3. To prepare and publish not earlier than January 1 nor later than January 15, a statement of the estimated receipts and disbursements of the general fund for the biennium in progress, showing also the estimated condition of the general fund at the end of the current biennium.

4. To conduct regular, annual post-audits of all state revenues and expenditures in respect to each state department, agency and activity, including recommendations for improvement and efficiency, and stating specific instances, if any, of illegal or improper expenditures. Such reports shall be available to the public.

5. To prepare and make available to the public by filing in the Legislative Reference Library, a quarterly summarized financial statement, showing in reasonable detail the receipts, disbursements, and cash balances of state funds.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Members: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; JOHN M. SMITH; JOHN E. MARTIN.

Total personnel, July 1945: None.

The State Board of Canvassers is an *ex officio* board formed for the purpose of canvassing the votes cast for presidential electors, state officers, congressmen, legislators representing districts larger than one county, judicial officers and constitutional amendments. The members are the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. The tabulating of the election returns is performed by the personnel of the secretary of state's office on the basis of the certified statements received from the several county clerks in the state. The official certificates of determination are published and upon their authority, the Secretary of State issues certificates of election to the successful candidates.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: VIRGIL DICKINSEN, *chairman*; GUIDO RAHR, *secretary*;
WILLIAM J. P. ABERG; ALDO LEOPOLD; JOHN O. MORELAND; CHAS.
F. SMITH.

Director: E. J. VANDERWALL.

Assistant Director: ERNEST F. SWIFT.

Comptroller: C. A. BONTLY.

Chief Clerk: LYDIA STUMPF.

Chief Ranger: NEIL LE MAY.

Chief Warden: A. J. ROBINSON.

Superintendent of Fish Management: EDW. SCHNEBERGER.

Assistant Superintendent of Fish Management: G. E. SPRECHER.

Supervisor of Rough Fish Control: LYLE E. DYE.

Chief Biologist: D. JOHN O'DONNELL.

Superintendent of Co-operative Forestry: F. G. WILSON.

Superintendent of Forests, and Parks: C. L. HARRINGTON.

Superintendent of Game Management: W. F. GRIMMER.

Supervisor of Refuges and Public Hunting Grounds: RALPH CONWAY.

Superintendent of Information and Education: J. H. H. ALEXANDER.

Supervisor of Education: W. T. CALHOUN.

Supervisor of Public Relations: E. N. HEIN.

Supervisor of Publications: C. L. COON.

Staff Photographer: STABER W. REESE.

Counsel: A. H. SMITH.

Assistant Counsel: EMIL KAMINSKI.

Serving as members on other state committees and boards: EDW. SCHNEBERGER, Committee on Water Pollution (144.52); VIRGIL L. DICKINSEN, Board of Trustees of the Conservation Warden Pension Fund (23.14); H. T. J. CRAMER, Water Regulatory Board (31.36); E. J. VANDERWALL, State Geographic Board, *secretary* and *executive officer* (23.25), and State Planning Board (27.20).

(References are to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes).

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 519 permanent, 466 temporary.

Publications: Conservation Monthly Bulletin; Fish and Game Laws; Forest, Field and Marsh Fire Laws; Forest Crop Laws; State Experimental Game and Fur Farm Guide Book; Pheasant Propagation Handbook; Waterfowl in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Game Fish; Wisconsin Forest Tree Nurseries; Wisconsin Fisheries Program; Wisconsin Wild Flowers; Forest Trees of Wisconsin; County Forests of Wisconsin; and recreational publicity division vacation literature including Your Vacation in Wisconsin, Among the State Parks and Forests, A Little Picture Tour Through Wisconsin and numerous other publications on recreational and conservation subjects.

ADMINISTRATION

The present form of the Conservation Commission, a policy-making body composed of six unsalaried members, was created by

statutory provision in 1927. Commissioners are selected by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate, three from the northern half and three from the southern half of the state. They serve without remuneration except for repayment of expenses incurred traveling to and from meetings. Their term of office is six years and two members are appointed every odd-numbered year. The Conservation Commission meets once a month, usually on the second Tuesday, to consider problems relating to the conservation program and to formulate regulatory policies for the execution of the program by the Conservation Department.

A conservation director, selected by the commission, is the administrative head of the department and is responsible for the execution of policies framed by the commission. Under his direction and supervision is an assistant director who acts as his aide in administrative matters. Stemming out from these administrative heads are the component parts of the department, the nine divisions each with its superintendent or chief and its staff of trained personnel. All employes except the director are subject to civil service.

FINANCE DIVISION

The finance division is charged with the responsibility of the accounting work for the department. This requires the recording of receipts and the auditing of all pay rolls, expense vouchers, and miscellaneous purchases of supplies and equipment. The division also prepares all department and division budgets, and has the supervision of all matters of personnel, unemployment compensation, retirement system, and voluntary war saving bond purchases as they relate to the Conservation Department. This division also coordinates travel for department personnel traveling out of the Madison office.

CLERICAL DIVISION

The work of the clerical division is closely related to all other divisions of the Conservation Department and is divided into seven sections, namely: information, license, mail and supply, statistical, filing, accounting, and secretarial. Fees from 25 specific types of licenses sold by the license section amount to more than a million dollars annually and constitute a principal part of the department's funds used to finance its fish and game activities. Payment for claims for deer, bear, and beaver damage are also cleared through this division. Among its more important functions the statistical section compiles information on game populations from field reports and game census card returns. This information is used by the commission in formulating regulations and setting seasons pertaining to hunting and trapping.

FORESTS AND PARKS DIVISION

State Parks

In the state park system an effort has been made to preserve, for wide public use, the most outstanding bits of attractive scenery or

places of state-wide historical significance or geographic importance which this part of the country possesses. As a result there are now 21 areas administered through the division of forests and parks. Annually over a million people visit these parks and find in them a type of outdoor recreation of the wildwood kind.

Considerable interest has been shown by citizens as well as organizations during recent years in the establishment of new state park units. There are a number of desirable properties large enough and possessing scenic features of high significance to warrant their being included in the state park system. In most of these cases the cost of the original acquisition, plus the continuing cost of development and maintenance, is more than the county in which the area is located could reasonably be expected to assume, and the job of preserving such units devolves on the state. While the attitude of the Conservation Commission to an enlargement of the state park system is friendly to those areas possessing distinctive state-wide features, the financial means are not yet available to accomplish the desired results. The commission, however, has approved the purchase of privately-owned lands within the limits of the present areas and considerable progress has been made in this direction during the past several years.

The following table presents essential information on the state parks of Wisconsin:

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS

	Location (County)	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Custodian
Scenic Parks					
Brunet Island	Chippewa	179	Purchase	1936	Cornell
Copper Falls	Ashland	1,200	Purchase	1929	Mellen
Devil's Lake	Sauk	1,391	Purchase	1911	Baraboo
Interstate	Polk	581	Purchase	1900	St. Croix Falls
Merrick	Buffalo	123	Gift	1932	Fountain City
Pattison	Douglas	1,160	Gift	1920	Superior
Peninsula	Door	3,572	Purchase	1910	Fish Creek
Perrot	Trempealeau	937	Gift	1918	Trempealeau
Potawatomi	Door	1,046	Purchase	1928	Sturgeon Bay
Rib Mountain	Marathon	414	Gift	1927	Wausau
Terry Andrae	Sheboygan	167	Gift	1928	Sheboygan
Wyalusing	Grant	1,671	Purchase	1917	Wyalusing
Historical—Memorial					
Cushing	Waukesha	9	Gift	1915	Delafield
First Capitol	Lafayette	2	Gift	1924	Belmont
Nelson Dewey	Grant	720	Purchase	1935	Cassville
Tower Hill	Iowa	108	Gift	1922	Spring Green
Roadside Parks					
Castle Mound	Jackson	222	Lease	1941	Black River Falls
Mill Bluff	Monroe	56	Lease	1941	Black River Falls
New Glarus Woods	Green	43	Purchase	1934	New Glarus
Ojibwa	Sawyer	353	Gift	1932	Ojibwa
Rocky Arbor	Juneau	228	Purchase	1932	Wisconsin Dells

State Forests

The state of Wisconsin is now the owner of 250,084 acres of forest land located within the boundaries of eight officially estab-

lished state forests. Most of this land is in the northern and less sparsely populated part of the state, but in the Kettle Moraine area of southeastern Wisconsin a state forest development furnishes a publicly-owned area within a distance of 35 miles of the city hall in Milwaukee. Not only for timber production are these lands held by the state, but they also furnish a wide variety of outdoor recreational possibilities and minister to other conservation activities. With the advent of higher prices for stumpage, caused by the war, a controlled and regulated cutting of timber from state forest lands has been under way. There has also been a steady increase in the acreage owned by the state and this is particularly true in the Flambeau River State Forest, the Kettle Moraine units, and the Brule River State Forest. Land exchanges have been completed with the counties and purchases of tax deed lands from counties have been approved by the Conservation Commission and the Governor.

The administration of state forests is largely concerned with the development and maintenance of state forest lands, the improvement and policing of public camp grounds, the protection of this state-owned property from fire and trespass, the improvement of growing timber stands, the reforestation activities, the details arising from the leasing of land, the sale or exchange of land, the care and protection of physical property such as buildings, and similar items which would naturally arise from the ownership and the development of any forest property. During the past biennium additional progress has been made in connection with the blocking up of state forest lands through land exchanges and in this respect all state forest property is in much better condition for protection and administration.

Since the beginning of the war the production of forest trees for reforestation work in the state has declined. While tree planting by public agencies decreased most drastically, planting by private landowners held up remarkably well. It is anticipated, however, that reforestation work will increase, and so the commission has approved an increase in tree-producing activities and has taken over the relatively large originally federally-owned nursery at Hayward. With the facilities now available to the department enough trees for forestry work could be made available to take care of a demand twice as great as the highest that occurred in the thirties. There are millions of acres of land in the state which should be growing a crop of timber as against the present condition of these lands with production either negligible or relatively small.

The following table presents essential information on the state forests of Wisconsin:

STATE FORESTS

	Location (County)	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Custodian
American Legion	Oneida	37,149	Purchase	1929	Trout Lake
Brule River	Douglas	16,217	Gift	1906	Brule
Council Grounds	Lincoln	278	Gift	1938	Merrill
Flambeau River	Price, Sawyer, & Rusk	61,115	Purchase	1930	Hayward
Kettle Moraine	Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Walworth & Waukesha	10,021	Purchase	1936	Campbellsport
Northern Highlands	Iron & Vilas	123,424	Purchase	1925	Trout Lake
Point Beach	Manitowoc	1,080	Purchase	1938	Two Rivers
Silver Cliff	Marinette	800		1936	Wausaukee

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY DIVISION

Cooperation with 27 counties in the management of 1,940,000 acres of county forests is the major activity. Ten district foresters serve the county board committees in the management of these extensive properties. Owing to labor shortage, forest planting has been greatly reduced during the war years. On the other hand, timber sales have increased because of the demand for wood products. It is encouraging to see that these formerly unwanted tax deed lands could, in one year, produce two million feet of sawlogs and 25,000 cords of pulpwood. And yet this is cutting at a rate of only one cord from 66 acres.

Progress is being made in private forestry. Seven large wood-using industries are managing 300,000 acres of industrial forest. The state forest nurseries supply much of the planting stock. A program for assistance to owners of smaller tracts has been authorized and will be put into effect as soon as foresters are released from the armed forces.

FOREST PROTECTION DIVISION

An effective fire control program is of primary importance in conservation. While of major importance at all times, it was doubly so while our country was engaged in all-out war. Successful fire control depends upon favorable public sentiment, wise regulation, strict enforcement, an extensive program of prevention, and an organization equipped to take prompt and definite action on all fires. It is a combination of those activities which aim to prevent forest fires from starting, to quickly suppress forest fires when they do start, and to confine the total area burned to an acceptable minimum at the lowest possible cost.

Approximately 13½ million acres, covering all or parts of 34 counties remain under intensive forest fire protection. This land is divided into four areas—northern, northwestern, northeastern, and central, each under the direction of a supervisor. The areas are broken down into districts—10 in number, each under the direction of a district forest ranger. In each of the districts the state maintains headquarters, from two to four forest ranger stations, modern fire fighting equipment, and from 10 to 12 lookout towers con-

nected to headquarters by telephone. The territory under intensive forest fire protection generally coincides with the land-use program, and from 50 percent to 90 percent of the acreage might be classified as wild lands.

In the cooperative protection areas consisting of all or parts of 40 counties which lie outside of the 10 regular forest protection districts, the institution of fire prevention methods, prevention procedures, and suppression assistance started in 1937 was of necessity curtailed due to the impact of the war and the resulting manpower shortage. With the return to normal conditions this service will be resumed and expanded.

The 1943 and the 1944 seasons were unusual in Wisconsin history. In many districts of the state the 1944 season started with a continuation of the 1943 fire season. Extremely dangerous forest fire hazards prevailed on numerous occasions. During the two-year period, 2,142 fires burned a total of 22,346 acres. The damage amounted to \$57,654. Approximately 89 percent of all forest fires were held to less than 10 acres in size.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The law enforcement division consists of a chief conservation warden, five area supervisors, and 80 conservation wardens stationed at strategic points throughout the state. This division is charged with the responsibility of enforcing all laws and regulations which provide protection for the natural resources of Wisconsin. Through the efforts of the various wardens, violators are apprehended and prosecuted, surveys are made, beaver, bear, and deer damage complaints are investigated, and winter feeding programs and the planting of fish and game are conducted. Besides these duties the wardens are required to carry on educational programs in their localities, primarily by giving talks before school groups and conservation clubs, and to provide assistance to tourists and state residents by lending every service possible in aiding them in the pursuit of outdoor recreation.

FISH MANAGEMENT DIVISION

In order that the efforts in fish management would be better consummated the Conservation Commission directed that during the biennium the fisheries activities should be placed under one administrative head. The new division is made up of the following sections: fish propagation, fishery biology, rough fish control, Great Lakes fisheries, and records and statistics.

FISH PROPAGATION

Of all the recreational advantages offered the American public by the state, fishing is most utilized. Almost 8,000 lakes and some 10,000 miles of trout streams provide recreation and food for hundreds of thousands of Wisconsin residents and vacation guests. Food fish produced commercially in Lakes Michigan and Superior provide much of the lake trout, whitefish, lake herring, and chubs used by the entire nation.

Wisconsin provides the angler with unparalleled muskellunge fishing. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout fishing is found in all parts of the state. Both large and small mouth black bass and northern pike are abundant. The walleyed pike is noted for its excellence as a table fish and is found in practically every county in the state. Pan fish such as perch, sunfish, crappies, bullheads, and bluegills provide almost continuous fishing throughout the season and in the end supply a greater tonnage of food than any other varieties of fish. Emphasis is being shifted from production of large quantities of fish to that of stocking fish of larger sizes. In addition, during the biennium, food shortages for fish have been successfully met.

In trout propagation the large scale fingerling program developed in the past is gradually being replaced with a program of stocking fish of legal size in the more heavily fished streams. In addition, emphasis is being placed on the production of native brook trout particularly for the northern streams, as well as any other streams that are suitable for this species. Brown trout are being produced for the southern Wisconsin streams that have higher water temperatures and are not favorable for brook trout. It has been learned that very few of our streams are suitable for rainbow trout and consequently, this species will receive less attention than it has in the past. Food shortages for feeding of fish have been successfully met during the biennium. In the stocking of walleyes and muskellunge, efforts are being made to increase the rearing of these fish to fingerling size before stocking.

Fishery Biology

This section functions chiefly in the determination of facts which will aid in the proper administration of a program of fish management; therefore, all research and survey projects are aimed at that objective. Most problems are approached on a long-range scale because ecological factors vary and effects must, therefore, be observed over a period of years. Although activities have been curtailed because of loss of personnel to the armed forces, lake and stream surveys, studies of fish populations with respect to densities and rates of growth, and control of fish diseases have continued to receive attention.

Among the most notable and urgent of the new projects initiated during the biennium are the following: study of Lake du Bay, a new flowage on the Wisconsin River, to determine if possible the reasons why new flowages tend to deteriorate in fish productive capacity, and to discover methods of maintaining a good fish crop in this and similar waters; and investigation of the effects of the effluent discharged from a modern domestic sewage disposal plant upon fish populations and other forms of aquatic life.

Many new projects have also been undertaken cooperatively with various departments of the University of Wisconsin, but space permits only a listing of the more outstanding. (1) The Brule River survey to assemble chemical, biological, and physical data neces-

sary to properly manage a trout stream from the standpoint of fish production; (2) a project to inventory parasites of Wisconsin fishes and determine whether or not control measures can be applied successfully and economically to white grub and black spot infections; (3) experiments on trout diets to determine basic requirements and find meat substitutes; (4) minnow culture project to develop practical methods of bait culture at a reasonable cost for anglers and for commercial minnow farmers.

Plans are now under way for an interstate cooperative survey of the fisheries resources of the upper Mississippi River. Cooperating agencies will be the Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri conservation departments and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Rough Fish Control

The removal of rough fish from the inland waters of Wisconsin continues to be an important part of the general fisheries program, particularly in the boundary waters of the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers and in the lakes and streams in the southeastern section of the state.

Removal of rough fish is necessary in order to maintain a proper balance between the game fish that are taken with hook and line and the rough or forage fish in the various lakes and streams that heretofore had been over-populated with rough fish, principally carp. The removal of rough fish is also necessary inasmuch as carp destroy vegetation which provides a habitat for small game fish, and is also necessary for muskrats and aquatic birds. Lakes and streams that are over-populated with carp are usually devoid of vegetation.

The rough fish control section which supervises the removal of rough fish operates on a self-sustaining budget. No funds other than those received from the sale of marketable rough fish are used to carry on this work.

Three different systems of rough fish removal activities are carried on in Wisconsin: (1) licenses are issued by the Conservation Commission to individuals to remove rough fish from the Mississippi River and the waters of Green Bay; (2) contracts are issued by the commission to individuals to remove rough fish from bounded bays and other inland lakes and streams confined within the borders of the state; (3) state-owned and operated crews remove rough fish from the inland lakes and rivers of the state. During the course of these operations department biologists study fish populations and make other technical observations in conjunction with the department's biology program.

Great Lakes Fisheries

This section undertakes to do everything possible for the proper management of the Great Lakes fisheries. Fish produced from the Great Lakes have played a very important part in the food supply during the war. The importance of fish as food cannot be over-emphasized. The Wisconsin waters of the Great Lakes, namely, Lake Michigan, Green Bay, and Lake Superior in 1944 produced 16,672,897 pounds of fish.

The important change in the population composition of the species present in the lakes was principally affected by the disappearance of the smelt in 1942. However, the herring and whitefish increased tremendously during this period and a sizable harvest was made of each, considering the scarcity that had been witnessed prior to this period. Another increase in fish population worthy of note is that walleyed pike and pickerel or northern pike were returned to the commercial list in the waters of Green Bay and Lake Superior.

Statistical records maintained by this section show the trend of fish production in the Great Lakes. Such records are prepared from reports of licensees which show their daily catch. Tabulations of the catch of ports and waters by species are available.

Records and Statistics

The function of this section is to maintain a multitude of records of activities of the division of fish management. Budgets are closely watched and cost accounts are maintained on the various operations to insure efficiency in the utilization of funds. Records are maintained on the various enterprises, such as rough fish removal, cost of producing each species of fish in hatcheries, cost of conducting various scientific surveys and investigations, and compilations are made of various natural resources harvested in the state.

GAME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Under the added impetus of the public hunting grounds law, activity in connection with acquisition and management of lands for public use for purposes of hunting and fishing greatly increased during the biennium. At its close, 42,812 acres of public hunting grounds had been acquired.

Cooperative game management work included the purchase and distribution of 419 tons of feed for upland game birds and 775 tons of deer feed. Game bird feed was distributed through the cooperation of local conservation wardens with the assistance of sportsmen's organizations and other groups. Winter deer feed was distributed in critical areas through the cooperation of resort owners, conservation clubs, and department personnel. A total of 10,181 acres has been acquired under the deer yard acquisition program.

Pittman-Robertson projects active during the biennium were deer research and Horicon marsh development. Conducted under the deer research project were studies on proper management of deer and deer range, population trends, effects of starvation mortality, sex and age ratios, effects of refuges, logging, and other practical problems.

The state experimental game and fur farm at Poynette, although of necessity streamlined in its activities during the war, distributed 335,864 pheasants and 1,506 racoon during the biennium. Educational work such as wildlife exhibits was of necessity curtailed due to travel restrictions and personnel losses. The laboratories carried on wildlife disease investigations, disease control work incident to the production program at the game farm, disease control work for

fur farmers of Wisconsin and other limited research and experimental work.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION

The former divisions of public relations, education, and recreational publicity, with the addition of the photographic section, were consolidated into a single administrative unit called the division of information and education.

Education

The function of this section is to coordinate the various educational services carried on by the Conservation Department. As in past years programs and projects with teachers were conducted through conferences, institutes, and conventions. At these meetings contest methods and procedures were discussed, literature distributed, educational exhibits displayed, and motion picture programs presented. In 1944 teachers' evening classes in conservation were conducted for college credit at Janesville, Monroe, and Watertown in cooperation with Whitewater State Teachers College. Co-operative educational projects with junior groups interested in conservation were given special attention and emphasis. New clubs were organized in a number of high schools and the programs of older established ones expanded.

Public Relations

Much of Wisconsin's conservation progress depends on the public attitude and the consideration given to wild life in the conduct of agriculture and industry. That accounts for the great stress now placed on public relations and education in the general field of conservation. The department continued to issue a monthly publication, the "Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin," to keep interested citizens informed on month-to-month developments. Commission authorization permitted increasing its monthly circulation from 25,000 to 30,000, but limited paper supplies resulting from the war necessitated reducing the bulletin from 48 to 24 pages monthly.

Newspapers continued to be the most effective method of spreading conservation information to readers throughout Wisconsin. Several hundred releases were issued by the department annually during the biennium. Nearly 200 weekly newspapers carried a column issued by the department each week for the benefit of their readers.

Recreational Publicity

Wisconsin's recreational advertising and publicity program during the biennium was of necessity modified in keeping with changes in vacation travel resulting from the impact of wartime conditions upon modes of travel and upon readily accessible vacation opportunities. Future travel instead of current travel was keynoted. Timely invitational messages were directed especially to the attention of those who could spare the time for vacations and to workers in war industries whose long hours of trying work made occasional outdoor rest and relaxation imperatively important.

Wisconsin's advertisements, therefore, appealed to those who

needed immediate rest from the stress of war work, and also to those who were looking forward to and making tentative plans for vacations to be taken after the war. Proof that Wisconsin's vacationland appealed strongly even under wartime conditions was found in the 23,120 inquiries received during the 1943 season and the 21,515 inquiries received during the 1944 season.

In brief, all ethical and effective promotional means within the limits of funds appropriated for that purpose were employed to keep the name and fame of Wisconsin's vacationland fresh in the minds of postwar travelers.

Photographic Section

During the past two years six new color motion picture films were added to our film library bringing the total to 40 16 mm. motion picture films. Of these, 12 are sound films.

Films are distributed without charge to interested groups, and reservations are accepted from anywhere in the United States with the exception of out-of-state schools. Requests from out-of-state schools became so numerous that it was found impossible to satisfactorily meet the first responsibility of serving Wisconsin schools. Film showings during the biennium numbered 8,449.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Director: Brig. Gen. ALVIN A. KUECHENMEISTER.

Commander: BENNETT B. MCKINSTRY.

Office: Whitefish Bay Armory, 1225 East Henry Clay Street, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1945: 2.

The State Council of Defense created by Chapter 9, Laws of 1943, on May 11, 1945 was transferred to The Adjutant General's Department by legislative action. This action relieved the former members of the council of their responsibility as defined in section 22.13 of the statutes.

During the fiscal year 1944-1945, the State Council carried on its duties of coordinating the various programs of federal agencies pertaining to the war with the state and local councils of defense assisting the local councils and acting as the clearing house of information. In the months of April and May more than sixty thousand victory garden plats were distributed throughout the state.

There had been a gradual reduction of the activities of the protective branch of the Office of Civilian Defense and on May 2 the President of the United States abolished the National Office of Civilian Defense, at the same time transferring the functions of the Office of Civilian Defense Property to the Department of Commerce.

Protective property valued in excess of one million dollars has been placed in target areas and industrial centers throughout Wisconsin. This federal property, loaned to the state, is now being liquidated either by direct sale to the local communities or by return to the Department of Commerce.

An appropriation of \$5,000 was allocated to The Adjutant General's Department to effect the proper liquidation or return of this federal property.

BOARD OF DEPOSITS OF WISCONSIN

Members: WALTER S. GOODLAND; FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; JOHN M. SMITH;
JOHN E. MARTIN.

Executive Secretary: BERNICE E. COE.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 5.

This board, consisting of the Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, designates the banks in which the state funds are deposited and administers the state deposit fund. This fund was created in 1925 to insure state funds on deposit in banks. In the special session of 1931-1932, this fund was expanded to include, besides the state's own funds, those of all political subdivisions of the state. All governmental units in the state are required to pay quarterly premiums to the state deposit fund, based on their average deposits in banks, at a rate fixed by the Board of Deposits, which is now one-tenth of one percent per annum, provided that that part of each deposit which is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall be exempt from any payment. In return, the state deposit fund is to reimburse them if losses result through bank failures.

EMERGENCY BOARD

Members: WALTER S. GOODLAND, *chairman*; GEORGE HIPKE; JULIUS SPEAR-
BRAKER.

Office: Executive Department, State Capitol.

The Emergency Board was organized in 1915 and reorganized in its present form in 1929. It consists of the Governor and the senate and the assembly chairmen of the Joint Committee on Finance. The board has no employees but it was authorized by the 1933 Legislature to employ help if necessary. The Governor is *ex officio* chairman of the board and calls meetings at least once each quarter. The two legislative members are reimbursed their expenses and receive \$10 per day while attending meetings or while performing services requested by the Governor.

The main function of the Emergency Board is to take care of unexpected contingencies arising in state finances. For this purpose an appropriation of \$750,000 per year was made to the board under the executive budget act of 1945 to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient.

Under the 1945 executive budget act, the Emergency Board may reduce any appropriation for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1946

and June 30, 1947 by such amount as it deems feasible, not exceeding 25 percent of the appropriations for these years, except that appropriations for aids to political subdivisions of the state and for highways may not be reduced.

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD

Members: LAURENCE E. GOODING, *chairman*; J. E. FITZGIBBON; R. FLOYD GREEN.¹

Acting Secretary: WALTER KWAPIL.

General office: State Capitol; Regional office: 110 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1945: 4.

Publications: Annual report; decisions on particular cases from time to time.

Wisconsin first passed a labor relations act in April 1937 which was commonly referred to as one of the "little Wagner Acts." The 1939 Legislature repealed the Wisconsin Labor Relations Act and enacted the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act, under which the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board was established in May of that year.

The end that the legislature desired to achieve is best shown by the statement of policy contained in the preamble—"to preserve and promote the interests of the public, the employe and the employer alike, to establish standards of fair conduct in employment relations, and to provide a convenient, expeditious, and impartial tribunal by which these interests may have their respective rights and obligations adjudicated."

The Employment Peace Act was intended to entirely restate the policy of Wisconsin in the field of labor relations. It recognizes and protects the right of employes to freely organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, free from any type of employer interference. It also recognizes and protects the right of employes to refrain from any type of organization and guarantees to them freedom from intimidation or coercion from any source.

By the passage of the Employment Peace Act, the legislature recognized that the relationship between employe and employer involves three major interests—the interest of the public, the employe, and the employer. The act defines the rights and the obligations of both employe and the employer.

Certain definite duties are imposed upon the board by law. The board is required to conduct elections to determine whether or not a majority of the employes in a collective bargaining unit desire to be represented for the purpose of collective bargaining by a collective bargaining agency. If, in such election, some collective bargaining agency is selected by a majority of the employes, the board certifies such fact to the employer and to the union selected. It then becomes

¹Deceased March 30, 1946.

the duty of the employer to bargain in good faith with such union in an attempt to arrive at fair and equitable working conditions for the employes in such collective bargaining unit.

The Employment Peace Act also provides that the board must conduct referenda to determine whether or not three-quarters or more of the employes voting in a collective bargaining unit desire an "all-union" agreement before an employer may enter into such agreement. If the required number of employes of an employer, at a referendum conducted by the board, vote in the affirmative, the employer may, but is not required to, enter into an agreement which will require all of the employes in such collective bargaining unit to become and remain members in good standing in the agency representing such employes for the purposes of collective bargaining.

Another duty imposed upon the board is to determine the rights of the parties whenever a complaint is filed with the board charging anyone with the commission of an unfair labor practice. The board neither investigates nor prosecutes such cases but acts merely in a quasi-judicial manner, first to determine what the facts are and, secondly, to determine what, if any, remedy should be imposed to overcome any unfair labor practice that the board may find has been committed.

The board is also authorized to conduct arbitration proceedings or to appoint arbitrators for such purpose at the request of the parties, the decision of such board of arbitration being final and binding upon all parties who have submitted to the jurisdiction of such arbitration board.

It is also directed to endeavor to mediate disputes to the end that such disputes will be minimized.

The authority given to this board is similar to that given to the National Labor Relations Board by the National Labor Relations Act. There are, however, several important distinctions between the national law and the Wisconsin law. Probably the most important distinctions between the two laws are: first, under the Wisconsin law the board has nothing whatever to do with the investigation and prosecution of unfair labor practices but acts solely in a quasi-judicial capacity; secondly, that the right of employes to refrain from joining or assisting labor organizations is protected in the same manner and by the same means that the right of organization and collective bargaining through representatives of the employes' own choosing is protected. This right is protected by restrictions in the form of unfair labor practices upon unions and employes to prevent coercion and interference with the unaffiliated status of the individual employe.

Innumerable legal questions have arisen in the administration of this act. Many have been presented to the Wisconsin courts and several have gone to the United States Supreme Court for decision. The law in reference to labor relations is still in a youthful stage and many additional questions are continually being presented to the courts for determination.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

State Chief Engineer: CHAS. A. HALBERT.

State Architect: ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: MALCOLM L. BROWN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 176 employees, 26 of whom are part-time and 4 seasonal.

The state engineering department was organized in 1915. In 1929 its name was changed to the Bureau of Engineering and its duties somewhat modified. The state chief engineer is its 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 semiannual 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. Difficulty in obtaining coal during the war period has made it necessary to discontinue purchasing coal on a heat unit basis for the past biennium.

The Bureau of Engineering also has charge of the equipment, operation, and maintenance of the capitol, the state office building, and the executive residence, and the grounds on which they are located. This includes janitor service, elevator service, policing, and similar duties. The cost of operation and maintenance of the state office building is charged to the State Office Building Commission.

STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Members: E. J. VANDERWALL, *executive secretary*; E. F. BEAN; C. A. HALBERT.

Total personnel July 1945: None.

The State Geographic Board consists of the conservation director, the state geologist, and the state chief engineer. It was established under section 23.25 of the Wisconsin Statutes for the purpose of determining the correct and most appropriate names for geographic features, by changing, in cooperation with county boards and with their approval, names that are unsuitable or duplicated within the state, by giving names to features for which no generally accepted name has been in use, preparing and publishing an official state dictionary of geographic names, and cooperating with the United States Board on Geographic Names so that there may be no conflict between the state and federal designations of geographic features in the state.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Commissioners: FRED R. FISHER, *chairman*; PETER SKAMSER, *vice chairman*; E. W. RICHARDSON, *secretary-treasurer*.

Office: Board of Trade Building, Superior.

Total personnel, July 1945: 54 full-time and 8 seasonal.

Publications: No regular publications.

The Grain and Warehouse Commission was organized in 1905 and functions in the city of Superior. Green Bay and La Crosse warehouses are also served by this commission. It is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms, without necessity of confirmation. It is supported entirely from its receipts. Earnings in excess of the permitted working surplus of \$60,000 go into the state general fund.

This commission has jurisdiction over all warehouses in the state with the exception of Milwaukee County. If warehouses in other cities desire this service, they are required to take out licenses under the act creating the commission.

Its principal duties are to inspect all grain shipped out of Superior; to inspect grain shipped to Superior if the shipper requests it; to weigh all grain passing in and out of Superior and to give official certificates of weight; and, on request, to analyze at its protein laboratory all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. The purpose of this service is to develop the grain trade of Wisconsin by insuring a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain.

GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS

Board of Managers:

Ex officio: Brig. Gen. A. A. KUECHENMEISTER, *president*, Acting Adjutant General; Col. WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *state surgeon*; Col. GEORGE GOVE, *chief quartermaster*; CHARLES L. HOOKER, *commander*, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin; FRANK H. DWINNELL, *commander*, United Spanish War Veterans.

Appointed: OSWALD CLAUS, *vice president*, World War veteran; MRS. MAY LUCHSINGER, *secretary*, Woman's Relief Corps; WILLIAM H. ZUEHLKE, Spanish American War veteran; JIM DAN HILL, Spanish American War Veteran.

Administrative Officer in Charge of Home: Lt. Col. LEO B. LEVENICK, A.U.S., Ret.

Commandant: Col. WILLIAM A. HOLDEN.

Adjutant: Col. CARL L. BROSIUS.

Chief Surgeon: Maj. E. F. HAFEMEISTER.

Engineer: Maj. WALDO G. HANSEN.

Supply Officer: CLYDE V. FITCH.

Location of Home and Address of Commandant: King, Waupaca County.

Office of Director: Department of Veterans Affairs, State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 168.

Publications: Annual Report of the Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, for the Grand Army Home for Veterans.

The Grand Army Home for Veterans, originally called the Wisconsin Veterans Home, was established in 1887, for veterans of the Civil War, and their wives and widows in need of domiciliary care. Later nurses, veterans of the Spanish-American War and the World War, together with their wives, widows, and mothers were admitted. Applications for membership at the home are passed upon in the following order of seniority: Civil War veterans, their wives and widows; Civil War nurses; veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, China Relief Expedition, and their mothers, wives, and widows; veterans of the World War, or any other war, and their mothers, wives, and widows.

Effective August 28, 1945 Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, transferred the management of this home from the Adjutant General to the director of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs. The director, with the approval of the Board of Managers, operates and conducts the Grand Army Home for Veterans.

The Board of Managers is composed of five *ex officio* members and four persons appointed by the Governor for terms of six years. The appointive members must be members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, the United Spanish American War Veterans or Auxiliary, the American Legion or Auxiliary,

the Veterans of Foreign Wars or Auxiliary, or the Disabled American War Veterans or Auxiliary. Members of the board are not reimbursed for their services but are paid the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

Appropriations have been made and preliminary engineering is being done for the erection of a new heating and power plant, improvement and extension of the water purification and pumping plant, and additional hospital facilities. Lack of the necessary priorities for material and other construction difficulties have caused a temporary delay in beginning work on the new heating and power plant. Improvement and extension of present fire fighting facilities and the installation of additional safeguards against this ever present hazard are being planned.

Total membership at the home, June 30, 1945: 158 men, 225 women.

War Classification	Veterans	Wives	Widows	Mothers	Total
Civil War	1	0	42	0	43
War with Spain and Philippine Insurrection	78	42	38	1	159
Indian Wars	2	1	2	0	5
Mexican War	0	0	0	0	0
World War I	77	19	6	74	176
Totals	158	62	88	75	383

BOARD OF HEALTH

Members: GUNNAR GUNDERSEN, M.D., *president*; IRA F. THOMPSON, M.D., *vice president*; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D., *secretary*; A. E. RECTOR, M.D.; CARL W. EBERBACH, M.D.; STEPHEN CAHANA, M.D.; W. T. CLARK, M.D.; STEPHEN E. GAVIN, M.D.

State Health Officer: CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.

Assistant State Health Officer: EDWIN H. JORRIS, M.D.

Medical Specialist in Public Health: C. A. HARPER, M.D.

District Health Officers: A. L. VAN DUSER, M.D., Wisconsin Rapids; R. N. NELSON, M.D., Elkhorn; M. W. MEYER, M.D., Green Bay; FRANCES CLINE, M.D., Rhinelander; five vacancies.

Sanitary Engineering Section: L. F. WARRICK, *state sanitary engineer*; bureau of plumbing and domestic sanitary engineering, WALTER SPENCER, *supervisor*; well drilling, L. T. WATRY, *supervisor*; slaughterhouses and rendering plants, E. J. TULLY, *supervisor*.

Local Health Services Section: ALLAN FILEK, M.D., *supervisor*; bureau of public health nursing, (vacancy); industrial hygiene division, PAUL A. BREHM, M.D., *supervisor*; hotel and restaurant division, BERT A. HONEYCOMBE, *supervisor*.

Maternal and Child Health Section: AMY L. HUNTER, M.D., *chief*; mental health, EUGENIA S. CAMERON, M.D.; *school health*, CATHERINE S. CAMPBELL; nutrition, LUCILLE K. BILLINGTON; pediatric consultant, (vacancy); obstetrical consultant, (vacancy).

Preventable Disease Section: H. M. GUILFORD, M.D., *chief*, bureau of communicable diseases; tuberculosis division, (vacancy); Wisconsin State Sanatorium, RICHARD SCHMIDT, M.D., *superintendent*; Lake Tomahawk State Camp, FRANK A. REICH, *superintendent*; venereal diseases division, MILTON TRAUTMANN, M.D., *supervisor*.

General Administration Section: bureau of vital statistics, PAUL WEIS, *assistant state registrar*; state laboratory of hygiene, W. D. STOVALL, M.D., *director*; dental education, F. A. BULL, D.D.S., *supervisor*; health education, MRS. RUTH MCCONNELL; bureau of nursing education, LEILA I. GIVEN, R.N., *director*; accounting, F. E. BROWN, *accountant*; cosmetology, MRS. MARION GROTH, *supervisor*; barbering, CHARLES E. MULLEN, *supervisor*; central statistical services, VIVIAN B. HOLLAND, *acting chief statistician*.

Subordinate Boards

Barbers Examining Board: HUGO VOGEL; JOSEPH LANDREE; GEORGE SCHOENFELDT.

Cosmetology Examining Board: LYDIA SCHNEIDER; MRS. LILLIAN FRANCE; MRS. ESTELLE ANDERSON.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board: COAD A. LE SAGE; CLARKE B. HABECKER; WILLMER G. SCHMIDT.

Nursing Education, Committee on: SISTER MERCEDES, *chairman*; ESTHER KLINGMAN, *vice chairman*; LEILA I. GIVEN, *secretary*; R. M. KURTEN, M.D.; REV. E. J. GOEBEL; CHRISTINE MURRAY; CLARA BUMILLER; REV. WM. G. SODT; MRS. MARGARET GEHL; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D., *ex officio*.

Nurse Examiners, Board of: GRACE A. KNIGHT, *chairman*; LEILA A. GIVEN, *secretary*; SISTER M. ETHELREDA EBEL; MARGARET EMANUEL; ELLEN EVANS.

Plumber Examiners, Board of: ROBERT T. MORRILL; JOHN STROEBEL; WALTER SPENCER.

Public Health Nurses, Examining Committee for: C. A. HARPER, M.D.; ERNA KOWALKE; MAYBELL G. BUSH.

Water Pollution, Committee on: ADOLPH KANNEBERG, *chairman*; L. F. WARRICK, *executive secretary*; C. A. HALBERT; DR. EDWARD SCHNEBERGER; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.

Offices: State Office Building. The two deputy and seven district state health officers have offices in the cities following their names. The state laboratory is located at the University of Wisconsin, the branch laboratory at Rhinelander, and the cooperative laboratories in Beloit, Green Bay, Kenosha, La Crosse, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Superior, and Wausau.

Total personnel, July 1945: 390.

Publications: Biennial Report; Quarterly Bulletin; and various special publications which are listed in a publications leaflet obtainable on request.

The Board of Health consists of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate for seven-year terms and the

secretary who is elected by the board. This board of eight determines policies and adopts rules and regulations as provided by statute since 1876. It enforces all health laws of the state and has extensive order-making powers which include the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of many permanent rules and regulations in effect throughout the state. In addition, special regulations are made to meet emergencies. The work of the board and of the department under its jurisdiction is supplemented by that of local boards of health through health officers in all towns, villages, and cities. The state board keeps in touch constantly with these local boards and officers through its district and deputy state health officers so as to be able to assist them with their problems.

With the assistance of federal funds made available through the United States Public Health Service for supplementing local health services the board has been able to decrease the size of its districts by dividing the state into nine districts in place of the original five. These funds come into the state treasury and are expended in accordance with a budget and plan approved by the United States Public Health Service. Similarly additional funds are made available for services in the field of maternal and child health through the United States Children's Bureau.

A major concern of the board is to prevent and control the communicable diseases. Rules for the guidance of local health officers are in effect and their enforcement in towns, villages, and cities required. Advice and assistance in doing this are given by the board, particularly through its deputy and district health officers. Public education regarding the facts of these diseases is also available. The number and distribution of cases of these diseases are recorded and tabulated through a system of weekly reports received from local health officers.

Tuberculosis, because of its chronic nature and communicability is given special attention. The division handling this disease endeavors to find, to record, to treat, and to rehabilitate the tuberculous person. It also carries on a program of health education to the patient, the family, and the public. By law the board has the duty to supervise and investigate all tuberculosis sanatoria in the state, and endeavors to offer suggestions for their improvement.

The venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhoea, also require special handling for many reasons. These diseases, traditionally a problem in both civil and military life during wartime, have had special attention. Here, too, the effort is to find, to treat, to inform, and to prevent disease. Many devices are used to accomplish these purposes such as reporting of cases, provision of free laboratory services to physicians, provision of opportunities for treatment, and information for public and patient.

The bureau of maternal and child health carries on demonstration maternal and child health centers to encourage the establishment of such services in local communities, prepares statistics, and makes the results available to county medical societies aiming at

the reduction in the illnesses and deaths associated with childbirth and with infancy and childhood. Special attention is given to problems in general nutrition in the interest of improving the health of the individuals in the state.

For the past several years many of the normal activities of the bureau have had to be subordinated to a new emergency maternal and infant care program inaugurated by the Children's Bureau at Washington for the wives of those in the armed forces. Under this program obstetrical, pediatric, and hospital care delivered in accordance with certain regulations and standards are paid for from federal funds.

County-wide programs in the field of mental health aimed at the prevention of mental breakdowns in school children are being carried out in a number of counties with gratifying results.

Health education is receiving attention on a cooperative basis with other agencies in this field with special attention to the integration of health education and to teachers college, high school, and elementary curricula.

Public health nurses are required by state law to be certified by the Board of Health. Through the bureau of public health nursing it keeps in close touch with all public health nurses in the state including county, city, and school nurses, and those employed by industry and private agencies.

Without accurate vital statistics a state cannot adequately protect the civil and property rights of its people or properly apply plans of hygiene in prolonging life. Birth and death records are among the most essential and effective agencies we possess for improving health and bringing about sanitary reform. Through the bureau of vital statistics the board receives, classifies, and preserves all records of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, including important information relative to each. Certified copies of birth, death, marriage, and divorce records may be obtained upon application and the payment of a required fee.

The bureau of sanitary engineering carries on another phase of the work of the Board of Health. It concerns itself primarily with the purity of water supplies, safe and adequate sewage and garbage disposal, and the disposal of industrial wastes. Plans for the construction of all public water, sewage, and refuse disposal systems and swimming pools must be approved by it. The safety of private water supplies is insured through a process of registering well drillers under a supervisor of well drilling. The well construction code sets reasonable standards and requirements to be met to provide pure drinking water.

The prevention of the contamination of highways incidental to the transportation of carcasses of animals dying from hoof or mouth disease, anthrax, etc., and the prevention of nuisances due to the disintegration of animal carcasses is accomplished through regulations governing the collection of dead animals and their rendering through the licensing of rendering plants with emphasis on sani-

tary standards for trucks engaged in transportation of dead animals. The bureau also has the responsibility of enforcing the slaughterhouse regulations provided for by the new slaughterhouse law. The chief purpose of the law is that of requiring the slaughtering to be done under sanitary conditions.

An interdepartmental committee on water pollution is attached to the Board of Health. Created in 1927, it is composed of representatives of the Public Service Commission, the Conservation Department, the State Engineering Department and the State Board of Health. The state sanitary engineer is executive secretary of the committee and the administrative work is conducted by the bureau of sanitary engineering. The committee is charged with establishing general policies and procedures to halt the pollution of Wisconsin waters.

The board's industrial hygiene division cooperates with various industries and with the Industrial Commission by conducting studies of industrial health hazards on request and making recommendations to the industry making the request for elimination and control of those hazards.

Activities in the field of dental education are temporarily interrupted due to military leave of the supervisor of dental education.

A state hygienic laboratory and branch and cooperative laboratories in the various cities are maintained primarily to provide laboratory service in the control of communicable diseases. The cost of the branch and cooperative laboratories is shared with the cities in which they are located. The laboratories assist physicians and public health officials in diagnosing communicable diseases and in any one of the essential procedures. The state laboratory is operated in conjunction with the university and the director is a member of the university faculty. Here chemical and bacteriological examinations are made to determine the presence of various communicable diseases. Analysis of water is also made to test its fitness for drinking. All tests are made at no cost to the physician or health officer making the request. Anti-typhoid and whooping cough vaccines are manufactured in this laboratory and distributed at no cost to physicians in the state. Silver nitrate is similarly made available to physicians and midwives attending births since they are required to administer it to all newborn babies to prevent blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum.

Through its bureau of nursing education and the committee on nursing education, the board prescribes standards for all schools of nursing education, makes surveys, has general supervision of all schools, and registers nurses who have met the requirements and have passed the examination.

The board also concerns itself with the protection of the public in maintaining sanitary conditions in public eating establishments through its hotel and restaurant division. It inspects and licenses all hotels and restaurants, tourist rooms, and tourist cabins.

Sanitary conditions in beauty shops are of interest to the board and through its cosmetology division it is charged with licensing schools of beauty culture, managers, operators, and manicurists in the field of cosmetology. Similar services in the field of barbering are provided through the barber division.

The public is protected against health hazards in the field of contamination of water in plumbing systems by enforcing the state plumbing code which prescribes minimum standards for all plumbing and domestic drainage in the state. The board licenses plumbers, registers plumbing apprentices, examines lake and stream shore plats, and performs similar duties.

The board guards against the spread of communicable disease through the preparation and burial of the dead. Through the rules and regulations governing funeral directing and embalming, the board especially prevents the mingling at funerals of those who have come in contact with the deceased with the general public. As provided by statute it licenses funeral directors and embalmers in conjunction with the committee of examiners in that field.

Maternity hospitals are licensed by the Board of Health in co-operation with the Department of Public Welfare.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JAMES R. LAW, *chairman*; MIKE MACK, *vice chairman*; DAVID J. SUMMERVILLE, *secretary*.

Central Office Staff: E. L. ROETTIGER, *state highway engineer*; A. T. BLECK, *construction engineer*; WILLIAM HOENIG, *maintenance engineer*; CHARLES H. KIRCH, *bridge engineer*; W. B. BLAIR, *chief accountant*.

Division Engineers with Offices:

Division No. 1, D. J. MINAHAN, State Office Building, Madison.

Division No. 2, J. A. STRANSKY, 513 Commerce Building, Milwaukee.

Division No. 3, D. F. CULBERTSON, Nicolet Building, Green Bay.

Division No. 4, W. J. Haselton, Wisconsin Theatre Building, Wisconsin Rapids.

Division No. 5, T. M. REYNOLDS, Hoeschler Building, La Crosse.

Division No. 6, W. F. BAUMGARTNER, 213 South Barstow Street, Eau Claire.

Division No. 7, S. A. KOSZAREK, Court House, Rhinelander.

Division No. 8, G. I. GERMOND, 1517 Tower Avenue, Superior.

Division No. 9, T. W. REILLY, Lancaster.

General Office: State Office Building; *Division offices:* In places given above as addresses of the Division Engineers.

Total personnel, July 1945: 293 permanent, 45 seasonal; 7 part-time.

Publications: Biennial reports; Road and Bridge Standard Specifications; highway maps.

The Highway Commission was organized in 1911 and reorganized in 1929. It is headed by three full-time commissioners, appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The commissioners hold office for six-year terms.

The Highway Commission is charged by law with the duty of administering state functions in maintaining and operating the state trunk highway system and the distribution of the state highway aids to local units of government, all within the limits of the motor fuel taxes and registration fees for the purpose levied at the state level.

The state highway system maintained and operated by the state aggregates approximately 10,000 miles. The commission directs, finances, and supervises the maintenance of traffic service on this system. County highway forces operating under agreements with the commission and on a labor reimbursement and machinery rental basis perform practically all the maintenance and service operations on the system.

The Highway Commission, subject to the provisions of the statutes, locates, designs, supervises, and finances the improvement of the state trunk highway system.

All federal highway aids apportioned to the state under authorizations of the Federal Highway Act are expended by and through the commission under supervision of the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency. Federal highway funds are allocated to the state for the several purposes, including improvements on the portion of the state trunk highway system designated the Federal Aid System; for secondary and feeder roads on state trunk highways not on the Federal Aid System and on primary county highways; for railroad grade crossing elimination and protection eligible on public highways on such systems; for national forest roads; and on urban highways on the Federal Aid System in places of over 5,000 population.

The commission maintains such engineering and clerical personnel as is necessary for laying out, designing, and supervision of construction of roads and bridges, testing of materials, inventory of facilities necessary for determining apportionment of aids to local units, and accounting of funds appropriated to and spent by the state or apportioned to local units of government. Upon request, highway engineering services are made available to local units of government on an actual cost basis.

In addition to operations of maintaining and improving the state trunk system the commission directs and supervises the traffic services, such as snow and ice removal and control, and the signs, signals, and other traffic control devices necessary for the guidance and regulation of traffic.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Commissioners: VOYTA WRABETZ, *chairman*; HARRY J. BURCZYK; C. L. MILER.

Secretary: HELEN E. GILL.

Safety and Sanitation Division: R. MCA. KEOWN, *engineer*; O. T. NELSON, *building engineer*; M. A. EDGAR, *chief boiler inspector*; GILBERT S. KESSLER, *superintendent of fire prevention*; JOHN E. WISE, *electrical engineer*; A. H. FINDEISEN, *mine inspector*.

Workmen's Compensation Department: H. A. NELSON, *director.*

Woman and Child Labor Department: TAYLOR FRYE, *assistant to the Commission;* MAUD SWETT, Milwaukee, *field director.*

Apprenticeship Department: W. F. SIMON, *supervisor of apprenticeship.*

Statistical Department: ORRIN A. FRIED, *chief statistician.*

Unemployment Compensation: PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *director.*

Fair Employment Practice: H. HERMAN RAUCH, *director.*

General Office: State Office Building; Milwaukee office: 623 North Second Street; unemployment compensation division: 137 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Total personnel, July 1945: 350.

Publications: Biennial Report; Workmen's Compensation Report; reprints of the laws administered by the commission; safety codes (on the different subjects on which the commission has issued orders).

The Industrial Commission is the labor department of the state. Since the first labor law was passed in 1867, new laws on the subject have been enacted at every session of the legislature. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was created in 1887 to enforce all labor laws but in 1911, when the Workmen's Compensation Law was passed, it was replaced by the Industrial Commission. This commission consists of three persons appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate.

Safety and Sanitation

The commission enforces all of the laws pertaining to the physical safety of work places and public buildings, such as factories, stores, schools, theaters, churches, and hotels. The statutes do not prescribe in detail the safety requirements but merely provide that all employers and all owners of public buildings shall provide places which are safe to employes and frequenters. It is the duty of the Industrial Commission to determine what is safe and with that purpose in mind it has adopted approximately 1,300 separate regulations. These regulations were drafted by advisory committees made up of representatives of employers and employes. Eleven district deputies systematically inspect all principal places of employment. In addition, there are a number of engineers who deal with special problems.

Woman and Child Labor

The child labor law, street trades law, the law regulating hours of labor of women and the minimum wage law for minors and adult women are administered by the commission.

Child labor permits are required for the employment of boys and girls under 18 years of age and street trades permits are required for the employment of boys under 18 to be employed in street trades. Girls under 18 are not permitted to engage in street trades. The commission has designated some 250 people as permit officers throughout the state who issue child labor and street trades permits without pay. Labor permits are not required for the employment of children in agricultural pursuits.

The law regulates the hours of labor of women in the following places of employment: beauty parlors; factories and laundries; hotels; mercantile or mechanical establishments; confectionery stores; telegraph offices, express and transportation establishments; restaurants; and telephone exchanges. In all other places of employment the hours that women shall be employed are matters of agreement between them and their employers.

The Minimum Wage Law applies to minors and adult women. The minimum rates of pay fixed under this law are at this time as follows:

Experienced minor employes in cities with a population of 5,000 or more.....	22 ½c per hour
Experienced minor employes elsewhere.....	20c per hour
Inexperienced minor employes during the first 3 months in the industry.....	16c per hour
Inexperienced minor employes during the second 3 months in the industry.....	18c per hour

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Industrial Commission. It provides for payment of compensation, and for all necessary medical treatment to injured employes of employers subject to the compensation act, and for compensation to dependents of employes whose injury results in death. During the year ended June 30, 1945, 37,888 industrial accidents and diseases were reported. Complete reports of these accidents were furnished in order to make certain that injured employes received the full amount due them. In about 85 percent of these cases payments were made without a formal order of the commission. In about 15 percent of the cases, which involved more than one-half the total benefits paid during the year, the commission determined the rights of the parties by formal order. Orders are entered after hearings held at some place within the state in or near the place where the accident occurred, or where the injured person resides. These hearings are conducted by an examiner of the commission, and appeal from these findings may be taken to the commission as a body.

Employment Service

On January 1, 1942 at the request of the President, and with the full cooperation of the Executive Office of this state, the state employment service was loaned to the federal government for the war duration.

Unemployment Compensation

Wisconsin enacted its pioneer unemployment compensation law in January 1932—three years before any other state took action in this field.

The present law, Chapter 108 of the Wisconsin Statutes, covers nearly 15,000 employers of six or more persons, and about 650,000 workers. Contributions have been paid by covered employers since July 1934. Unemployment benefits have been paid to eligible work-

ers since August 1936. Through September 1945, benefit payments had totalled over 30 million dollars.

To secure benefits under the law, each unemployed worker must register for work and report weekly at a public employment office. Benefits due under the law, for weeks of unemployment, are paid by check, mailed to the worker at his home address. Each unemployed worker's weekly benefit is based on his average weekly wage, under a schedule weighted in favor of the lower earning brackets. The resulting weekly payments for total unemployment range from \$8 up to a maximum of \$20. How long a worker may draw benefits depends on how long he has recently worked in "covered" employment. If he has had 46 or more weeks of covered employment within the past year, he may draw up to 23 weeks of benefits.

Each employer's contributions are credited to his separate account in the state's "unemployment reserve fund." Under Wisconsin's "experience rating" system, each employer's contribution rate depends on his own experience, as shown by the contributions credited and the benefits charged to his separate account. Steadier employment means lower contribution rates.

Wisconsin's unemployment fund as of September 30, 1945, amounted to more than 180 million dollars. This fund can be used for only one purpose—to pay unemployment benefits to Wisconsin workers.

As many as 390,000 of Wisconsin's 650,000 covered workers could—if they were laid off and eligible, and remained unemployed that long—be paid the law's maximum benefit (\$20 per week) for 23 weeks, without exhausting the fund balance already on hand. However it is not expected that any such widespread and prolonged unemployment will occur.

The Industrial Commission's expenses in administering the unemployment compensation law (collecting contributions, receiving claims at employment offices, and paying benefits) are financed separately from federal funds granted under the Social Security Act.

Apprenticeship Division

Since 1915 the apprenticeship division was concerned with the administration of the apprenticeship law only. With the enactment of the G.I. bill this division became the Wisconsin approving agency for all on-the-job training of veterans who are entitled to educational benefits under that federal law.

The veteran has a choice of taking his financial benefits, \$50 a month if he is single and \$75 if he has dependents, either by attending a school or by learning an occupation while being employed at it. Such monthly benefits are over and above the wages he receives from the employer. Training can be in almost any field and is not confined to the skilled trades. It can be in a retail business, office, manufacturing plant, on a farm, or in any job offering and requiring some training. In effect, veteran on-the-job training is no different from the apprenticeship training so common in the skilled

trades for many years. That is why the apprenticeship division was made the approving agency. This division now helps set up training programs in every conceivable type of work.

Wisconsin being the pioneer state in apprenticeship legislation, this state had all the necessary administrative machinery to begin at once to place veterans into training. As of October 1945 about 600 veterans already were in training.

Wage Collection

In 1931 the legislature passed a law making it the duty of the commission to help wage earners collect the wages due them. When earned wages have not been paid the Industrial Commission investigates the facts and often calls in both parties. This usually results in a mutually satisfactory settlement without court action but, if necessary, the commission may prosecute for the workman.

Statistics

Through its statistical department the Industrial Commission collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics relating to industrial conditions, including statistics of employment, industrial accidents, and child labor. Index numbers of the volume of employment and pay rolls are compiled monthly from reports voluntarily made by many employers and are the best gauge of industrial conditions obtainable.

Fair Employment Practices

On July 25, 1945, the Fair Employment Practice Act, Chapter 490, Laws of 1945, became effective. In the interpretation of this act it is declared to be the public policy of the state to encourage and foster to the fullest extent practicable the employment of all properly qualified persons regardless of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry. The act is to be administered by the Industrial Commission with the aid of an advisory committee of seven members appointed by the Governor.

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Board of Regents: JOHN CALLAHAN, *president*; JOHN P. LACKE, *secretary*; CHARLES W. STOOPS.

President: MILTON A. MELCHER.

Location: Platteville.

Total personnel, July 1945: 5 full-time and 1 part-time faculty members; 3 civil service employes.

Publications: Bulletin of the Wisconsin Institute of Technology.

The Wisconsin Institute of Technology was established in 1907 as a mining trade school with a two-year course of instruction. The course was increased in length and scope in 1915 and again in 1939. The law as amended provides that the board may grant diplomas or certificates of graduation upon the completion of the required courses and may confer degrees upon the graduates from the various courses. No degrees have been granted as yet because numerous

changes in the curricula have not been completed. A diploma is the present certificate of graduation. The function of the school is to train students in practical general engineering.

Course of Study

The curricula cover one, two and three-year diploma courses. Three year curricula are available in mining and highway engineering for both high school and non-high school graduates. Sequences of subjects with concentration in specialized restricted lines are available as follows:

- One year Drafting
- One year Surveying
- One year Assaying
- Two year Assaying
- Two year Highway Engineering
- Three year Highway Engineering
- Three year Mining Engineering

Other sequences in the technical field are in the process of development.

The sequences for high school graduates require much more theory and reference work than for non-high school graduates. These sequences conform to the requirements of most university curricula. If a student taking these courses desires to complete his studies in mining or highway engineering, he may transfer to another school to obtain his degree; or, if he desires, he may have his credits transferred to another branch of engineering.

Entrance Requirements

Regular admission of both high school graduates and those who are not high school graduates is permitted. In general, a high school graduate is given college credits which are acceptable toward requirements for a degree. A non-high school graduate is given credit equivalents which are not acceptable toward requirements for a degree. Much of the work completed by a non-high school graduate may later become acceptable for college credit if his high school requirements or equivalents are satisfied. To facilitate such matters, each student is assigned to a faculty advisor who acts as his counselor during his attendance.

Evaluation of Credits for Veterans

Veterans who are high school graduates are given credit for college work completed before their entrance into the armed service. In recognition of the completion of basic training in the armed service, 10 semester hours of credit is granted. This credit may be applied on elective courses only.

Appropriate credit is granted for college courses pursued by the veteran while in service. "A Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services" by the American Council on Education is used as a guide in this matter. The veteran may choose either the blanket 10 credits, or the evaluated credits, but in no event both of them.

College Year

The Wisconsin Institute of Technology year consists of two semesters of 18 weeks each. During the summer months a 12-week session may be available. Because of the specialization not very much flexibility is permitted; hence the average academic load is 17 to 20 credit hours per semester. The summer session maximum load is 14 credit hours.

Tuition and Fees

No student who shall have been a resident of the state for one year next preceding his admission to the school shall be required to pay tuition. The tuition for students who are not residents has been fixed by the board of regents at \$25 per term. All students pay nominal laboratory fees.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Insurance: MORVIN DUEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 34.

Publications: Annual reports; insurance laws.

For eight years following the beginning of the Insurance Department in 1870, the Secretary of State was *ex officio* Insurance Commissioner. From 1878 until 1911 the commissioner was an elective officer. Since that time he has been appointed by the Governor for a four-year term, subject to confirmation by the senate.

The Insurance Department administers the laws relating to fire, marine, life, disability, liability, steam boiler, fidelity, title, credit, burglary, plate glass, sprinkler leakage, elevator, livestock, automobile, workmen's compensation, and other casualty insurance, which comprise the 17 forms recognized by the Wisconsin Statutes. There were 291 Wisconsin companies licensed in 1944, and these companies are examined every three years. In 1944 there were also 481 foreign companies licensed to do business in this state after an examination made by this department. Special examinations of either foreign or domestic companies may be made whenever the commissioner deems it advisable. All companies file annual reports which are examined in detail. When a foreign company has been determined unsound or has violated any laws of the state its license can be revoked by the commissioner, and if a similar situation arises in regard to a domestic company, proceedings may be started to take over its business.

All insurance policy forms used in the state and the methods for computing reserve liabilities must be approved by the commissioner. The department licenses rating bureaus, insurance adjusters, and agents. All insurance taxes and fire department dues and fees, approximating \$2,627,407 per year, are collected by it. The fire department dues approximating \$240,269 are distributed to cities, towns, and villages for the support of their fire departments. The

department may investigate, either on complaint or its own initiative, to determine whether the insurance laws are being complied with; and it may revise rates, rules, and classifications, if they are unreasonable or discriminatory.

The State Insurance Fund established in 1903 and the State Life Fund established in 1911 are managed and operated by the Insurance Department. The State Insurance Fund insures state-owned property and that of political subdivisions of the state which wish to insure with it. The State Life Fund insures citizens of the state after satisfactory evidence of insurability is furnished.

The commissioner of insurance was made *ex officio* State Fire Marshal in 1911, and at the present time has five deputy fire marshals on his staff who are assigned to various districts of the state. Their duties are to investigate fires of suspicious origin, to assist in the prosecution of arson cases, and to collect statistics on fire losses.

In 1933 a law was passed which abolished the Compensation Insurance Board and transferred its functions to the Insurance Department. These added duties include the establishment of minimum rates for all classes of compensation risks, investigation as to the solvency of all companies in this field, and prevention of discrimination between employers through checking all inspection reports and rates upon individual risks which the companies must file with the department. The commissioner consults with the Industrial Commission but the legal responsibility in the discharge of his duties remains with him.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Members: Senators WARREN P. KNOWLES, FRANK E. PANZER, FOSTER B. PORTER; Assemblymen ROBERT M. LONG, ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, GEORGE J. WOERTH; HOWARD F. OHM, chief of Legislative Reference Library; MARTIN W. TORKELSON, director State Planning Board; FRANK N. GRAASS, secretary to the Governor.

The 1937 Legislature created, under Chapter 273, Laws of 1937, the Commission on Interstate Cooperation which consists of three senators and three assemblymen who are appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and three state officials to be designated by the Governor. The Governor serves as an *ex officio* nonvoting member of the commission. It shall be the principal functions of the commission to carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments and to promote cooperation with other units of government by formulating proposals and by facilitating the adoption of such compacts, uniform or reciprocal agreements as will enable this state to do its proper part in forming a more perfect union among the various state governments. There is appropriated from the general fund annually \$2,000 for the execution of the functions of the commission.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JOHN CALLAHAN, *chairman*; EDWIN B. FRED, *vice chairman*; CLIFFORD LEE LORD; MATTHEW S. DUDGEON; JACOB H. HEIM.

Secretary: CLARENCE B. LESTER.

Legislative Reference Library: HOWARD F. OHM, *chief*.

Library Extension: ELEANOR DAVIS, *chief*.

Traveling Library and Study Club: JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, *chief*.

Book Selection: MARY K. REELY, *chief*.

Secretary's office and Legislative Reference Library: State Capitol;
Library Extension, Book Selection, and Traveling Library:
State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 29; seasonal employes as required.

Publications: Biennial reports; Wisconsin Library Bulletin (monthly periodical; subscription price \$1 per year); Book lists (occasional); Wisconsin Blue Book; Summary of the Action . . . of the Wisconsin Legislature on Some of the More Important Questions Coming Before It; Red Book, Wisconsin Administrative Rules and Orders (jointly with Revisor of Statutes).

The Free Library Commission was organized in 1895 and in the same year the Traveling Library and a summer Library School were started. The Library School proper dates from 1905, and continued under the supervision of the Free Library Commission until 1939 when it was transferred to the University of Wisconsin. The Legislative Reference Library was organized in 1901.

The Free Library Commission has a five-member board consisting of two members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years without confirmation by the senate, and three *ex officio* members who are the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the university, and the director of the State Historical Society. The commission elects a chairman from its own membership and employs a secretary. Members receive no salary but are reimbursed their actual expenses when attending meetings.

Certification

The 1945 Legislature abolished the Public Library Certification Board, and transferred to this commission the duty of issuing certificates testifying to the qualifications of librarians for public library work, based on their education, professional training, and practical experience.

Library Extension and Book Selection

The commission assists in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of public libraries throughout the state. It advises in such matters as the selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of library buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, and the selection of books. This assistance is given through correspondence and through visits to libraries by the secretary and members of the staff. A monthly bulletin is pub-

lished by the commission which deals with subjects of interest to librarians and which contains notes on current library practices and a list of current books recommended for library purchase. Both library extension and book selection departments are immediately responsible for this part of the work of the commission.

Traveling Library and Study Club Department

The Traveling Library is a book supply service maintained for communities which have no local library service and for those whose libraries are inadequate to meet the demands of their communities. Individuals or groups of people may request single books, or sets or selections of books on particular subjects. Selected libraries are sent out for the use of women's clubs, boy scouts, rural schools, and many other groups. Persons living in communities without libraries may make direct request for the services of the Traveling Library, but where a local library exists transfers are made from the Traveling Library to the local libraries which distribute the books. Assistance in program planning is offered all types of study groups. Reading courses are planned for individuals.

Legislative Reference Library

The Legislative Reference Library has three main functions. It offers a bill drafting service for the legislature, a research and library service principally for the legislature and state departments but also available to private citizens, and it edits the Wisconsin Blue Book.

Probably its best known function is the drafting of bills, resolutions, and amendments to be introduced in the legislature. The library does not advocate legislation nor does it ever draft a bill without a specific request. Members of the legislature are not required to have their bills drafted by this service, but for many years all of them have done so.

STATE LIBRARY

Board of Trustees: The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

State Librarian: GILSON G. GLASIER.

Assistant: EDWIN C. JENSEN.

Location: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 4.

Number of volumes: 102,000.

Publications: None.

The State Library is the oldest state institution, dating from the act of Congress which organized the territory of Wisconsin in 1836. Until 1876 the librarian was appointed by the Governor. Since then the State Library has been under the control of a board of trustees consisting of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General. The trustees select the State Librarian, the administrative head of the library, and the library staff.

The State Library is often referred to as the "law library," because its collection consists mainly of court reports, session laws, statutes, and legal texts. In addition thereto it has a large collection of documentary material acquired by exchange with other state libraries over a period of many years. It is essentially a reference library of law. It is used very largely by the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's department, and by attorneys; to a lesser degree by all the other state departments; and to some extent by the public. Its books are loaned and circulated only within the state departments at Madison.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: B. L. MARCUS.

Registration and Licensing Division: B. L. MARCUS, *director.*

Inspection and Enforcement Division: HOMER G. BELL, *director.*

Highway Safety Promotion Division: R. C. SALISBURY, *director.*

General office: State Office Building; branch office: 759 North Broadway, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1945: 233.

Publications: Motor vehicle registration lists; monthly bulletin for enforcement officers; periodic lists of new motor vehicle registrations; monthly list of stolen and recovered motor vehicles; monthly list of drivers' license revocations, suspensions, cancellations and reinstatements; school bus regulations; motor vehicle lighting regulations; motor carrier safety regulations; motor vehicle laws; bulletins on driver license examiner information, driver education in high schools, truck and bus fleet safety; official tests for drivers' license applicants; Official Drivers' Manual; Examiners' Manual; Wisconsin Traffic Safety; Driver Education Procedure; Step-by-Step (home supervision lessons in driving); School Safety Patrols in Wisconsin; Safety Rules for County Highway Departments; Bicycling With Safety; It Happened in Wisconsin (pictorial booklet); and Accident Facts.

The Motor Vehicle Department was created in 1939 for the purpose of integrating in one department all functions relating to the licensing and regulation of motor vehicles and drivers. Prior to 1939 these functions were scattered among five separate departments—Secretary of State, Public Service Commission, State Highway Commission, Industrial Commission, and State Inspection Bureau. The various duties were transferred and co-ordinated, and the new organization began to function October 1, 1939. The staff was built around that of the former Motor Vehicle Division of the Secretary of State's Department. The work of the Motor Vehicle Department is organized into three administrative divisions—registration and licensing; inspection and enforcement; and highway safety promotion. The directors and all personnel of these divisions are under civil service.

Registration and Licensing

The registration and licensing division registers all motor vehicles in the state, issues certificates of title to owners of vehicles, issues dealers' licenses and motor carriers' permits, and collects the taxes imposed on motor carriers. This division compiles the statistics for distribution of the privilege highway tax among towns, villages, and cities, consisting of 20 per cent of the net registration fees derived from motor vehicles customarily kept therein.

Beginning with 1946 vehicle registrations, a new system of staggered renewals has been inaugurated. Under a new law, 12 registration periods have been established, each starting on the first day of a calendar month and ending on the last day of the twelfth month thereafter. About 60,000 vehicle owners will get their plates each month. The month of issuance is indicated by the first numeral on the plate, the figure "1" for example indicating issuance in January. The plates are permanent, remaining with the owner. They are transferable by the owner from the car he possesses to another car which he may purchase, but the plates cannot be transferred from one person to another. Renewal of yearly registration will be shown by an insert tab. This system of permanent plates, with monthly staggered expirations, will eliminate the usual yearly rush for plates.

Inspection and Enforcement

The inspection and enforcement division has direct charge of the enforcement of state traffic laws, motor vehicle registration laws, permit and ton-mile tax laws, and the peddlers' law.

This division also enforces minimum safety standards for school buses and motor carriers and enforces the motor vehicle lighting laws and regulations. It also inspects and approves rebuilt motor vehicles, and inspects display and service facilities of dealers.

The statutes provide for 55 uniformed officers of the state traffic patrol, stationed at strategic points throughout the state to enforce the laws which come under the jurisdiction of the Motor Vehicle Department. Contact is maintained with sheriffs, local police officers, county traffic officers, and enforcement authorities of other states. Radio station WIZR is operated by the patrol, and patrol officers' cars are equipped with radio controls. Five officers of the patrol hold the rank of captain.

Safety Promotion

Wisconsin's program of public safety education is designed to make citizens more conscious of their individual responsibilities for improved traffic conditions.

Drivers involved in accidents resulting in death, personal injury or property damage totaling \$50 or more must report such mishaps to the safety division within 48 hours after occurrence. Accidents are classified as to location, type, circumstances, time, and weather and road conditions in considerable detail, so study and investigation of records yields valuable information on which intelligent planning of safety promotion can be based.

Effective January 1, 1946, a safety responsibility law requires that in addition to reporting an accident a driver must be prepared to do one of four things: prove to the Motor Vehicle Department that he was protected by an insurance policy; deposit with the department evidence of financial responsibility (cash, surety bond, or real estate bond); settle damages with other parties involved, and file a release with the Motor Vehicle Department; suffer suspension of driver's license and registration plates, and stop driving.

Individual driver record files are maintained, in which are listed any court convictions, revocations, suspensions, or traffic accidents involving the driver. Special letters are sent to drivers whose record appears in need of warning. There are over 1,200,000 drivers in Wisconsin. A new law calls for renewing licenses on a staggered basis of 30,000 per month, each license to be valid for a four-year period.

The safety division cooperates with the Department of Public Instruction in sponsoring a program of driver education at the high school level. A classroom course in this subject has been introduced into 353 schools. A booklet of road lessons is available for home-supervised driving instruction following completion of classroom work. County school superintendents are furnished monthly with safety lesson units and posters for elementary schools under their jurisdiction.

School safety patrols are organized and supplied with equipment and literature by the safety division and by the Wisconsin Division of the American Automobile Association. Sound and silent motion pictures on a variety of accident-prevention topics are available on loan to schools, churches, civic groups, and others. Talks are given by the director of safety and members of his staff at numerous conferences and meetings.

Press releases on accident facts and safety activities are prepared regularly for daily and weekly papers. Radio talks and spot announcements on safety are used widely. Public address system warnings for broadcast at football games are prepared for use by local police departments throughout the state. A 20-page publication, Wisconsin Traffic Safety, is issued periodically and sent to enforcement departments, school administrators, and others interested in protecting all who use our streets and highways.

MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT FUND

Board of Trustees: city or village trustee, ORVILLE CHRISTIANSON; executive trustee, J. MALCOLM EMPEY; municipal employe trustee, HERBERT F. WECKWERTH; chairman trustee, ERNEST J. HOESLY; county employe trustee, GEORGE F. REINKE; MORVIN DUEL, *ex officio*.

Executive Director: FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN.

Actuary: ARTHUR S. HANSEN.

Office: 30 East Johnson Street, Madison 3.

Total personnel, December 1945: 6.

Publications: Handbook of Information; annual report.

The Municipal Retirement Fund is organized pursuant to section 66.90 of the statutes and provides retirement annuities for employes of local governments, financed jointly by contributions from employes and the local government. Inclusion is optional with the local governing body and becomes effective the ensuing January 1. It then becomes compulsory for all eligible employes. The annuity varies with the length of employment by the governmental unit, the employe's earnings and the age at retirement, and cannot exceed 50 percent of the final rate of earnings except through additional employe contributions. A minimum death benefit and an annuity in case of total and permanent disability of persons under 65 are also provided. Currently retirement annuities are being received by 165 persons, and disability annuities by 13 persons.

Created in 1943, the system comprised 19 cities and villages in 1944, and in 1945 included 36 cities and 7 villages having 5,300 employes. The statute was amended in 1945 to permit the inclusion of counties, school districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, joint sewerage systems and towns over 10,000 population. Beginning January 1, 1946 new participating municipalities will include 6 cities, 17 counties, 8 school districts and 2 metropolitan sewerage districts.

The fund has been administered by a board consisting of the commissioner of insurance *ex officio*, and four city and village representatives appointed by the Governor. After January 1, 1946 the board will be expanded through the appointment of county representatives by the Governor. The revenues are invested by the Annuity and Investment Board in the name of the fund.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD AND STATE GUARD

Commander-in-Chief: GOVERNOR WALTER S. GOODLAND.

Adjutant General's Department

The Adjutant General: Maj. Gen. RALPH M. IMMELL (on military leave).

The Acting Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. ALVIN A. KUECHENMEISTER.

Executive Officer: Col. JOHN F. MULLEN (on military leave).

Acting Executive Officer: Brig. Gen. SCOTT A. CAIRY.

Administrative Assistant: THOR H. HANSON.

Quartermaster Corps

Chief Quartermaster: Lt. Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS (on military leave).

Acting Chief Quartermaster: Lt. Col. GEORGE M. GOVE.

Medical Department

Chief Surgeon: Col. WILLIAM F. LORENZ.

Adjutant General's office: State Capitol; Chief Quartermaster's office: Camp Douglas.

State Military Reservation: Camp Williams (Post Office, Camp Douglas).

Total personnel, Adjutant General's Department, July 1945: 12.

Total personnel, Quartermaster Department, July 1945: 15.

Publications: Biennial report; Roster of units and commissioned officers.

The Wisconsin State Guard, organized under the provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes to replace the National Guard which has been called into federal service, has been molded into an efficient military force, ready to respond at the Governor's call to meet any state emergency.

The formation and organization of the State Guard, under the supervision of Major General Ralph M. Immell, Adjutant General, was started immediately after the 32nd Division was called into federal service on October 15, 1940, and by June 30, 1941, a complete Brigade of Infantry, consisting of three regiments of infantry, plus one Military Police Company, and one Machine Gun Company had been organized. The Infantry Company was organized as a self-sustaining unit with the necessary medical and chemical personnel assigned to each company; each company organized with a maximum strength of five officers and sixty enlisted men; each regiment organized on the basis of three battalions, each battalion consisting of four Infantry Companies and one Battalion Headquarters Detachment. The total strength of the Wisconsin State Guard on June 30, 1945 was 297 officers and 2,251 enlisted men.

The Wisconsin State Guard has responded to the call of the Governor on two occasions. On June 18, 1944 Company H, Second Infantry, with station at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, was ordered to active duty to assist the civil authorities of Stevens Point in restoring order and protecting life and property during a severe wind storm which created havoc by uprooting trees and severely damaging the overhead wires of the power system. In many instances high voltage wires lay sputtering on the ground, endangering the lives of citizens. The unit remained on duty until June 19, 1944 at which time the greater part of the danger had been eliminated.

On June 22, 1944 the city of Belmont, and other communities of Lafayette County in the path of a severe wind storm of high velocity, was heavily damaged to the extent that several lives were lost, and much livestock killed. In addition, many buildings were wrecked, old and stately shade trees uprooted, plus damage to overhead power and telephone installations. The law-enforcing authorities of Lafayette County were unable to cope with the situation, and called the Governor of Wisconsin for assistance. Company E and Company F of the Third Infantry, Wisconsin State Guard, stationed at Platteville and Monroe, Wisconsin, respectively, were ordered to duty in the stricken area where they rendered valuable assistance by taking complete charge of the situation, with the wholehearted cooperation of the civil authorities and the citizens of the community. The State Guard units were conspicuous in recovering the dead, in the rendering of first aid, as well as in the evacuation of the injured. The handling and re-routing of traffic, the preventing of the curious from interfering with the removal of debris, as well as the restoring of order were some of the highlights of State Guard work incident to this disturbance. During the afternoon of the 23rd of June, Company G, Third Infantry, Wis-

consin State Guard, with station at Madison, Wisconsin, was ordered to the scene and relieved the tired personnel of the advance units who had functioned throughout the nights of June 22 and 23, as well as during the morning and early afternoon of the 23rd. All units were relieved during the late afternoon of June 24.

The officers and enlisted men of the Wisconsin State Guard are entitled to every consideration, in view of the fact that they make many personal sacrifices and give up many hours of their time to training and duty, without remuneration. Wisconsin can well be proud of its state military force and every community fortunate enough to have a State Guard unit should give it their whole-hearted support.

On December 31, 1944, the United States Government terminated its two-year-old lease and returned to the state, Camp Williams, Wisconsin's own military reservation, located at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin. During the time the United States Government occupied the aforementioned reservation, many improvements of great value were made without expense to the State of Wisconsin, thereby providing the state with a modern landing field, with runways of such width and thickness as to accommodate the modern heavy type ships. Likewise, the length of the runways, extending in four directions, permits large ships to take off and land with safety.

During the year 1942-1943, due to the shortage of manpower in industry, the state authorities did not deem it advisable to conduct a Field Camp of Instruction for the entire State Guard, but in lieu thereof during the summer of 1944 conducted a three-day week end maneuver for each battalion in an area in close proximity to the home station of the respective battalion. Much valuable instruction was gleaned from these maneuvers, and the experience gained by both officers and men in conducting a battalion in the field covering details as to the transportation of troops in convoy over public highways, plus the experience incident to supply, mess management, and housing, including the solving of tactical problems in the field under unfamiliar terrain was of great worth. In addition, a three-day officers' school was conducted at Camp Williams on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of May 1945 with gratifying results, judged by the enthusiasm, display of interest, and the manner in which the subject matter was prepared and transferred to the officer-students by the several instructors assigned to present various subjects.

During the year 1944-1945, much necessary equipment was provided by the State of Wisconsin and the United States Government. Blouses, coveralls and raincoats were provided by the State of Wisconsin. In addition, class B clothing, both khaki and wool, was issued by the United States Government. Further, the eleven one and one-half ton trucks, including four reconnaissance cars, were recalled and in place thereof the War Department issued eleven two and one-half ton trucks and four jeeps. Also, all shot-guns were replaced by the .30 caliber Enfield rifles, having slings,

bayonets, and scabbards. The State Guard is clothed in uniforms equal in style and material to that of the United States Army. Full field equipment including combat type gas masks has been issued to the troops.

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

Members: LYALL J. PINKERTON, *chairman*; MRS. JANE B. HARVEY; WM. AHRENS.

Director of Personnel: A. J. OPSTEDAL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 35.

Publications: Biennial reports; Civil Service Law.

The Wisconsin civil service law was originally enacted in 1905 and provided for a Civil Service Commission which was a part-time body employing a full-time secretary and chief examiner. This department was reorganized in 1929 as the Bureau of Personnel within the Executive Department. This bureau is in charge of a Personnel Board and a director of personnel. The Personnel Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to the approval of the senate. It is a part-time board, holding meetings twice a month. The director of personnel, who is the administrative head of the department, is appointed by the Governor from a list of eligibles obtained through competitive examination, for an indefinite term subject to removal by the Governor with the approval of the board.

The civil service law applies to practically all positions in the state service except appointive officers and the faculties of the state educational institutions. Appointments to the state service, promotions, transfers, removals, reinstatements, and salary changes are governed by this law.

Whenever a vacancy occurs or a new position is to be filled, the head of the department makes the appointment but he must make his selection for the position from the persons highest on the appropriate civil service list. Competitive examinations, held at Madison and other places in the state as advertised, are the basis for these lists. For a few highly technical positions non-assembled examinations are given, and there are a small number of exempt positions for which no examinations are required. In all other respects these positions are subject to civil service law. After successfully passing an examination, a person's eligibility to appointment expires after six months unless the board sees fit to extend the time. Such extension of time may not exceed three years. According to rules of the board, employes may be transferred from one department to another, and, if they have left the service, may on application be reinstated within one year.

Full power of discharge lies with the employing department, but it must file with the Bureau of Personnel the reasons for discharge. Such reasons may not be based on political or religious grounds.

Employes claiming to have been discharged on such grounds are entitled to a hearing before the Personnel Board with an appeal from its decision to the courts. Employes who have been discharged for cause from a permanent position in the classified service and who appeal to the Bureau of Personnel within 10 days after such action shall be heard by the Personnel Board within 30 days. All promotions are made upon recommendation of the employing department after promotional examinations have been taken.

All civil service positions of the state have been classified and salary ranges for each classification have been established, including minimum and maximum salaries. According to the statutes, salary ranges for all civil service positions must be submitted at the beginning of each regular session by the director of personnel to the Joint Committee on Finance of the legislature. That committee has the right to modify such schedules, if it deems it advisable. Increases in salaries within the respective salary ranges are filed with the Bureau of Personnel and the director of the budget on or before July 1. Salary increases at other periods in the fiscal year are allowed only upon approval of the Emergency Board and the Personnel Board.

STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: GOVERNOR WALTER S. GOODLAND.

Secretary and Executive Officer: M. W. TORKELSON, *director of Regional Planning.*

Other Members: CHAS. A. HALBERT, state chief engineer; W. F. WHITNEY, member of Public Service Commission; JAMES R. LAW, member of Highway Commission; C. L. MILER, member of Industrial Commission; PROFESSORS JOHN M. GAUS AND RICHARD RATCLIFF, representatives of the university; CARL N. NEUPERT, state health officer; E. J. VANDERWALL, director of conservation; MILTON H. BUTTON, director of agriculture; A. W. BAYLEY, director of Department of Public Welfare; A. E. WEGNER, commissioner of taxation; JOHN CALLAHAN, State superintendent of Public Instruction; E. C. GIESSEL, director of the budget; HUGH A. HARPER, CHARLES B. WHITNALL, and WALTER J. DUNN, citizen members appointed by the Governor.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 14.

Publications: Bulletins 1-16, respectively; Planned Progress Through Federal, State and Local Cooperation, August 1934; Wisconsin Regional Plan Report, December 1934; A Conservation and Recreation Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, December 1936; An Analysis of Population Growth in Wisconsin, October 1937; The Fox River Valley, February 1938; The Proposed Wisconsin-Fox Rivers Development Plan, May 1938; The Cutover Region of Wisconsin, January 1939; (jointly with the Conservation Commission) A Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan, January 1939; The Horicon Marsh, May 1939; The Milwaukee River Basin, June 1940; An Air-

port System Plan for Wisconsin, October 1940; A Recreational Plan for Vilas County, January 1941; Local Government Study in Wisconsin, 1927-1936, (vol. 1, Assessments and Levies, March 1941; vol. 2, part 1, Disbursements, October 1941; vol. 2, part 2, Receipts, March 1942; vol. 3, part 1, Indebtedness, July 1942; vol. 3, part 2, School District Statistics, July 1942; vol. 4, Summary—volumes 1 to 3 inclusive, April 1943); A Campus Development Plan for the University of Wisconsin, December 1941; An Airport System, January 1945; A Picture of Wisconsin, August 1945.

The duty of the State Planning Board can best be stated by quoting subsections (5) and (6) of section 27.20 of the statutes.

27.20 (5) "The state planning board shall assemble and correlate data and information with reference to the development of the state and its subdivisions, and may include among other things data and information relating to the general character and extent of highways, waterways, waterfront and harbor developments, flood prevention works, parks, reservations, forests, wildlife refuges, aviation facilities, drainage and sanitary systems, waste disposal works for the prevention of stream pollution, water works, railroad and motor vehicle routes, power transmission facilities, public buildings, and other public works or facilities, which may be appropriate subjects of state concern; work opportunities; also the general location and extent of forests, agriculture areas and open development areas for purposes of conservation, housing, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities and the protection of urban and rural development; also a land utilization program, including the general classification and allocation of the land within the state amongst agricultural, forestry, recreational, soil conservation, water conservation, industrial, urbanization and other uses and purposes.

(6) "The studies made by the state planning board shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, efficient and economic development of the state, which will, in accordance with present and future needs and resources, best promote the health, safety, order, convenience and welfare of the state as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development. All state boards, commissions, departments, and institutions are directed to co-operate with the state planning board to further these ends."

It is plain from the subsections quoted that the State Planning Board is intended to be a research and service agency to help the people of the state in the consideration of problems of public concern affecting the public convenience and welfare, through their government at the various levels, through civic groups, and even through individuals. The board has endeavored to fulfill this function by the presentation of pertinent facts, comprehensively and thoroughly, and in a nontechnical manner understandable to the layman. Specific proposals and recommendations have been made when deemed appropriate.

In addition to the publications listed, the board has issued numerous reports with reference to particular projects in which specific recommendations have been made. These deal with city and county zoning ordinances, recreation, drainage basin problems including water conservation, hydroelectric power, flood control, local roadside improvement, the development of parks, the economic rehabilitation of such large areas as the cutover region, statistical studies relating to the growth, distribution, and movement of population, the cost of local government, the needs of state institutions, including the university, and latterly, airports. The board also provided staff service for carrying out the activities of the State Council of Defense appointed by Governor Julius P. Heil during the greater portion of its existence.

Rather detailed information regarding specific activities of the character mentioned have been made in previous Blue Books and therefore will not be repeated. The newest major activity of the State Planning Board, undertaken by direction of the Legislature of 1943, is described in some detail.

In 1937 the legislature created the Aeronautics Board. This failed to function due to lack of funds. As a result and through force of circumstances the State Planning Board became the state's aeronautical agency. By request of the Executive Office it issued its Bulletin No. 11, An Airport System Plan for Wisconsin, in October 1940. By request of the Regional Airport Engineer of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in August 1941 it undertook the sponsorship of a WPA project to make plans for airports for municipalities having airport sites approved by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and meeting certain conditions, the principal one being the control, through ownership or option, of the site. Beginning in November 1941, the State Planning Board, through the sponsored WPA project and in co-operation with engineers employed by the respective units of government concerned, made plans for airports at the following locations:

Class IV. Runways minimum length 4,500 feet.

The Rock County Airport near Janesville, the La Crosse Municipal Airport, the Eau Claire Municipal Airport, the Rhinelander Municipal Airport, the Clintonville Municipal Airport, and the Sheboygan Municipal Airport. Work was also done on plans for an airport at Marinette but the plans were not completed.

Class III. Runways minimum length 3,500 feet.

The Burnett County Airport at Webster, the Alexander Airport at Wausau, and the West Bend Municipal Airport.

Two of the Class IV airports, namely the Rock County Airport near Janesville and the La Crosse Municipal Airport near La Crosse, are being constructed (as of December 1943) by the Civil Aeronautics Administration as being necessary in the war effort.

Through Chapter 269, Laws of 1943, the State Planning Board became the active state agency for the promotion of aeronautics. It was declared to be the intent to encourage the development of a

comprehensive system of public airports to serve the people of Wisconsin by rendering assistance in the making of airport plans to such counties, cities, villages and towns as may request it. The State Planning Board was instructed to make such investigations and surveys as may be necessary for making such comprehensive airport system plans, to discover suitable airport sites, and directed to assist counties, cities, villages, and towns in making construction plans for airports located in sites deemed suitable for such purpose by providing advice and supervision when so requested.

Since the act became effective, activities in connection with airport work have required a substantial portion of the resources of the board. It is the intent to discover and to have accurate comprehensive information on every airport site within the state so located as to be useful to a substantial center of population; also to discover and have available information regarding numerous other smaller sites that will be suitable and useful for small, privately owned aircraft and for serving the recreational areas of the state, for which such smaller airports or flying fields will be particularly useful.

These activities will continue until June 30, 1945 when they will in all probability be terminated. The 1945 Legislature created a State Aeronautics Commission with powers and duties so comprehensive as to include the airport planning work being done by the State Planning Board, as well as the promotion of aviation as viewed from the flier's standpoint, and the administration of an extensive airport construction program such as seems in early prospect through federal legislation. The State Aeronautics Commission, which held its first meeting on September 28, 1945, will doubtless require some time to perfect its organization, but when it is so perfected the Aeronautics Commission may deem it advisable to include airport planning in its aeronautical activities. In the meantime the State Planning Board will carry on in close co-operation with it.

The possibilities for usefulness of a research and service agency such as the State Planning Board aspires to be are virtually unlimited. To be of the greatest usefulness a publicly supported planning agency should operate under the following conditions:

1. It must be adequately staffed and equipped. Such has been the case in Wisconsin since 1935 although increasing demands for service may require increased facilities.
2. It should be free from administrative duties. If such were imposed, research and service would soon become secondary.
3. It should not intervene in any specific project unless invited by the locality itself. Intervention on any other terms is impertinent interference.
4. It should not be vested with authority to require anything to be done. Such authority would make it necessary to issue orders which would provoke resistance and require enforcement. So long as the planning agency's ideas are expressed as recommendations, and advisory only, they will have influence which will be lost if issued as orders.

As time goes on, the complexity of government increases, and with it the need of local government and civic groups for a source of disinterested information regarding their problems. The logical source is a publicly supported research and service agency such as the State Planning Board aspires to be. As the board's function is fulfilled and as it gains in experience the value of the board will continue to increase and there will be a growth of appreciation by the public.

PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM L. MOHR; CHARLES CLEMMONS; GEORGE LONG.

Office: Portage.

Total personnel, July 1945: 2 full-time, 1 part-time.

Publications: None.

The Portage Levee Commission has charge of the operation and maintenance of the system of levees on the Wisconsin River in Sauk and Columbia Counties in the vicinity of Portage. The system includes about eight miles of earth levees on the north side of the Wisconsin River which protect not only a part of the city of Portage but also the entire Fox River Valley from Portage to Oshkosh from flood waters of the Wisconsin River, and nine miles of levees on the south side of the river for the protection of farm lands, highways, and bridges between the Wisconsin and Baraboo Rivers at this point.

As funds are available, the levee system is being strengthened, enlarged, and raised so as to safely withstand a flood stage of 22 feet on the Portage gauge. About six miles of the levee are yet to be thus improved. The maximum flood stage was recorded in September 1938 at 20.5.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: LYNN H. ASHLEY, *chairman*; W. F. WHITNEY; SAMUEL BRYAN.

Secretary: EDWARD T. KAVENY.

Administration Department: EDWARD T. KAVENY, *chief*; ALVIN H. OLSON, *assistant chief*.

Transportation Tariffs: IVAN A. SHERMAN, *supervisor*.

Transportation Statistics: CECIL E. SCHREIBER, *supervisor*.

Legal Department: HERBERT T. FERGUSON, *chief counsel*.

Engineering Department: GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, *chief engineer*; C. B. HAYDEN, *assistant chief*.

General: RALPH E. PURUCKER, *supervisor*.

Service: W. H. DAMON, *supervisor*.

Valuation: WARREN OAKEY, *supervisor*.

Water Power: WALTER A. MUEGGE, *acting supervisor*.

Accounts and Finance Department: A. R. COLBERT, *chief*; RALPH S. BUTLER, *assistant chief*.

Rates and Research Department: HENRY J. O'LEARY, *chief*; E. M. DOWNEY, *assistant chief*.

General Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 104.

Publications: Commission reports; biennial reports; statistical bulletins.

History of Commission

The Public Service Commission has a distinguished history. It is one of the pioneer state utility regulatory bodies and has broad supervision over public utilities, railroads, motor carrier, and water power operators.

To insure that rates are reasonable and just, the commission regulates the charges which these companies make for their services. It determines schedules and services of these utilities and investigates formal and informal complaints. Under commission jurisdiction are railroads, telephones, gas, electric, and water utilities. The statutes empower the commission to supervise and regulate every public utility in the state and to do all things necessary and convenient in the exercise of its power and jurisdiction.

Regulation of public service companies in Wisconsin dates back to 1874 when railroads were first regulated by a three-man Board of Railroad Commissioners. Later a single Railroad Commissioner replaced this board and the single commissioner system was used until 1905 when the three-member Railroad Commission was created. In 1931 the present Public Service Commission succeeded the Railroad Commission. Regulation of gas, electric, telephone, and water utilities began in Wisconsin in 1907; of water power in 1915; and effective truck and bus regulation in 1933.

Organization and Procedure

The commission is comprised of three commissioners appointed by the Governor for six-year terms and confirmed by the senate. The terms consecutively expire in March of each odd-numbered year. The commissioners elect a member as chairman for a two-year term and appoint the statutory secretary who serves for an indefinite period.

Commission meetings are held daily. They are attended by the three commissioners and continue from one-half hour to five or six hours, depending upon the volume of work requiring direct commission action. Controversial questions and policy matters come before the commission for final determination. Staff members appear before commission meetings to advise and to receive instructions. When the commission is not in session the commissioners are in their offices transacting business which requires their individual attention, and conferring with citizens from various parts of the state on public service matters. All orders, opinions, and decisions must be reviewed and signed by the commissioners.

Functions

Under commission jurisdiction are approximately 1,250 public utilities, 20 steam railroads, 1 express company, 2 interurban electric railways, 2 urban electric railways, 1 urban trackless trolley system, 8,800 common and contract motor carriers, 1,100 dams, and 1 telegraph company.

The commission is charged with the responsibility of requiring every public utility to furnish reasonably adequate services and facilities. The law requires that the rate which any public utility charges for heat, light, water, or power, or for any telephone message or supplementary service must be reasonable and just. Any unjust and unreasonable charge is declared unlawful by statute.

Whenever the commission, after an investigation made in accordance with the statutes, finds rates, tolls, charges, or schedules unjust, unreasonable, insufficient, or unjustly discriminatory, it determines, and by order fixes reasonable charges to replace those found to be unreasonable and unlawful. The commission is directed by law to fix reasonable requirements to replace any regulations, measurements, practices, acts, or services which it finds unjust, unreasonable, inadequate, or unlawful.

No securities may be issued by any public service corporation until it has first obtained and recorded upon its books a certificate of authorization from the commission. The law provides that the commission shall not approve the issuance of securities for any except proper corporate purposes, or for an amount greater than is reasonably necessary. The commission must consider the immediate requirements of the corporation as well as its prospective future requirements and other relevant factors. All securities of such corporations when issued in violation of the statutes are void. Each public service corporation must pay, prior to the issuance of a certificate, a fee of \$1 for each \$1,000 par value of securities authorized. If securities have no par value the price at which they are issued or sold is deemed par to compute the fee.

Each citizen is daily affected by activities of the Public Service Commission. The telephone service he uses, the electricity he consumes, and the water he drinks are sold at rates regulated by the commission. The food served in Wisconsin, the clothes worn by residents, and the material from which homes are constructed, are sold at prices influenced by transportation charges under commission jurisdiction. The bus one rides to work, the train one takes to reach distant cities, the dams which make hydroelectric generation possible, are all subject to commission regulation.

The commission is divided into coordinated departments. These are the administration department, legal department, rates and research department, engineering department, and accounts and finance department.

Cost Accounting Section

Commission expenses, revenue, and charges are checked by the cost accounting section. Most of the utility regulation by the commission is financed from direct assessment of costs against investigated utilities and from the general assessment of remaining costs, at the close of the fiscal year, against all state utilities on the basis of gross intrastate operating revenues. These assessments are apportioned, subject to commission approval, by the cost accounting section. A \$95,800 annual appropriation finances the duties of the

commission relating to motor transportation. General administrative and water power expenses and most of those for railroad regulation are financed from a general appropriation of \$109,000 a year. Personnel records are also maintained by this section.

Examining Section

The examining section conducts hearings and formal proceedings, except those handled directly by the commissioners; prepares and submits recommendations as to the disposition of cases; and prepares, under commission direction and instruction, opinions and orders.

The examining section conducts hundreds of hearings each year and collaborates with the commission in drafting opinions, findings, and orders in these proceedings. It also performs a similar function in hundreds of orders issued without formal public hearing.

Tariffs Section

The tariffs section is charged with keeping accurate and complete tariff files of the steam and electric railroads, common motor carriers of passengers, and common and contract motor carriers of property.

Yearly it also audits approximately 10,000 freight, truck, and express bills for various state institutions and shippers, and acts informally on approximately 500 railroad and motor carrier applications for rate and tariff changes.

Part of the tariff work is investigational, including preparation and presentation of rate exhibits and other data in formal cases before the commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The tariffs section participates in numerous intrastate rail transportation rate cases involving shipments of coal, lumber, and pulpwood moving entirely within Wisconsin. It also participates in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission which are of vital interest to Wisconsin industry and shippers.

Statistics Section

The statistics section is responsible for statistics and supervises accounts of transportation agencies. The major work of this section is the adaptation of statistics and accounts to develop financial, traffic, and cost analyses for commission use. The section maintains extensive files of statistical material which is used extensively by persons interested in transportation.

The more common types of proceedings in which the section participates include state-wide investigations of the rates for the transportation of a particular commodity or for a particular type of service, such as the investigation of all state rates on coal and coke, the contract carrier rates for household goods, and the minimum rates for contract carrier transportation in general.

Other activities of the transportation statistical section comprise state-wide or nation-wide investigations of the level of rates in general, investigations of the rates for a particular service, such as switching, and investigations in connection with carrier proposals

to curtail service by the closing or abandonment of branch lines. In such cases the presentation is intended to measure the loss incurred by the carrier in continuing the service against the hardship to the communities served that would be caused by its discontinuation.

The statistics section makes numerous other financial and statistical studies of transportation matters, and is called upon by the Attorney General, the Tax Commission, and by other state agencies for assistance in transportation matters.

Editorial and Reporting Sections

The editorial section prepares material for the printer. The spelling, punctuation, capitalization, grammar, accuracy, and typographical arrangement of the commission's printed matter, including publications, are in its keeping. It also selects and arranges type sizes and faces and spacing so the finished job will be economical and well-tailored, and it furnishes the Bureau of Purchases a reasonably accurate estimate of the cost of every printing job when the order is filed. The index-digest section prepares syllabuses, tables, and the digest of commission orders.

The reporting section records in shorthand and then transcribes commission hearings taken by shorthand reporters. Dictaphones are used in the transcription. Hearings vary in length from 100 words to the 3,000,000 words taken during the commission's investigation of the rates, rules, and practices of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the longest hearing on record. Another hearing of widespread interest opened in June 1941 on the application for authority to introduce natural gas into Wisconsin. Nearly 1,000,000 words of testimony were taken. This was the second longest hearing in commission history.

Filing Section

The filing section keeps all files and records of the commission's work, except finance and personnel. It employs a follow-up system on files and correspondence and handles mailing and distribution of commission notices and orders.

Engineering Department

The engineering department has five sections: railroad engineering, service, valuation, water power engineering, and general engineering work. In cooperation with the University of Wisconsin the engineering department maintains an electrical standards laboratory at the university.

The railroad engineering section makes systematic inspections of transportation facilities to promote public safety. Plans for construction and changes in interlocking plants at the crossing of two railroads and plans for crossing protection at railroad and highway intersections are reviewed and approved. Records are kept of railroad accidents and recommendations made for the installation or alteration of safety devices.

The engineering service section examines the quality of utility, railroad, and motor carrier service, investigates complaints, and

makes tests to insure compliance with commission requirements and the statutes.

The valuation section prepares appraisals of utility property for rate, acquisition, and securities purposes and assists in the installation of continuous inventory or continuing property record systems in the larger state electric and gas utilities.

General engineering includes the review of proposals by utilities for the construction and alteration of plants. It also includes preparation of utility service rules and electrical safety codes. Considerable work is done for other state departments, such as preparing plans and specifications for lighting bridges for the Highway Commission, valuations for the Department of Securities, and in designing hydraulic structures for the Conservation Department. The engineering department also provides services in connection with power contracts, wholesale rates, plant allocations, and in estimates for the cost of extending utility service.

Water Power

The water power section of the engineering department reviews plans for the construction and repair of all dams and other hydraulic structures and periodically makes safety checks. It determines the maximum and minimum volume of water that may be impounded by any dam, and recommends to the commission where fishways, boat locks, piers, and other protection works should be maintained. Also, this section determines the water power value at which the state or a municipality may recapture certain projects.

The water power section has jurisdiction over navigable lakes and their normal levels, construction of dams to maintain those levels, and permanent records pertaining to the same. It advises the commission regarding the raising or enlarging of existing dams and the diversion of surplus water from one watershed to another to restore and maintain their normal water levels.

Other duties of the commission in relation to waterpower include: authorization of construction and maintenance of private bridges across navigable waters; issuance of contracts on behalf of the state authorizing removal of sand, gravel, marl and other materials from the beds of navigable lakes and determination of compensation to the state for same; investigation of complaints concerning obstructions in navigable waters; engineering service such as establishing bench marks, running levels, preparing maps, and investigating causes of erosion below dams; consideration of city, village, and town ordinances establishing new shore or dock lines in navigable waters; approval of plans for all dams and other structures of the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company and the Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement Company and determination of tolls charged against water powers benefited by the release of water from the reservoirs maintained by those corporations. The commission may also establish the maximum level at which navigable waters are to be maintained in drainage districts in order not to impair

the navigability of any navigable water or impair the public rights or uses therein.

Legal Department

The legal department appears in collaboration with the Attorney General where an appeal from decisions and orders of the commission is taken to the courts. It represents the commission in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and other federal boards and departments. It appears for the staff in proceedings before the commission. It prepares legal opinions for the commission, the staff, and when appropriate, for others, and appears in court actions where validity of commission orders is attacked.

Rates and Research Department

The title, rates and research department is descriptive of its principal functions. The rate work falls into two broad classifications: formal rate proceedings, negotiations and complaints, and informal proceedings.

In formal utility rate cases the department prepares technical reports, analyses, and recommendations for the commissioners and the legal department. Staff members also present testimony in certain formal hearings.

The department is continuously engaged in informal rate matters. Most revisions in rates for electric, water, gas, and telephone utilities are made informally without hearings. In these cases the staff investigates and designs rates and rules, and analyzes costs. Staff members frequently confer with utility representatives and customers concerning rate structure changes and regulations under which utility service is furnished. Because it has access to the divergent views of the utilities and their customers the rates and research department, in effect, is a clearing house for interchange of ideas and information.

The rates and research department investigates approximately 200 informal complaints and inquiries monthly. The general character of the complaints is rather closely attuned to prevailing economic conditions. During the depression most complaints concerned alleged excessive rates, unduly burdensome rules and regulations, and collection practices. More recently numerous complaints relate to conditions under which service may be obtained and to alleged delays in extension of service.

Research activities include preparation of periodic statistical bulletins, special cost studies and analyses, and compilation of data in reply to inquiries. The periodic bulletins prepared by the department make available information comparable to that in the trade publications and statistical reports of various industrial associations. Utilities, federal agencies, and educational institutions use them extensively.

Accounts and Finance Department

Accounting and financial jurisdiction of the commission is assigned to the accounts and finance department. The duties of this depart-

ment include preparation of accounting rules for utilities and supervision over utility accounts. The commission has developed uniform accounting systems for all electric, gas, water, and telephone utilities, except extremely small ones from which only a simple annual report is required. The utilities are required to adhere to these systems and to present annually a report of all operating and financial transactions. The department thoroughly checks these reports.

The accounts and finance department also frequently makes special audits and investigations of accounts of utilities. These include audits made in connection with rate investigations, applications for issuance of securities, or upon complaints.

The accounts and finance department has also investigated and determined reasonable depreciation rates applicable to the property of all the larger utilities in the state and certifications of these rates have been made by the commission to the utilities. Wisconsin is the first state in which all utilities, through adequate and correct depreciation accounting, are estimating the cost of depreciation on their property in service.

Advice is frequently given to utilities in connection with their accounts. Many requests are received from small utilities without large accounting staffs, particularly when annual audits and preparation of governmental reports are in process. Requests are handled by correspondence or by personal contact with utility representatives. Numerous field trips are made to the smaller utilities to revise their accounts and to give assistance in the proper maintenance of records.

The statutes relating to issuance of securities by public service corporations require that a certificate of authority must be obtained from the commission before securities may be issued by such corporations and makes its recommendation to the commission which then decides whether the authority shall be granted. The department likewise investigates all mergers and consolidations of utilities which involve the issuance of securities.

Motor Carrier Regulation

The 8,800 motor carriers under commission jurisdiction are divided into common motor carriers and contract motor carriers. A common carrier renders a public transportation service between fixed termini or over regular routes carrying passengers or property. However, one who transports only livestock, fluid milk, or other agricultural products or supplies to or from farms is classified as a contract motor carrier even though he hauls such commodities for the public over regular routes. A contract motor carrier transports property under contract with individual shippers or for the public only over irregular routes, except as stated. Both must obtain authority from the Public Service Commission to operate.

The commission, upon the filing of an application for a certificate or license issues a notice of hearing. The commission has the power to grant or to refuse such certificate, as public interest may dictate,

upon a finding of public convenience and necessity in the case of common carriers and public contract carriers, and of convenience and necessity in the case of contract carriers. The commission may impose terms and conditions it deems public interest requires. Before granting a certificate to a common or public contract carrier the commission must consider existing transportation facilities of other public carriers in the territory proposed to be served.

Under the Motor Vehicle Transportation Act the commission is empowered to fix, alter, regulate, and determine just, fair, reasonable, and sufficient rates, fares, charges, and classifications for common motor carriers; to designate the public highways as routes over which they may or may not operate; to regulate the facilities and services of these carriers; to regulate operating and time schedules and routes to meet the needs of any community; to insure adequate transportation services and to prevent unnecessary duplication between carriers; to require coordination of service and schedules of common motor carriers and electric or steam railroads; to require the filing of reports, tariffs, and schedules; to supervise and regulate common motor carriers in matters affecting their relationship with the public and each other so adequate service at reasonable rates shall be afforded; and to carefully preserve, foster, and regulate transportation and to permit coordination of such facilities.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Members: HERMAN A. KLOPPMANN, *chairman*; JOHN M. McHALE, *vice chairman*; WM. D. STOVALL, M.D., *secretary*; GEO. R. BAKER, M.D.; LEON A. NOWAK, D.D.S.; MRS. HARRISON L. GARNER; CHAS. LIEHE.

Director: A. W. BAYLEY.

Director of Child Welfare: ELIZABETH YERXA.

Director of Corrections: PAUL D. YOUNT.

Director of Mental Hygiene: W. J. URBEN, M.D.

Director of Public Assistance: GEORGE M. KEITH.

Director of Administration and Research: H. B. EVANS.

Director of Adult Blind Services: E. F. COSTIGAN.

Superintendents of State Institutions:

Mendota State Hospital: M. K. GREEN, M.D., Mendota.

Winnebago State Hospital: BYRON HUGHES, M.D., Winnebago.

Central State Hospital: A. R. REMLEY, M.D., Waupun.

Northern Colony and Training School: H. R. HUNTER, M.D., Chippewa Falls.

Southern Colony and Training School: C. C. ATHERTON, M.D., Union Grove.

State Prison: L. F. MURPHY, *warden*, Waupun.

State Reformatory: B. P. KRAMER, Green Bay.

Wisconsin Home for Women: MRS. MARCIA SIMPSON, Taycheedah.

Wisconsin School for Boys: T. R. UTHUS, Waukesha.

Wisconsin School for Girls: ETHEL BRUBAKER, Oregon.

State Public School: FRANKLIN R. KING, Sparta.

Workshop for the Blind: E. F. COSTIGAN, *supervisor*, Milwaukee.

State Transient Camps: C. T. GRAHAM, Hayward.

Offices: State Capitol; Public Welfare Building. District offices: 2361 North Lake Drive, Milwaukee; Ashland; Rhinelander; Stevens Point; 409 East Walnut Street, Green Bay; 402½ South Barstow Street, Eau Claire; and institutions at places indicated.

Total personnel, July 1945: 1,908.

Publications: Biennial report; handbook of laws and rules; monthly population reports; Public Welfare Magazine (monthly).

The State Department of Public Welfare consists of a State Board of Public Welfare comprised of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate and a director of the department together with his staff. The board is an advisory, policy-forming, part-time body, and the director, who is appointed by the board for an indefinite term, is the administrator of the department.

This department is a body corporate charged with the responsibility of over \$16,000,000 worth of state property and has varied responsibility and authority in the expenditure annually of approximately \$42,000,000 of federal, state, and local funds.

All of the powers, functions, and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Control, the Pension Department, and the Public Welfare Department are vested in the director subject to the policies adopted by the State Board of Public Welfare. Divisions of the department are administration and research, corrections, mental hygiene, public assistance, adult blind, and child welfare.

The object and duties of the department are to secure the just, humane, and economical administration of the laws concerning the charitable, curative, correctional, and penal institutions of the state and administration of the laws concerning old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and relief.

The department exercises managerial control over 12 state, penal, curative, and correctional institutions while it has inspectional powers over 37 county asylums, one county mental institution, 45 county homes, and the various county jails and police lockups.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS
Inmates and Employees

Institutions	Location	Inmates June 30, 1945	Rated Capacity	Inmates on Parole June 30, 1945	Employees June 30, 1945
Mendota State Hospital	Mendota	848	790	573	210
Winnebago State Hospital	Winnebago	920	740	492	226
Central State Hospital	Waupun	339	204	38	87
Northern Colony & Training School	Chippewa Falls	1,503	1,204	507	227
Southern Colony & Training School	Union Grove	735	518	137	137
State Prison	Waupun	1,065	844	315	180
State Reformatory	Green Bay	301	652	112	79
Wisconsin Home for Women	Taycheedah	126	93	34	57
Wisconsin School for Boys	Waukesha	315	346	383	99
Wisconsin School for Girls	Oregon	177	190	244	74
State Public School	Sparta	263	351	689	132
Workshop for Blind*	Milwaukee	76	....	....	....
Total .....	.....	6,668	5,932	3,524	1,508

*Figures on Workshop for Blind include: 41 in shop with 10 administrative employes and 7 social and statistical; and 35 in homes with 8 sighted men working with them.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESEARCH

The division of administration and research is concerned primarily with the business management of the various institutions and services. It is in charge of budget making, keeping expenditures within the budget, institutional management, personnel, engineering and farm problems, collection of money from patients able to pay for their maintenance, and deportation and importation of patients and inmates to and from other jurisdictions. This division includes four sections—the accounting, the statistical, the collection and deportation, and the farm sections.

Accounting

A centralized accounting system including all receipts and expenditures of the department, embracing all institutions, divisions, and extra-institutional services, is maintained by this section. It also supervises purchases, makes cost studies, prepares material for the budget, and checks the inventories of the state institutions.

Due to the large amount of accounting in the security aids, the division of public assistance has an additional auditing section to

handle social security aids, and reimbursement and financial records. Four field auditors audit expenditures in the various counties.

Statistical

Statistical data relating to defectives, criminals, and delinquents is collected and tabulated by the statistical section. Monthly population reports are compiled.

Research studies, together with federal reports on social security aids and welfare problems, are made by the section on research and statistics in the division of public assistance.

Collection and Deportation

Collection of the cost of care and maintenance of patients in state and county institutions, including the Wisconsin General Hospital, is the responsibility of this section. It is also responsible for the deportation proceedings of nonresident mentally diseased and mentally deficient persons, the determination of state aid to county hospitals and asylums, and the collection of the bills against the several counties for care and maintenance. This section also prepares orders for transfer between state and county institutions, acts for the department in sterilization proceedings, and maintains a central index.

Farm Section

The Department of Public Welfare employs a state farm supervisor who directs and coordinates farming activities at the institutions. Centralized control and supervision of the farming activities at the various state curative, penal, and correctional institutions has resulted in benefits not only to the inmates but to the taxpayer.

The farm program is threefold in purpose. (1) It aids the patient, as work on land and out-of-doors has been found to contribute to the recovery of persons suffering from mental diseases. Educational in nature, it provides training in farming and dairying which may be utilized by the individual on his release from the institution. (2) It enables the production of a wide variety of field and garden crops and fruit, and a supply of pure dairy products for use in the institutions. (3) It is of service to taxpayers as the farm products raised substantially reduce the cost of food for the institutional population.

Lands owned or rented by the state for the institutions comprise almost 22,000 acres. Approximately 10,500 acres are under cultivation, the remainder consisting of institution grounds, pasture, woods, and swampland.

There has been an intensified farm and garden program. Thousands of gallons of vegetables and fruits are canned each year.

During 1944-1945, an average of 830 cows produced 10,830,623 pounds of milk for institution use. Milk production records made by the state herds, and the champions placed at cattle show competitions throughout the states, have helped to establish Wisconsin as a national leader in the dairy industry.

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

The division of corrections is concerned with the state penal and correctional institutions. While the policies of these institutions are determined by the Board of Public Welfare and the operation and maintenance are supervised by the department, the divisional staff members are interested primarily in the welfare of the inmates.

Educational, vocational, and work programs, rehabilitative in nature, are provided to correct asocial traits and to prepare the prisoners to make adjustments in free society and to be law-abiding citizens.

Routinely, all admissions and parole applicants of the Wisconsin State Prison, Wisconsin State Reformatory, Wisconsin Home for Women, Wisconsin School for Boys, and the Wisconsin School for Girls, are observed by the supervisor of the psychiatric field service. Applicants for parole at the Milwaukee County House of Correction are also observed.

The psychiatric examination of the inmate serves several purposes: (1) In the case of admissions, vocational and work aptitudes and adaptations are determined, and institutional pursuits suggested accordingly. (2) In the case of applicants for parole or pardon, the psychiatrist appraises the possible future stabilization of the individual in free society, suggests the environment and occupation which would most likely insure such stabilization, and advises whether or not such individual would benefit by parole.

The supervisor of the psychiatric field service also sits on commissions in lunacy for the department, on request determines the feasibility of sterilization of patients at the colonies for the mental deficient whose release is under consideration, and also cooperates with the bureau of probation and parole in making occasional examinations of probationers.

Bureau of Probation and Parole

The central office of the bureau of probation and parole is located in Madison, with regional offices in Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Eau Claire. Thirty-seven officers located in strategic parts of the state supervise law violators placed on probation by the courts of the state, and men and women, boys and girls paroled from the state penal and correctional institutions. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, there were 931 men, women, and children placed on probation by the courts of the state and 1,119 paroled from the various institutions.

DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE

This division is interested in the medical and therapeutic treatment of patients in the two hospitals for mental diseases—Mendota and Winnebago, the colonies for the mental deficient, the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls, the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Union Grove, and the county asylums for the insane.

Visits are made to the county charitable, curative and penal institutions at regular intervals by an inspector in order to aid in securing the best sanitary and housing conditions in all such institutions and to advise such measures as are for the protection and welfare of inmates.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The division of public assistance carries out all the responsibilities of the department relating to public assistance or noninstitutional relief. Since the programs are financed from federal, state, and local funds jointly in varying combinations, the duties of the division in regard to each program also vary.

The division is responsible for supervising the administration of the social security aids: old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. Both the federal government through the Social Security Board, and all of the 71 counties participate actively in administration. The Social Security Board participates by interpretation of the federal Social Security Act, by auditing, by administrative reviews, and by technical advice to the state department. The county departments, who select their personnel according to a merit rule for the counties, are supervised by the division of public assistance in the actual work of taking and investigating applications, determining the amounts of individual grants, and rendering services to clients. Technical assistance in solving accounting, legal, statistical, and case work problems is furnished to the county departments by the division through manuals on procedures and by staff members in the field.

The functions of the department are definitely limited as regards the administration of general relief. The responsibility for administration of this form of assistance rests entirely with local units of government except for reimbursement of counties for aid to state dependents as provided by the legislature in 1945. The division of public assistance also performs the following functions in aiding the local units: it investigates the need of local units for state aid in meeting general relief obligations; prepares recommendations of the department to the Emergency Board; and distributes whatever aid is approved by the Emergency Board. Disputes between municipalities as to responsibility for the support of general relief recipients are adjudicated. The division collects and prepares for publication statistical data on cases and costs of general relief in the state.

Administration of the student loan fund for needy college students is another function of the division. In addition the division has cooperated in carrying out various federal programs, including food distribution administration and aid to families of interned enemy aliens. It has also cooperated with the various state departments where interchange of services is possible.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS AND EXPENDITURES IN WISCONSIN
FISCAL YEAR 1944-1945**

	Total No. Monthly Grants	Avg. No. Grants Per Month	Total Expendi- tures	Source of Funds		
				Federal	State	Local
Old-Age Assistance	552,940	46,078	\$16,537,915	\$8,181,172	\$4,809,504	\$3,547,239
Aid to Dependent Children	70,922	5,910	4,196,102	1,275,961	1,343,687	1,576,454
Aid to the Blind...	17,490	1,458	539,661	274,937	1,155,425	109,299
General Relief.....	67,860	5,655	2,596,751	.....	157,815	2,438,936
Total	709,212	59,101	\$23,870,429	\$9,732,070	\$6,466,431	\$7,671,928

The problem of public assistance in the fiscal year 1944-1945 as measured by expenditures is less than one-fourth of the problem encountered in the fiscal year 1939-1940 when over \$100,000,000 was expended for this purpose from federal, state, and local funds. Expenditures although large are less than for certain governmental activities such as highways and education. At the peak in 1939-1940 the bulk of public assistance costs was incurred for the alleviation of unemployment. At the end of the fiscal year 1944-1945 there was practically no unemployment relief because there were no really employable persons on the relief rolls. Currently old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, programs for unemployable persons account for nearly 90 percent of the public assistance expenditures in Wisconsin. Following the close of the war and with certain changes in the laws effective during 1945 this relationship is likely to continue unless a severe depression and period of unemployment is experienced.

ADULT BLIND

The division for adult blind includes a workshop for adult male blind persons, a field service, an employment service, a homework bureau, and a vending stand program.

The Workshop for the Blind furnishes employment to blind men of Wisconsin and gives them the opportunity to be self-supporting and contributing members of society. Any blind male resident of the state is privileged to apply for admittance. The workers usually are trained on the job. For the most part the men at the shop are paid at a piece rate. Many jobs can be handled by totally blind men. Others require varied degrees of sight and thus provide employment for men who, because of their limited vision, are unable to secure jobs in private industry. Twelve carloads of coir yarn, handspun by the natives of India, normally are used annually in the manufacture of cocoa mats. Wisconsin is the first state to set up for the blind an industry with a modern production line.

The field agency for the blind is charged with making and keeping a complete census of the blind, making investigations of the blind in their homes to learn the cause of blindness, investigating

the physical health and the capacity of the individual for training and employment, and giving educational and vocational instruction. As not more than 25 percent of the blind population make practical use of the Braille system, the talking book machine, an instrument which plays recordings of all types of literature, has been made available to the blind by the United States government. Several hundred of these machines have been placed in the homes of blind persons throughout the state.

Since the workshop makes no provision for blind women, they and the blind men who are unable to work in the shop, are assigned homework. Consideration is given not only to the person's skill, but also to the need of employment. Raw materials are sent to the homeworkers who make them into the finished product. Among the homework products are brooms, mops, rugs, leather belts, suspenders, purses, hearth brooms, and aprons. Dish cloths, mangle covers, and linen and turkish towels are hemmed on sewing machines by blind women in their homes. Woodworking and assembling are other home industries.

Vending stands are being operated in larger cities throughout the state, as a result of the enactment of a federal law permitting the setting up of concession stands in federal buildings. Operated by blind persons, these stands are managed by the "complete control" method under which the state division owns and controls all the stock and fixtures, collects gross receipts from the operators, and returns the net profits to them.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

The division of child welfare carries on a program of education and the development of standards for child welfare services. Cases of necessity are carried by the workers. Among these are some requested by the courts, some which present serious emergency conditions and where there is no local welfare agency, and some for the development of child welfare services in rural areas carried by a county children's workshop.

The staff gives consultive and advisory service in developing programs with lay groups, individual citizens, officials, and private child welfare agencies designed to make the state and the counties more aware of the needs of children and methods of caring for them. Special emphasis is placed upon the prevention of delinquency and family disintegration by means of preventive programs in each county.

In general, the division has the following duties:

(1) It shall promote the enforcement of all laws for the protection of mentally deficient, illegitimate, dependent, neglected, and delinquent children.

(2) It shall take the initiative in all matters involving the interest of such children, where it appears such provision is not going to be made.

(3) It shall cooperate with the juvenile courts and all licensed child welfare agencies.

- (4) It shall look after the interests of illegitimate children.
- (5) It shall see that no child is kept in a county institution or jail.
- (6) It shall license all private child welfare agencies.
- (7) It shall issue permits to people giving foster home care to children.
- (8) It shall approve the importation and exportation of children in foster homes.
- (9) It shall make investigations for all adoptions when requested by the county court, and shall give consent to adoptions under certain conditions.
- (10) It shall certify all maternity homes which are for the unmarried mothers and illegitimate children.
- (11) It may assist counties in developing county children's boards. Due to the passage of the Social Security Act the division, under the direction of the U. S. Children's Bureau, develops child welfare services in rural areas.

Because of the contract entered into between the state of Wisconsin and the Office of Indian Affairs of the federal government the division is looking after the interests of Indian children in Wisconsin.

A state-wide juvenile delinquency survey was conducted by the Department of Public Welfare in 1940 to determine the extent of juvenile delinquency and indicate the causes. This information is now being utilized to formulate preventive programs in the counties. The assistant director of the division of child welfare has been designated to assist individuals and groups interested in the program.

BUREAU OF PURCHASES

Director of Purchases: F. X. RITGER.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 27.

Publication: None.

The Bureau of Purchases is the centralized purchasing and supply department of the state, and also has charge of state printing. Organized in 1929, it succeeded the Superintendent of Public Property and the Printing Board. According to the statutes it is "a bureau within the executive department" and its administrative head is the director of purchases, who is appointed by the Governor.

All state departments and institutions must obtain all materials, supplies, stationery, furniture, equipment, and other permanent personal property, and miscellaneous capital, as well as contractual services and other expenses of a contractual nature, through the director of purchases. This officer, however, may with the approval of the Governor delegate the right to make certain purchases to institutions, and he allows limited purchasing of supplies by the state charitable and penal institutions and permits the university

to handle largely its own purchases under his direction and control. State departments requisitioning supplies have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, subject to review by the director, but all purchases are made by the director of purchases and the costs are charged to the departments to which the articles are furnished. This includes everything that the state uses, from machinery, coal, and cement, to lead pencils, papers, pins, foods, clothing, and textiles. All purchases are made upon specifications prepared by the director of purchases. When the value of the articles to be purchased exceeds \$3,000 they must be purchased upon competitive bids.

The 1945 Legislature enacted legislation whereby the director is authorized to purchase from any agency of the federal government material, services, or supplies in excess of the \$3,000 limit without requiring formal advertising and sealed bids. This new law also permits purchases from private sources without statutory limitations when in the interest of the state, but with the approval of the Governor. This enabling legislation is for the period of the duration plus two years.

The 1945 Legislature also enacted legislation amending the state printing law. The amendments are designed to facilitate and expedite the procurement of state printing.

STATE RADIO COUNCIL

Members: H. L. EWBANK, *chairman*; MILTON H. BUTTON, *vice chairman*; WALTER S. GOODLAND; E. B. FRED; JOHN CALLAHAN; E. G. DOUDNA; CLARENCE L. GREIBER; LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON; WARREN CLARK; C. J. ANDERSON; FRANK O. HOLT, *all ex officio*.

Executive Director: HAROLD B. McCARTY.

Offices: Radio Hall, University of Wisconsin.

Total personnel, November 1945: None.

Publications: None.

The State Radio Council was created by Chapter 570, Laws of 1945. The council was established to comply with the suggestion of the Federal Communications Commission inviting state educational authorities to present a coordinated plan for the use of FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting channels which have been reserved for educational noncommercial purposes, and to provide for the development of such a plan in Wisconsin to give educational radio service throughout the state.

Chapter 570 authorizes and directs the council to plan, construct, and develop a state system of radio broadcasting for the presentation of educational, informational, and public service programs; to formulate policies regulating the operation of such a state system; and to coordinate the radio activities of the various educational and informational agencies, civic groups, and citizens having contributions to make to the public interest and welfare.

Council membership consists of the Governor, the president of the University of Wisconsin, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the secretary of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, the director of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, the director of the State Department of Agriculture, the administrative head of the University of Wisconsin extension division, the administrative head of the University of Wisconsin agricultural extension, the dean of the school of education, University of Wisconsin, the director of the department of public service, University of Wisconsin, and the chairman of the radio committee, University of Wisconsin.

One of the first actions of the council was to file applications with the Federal Communications Commission for licenses to erect a 10 kilowatt transmitter in the Milwaukee area and a three kilowatt transmitter at Madison. Beginning operations are scheduled for the spring and summer of 1946.

The complete system is planned to consist ultimately of seven stations and the necessary relay links so that daytime and evening programs can be supplied to all sections of the state. It will be so designed that network programs may originate at any of the seven stations. Construction of stations other than the first two must await action by the 1947 Legislature.

WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Members: F. E. ALTENDORF, *chairman*; J. S. MILLER; O. A. SWENBY.
Secretary: ELLIOT N. WALSTEAD.

Office: 740 North Plankinton Avenue, Milwaukee 3.

Total personnel, July 1945: 5.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen; A Legal Guide for Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers; Listing Appraisal Ethics.

The Real Estate Brokers' Board established by statute in 1919 was reorganized in 1929 and given considerably more power.

The main duty of the board is to protect the people of this state from unscrupulous and incompetent real estate operators by wise administration of the real estate license law. All new applicants for a license are required to take a written examination. A license is granted only after a satisfactory standing has been made and the board is satisfied that the applicant is trustworthy. All complaints concerning improper practices of real estate brokers and salesmen are investigated and action taken. After a hearing, licenses may be revoked on the grounds of untrustworthiness or incompetency.

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: E. E. BROSSARD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 5.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Rules and Orders (Red Book); Town Laws.

The office of Revisor of Statutes, organized in 1909, is concerned mainly with the system of continuous statutory revision. The revisor is appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General (section 43.07, Wisconsin Statutes). The principal work of the revisor is the codification and revision of statutes. This involves the clarification of the language and arrangement of the statutes, the elimination of obsolete and unconstitutional provisions, and the reconciliation of conflicting provisions. The revision work is presented to the legislature in bills known as "revision bills," which carry full explanations of any proposed changes in the law. The revision bills, like other bills, do not take effect until enacted.

The revisor edits and annotates the Wisconsin Statutes which are issued biennially and appear as soon as possible after the close of each regular session. These statutes include all of the permanent and general laws of the state in a single volume (section 35.18, Wisconsin Statutes). They are sold by the director of purchases at \$5.

The revisor every two years compiles and publishes the Town Laws of Wisconsin—a reprint of the statutes which town officers administer, with forms needed in the performance of their duties.

The revisor prepares the index of the session laws which are published at the close of each legislative session.

The revisor prepares the Wisconsin Annotations which summarize court decisions and Attorney General's opinions construing the Wisconsin Constitution and Statutes. These annotations are cumulative and are printed in the statutes immediately after the sections to which they relate. They supplement and keep the 1930 Wisconsin Annotations up to date (section 35.23, Wisconsin Statutes).

In conjunction with the chief of the Legislative Reference Library the revisor prepares for publication the Red Book which contains the administrative rules and orders of Wisconsin state departments (section 35.93, Wisconsin Statutes).

The revisor and the chief of the Legislative Reference Library represent this state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (section 14.76, Wisconsin Statutes). The revisor is a member and is the secretary of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure (section 251.18, Wisconsin Statutes).

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITIES

Director: EDWARD J. SAMP.

Acting Deputy Director: A. D. RICHARDSON.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 9.

Publications: Annual report; monthly bulletin to dealers; securities laws.

The Department of Securities was created by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, which became effective June 10, 1939. Previously, the administration of the securities act has at various times been committed to the Public Service Commission and the Banking Commission. Now all administrative and executive powers and duties of the department are vested in a director.

The duties of the department are to administer and enforce the Wisconsin Securities Act. Among these are the investigation of issues of securities which are sold within the state and the registration of such securities as meet statutory requirements; the licensing of securities dealers and agents; examination of the businesses of dealers; and the investigation and prosecution of securities act violations.

WISCONSIN SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS

Governor: Honorable WALTER S. GOODLAND.

State Director: Colonel JOHN F. MULLEN.

Office: 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Total personnel, October 1, 1945: state office, 30; entire state, 2,781 (compensated and uncompensated).

On September 16, 1940 the President of the United States approved the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 which had been previously passed by Congress. This act was based on studies by the army and navy selective service committees over a period of years.

The purpose of selective service, according to regulations prescribed by executive order of the President, is to secure an orderly, just, and democratic method whereby the military manpower of the United States may be made available for training and service in the land and naval forces of the United States as provided by congress with the least possible disruption of the social and economic life of the nation.

Selective Service Headquarters for Wisconsin is located at 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison. Salaries of the entire personnel and other expenses necessary in conducting the administration

of the Selective Training and Service Law are borne by the federal government.

Since October 16, 1940 there have been six registrations of Wisconsin male citizens between the ages of 18 and 65 years. The sixth registration provides that during the continuance of the Selective Training and Service Act those male citizens of Wisconsin who were born on or after January 1, 1925 are required to register on the day they attain the 18th anniversary of their birth; and if such anniversary falls on a Sunday or legal holiday, registration is to take place on the day following the Sunday or legal holiday. Thus the sixth registration is a continuing one, and registrants attaining the 18th anniversary of the day of their birth must submit to registration at the local board having jurisdiction over the area in which they reside.

Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provides that persons inducted under the act who meet certain conditions of eligibility are to be restored to their former positions or positions of like seniority, status, and pay, upon their application for such restoration after completion of satisfactory military or naval service, and that persons so restored may not be discharged from such positions without cause within one year after initial reinstatement.

The Service Extension Act of 1941 provides that all persons who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States shall be entitled to all the re-employment benefits set forth in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

The state director of Selective Service for Wisconsin is responsible within his state for the administration of a program of assistance to veterans of World War II. This program of assistance has two objects: (1) to assist veterans in obtaining re-employment in former positions, or positions of like seniority, status, and pay, or in obtaining new employment where desired; and (2) to furnish information to veterans and to the public regarding rights, benefits, and privileges of veterans under existing federal, state, and local laws and to refer inquiries to the proper agency, organization, or person where such rights can most readily be obtained.

Wisconsin State Selective Service Headquarters maintains a state veterans personnel division to administer this program. This division is composed of army, navy, and civilian personnel qualified to supervise and coordinate the work of local boards in the various communities of the state. Each of Wisconsin's 134 local boards has attached to it one or more re-employment committeemen, as well as the local board members, government appeal agent, and clerical personnel of the boards who are currently engaged in carrying into effect all phases of the veterans assistance program.

During the operation of Selective Service in Wisconsin since September 1940, registration, classification, induction, and the

various phases of the veterans assistance program, have been accomplished primarily through county clerks, election commissions, local and appeal board members, government appeal agents, re-employment committeemen, registrants advisory boards, and medical field agents, as well as doctors and dentists throughout the state, who have all generously contributed their time without compensation. In addition, many thousands of patriotic citizens have assisted voluntarily in conducting the many phases of the selective service program in Wisconsin.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Members: NOBLE CLARK, *ex officio*, chairman; GEORGE NYGAARD, *vice chairman*; PAUL WEIS, *secretary*; M. H. WARD; W. W. CLARK, *ex officio*; M. F. SCHWEERS, *advisory member*.

Executive Secretary: BEN F. RUSY.

Office: Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin.

The State Soil Conservation Committee was created by Chapter 341, Laws of 1937. Three farmer members are appointed by the Governor, and there are two *ex officio* members—the director of agricultural extension of the College of Agriculture, or at his designation the associate director of agricultural extension, and the director of the state agricultural experiment station, or at his designation the associate director of the state agricultural experiment station. The committee may elect to name the state coordinator of the federal Soil Conservation Service as an advisory member. The committee serves without pay except that the three farmer members receive \$5 a day for time actually spent on the work of the committee.

The function of the committee is to promote the conservation of the soil resources of the state, particularly as regards the control of soil erosion. A major activity is the provision of assistance in the establishment and operation of soil conservation districts in areas where soil erosion is an important problem. The 1939 Legislature amended the act creating the State Soil Conservation Committee so that it is now possible for a county board of supervisors, when there is evidence that such is the desire of the people living outside of the villages and cities in the county, to pass a resolution setting up a soil conservation district for the county. The members of the agricultural committee of the county board of supervisors are designated as supervisors of the county soil conservation district.

The State Soil Conservation Committee cooperates with the local soil conservation districts in securing group and community action in combating soil erosion. The committee also helps the district

obtain assistance from various federal agencies in carrying forward erosion control programs. The State Soil Conservation Committee maintains a field personnel of four erosion control assistants and one clerk.

STATE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: OTTO MUELLER, *chairman*; H. A. MARTIN, *secretary*; ALLEN J. BUSBY; FRED RISSER; CONRAD SHEARER.

Director: ARTHUR J. STOFEN.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 2.

Publications: Reports printed in Senate Journals.

In 1929 because the state capitol building became overcrowded and a number of state departments were renting quarters outside of the capitol the legislature created a special joint committee to investigate the advisability of constructing a state office building. This committee recommended the construction of such a building. Accordingly the 1929 Legislature, by Chapter 486, created the State Office Building Commission, said commission to consist of the five members of the previously created special joint committee. These members were: Walter S. Goodland, chairman; H. A. Martin, secretary; Otto Mueller; E. M. Rowlands; and Michael Laffey. Any vacancies through death or resignation were to be filled by appointment by the Governor. This law provided that the duties of the commission were to construct an adequate and substantial fireproof building and to furnish proper accommodations for various state departments.

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

In 1932 the first unit or wing of the state office building was completed at a cost of \$634,869.50. The second unit, or central portion, was completed on May 29, 1942 at a net cost of \$1,096,642.32 to the commission. One more wing or unit awaits construction.

The granite used in the State Office Building was obtained from Wisconsin quarries and the quarrying was done by inmates of the State Reformatory.

STOUT INSTITUTE

Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute: PETER T. SCHOEMANN, *president*; LLOYD BERRAY, *acting secretary*; JOHN CALLAHAN; VOYTA WRABETZ; ROBERT L. PIERCE; JESSEL S. WHYTE; EMIL WALDOW; A. A. LAUN; JOHN WIECHERS; JOHN LAST; FRED VOGT; FRANK C. HORYZA.

Officers of Administration: BURTON EDSAL NELSON, *president*; CLYDE A. BOWMAN, *dean*, Division of Industrial Education and director of summer session; RUTH E. MICHAELS, *dean*, Division of Home Economics.

Location: Menomonie.

Total personnel, July 1945: 44 members of the faculty not including the president; 54 civil service employes.

Publications: Bulletin of Stout Institute (published quarterly), one number of which each year is the annual catalog of the institute and another, the summer session announcement; Stoutonia, the weekly student paper; and The Tower, the college annual.

Through the encouragement and financial support of James H. Stout, who later became a state senator, manual training and domestic science were incorporated in the public schools of Menomonie, where for the first time in the history of education these subjects became a part of the curriculum in the lower grades as well as in the high school. In 1893 the results of this experiment justified the organization of the Stout Manual Training School which was operated in connection with and under the administration of the city board of education. In 1903 this connection with the public schools was broken and the Stout Training School placed new emphasis on the training of teachers of manual training and domestic science. In 1908 the Stout Manual Training School became the Stout Institute and teacher training became the school's major interest.

In 1911, following the death of Senator Stout, the institution was taken over by the state and placed under the management of the board of trustees of the Stout Institute. This Board of Trustees is identical in personnel with the membership of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education; each board has its own officers and each is distinctly independent of the other. In 1917 by a special act of the legislature, the Stout Institute was empowered to grant the Bachelor of Science degree and in 1937 by similar act it was authorized to give graduate work and to grant the Master of Science degree.

The Stout Institute is the only institution in the country devoted exclusively to teacher training in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. It is nationally known and its graduates are widely distributed.

The courses in home economics, and industrial and vocational education cover four years. The entrance requirement is high school graduation. On the completion of the work required for the B.S. degree and after two years of successful teaching, graduates are

eligible to life certificates to teach in Wisconsin. The Master's degree requirements are similar to those of other colleges, except that major emphasis is placed on the fields of education in which Stout specializes.

WISCONSIN BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Members: HARRY SLATER, *chairman*; G. M. SHELDON; WM. E. THURSTON.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 2.

Publications: Biennial Report; decisions (WBTA) in volume form, (Volume 2 in preparation); Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Statutory Functions of the Board

The Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals, created in 1939, is a quasi-judicial tribunal and functions under Chapter 73 of the Wisconsin Statutes. It hears, considers, and determines all tax appeals which relate to the assessment of income taxes, both individual and corporation, gift taxes, privilege dividend taxes, and the taxes imposed on the intrastate operating property of railway companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, light, heat, and power companies, telegraph companies, conservation and regulation companies, and also appeals with respect to assessments made against freight line companies, under Chapters 71, 72, and 76 of the Wisconsin Statutes. In addition to these quasi-judicial reviewing duties, the Board of Tax Appeals reviews denials of claims for refund whenever aggrieved taxpayers pursue their statutory right to a review. By virtue of the enactment of Chapter 512, Laws of 1945, the legislature conferred jurisdiction upon the board to hear appeals from determinations made by the commissioner of taxation with respect to the intrastate property of any air carrier engaged in the business of transportation in aircraft of persons or property for hire on regularly scheduled flights.

The board is a separate department of state government. It hears questions of fact and law presented to it by aggrieved taxpayers when they file appeals from the determinations made by the commissioner of taxation.

Extent of Appeals

During the period from January 1, 1941 to October 31, 1945 the Board of Tax Appeals disposed of a great number of appeals which involved millions of dollars in taxes.

Uniformity of Procedure

The act creating the Board of Tax Appeals abolished the county boards of review which formerly heard individual income tax controversies. This action eliminated 71 separate state tax reviewing agencies. It likewise established a uniform system of determining income tax issues which arise in all sections of the state. Uniformity of procedure and determination, so essential to successful tax ad-

ministration, is now in effect because only one reviewing agency, the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals, hears and determines all appeals, whereas previously 71 separate agencies, each composed of three persons, or a total of 213 officials, and each agency operating independently of the others, performed these functions. Formerly the Tax Commission was charged with the important responsibility of administering the tax laws of this state and also with the incongruous task of reviewing assessments made by it. Under that system the old Tax Commission was occupying a dual position, since it was functioning both as a prosecutor and as a judge. The separating of these functions by the legislature and the vesting of duties relating to review of assessments in a separate agency has apparently met with public approval.

Many states likewise have changed their form of tax administration to include boards of tax appeals.

Promptness of Hearings and Determinations Essential

It is a matter of common knowledge that issues involving the property rights of the state and its citizens are of major importance to both; consequently, they must be determined judiciously and promptly. This is particularly true in cases involving tax disputes. The financial status of a taxpayer may, through force of uncontrollable circumstances, change materially within a relatively short space of time. Cases filed with the board are promptly set for hearing, and determinations are made only after a hearing, study, and consideration of the questions presented. Ample notice, six to eight weeks in most instances, is given in advance of the hearing of each case. Continuances are allowed only when good and sufficient cause therefor is shown. In cases where individual appeals are involved, hearings are usually held within the assessment districts wherein they arise. This procedure is followed whenever expedient, in order to make it unnecessary for the taxpayer or the state's representatives to travel long distances. Hearings of individual matters have been held in Madison, Milwaukee, Racine, Fond du Lac, Appleton, Green Bay, and Wausau. Appeals by corporations are heard in the state capitol at Madison.

Under the former system, county boards of review met at certain periods to hear tax disputes. This in many instances necessarily resulted in delays in the hearings of appeals. On the other hand, the Board of Tax Appeals, which is constantly in session and making prompt determinations, does not permit any appeal to remain unnoticed or unheard. Any taxpayer or the state may have a timely hearing of a tax controversy. During this period of postwar conversion and adjustment the board considers that it is vital to successful tax administration that taxpayers' disputes with respect to income tax assessments receive both careful attention and prompt determination.

Significant Increase of Income Tax Returns

Although the work of the board is heavy, it is anticipated that even a larger number of appeals will be filed with the board in the

period to come. Income taxation today is an essential factor in the field of government finance. Besides, a considerable number of audits remain to be made by the Department of Taxation for immediately prior years.

It is noteworthy that income tax returns, from which source a considerable portion of this board's work results, are being filed with the Department of Taxation in large numbers. The Department of Taxation prior to 1942 received slightly more than 200,000 returns annually. For the year 1944, the last income tax return filing period, approximately 863,557 state income tax returns were filed with the Department of Taxation and the assessors. This does not include returns of privilege dividend taxes.

This unprecedented increase in the number of income tax returns significantly explains the increasing volume of tax problems and disputes that are destined for review before the Board of Tax Appeals.

Hearings

Hearings are regularly being set and held. They are scheduled during all months of the year. The time required for a hearing varies from several hours in some cases to four and five days in others. The determination of the issues, in order that they may be carefully decided, generally requires considerable time and study. In every case the state and the taxpayer are permitted to file briefs, and full hearings are accorded to the parties and their representatives irrespective of the amount of the tax.

Because hearings are set promptly, many thousands of dollars in interest are saved annually by both the state and the taxpayer. Particularly is this true with respect to deposits, which earn six percent interest, made with the State Treasurer by aggrieved taxpayers. If prompt hearings and determinations are effected, these funds are not "tied up" for long periods of time. The board considers that prompt determinations enable a taxpayer to know just what his financial status is with respect to his tax liabilities—an important factor in conducting business efficiently and in making financial commitments.

During prescribed statutory periods the board hears appeals from assessments made by the commissioner pursuant to Chapter 76 of the Statutes with respect to the property of railroad companies, railway lines, heat, light, and power companies, and others. The statute designates a very limited time within which the aggrieved taxpayer may appeal and the board may hear and determine the appeal. Thus, certification of the tax rolls is not delayed. In May and the early part of June of each year hearings are held by the board with respect to appeals filed by aggrieved taxpayers, such as railway, express, telegraph, and sleeping car companies, and during August and the first part of September appeals filed by light, heat, and power companies are heard.

Written Findings and Decisions Published

In each appeal written findings of fact are prepared and written decisions are filed setting forth the underlying reasons for the board's determinations. Copies of the findings of fact and the decision and order of the board are forthwith transmitted to all parties to the appeal.

All decisions of this board are printed verbatim in the local tax services published for this state.

In May 1943 the Board of Tax Appeals issued Volume 1 of appeals determined by the board. This publication contains official reports of selected decisions and orders, together with complete tables of cases and statutes cited, thus permitting easy reference to the board's decisions and the authorities referred to. In the interests of economy, only those cases whose principal facts and principles of law would in the opinion of the members of the board invite wider general interest were selected and included in the publication. Copies of Volume 1 are available to the public at \$1.75 per copy by purchase from Bureau of Purchases, Madison. It is the plan of the Board of Tax Appeals to publish succeeding volumes from time to time, and the interest manifested by purchasers in the volume already issued justifies the plan of publishing succeeding volumes. Volume 2 will be distributed early in 1946 and likewise will be obtainable through the Bureau of Purchases.

Board's Rules and Record of Appeals

The Board of Tax Appeals proceeds under simple rules of practice and procedure that were adopted by the board, after careful study, pursuant to statutory authority. They appear in the biennial state publication "Administrative Orders" known as the "Red Book." In a number of instances its rules have been copied and are now incorporated in the rules adopted by similar boards in other states.

A chronological history is prepared for each appeal filed with the board, and each step in the proceedings is recorded by a docket entry. At all times there is available to the public not only the contents of the official file but a complete and recorded account of the various procedural steps. All hearings are public.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

Commissioner of Taxation: A. E. WEGNER.

General Property Taxation: FORREST W. GILLET.

Income Taxation: H. D. KUENTZ.

Inheritance and Gift Taxation: NEIL CONWAY.

Motor Fuel Tax: D. W. MACK.

Municipal Accounting and Auditing: R. S. MALLOW.

Utility and Railroad Taxation: C. M. CHAPMAN.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 237.

Publications: Biennial Report; bulletins on assessments, taxes, expenditures, debts (issued annually); reprints of tax laws; various special reports on taxation.

Organization

Under the direction and general supervision of the commissioner of taxation, appointed by the Governor, the Department of Taxation operates under several functional divisions.

The functions can be roughly grouped into: general administration, taxation of general property, taxation of public service corporations, taxation of inheritances and gifts, taxation of incomes, municipal accounting and auditing, and taxation of motor vehicle fuel.

Those functions which lend themselves to a central office administration on a state-wide basis are performed through personnel in the main office at Madison. Those functions that lend themselves more readily to administration within smaller areas are performed by personnel in local offices established in convenient centers centrally located within the areas.

Duties and Functions

The Department of Taxation, through its commissioner, exercises general supervision over the assessment and tax laws of the state to the end that all assessments of property be made relatively just and equal at full value and that all assessments of income may be legally and equally made in substantial compliance with law.

By its supervisors of assessments the department's general property division works with the local assessors and the boards of review in the administrative procedure of the state's general property tax law. Through its public service corporation division it assesses the ad valorem tax on railroads, street railways, light, heat, and power companies, telegraph companies, sleeping car companies, and express companies. Through its inheritance and gift tax division, it makes final determination of the tax on gifts and makes its staff and records available to the county court in the determination of the inheritance tax. Through its division of income taxation it determines the tax on incomes of individuals, corporations, trusts, and estates. Through its municipal accounting and auditing division it assists and advises political subdivisions of the state on matters relating to fiscal affairs, and through its gas tax division collects the tax on motor fuel.

Taxation of General Property

The general property tax, as a unit in the Wisconsin tax group, is the major source of revenue and yields nearly one-half of all taxes raised by the state and its political subdivisions. General property taxes are levied upon all general property in this state except such as is exempted therefrom and is composed of two major classes—real property and personal property. Real property as defined for taxation purposes includes "all land with all buildings and improvements thereon and all fixtures and rights and privileges appertaining thereto." Personal property includes "all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels and effects of every nature and description having any real or marketable value and not included in the term 'real estate.'"

Real estate and personal property are assessed by classes, based upon use. The several classes of real estate are: residential, mercantile, manufacturing, agriculture, swamp, cutover and waste, and timber. Through its supervisors of assessment, the Department of Taxation is ready to assist in assessment procedure and make available to the local assessors any information in its files.

Under the Wisconsin system there are four principal tax-levying bodies—local units of government, school districts, county boards, and the legislature; and three assessing bodies—the local assessor, the county board, and the state.

Using as a basis the figures compiled by the staff assigned to property work, the Department of Taxation compiles an equalized state assessment from which it determines the average state rate which it also applies in the taxation of railroads and other utility properties.

Summary of 1944 Assessments

	<i>Local Assessment</i>	<i>State Assessment</i>
Real Estate.....	\$3,599,428,783	\$4,173,482,035
Personal Property.....	708,242,090	842,186,138
Total	\$4,307,670,873	\$5,015,668,173

Summary of Tax Levies

	<i>1943</i>	<i>1944</i>
School*	\$ 42,029,458	\$ 45,239,908
Local	32,657,177	32,409,829
County	31,706,498	33,417,203
State	952,297	993,392
Total	\$107,345,430	\$112,060,332

*Includes amount levied for school debt service and for high school tuition.

Taxation of Public Service Corporations

The present statutes provide that the commissioner of taxation shall make an annual assessment of the operating property of each public service company.

By statute the property of public service corporations must be assessed at full market value. While real and personal property are assessed according to the value of each individual description or parcel, all operating property of a public service corporation, whether real or personal, and including whatever intangible value that may exist, is assessed as one item or unit and as personal property.

After the assessments have been determined, the average state rate of taxation is applied thereto to determine the taxes which must be paid directly by the public service corporations to the State Treasurer. The rate of taxation is an equalized rate determined by dividing all real and personal property taxes levied locally in the entire state by the state assessment of general property as determined by the Department of Taxation.

In addition to the ad valorem assessments, freight line companies are assessed a tax based upon six percent of gross earnings

in this state, and rural electric cooperative associations are taxed at three percent of their gross receipts.

The statutes provide that after the railroad assessments have been determined, the Department of Taxation must separately value terminal property used in transferring freight and passengers between cars and vessels and compute the taxes thereon at the average state rate. This portion of the total railroad taxes is then remitted by the State Treasurer to the lakeport cities in which the terminal properties are located. All other railroad taxes remain in the state treasury for general state purposes.

All of the taxes paid by telegraph companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, and freight line companies also remain in the state treasury for general state purposes.

Sixty-five per cent of the taxes paid by street railway companies, the light, heat, and power companies, and conservation and regulation companies is apportioned to the towns, villages, and cities on the basis of the amount of utility property located and gross business transacted in each such community. Twenty percent of such taxes is apportioned to the counties on the same basis, and 15 percent thereof remains in the state treasury for general state purposes.

	Total 1945 Taxes	DISPOSITION OF TAX		
		State	Counties	Localities
Railroads	\$ 4,671,891.17	\$ 4,342,512.67	\$	\$ 329,378.50
Street Railways and Connected Utilities	453,989.36	68,098.40	90,797.87	295,093.09
Light, Heat and Power Com- panies:				
Privately Owned	7,378,136.84	1,106,720.53	1,475,627.37	4,795,788.94
Municipally Owned	31,433.60	4,715.04	6,286.72	20,431.84
Telegraph Companies	82,645.05	82,645.05	.....	.....
Conservation and Regulation Companies	72,816.99	10,922.55	14,563.40	47,331.04
Sleeping Car Companies	21,219.68	21,219.68	.....	.....
Express Companies	14,853.77	14,853.77	.....	.....
Freight Line Companies	81,492.80	81,492.80	.....	.....
Rural Electric Cooperative Asso- ciations	79,740.72	1,430.00	11,746.61	66,564.11
Total	\$12,888,219.98	\$ 5,734,610.49	\$ 1,599,021.97	\$ 5,554,587.52

Taxation of Inheritance and Gifts

The terms "inheritance tax" and "estates tax" are widely used in the United States to designate systems of taxes levied upon the transfer or passing of property from the dead to the living.

All but a few of the states have chosen the inheritance tax. Wisconsin was among the first, and our inheritance tax law has been in effect since April 1, 1903.

The tax is assessed by the court in which the estate of the decedent is administered, the proceeding to determine the tax being a part of the regular probate procedure. At the inception of the probate proceedings in any estate, the Department of Taxation is notified thereof, and thereafter it follows the progress of each estate toward final settlement until the tax is determined and paid.

The inheritance taxes collected are apportioned between the state and the counties.

Inheritance Taxes Collected

	<i>Fiscal Year Ending</i>	
	<i>June 30, 1944</i>	<i>June 30, 1945</i>
Net Taxes (after deducting expense of collection)	\$1,697,467	\$2,439,400
Emergency Inheritance Tax	541,943	584,542
Total	\$2,239,410	\$3,023,942

The gift tax is an emergency measure adopted in 1933 and was the first attempt by any state to impose such a tax. Unlike the inheritance tax, this tax is imposed upon the value of the property annually transferred by a donor during his lifetime.

The rates, with certain exceptions, are the same as those of the inheritance tax but apply separately to transfers in different calendar years. Property so transferred in any calendar year at the value of \$1,000 is exempt. In addition, property up to the value of \$15,000 transferred by the donor to his wife, and property up to the value of \$5,000 transferred by the donor to her husband, and property up to the value of \$2,000 transferred by the donor to a lineal descendant is exempt, but such additional exemptions shall be allowed but once. The value of the property transferred by a donor shall be aggregated from year to year until the aggregate value equals the exemption.

The tax is collected and handled by the district offices of the department. Collections in the most recent fiscal years follow:

1941	\$583,534.73
1942	936,514.00
1943	334,711.00
1944	285,915.00
1945	310,527.00

Taxation of Incomes

In principle, the Wisconsin law and its operation provides for a self-assessed tax on net incomes of both individuals and corporations.

Taxes levied on net incomes of corporations are recorded, collected, and administered by the department's corporation division, while taxes levied on net incomes of individuals, trusts, and estates are collected and administered in the four district offices located within the state at convenient locations within the areas, all under the supervision of the department's administrative office and under the direction of the commissioner of taxation.

The tax on incomes can be divided into the several taxes now imposed: a normal tax on Wisconsin net incomes of both corporations and individuals ranging in rates from two percent on the first thousand to six percent over \$6,000 of net incomes of corporations and one percent on the first thousand to seven percent over \$12,000 of the net incomes of individuals; a teacher's surtax on Wisconsin net incomes of both corporations and individuals of an amount equal to one-sixth of the normal tax after the elimination of the equivalent of the normal tax on the first \$3,000 of net incomes; and a privilege dividend tax in an amount of three percent of dividends declared and paid by corporations out of Wisconsin net incomes.

Though the income taxes fluctuate from year to year, depending somewhat upon general conditions, the taxes have become a substantial part of the revenue collected in the state, ranging from an inconsequential fraction in 1912 to 9.5 per cent in 1934 and 19 per cent in 1945. Gross collections of income taxes and privilege dividend taxes in the fiscal years since 1940 follow:

1941	\$22,812,127.83
1942	37,367,574.77
1943	51,803,232.99
1944	62,424,085.52
1945	63,434,721.88

The normal taxes collected are distributed 50 percent to the towns, cities, and villages and 10 percent to the counties in which the income is earned. Forty percent is retained by the state. The teachers' surtax is paid into the annuity funds held for retirement of teachers. The privilege dividend taxes collected are retained by the state.

Municipal Accounting and Auditing

By its division of municipal accounting and auditing, the Department of Taxation holds itself in readiness to serve the political subdivisions of the state at their request in the matter of installing accounting records and systems and of auditing and verifying the account books of such local governmental units.

The services so performed by the state make possible the comparison between like units of government, particularly with respect to the costs of similar activities and uniformity of accounting records.

Uniform accounting records have been installed in all counties of the state excepting Milwaukee and in over 100 cities. Accounting and installation services performed by the department are paid for by the municipality requesting the service.

AUDITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTING SERVICES SUPPLIED TO MUNICIPALITIES AT THEIR DIRECTION IN 1943

Municipalities	Audits	Closings	Installations	Financial Reports	Budget Assistance	Miscel.	Total
Counties	36	22	—	8	8	7	81
Cities	27	19	—	2	1	3	52
Villages	5	1	1	—	—	1	8
Towns	7	1	—	1	—	4	13
Schools	11	1	2	—	—	—	14
Total	86	44	3	11	9	15	163

Taxation of Motor Vehicle Fuel

The motor fuel tax division of the Department of Taxation collects motor fuel tax from licensed wholesalers on Class 1 motor fuel received by them in this state and on Class 2 motor fuel sold for use in this state for a taxable purpose.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, the tax collected amounted to \$19,298,889.67.

By statute the department refunds motor fuel tax to claimants who have used tax-paid motor fuel for nontaxable purposes. For the past fiscal year \$2,771,295.51 was paid out on approximately 195,000 claims.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Board of Regents of Normal Schools: EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president*; JOHN CALLAHAN; ROY DAVIDSON; W. S. DELZELL; DWIGHT WARNER; MRS. ROBERT C. EBY; ELTON S. KARRMANN; MRS. DORRIS MARKS; DR. GEORGE N. SUNDQUIST; WILLIAM D. MCINTYRE; DR. CHALMER DAVEE.
Secretary and Director: EDGAR G. DOUDNA.

Teachers Colleges

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Established</i>	<i>President</i>
Eau Claire	1916	W. R. Davies
La Crosse	1909	R. S. Mitchell
Milwaukee	1885	F. E. Baker
Oshkosh	1871	F. R. Polk
Platteville	1866	C. O. Newlun
River Falls	1875	J. H. Ames
Stevens Point	1894	W. C. Hansen
Superior	1896	J. D. Hill
Whitewater	1868	R. C. Williams (pro tem)

Total personnel, July 1945: In the office of the board—6 permanent employes; in the Teachers Colleges—9 presidents, 451 faculty members including librarians, 33 part-time city school critics, and 143 employes in the classified service.

Publications: Annual proceedings and biennial reports of the Board of Regents; bulletins and catalogs of the separate colleges.

The government of the teachers colleges is vested in the Board of Normal School Regents made up of ten members—two appointed each year by the Governor for five-year terms and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a member *ex officio*. There is usually one member of the board from each city or locality in which a teachers college is located but it is not required by law. The board selects the secretary and director who is virtually its executive officer. The presidents of the teachers colleges are elected by the board; teachers and other employes are selected by the presidents and confirmed by the board. Teachers have permanent tenure and, after a probationary period of three years, can be removed only for cause.

The state teachers colleges are devoted to the training of teach-

ers for rural, elementary, and high schools. Until 1925 they were called normal schools and most of the courses of study were two years in length. Now they are on a college basis with many four-year courses leading to the degrees of B.E. and B.S. Life certificates are given by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction only to those completing a four-year course and securing the degree. All of the colleges conduct summer sessions at which teachers who are employed during the school year may add to their qualifications.

In each college there is an elementary school, and at Whitewater a junior and senior high school, for demonstration and practice work. This is the distinguishing mark of a teachers college since apprentice teachers are directed by skilled supervisors under conditions as nearly as possible like those of the best public schools. About 2,300 pupils are enrolled in these demonstration schools.

The demand for teachers trained in the so-called special subjects is limited and it is, therefore, obviously unnecessary to have special subject departments in each college. The Board of Regents, which has control and supervision of the teachers colleges, has designated the teachers college at Milwaukee to train teachers of art, music, and deaf and defective children; River Falls and Platteville for agriculture; Platteville for industrial arts; La Crosse for physical education; and Whitewater for commercial education. Stevens Point offers a major in home economics, and Superior a major in music.

Graduation from high school is required for admission in all courses of the teachers colleges and students in the lower 20 percent of high school classes are usually not admitted. Tuition is free to all residents of the state but nonresidents are required to pay a fee of \$25 a semester. There is an incidental fee of \$20 a semester for all students except students in two-year rural courses who are exempt from this fee. Four colleges have dormitories: La Crosse, Milwaukee, Stevens Point, and Superior. Cafeterias are operated at Eau Claire, Milwaukee, and River Falls. Farms are operated in connection with the agricultural courses at Platteville and River Falls.

All moneys collected by the teachers colleges are paid into the general fund of the state treasury, except those which come from the self-supporting activities. These are deposited to the credit of the activity which produces them and are automatically appropriated to them. All appropriations are made by the legislature from the general fund of the state. About 80 percent of the funds so appropriated come from tax sources. The Legislature of 1857 created a normal school fund to be built up from the sale of swamp lands. This fund now amounts to more than \$3,200,000 and produces an income of about \$90,000. This, however, goes into the general fund and not to the Board of Regents. Student fees are also credited to the general fund and the board has no further claim upon them. Appropriations for the current biennium are \$2,110,500 annually. This does not include buildings.

The appraised value of the buildings and contents of the teachers colleges is approximately nine million dollars. The land owned by the Board of Regents amounts to 389.32 acres of which 229.64 acres are in the farms at Platteville and River Falls.

The war reduced enrollments so drastically that the present shortage of teachers will be a major concern for two or three years more.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Regents of the University: FRANK J. SENSENBRENNER, *president*; A. T. HOLMES, *vice president*; MICHAEL J. CLEARY; W. J. CAMPBELL; DANIEL H. GRADY; WALTER J. HODGKINS; JOHN D. JONES, JR.; LEONARD J. KLECZKA; A. MATT WERNER; JOHN CALLAHAN, *ex officio*.

Secretary, Board of Regents: M. E. McCAFFREY.

Board of Visitors:

Nominated by the Governor: THORWALD M. BECK; MAUDE M. MUNROE; Col. E. W. KRAUTHOEFER.

Appointed by the Board of Regents: C. F. HEDGES; A. D. GILLET; MARCUS A. JACOBSON.

Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Association: MRS. O. E. BURNS; MYRON T. HARSHAW; MRS. GEORGE LINES; MISS GRETCHEN B. SCHOENLEBER; BYRON STEBBINS.

Administrative Officers:

President of the University: EDWIN B. FRED.

Director of Student Personnel Services and Registrar: KENNETH LITTLE.

Dean of Women: MRS. LOUISE TROXELL.

Acting Secretary of the Faculty: ALDEN WHITE.

Director, Department of Public Service: FRANK O. HOLT.

University Librarian: GILBERT H. DOANE.

Commandant (Department of Military Science): Col. WILLIS S. MATTHEWS.

Commanding Officer (Naval Science): Capt. JOHN E. HURFF.

Acting Director, Department of Student Health: DR. ANNETTE C. WASHBURN.

Director of Athletics: HARRY STUHLREHER.

Business Officers:

Director of Business and Finance: ALFRED W. PETERSON.

Residence Halls: LEE BURNS, *director*.

Buildings and Grounds: ALBERT F. GALLISTEL, *superintendent*.

Director of Publicity: ROBERT FOSS.

Educational Divisions

College of Letters and Science: MARK H. INGRAHAM, *dean*; CHESTER RUEDISILI, *assistant dean*.

School of Journalism: GRANT M. HYDE, *director*.

Library School: GEORGE C. ALLEZ, *director*.

School of Music: LEON L. ILLIS, *chairman*.

College of Engineering: F. ELLIS JOHNSON, *dean*.

College of Agriculture: IRA L. BALDWIN, *dean*; V. E. KIVLIN, *associate dean*.

Agricultural Extension: W. W. CLARK, *associate director*.

Short Course: J. R. BARTON, *director*.

Course in Home Economics: FRANCES L. ZUILL, *director*.

Law School: OLIVER S. RUNDELL, *dean*.

Medical School: DR. W. F. MIDDLETON, *dean*; DR. WALTER J. MEEK, *assistant dean*.

School of Nursing: CHRISTINA C. MURRAY, *director*.

School of Education: C. J. ANDERSON, *dean*.

School of Commerce: FAYETTE ELWELL, *dean*.

Graduate School: J. H. HERRIOTT, *associate dean*.

Extension Division: LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON, *director*.

Milwaukee Extension Center: G. A. PARKINSON, *director*.

Field Organization: CHESTER ALLEN, *director*.

Summer Session: JOHN GUY FOWLKES, *dean*.

Besides its duty of educating the youth of the state, the university carries on many services for the benefit of the state's citizens. These services are carried on in the following institutions which are connected with or are part of the university.

Wisconsin General Hospital: DR. H. M. COON, *superintendent*; DR. ERWIN R. SCHMIDT, *chief surgeon*.

Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children: DR. H. M. COON, *acting superintendent*.

Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute: DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *director*.

State Laboratory of Hygiene: DR. WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *director*.

Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey: DR. E. A. BIRGE.

State Geologist: E. F. BEAN.

Washburn Observatory: JOEL H. STEBBINS, *director*.

Agricultural Experiment Station: IRA L. BALDWIN, *director*; NOBEL CLARK, *associate director*.

Wisconsin Union: PORTER BUTTS, *house director*.

Forest Products Laboratory (financed by the United States Government): GEORGE M. HUNT, *director*.

United States Weather Bureau: RUPERT BATZ, *meteorologist*.

Radio Station WHA: HAROLD B. McCARTY, *director*.

Location: With the exceptions noted below all departments of the university are located at Madison. The Extension Division, the general office of which is at Madison, has a Milwaukee center at 623 West State Street. It has district representatives at 108 West College Avenue, Appleton; 1332 Woodland Avenue, Eau Claire; 122 South 16th Street, La Crosse; 128 Central Avenue, Oshkosh; and 1428 East Capitol Drive, Milwaukee. The branch Agricultural Experiment Stations are at Ashland Junction, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner, and the Peninsula State Park in Door County.

Total personnel: See page 360 in the following article.

Publications: Annual Report of Comptroller; Biennial Report of the President; University Press Bulletin (biweekly newspaper release); Badger Quarterly; Bulletins (monthly); Agricultural Experimental Station Reports (semiannual); Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletins (popular and research); Agricultural Extension Service publications; Wisconsin Law Review (quarterly, \$2 in Wisconsin, \$2.50 outside the state); Monatshefte (monthly) by Department of German; books by the University of Wisconsin Press.

Historical Highlights

The university was established in 1848, the first year of statehood, and will become 100 years old on February 5, 1949. Centennial activities will start in the fall of 1948 and reach their climax with the 1949 Commencement.

Until 1869 the institution was operated without state funds, the revenues in the early years accruing from sale of lands donated to the state for the establishment of the university. The first class embraced only 20 students—all men. This met in what was known as the Madison "Female Seminary." With the Civil War few students remained. At its close, however, the state extended financial support and the students soon doubled in number.

In 1871 Ladies (now Chadbourne) Hall was opened as the first building erected by a grant from the legislature. This signaled the beginning of co-education. The "Female College," according to the Regents, "opened every department of the University to both sexes alike."

A College of Agriculture was established in 1868; the College of Engineering in 1889; the Extension Division and the Medical School in 1907; and the School of Education in 1930. The establishment of the Wisconsin General Hospital followed legislation enacted in 1920; the Orthopedic Hospital, for crippled children, was established in 1929. The Psychiatric Institute, operating in the field of mental disabilities, with the aim of promoting measures of prevention and relief, was established in 1915 and came under the university's control in 1925.

The Student Body

The University of Wisconsin annually instructs thousands of students upon its campus. The call to war reduced drastically the university enrollment. Table I shows the enrollments at the University over the period from 1940-1941 to 1945-1946.

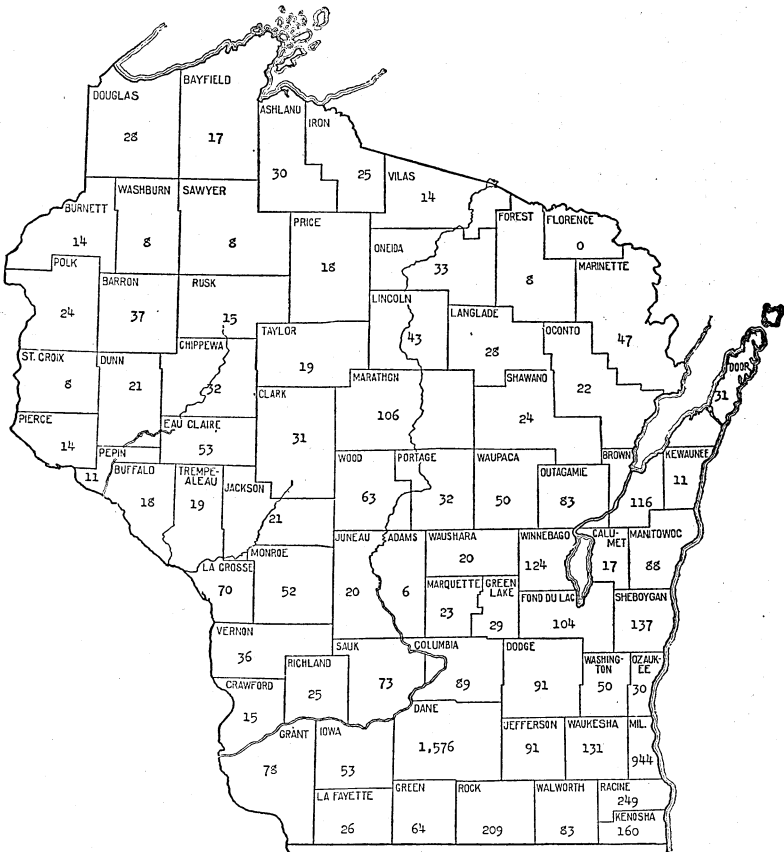
Table I
University of Wisconsin Enrollment

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
1940-1941	8,107	3,905	12,012
1941-1942	7,287	3,846	11,133
1942-1943	5,821	3,645	9,466
1943-1944	1,951	3,715	5,666
1944-1945	1,677	4,351	6,028
*1945-1946	3,800	5,326	9,126

*Fall semester only.

Table I shows that the university is rapidly returning to its pre-war enrollment. In fact, conservative estimates indicate that 14,000 students will ask to enroll in the university in the fall of 1946-1947. The very sizeable increase in the enrollment of women is particularly noteworthy. The increase in enrollment to a figure of 14,000 is only in part a war phenomenon. A careful study of anticipated enrollments which was completed in 1927 predicted a university enrollment of 14,000 in 1945.

The University of Wisconsin students in 1944-1945 came from every county in the state except Florence County. (See map) All states were represented except Nevada. There were students from twenty-three foreign countries representing all continents of the world, except Australia.



Wisconsin resident students attending University of Wisconsin 1944-1945 regular session.

The State of Wisconsin furnished 66 percent of the students attending the university in the academic year of 1944-1945.

This map of Wisconsin gives the enrollments in the University of Wisconsin at Madison from each of the counties of the state in 1944-1945.

These enrollments do not include students who registered in the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, in extension class centers, or in correspondence study work. When these students are added, the University of Wisconsin is seen to be not only state-wide but world-wide in its teaching service.

The Faculty

The University of Wisconsin in the year 1944-1945 had 1,574 faculty members. The faculty was comprised of 264 professors, 177 associate professors, 243 assistant professors, and 445 instructors. The remainder was composed of research and clinical associates, lecturers and assistants.

The University of Wisconsin has been noted for the contributions of a distinguished faculty in both teaching and research. In addition to notable attainments on the campus, the faculty has been conscious of its obligations to the people of the state. Few other universities can equal the University of Wisconsin in direct services rendered by the faculty members to the citizens and communities of the state.

The University Program

Instruction

The university gives instruction on the campus through 10 colleges and schools: Letters and Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Education, Nursing, Library Science, Commerce, and the Graduate School. In this category are schools and courses as indicated in the roster of educational divisions shown earlier in this article. Instruction is given in more than 1,000 separate classes. Requirements for graduation differ for each course, but four years are required in most courses for a degree.

In some courses students are allowed wide latitude in the selection of subjects; in others the required subjects are rigidly prescribed. Appropriate degrees or certificates are given upon their satisfactory completion. Students completing required work in the School of Education in addition to work required in the college where they seek degrees are awarded teachers' certificates authorizing them to teach in any school in the state. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the bar and licensed to practice law in Wisconsin without examination.

Graduate work is offered in most departments and in all colleges. All graduates are enrolled in the Graduate School, but pursue their class work in the college of their special study. Many of these do part-time work as scholars, fellows, or assistants. Both second (master's) and third (doctor's) degrees are conferred. For the former, at least one year and for the latter, at least three years of postgraduate 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.

Service

University Extension

The principle that the entire state is the university's campus is well expressed in the activities of the University Extension Division. University courses in a variety of subjects taught in residence are taught also by correspondence and in local classes throughout the state. In 1944-1945 formal instruction in courses of study, including war-training courses, was represented by 30,756 registrations of 27,269 students. Wisconsin is perhaps the only state to open its extension courses to the state's own service people at the state's expense. This was made possible by a generous subsidy voted by the Wisconsin Legislature. Through the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, service people from other states also have been privileged to enroll in Wisconsin's correspondence courses, often with a view to better preparation for after war careers.

Forty-six cities were provided with university extension classes in 1944-1945 through the Extension Division. For many families this has meant a financial advantage for their sons and daughters, who could live at home while gaining a start on a college education.

The large metropolitan area is served at Milwaukee in a seven-story classroom building where the university provides the curriculum of the first two years in Letters and Science and in Engineering, together with a large program of late-afternoon and evening classes to meet a diversity of individual needs.

Through informal educational services, too, such as package library loans, forensic training aids for high schools, educational films, and lyceum and lecture offerings, the Extension Division makes a large contribution. Cultural and artistic inclinations also are furthered through community, regional and folk drama, and creative writing efforts.

Agricultural Extension

A major function of the College of Agriculture is rendering assistance to farmers and farm women in applying scientific knowledge and practical information to the betterment of agriculture and rural living of the state. This assistance is not provided in the form of systematic instruction in classes, but through advice in meeting the practical problems of farming and the farm family which arise either for individuals or communities and organizations.

Extension work in agriculture and home economics is carried on both by staff members located at the college and by members resident in the various counties, known as county agricultural agents and home agents. The latter are employed by financial cooperation between the university and the respective county boards of supervisors under a state act passed originally by the Legislature of

1911. In 1945 all counties except Forest and Florence had one or more men or women agents. By agreement between the university and the Secretary of Agriculture, all extension work in agriculture and home economics is done through cooperation between the college and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. About half the entire expense of such work in the state is defrayed by federal funds administered by the College of Agriculture. Work of county extension agents is jointly supervised by county agricultural committees and the college.

Information and assistance are given to farm people and their organizations through extension publications or bulletins, news articles, meetings, radio talks, letters, field demonstrations, and individual farm visits and office calls. No fees are charged to residents of the state for any of these services. More than 1,200,000 people attended extension meetings in Wisconsin in 1944, and over 2¼ million bulletins were sent out from the mailing room at the college. County agents report that over 112,000 different Wisconsin families used extension help in improving their farming or homemaking in 1944.

An important phase of agricultural extension work is vocational training of young people. About 30,000 people between 10 and 21 years of age were members of 1,700 4-H Clubs in 1944. Instruction in farming and homemaking is given these 4-H Club members by local leaders who assist members to carry on individual projects at home.

In addition to information, agricultural extension includes various services to farmers. Among these are the testing of lime and soil samples, supervision of production testing of dairy cows, supervision of artificial insemination of cattle, production of foundation stocks for producers of corn, grain, and potato seed, and certification of high quality seed.

During World War II much of the time of extension workers was devoted to assisting farm people in attaining maximum food production and conservation. Emergency farm labor assistants, paid from a special federal appropriation, were employed in all important agricultural counties to assist farmers in finding labor and making reports to Selective Service boards on agricultural workers of draft age. Forty emergency war food assistants were also employed to help in milk production and food preservation. In addition to their official duties, county agents aided in Red Cross, War Fund and bond drives, milkweed floss collection, salvage collections of fat, iron, tin, and paper, interpretation of OPA regulations, rationing, truck and transportation conservation, rural housing, and postwar planning.

The Agricultural Experiment Station

In wartime the research of the Agricultural Experiment Station was geared to the war effort. Part of it was undertaken directly at the request of the armed forces and other governmental agencies, and much was designed to help farmers meet the colossal

demand for food. As victory drew near, and increasingly after V-J Day, the station turned its attention to the problems of postwar readjustment in agriculture.

Penicillin studies offer an example of research done at the instigation of the government. The armed forces needed huge quantities of penicillin to treat sick and wounded servicemen. Wisconsin helped work out ways of mass-producing this drug, in a program so successful that production went up a thousandfold in two years.

Likewise the Experiment Station studied the nutritional quality of army rations. In particular it determined the blood-regenerating value of various diets, since this was highly important in the treatment of wounded men.

Other nutritional studies were designed to help servicemen and civilians alike maintain their vigor despite shortages of certain foods. As one example, animal experiments indicated butterfat and vegetable fats have comparable effects when the intake of vitamins is high, but that butterfat has an advantage when the diet is only average in its content of B-complex vitamins. In the past, butterfat has not been given credit for B-vitamin value, since it contains none of these factors; but present indications are that it stimulates the building of B-vitamins in the digestive system.

A wartime farm crisis, which could have been disastrous, was the shortage of protein and vitamin supplements of animal origin for the feeding of swine and poultry. The station helped avert difficulty with its findings that wartime swine rations could be pepped up by feeding larger amounts of alfalfa, and that poultry rations of satisfactory quality could be devised by utilizing formerly wasted by-products of the dairy, brewing, and fishing industries.

Insecticides, most of them imported and some formerly obtained from islands held by the enemy in wartime, also were scarce. The Experiment Station made a timely discovery that sabadilla seed can be processed so as to make a very effective insecticide, and this product came into widespread use. Looking toward postwar, the station also conducted trials to learn how DDT can be used with maximum effectiveness and a minimum of danger.

The critical feed situation was greatly alleviated by the Experiment Station's release of three high-yielding, disease-resistant small grains between 1941 and 1945: Vicland oats, Henry spring wheat, and Blackhawk winter wheat. How much these grains indirectly paid off in much needed milk, meat, and eggs cannot well be measured. However, it is estimated that the extra yield from Vicland alone was worth \$60,000,000 to Wisconsin farmers in the three years 1943, 1944, and 1945.

Since it is not safe to assume that the war-expanded milk output will automatically find a favorable market in the postwar era, the Experiment Station has begun work to find ways of maintaining a good demand. Trials have shown that powdered milk—now produced in great volume in Wisconsin—can be used in large quantities in the recipes for certain foods, with marked advantage in

both nutritional quality and appeal. Methods of attractively packaging natural cheese without troublesome gas formation also have been worked out.

Another matter of postwar significance, and now under intensive investigation, is grassland farming. Wisconsin dairy farmers can advantageously use such new crops as bromegrass, ladino clover, and improved varieties of alfalfa. Maintaining a higher proportion of the land in these crops without doubt would conserve the soil, and there seems a real possibility that it would also reduce the costs of farming and help maintain net farm incomes.

In the years to come, as problems of readjusting agriculture to a peacetime economy arise, the Wisconsin Experiment Station expects to place increasing emphasis on economic studies devoted to both the production and marketing of farm products.

State Laboratory of Hygiene

As a joint enterprise of the university and the State Board of Health, the State Laboratory of Hygiene makes tests for communicable disease, examines specimens for diagnosis of disease, and prepares vaccines for disease treatment. A great majority of physicians of the state utilize the laboratory for service of this kind.

Radio

The state's radio station WHA is operated by the university. This station is noted for its excellent programs many of which have won national recognition. The station broadcasts outstanding lectures and programs direct from the classrooms and auditoriums of the university. The faculty members, schools, and colleges prepare programs of interest to schools and groups of citizens with special interests.

The station is planning on extension of its services through the establishment of FM broadcasting facilities. An appropriation of \$60,595 for the construction of this system of facilities was granted by the 1945 Legislature.

Institutes and Conferences

Annually thousands of Wisconsin citizens attend special institutes and conferences held upon the campus of the university. The institutes are sponsored for business groups by the School of Commerce, for farm and rural groups by the College of Agriculture for state educational groups by the School of Education. Additional institutes and conferences of national importance are annual events at the university. Seventeen special institutes attracted over three thousand people to the campus during the summer of 1945.

The University's War Service

Fourteen thousand students and alumni are known to have served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Merchant Marine, and American Field Service. More than 425 of these students made the supreme sacrifice. Five hundred and ninety fighting Badgers received awards and citations for gallantry in action.

The faculty's war effort also was notable. Eighty-five faculty members were on military leave, and fifty-five accepted necessary defense work as civilians. Some of the university's skilled chemists and physicists were at work on the development of the atomic bomb, and the university's own "atomic buster" was secretly transported in 1942 to Los Alamos, New Mexico.

The hectic years immediately past are years to which the university and the people of the state can point with pride. Although the university's contribution can never fully be told, it can be revealed as one of vast proportions and results.

The University's Reconversion

The fall of 1945 saw the university undergoing the pains of post-war readjustment. Enrollments were increasing rapidly with the opening of each term. An enrollment of close to 14,000 was indicated by the fall of 1946.

Problems of providing housing accommodations, classroom and laboratory space, and teaching staff and facilities are acute.

Emergency housing in the form of trailer colonies were set up on the Camp Randall site. This development was providing temporary living quarters for about 200 veterans and their families.

The university, through its Campus Planning Commission, was preparing plans for the construction of needed new buildings. An appropriation of \$8,000,000 was granted by the 1945 Legislature for this purpose. Some of the projects include: Dairy Building, completion of the Home Economics Building, Library, Engineering Building, and a Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Building. Consideration is also being given to the possibility of financing and constructing additional dormitory facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Members of Board: DR. C. A. DAWSON, *chairman*; Brig. Gen. PAUL B. CLEMENS, A.U.S., Ret., *secretary*; W. H. DOUGHERTY; Lt. Col. KENNETH WHITE, A.U.S., Ret.; JAMES F. BURNS; Col. JOHN F. MULLEN; WALTER S. GOODLAND, *Governor*.

Director: Lt. Col. LEO B. LEVENICK, A.U.S., Ret.

Advisory Committee: CHAS. H. COX, United Spanish War Veterans; MRS. LOHRA S. DAVIES, American Red Cross; E. A. FISCHER, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Sgt. THEODORE JONES, World War II veteran; H. J. MENARD, Disabled American Veterans; A. J. QUINN, American Legion.

Medical Advisory Committee: DR. B. J. HUGHES, *chairman*; DR. R. W. HUEGEL; DR. R. P. MONTGOMERY; DR. A. J. WIESENDER.

Educational Advisory Committee: PROF. FRANK O. HOLT, *chairman*; REV. P. A. BROOKS; JOHN CALLAHAN; E. G. DOUDNA; CLARENCE GREIBER; Capt. O. W. PRICE; WALTER SIMON.

Agricultural Advisory Committee: JOHN D. JONES, JR., *chairman*; JIM CLARK; HARRY DIX; A. N. JOHNSON; PROF. WALTER ROWLANDS.

Loan Advisory Committee: JAMES B. MULVA, *chairman*; W. A. CANARY; Attorney General JOHN E. MARTIN; E. W. TAMM.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: 28.

Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, created the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs. The statute provided for consolidation of the functions previously performed by the Veterans Recognition Board for veterans of World War II and those of the Soldiers Rehabilitation Board for veterans of World War I. The Soldiers Rehabilitation Board was abolished and its powers conferred on the new Department of Veterans Affairs which is charged with the formulation of policies in administering benefits to Wisconsin veterans of all wars out of funds in the Soldiers Rehabilitation Trust Fund (World War I) and the Postwar Rehabilitation Trust Fund (World War II).

Benefits to World War II veterans include monetary grants for educational, medical, or economic purposes and loans for the purchase of property or establishment of a business. The Wisconsin law does not provide a general bonus or annuity. Grants are awarded upon demonstration of need to alleviate or prevent want and distress.

Hospitalization and medical care are provided for World War I veterans for disability, directly or indirectly due to service, provided the veteran has been a resident of Wisconsin for five years or more next immediately preceding the date of application.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is the official agency on a state level authorized by the federal Veterans Administration to represent veterans and their dependents before that federal agency in their claims for federal benefits. Seven members of the Department of Veterans Affairs staff are accredited by the Veterans Administration to represent claimants.

Section 45.42 of the Wisconsin statutes, enacted in 1929, provides for the compilation of records of the burial places within the state of soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who served in the military or naval forces of the United States. Since that date approximately 100,000 graves of veterans have been recorded to show the name of the veteran, the service in which he was engaged, the designation of the organization in which he served, the rank and period of service, the location and name of the cemetery in which the body is interred, the location of the grave within the cemetery, and the character of the headstone or other marker, if any, at such grave. A record is kept of deceased men of all wars.

Some of the services rendered to the public in carrying out the provisions of the law are the return to cemetery associations and patriotic organizations of completed copies of graves registration records for their permanent records; assistance with the execution and transmittal of applications for government headstones, flags, and burial allowance; and the dissemination of information pertaining to matters of graves registration data for burial records, laws governing disposition of deceased veterans and the care of their graves, government headstones, government burial flags, and burial allowances.

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Employer Members: JESSEL S. WHYTE; ALFRED A. LAUN, JR.; FRED VOGT.

Employe Members: E. J. FRANSWAY; EMIL WALDOW; FRANK C. HORYZA.

Farmer Members: JOHN LAST; ROBERT L. PIERCE; JOHN WEICHERS.

Ex Officio Members: JOHN CALLAHAN; VOYTA WRABETZ.

State Director: C. L. GREIBER.

Secretary: LLOYD BERRY.

Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education: R. L. WELCH.

Supervisor of Agricultural Education: L. M. SASMAN.

Supervisor of Rehabilitation: W. F. FAULKES.

Office: State Office Building; rehabilitation division branch offices: Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Eau Claire Vocational Schools, and Madison Commercial State Bank Building.

Total personnel, July 1945: 90.

Publications: Continuing Educational Opportunities Through Wisconsin Schools of Vocational and Adult Education; teacher training bulletins; Biennial Report on Vocational Rehabilitation; A Study of Individuals Manifesting Epilepsy; bulletins dealing with the several phases of vocational and adult education.

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education is composed of nine members who are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms and two *ex officio* members, namely, the State Superintendent

of Public Instruction and a member of the Industrial Commission selected by that body. Of the members appointed by the Governor, three must be employers of labor, three must be employes not having supervisory duties, and three must be practical farmers. Appointed members receive \$100 per year and are reimbursed their expenses when on official board business. This board is responsible for the "organization, plans, scope, and development of vocational and adult education" in Wisconsin and employs a state director and assistants for the development and supervision of the program.

The program of vocational and adult education administered by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education includes that carried on in the city schools of vocational and adult education, in rural vocational home economics, and vocational agriculture in rural areas. The board also administers the program of rehabilitation of the handicapped persons in Wisconsin. The original act providing for part-time vocational education in this state was passed in 1911. Numerous changes have been made in the basic act so that it now includes all the provisions necessary for full coverage in the field of vocational and adult education.

During the period 1940-1945 this department co-operated with the federal government in the training of workers for essential war industries. The entire resources of the schools of vocational and adult education were directed toward improving war production by the training and retraining of unemployed or displaced workers for jobs in essential war industries. Considerable work was done on improving the skills of workers already employed in an extensive in-plant training program. This training program was carried on with a minimum amount of change as it was simply an expansion of the out-of-school group vocational program which has been carried on in this state under the administration of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education since 1911. Local schools of vocational and adult education were able to adapt their training programs to the demands of industry with very little difficulty. The demands by industry were such that it was necessary to operate the schools on a 24 hour basis, seven days a week for nearly two years. Approximately 142,000 men, women, and youth workers received training under the War Production Training Program and 52,450 farm youth and adult men and women in short unit courses under the Food Production War Training Program.

There are 42 day and 52 evening schools of vocational and adult education in this state with a total enrollment of approximately 100,000 students. Due to wartime conditions and the War Production Training Program, the regular school enrollment is somewhat lower than it has been in the past.

For a number of years the voluntary attendance of persons 18 years of age and over has far exceeded that of those below 18 who are required by law to attend. Because the program has always been primarily concerned with the educational needs of out-of-school youth and adults, the schools are admirably equipped to provide an

educational service on whatever basis returning veterans may desire training. Our returning veterans already have indicated that, when they take advantage of the G.I. Bill of Rights, they wish to attend schools which have an adult enrollment and which through experience fully appreciate the needs of an adult student. In other states some difficulty is being met because of a lack of public educational facilities for returning veterans. In Wisconsin our schools of vocational and adult education have already enrolled thousands of returning veterans and all present indications point to an increasing enrollment of veterans who will return for the education and training which they need in order to obtain satisfactory employment in civilian life.

The schools of vocational and adult education are schools of general as well as vocational education. For the young workers under 18 years of age who attend school in the daytime not less than eight hours per week, as required by law, these schools offer an opportunity to work toward making up weak spots in elementary or high school experience and also make it possible for young workers to take part in a variety of activities which will help them in determining their plans for the future. The opportunity to keep up with the times through directed reading of current newspapers, magazines, books, and discussion of current history and present day problems is made available to all students.

To the adults of the community these schools offer an opportunity for the organization of an evening school curriculum which will enable them to broaden their own elementary, high school, or college education and to catch up and keep up with current problems. A curriculum can be planned which will stimulate them in their thinking and in the making of their own contributions to the problems of today. It offers above all an opportunity for a community made up of people of many economic levels, religious faiths, political convictions, and national and racial origins to meet and work together for the improvement and advancement of all through a variety of classes and activities. Small discussion groups on current problems, public forums, history, English, foreign languages, dramatics, mathematics, science, physical education, and music are currently offered in the evening schools.

An outstanding feature of the evening school for adults is that the curriculum is determined by the needs and demands of the people themselves. At the present time emphasis is being placed on the public forum or discussion group, creative writing, Spanish, and the development of musical activities in the community, such as the community orchestra and choral groups. Spanish is at present the most popular foreign language but requests have been received for classes in Russian, Polish, and Oriental languages.

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education has the responsibility for the planning, directing, and supervising of all phases of vocational education conducted under the provisions of the federal acts. The first federal act approved by congress on February 23,

1917 under the title of the Smith-Hughes Act provided for the cooperation with the several states in the promotion of vocational education and in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects. The federal George-Deen Act approved June 8, 1936 provided for the further development of vocational education in the several states and made available specific appropriations for vocational education in agriculture, trades and industry, home economics, distributive occupations, and for teacher training in each of these fields. While these acts provide approximately \$510,000 for federal aid it has been necessary for the local communities to assume a large proportion of the cost because of increased demands upon the schools with no increase in state and federal aids.

Federal and state aids for all types of vocational education are distributed after the annual reports of the several schools have been audited and it is clear they have complied with the rules and regulations set up by the state board.

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education also assists in finding occupationally competent teachers and in the training of such teachers on the job. Certain minimum qualifications must be met by all teachers before they are eligible for employment. This tends to improve the quality of instruction so that it meets the needs of individuals and groups enrolled in the schools of vocational and adult education.

A relatively new program of training known as distributive education has been set up for the large segment of our population engaged in the distribution of merchandise and service. The high rate of turnover among distributive workers, the large number of business failures of retailers and other distributive businesses due to the lack of trained personnel, and the consequent high rate of turnover among owners and managers of distributive businesses result in tremendous losses borne not only by the distributor but also by the consumer. One of the most important objectives of distributive education is to reduce this loss by training distributive workers to render more efficient and effective service and by training owners and managers to conduct their businesses in accordance with the best known management practices. The small distributor of goods and services and his employes are most handicapped because of the lack of vocational training. There are thousands of small individual establishments that do not have the money, the time, the staff, or the teaching ability to provide their own training. The purpose of the vocational training program in distributive education is to serve this large group of workers.

The apprenticeship program in Wisconsin has received national recognition for over a quarter of a century. This program of apprenticeship is distinctive because of the close cooperation with employer and employe groups through state and local advisory committees. Apprenticeship indentures are authorized through the Industrial Commission; the indentured apprentices are required to attend a school of vocational and adult education to secure the re-

quired related technical instruction. Under the circuit teaching program arrangements are made for qualified instructors to conduct classes in a number of cities in the same section of the state. These instructors spend a day in each school, thereby affording workers the advantage of instruction by specialists at a minimum cost to the community. The instruction is given both apprentices and journeymen in fields of industry such as barbering, plumbing, foundry work, salesmanship, cosmetology, electricity, and many others. In addition to these courses, all of the schools offer instruction in trade fields such as welding, machine shop, sheet metal, and others.

Homemaking education in the 51 city schools of vocational and adult education reached a total of 27,185 during 1944-1945. Of this number 27,039 women and 146 men were registered. The adult evening enrollments reached a total of 15,033, an increase of more than 3,000 over that of 1943-1944; while the adult day enrollments dropped from 7,160 in 1943-1944 to 6,854. The part-time and half-time group enrollments of 4,493 and the all-day group enrollment of 805 compare closely with the enrollments for these groups in 1943-1944.

The homemaking education curriculum for older youth and adults include such areas as the following: growth and development of family members; foods and nutrition; clothing and textiles; health, safety, and home care of the sick; management of family resources; home improvement; and home employment. The program for the youth group is planned to satisfy the needs of youth unable to attend the regular full-time schools and to provide the training which will help them solve their personal and social problems in home and community living. The adult day and evening homemaking programs are flexible and vary to meet the needs and interests of each community. Consultation services are provided by some schools. If certain community groups are unable to attend classes at the main center, branch centers are often organized in the outlying city areas in order to meet the needs and demands of families. Needs of women are also met through activities other than the regular, organized class instruction. Clothing clinics, clubs, home canning centers, and forums have been found effective and interesting ways of reaching adults.

A homemaking coordination program is sponsored by the majority of city schools of vocational and adult education in the state for the purpose of coordinating the activities of the school, the home, and the community. In a homemaking coordination program teaching is not limited to the classroom but is extended to directed experiences, club activities, advisory committee work, and community contacts and services. In a well-developed coordination program, regular work conferences are held by the homemaking coordinator and staff where teaching techniques, course content, and needs of communities are discussed. The knowledge gained by the coordinator through activities and contacts outside of the school are brought back and woven into the teaching program.

Since the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 departments of vocational agriculture in Wisconsin high schools and vocational schools have continually gained in favor with both adult farmers and with farm boys. From five departments established in 1917 the work grew until in the school year of 1942-1943 courses in vocational agriculture were taught in 225 Wisconsin schools. The practical nature of the work in which students in the classroom studied the most efficient and profitable methods in farming operations and then put them into practice in a farming program on their home farms under the supervision of their instructor appealed to both father and boy. According to the interest of the boy and the needs and facilities of the home farm these farming programs included soil improvement and use of fertilizers; growing superior varieties of corn and grain; developing dairy herds, swine, poultry, and beef; record keeping; and the construction and repair of farm appliances and machinery.

Teachers of vocational agriculture not only teach classes in the all-day school but also conduct part-time classes for young out-of-school farmers and evening classes for adult farmers. These classes meet usually once a week for from 10 to 20 weeks and make an intensive study of some unit or enterprise in farming in which they are most keenly interested, such as soil improvement, erosion control, scientific feeding, herd improvement, poultry production, and repairing farm machinery. In 1944-1945 more than 16,000 young farmers and adult farmers were enrolled in these evening courses.

Beginning in 1943 a serious shortage of qualified agricultural teachers was experienced. Through enlistment and selective service more than a hundred vocational agricultural teachers joined the military services. For many of them no substitute could be found and 60 departments of vocational agriculture were compelled to suspend operations. With the war ended, it is anticipated that the majority of these men will return to the field of vocational agriculture and that by the opening of schools in September 1946 most of these suspended departments will have been re-established. In addition, a large number of new schools have signified their intention of starting departments of vocational agriculture as soon as qualified instructors can be found.

Homemaking training in the rural vocational program is provided in 116 high schools and four city schools of vocational and adult education. Federal aid provided under the George-Deen Act is matched with local funds in the development of the program. Except for four schools having departments devoting full time to part-time and adult program for farm girls and women, all carry on a day school program for high school students along with a minimum of two classes for out-of-school farm women and girls each year. Each student enrolled in rural vocational homemaking develops a home experience program which includes such work as child care and training, meal planning and preparation, clothing care and construction, home furnishings, and family relationships.

to coordinate their activities in home and school. One hundred seven of the rural vocational departments have organized chapters of the Future Homemakers of America. During the year 1944-1945 the total enrollment in the rural vocational program was 11,169 which included about 7,400 attending all-day classes, 400 in part-time classes, and 3,300 in adult classes. Home experience programs were conducted for approximately 9,000 girls and women.

The vocational rehabilitation of handicapped persons is one of the major services administered by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. The inception of this service was authorized by a law enacted by the 1921 state legislature following a proclamation by Governor E. L. Philipp accepting the provisions of a federal act which was enacted by congress and signed by President Woodrow Wilson, June 2, 1920. The Wisconsin vocational rehabilitation law has long been recognized as one of the most inclusive and comprehensive acts in the entire United States.

From July 1921 to June 30, 1944, 15,183 physically handicapped persons had been accepted and registered for some type of rehabilitation service. Of this number 8,917 handicapped persons had been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment during the above period. To accomplish this objective, expenditures from federal, state, and local funds during the above period were \$2,971,893.67. The first year's earnings of these physically handicapped persons after placement in suitable employment totaled \$10,106,165.10, or an average annual wage of \$1,133. Extending this earning capacity over the above period, 1921-1944, it can be conservatively estimated that such total aggregate earnings would approximate, if not exceed, \$100,000,000. This means that an investment on the part of the government of approximately \$3,000,000 has resulted in a return of more than thirty-three times that amount in wages of such clients.

The 78th Congress amended the original federal vocational rehabilitation act, which is known as Public Law 113. These amendments provided liberal provisions for the extension of rehabilitation services to both the physically and mentally handicapped. The 1945 Legislature accordingly amended the state act to conform with the amended federal act. In order that such extended and expanded program may be effective in all sections of the state the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education adopted a district plan which provides for the establishment of district and local offices at convenient centers of the state.

In accordance with Public Law 113 the state board is reimbursed in full from federal funds for administration, vocational guidance, and placement. This includes the salaries and travel expenses of the personnel in carrying out the program. The case expenditures, such as medical or surgical costs, training, training supplies, and other similar case expenditures are matched on a fifty-fifty basis from federal and state funds. However, the State Board of Voca-

tional and Adult Education has full control of the entire program and must recommend and approve the necessary appropriations for carrying on the program.

WATER REGULATORY BOARD

Members: ADOLPH KANNEBERG, Public Service Commission, *chairman*; O. R. ZEASMAN, College of Agriculture; H. T. J. CRAMER, Conservation Commission.

Secretary and Administrative Officer: H. V. TENNANT.

Chapter 370, Laws of 1937, created the Water Regulatory Board which consists of three members—one designated by the College of Agriculture, one by the Conservation Commission, and one by the Public Service Commission. The secretary and administrative officer authorized by the statutes is employed on a part-time basis. The board also employs a part-time clerk-stenographer, laborers, and truck drivers, as needed. This board has power to supervise the operation, repair, and maintenance of dams, dykes, and other works in the interest of drainage control, water conservation, irrigation, and conservation.

In the exercise of its powers the board is required by the act to consider the problems and needs of the several drainage districts as a unit and, within the limits of its appropriation, to solve the problems in a manner which will be for the best interest of the district as a whole. The act also provides that the board confer with the drainage commissioners in each drainage district on the formation of policies for the operation and maintenance of the dams or with a committee appointed by the county board in drainage districts which have been dissolved.

The board may adopt general or special rules and regulations governing the operation, maintenance, and repair of the dams, dykes, and other works in the drainage district and employ such labor and purchase such materials and purchase or lease such machinery and equipment as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

The 216 dams over which the board now has jurisdiction are located in the drainage ditches and streams in 15 drainage districts organized under state laws. With the exception of the Three Lakes Drainage District in Onedia County, all are located in seven adjoining counties in the central part of the state. The combined area of the drainage districts is 391,300 acres. The drainage projects in most of these districts proved unsuccessful undertakings mainly for the basic reason that the soil is unsuited for general farming purposes. As a consequence of the failure to generally develop farms in the districts containing poor soil, most of the land in such districts became tax delinquent for many successive years and such lands eventually reverted to the counties on tax deeds. The counties were then faced with the problem of what to do with the tax lands or how to use the lands for the benefit of the public.

Some of the drainage districts have been disorganized. In these districts the lands are owned principally by the counties, the federal government, and by a few individuals.

The lands are located chiefly in the sandy bed of glacial Lake Wisconsin. The sand is overlaid by peat varying from a few inches to three or four feet in thickness. Because the lands were drained and the soil is porous, forests and other vegetative cover would have difficulty in coming back unless the ground water level is restored. Peat fires were a constant menace and waterfowl had largely abandoned the areas. The solution arrived at was to restore and control the former water table by means of dams in the ditches and streams for subirrigation, to devote such lands as are suitable to forestry, to general farming, to the growing of such special crops as cranberries, sphagnum moss, or possibly other special garden or agricultural crops, to the propagation of aquatic wild bird life and fur-bearing animals, and to such other purposes as are mentioned in the act. The Water Regulatory Board has endeavored to correlate these interests and to assist land owners in controlling water levels to the best advantage for the use to which the land is to be put.

The total cost of the 216 dams with their dykes and other works was \$514,955, of which the federal government contributed \$511,955 while the counties contributed approximately \$3,000. Concrete dams were constructed according to approved design. The plans for the dams, except a few of the small ones and those which were constructed in connection with highway bridges in Portage County for which no plans were furnished, were submitted to the Public Service Commission for approval and were approved by that commission.

The drainage control and water conservation dams were constructed under the various government relief agencies and the board has found it necessary in many cases to re-lay permanently the riprap and other protecting works. It is believed that the dams will require considerable supervision of maintenance and operation because of the isolated location of most of the structures, and because of the fact that the safety of the dams requires that the stop logs in the gate openings be promptly removed before heavy runoff or floods occur and be promptly closed after the floods have passed. The dams are frequently located less than one mile apart in order to insure desirable control of water levels. The failure of one dam may cause the failure of a series of dams on the same ditch or stream. One of the obstacles in the way of prompt operation of all the dams is the vast area in the seven counties in which the dams are located and the poor condition of some of the roads leading to the dams.

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Commissioners: HERMAN L. EKERN, *chairman*; H. C. BROCKEL, *vice chairman*; CHAS. A. HALBERT, *secretary*; WM. R. BOLTON; HUGO S. WELLS.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: None.

Publications: None.

Chapter 377, Laws of 1919, created the Deep Waterways Commission which cooperates with other states in promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. Chapter 525, Laws of 1945, transferred from the 1919 Session Laws to the statutes the provision for such a commission and increased the membership to five, of which four are appointive and the state chief engineer a member *ex officio*. The 1945 act also provided specific terms for the appointive members and specified that three of the members must be residents of cities which are ports on the Great Lakes. The state chief engineer is the secretary of the commission.

The duties of the commission are to investigate the project of connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean by means of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River; to urge upon Congress the enactment of suitable legislation to enable the development of such waterway; the commission to work in conjunction with commissions appointed by other states and with other interested groups and agencies in the promotion of such project.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government, but none of them have a separate office and most of them have no regular employes.

In addition to these boards which have an independent status there are a number of licensing and regulatory divisions within state departments. A number of these are connected with the Board of Health with examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, nurses, public health nurses, and plumbers.

Licensing or regulatory functions without particular divisions include: motor vehicle dealers, distributors, manufacturers and salesmen by the Motor Vehicle Department; sales finance companies and collection agencies by the Banking Commission; the sale of home study or correspondence school courses by the Department of Public Instruction; fur dealers and fur farms by the Conservation Commission; the rendering of dead animals by the Board of Health; certain solicitors of insurance by the Insurance Department; veterinarians, canneries, dairy product dealers, dairy plants, warehousemen, cold storage warehouses, and dealers in poultry and poultry products by the Department of Agriculture. The latter department also regulates the sale of commercial feed and the registration of dealers in such feed.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Members: A. E. WEGNER, *secretary*; CARL J. BECHER; CLARENCE H. LICHTFELDT.

Secretary's address: 1000 State Office Building, Madison.

Total personnel, July 1945: 1.

Publications: Annual Register.

The Board of Accountancy was created in 1911 at which time the first accountancy law also was passed. In 1935 the accountancy law was materially strengthened by amendment. Practice of accountancy was defined; all practicing accountants were placed under statutory regulation. The board conducts examinations for certified public accountants and is required to issue certificates of authority to practice as public accountants to all eligible persons other than certified public accountants. In order to practice in Wisconsin as a certified public accountant or a public accountant, one must register annually with the board and pay an annual fee of \$5. Those eligible to register are holders of unrevoked certificates as certified public accountants or unrevoked certificates of authority. Either type of certificate may be revoked for cause.

REGISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Chairman: F. ELLIS JOHNSON.

Architect's Division: G. J. DEGELLEKE, *chairman*; PETER BRUST; EDGAR H. BERNERS; ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF.

Engineer's Division: JAMES L. FEREBEE, *chairman*; B. V. E. NORDBERG; GROVER KEETH; C. A. HALBERT.

Acting Secretary: JOSEPHINE V. HUGHES.

Acting secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: None.

Publications: The Annual Report, which includes instructions for obtaining registration, rules of the board, the registration act, and rosters of registered architects and professional engineers.

The board consists of three *ex officio* members: the dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin, the state architect, and the state engineer; and three architects and three professional engineers who are appointed by the Industrial Commission from nomination lists submitted by the architectural and engineering societies of the state. The appointed members hold office for three years. They receive no salaries but are reimbursed for their expenses.

Registration of architects in Wisconsin began in 1917. A new law passed in 1931 provided for the registration of both architects and civil engineers. This law was amended in 1935 to provide for the registration of all branches of the engineering profession. Fur-

ther amendments were made in 1943 to more clearly define the practice of architecture and professional engineering and restrict the use of the title "Architect" and "Professional Engineer."

STATE BAR COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners: EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president*; JOHN O. CARBYS; PAUL N. GRUBB; RICHARD T. REINHOLDT; W. T. DOAR.

Secretary: ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *clerk* of the Supreme Court.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1945: None.

Publications: None.

The Board of State Bar Commissioners was organized in 1886. Members of the board are appointed by the Supreme Court for terms of five years and the clerk of the Supreme Court is *ex officio* secretary of the board. The Supreme Court supervises all activities of the board. The latter examines applicants for admission to the bar, qualifications for which are partly prescribed by statute and partly by rules and regulations of the Supreme Court. The board also investigates complaints of misconduct on the part of licensed attorneys. Causes for disbarment are stated in the statutes and after investigation and a hearing disbarment can be ordered only by the Supreme Court.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN THE BASIC SCIENCES

Members: ROBERT N. BAUER, *secretary*; M. F. GUYER; W. H. BARBER.

Secretary's address: 152 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3.

Total personnel, July 1945: None.

Publications: None.

This board organized in 1925, consists of three members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Their term of office is for six years. The board conducts examinations and issues certificates of registration in basic sciences; passes upon qualifications of applicants who have been granted such certificates in other states, and revokes certificates of registration in basic sciences for cause. No examining board for any profession having for its object the treatment of the sick may admit to an examination any applicant who has not first presented a certificate of registration in the basic sciences.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN CHIROPRACTIC

Members: E. M. CARDELL, *secretary*; E. J. WOLLSCHLAEGER; H. M. MICHLER.

Secretary's Address: Kenosha.

Total personnel, July 1945: None.

Publications: None.

The Board of Examiners in Chiropractic was created in 1925. Its members are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate. It issues licenses to practice chiropractic and also revokes them for cause.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. BYRON D. ISING, *president*; DR. C. M. RUCHTI, *vice president*; DR. S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer*; DR. W. H. SCHALLER; DR. C. J. BAUMANN.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Total personnel, July 1945: 1.

Publications: Annual Dental Directory; New dental law and bylaws; annual report.

The above board, organized in 1885, is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. They receive a per diem salary of \$10 for each day actually spent in the performance of duties for the board. It is the duty of the board to conduct examinations for licenses to practice dentistry and dental hygiene, to admit dentists from other states after examining their qualifications, and to revoke licenses for cause.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. HENRY H. CHRISTOFFERSON, *president*; DR. C. A. DAWSON, *secretary*; DR. E. C. MURPHY; DR. E. W. MILLER; DR. JOHN WM. SMITH; DR. JESSIE P. ALLEN; DR. A. F. RUFFOLO; DR. R. G. ARVESON.

Secretary's address: Tremont Building, River Falls.

Total personnel, July 1945: 2.

Publications: Rules and regulations; law.

The Board of Medical Examiners was created in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice medicine, surgery, and osteopathy, and all other methods of treating the sick. Its eight members are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years and receive \$10 per day for time actually spent in performance of duties.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

Members: DR. EARLE W. JOHNSON, *president*; DR. N. E. W. LENZ, *secretary*; DR. CHARLES F. BEHNKE; DR. HENRY R. TAVS; DR. A. N. ABBOTT.

Secretary's address: 9 Beverly Court, Waupun.

Total personnel, July 1945: 1.

Publications: Optometry Laws; Rules and Regulations of the Board.

This board was organized in 1915 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice optometry. It also investigates complaints of violation of the statutes on optometric practice and institutes prosecutions against violators.

Five members are appointed to it by the Governor for five-year terms. The secretary receives an annual salary of \$480, and the members receive \$8 for each day spent in the performance of their duties.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

Members: SYLVESTER H. DRETZKA, *secretary*; EDWIN S. SCHWEGER; J. P. LEE; EDITH C. SCHMITZ; MAX N. LEMBERGER.

Secretary's address: 709 North 11th Street, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1945: 3.

Publications: Pharmacy laws; regulations; annual reports.

The Board of Pharmacy was organized in 1882, and consists of five pharmacists who are appointed by the Governor for terms of five years. They receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses and \$5 per diem. It is their duty to examine applicants for registration as pharmacists, enforce the pharmacy laws, and, after hearings, to revoke licenses for cause.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN WATCHMAKING

Members: B. W. HEALD, *secretary*; R. LEES AVERY; RALPH H. YOUNG; E. J. METZKE; C. G. ANDERSON.

Secretary's address: 324 North 35th Street, Milwaukee 8.

Total personnel, July 1945: Part-time secretary.

Publications: Regulations relating to the practice of watchmaking.

The Board of Examiners in Watchmaking, created in 1937, consists of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. The principal duties of this board are to define the standards of workmanship and skill for persons desiring to engage in watchmaking, to issue certificates of registration to persons qualifying therefor, to revoke certificates for cause, and to administer the provisions of Chapter 125 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Examinations are conducted at the office of the board, 324 North 35th Street, Milwaukee.

SOCIETIES

The following organizations are not state departments in the usual sense of the term. They are private organizations which are aided by state funds and which are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. They are membership organizations, whose members select the officers. The Historical Society is the only one of these organizations which employs a considerable personnel and which might, perhaps, be classified as a state department.

The state also pays aid to county agricultural societies for specified purposes. Such aid is used to pay a part of the premiums and prizes paid at the annual county fairs which are conducted by these societies.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS, AND LETTERS

Secretary-Treasurer: BANNER BILL MORGAN, *Veterinary Science Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison.*

Publications: Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters (annual volume).

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters was organized under a special act of the legislature in 1870. Its object is the promotion of sciences, arts, and letters, principally through the publication of significant studies and investigations and accumulation of an academy library. It is a membership organization which elects its own officers, but receives a small state appropriation in aid of its work. A university professor is the secretary-treasurer. The Wisconsin Academy has recently sponsored a Junior Academy.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: PROFESSOR E. D. HOLDEN, *College of Agriculture, Madison.*

Publications: Catalog of Producers of Certified Seeds; News Letter; seed improvement circulars; annual reports.

The Agricultural Experiment Association was organized in 1901, and in 1903 received its first appropriation from the legislature. The lines of work on which the association concentrates its efforts are (1) cooperating with the state experiment station by carrying on tests of new crops and varieties in all parts of the state, (2) encouraging a large production of high grade seeds of superior varieties, (3) conducting a seed certification service under authority of the State Department of Agriculture, and (4) promoting the use of superior seeds on Wisconsin farms.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Editor and Secretary: WALTER BUBBERT, Court House, Milwaukee 3.
Emeritus Editor: CHARLES E. BROWN,¹ Madison.

Publications: The Wisconsin Archeologist (quarterly).

The Archeological Society was organized in 1903. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploring, and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and other landmarks, and the recording of its Indian history and folklore. The 1945 Legislature appropriated \$500 for printing by the association.

¹Deceased February 15, 1946.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS, BUTTER MAKERS AND DAIRYMEN'S ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: M. H. PARSONS, Dorchester.

Publications: None.

This is an organization for the promotion of dairying and the protection of the interests of cheese makers and butter makers in central Wisconsin. It has received state aid since 1925.

FOREIGN TYPE CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: WM. IENATSCH, Monroe.

Publications: None.

The Foreign Type Cheese Makers Association was organized in 1922. In 1934 it took over the Southern Wisconsin Cheese Makers and Dairymen's Association and is now receiving the state aid formerly received by the latter. It operates in the foreign cheese industry and maintains a laboratory at Monroe for studying the latest methods of producing quality cheese.

WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Executive Secretary: GEORGE L. MOONEY, Plymouth.

Publications: Annual proceedings; annual convention book.

The Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association was organized in 1893 and has been receiving state aid since 1913. Its purpose is to improve the quality of Wisconsin cheese thereby increasing its consumption and consequently enhancing the interests of the dairy farm as well as that of the cheese manufacturer. In 1945 the association had a membership of 1,100 representing over 1,200 cheese factories.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Secretary-Treasurer: B. R. DUGDALE, Madison.

Office address: Madison.

Total personnel, July 1945: 2.

Publications: Wisconsin Dairymen's Association Year Book.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association is one of the oldest organizations in the dairy field. It was organized in 1872 and has received state aid since 1913. Its chief purpose is to promote greater use of Dairy Herd Improvement Association materials through cooperative use of sires, production shows, breeding schools, junior dairymen activities, and educational meetings relating to the greater use of dairy farm records, including herd analysis, brood cow and proved sire summaries, and the planning of breeding programs with cooperative groups of dairy farmers.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Director: CLIFFORD LEE LORD, *Historical Society*, Madison.

Total personnel, July 1945: 50.

Publications: Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Wisconsin Public Documents, a Checklist (quarterly); Wisconsin Historical News (monthly); Wisconsin Historical Society Publications (irregular).

The Historical Society was established in 1846 while Wisconsin was yet a territory, and was reorganized by a special act of the legislature in 1853. It is a membership organization with a considerable endowment fund of its own, but functions as a state department. It is governed by a Board of Curators consisting of 36 members, 12 of whom are elected at each annual meeting. They select the officers, including the director, who is the administrative head of the society. The Governor, the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer are permanent *ex officio* members of the board.

The primary function of the Historical Society is to preserve and make available the history of the state. It collects manuscripts, newspapers, books, pamphlets, portraits, and museum objects relating to the history of Wisconsin and publishes historical studies for distribution to its members and to exchanges. It also seeks to stimulate interest in the history of the state among its citizens, and promotes and keeps in close contact with 37 auxiliary local historical societies situated in many parts of Wisconsin.

The Historical Society has the largest historical society library in the entire country, with more than 700,000 volumes, growing at the rate of 10,000 volumes each year. It is housed in a building erected for the society. The University Library, which is a separate organization, is situated in the same building, thereby making easily available the resources of both libraries to research students and others. The museum of the Historical Society, also in the same building, contains a large collection of historical and archeological materials on Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Secretary: J. G. FULLER, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

Publications: None.

The Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Association was organized in 1906 and has for its purpose the promotion and improvement of better farm and pleasure horses.

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Secretary: H. J. RAHMLow, 424 University Farm Place, Madison.

Publications: Wisconsin Horticulture (monthly magazine); circulars on horticultural subjects.

The Horticultural Society was formed in 1865, and has received state aid since 1871. Its purpose is the advancement of all branches of horticulture in the state. The membership of the society totaling 5,400 is composed of 115 affiliated horticultural organizations, both state and local, and individual and life members, including fruit growers, nurserymen, florists, garden club members, and beekeepers.

WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: ARLIE MUCKS, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory; Junior Livestock Exposition Catalog.

The Livestock Breeders Association was organized in 1902 and has received state aid since 1913. It seeks to improve the livestock of the state and to aid breeders directly in the sale of livestock.

WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Secretary: PROF. J. G. MILWARD, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

Publications: No regular reports.

The Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association was organized in 1912 and has received state aid since that time. It is affiliated with the Department of Horticulture of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and is therefore an extension agency of that college engaged in conducting field work in the interest of the potato improvement program.

VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department officers, 1945-1946: L. A. WILCOX, Cadott, *commander*; A. GOOLSBY, Chetek, *senior vice commander*; J. HOCKENBROCK, Chippewa Falls, *junior vice commander*; W. L. WILCOX, Cadott, *chaplain*; C. L. HOOKER, Superior, *judge advocate*; H. ALEXANDER, Baraboo, *assistant adjutant general and patriotic instructor*.

Secretary: Alma Cheesman, 5502 West Burnham Street, Milwaukee 14.

Custodian of Memorial Hall: J. Stanley Dietz.

Location of Memorial Hall: State Capitol.

The Grand Army of the Republic which is the national organization of Civil War Veterans was founded in 1866 and the Wisconsin department was organized in the same year. Wisconsin was the second state to organize such a group. With a population of only 800,000 in 1861, it supplied 91,379 soldiers and 1,000 sailors in the Civil War. A total of 10,752 Wisconsin men and women lost their lives in this struggle.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic served their country well, not only in war, but in peace. Seven governors of Wisconsin were Civil War veterans. Their ranks have thinned rapidly and at present there are only about 20 members. Their records and achievements will last forever.

The state has given financial assistance to the Grand Army of the Republic for many years. A suite of rooms in the state capitol has been set aside as headquarters and as a memorial hall. These rooms house a valuable historical collection and are open to the public. The state pays the custodian and the entire cost of upkeep. In addition, it has appropriated a sum not to exceed \$1,000 for the state encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, including publication of its proceedings.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Department officers, 1945-1946: FRANK H. DWINNELL, Baraboo, *department commander*; COL. CARL L. BROSIUS, King, *senior vice commander*; RUDOLPH SLADKY, Milwaukee, *junior vice commander*; GEORGE C. BAUER, Milwaukee, *adjutant and quartermaster*; J. STANLEY DIETZ, Madison, *chief of staff*; WM. F. BAUCHLE, Beloit, *judge advocate*; FRED H. GREEN, King, *chaplain*; W. W. BIEGE, Baraboo, *inspector*; DR. HARLOW S. ROBY, Milwaukee, *surgeon*; WALTER E. CALKINS, King, *historian*; ERNEST H. SMIEDING, Racine, *marshall*; GUST. PAWASARAT, Milwaukee, *color sergeant*; JACOB BAULING, Milwaukee, *color sergeant*; JOS. NATCHAK and WM. TIMPEL, Milwaukee, *color guards*; WM. J. KIRST, Sheboygan, *patriotic instructor*; ALFRED A. WATSON, Madison, *musician*;

HANS HILSENHOFF, Madison, *service officer*; MARCUS A. HANSEN, SR., Marshfield, *recruiting officer*; OLIVER E. REMEY, Milwaukee, *press and publicity director*; ALB. J. OBENBERGER, RUDOLPH SLADKY, JR., LEWIS LARSEN, all of Milwaukee, *travel directors*; WM. F. BRUETT, Wood, *sick and visiting*; GEORGE C. BAUER, *chairman*, CHAS. H. COX, J. STANLEY DIETZ, ALB. J. OBENBERGER, HON. EDW. F. HILKER, HON. CHAS. E. COLLAR, *legislative committee*.

Department headquarters: Memorial Hall, State Capitol.

The purpose of this organization is to unite its members in the fraternal bonds of comradeship, perpetuate the memories of the war with Spain, promote peace and good will at home and among all nations, encourage an adequate national defense, and protect and preserve our institutions of government.

AMERICAN LEGION

Department officers, 1945-1946: WILLIAM F. TRINKE, Lake Geneva, *commander*; A. W. SCHULTZ, Waterloo; G. E. OSTRANDER, Princeton; W. FRED BUSHNELL, Wisconsin Rapids; G. E. SIPPLE, Menomonie, *vice commanders*; G. H. STORDOCK, Milwaukee, *department adjutant*; JAMES F. BURNS, Wood, *department service officer*; THOMAS NOYES, Winter, *department historian*; SIDNEY E. SORENSON, Lake Mills; JOHN G. RAFFERTY, Milwaukee, *sergeants at arms*; STANLEY A. STADL, Appleton, *department judge advocate*; FATHER PETER RIVERS, Spooner, *department chaplain*.

State headquarters: Room 338, 207 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee 2.

The American Legion was organized in Paris, France, in March 1919, and chartered by act of congress approved September 16, 1919. This act was amended by Public Act. No. 767, approved October 29, 1942. Since originally organized it has steadily increased in membership until it is the largest organization of war veterans in both state and nation. Originally organized only for honorably discharged veterans of World War I, membership is now open also to honorably discharged veterans of World War II and those remaining in service after September 2, 1945. Any person, male or female, who was accepted for and assigned to active duty in the army, navy, marine corps, or coast guard of the United States or who served in the naval, military or air forces of any allied nation, and who was a citizen of the United States at the time of his entry into such service, is eligible for membership. Eligibility is also limited to those who receive an honorable discharge from active service and those who continue to serve honorably after September 2, 1945. At the present time it has the largest membership in the history of the organization. It has a well-organized, efficient rehabilitation program which provides service, free of charge, to any veteran of World War I or II, whether disabled or not, and also for the dependents of disabled and deceased veterans.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Department officers, 1945-1946: CLYDE B. THOMAS, Superior, *department commander*; E. M. GREINKE, Milwaukee, *senior vice commander*; STANLEY BYCHINSKI, Wausau, *junior vice commander*; REV. GUSTAVE STEARNS, Wood, *chaplain*; HERMAN JONGBLOED, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; E. A. LEWIS, Manitowoc, *adjutant-quartermaster*; LLOYD H. BRANKS, Milwaukee, *inspector*; DR. GEORGE REDDICK, Wabeno, *surgeon*; ALBERT A. FREEMAN, Veterans Administration, *liaison officer*; ELMER W. HEUCK, Veterans Administration, *full-time service officer*; O. C. CLAUS, Burlington, *editor*, Wisconsin Veteran; ELEANOR DUPREY, Manitowoc, *executive secretary*; CLAIRE HABERMAN, Manitowoc, *assistant secretary*.

Department headquarters: Manitowoc.

The Wisconsin department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was organized on June 6, 1921. It is an organization to which any honorably discharged veteran who served as an officer or enlisted soldier in any foreign war, insurrection, or expedition may belong. Most of its members are veterans of World War I who saw service in France, but it also numbers among its members veterans of other foreign wars of the United States. The official organ of the organization is the Wisconsin Veteran.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Department officers, 1945-1946: FRANCIS A. SINGER, Kenosha, *commander*; ROBERT L. HIRSCHINGER, Baraboo, *senior vice commander*; HERBERT P. VELSER, West Allis, *treasurer*; ISADORE A. STATZ, Madison, *judge advocate*; MARVIN C. ALEXANDER, Madison, *legislative director*; FREDERICK M. FROEMMING, West Allis, *past commander*; PETER GERHARZ, Milwaukee, *1st district commander*; WALTER C. FOSTER, Madison, *2nd district commander*; THOMAS SCHRIMIF, Sheboygan, *3rd district commander*; ORVILLE REYNOLDS, Withee, *4th district commander*; ALFRED E. NELSON, Antigo, *6th district commander*; LESLIE J. THOMAS, Warrens, *7th district commander*; MICHAEL RYBICKE, Stevens Point, *8th district commander*; CARL J. JOHNSON, West Allis, *adjutant*; HIRAM HANSON, Stevens Point, *sergeant at arms*; EDWARD TORSTENSON, Milwaukee, *officer of the day*; THEODORE CORRADO, Wood, *national rehabilitation officer*; RICHARD L. KAVANAUGH, La Crosse, *Americanization chairman*; ERNEST CORMICAN, Menomonie, *patriotic instructor*; LOYD B. CAIM, Racine, *publicity chairman*; G. EARL HEATH, Madison, *historian*; WALTER CUNNINGHAM, Kenosha, *chief of staff*; REV. GUSTAV STEARNS, Wood, *chaplain*.

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. In 1932 by act of congress this organization was incorporated. A 1942 act of congress changed the name of this organization to the Disabled American Veterans and extended membership eligibility to American citizens honorably discharged from active military or naval forces of the United States who have been wounded, injured, or disabled in such service during time of war.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION

Department officers, 1945-1946: JOE GOETZ, Milwaukee, *commander*; HERMAN F. GESKE, Milwaukee, *senior vice commander*; ROY SPETH, Milwaukee, *junior vice commander*; LOUIS WILK, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; CHESTER OLSEN, Milwaukee, *paymaster*; HARRY KERKOW, Milwaukee, *quartermaster*; RALPH GOETZ, Milwaukee, *chaplain*; DR. JOSEPH J. JANKOWSKI, Milwaukee, *surgeon*; PHILLIP C. WESTFAHL, Milwaukee, *patriotic instructor*; CLYDE G. HANLEY, Milwaukee, *inspector*; FLOYD HILL, Theinsville, *officer of the day*; JOHN JAMBOR, Milwaukee, *historian*; LOUIS G. MUELLER, Milwaukee, *officer of the watch*; ALFRED C. GEILFUSS, Milwaukee, *officer of the guard*; WALTER SELKE, Milwaukee, *color sergeant*; ARTHUR L. O'DAY, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; DR. JOHN E. SANBORN, Milwaukee, *national council member*; JOHN N. KRUKAR, Milwaukee, *chief of staff*; ALVIN GLOYECK, JR., Milwaukee, CARL W. DRALLE, Milwaukee, and CLARENCE A. MUTH, Milwaukee, *council of administration*; LEON L. OGREN, *publicity officer*, ANTON B. BONIN, WALTER GERARDIN, HUGO W. MELSHEIMER, GORDON L. GRIFFITHS, and STANLEY J. DETTLAFF, all of Milwaukee, *aides*.

The Army and Navy Union incorporated by an act of Congress in 1888 is the oldest servicemen's organization in the United States. Its official badge may be worn by officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, marine corps, and air corps, and all branches of the women's corps, during all patriotic public events. The dominant aim of the union is to perpetuate the organization as long as the United States Constitution lives. Eligible for membership are those who have served honorably at any time in some branch of the United States military service. A large number of the members are from World Wars I and II. Many members have served in peacetime.

The Wisconsin department was formed in 1917, when Lucas A. Van Toor of Milwaukee became its first commander. Since then 5,000 or more men have been sworn in as members. At present 10 garrisons make up Wisconsin's strength. Their annual convention is held in August. The next national convention will be held in Milwaukee in 1946. No national or state conventions were held in 1945 in order to comply with the government's request regarding travel; therefore, all national officers will hold over until 1946.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART

Department officers, 1945-1946: WALTER J. FRIESE, Sheboygan, *commander*; FRED A. FENNER, Waukesha, *senior vice commander*; WALTER P. BOGEN, Appleton, *junior vice commander*; RONALD F. HILL, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; GEORGE H. KOCH, Milwaukee, *finance officer*; GEORGE GESSERT, Sheboygan, *service officer*; WM. H. SIEMERING, Madison, *legislative officer*; DAN A. FULBRIGHT, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; JACK MACCO, Green Bay, *chief of staff*; LAWRENCE P. WILSON, Fond du Lac, *inspector*; JOHN W. SHELHAMMER, Milwaukee, *historian*; RAMOND C. COULSON, Milwaukee, *Americanization*; CHARLES WM. STATHAS, Milwaukee, *sergeant at arms*; RONALD F. HILL, Milwaukee, *national executive*.

Department headquarters: 1709 South Sixth Street, Milwaukee 4.

The Military Order of the Purple Heart was founded by war veterans who were awarded the Purple Heart Medal for achieving military merit or sustained wounds in action against an enemy of the United States. The Badge of Military Merit, figure of a heart, in purple, was originally conceived and subsequently established by General George Washington on August 7, 1782 during the time he had his headquarters in Newburgh, New York. The records establishing this decoration were lost for a century and a half. When Congress made preparations for Washington's Bi-Centennial in 1932 these old records were uncovered and thus authentically proved the historic origin of the award.

In commemoration and out of respect for General Washington's achievements, both civil and military, the decoration was revived in the form of a medal with our first President's likeness superimposed on a heart of purple. The revival order was signed on February 22, 1932 by General MacArthur, who was then serving as Chief of Staff. The Wisconsin department of this order was organized August 7, 1943, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



Castellated rock formation near Camp Douglas, Wisconsin.



Gurney Falls on the Potato River, Iron County, Wisconsin.

The State Government
Judicial Branch

WISCONSIN COURTS
SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

Name	Title	Term Expires
Marvin B. Rosenberry.....	Chief Justice	January 1950
Chester A. Fowler.....	Justice	January 1952
Oscar M. Fritz.....	Justice	January 1955
Edward T. Fairchild.....	Justice	January 1947
John D. Wickhem.....	Justice	January 1954
Joseph Martin ¹	Justice	January 1948
Elmer E. Barlow.....	Justice	January 1956

ARTHUR A. McLEOD, *Clerk of the Supreme Court.*

G. E. LANGDON, *Deputy Clerk.*

FRED L. DOAR, *Marshal.*

Other Employes: FRED C. SEIBOLD, *reporter*; J. H. BLIED, *assistant to reporter*; GILSON G. GLASIER, *librarian*; EDWIN C. JENSEN, *assistant*; ROY MARSDEN², *messenger*; L. WESTLAKE, H. C. HEANY, H. E. BELITZ, R. LAFAVE, D. A. HEIL, C. J. FRANTZ³, A. KIRKPATRICK, *private secretaries* to the Supreme Court Justices.

Court Rooms: East Wing, State Capitol.

Term of Court: August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

Publications: Calendar of the Supreme Court; Wisconsin (Supreme Court) Reports (published by Callaghan and Company of Chicago and sold at \$2.65 per volume).

¹Deceased March 19, 1946.

²On leave for military service.

³On leave for military service. C. Healy is acting private secretary during his absence.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Term six years, expiring on the first Monday in January

Circuit	Judge	Address	Year Term Expires
1st Circuit.....	Alfred L. Drury....	Kenosha.....	January 1950
2nd Circuit.....			
(1st Branch)...	Otto H. Breidenbach..	Milwaukee.....	January 1948
(2nd Branch)..	Daniel W. Sullivan..	Milwaukee.....	January 1948
(3rd Branch)..	Roland J. Steinle....	Milwaukee.....	January 1952
(4th Branch)..	Walter Schinz.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1948
(5th Branch)..	Gustave G. Gehrz....	Milwaukee.....	January 1951
(6th Branch)..	John C. Kleczka....	Milwaukee.....	January 1947
(7th Branch)..	August E. Braun....	Milwaukee.....	January 1950
(8th Branch)..	Charles L. Aarons...	Milwaukee.....	January 1950
(9th Branch)..	Wm. F. Shaughnessy	Milwaukee.....	January 1952
3rd Circuit.....	Henry P. Hughes...	Oshkosh.....	January 1951
4th Circuit.....	Henry A. Detling...	Sheboygan.....	January 1947
5th Circuit.....	Arthur W. Kopp....	Platteville.....	January 1949
6th Circuit.....	Robert S. Cowie....	La Crosse.....	January 1949
7th Circuit.....	Herman J. Severson..	Iola.....	January 1951
8th Circuit.....	Geo. Thompson.....	Hudson.....	January 1951
9th Circuit.....			
(1st Branch)..	Alvin C. Reis.....	Madison.....	January 1951
(2nd Branch)..	Herman W. Sachtjen	Madison.....	January 1950
10th Circuit.....	Joseph R. McCarthy..	Shawano.....	January 1952
11th Circuit.....	Jesse Earle.....	Superior.....	January 1949
12th Circuit.....	Carl H. Daley.....	Janesville.....	January 1949
13th Circuit.....	Edward J. Gehl....	Hartford.....	January 1948
14th Circuit.....	Henry Graass ¹	Green Bay.....	January 1950
15th Circuit.....	Gullick N. Risjord...	Ashland.....	January 1948
16th Circuit.....	Gerald J. Boileau...	Wausau.....	January 1952
17th Circuit.....	Emery W. Crosby...	Neillsville.....	January 1952
18th Circuit.....	Louis J. Fellenz, Sr.	Fond du Lac....	January 1948
19th Circuit.....	Clarence E. Rinehard	Chippewa Falls...	January 1952
20th Circuit.....	Arold F. Murphy...	Marinette.....	January 1948

Terms of Court: Held at the county seat at the time designated by section 252.06 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

¹Deceased March 8, 1946.

COUNTY COURTS

For a list of the county judges see the list of County Officers as of December 1, 1945, in this book. County judges have their offices and hold court at the county seats. All expenses of the county courts are paid by the counties.

SPECIAL COURTS

Term of office in all cases six years, expiring on the first Monday in January of the year indicated.

CIVIL COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Year Term Expires
1st Branch.....	A. J. Hedding.....	January 1950
2nd Branch ¹	Carl Runge.....	January 1946
3rd Branch.....	Thaddeus J. Pruss.....	January 1950
4th Branch.....	Francis J. Jennings.....	January 1948
5th Branch.....	Herbert Schultz.....	January 1948
6th Branch.....	Robert C. Cannon.....	January 1952
7th Branch.....	Ted E. Wedemeyer.....	January 1952

¹ 2nd Branch abolished January 7, 1946 by Chapter 6, Laws of 1945.

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Judge	Year Term Expires
Harvey L. Neelen.....	January 1950

SUPERIOR COURTS

County	Judge	Year Term Expires
Dane County (Madison).....	Roy H. Proctor.....	January 1951
Douglas County (Superior).....	A. Walter Dahl.....	January 1947

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	Richard J. Prittie.....	4 years Jan. 1950
Barron, 1st.....	Barron.....	Fred E. Van Sickle ¹	
Barron, 2nd.....	Rice Lake.....	Lawrence S. Coe.....	4 years May 1947
Barron, 3rd.....	Cumberland.....	John Bauman.....	4 years May 1947
Bayfield, 1st.....	Washburn.....	Emerson C. Hart.....	4 years May 1947
Bayfield, 2nd.....	Iron River.....	Peter J. Savage.....	4 years May 1948
*Brown.....	Green Bay.....	Donald W. Gleason.....	4 years May 1948
*Burnett.....	Grantsburg.....	Sherman J. Auringer.....	4 years May 1946
Douglas.....	Superior.....	Claude F. Cooper.....	4 years May 1949
*Fond du Lac.....	Ripon.....	Lester J. Burr.....	4 years May 1949
*Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	George M. St. Peter.....	4 years May 1946
*Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Edward J. Ruetz.....	4 years Jan. 1950
Lincoln, 2nd.....	Tomahawk.....	Ellsworth C. Smith.....	4 years May 1949
*Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Osuld T. Bredesen.....	4 years May 1949
*Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Herbert J. Steffes.....	6 years Jan. 1950
*Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	Oscar J. Schmiede.....	6 years May 1949
Polk.....	Balsam Lake.....	Louis G. Nagler.....	4 years May 1949
*Racine.....	Racine.....	Elmer D. Goodland.....	6 years Jan. 1948
*Rock.....	Janesville.....	Ernest P. Agnew.....	6 years June 1947
*Rock.....	Beloit.....	Chester H. Christensen.....	6 years Jan. 1948
Sawyer.....	Hayward.....	Jens Jorgenson.....	4 years May 1947
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	E. H. Puhr.....	4 years May 1947
Washburn, 1st.....	Spooner.....	Byron L. Kimball ²	4 years May 1947
*Waukesha, East.....	Waukesha.....	Scott Lowry.....	6 years May 1949
*Waukesha, West.....	Oconomowoc.....	Alvin G. Brendemuehl.....	6 years May 1949
*Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.....	S. J. Luchsinger.....	6 years Jan. 1950
Winnebago.....	Winneconne.....	Otto G. Ansoerge.....	4 years May 1948
Wood.....	Marshfield.....	A. C. Wharfield.....	2 years April 1947

* Court of Record.

¹ Appointed by Governor December 20, 1945, to serve until his successor is elected and qualifies.

² In armed forces; Edward E. Omernik, Acting.

All expenses of special and municipal courts are paid by the counties or cities in which they are located.

The Constitution provides for a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace. There have also been established a considerable number of municipal and other special courts whose organization and jurisdiction depend entirely upon the statutes.

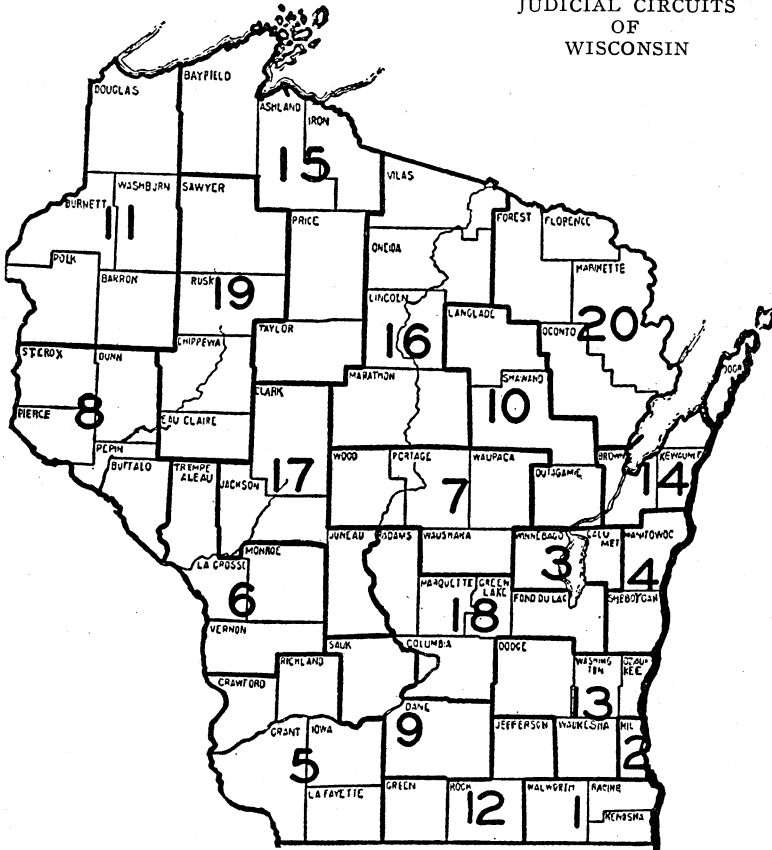
SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court consists of seven justices elected by the people for ten-year terms. Such elections occur in April and only one justice is elected in any one year. Whenever vacancies occur the Governor fills them by appointment but such appointees must come up for election in the first year following the appointment when no other justice is to be elected. All judicial elections are strictly nonpartisan.

The justice who has been a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the chief justice. Salaries of the justices are fixed by statute at \$10,000 per year and the chief justice receives \$500 additional.

The Supreme Court appoints the clerk of the Supreme Court who is a constitutional officer. He keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the Board of Bar Commissioners but receives no salary except the statutory fees. In addition the court employs a marshal and a reporter, and each justice has a private secretary.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
OF
WISCONSIN



Under the Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a limited number of important classes of cases and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. Between 400 and 500 appeals come to it each year from the circuit and other courts on which it gives its decisions, and it receives about 20 applications for the exercise of its original jurisdiction. No testimony is taken in the Supreme Court. In cases which involve the original jurisdiction of the court it may make provision for the taking of testimony before a commissioner appointed by it. In cases brought to it on appeal the Supreme Court disposes of them on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs and oral arguments by counsel. The court takes up cases in turn, according to a calendar arranged by the clerk. The Supreme Court holds one term, beginning in August, 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 justices of the peace, municipal and other special courts. They are the principal trial courts of the state and any appeal from their decisions goes directly to the Supreme Court. Wisconsin is divided into 20 judicial circuits. Two circuits have more than one judge so that there is a total of 29 circuit judges in the state. They are elected for six-year terms in the April preceding the January in which their terms commence. According to statute circuit judges receive \$8,000 per year from the state. Each county in a judicial circuit containing a city or cities having a population of not less than 40,000 nor more than 400,000 may pay the circuit judge such salary, in addition to that paid by the state, as the county board may determine. The salaries of circuit court reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state. Terms of the circuit court are held at least once each year in every

county of the circuit. These terms are prescribed in the statutes and vary in number and length according to the usual business to come before the circuit court in the county.

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

Judge ALVIN C. REIS, *chairman*; Judge EDWARD J. GEHL, *vice chairman*; R. W. MORSE, *secretary*.

The Board of Circuit Judges was organized to insure the efficient functioning of the circuit courts. This board consists of all of the circuit judges who, according to the statutes, meet once a year to consider the prompt administration of the judicial business of these courts. The board elects a chairman and a secretary, who is always the reporter of the circuit court judge who is the chairman of the board. Each circuit judge reports to the chairman the condition of the judicial business in his circuit. When work falls behind in any circuit or when the judge thereof is for any reason unable to hold court, another circuit judge is assigned by the chairman of the board to assist in the trial of cases in such circuit.

COUNTY COURTS

There is a county court in each county of the state which is presided over by a county judge. In Milwaukee County there are two judges. The people of the county elect such judge for a term of six years. The salaries of the county judges¹ are fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. As of November 1, 1943 in 12 of the 71 counties the county judges administer the aid for dependent children and the old-age assistance law. In most counties they are also the juvenile judges. Criminal and civil jurisdiction has been conferred upon the county courts of 40 counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction differs and can be ascertained by an examination of the statutes, as amended, which create these courts and which are to be found only in the session laws. In probate cases appeal from the county court goes directly to the Supreme Court except in counties having a population of 15,000 or less in which event such appeals go to the circuit court of the same county. In other cases, appeals go either to the Supreme Court or to the circuit courts, as the special acts conferring criminal and civil jurisdiction on the county courts may provide.

BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES

Judge HARRY S. FOX, Janesville, *president*; Judge FERDINAND H. SCHLICHTING, Sheboygan, *vice president*; Judge L. L. DARLING, Jefferson, *secretary*.

The Board of County Judges was organized to make such rules and regulations as it may deem advisable to promote the administra-

¹ For a list of the county judges see County Officers in this book.

tion of the judicial business of the county courts and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. The board elects its officers who serve for terms determined by the board. Upon attendance at a meeting of the board each county judge is reimbursed for his travel and hotel bills. The board meets once a year.

MUNICIPAL AND SPECIAL COURTS

The Constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other inferior courts, as well as to confer criminal and civil jurisdiction upon the county courts. Under this authority 31 municipal courts have been created, two superior courts, a civil court in Milwaukee County with seven branches, and a district court in the same county.

The statutes creating the municipal courts are all special acts to be found only in the session laws and confer varying jurisdiction. Some are not courts of record and do not have a jurisdiction much greater than that of justices of the peace. A larger number are courts of record and have an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The terms of office of the judges are either four or six years, as prescribed in the act creating the particular court in question.

Chapter 526, Laws of 1945, created and established in Dane County a municipal court to be designated Small Claims Court for Dane County.

The two superior courts are in Madison and Superior and, except for the title, are similar to the municipal courts which exist elsewhere. The Civil Court of Milwaukee County has jurisdiction in civil cases only, but is the trial court for a large percentage of the civil actions arising in that county. The District Court of Milwaukee County is a criminal court for the trial of minor offenders.

JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts, presided over by a justice of the peace, are constitutional courts which cannot be abolished without amendment to the constitution. They are not courts of record and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are elected annually in most towns and villages and in many cities, there being often a justice for each ward. They have jurisdiction throughout the county, but their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases involving \$200 or less and their criminal jurisdiction covers only local ordinances plus the power to bind over for trial persons charged with offenses in instances where the evidence indicates probable guilt. In counties where municipal or other special courts have been established, the jurisdiction of the justice courts is very often limited considerably by the acts creating these special courts. In Milwaukee all justice court cases are handled by the Civil Court of Milwaukee County which was established in 1909.

POLICE COURTS

Special courts known as police courts exist in a number of cities, having been established by the cities themselves or under old special charters issued many years ago. The jurisdiction of the police courts is confined to the trial of cases involving violations of municipal ordinances.

JUVENILE COURTS

The juvenile courts are not special courts. They consist of the judges of regular courts sitting in a special class of cases, with a special procedure. The judges of the courts of record in each county annually designate one of their number as juvenile judge. In this capacity, the judge has jurisdiction in all cases involving dependent and neglected children and delinquent children under 18 years of age. He also has concurrent jurisdiction with the criminal courts in cases of delinquent children between 16 and 18. The juvenile court procedure is confidential and the primary function is the protection and welfare of the children that come under their supervision.

COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The Milwaukee Court of Domestic Relations was created by the 1933 Legislature. The group of judges in the nine branches of the Milwaukee Circuit Court select one of their number to preside over the Court of Domestic Relations for a period of not less than two years. This court receives all domestic complaints, investigates them, and exercises such supervision of these cases as the judge thereof may order.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

The judges of the circuit courts have authority to appoint not more than six court commissioners in each county except Milwaukee, in which each circuit judge may appoint not more than two. All county and municipal judges are *ex officio* court commissioners. These commissioners take depositions and testimony in matters pending before the circuit courts, fix bail in certain criminal cases, and have numerous other powers. Nearly all court commissioners are practicing attorneys and proceedings before them are ordinarily taken in their own offices.



Fall scene on a northern Wisconsin lake.

**The
Federal Government**

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section

1. Legislative power, where vested.
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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.
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ARTICLE III

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Section

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Section

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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

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ARTICLE VI

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ARTICLE VII

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Article

- I. State church; freedom of worship, of speech, of assemblage and of petition.
- II. Right to keep and bear arms.
- III. Quartering of soldiers.
- IV. Searches and seizures.
- V. Indictments; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; due process of law, private property for public use.
- VI. Conduct of criminal prosecutions.
- VII. Jury in civil cases.
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- IX. Rule of constitutional construction.
- X. Constitutional construction; rights of states.

ARTICLE

- XI. Constitutional construction; judicial power limited.
- XII. Election of president and vice president.
- XIII. Slavery abolished.
- XIV. Citizenship; representatives apportioned; official disability; public debt validated; confederate debt repudiated.
- XV. Suffrage granted to negroes.
- XVI. Income taxes authorized.
- XVII. Popular election of senators; vacancies in senate.

ARTICLE

- XVIII. Prohibition of intoxicating beverages.
- XIX. Suffrage granted to women.
- XX. Terms of president, vice president, senators and representatives; sessions of congress; successor to president and vice president.
- XXI. Repeal of eighteenth amendment; importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of state laws prohibited.

PREAMBLE

WE, THE people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I**LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT**

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with the amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and

proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of the particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:—And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The

president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority; then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice-president.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will do the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grant of different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on

demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Section 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

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

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

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

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: **Provided**, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XX

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

PENDING AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT*

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

*By a vote of seven to two the United States Supreme Court, on June 5, 1939, held that the Child Labor Amendment was still subject to ratification by the states.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

*President*¹

Harry S. Truman, Missouri

Term expires January 20, 1949

Salary \$75,000 per year

*Vice President*²

Salary \$15,000 per year

PRESIDENT'S CABINET³

Salary \$15,000 per year

Secretary of State⁴.....James F. Byrnes, South Carolina
 Secretary of the Treasury⁵.....Fred M. Vinson, Kentucky
 Secretary of War⁶.....Robert P. Patterson, Washington, D. C.
 Attorney General⁷.....Tom C. Clark, Texas
 Postmaster General⁸.....Robert E. Hannegan, Missouri
 Secretary of the Navy⁹.....James Forrestal, New York
 Secretary of the Interior¹⁰.....Julius A. Krug, Wisconsin
 Secretary of Agriculture¹¹.....Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico
 Secretary of Commerce¹¹.....Henry A. Wallace, Iowa
 Secretary of Labor¹¹.....Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Washington

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN¹²

Official address: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.) Madison

Term expires January 3, 1947

t

Alexander Wiley (Rep.), Chippewa Falls

Term expires January 3, 1951

¹ Elected for a term of four years.² Vice President Truman became President on April 12, 1945 because of the death of President Roosevelt.³ Appointed by the President.⁴⁻¹⁰ Order of succession to the presidency.¹¹ Not eligible to presidential succession.¹² Elected for a term of six years.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN¹

Official address: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Terms expire January 3, 1947

1st District....	Lawrence H. Smith (Rep.).....	Racine
2nd District....	Robert K. Henry (Rep.).....	Jefferson
3rd District....	Wm. H. Stevenson (Rep.).....	La Crosse
4th District....	Thaddeus F. B. Wasielewski (Dem.)....	Milwaukee
5th District....	Andrew J. Biemiller (Dem.).....	Milwaukee
6th District....	Frank B. Keefe (Rep.).....	Oshkosh
7th District....	Reid F. Murray (Rep.).....	Ogdensburg
8th District....	John W. Byrnes (Rep.).....	Green Bay
9th District....	Merlin Hull (Prog.).....	Black River Falls
10th District....	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.).....	Mercer

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salary \$20,000 per year

Chief Justice receives \$500 additional

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone*Associate Justices*

Hugo L. Black	Frank Murphy
Stanley F. Reed	Robert H. Jackson
Felix Frankfurter	Wiley B. Rutledge
William O. Douglas	Vacancy

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES²

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Justice Frank Murphy, Districts of Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin.

Circuit Judges:³ Evan A. Evans, Madison and Baraboo, Wisconsin; William M. Sparks, Indianapolis, Indiana; J. Earl Major, Springfield, Illinois; Sherman Minton, New Albany, Indiana; Otto Kerner, Chicago, Illinois.¹ Elected for a term of two years.² Ten appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court.³ Salary \$12,500 per year.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

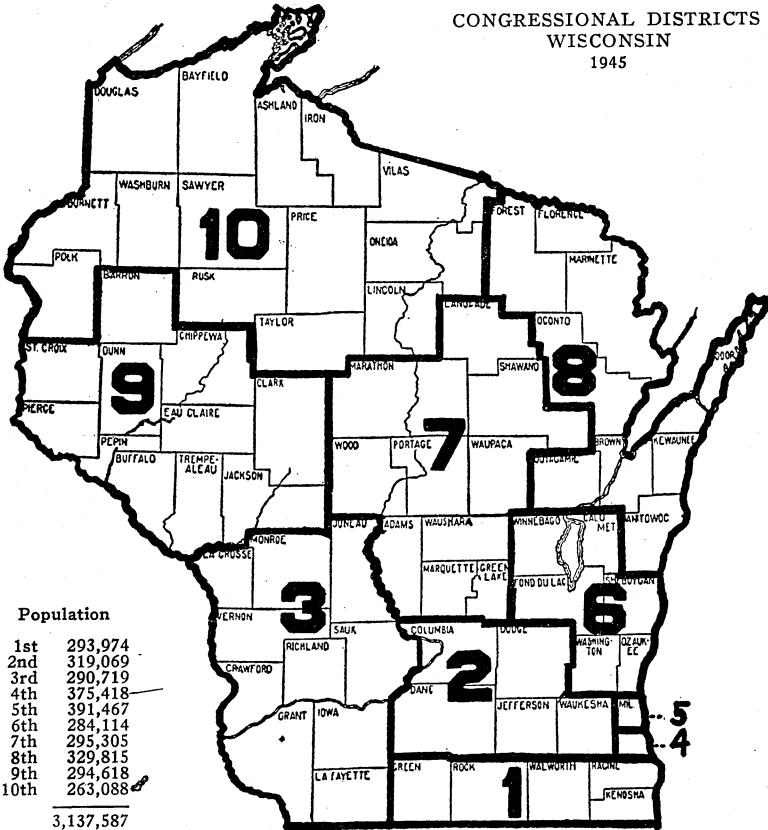
	<i>Eastern District¹</i>	<i>Western District²</i>
District Judge ³	F. Ryan Duffy Milwaukee	Patrick T. Stone Wausau
United States Attorney..	Timothy T. Cronin Oconomowoc	Charles H. Cashin Stevens Point
Marshal	A. J. Lukaszewicz Milwaukee	John M. Comeford Madison
Clerk	B. H. Westfahl Milwaukee	H. C. Hale Madison
Referees in Bankruptcy..	Carl R. Becker Milwaukee Frank J. Shannon Kenosha Francis A. Yindra Manitowoc William L. Evans Green Bay	Miles Riley Madison C. L. Baldwin La Crosse Charles A. Wilson Superior
Court Commissioners....	Floyd E. Jenkins Milwaukee E. L. Aschenbrener Shawano John D. Kehoe Green Bay John N. O'Brien Delavan	J. J. McManamy Madison A. J. Sutherland Eau Claire H. J. Niehaus La Crosse Vincent P. Davis Ashland C. W. Bishop Superior Paul J. Megan Wausau Lambert A. Hansen Sparta

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, WISCONSIN DISTRICT

Collector.....F. J. Kuhl, Milwaukee

¹ Headquarters at Milwaukee.² Headquarters at Madison.³ Salary \$10,000 per year.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
WISCONSIN
1945



THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN

December 12, 1945

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Board of War Communica- tions (BWC)	Paul A. Porter Post Office Bldg. Washington 25, D. C.	
Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAE)	Howard R. Tolley 13th St. & Independ- ence Ave., SW Washington 25, D. C.	
Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	Isador Lubin 14th St. & Constitu- tion Ave. Washington 25, D. C.	
Bureau of the Budget	Harold D. Smith State Dept. Bldg. Washington 25, D. C.	
Civil Aeronautics Adminis- tration (CAA)	Theodore P. Wright 14th St. & Constitu- tion Ave. Washington 25, D. C.	
Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)	L. Welch Pogue Dept. of Commerce Bldg. Washington 25, D. C.	
Civilian Production Admin- istration	John D. Small Social Security Bldg. Washington 25, D. C.	
Committee on Fair Employ- ment Practice (CFEP)	Malcolm Ross 261 Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D. C.	
Commodity Credit Corpora- tion (CCC)	J. B. Hutson 14th & Independ- ence Ave., SW Washington 25, D. C.	Southern Wisconsin George D. Bradley 208 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Illinois
Export-Import Bank of Washington	Wayne C. Taylor 811 Vermont Ave., NW Washington 25, D. C.	Northern Wisconsin James A. Cole 328 McKnight Bldg. Minneapolis, Minnesota
Farm Credit Administration (FCA)	Ivy W. Duggan 212 W. 14th St. Kansas City, Mo.	Robert J. Barry 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota

Farm Security Administration (FSA)	Dillard B. Lasseter 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D. C.	Thomas C. Schmidt Milwaukee County Courthouse Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	J. Edgar Hoover Dept. of Justice Bldg. Washington 25, D. C.	H. K. Johnson 735 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	Paul A. Porter 13th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D. C.	Northern Wisconsin Inspector in charge 208 Uptown Post Office and Federal Courts Bldg. St. Paul 2, Minnesota
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	Maple T. Harl 14th & F St., NW Washington 25, D. C.	Southern Wisconsin Inspector in charge 246 U.S. Court- house Bldg. Chicago 4, Illinois
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Ivy W. Duggan 212 W. 14th St. Kansas City, Mo.	Raby L. Hopkins 715 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3, Wisconsin
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (FHLBA)	John H. Fahey 1st St. & Indiana Ave., NW Washington 25, D. C.	S. R. Day 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Raymond M. Foley Vermont Ave. at K St. Washington 25, D. C.	A. R. Gardner 105 W. Monroe St. Chicago, Illinois
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul	George M. Brennan 212 W. 14th St. Kansas City, Mo.	F. H. Klawon 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Land Bank of St. Paul	W. E. Rhea 212 W. 14th St. Kansas City, Mo.	M. D. Avery 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal National Mortgage Association	Sam H. Husbands 811 Vermont Ave., NW Washington 25, D. C.	
Federal Power Commission (FPC)	Leland Olds 1800 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D. C.	
Federal Public Housing Authority (FPHA)	Philip M. Klutznick 1201 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington 25, D. C.	
Federal Reserve System	Marriner S. Eccles 20th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D. C.	
Federal Security Agency (FSA)	Watson B. Miller 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D. C.	

Federal Trade Commission (FTC)	Ewin L. Davis Pennsylvania Ave., at 6th St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	W. F. Dinnen 433 West Van Buren St. Chicago 7, Illinois
Federal Works Agency (FWA)	Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming 18th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Paul B. Dunbar 12th & C Sts., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC)	Charles F. Cotter 2 Park Avenue New York 16, N. Y.	
Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)	John L. Rogers 12th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA)	Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker 1500 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
National Housing Agency (NHA)	John B. Blandford, Jr. 1600 Eye St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)	Paul M. Herzog 815 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	James M. Shields Wesley Temple Bldg. Minneapolis 4, Minnesota
National Mediation Board (NMB)	Harry H. Schwartz 18th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
National War Labor Board (NWLB)	George W. Taylor Labor Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Alien Property Custodian (OAPC)	James E. Markham National Press Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Contract Settlement	Robert H. Hinckley 20th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Defense Transportation (ODT)	J. M. Johnson Interstate Commerce Commission Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Inter-American Affairs (OIAA)	Francis A. Jamieson 499 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Price Administration (OPA)	Paul Porter 2nd and D Sts., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD)	Dr. Irvin Stewart 1530 P St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Stabilization Administrator	Chester Bowles Federal Reserve Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (OWMR)	John W. Snyder The White House Washington 25, D.C.	

Petroleum Administration for War (PAW)	Julius A. Krug Interior Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Production Credit Corporation of St. Paul	C. R. Arnold 212 W. 14th St. Kansas City, Mo.	George Susens 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Production and Marketing Administration	J. B. Hutson 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Public Buildings Administration (PBA)	W. E. Reynolds 18th & F. Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Public Roads Administration (PRA)	Thomas H. MacDon-ald 18th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	S. L. Taylor 1109 Main Post Of- fice Bldg. St. Paul 1, Minne- sota
Railroad Retirement Board	Murray W. Latimer 844 Rush St. Chicago 11, Illinois	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)	Charles B. Henderson 811 Vermont Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
RFC Mortgage Company	Charles T. Fisher, Jr. 811 Vermont Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Southern Wisconsin M. O. Hoel 208 S. LaSalle St. Chicago 4, Illi- nois Northern Wisconsin China R. Clarke McKnight Bldg. Minneapolis 1, Minnesota
Rural Electrification Ad- ministration (REA)	Claude R. Wickard Boatmen's Bldg. St. Louis, Missouri	
St. Paul Bank for Coopera- tives	S. D. Sanders 212 W. 14th St. Kansas City, Mis- souri	Hutzel Metzger 346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	Ganson Purcell 18th & Locust Sts. Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania	Thomas B. Hart 105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Illinois
Selective Service System	Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey 21st & C Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Col. John F. Mullen 122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3, Wiscon- sin
Social Security Board (SSB)	Arthur H. Altmeyer 1825 H St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	H. L. McCarthy 188 West Randolph St. Chicago 1, Illinois
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)	Hugh H. Bennett 14th & Independ- ence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	M. F. Schweers 20 North Carroll St. Madison 3, Wiscon- sin
Solid Fuels Administration for War (SFAW)	Julius A. Krug Interior Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Surplus Property Adminis- tration	W. Stuart Symington Railroad Retire- ment Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	David E. Lilienthal New Sprankle Bldg. Knoxville, Tennes- see
United States Civil Service Commission (USCSC)	Harry B. Mitchell 8th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D. C.
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	Adm. R. R. Waesche 1300 E St., NW Washington 25, D. C.
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	Clinton P. Anderson Agriculture Bldg. Washington 25, D. C.
United States Employees' Compensation Commis- sion	Mrs. Jewell W. Swof- ford 285 Madison Ave. New York 17, N. Y.
United States Employment Service	Robert C. Goodwin Social Security Bldg. Washington 25, D. C.
United States Marine Corps (USMC)	Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift Arlington Annex Arlington, Virginia
United States Maritime Commission	Vice Adm. Emory S. Land Commerce Bldg. Washington 25, D. C.
United States Tariff Com- mission	Oscar B. Ryder E St. at 7th & 8th Sts., NW Washington 25, D. C.
Veterans Administration	Gen. Omar N. Brad- ley Vermont Ave. at H & I Sts., NW Washington 25, D. C.
War Damage Corporation	Henry A. Mulligan 811 Vermont Ave., NW Washington 25, D. C.
War Shipping Administra- tion (WSA)	Vice Adm. Emory S. Land Commerce Bldg. Washington 25, D. C.

Miscellaneous

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

July 1945

Office	County	Office	County
Abbotsford	Clark	Belgium	Ozaukee
Ableman	Sauk	Belleville	Dane
Abrams	Oconto	Belmont	Lafayette
Adams	Adams	Beloit	Rock
Adell	Sheboygan	Bennett	Douglas
Afton	Rock	Benoit	Bayfield
Albany	Green	Benton	Lafayette
Albion	Dane	Berlin	Green Lake
Algoma	Kewaunee	Big Bend	Waukesha
Allen Grove	Walworth	Big Falls	Waupaca
Allenton	Washington	Billings Park (Sta. Superior)	
Allenville	Winnebago		Douglas
Allouez (Ind. Sta. Superior)	Douglas	Birchwood	Washburn
Alma	Buffalo	Birnamwood	Shawano
Alma Center	Jackson	Black Creek	Outagamie
Almena	Barron	Black Earth	Dane
Almond	Portage	Black River Falls	Jackson
Altoona	Eau Claire	Blackwell	Forest
Alvin	Forest	Blair	Trempealeau
Amberg	Marinette	Blanchardville	Lafayette
Amery	Polk	Blenker	Wood
Amherst	Portage	Bloom City	Richland
Amherst Junction	Portage	Bloomer	Chippewa
Aniwa	Shawano	Bloomington	Grant
Antigo	Langlade	Blue Mounds	Dane
Appleton	Outagamie	Blue River	Grant
Arbor Vitae	Vilas	Boardman	Saint Croix
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Boaz	Richland
Arena	Iowa	Bonduel	Shawano
Argonne	Forest	Boscobel	Grant
Argyle	Lafayette	Boulder Junction	Vilas
Arkansaw	Pepin	Bowler	Shawano
Arkdale	Adams	Boyceville	Dunn
Arlington	Columbia	Boyd	Chippewa
Armstrong Creek	Forest	Branch	Manitowoc
Arpin	Wood	Brandon	Fond du Lac
Ashippun	Dodge	Brantwood	Price
Ashland	Ashland	Breed	Oconto
Astico	Dodge	Bridgeport	Crawford
Athelstane	Marinette	Briggsville	Marquette
Athens	Marathon	Brill	Barron
Auburndale	Wood	Brillion	Calumet
Augusta	Eau Claire	Bristol	Kenosha
Aurora	Waushara	Brodhead	Green
Avalon	Rock	Brokaw	Marathon
Avoca	Iowa	Brookfield	Waukesha
		Brooklyn	Green
Babcock	Wood	Brooks	Adams
Badger (Branch of Baraboo)	Sauk	Brownsville	Dodge
Bagley	Grant	Browntown	Green
Baileys Harbor	Door	Bruce	Rusk
Baldwin	Saint Croix	Brule	Douglas
Balsam Lake	Polk	Brussels	Door
Bancroft	Portage	Bryant	Langlade
Bangor	La Crosse	Burkhardt	Saint Croix
Baraboo	Sauk	Burlington	Racine
Barksdale	Bayfield	Burnett	Dodge
Barneveld	Iowa	Butler	Waukesha
Barnum	Crawford	Butte des Morts	Winnebago
Barron	Barron	Butternut	Ashland
Barronett	Barron	Byron	Fond du Lac
Barton	Washington		
Basco	Dane	Cable	Bayfield
Bassett	Kenosha	Cadott	Chippewa
Bay City	Pierce	Calamine	Lafayette
Bayfield	Bayfield	Caledonia	Racine
Bear Creek	Outagamie	Calvary	Fond du Lac
Beaver	Marinette	Cambria	Columbia
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Cambridge	Dane
Beetown	Grant	Cameron	Barron
Beidenville	Pierce	Campbellsport	Fond du Lac

Office	County	Office	County
Camp Douglas	Juneau	Deerbrook	Langlade
Camp Lake	Kenosha	Deerfield	Dane
Camp McCoy (Ind. Branch of Sparta)	Monroe	Deer Park	Saint Croix
Canton	Barron	De Forest	Dane
Caroline	Shawano	Delafield	Waukesha
Carrollville	Milwaukee	Delavan	Walworth
Carter	Forest	Dellwood	Adams
Cascade	Sheboygan	Delta	Bayfield
Casco	Kewaunee	Denmark	Brown
Cashton	Monroe	De Pere	Brown
Cassville	Grant	Deronda	Polk
Catact	Monroe	De Soto	Vernon
Catawba	Price	Devils Lake (Rural Station Baraboo)	Sauk
Cato	Manitowoc	Diamond Bluff	Pierce
Cavour	Forest	Dickeyville	Grant
Cayuga	Ashland	Dodge	Trempealeau
Cazenovia	Richland	Dodgeville	Iowa
Cecil	Shawano	Dorchester	Clark
Cedar	Iron	Dousman	Waukesha
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Downing	Dunn
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	Downsville	Dunn
Centuria	Polk	Doylestown	Columbia
Chaseburg	Vernon	Dresser	Polk
Chelsea	Taylor	Drummond	Bayfield
Chetek	Barron	Dunbar	Marinette
Chili	Clark	Dunbarton	Lafayette
Chilton	Calumet	Dundas	Calumet
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Durand	Pepin
City Point	Jackson	Eagle	Waukesha
Clam Falls	Polk	Eagle River	Vilas
Clam Lake	Ashland	Earl	Washburn
Clarno	Green	East Ellsworth	Pierce
Clayton	Polk	East End (Ind. Sta. Superior)	
Clear Lake	Polk		Douglas
Clearwater Lake	Oneida	Eastman	Crawford
Cleveland	Manitowoc	East Troy	Walworth
Clinton	Rock	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Clintonville	Waupaca	Eau Galle	Dunn
Cloverdale	Juneau	Eden	Fond du Lac
Clyman	Dodge	Edgar	Marathon
Cobb	Iowa	Edgerton	Rock
Cochrane	Buffalo	Edgewater	Sawyer
Coddington	Portage	Edmund	Iowa
Colby	Marathon	Egg Harbor	Door
Coleman	Marinette	Eland	Shawano
Colfax	Dunn	Elcho	Langlade
Colgate	Washington	Elderon	Marathon
College Camp	Walworth	El Dorado	Fond du Lac
Collins	Manitowoc	Eleva	Trempealeau
Coloma	Waushara	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan
Columbus	Columbia	Elkhorn	Walworth
Combined Locks	Outagamie	Elk Mound	Dunn
Commonwealth	Florence	Ellison Bay	Door
Comstock	Barron	Ellsworth	Pierce
Conover	Vilas	Elm Grove	Waukesha
Conrath	Rusk	Elmwood	Pierce
Coon Valley	Vernon	Elroy	Juneau
Cornell	Chippewa	Elton	Langlade
Cornucopia	Bayfield	Embarrass	Waupaca
Cottage Grove	Dane	Emerald	Saint Croix
Couderay	Sawyer	Endeavor	Marquette
Crandon	Forest	Ephraim	Door
Crivitz	Marinette	Etrick	Tremperleau
Cross Plains	Dane	Eureka	Winnabago
Cuba City	Grant	Evansville	Rock
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Excelstor	Richland
Cumberland	Barron	Exeland	Sawyer
Curtiss	Clark	Fairchild	Eau Claire
Cushing	Polk	Fair Water	Fond du Lac
Custer	Portage	Fall Creek	Eau Claire
Cylon	Saint Croix	Fall River	Columbia
Dale	Outagamie	Fence	Florence
Dallas	Barron	Fennimore	Grant
Dalton	Green Lake	Fenwood	Marathon
Danbury	Burnett	Fern	Florence
Dancy	Marathon	Ferryville	Crawford
Dane	Dane	Fifield	Price
Darien	Walworth	Fish Creek	Door
Darlington	Lafayette		

Office County
 Fitchburg Dane
 Florence Florence
 Fond du Lac Fond du Lac
 Fontana Walworth
 Footville Rock
 Forest Junction Calumet
 Forestville Door
 Fort Atkinson Jefferson
 Fountain City Buffalo
 Foxboro Douglas
 Fox Lake Dodge
 Francis Creek Manitowoc
 Franksville Racine
 Frederic Polk
 Fredonia Ozaukee
 Fremont Waupaca
 Friendship Adams
 Friesland Columbia

 Galesville Trempealeau
 Galloway Marathon
 Gays Mills Crawford
 Genesee Depot Waukesha
 Genoa Vernon
 Genoa City Walworth
 Germantown Washington
 Gile Iron
 Gillett Oconto
 Gillingham Richland
 Gilman Taylor
 Gilmanton Buffalo
 Gleason Lincoln
 Glenbeulah Sheboygan
 Glen Flora Rusk
 Glenhaven Grant
 Glen Oak Marquette
 Glenwood City Saint Croix
 Glidden Ashland
 Goodman Marinette
 Goodrich Taylor
 Gordon Douglas
 Gotham Richland
 Graffton Ozaukee
 Grandmarsh Adams
 Grandview Bayfield
 Granite Heights Marathon
 Granton Clark
 Grantsburg Burnett
 Granville Milwaukee
 Gratiot Lafayette
 Green Bay Brown
 Greenbush Sheboygan
 Greendale Milwaukee
 Green Lake Green Lake
 Greenleaf Brown
 Greenvalley Shawano
 Greenville Outagamie
 Greenwood Clark
 Gresham Shawano
 Grimms Manitowoc
 Gurney Iron

 Hager City Pierce
 Hales Corners Milwaukee
 Hamburg Marathon
 Hammond Saint Croix
 Hancock Waushara
 Hannibal Taylor
 Hanover Rock
 Harshaw Oneida
 Hartford Washington
 Hartland Waukesha
 Hatley Marathon
 Hauer Sawyer
 Haugen Barron
 Haven Sheboygan
 Hawkins Rusk
 Hawthorne Douglas
 Hayward Sawyer
 Hazel Green Grant
 Hazelhurst Oneida

Office County
 Heafford Junction Lincoln
 Helenville Jefferson
 Herbster Bayfield
 Hersey Saint Croix
 Hertel Burnett
 Hewitt Wood
 High Bridge Ashland
 Highcliff Calumet
 Highland Iowa
 Hika Manitowoc
 Hilbert Calumet
 Hiles Forest
 Hillpoint Sauk
 Hillsboro Vernon
 Hillsdale Barron
 Hines Douglas
 Hingham Sheboygan
 Hixton Jackson
 Holcombe Chippewa
 Hollandale Iowa
 Hollister Langlade
 Holmen La Crosse
 Honey Creek Walworth
 Horicon Dodge
 Hortonville Outagamie
 Hubbleton Jefferson
 Hubertus Washington
 Hudson Saint Croix
 Humbird Clark
 Hurlley Iron
 Hustisford Dodge
 Hustler Juneau

 Independence Trempealeau
 Ingram Rusk
 Iola Waupaca
 Irma Lincoln
 Iron Belt Iron
 Iron Ridge Dodge
 Iron River Bayfield
 Ironton Sauk
 Itasca (Ind. Sta. Superior) Douglas
 Ixonia Jefferson

 Jackson Washington
 Jacksonport Door
 Janesville Rock
 Jefferson Jefferson
 Jefferson Junction Jefferson
 Jim Falls Chippewa
 Joel Polk
 Johnson Creek Jefferson
 Juda Green
 Jump River Taylor
 Junction City Portage
 Juneau Dodge

 Kansasville Racine
 Kaukauna Outagamie
 Kellnersville Manitowoc
 Kempster Langlade
 Kendall Monroe
 Kennan Price
 Kenosha Kenosha
 Keshena Shawano
 Kewaskum Washington
 Kewaunee Kewaunee
 Kiel Manitowoc
 Kimberly Outagamie
 King Waupaca
 Kingston Green Lake
 Klevenville Dane
 Knapp Dunn
 Knowles Dodge
 Knowlton Marathon
 Kohler Sheboygan
 Krakow Shawano

 Lac du Flambeau Vilas
 La Crosse La Crosse

Office	County	Office	County
Ladysmith	Rusk	Medford	Taylor
La Farge	Vernon	Medina	Outagamie
Lake Beulah	Walworth	Mellen	Ashland
Lake Delton	Sauk	Melrose	Jackson
Lake Geneva	Walworth	Melvina	Monroe
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Menasha	Winnebago
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	Mendota	Dane
Lake Tomahawk	Oneida	Menekaunee (Sta. Marinette)	Marinette
Lakewood	Oconto	Menomonee Falls	Waukesha
Lampson	Washburn	Menomonie	Dunn
Lancaster	Grant	Mercer	Iron
Land O'Lakes	Vilas	Merrill	Lincoln
Lannon	Waukesha	Merrillan	Jackson
Laona	Forest	Merrimack	Sauk
La Pointe	Ashland	Merton	Waukesha
Larsen	Winnebago	Middle Inlet	Marinette
La Valle	Sauk	Middleton	Dane
Leadmine	Lafayette	Mifflin	Iowa
Lebanon	Dodge	Mikana	Barron
Lemington	Sawyer	Milan	Marathon
Lena	Oconto	Milladore	Wood
Leopold	Shawano	Millston	Jackson
Lewis	Polk	Milltown	Polk
Lily	Langlade	Milton	Rock
Lima Center	Rock	Milton Junction	Rock
Limeridge	Sauk	Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Linden	Iowa	Mindoro	La Crosse
Lindsey	Wood	Mineral Point	Iowa
Little Chute	Outagamie	Minocqua	Oneida
Little Suamico	Oconto	Minong	Washburn
Livingston	Grant	Mishicot	Manitowoc
Lodi	Columbia	Modena	Buffalo
Loganville	Sauk	Mondovi	Buffalo
Lohrville	Waushara	Monico	Oneida
Lomira	Dodge	Monroe	Green
London	Dane	Montello	Marquette
Lone Rock	Richland	Montfort	Grant
Long Lake	Florence	Monticello	Green
Loomis	Marinette	Montreal	Iron
Lorraine	Polk	Moquah	Bayfield
Loretta	Sawyer	Morrison	Dane
Louisburg	Grant	Morse	Ashland
Lowell	Dodge	Mosinee	Marathon
Loyal	Clark	Mountain	Oconto
Lublín	Taylor	Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac
Luck	Polk	Mount Hope	Grant
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	Mount Horeb	Dane
Lyndhurst	Shawano	Mount Sterling	Crawford
Lyndon Station	Juneau	Mukwonago	Waukesha
Lynxville	Crawford	Muscoda	Grant
Lyons	Walworth	Muskego	Waukesha
McAllister	Marinette	Nashotah	Waukesha
McFarland	Dane	Navarino	Shawano
McNaughton	Oneida	Necedah	Juneau
Madison	Dane	Neenah	Winnebago
Maiden Rock	Pierce	Neillsville	Clark
Malone	Fond du Lac	Nekoosa	Wood
Manawa	Waupaca	Nelma	Forest
Manchester	Green Lake	Nelson	Buffalo
Manitowish	Iron	Nelsonville	Portage
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Neopit	Shawano
Maple	Douglas	Neosho	Dodge
Maplewood	Door	Neshkoro	Marquette
Marathon	Marathon	Newald	Forest
Marango	Ashland	New Auburn	Chippewa
Maribel	Manitowoc	Newburg	Washington
Marinette	Marinette	New Diggings	Lafayette
Marion	Waupaca	New Franken	Brown
Markesan	Green Lake	New Glarus	Green
Markton	Langlade	New Holstein	Calumet
Marquette	Green Lake	New Lisbon	Juneau
Marshall	Dane	New London	Waupaca
Marshfield	Wood	New Munster	Kenosha
Martell	Pierce	New Richmond	Saint Croix
Mason	Bayfield	New Rome	Adams
Mather	Juneau	Newton	Manitowoc
Mattoon	Shawano	Niagara	Marinette
Mauston	Juneau	Nichols	Outagamie
Mayville	Dodge	Norrie	Marathon
Mazomanie	Dane		

Office	County
North Bend	Jackson
Northfield	Jackson
North Fond du Lac (Branch of Fond du Lac)	Fond du Lac
North Freedom	Sauk
North Lake	Waukesha
North Prairie	Waukesha
Norwalk	Monroe
Nye	Polk
Oakdale	Monroe
Oakfield	Fond du Lac
Oakwood	Milwaukee
Oconomowoc	Waukesha
Oconto	Oconto
Oconto Falls	Oconto
Odanah	Ashland
Ogdensburg	Waupaca
Ogema	Price
Ojibwa	Sawyer
Okauchee	Waukesha
Okee	Columbia
Omro	Winnebago
Onalaska	La Crosse
Oneida	Outagamie
Ontario	Vernon
Oostburg	Sheboygan
Oregon	Dane
Orfordville	Rock
Osceola	Polk
Oshkosh	Winnebago
Osseo	Trempealeau
Owen	Clark
Oxford	Marquette
Packwaukeee	Marquette
Palmyra	Jefferson
Pardeeville	Columbia
Park Falls	Price
Parrish	Langlade
Patch Grove	Grant
Patzau	Douglas
Pe arson	Langlade
Peebles	Fond du Lac
Pelican Lake	Oneida
Pell Lake	Walworth
Pembine	Marinette
Pence	Iron
Pensaukee	Oconto
Pepin	Pepin
Perkinstown	Taylor
Peshigo	Marinette
Pewaukee	Waukesha
Phillips	Vilas
Phlox	Price
Pickerei	Langlade
Pickett	Winnebago
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau
Pine River	Waushara
Pittsville	Wood
Plain	Sauk
Plainfield	Waushara
Platteville	Grant
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha
Plouf	Portage
Plum City	Pierce
Plymouth	Sheboygan
Polar	Langlade
Poplar	Douglas
Portage	Columbia
Port Edwards	Wood
Porterfield	Marinette
Port Washington	Ozaukee
Port Wing	Bayfield
Poskin	Barron
Potosi	Grant
Potter	Calumet
Pound	Marinette
Powers Lake	Kenosha
Poynette	Columbia

Office	County
Poy Sippi	Waushara
Prairie du Chien	Crawford
Prairie du Sac	Sauk
Prairie Farm	Barron
Pray	Jackson
Prentice	Price
Prescott	Pierce
Princeton	Green Lake
Pulaski	Brown
Pulcifer	Shawano
Racine	Racine
Radisson	Sawyer
Randall	Burnette
Randolph	Columbia
Random Lake	Sheboygan
Readfield	Waupaca
Readstown	Vernon
Redgranite	Waushara
Reedsburg	Sauk
Reedsville	Manitowoc
Reeseville	Dodge
Rewey	Iowa
Rhineland	Oneida
Rib Lake	Taylor
Rice Lake	Barron
Richfield	Washington
Richland Center	Richland
Richwood	Dodge
Ridgeland	Dunn
Ridgeway	Iowa
Ringle	Marathon
Rio	Columbia
Rio Creek	Kewaunee
Riplinger	Clark
Ripon	Fond du Lac
River Falls	Pierce
Roberts	Saint Croix
Rochester	Racine
Rockbridge	Richland
Rockdale	Dane
Rock Elm	Pierce
Rock Falls	Dunn
Rockfield	Washington
Rockland	La Crosse
Rolling Prairie	Dodge
Rome	Jefferson
Rosendale	Fond du Lac
Rosholt	Portage
Rothschild	Marathon
Royalton	Waupaca
Rubicon	Dodge
Rudolph	Wood
Rush Lake	Winnebago
Rusk	Dunn
Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac
Saint Croix Falls	Polk
Saint Francis (Branch of Milwaukee)	Milwaukee
Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc
Salem	Kenosha
Sanborn	Ashland
Sand Creek	Dunn
Sarona	Washburn
Sauk City	Sauk
Saukville	Ozaukee
Sawyer (Sta. Sturgeon Bay)	Door
Saxeville	Waushara
Saxon	Iron
Sayner	Vilas
Scandinavia	Waupaca
Schofield	Marathon
Sechlerville	Jackson
Seneca	Crawford
Sextonville	Richland
Seymour	Outagamie
Sharon	Walworth
Shawano	Shawano
Sheboygan	Sheboygan
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan

Office	County	Office	County
Sheldon	Rusk	Tripoli	Oneida
Shell Lake	Washburn	Trout Lake	Vilas
Sheridan	Waupaca	Troy Center	Walworth
Sherry	Wood	Truesdell	Kenosha
Sherwood	Calumet	Tunnel City	Monroe
Shiocton	Outagamie	Turtle Lake	Barron
Shorewood (Branch of Mil- waukee)	Milwaukee	Twin Bluffs	Richland
Shullsburg	Lafayette	Twin Lakes	Kenosha
Silverlake	Kenosha	Two Rivers	Manitowoc
Sinsinawa	Grant	Underhill	Oconto
Siren	Burnett	Union Center	Juneau
Sister Bay	Door	Union Grove	Racine
Slinger	Washington	Unity	Marathon
Sobieski	Oconto	Upson	Iron
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	Valders	Manitowoc
Solon Springs	Douglas	Valley	Vernon
Somers	Kenosha	Vandyne	Fond du Lac
Somerset	Saint Croix	Verona	Dane
Soperton	Forest	Vesper	Wood
South Byron	Fond du Lac	Victory	Vernon
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Viola	Richland
South Range	Douglas	Viroqua	Vernon
South Wayne	Lafayette	Wabeno	Forest
Sparta	Monroe	Waldo	Sheboygan
Spencer	Marathon	Wales	Waukesha
Spirit Falls	Lincoln	Walworth	Walworth
Spooner	Washburn	Wanderoos	Polk
Sprague	Juneau	Warrens	Monroe
Spread Eagle	Florence	Wascott	Douglas
Springbrook	Washburn	Washburn	Bayfield
Springfield	Walworth	Washington Island	Door
Spring Green	Sauk	Waterford	Racine
Spring Valley	Pierce	Waterloo	Jefferson
Stanley	Chippewa	Watertown	Jefferson
Starlake	Vilas	Waubeka (Rural Sta. Fre- donia)	Ozaukee
Star Prairie	Saint Croix	Waukau	Winnebago
Statesan	Waukesha	Waukesha	Waukesha
Stetsonville	Taylor	Waumandee	Buffalo
Steuben	Crawford	Waunakee	Dane
Stevens Point	Portage	Waupaca	Waupaca
Stiles	Oconto	Waupun	Fond du Lac
Stitzer	Grant	Wausau	Marathon
Stockbridge	Calumet	Wausaukee	Marinette
Stockholm	Pepin	Wautoma	Waushara
Stoddard	Vernon	Wauwatosa (Branch of Mil- waukee)	Milwaukee
Stone Lake	Sawyer	Wauzeka	Crawford
Stoughton	Dane	Wayside	Brown
Stratford	Marathon	Webb Lake	Burnett
Strongs Prairie	Adams	Webster	Burnett
Strum	Trempealeau	Wentworth	Douglas
Sturgeon Bay	Door	West Allis (Branch of Mil- waukee)	Milwaukee
Sturtevant	Racine	West Bend	Washington
Suamico	Brown	West Bloomfield	Waushara
Sugar Bush	Outagamie	Westboro	Taylor
Sullivan	Jefferson	Westby	Vernon
Summit Lake	Langlade	West De Pere	Brown
Sun Prairie	Dane	Westfield	Marquette
Superior	Douglas	West Lima	Richland
Suring	Oconto	Weston	Dunn
Sussex	Waukesha	West Salem	La Crosse
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac	West Wrightstown	Brown
Taylor	Jackson	Weyauwega	Waupaca
Theresa	Dodge	Weyerhauser	Rusk
Thiensville	Ozaukee	Wheeler	Dunn
Thorp	Clark	White Creek	Adams
Three Lakes	Onesida	Whitehall	Trempealeau
Tiffany	Rock	White Lake	Langlade
Tigerton	Shawano	Whitelaw	Manitowoc
Tilleda	Shawano	Whitewater	Walworth
Tioga	Clark	Whittlesey	Taylor
Tipler	Florence	Willard	Clark
Tisch Mills	Manitowoc	Williams Bay	Walworth
Tomah	Monroe	Wilmot	Kenosha
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Wilson	Saint Croix
Tony	Rusk		
Townsend	Oconto		
Trego	Washburn		
Trempealeau	Trempealeau		
Trevor	Kenosha		

Office	County	Office	County
Wilton	Monroe	Woodman	Grant
Winchester	Vilas	Woodruff	Oneida
Windsor	Dane	Woodville	Saint Croix
Winegar	Vilas	Woodworth	Kenosha
Winnebago	Winnebago	Wrightstown	Brown
Winneconne	Winnebago	Wyalusing	Grant
Winter	Sawyer	Wyeville	Monroe
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	Wyocena	Columbia
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood		
Withee	Clark	Yellowlake	Burnett
Wittenberg	Shawano	Yuba	Richland
Wonewoc	Juneau		
Wood	Milwaukee	Zachow	Shawano
Woodford	Lafayette	Zenda	Walworth
Woodland	Dodge		

WISCONSIN CITIES¹ AND VILLAGES²

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
First Class Cities (Over 150,000 Population)				
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	587,472	1846	Mayor-Council
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)				
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	46,235	1854	Mayor-Council ³
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	48,765	1850	City Manager
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	42,707	1856	Mayor-Council
Madison.....	Dane.....	67,447	1856	Mayor-Council
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	39,089	1853	Mayor-Council
Racine.....	Racine.....	67,195	1848	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	40,638	1853	Mayor-Council
Superior.....	Douglas.....	35,136	1858	City Manager
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)				
Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	28,436	1857	Mayor-Council
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	11,101	1887	Mayor-Council
Beloit.....	Rock.....	25,365	1857	City Manager
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	10,368	1869	Mayor-Council
Cudahy.....	Milwaukee.....	10,561	1906	Mayor-Council
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	30,745	1872	Commission
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	27,209	1852	Commission
Janesville.....	Rock.....	22,992	1853	City Manager
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	24,404	1870	Mayor-Council
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	14,183	1887	Mayor-Council
Menasha.....	Winnebago.....	10,481	1874	Mayor-Council
Nenah.....	Winnebago.....	10,645	1873	Mayor-Council
South Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	11,134	1897	Mayor-Council
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	15,777	1858	Mayor-Council
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	10,302	1878	City Manager
Watertown.....	Dodge, Jefferson.....	11,301	1853	Mayor-Council
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	19,242	1895	Mayor-Council
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	27,268	1872	Mayor-Council
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.....	27,769	1897	Mayor-Council
West Allis.....	Milwaukee.....	36,364	1906	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Rapids.....	Wood.....	11,416	1869	Mayor-Council
Fourth Class Cities (Under 10,000)				
Adams.....	Adams.....	1,310	1926	Mayor-Council
Algoma.....	Kewaunee.....	2,652	1879	Mayor-Council
Alma.....	Buffalo.....	1,139	1895	Mayor-Council
Altoona.....	Eau Claire.....	1,239	1887	Mayor-Council
Amery.....	Folk.....	1,461	1919	Mayor-Council
Antigo.....	Langlade.....	9,495	1885	Commission
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.....	1,830	1925	Mayor-Council
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	1,519	1885	Mayor-Council
Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	6,415	1882	Mayor-Council
Barron.....	Barron.....	2,059	1887	Mayor-Council
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	1,212	1913	Mayor-Council
Bayver Dam.....	Dodge.....	10,356	1856	Mayor-Council
Berlin.....	Green Lake, Waushara.....	4,247	1857	Mayor-Council
Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	2,539	1853	Mayor-Council
Brillion.....	Calumet.....	1,200	1944	Mayor-Council
Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	2,204	1920	Mayor-Council
Boscobel.....	Grant.....	2,008	1873	Mayor-Council
Brodhead.....	Green.....	1,750	1891	Mayor-Council
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	293	1859	Mayor-Council
Burlington.....	Racine.....	4,414	1900	Mayor-Council

¹ Under 62.05 (2) of the statutes, a city changes from one class to another, when after the official census is published, the city has enacted the legislation for such changed classification, and the mayor has proclaimed the change.

² Villages of 1,000 or more population may become cities under 61.58 of the statutes. In addition, any district containing a population of 1,500 or more and consisting of or containing an incorporated or unincorporated village, may become a city under 62.06 of the statutes.

³ Green Bay has a special form of commission government, which in many respects is more like the mayor-council form of government than the usual commission type.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	2,245	1885	Mayor-Council
Chetek.....	Barron.....	1,227	1891	Mayor-Council
Chilton.....	Calumet.....	2,203	1877	Mayor-Council
Clintonville.....	Waupaca.....	4,134	1887	Mayor-Council
Colby.....	Clark, Marathon.....	903	1891	Mayor-Council
Columbus.....	Columbia.....	2,760	1874	Mayor-Council
Crandon.....	Forest.....	2,000	1898	Mayor-Council
Cuba City.....	Grant.....	1,259	1925	Mayor-Council
Cumberland.....	Barron.....	1,539	1885	Mayor-Council
Darlington.....	Lafayette.....	2,002	1877	Mayor-Council
Delavan.....	Walworth.....	3,444	1897	Mayor-Council
De Pere.....	Brown.....	6,373	1883	Mayor-Council
Dodgeville.....	Iowa.....	2,269	1889	Mayor-Council
Durand.....	Pepin.....	1,858	1887	Mayor-Council
Eagle River.....	Vilas.....	1,491	1937	Mayor-Council
Edgerton.....	Rock.....	3,266	1883	Mayor-Council
Elkhorn.....	Walworth.....	2,382	1897	Mayor-Council
Elroy.....	Juneau.....	1,850	1885	Mayor-Council
Evansville.....	Rock.....	2,321	1896	Mayor-Council
Fennimore.....	Grant.....	1,592	1919	Mayor-Council
Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	6,153	1878	City Manager
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.....	985	1889	Mayor-Council
Fox Lake.....	Dodge.....	1,016	1938	Mayor-Council
Galesville.....	Trempealeau.....	1,147	1942	Mayor-Council
Gillett.....	Oconto.....	1,145	1944	Mayor-Council
Glenwood.....	St. Croix.....	811	1895	Mayor-Council
Greenwood.....	Clark.....	776	1891	Mayor-Council
Hartford.....	Washington.....	3,910	1883	Mayor-Council
Hayward.....	Sawyer.....	1,571	1915	Mayor-Council
Hillsboro.....	Vernon.....	1,146	1885	Mayor-Council
Horicon.....	Dodge.....	2,253	1897	Mayor-Council
Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	2,987	1856	Mayor-Council
Hurley.....	Iron.....	3,375	1918	Mayor-Council
Independence.....	Trempealeau.....	1,036	1942	Mayor-Council
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	3,059	1878	Mayor-Council
Juneau.....	Dodge.....	1,301	1887	Mayor-Council
Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.....	7,382	1885	Mayor-Council
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	2,533	1883	Mayor-Council
Kiel.....	Calumet, Manitowoc.....	1,898	1920	Mayor-Council
Ladysmith.....	Rusk.....	3,671	1905	Commission
Lake Geneva.....	Walworth.....	3,238	1883	Mayor-Council
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.....	2,219	1905	Mayor-Council
Lancaster.....	Grant.....	2,963	1878	Mayor-Council
Lodi.....	Columbia.....	1,116	1941	Mayor-Council
Marion.....	Waupaca.....	1,034	1898	Mayor-Council
Marshfield.....	Wood.....	10,481	1874	Mayor-Council
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	2,621	1883	Mayor-Council
Mayville.....	Dodge.....	2,754	1885	Mayor-Council
Medford.....	Taylor.....	2,361	1889	Mayor-Council
Mellen.....	Ashland.....	1,598	1907	Mayor-Council
Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	6,582	1882	Mayor-Council
Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	8,711	1883	Mayor-Council
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	2,275	1857	Mayor-Council
Mondovi.....	Buffalo.....	2,077	1889	Mayor-Council
Monroe.....	Green.....	6,182	1882	Mayor-Council
Montello.....	Marquette.....	1,138	1938	Mayor-Council
Montreal.....	Iron.....	1,700	1924	Mayor-Council
Mosinee.....	Marathon.....	1,361	1931	Mayor-Council
Neillsville.....	Clark.....	2,562	1882	Mayor-Council
Nekoosa.....	Wood.....	2,212	1926	Mayor-Council
New Holstein.....	Calumet.....	1,502	1926	Mayor-Council
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	1,215	1889	Mayor-Council
New London.....	Outagamie, Waupaca.....	4,825	1877	Mayor-Council
New Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	2,388	1885	Mayor-Council

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	4,562	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto	Oconto	5,362	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1,888	1919	Mayor-Council
Omro	Winnebago	1,401	1944	Mayor-Council
Onalaska	La Crosse	1,742	1887	Mayor-Council
Osseo	Trempealeau	1,105	1941	Mayor-Council
Owen	Clark	1,083	1925	Mayor-Council
Park Falls	Price	3,252	1912	Mayor-Council
Peshigo	Marinette	1,947	1903	Mayor-Council
Phillips	Price	1,915	1891	Mayor-Council
Pittsville	Wood	556	1887	Mayor-Council
Platteville	Grant	4,762	1876	Mayor-Council
Plymouth	Sheboygan	4,170	1877	Mayor-Council
Portage	Columbia	7,016	1854	Mayor-Council
Port Washington	Ozaukee	4,046	1882	Mayor-Council
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	4,622	1872	Mayor-Council
Prescott	Pierce	857	1857	Mayor-Council
Princeton	Green Lake	1,247	1920	Mayor-Council
Reedsburg	Sauk	3,608	1887	Mayor-Council
Rhineland	Oneida	8,501	1894	City Manager
Rice Lake	Barron	5,719	1887	Mayor-Council
Richland Center	Richland	4,364	1887	Mayor-Council
Ripon	Fond du Lac	4,566	1858	Mayor-Council
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	2,806	1875	Mayor-Council
Seymour	Outagamie	1,365	1879	Mayor-Council
Shawano	Shawano	5,565	1874	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	3,395	1913	Mayor-Council
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1,197	1889	Mayor-Council
Sparta	Monroe	5,820	1883	Mayor-Council
Spooner	Washburn	2,639	1909	Mayor-Council
Stanley	Chippewa	2,021	1898	Mayor-Council
Stoughton	Dane	4,743	1882	Mayor-Council
Sturgeon Bay	Door	5,439	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomah	Monroe	3,817	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomahawk	Lincoln	3,365	1891	Mayor-Council
Viroqua	Vernon	3,549	1885	Mayor-Council
Washburn	Bayfield	2,363	1904	Mayor-Council
Waupaca	Waupaca	3,458	1875	Mayor-Council
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	6,798	1878	Mayor-Council
Wautoma	Waushara	1,180	1901	Mayor-Council
West Bend	Washington	5,452	1885	Mayor-Council
Westby	Vernon	1,438	1920	Mayor-Council
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1,173	1889	Mayor-Council
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1,035	1941	Mayor-Council
Whitewater	Walworth	3,689	1885	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	1,762	1925	Mayor-Council

Villages

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	920	1894
Ableman	Sauk	395	1894
Adell	Sheboygan	313	1918
Albany	Green	741	1883
Alma Center	Jackson	431	1902
Almena	Barron	375 ¹	1945
Almond	Portage	449	1905
Amherst	Portage	611	1899
Amherst Junction	Portage	197	1912
Aniwa	Shawano	283	1899
Arena	Iowa	278	1923
Argyle	Lafayette	735	1903

¹ Population in 1944.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Arlington.....	Columbia.....	224 ¹	1945
Athens.....	Marathon.....	856	1901
Auburndale.....	Wood.....	342	1881
Avoca.....	Iowa.....	417	1870
Bagley.....	Grant.....	293	1919
Baldwin.....	St. Croix.....	918	1875
Balsam Lake.....	Polk.....	452	1905
Bangor.....	La Crosse.....	847	1899
Barneveld.....	Iowa.....	358	1906
Barton.....	Washington.....	900	1925
Bay City.....	Pierce.....	299	1909
Bear Creek.....	Outagamie.....	409	1902
Belgium.....	Ozaukee.....	356	1922
Bell Center.....	Crawford.....	264	1901
Belleville.....	Dane.....	594	1892
Belmont.....	Lafayette.....	476	1894
Benton.....	Lafayette.....	835	1892
Big Bend.....	Waukesha.....	298	1928
Big Falls.....	Waupaca.....	187	1925
Birchwood.....	Washburn.....	531	1921
Biramwood.....	Shawano.....	566	1895
Biron.....	Wood.....	475	1910
Black Creek.....	Outagamie.....	542	1904
Black Earth.....	Dane.....	531	1857
Blair.....	Trempealeau.....	856	1894
Blanchardville.....	Lafayette.....	662	1890
Bloomington.....	Grant.....	677	1880
Blue Mounds.....	Dane.....	196	1912
Blue River.....	Grant.....	381	1916
Boaz.....	Richland.....	230	1939
Bonduel.....	Shawano.....	661	1916
Bowler.....	Shawano.....	315	1923
Boyceville.....	Dunn.....	533	1922
Boyd.....	Chippewa.....	618	1891
Brandon.....	Fond du Lac.....	708	1881
Brokaw.....	Marathon.....	477	1903
Brooklyn.....	Dane, Green.....	449	1905
Browntown.....	Green.....	271	1890
Bruce.....	Rusk.....	596	1901
Butler.....	Waukesha.....	778	1913
Butternut.....	Ashland.....	669	1903
Cable.....	Bayfield.....	314	1920
Cadott.....	Chippewa.....	676	1895
Cambria.....	Columbia.....	688	1866
Cambridge.....	Dane.....	577	1891
Cameron.....	Barron.....	807	1894
Campbellsport.....	Fond du Lac.....	1,094	1902
Camp Douglas.....	Juneau.....	445	1893
Cascade.....	Sheboygan.....	358	1914
Casco.....	Kewaunee.....	292	1920
Cashton.....	Monroe.....	706	1901
Cassville.....	Grant.....	956	1882
Catawba.....	Price.....	290	1922
Cazenovia.....	Richland.....	370	1902
Cecil.....	Shawano.....	307	1905
Cedar Grove.....	Sheboygan.....	907	1899
Centuria.....	Polk.....	411	1904
Chaseburg.....	Vernon.....	258	1922
Chenequa.....	Waukesha.....	288	1928
Clayton.....	Polk.....	367	1909
Clear Lake.....	Polk.....	676	1894
Clinton.....	Rock.....	903	1882
Clyman.....	Dodge.....	230	1924
Cobb.....	Iowa.....	276	1902
Cochrane.....	Buffalo.....	458	1910
Coleman.....	Marquette.....	562	1903
Colfax.....	Dunn.....	992	1904
Coloma.....	Waushara.....	308	1939
Combined Locks.....	Outagamie.....	625	1920
Conrath.....	Rusk.....	128	1915
Coon Valley.....	Vernon.....	469	1907
Cornell.....	Chippewa.....	1,759	1913

¹ Population in 1945.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Cottage Grove	Dane	310	1924
Couderay	Sawyer	189	1922
Cross Plains	Dane	374	1920
Curtiss	Clark	171	1917
Dallas	Barron	436	1903
Dane	Dane	301	1899
Deerfield	Dane	611	1891
Deer Park	St. Croix	203	1913
DeForest	Dane	598	1903
Denmark	Brown	864	1915
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	400	1886
Dorchester	Clark	456	1901
Dousman	Waukesha	272	1917
Downing	Dunn	308	1909
Doylestown	Columbia	253	1907
Dresser	Polk	294	1919
Eagle	Waukesha	391	1890
Eastman	Crawford	348	1909
East Troy	Walworth	925	1900
Eden	Fond du Lac	223	1912
Edgar	Marathon	694	1898
Eland	Shawano	296	1905
Elderon	Marathon	249	1917
Eleva	Trempealeau	406	1902
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	571	1894
Elk Mound	Dunn	358	1909
Ellsworth	Pierce	1,340	1887
Elmwood	Pierce	828	1905
Embarrass	Waupaca	335	1895
Ephraim	Dooc	254	1919
Exeland	Sawyer	194	1920
Fairchild	Eau Claire	639	1880
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	293	1921
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	572	1906
Fall River	Columbia	425	1903
Fenwood	Marathon	156	1904
Ferryville	Crawford	306	1912
Fontana	Walworth	461	1924
Footville	Rock	459	1918
Fox Point	Milwaukee	1,180	1926
Frederic	Polk	725	1903
Fredonia	Ozaukee	356	1922
Fremont	Waupaca	437	1882
Friendship	Adams	453	1907
Gays Mills	Crawford	737	1900
Genoa	Vernon	339	1935
Genoa City	Walworth	715	1901
Germantown	Washington	292	1927
Gilman	Taylor	440	1914
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	357	1913
Glen Flora	Rusk	140	1915
Grafton	Ozaukee	1,150	1896
Granton	Clark	300	1916
Grantsburg	Burnett	874	1887
Graftot	Lafayette	297	1891
*Greendale	Milwaukee	2,527	1939
Green Lake	Green Lake	661	1871
Gresham	Shawano	295	1908
Hammond	St. Croix	467	1880
Hancock	Waushara	481	1902
Hartland	Waukesha	998	1891
Hatley	Marathon	270	1912
Haugen	Barron	268	1918
Hawkins	Rusk	496	1922
Hazel Green	Grant	582	1867
Highland	Iowa	902	1873
Hilbert	Calumet	607	1898
Hixton	Jackson	301	1920
Hollandale	Iowa	290	1910

*Operates under a village manager.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Hortonville	Outagamie	968	1894
Hustisford	Dodge	564	1870
Hustler	Juneau	167	1914
Ingram	Rusk	174	1907
Iola	Waupaca	746	1892
Iron Ridge	Dodge	273	1913
Ironton	Sauk	213	1914
Jackson	Washington	302	1912
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	511	1903
Junction City	Portage	308	1911
Kendall	Monroe	478	1894
Kennan	Price	256	1903
Kewaskum	Washington	880	1895
Kimberly	Outagamie	2,618	1910
Kingston	Green Lake	295	1923
Knapp	Dunn	436	1905
Kohler	Sheboygan	1,789	1912
Lac Labelle	Waukesha	66	1931
La Farge	Vernon	921	1899
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	357	1907
Lannon	Waukesha	378	1930
La Valle	Sauk	408	1883
Lena	Oconto	469	1921
Lime Ridge	Sauk	197	1910
Lirden	Iowa	461	1900
Little Chute	Outagamie	3,360	1899
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	520	1914
Loganville	Sauk	236	1917
Lohrville	Waushara	191	1910
Lomira	Dodge	659	1899
Lone Rock	Richland	502	1886
Lowell	Dodge	282	1894
Loyal	Clark	921	1893
Lublin	Taylor	148	1915
Luck	Polk	617	1905
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	468	1908
Lyndon Station	Juneau	354	1903
Lynxville	Crawford	233	1889
McFarland	Dane	463	1920
Maiden Rock	Pierce	291	1887
Manawa	Waupaca	791	1900
Maple Bluff	Dane	862	1930
Marathon	Marathon	823	1884
Markesan	Green Lake	912	1858
Marshall	Dane	447	1905
Mason	Bayfield	152	1925
Mattoon	Shawano	524	1901
Mazomanie	Dane	851	1899
Melrose	Jackson	462	1914
Melvina	Monroe	135	1922
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	1,469	1892
Merrillan	Jackson	591	1881
Merrimac	Sauk	234	1899
Merton	Waukesha	254	1922
Middleton	Dane	1,358	1905
Milladore	Wood	226	1933
Milltown	Folk	469	1910
Milton	Rock	1,266	1904
Minong	Washington	308	1915
Monona	Dane	1,323	1938
Montfort	Grant	615	1893
Monticello	Green	716	1891
Mount Hope	Grant	256	1919
Mount Horeb	Dane	1,610	1899
Mount Sterling	Crawford	264	1936
Mukwonago	Waukesha	855	1905
Muscoda	Grant	902	1894
Necedah	Juneau	838	1870
Neisoville	Portage	180	1913

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Neosho.....	Dodge.....		
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.....	255	1902
New Auburn.....	Chippewa.....	301	1906
New Glarus.....	Green.....	398	1902
Niagara.....	Marquette.....	1,068	1901
North Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	2,266	1914
North Freedom.....	Sauk.....	2,083	1903
North Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	547	1893
North Prairie.....	Waukesha.....	595	1912
Norwalk.....	Monroe.....	375	1919
		551	1894
Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac.....		
Ogdensburg.....	Waupaca.....	655	1903
Oliver.....	Douglas.....	207	1912
Ontario.....	Monroe, Vernon.....	201	1917
Oostburg.....	Sheboygan.....	533	1890
Oregon.....	Dane.....	742	1909
Orfordville.....	Rock.....	1,005	1883
Osceola.....	Polk.....	510	1900
Oxford.....	Marquette.....	642	1886
		404	1912
Palmyra.....	Jefferson.....	711	1866
Pardeeville.....	Columbia.....	1,001	1894
Park Ridge.....	Portage.....	210	1938
Patch Grove.....	Grant.....	195	1921
Pepin.....	Pepin.....	754	1860
Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.....	1,352	1876
Plain.....	Sauk.....	405	1912
Plainfield.....	Waushara.....	571	1902
Plum City.....	Pierce.....	368	1882
Poplar.....	Douglas.....	462	1909
Port Edwards.....	Wood.....	1,192	1917
Potosi.....	Grant.....	506	1902
Pound.....	Marquette.....	310	1887
Poynette.....	Columbia.....	870	1914
Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.....	1,001	1885
Prairie Farm.....	Barron.....	335	1901
Prentice.....	Price.....	452	1899
Pulaski.....	Brown.....	979	1910
Randolph.....	Columbia, Dodge.....	1,146	1870
Random Lake.....	Sheboygan.....	613	1907
Readstown.....	Vernon.....	584	1898
Redgranite.....	Waushara.....	857	1904
Reedsville.....	Manitowoc.....	729	1892
Reeseville.....	Dodge.....	407	
Rewey.....	Iowa.....	267	1902
Rib Lake.....	Taylor.....	1,042	1902
Ridgeland.....	Dunn.....	242	1921
Ridgeway.....	Iowa.....	431	1902
Rio.....	Columbia.....	696	1887
River Hills.....	Milwaukee.....	541	1930
Roberts.....	St. Croix.....	271 ¹	1945
Rochester.....	Racine.....	288	1912
Rockdale.....	Dane.....	136	1914
Rockland.....	La Crosse.....	171	1919
Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.....	317	1915
Rosholt.....	Portage.....	523	1907
Rothschild.....	Marathon.....	812	1917
St. Cloud.....	Fond du Lac.....	353	1909
St. Croix Falls.....	Polk.....	1,007	1888
Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	1,325	1854
Saukville.....	Ozaukee.....	431	1915
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.....	295	1894
Schofield.....	Marathon.....	1,536	1904
Sharon.....	Walworth.....	812	1892
Sheldon.....	Rusk.....	199	1917
Shell Lake.....	Washington.....	872	1908
Shiocton.....	Outagamie.....	592	1903
*Shorewood.....	Milwaukee.....	15,184	1900
Shorewood Hills.....	Dane.....	1,064	1927
Silver Lake.....	Kenosha.....	365	1926

¹ Population in 1945.

*Operates under a village manager.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Sister Bay	Door	309	1912
Slinger	Washington	775	1869
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	778	1888
Solon Springs	Douglas	392	1920
Somerset	St. Croix	476	1915
South Wayne	Lafayette	331	1911
Spencer	Marathon	506	1902
Spring Green	Sauk	868	1869
Spring Valley	Pierce	973	1895
Star Prairie	St. Croix	250	1900
Steuben	Crawford	321	1900
Stockbridge	Calumet	386	1908
Stockholm	Pepin	179	1903
Stoddard	Vernon	368	1911
Stratford	Marathon	879	1916
Sturtevant	Racine	803	1907
Sullivan	Jefferson	286	1915
Sun Prairie	Dane	1,625	1868
Suring	Oconto	437	1914
Sussex	Waukesha	548	1924
Taylor	Jackson	314	1919
Tennyson	Grant	202	1940
Theresa	Dodge	418	1898
Thiensville	Ozaukee	645	1910
Thorp	Clark	1,052	1893
Tigerton	Shawano	794	1896
Tony	Rusk	186	1911
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	527	1867
Turtle Lake	Barron	616	1898
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	409	1937
Union Center	Juneau	190	1913
Union Grove	Racine	973	1893
Unity	Clark, Marathon	286	1903
Valders	Manitowoc	580	1919
Verona	Dane	535	1920
Viola	Richland, Vernon	825	1899
Waldo	Sheboygan	324	1922
Wales	Waukesha	170	1922
Walworth	Walworth	875	1901
Waterford	Racine	786	1906
Waterloo	Jefferson	1,474	1859
Wauwaukee	Dane	773	1893
Wausaukee	Marinette	655	1924
Wauzeka	Crawford	513	1890
Webster	Burnett	524	1916
Westfield	Marquette	851	1902
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	5,010	1906
West Salem	La Crosse	1,254	1893
Weyerhaeuser	Rusk	298	1906
Wheeler	Dunn	272	1922
*Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	9,651	1892
White Lake	Langlade	548	1926
Wild Rose	Waushara	559	1904
Williams Bay	Walworth	717	1919
Wilson	St. Croix	188	1911
Wilton	Monroe	486	1890
Winneconne	Winneshago	931	1871
Withee	Clark	329	1901
Wittenberg	Shawano	900	1893
Wonewoc	Juneau	793	1878
Woodman	Grant	108	1917
Woodville	St. Croix	408	1911
Wrightstown	Brown	718	1901
Wyeville	Monroe	219	1923
Wyocena	Columbia	706	1909
Yuba	Richland	116	1935

*Operates under a village commissioner.

COUNTY OFFICERS

December 1, 1945

County	County Seat	Population 1940	County Board	
			Chairman ¹	Number of Members
Adams	Friendship	8,449	Leo J. Baggot	20
Ashland	Ashland	21,801	Frank G. Shefchik	27
Barron	Barron	34,289	George Mireau	50
Bayfield	Washburn	15,827	Vic C. Wallin	37
Brown	Green Bay	83,109	Henry Katers	49
Buffalo	Alma	16,090	R. C. Achenbach	28
Burnett	Grantsburg	11,382	Fred Nordin	23
Calumet	Chilton	17,618	Edw. Bonk	20
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	40,703	Clarence Balts	45
Clark	Neillsville	33,972	A. E. Stadler	52
Columbia	Portage	32,517	John F. Roche	43
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	18,328	T. N. Nelson	29
Dane	Madison	130,660	Paul A. Robinson	82
Dodge	Juneau	54,280	Frank E. Panzer	67
Door	Sturgeon Bay	19,095	Harry M. Schuyler	20
Douglas	Superior	47,119	Edwin Pearson	40
Dunn	Menomonee	27,375	E. W. Hanson	35
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	46,999	George H. Zetzman	31
Florence	Florence	4,177	Arthur Peterson	8
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	62,353	Frank Trowbridge	56
Forest	Crandon	11,805	Clyde Spencer	19
Grant	Lancaster	40,639	Fred E. Parker	66
Green	Monroe	23,146	Ernst J. Hoesly	27
Green Lake	Green Lake	14,092	Franklin Jahnke	21
Iowa	Dodgeville	20,595	Fred Grunow	31
Iron	Hurley	10,049	Wm. F. Rugee	20
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,599	Emil G. Gilbertson	30
Jefferson	Jefferson	38,808	Arthur H. Mussehl	45
Juneau	Mauston	18,708	H. F. Stackman	37
Kenosha	Kenosha	63,505	Peter Harris	22
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	16,680	Arthur C. Walecka	18
La Crosse	La Crosse	59,653	Wm. O. Van Loon	38
Lafayette	Darlington	19,695	Wm. H. Ayers	28
Langlade	Antigo	29,227	F. J. Pawlitschek	24
Lincoln	Merrill	22,536	Emil A. Hinz	28
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	61,617	Fred A. Fredrich	38
Marathon	Wausau	75,915	James Baravetto	69
Marinette	Marinette	36,225	L. E. Ness	30
Marquette	Montello	9,097	J. W. Daniels	21
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	766,885	Lawrence J. Timmerman	20
Monroe	Sparta	30,080	R. G. Lahn	37
Oconto	Oconto	27,075	Harold E. Muehl	34
Oneida	Rhinelander	18,938	John J. O'Leary	27
Outagamie	Appleton	70,032	John D. Bottensek	53
Ozaukee	Port Washington	18,985	Ray F. Blank	21
Pepin	Durand	7,897	John Brunner	13
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,471	Arnold Madson	29
Polk	Balsam Lake	26,197	Henry L. Swanson	36
Portage	Stevens Point	35,800	Carl Rosholt	33
Price	Phillips	18,467	E. J. Aschenbrener	27
Racine	Racine	94,047	Martin H. Herzog	32
Richland	Richland Center	20,381	E. J. Rohn	24
Rock	Janesville	80,173	T. D. Woolsey	62
Rusk	Ladysmith	17,737	O. J. Falge	39
St. Croix	Hudson	24,842	Wm. Bergeron	39
Sauk	Baraboo	33,700	H. L. Wischhoff	38
Sawyer	Hayward	11,540	C. C. Mizener	21
Shawano	Shawano	35,378	A. E. Swanke	38
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	76,221	Oscar A. Darrow	36
Taylor	Medford	20,105	Nels Anderson	28
Trempealeau	Whitehall	24,381	Russell Paulson	34
Vernon	Viroqua	29,940	C. H. Carter	39
Vilas	Eagle River	8,894	C. A. Harris	18
Walworth	Elkhorn	33,103	H. C. Quas	34
Washburn	Shell Lake	12,496	A. L. Neste	29
Washington	West Bend	28,430	E. M. Romaine	28
Waukesha	Waukesha	62,744	Vernon M. Gaspar	50
Waupaca	Waupaca	34,614	E. J. Perkins	48
Waushara	Wautoma	14,268	L. L. Johnson	28
Winnebago	Oshkosh	80,507	J. F. Shea	44
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	44,465	Warren Beadle, Jr.	51

¹ Elected as chairman for 1945.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	County Clerk ¹	Treasurer ¹
Adams	Friendship	Bernard A. McBride	Thomas F. Avery
Ashland	Ashland	Edwin H. Quistorff	Henry D. Klein
Barron	Barron	Ralph J. Hill	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Washburn	Ludwig Tranmal	John O. Bodin
Brown	Green Bay	Omer F. Rothe	Ann E. Wanek
Buffalo	Alma	James O. Holmes	Esther Breвик
Burnett	Chitonsburg	Harry B. Bergren	Ada Ortendahl
Calumet	Grant	Roland E. Miller	Wilber R. Winch
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Mildred Gunderson	Warren K. Robarge
Clark	Neillsville	Calvin Mills	James Fradette
Columbia	Portage	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Lester R. Daugherty	Amos E. Sutton
Dane	Madison	Austin N. Johnson	Clarence L. Femrite
Dodge	Juneau	Arthur R. Mitchell	Allen Henke
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Hollis Bassford	Evelyn Wendorf Alliet
Douglas	Superior	Stephen P. Gray	William C. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	Leonard Kingsley	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Esther F. Voss	Dora Bartz
Florence	Florence	W. T. O'Connor	Chas. R. Tiderman
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Arthur J. Kremer	Fayette M. Coffeen
Forest	Crandon	Alton B. Ison	Frank R. Sturzl
Grant	Lancaster	Alonzo Aupperle	Rolla L. Rech
Green	Monroe	Clarence W. Lengacher	Emanuel G. Stauffacher
Green Lake	Green Lake	Gustave Doepke	Norbert A. Bierman
Iowa	Dodgeville	Elizabeth Mitchell	Frances Chappell
Iron	Hurley	Eugene Darin	Mrs. Esther Paynter ²
Jackson	Black River Falls	Michael P. Peterson	Carl G. Monsos
Jefferson	Jefferson	Lawrence G. Johnson	William H. Nevins
Juneau	Mauston	John S. Henry	John E. Felland
Kenosha	Kenosha	John C. Niederprum	George H. Lauer
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Mabel A. Wessely	Andrew A. Krueger
La Crosse	La Crosse	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Darlington	Frank D. Goodrich	Elmer B. Virtue
Langlade	Antigo	R. M. Moss	Milton E. Warg
Lincoln	Merrill	William Leroy Brandt	Grace Fisher
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Albert W. Tetzlaff	Ray McCarthy
Marathon	Wausau	Lucile Zielsdorf	Everett J. Freeman
Marinette	Marinette	Geo. E. Costello	Bernard M. Stehl
Marquette	Montello	Charles Barry	Ed. Gelhar
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	George F. Breitbach	Clarence M. Sommers
Monroe	Sparta	E. J. Monick	William Lahm
Oconto	Oconto	Josie M. Cook	Allan E. Ehlers
Oneida	Rhineland	Lloyd D. Verage	Anna Moe Gruper
Outagamie	Appleton	John E. Hantschel	Ray L. Feuerstein
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Harold Wm. Hughes	Max M. Gunther
Pepin	Durand	John Gillmore	Guy H. Miller
Pierce	Ellsworth	Ralph G. Condit	William M. Moran
Polk	Balsam Lake	V. A. Hansen	Ernest Lundberg
Portage	Stevens Point	Anne T. Strojny	Ralph A. Woyak
Price	Phillips	Joshua Jones	Margaret Corrigan
Racine	Racine	Lennie E. Hardie	Horace F. Edmands
Richland	Richland Center	Clarence Davis	Lena Hart
Rock	Jamesville	Walter M. Lindemann	Lawrence C. Schmidley
Rusk	Ladysmith	Elmer W. Hill	Yelmer V. Sims
St. Croix	Hudson	S. N. Swanson	John C. Bogut
Sauk	Baraboo	J. Victor Johnson	Hazel E. Frazier
Sawyer	Hayward	Adolph Sandstrom	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano	Shawano	Ralph J. Kuckuk	Grover W. Beversdorf
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Ernst L. Kaufmann	Alfred L. Krause
Taylor	Medford	Harold O. Ruesch	Joseph J. Fleischmann
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Roy H. Matson	August Knudtson
Vernon	Viroqua	Berlie Moore	H. V. Rabbitt
Vilas	Engle River	Mary Thomas	Francis T. Johnson
Walworth	Elkhorn	Leo D. Dunlap	Volney A. Lackey
Washburn	Shell Lake	Ole S. Soholt	Orley K. Lathrop
Washington	West Bend	Louis Kuhaupt	Paul L. Justman
Waukesha	Waukesha	Richard Sylvester	Daniel J. Pierner
Waupaca	Waupaca	Albert L. Anderson	Leonard J. Stadler
Waushara	Wautoma	Grant Boyson	Ervin E. Bruchis
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Arthur E. Hedke	Earl E. Fuller
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Joachim A. Schindler	Vernon M. Kelly

¹ Term expires January 6, 1947.

² Acting.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precincts	County Superintendent of Schools ¹	County Judge ²
Adams	Friendship	20	Irvin S. Jones	Charles H. Gilman
Ashland	Ashland	27	Dwight Kenyon	Walter H. Cate ³
Barron	Barron	41	George M. Wavrunek	Earl L. Risberg
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Daniel L. Brace	Lawrence Blanchard ⁴
Brown	Green Bay	52	Joseph D. Donovan	Archie McComb
Buffalo	Alma	28	O. J. Sohrweide	G. L. Pattison
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	E. J. Adams	August J. Christianson
Calumet	Chilton	16	Francis J. Flanagan	George M. Goggins
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	Theo. A. Sorenson	Orrin H. Larrabee
Clark	Neillsville	52	Eugene Laurent	O. W. Schoengarth
Columbia	Portage	43	Clifford M. Barnard	Elton J. Morrison
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	29	Leonore M. Feldmann	Jeremiah O'Neil
Dane	Madison	83	Harry M. Hanson (1st)	Fred M. Evans
			Blanche Losinski (2nd)	
Dodge	Juneau	67	Ira Cravillion	W. C. O'Connell
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Curtis Tronson	Grover M. Stapleton
Douglas	Superior	43	Edith M. Turnell	Robert E. Curran
Dunn	Menomonie	35	Archie A. Shafer	Carl E. Peterson
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	32	Mildred D. Wilcox	Merrill R. Farr
Florence	Florence	8	Winifred W. Robinson	Irving W. Smith
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	Lester A. Timm	Lawson E. Lurvey
Forest	Crandon	19	S. W. Ihlenfeldt	Walter S. Rowlinson
Grant	Lancaster	66	Robert W. Ostrander	Ray D. Walker
Green	Monroe	27	Florence Wartenweiler	Harold J. Lamboley
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Louis Bosman	G. E. Ostrander
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Lillian M. Ellis	James E. O'Neill
Iron	Hurley	20	Paul J. Santini	R. C. Trembath
Jackson	Black River Falls	30	Grace Webb	Harry M. Perry
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Eva N. Bock	Lorenzo L. Darling
Juneau	Mauston	37	Beatrice Burgdorff	Robert P. Clark
Kenosha	Kenosha	47	Marion G. Feuerer	Wilmer W. Davis
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	39	May M. Smithwick	Aaron G. Murphy
La Crosse	La Crosse	28	Hazel Leicht	Roy V. Ahlstrom
Lafayette	Darlington	24	Paul F. Gleiter	Floyd E. Olson
Langlade	Antigo	23	Frank J. Nimtz	A. N. Whiting
Lincoln	Merrill	42	Nellie Evjue	Max Van Hecke
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	78	Joseph J. Rappel	Jerome V. Ledvina
Marathon	Wausau	35	William E. Moore	Frank Regner
Marinette	Marinette	21	Christine Christenson	William F. Haase
Marquette	Montello	582	Clarence Bartz	K. J. Callahan
Milwaukee	Milwaukee		Michael S. Kies	M. S. Sheridan, 1st Br. (1950)
Monroe	Sparta	37	Arthur S. Fenske	C.A. Hansen, 2nd Br. (1952)
Oconto	Oconto	41	Otto W. Neumann	Otto W. Sprecher
Oneida	Rhineland	27	Jesse M. Reed	Frank P. Megan
Outagamie	Appleton	53	Henry J. Van Straten	H. F. Steele
Ozaukee	Port Washington	22	Richard F. Beger	Gerald Jolin
Pepin	Durand	13	Wilbur M. Gibson	Peter M. Huiras
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Mark L. Saxton	Joseph H. Riedner
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	Kenneth L. Outcalt	Jay H. Grimm
Portage	Stevens Point	35	Lifelet D. Culver	Howard D. Blanding
Price	Phillips	27	Elizabeth M. Dunn	Byron J. Carpenter
Racine	Racine	48	Henry G. Brach	Asa K. Owen
Richland	Richland Center	24	Earl L. Anderson	J. Allan Simpson
Rock	Janesville	58	Donald E. Upton	Levi H. Bancroft
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	G. Thos. Longbotham	Harry S. Fox
St. Croix	Hudson	39	N. E. Erickson	James A. Mchaelson
Sauk	Baraboo	40	Kurt R. Schoenoff	Robert G. Varnum
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Inez M. Sabin	Henry J. Bohn
Shawano	Shawano	42	Arthur L. Pahr	Walter J. Duffy
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Roy B. Lightfoot	C. B. Dillett
Taylor	Medford	28	Ray J. Forehand	F. H. Schlichting
Trempealeau	Whitehall	34	Dorris Sander	Clifford L. Curran ⁵
Vernon	Viroqua	39	Willis J. Schalloek	John C. Gaveny
Vilas	Eagle River	18	John B. Matson	Frank W. Carter
Walworth	Elkhorn	35	Laura McDougall	Frank W. Carter
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Irving E. Crowell	Roscoe R. Luce
Washington	West Bend	28	Michael T. Buckley	Albert C. Barrett
Waukesha	Waukesha	55	Winston D. Brown	Frank W. Bucklin
Waupaca	Waupaca	49	Carl H. Bacher	Allen D. Young
Washara	Wautoma	28	Arthur Dietz	Arthur M. Scheller
Winnebago	Oshkosh	47	Eva C. Monson	Gad Jones
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	54	Silas G. Corey	D. E. McDonald
				Frank W. Calkins

¹ Term expires July 1949.² Term expires 1st Monday 1950.³ James McCully, Acting.⁴ H. P. Axelberg, Acting.⁵ E. J. Neuenschwander, Acting.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	District Attorney ¹	Sheriff ¹
Adams	Friendship	Fulton Collipp	Frank Malinosky
Ashland	Ashland	Clarence V. Olson	Frank A. Harris
Barron	Barron	Lee C. Youngman	Lawrence E. Taylor
Bayfield	Washburn	Walter T. Norlin	Terence Arseneau
Brown	Green Bay	J. Norman Basten	Clifford K. Kellner
Buffalo	Alma	B. H. Schlosstein	Merle O. Roffler
Burnett	Grantsburg	Clive J. Strang	John W. McCarthy
Calumet	Chilton	Franklin J. Schmieder	Theodore Pagel
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Ronald F. North	Helmer F. Hagen
Clark	Neillsville	Bruce F. Beilfuss	Herman Olson
Columbia	Portage	William Leitsch	William Orth
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	James P. Cullen	Ullyses Day
Dane	Madison	Norris E. Maloney	John R. Arnold
Dodge	Juneau	Clarence G. Traeger	Edward C. Klemann
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Ed. G. Minor	Hallie Rowe
Douglas	Superior	Andy Borg	Elton Ekroth
Dunn	Menomonee	Clarence E. Smith	Delbert E. Karnes
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Henry E. Steinbring	Ray Kuhlman
Florence	Florence	Allan C. Wittkopf	Glenn J. Church
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	S. Richard Heath	Arnold Sook
Forest	Crandon	Allan M. Stranz	Harry Fannin
Grant	Lancaster	George F. Frantz	Aloys M. Klaas
Green	Monroe	Rudolph P. Regez	Evan C. Chambers
Green Lake	Green Lake	James L. McMonigal	Hazel Christensen
Iowa	Dodgeville	Harry A. Speich	Ray M. Reese
Iron	Hurley	Joseph C. Raineri	John Gersich
Jackson	Black River Falls	Lester R. Johnson	I. S. Hollenbeck
Jefferson	Jefferson	James D. Hyer	George F. Perry
Juneau	Maunton	Charles P. Curran	John M. Jones
Kenosha	Kenosha	K. Thomas Savage	Milton F. LaViolette
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Wm. A. Cowell	William R. Brusky
La Crosse	La Crosse	Fredric W. Crosby	Stanley C. Olson
Lafayette	Darlington	Ervin W. Johnson	Gaylord W. Thomas
Langlade	Antigo	Julius Guenther	Brack Gillespie
Lincoln	Merrill	Norman F. Fechtner	Frank Richey
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	John C. Danielson	Arthur Truttschel
Marathon	Wausau	Frank G. Loeffler	Joseph Andreski
Marinette	Marinette	Norman B. Langill	Edward L. O'Hearon
Marquette	Montello	Andrew P. Cotter	E. J. Daniels
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wm. J. McCauley	George M. Hanley
Monroe	Sparta	Leo J. Goodman	Bert O. Johnson
Oconto	Oconto	Howard W. Estein	William L. Chesley
Oneida	Rhineland	Donald C. O'Melia	Gordon Taggart
Outagamie	Appleton	Elmer R. Honkamp	Lyman B. Clark
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Ben R. Runkel	Wilbert J. Braby
Pepin	Durand	Wm. E. Thurston	Victor Seline
Pierce	Ellsworth	C. B. Carisch	Carol Gilbertson
Polk	Balsam Lake	Henry C. Oakey	Katharine E. Moore
Portage	Stevens Point	Herman J. Glinski	Peter C. Karashinski
Price	Phillips	Ray J. Haggerty	Leo Weyers
Racine	Racine	Harold M. Koebel	Robert J. Matheson
Richland	Richland Center	Leo P. Lownik	J. B. McClaren
Rock	Janesville	Howard Moss	Ernest A. Silverthorn
Rusk	Ladysmith	Emory O. Ellingson	Ellsworth Wilson
St. Croix	Hudson	Hugh F. Gwin	Walter L. Schrank
Sauk	Baraboo	Raymond J. Kasiska	J. Riley Stone
Sawyer	Hayward	Ralph W. Steller	John S. Johnson
Shawano	Shawano	C. B. Strossenreuther	William C. Seering
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Henry Van de Water	Theodore J. Mosch
Taylor	Medford	Clarence Simon	Harry M. Dietzman
Trempealeau	Whitehall	La Vern G. Kostner	Basil J. Erickson
Vernon	Viroqua	M. N. Daffinrud	Bernard Ammerman
Vilas	Eagle River	Edmund H. Draeger	Peter Anderson
Walworth	Elkhorn	Lyman K. Arnold	John W. Cusack
Washburn	Shell Lake	Ward Winton	Floyd W. Bannister
Washington	West Bend	Gerhard Otten	Raymond Koth
Waukesha	Waukesha	Leon L. Bronner	Martin E. Fromm
Waupaca	Waupaca	Paul E. Roman	Arthur Hewitt
Waushara	Wautoma	Samuel Bluth	Eva Dutcher
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Rudyard T. Keefe	Clarence A. Smith
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Hugh W. Goggins	Henry J. Becker

¹ Term expires January 6, 1947.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Register of Deeds ¹	Clerk of Court ¹
Adams	Friendship	Clara R. Smith	Adolph Troemner
Ashland	Ashland	Mary C. Donald	Clark Barry
Barron	Barron	Alfred Mickelson	Ernest R. Salisbury
Bayfield	Washburn	Nels Myhre	Roy A. Paulson
Brown	Green Bay	Ann E. Ossefort	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Alma	Willard C. Hansen	D. W. Ulrich
Burnett	Grantsburg	Wilbur A. Thoreson	Madeline Huth
Calumet	Chilton	Charles M. Luther	Math. A. Nilles
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Mary T. Emerson	John L. Ritzinger
Clark	Neillsville	Henry Rahn	Ben Frantz
Columbia	Portage	Edward A. Rebholz	David R. Owen ²
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Marguerite Rogers	Retha M. Henry
Dane	Madison	Albert O. Barton	Myrtle L. Hansen
Dodge	Juneau	Wm. Druেকে	John H. Witte
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Ralph J. Alexander	Herbert A. Gaeth
Douglas	Superior	Ralph Nelson	Gerhardt M. Haugner
Dunn	Menomonie	Fred C. Pauley	Doloris Brown
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Byron J. Loken	Harlan Niebuhr
Florence	Florence	Ode N. Christesen	Otto A. Dumke
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	John G. Brunkhorst	Geo. E. McConahay
Forest	Crandon	Wright G. Lombard	William Bassett
Grant	Lancaster	M. Ethel Utt	Matt B. Elskamp
Green	Monroe	Grace M. Thorpe	Jessie M. Holcomb
Green Lake	Green Lake	Leonard A. Krueger	Lillian A. Leigh
Iowa	Dodgeville	Shirley E. Strutt	Ina M. Potterton
Iron	Hurley	Mary E. Lerza	Fred J. Eblri
Jackson	Black River Falls	Ida J. Stein	Oliver T. Ristuben
Jefferson	Jefferson	Arthur J. Gruennert	Irving A. Sievert
Juneau	Mauston	Lawrence Larson	Jean Towers
Kenosha	Kenosha	Harold J. Schend	G. Adolph Strangberg
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Joseph L. Crabb	Louis P. Kasal
La Crosse	La Crosse	Charles J. Wachs	L. G. Schaefer
Lafayette	Darlington	Roy O'Neill	Robt. H. Michaelson
Langlade	Antigo	Adela Friedeman	Dulcia Fraley
Lincoln	Merrill	Fremont C. Waller	Carl M. Moe
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Joseph M. Zahorik	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Wausau	Andrew Miller	Lila H. Jones
Marquette	Marinette	Carol Jackson	Albert Olson
Marquette	Montello	Agnes A. Flynn	S. B. Robinson
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Phillip C. Westfahl	Leonard A. Grass
Monroe	Sparta	Elizabeth F. Crossen	Oliver A. Hanson
Oconto	Oconto	Florence S. Dunton	Lloyd Hodgins
Oconto	Rhineland	Agnes Verage	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Appleton	Stephen M. Peeters	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Port Washington	William Deppisch	Frank Wilson
Pepin	Durand	Norman Latschaw	Reuben Anderson
Pierce	Ellsworth	John L. Swanson	Einar C. Jurgensen
Polk	Balsam Lake	Anona Olson	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Stevens Point	Edward D. Haka	Charles P. Dineen
Price	Phillips	Walter F. Koch	Henry Niebauer
Racine	Racine	Louis L. Peterson	Edward F. Daley
Richland	Richland Center	Alice N. Poole	J. M. Hoke
Rock	Janesville	Maurice W. Smith	Katherine Carman
Rusk	Ladysmith	Selma J. Conklin	Charles D. Swaim
St. Croix	Hudson	David Hope	Simon Lovaas
Sauk	Baraboo	Clinton W. Platt	Vera Terry
Sawyer	Hayward	Ray Olson	Harold Gobler
Shawano	Shawano	Albert F. Wendt	William F. Kumm
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Alice M. Adams	Eugene A. Hickey
Taylor	Medford	Glen A. Gowey	Frank Kulwiec
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Lester Brennon	Marjorie Schaefer
Vernon	Viroqua	William Kotvis	Verl W. Poole
Vilas	Eagle River	Albia Heal	Lorraine Martinson
Walworth	Elkhorn	Frank G. Holmes	Harry D. Dunbar
Washburn	Shell Lake	Lewis I. Gullickson	Jessie S. McCulloch
Washington	West Bend	Edwin Pick	Helen Berend
Waukesha	Waukesha	Marie L. Lattner	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca	Waupaca	Alice C. Larkee	Paul Ovrom
Waushara	Wautoma	James L. Anderson	Roy L. Booth
Winnebago	Oshkosh	George B. Young	Edward C. Abell
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Henry Ebbe	Jasper C. Johnson

¹ Term expires January 6, 1947.² Deceased March 11, 1946.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Surveyor ¹	Coroner ¹
Adams	Friendship	John W. Purves	Robert W. Roseberry
Ashland	Ashland		George H. Wartman
Barron	Barron	B. M. Apker	Henry C. Wiger
Bayfield	Washburn	Murray Hoffhines	Alvin E. Bratley
Brown	Green Bay	Harry Albert	Alvin J. Dupont
Buffalo	Alma		H. F. Stohr
Burnett	Grantsburg	Darius Connor	John R. Swedberg
Calumet	Chilton	Henry Gremmer, Sr	John A. Knauf
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Alfred Tilbury	J. A. Kelly
Clark	Neillsville	Clarence Mathewson	Horace A. Frank
Columbia	Portage	Harry J. Corning	William E. Brauer
Crawford	Prairie du Chien		William J. Rider
Dane	Madison	Andrew Dahlen	Edward Ace Fischeer
Dodge	Juneau		W. J. Schmidt
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Richard Rasmusson	Calmer Nelson
Douglas	Superior	Leroy B. Bartlett	Herbert L. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	Wm. A. Harding	Francis E. Greeley
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	George Peterson	E. Wallace Stokes
Florence	Florence	Elmer E. Small	Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	George Marshall	Russell S. Timmons
Forest	Crandon	John Hammes	John Reese
Grant	Lancaster	John T. Buser	George B. Harrower
Green	Monroe		Herman A. Stuessy
Green Lake	Green Lake		John H. Boyd
Iowa	Dodgeville	T. Harry Arthur	Fred W. Kepke
Iron	Hurley		Harry Meier
Jackson	Black River Falls	David A. Blencoe	Sidney J. Jensen
Jefferson	Jefferson		Carroll W. Schulz
Juneau	Mausont		Clarence R. Sorenson
Kenosha	Kenosha	Hugh Southmayd	James A. Crossin
Kewaunee	Kewaunee		William F. Sladky
La Crosse	La Crosse	Walter S. Woods	Geo. D. Reay
Lafayette	Darlington	Alvin Blake	H. Irving Thompson
Langlade	Antigo	Chas. Bacon	Harry Gibbons
Lincoln	Merrill	Francis Fox	Arthur E. Taylor
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Lewis E. Fenner	Theo. A. Teitgen
Marathon	Wausau	Carl H. Paetzold	Aloysius W. Burek
Marquette	Marinette		Robert L. Thompson
Marquette	Montello	Raymond Phillips	Howard E. Schultz
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Walter Bubbett	William L. Peterson
Monroe	Sparta	Henry Schroeder	Maurice J. Lanham
Oconto	Oconto	H. A. Hall	William J. Gallagher
Oconto	Rhineland	Vernon M. Maine	Albert G. Onson
Oneida	Appleton	Robert M. Connelly	Herbert E. Ellsworth
Outagamie	Port Washington	Harold Ward	Clarence C. Stein
Ozaukee	Durand		R. J. Bryant
Pepin	Ellsworth		Roland A. Hoyer
Pierce	Balsam Lake		John C. Park
Polk	Stevens Point		Victor S. Prais
Portage	Phillips	Leonard Risberg	Walter Blume
Priec	Racine	Louis F. Pope	James W. Heiberger
Racine	Richland Center	Alvin Bannister	R. C. Hoskins
Richland	Janesville	Benjamin J. Sunny	Edmund J. Overton
Rock	Ladysmith	John Diamond	Elmer Peterson
Rusk	Hudson	Julian Moen	A. M. Ford
St. Croix	Baraboo		Otto V. Pawlisch
Sauk	Hayward	Harry Johnson	Lester L. Anderson
Sawyer	Shawano		Leonard A. Hartwig
Shawano	Sheboygan	Bruno Hartmann	Wesley Van Zanten
Sheboygan	Medford	Cyrus R. Claussen	David H. Ruesch
Taylor	Whitehall		Martin A. Wiemer
Trempealeau	Viroqua		Ole Jackson
Vernon	Eagle River	Claude Fisher	Patrick J. Gaffney
Vilas	Elkhorn	Lloyd L. Jensen	Robert S. Betzer
Walworth	Shell Lake	Richard Andrews	Harry W. Dahl
Washburn	West Bend	William T. Lewis	Raymond Frankow
Washington	Waukesha	Edw. H. Hoffman	Alvin H. Johnson
Waukesha	Waupaca	Walter E. Hoyord	A. M. Christofferson
Waupaca	Wautoma	George Vergin	George Blader
Waushara	Oshkosh	Robert F. Wolverton	George A. Steele
Winnebago	Wisconsin Rapids	George W. Severns	H. G. Pomainville
Wood			

¹ Term expires January 6, 1947.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN¹

Miscellaneous

	Address Correspondence to	
American Association of University Women.....	Mrs. Howard J. Tobin...	6009 N. Shore Drive Milwaukee, 11
American Automobile Association.....	Stuart B. Wright.....	730 University Ave. Madison, 5
American Cancer Society.....	Mrs. G. E. Stoddart.....	Beaver Dam
Badger State Advancement Association of the Blind.....	M. C. Leedom.....	912 N. Hawley Road Milwaukee
Children's Service Society of Wisconsin, Inc.....	Margaret Winchell.....	734 North Jefferson St. Milwaukee, 2
Citizens' Public Welfare Association.....	L. L. Oeland.....	16 N. Carroll St. Madison, 3
English-Speaking Union.....	R. F. Newman.....	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee, 2
Federation of German-American Societies of Wisconsin.....	Otto Reiss.....	1527 N. 28th St. Milwaukee, 8
Gyro International.....	R. A. Pinther.....	617 Williamson St. Madison, 3
Houdini Club of Wisconsin.....	Frank W. Carter.....	Eagle River
Izaak Walton League of America.....	Harold C. Walker.....	225 E. Mason St. Milwaukee
Junior Chamber of Commerce.....	William J. Schlapman.....	Racine
Kiwanis International.....	Dwight T. John.....	7121 23rd Ave. Kenosha
Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin.....	Louis W. Bridgman.....	1910 Kendall Ave. Madison, 5
Rotary International.....	Paul F. Hunter.....	206 Tenney Building Madison, 3
Settlers Club of Wisconsin, Inc.....	Franklyn Baltes.....	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
State Historical Society.....	William A. Titus.....	54 Oaklawn Ave. Fond du Lac
United Old Age Pension Groups of Wisconsin, Inc.....	Helen Wells.....	138 E. Johnson Madison, 3
Wisconservation Club.....		Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League.....		118 W. Wilson St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association.....	Dr. Oscar Lotz.....	1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Archeological Society.....	Walter Bubbert.....	Court House Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of the Deaf.....	Rev. Arthur G. Leisman.....	4068 N. 13th St. Milwaukee, 9

¹ This list was compiled as of November 1945 from a questionnaire sent to all known state-wide associations other than religious, fraternal, and similar organizations. Organizations not included in this list are requested to communicate with the Legislative Reference Library, Blue Book Editor, State Capitol, Madison, 2.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Association for the Disabled.....	Phil Kirch.....	Washington Building Madison, 3
Wisconsin Camping Association.....	Lou Rosenblum.....	2657 N. Hubbard St. Milwaukee, 12
Wisconsin Cemetery Association.....	F. B. Groh.....	107 W. College Ave. Appleton
Wisconsin Citizens Public Expenditure Survey.....	Arch Ely.....	340 Washington Building Madison, 3
Wisconsin Civil Air Corps.....		3010 W. Vliet St. Milwaukee, 8
Wisconsin Conservation Congress.....	C. A. Searles.....	Route 3 Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Co-op Housing Association.....	John S. Bordner.....	5746 Bittersweet Place Madison, 5
Wisconsin Council of Churches.....	Rev. Irwin E. Bradfield.....	Waukesha
Wisconsin Council of Safety.....	Hugo A. Klemm.....	225 State Office Building Madison, 2
Wisconsin Council on World Affairs.....	Mrs. M. R. Laird.....	Marshfield
Wisconsin Federated Humane Societies.....	Dr. O. H. Eliason.....	State Capitol Madison, 2
Wisconsin Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.....	Christine A. Christenson.....	Box 9, Marinette
Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs.....	Mrs. Ronald A. Dougan.....	Colley Road, Box 87 Beloit
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.....	Mrs. George Thompson.....	Hudson
Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs.....	Rev. Jos. W. Jansen.....	Route 2 Green Bay
Wisconsin Folklore Society.....	Charles E. Brown*.....	1934 Monroe St. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Friends of Our Native Landscape.....	G. William Longenecker.....	Dept. of Horticulture; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.....	H. J. Rahmlow.....	424 University Farm Place; Madison, 6
Wisconsin Genealogical Society.....	Mrs. E. R. Parker.....	Route 2 Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Geological Society.....	Mrs. J. O. Montague.....	1026 E. Pleasant St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Greater Recreational Association.....	Dan F. Vecker.....	Park Falls
Wisconsin Highway Users Conference.....	F. M. Elliott.....	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Home Demonstration Council.....	Mrs. George H. Alberts.....	Stratford
Wisconsin League of Women Voters.....		1 W. Main St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Palomino Exhibitors Association.....	Dr. W. E. Ogilvie.....	Oregon
Wisconsin Pleasure Horse Association.....	James R. Murphy.....	Burlington
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation.....	D. W. Faber.....	1029 N. Marshall St. Milwaukee, 1
Wisconsin Recreation Association.....	John Zussman.....	3841 W. St. Paul Ave. Milwaukee

* Deceased February 1, 1946.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Roadside Development Council.....	Mrs. C. L. Dean.....	102 Grand Ave. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Society for Mental Health.....	Dr. Esther H. de Weerd.....	405 E. Grand Ave. Beloit
Wisconsin Society for Ornithology.....	Clarence S. Jung.....	6383 N. Port Washington Road; Milwaukee, 9
Wisconsin State Bowling Association.....		739 N. 2nd St. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Button Society.....	Mrs. Herman O. Zander.....	849 N. 10th St. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce.....	William J. Petersen.....	119 Monona Ave. Room 704; Madison, 3
Wisconsin State Checker Association.....	F. G. Dille.....	135 Warner St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin State Chess Association.....	Stanley Greene.....	221 Cedar St. Sturgeon Bay
Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation.....	Thomas E. Casey.....	3125 Plankinton Arcade Bldg., Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Museums Conference.....	Charles E. Brown*.....	1934 Monroe St. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Turners.....		21 S. Butler St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Bridge Association.....	Ernst F. Bethke.....	907 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Welfare Council.....	Bjarne Romnes.....	911 Tenney Building Madison, 2
Wisconsin Women's Bowling Association.....	Mrs. Jean Knepprath.....	4721 W. Washington Blvd. Milwaukee, 8
Wisconsin Women's Legislative Council.....	Mrs. Warren S. Ryerson.....	1030 Waban Hill Madison, 5
Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wisconsin.....	Mrs. Emma Mielkie.....	525 Ransome St. Ripon

Agricultural

American Dairy Association of Wisconsin.....	R. I. Ricksham.....	320 Tenney Building Madison, 3
Cheese Producers Marketing Association.....		Monticello
Consolidated Badger Cooperative.....	George Ruppel.....	Shawano
Equity Co-operative Livestock Sales Association.....	C. F. Clafin.....	100 N. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee
Farm Truckers' Association of Wisconsin.....		1203 W. Canal St. Milwaukee, 3
Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America.....	Wisconsin Farmers Union.....	2 W. Spring St. Chippewa Falls
4-H Club Organization.....	W. McNeel.....	College of Agriculture; U.W., Madison, 6
Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin.....	Mrs. Jack Reynolds.....	361 Division St. West Bend
Progressive Farmers of Wisconsin Co-op.....	Jay Lutsey.....	Route 3 Pulaski

* Deceased February 1, 1946.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Pure Milk Products Co-operative	William O. Perdue	204 Hutter Building Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association	James G. Fuller	College of Agriculture; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association	E. D. Holden	Agronomy Building; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Apple Institute	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Place Madison, 6
Wisconsin Association of Fairs	James F. Malone	Beaver Dam
Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America	C. H. Bonsack	709 Huron Hill Madison, 5
Wisconsin Ayrshire Breeders' Association	Lawrence Blank	Route 1, Box 52 Ripon
Wisconsin Beekeepers Association	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Place Madison, 6
Wisconsin Berkshire Breeders Association	O. H. Adams	201 E. Thomas Ave. Milwaukee, 11
Wisconsin Brown Swiss Association	Theo J. Kurtz	Cedarburg
Wisconsin Certified Record of Production Association	L. C. Virchow	Waupaca
Wisconsin Cheese Exchange	R. W. Leffler	Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association	George L. Mooney	Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheese Producers Cooperative		Plymouth
Wisconsin Chester White Swine Breeders Association	Howard C. Hasheider	Route 1, Plain
Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Association	C. D. Gruber	Prairie du Sac
Wisconsin Cooperative Poultry Improvement Association	P. O. Peterson	69 S. Main St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Association	Roy E. Richards	Box 2026 Milwaukee, 1
Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Cooperative	Milo K. Swanton	614 Tenney Building Madison, 3
Wisconsin Creamery Operators Association	E. R. Eckwright	Spooner
Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Association	J. E. Stallard	College of Agriculture; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Dairy Technology Society	Dr. K. G. Weckel	Dept. of Dairy Industry; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association	B. R. Dugdale	Ft. Atkinson
Wisconsin Duroc Breeder's Association	Bryce Barthoff	Burlington
Wisconsin Egg Dealers' Association	Edward Alf	Endeavor
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation Cooperative	James C. Green	P. O. Box 1150 Madison, 1
Wisconsin Farm Holiday Association	Charles Goldarner	2130 N. 45th St. Milwaukee, 8
Wisconsin Farmers Union	Kenneth Hones	Chippewa Falls
Wisconsin Fur Breeders Association	B. J. Delsman	Hartland

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders Association	Gavin W. McKerrow.....	Pewaukee
Wisconsin Hampshire Breeders' Association	Roy Brown.....	c/o Walsh Brothers Beloit
Wisconsin Hatcheries Association Co-operative	P. O. Peterson.....	69 South Main St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Hereford Hog Breeder's Association.....	Peter A. Kaul.....	Lone Rock
Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association	James G. Fuller.....	College of Agriculture; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Jersey Cattle Club.....	Geo. B. Price.....	Route 3, Kenosha
Wisconsin Leaf Tobacco Dealers' and Growers' Association.....	Adrian Peterson.....	Viroqua
Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association	Arlie Mucks.....	Agricultural Hall; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Live Stock Marketing Federation Cooperative	Peter E. LeyKauf.....	Sauk City
Wisconsin Milk Dealers' Association, Inc.....	Harry Klueter.....	1 W. Main St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Milk Sanitarian's Association	L. W. Brown.....	421 Chemistry Bldg.; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Muck Farmers' Association	E. A. Jorgensen.....	1119 Waban Hill Madison, 5
Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association	Thomas S. Pinney.....	Sturgeon Bay
Wisconsin Poland China Breeders Association	Charles A. Maas.....	Route 1, Evansville
Wisconsin Poultry and Egg Dealers' Association	Edward Alf.....	Endeavor
Wisconsin Poultry Improvement Association Cooperative	P. O. Peterson.....	69 S. Main Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association.....	Roy E. Richards.....	Box 2026 Milwaukee, 1
Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association.....	J. J. McCann.....	507 S. Bluff Janesville
Wisconsin Spotted Poland China Breeders' Association.....	Kenneth C. Graney.....	Stitzer
Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association	Vernon Goldsworthy.....	Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin State Grange.....	Neal Peek.....	Peshtigo
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society	H. J. Rahmlow.....	424 University Farm Place Madison, 6
Wisconsin State Rabbit Breeders' Association.....	Theo. Lokemoen.....	c/o Chamber of Comm. Merrill
Wisconsin Swine Breeders Association	Harold C. Marquardt.....	501 Franklin Ave. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Swiss and Limburger Cheese Producers Association	H. E. Thew.....	Monroe
Wisconsin Turkey Growers Association	W. H. Grell, Jr.....	Route 1, Sullivan

Education

Association of Presidents and Deans of Wisconsin Colleges.....	Pres. Carroll L. Hill.....	Milton College, Milton
Association of Wisconsin Teachers Colleges.....	Dr. Harold M. Tolo.....	Central State Teachers College; Stevens Point

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
County Normal Principal's Association	H. H. Thies	Reedsburg
County School Superintendents Association	Paul F. Gleiter	Darlington
Future Homemakers of America	Mrs. Martha Bubeck Schmidt	315 State Office Bldg. Madison, 2
Joint Committee on Education	Dorothy Puestow	150 W. Gorham Madison, 3
League of Classroom Teachers of Wisconsin	Haldis Svance	7433 Watson Ave. Wauwatosa, 13
Mathematical Association of America	Prof. Paul L. Trump	North Hall; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Alumni Association	John Berge	770 Langdon St. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Association of Educational and Vocational Guidance	George Pfeil	879 Algoma Blvd. Oshkosh
Wisconsin Association of Elementary School Principals	Edna E. Mumm	911 Emerson St. Beloit
Wisconsin Association for Health and Physical Education	Elizabeth J. McGinness	1210 North Ave. Sheboygan
Wisconsin Association of Modern Foreign Language Teachers	Prof. Mariele Schirmer	State Teachers College Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Rural Vocational Homemaking Instructors	Elizabeth Watson	Rice Lake
Wisconsin Association of School Boards	Mrs. Letha Bannerman	1220 Highland Park Blvd. Wausau
Wisconsin Association of School Administrators	W. F. Waterpool	1010 Main St. Marinette
Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education	C. D. Rejahl	211 Commercial State Bank Bldg., Madison, 3
Wisconsin Business Schools Association	A. O. Callow	College of Commerce Kenosha
Wisconsin Conference of City Grade Supervisors	Rebecca Watson	High School Building Waukesha
Wisconsin Conference of Elementary School Supervisors	Virgie Howard	Wauwatosa
Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers	Mrs. George Chatterton	119 Monona Ave. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Education Association	O. H. Plenzke	404 Insurance Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Extension Workers' Association	Wisconsin College of Agriculture	438 Lorch St. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Federation of Teachers	Howland H. Paddock	Senior High School Kenosha
Wisconsin High School Forensic Association	Leslie E. Brown	4 Science Hall; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Home Economics Association	Margaret Teuscher	Washington Park High School, Racine

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association	P. F. Neverman	Marinette
Wisconsin Junior High School Administrators Association	R. B. Woodworth	Fond du Lac
Wisconsin School Music Association	H. C. Wegner	Waupun
Wisconsin Speech Association	Carrie Rasmussen	916 Conklin Place Madison, 5
Wisconsin Supervising Teachers' Association	Curtis Tronson	Sturgeon Bay
Wisconsin Vocational and Adult Schools Directors Association	G. J. Ehart	Vocational School Janesville
Patriotic		
American Legion	G. H. Stordock	207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
American War Dads	Augie Alstad	1709 W. Sixth St. Racine
American War Mothers	Ada M. Bass	Montello
"Amvets". American Veterans of World War II	Frank J. Ross	1029 F. Pleasant St. Milwaukee, 2
Army and Navy Union	Leon L. Ogren	7525 W. Clarke St. Milwaukee, 13
Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wisconsin	Mrs. Alfred P. Wettstein	2718 E. Kenwood Blvd. Milwaukee, 11
County Veterans Service Office	T. C. Eckhart	Court House, Manitowoc
Daughters of the American Revolution	Mrs. Vincent W. Koch	1009 Oakland Ave. Janesville
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America	Mrs. Clifford A. Wright	3359 N. Frederick Ave. Milwaukee, 11
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War	Mrs. Milan Bailey	116 Portland Ave. Beloit
Disabled American Veterans	William H. Stegeman	1228 12th St., Oshkosh
Grand Army of the Republic	Mrs. Alma Cheesman	5502 W. Burnham St. Milwaukee, 14
Ladies of Grand Army of the Republic	Mrs. E. E. Saunders	6118 12th Ave., Kenosha
Leif Erickson Memorial Association of Wisconsin	Elmer G. Elvehjem	McFarland
Merchant Marine Veterans Association of Wisconsin	F. Kilgust	Lake View Sanatorium Madison, 4
Military Order of Foreign Wars	A. F. Solliday	102 W. Main St. Watertown
Military Order of the Purple Heart	Ronald F. Hill	1315 S. 23rd St. Milwaukee, 4
Military Order of the Purple Heart (Ladies Auxiliary)	Mrs. Minnie Bergquist	1116 Clough Ave. Superior
Military Order of the World Wars	George V. I. Brown	759 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee
National Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic	Mrs. Blanche S. Lawton	1602 Park Ave. Racine
National Legion of Mothers of America	Mrs. Katherine A. Wendelburg	2126 N. 42nd St. Milwaukee, 8

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Navy Club of the U. S. A.....	Dr. Royal J. Mashek.....	111 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 2
Navy Fathers and Sons of America.....		1925 W. National Ave. Milwaukee, 4
Navy Fathers and Sons of America (Ladies Auxiliary).....		1925 W. National Ave. Milwaukee, 4
Navy League of the United States.....	W. C. Hewitt.....	721 E. Mason St. Milwaukee, 2
Protestant War Mothers.....		2705 W. Clark St. Milwaukee
Rainbow Division Veterans.....	Frank Reuchel.....	729 18th St., Oshkosh
Reserve Officer's Association.....	Capt. David W. Bloodgood.....	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
Society of Mayflower Descendants.....	Mrs. Robert Lacy.....	East Troy
Sons of the American Legion.....	Lyn A. Miller.....	1018 N. Leminwah St. Appleton
Sons of the American Revolution.....	A. H. Wilkinson.....	110 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 2
Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans.....	Robert P. Dougan.....	1707 S. 6th St. Milwaukee, 4
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (Ladies Auxiliary).....	Mrs. Kittie Pillsbury.....	2111 N. 41st St. Milwaukee, 8
32nd Division Veteran Association.....	Byron Beveridge.....	State Capitol, Madison, 2
United Spanish War Veterans.....	George C. Bauer.....	2867 N. 44th St. Milwaukee, 10
United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary.....	Mrs. Cecelia M. Johnson.....	330 Owen Drive Madison, 5
Veterans of Foreign Wars.....		Box 262, Manitowoc
Veterans of Foreign Wars (Ladies Auxiliary).....	Mrs. Elmer Johnson.....	1308 Omaha St. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Citizens' Military Training Camps Association.....	Capt. David W. Bloodgood.....	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Military Association.....	Capt. David W. Bloodgood.....	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Veterans' Council.....	G. H. Stordock.....	207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin War Flying Foundation Inc.....	John B. Coleman.....	118 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee, 2
The Wisconsin War Fund.....	Leonard Blackmer.....	740 N. Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Woman's Relief Corps (Auxiliary to Grand Army of the Republic).....	Ella M. Sommer.....	622 New York Ave. Sheboygan

Public Officials and Public Employes

American Waterworks Association.....	L. A. Smith.....	City Hall, Madison, 3
Associated Police Communication Officers, Inc.....	William E. Baumann.....	1501 Underwood Ave. Wauwatosa, 13

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Association of Wisconsin County Asylums.....	N. J. Hansen.....	Route 2, Box 6, Sparta
Board of County Judges.....	L. L. Darling.....	Jefferson
Board of Juvenile Court Judges of Wisconsin.....	Judge F. H. Schlichting..	Sheboygan
Circuit Court Clerks Association.....	Myrtle L. Hansen.....	Court House, Madison, 3
Joint Association of County Officers.....	Albia Heal.....	Eagle River
League of Wisconsin Municipalities.....	Frederick N. MacMillin..	30 E. Johnson St. Madison, 3
Assessors' Section.....	Thomas A. Byrne.....	Tax Commissioner Milwaukee
Attorneys' Section.....	Robert J. Cunningham..	Janesville
Clerks' and Finance Officers' Section.....	Alma C. Shepherd.....	Whitefish Bay
Engineering and Public Works Section.....	John W. Tanghe.....	Department of Public Works, Milwaukee
Park and Recreational Section.....	Warner E. Bartram.....	1810 E. Euclid Ave. Milwaukee
Plumbing Inspectors' Section.....	Edward C. Kuhlman.....	Milwaukee
Public Welfare Section.....	Leona Grunwald.....	Two Rivers
Village Section.....	J. C. Oberhofer.....	Twin Lakes
National Association of Postmasters.....	Earl F. Moldenhauer.....	P. O. Box 7 Clintonville
National Association of Power Engineers.....	F. J. Soehnlein.....	422 Russell St. Madison, 4
Wisconsin Association of Fire Fighters.....	George J. Henningfeld..	2054 Carter St. Racine
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association.....	Walter H. Wagner.....	Sheboygan
Wisconsin Coroners' Association.....	Edward A. Fischer.....	Court House, Madison, 3
Wisconsin County Boards Association.....	A. J. Thelen.....	1 West Main St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin County Clerks Association.....	John E. Hantschel.....	Court House, Appleton
Wisconsin County Highway Superintendent's & Foremen's Association.....	Leander Eklund.....	Peshtigo
Wisconsin County Highway Commissioners' Association.....	P. A. Hartwig.....	Box 580, La Crosse
Wisconsin County Police and Police Radio Operators Association.....	Eugene E. Meigher.....	Court House, Oshkosh
Wisconsin County Treasurers and Registers of Deeds.....	Lawrence Larson.....	Mauston
Wisconsin County Veterans' Service Officers Association.....	E. O. Anderson.....	Court House Annex Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Federation of Post Office Clerks.....	Arthur M. Kahler.....	Post Office Dept. Appleton
Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Association.....	John B. Jedwabny.....	700 Appleton St. Menasha
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association.....	John Kromel.....	4042 Sheridan Road Kenosha
Wisconsin Policemen's Protective Association.....	Thomas P. King.....	7713 34th Ave. Kenosha

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Public Welfare Association	Mrs. Ellen C. Carlson	Box 491, New Richmond
Wisconsin Rural Letter Carrier's Association	A. C. Knief	Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin State Employees Association	Roy E. Kubista	719 Insurance Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association	Arthur J. Rahn	Two Rivers
Wisconsin Townships, Inc.	Arnold H. Fraedrich	Route 1, Nekoosa
Trade and Professional		
American Cemetery Officials Association of Wisconsin	Grace L. Saevke	119 Monona Ave. Suite 623, Madison, 3
American Institute of Architects	Fred A. Luber	231 W. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 3
American Institute of Banking	Wall G. Coapman	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 8
American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers		740 N. Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee, 3
American Society of Civil Engineers	Prof. O. Neil Olson	1515 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers	J. R. Vernon	507 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
Associated Credit Bureaus of Wisconsin, Inc.	N. B. Critser	24 N. Carroll St. Madison, 3
Associated Hospital Service, Inc.	L. R. Wheeler	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee, 2
Associated Photo-Engravers of Wisconsin	John R. Shultz	135 W. Wells St. Room 421, Milwaukee, 3
Association of Wisconsin Cemetery Superintendents and Officials	F. B. Groh	107 W. College Ave. Appleton
Association of Wisconsin County Asylums	N. J. Hansen	Route 2, Sparta
"Badger Flyers" Milk and Ice Cream Supply	France E. Kellogg	Burlington
Building Officials Conference of America	Hugo E. Bothe	Room 15, City Hall Kenosha
Conference of Wisconsin Sewerage Works Operators	Theodore F. Wisniewski	4341 Hillcrest Drive Madison, 5
Dancing Masters of Wisconsin	Cleo P. Smith	65 So. Main St. Fond du Lac
Furniture Salesmen's Club of Wisconsin	Edward F. Peschke	4172 No. 16th St. Milwaukee, 9
Hotel Greeters of Wisconsin	Samuel B. Williams	711 N. 16th St. Milwaukee, 3
Insurance Cooperative Agency		908 Tenney Bldg. Madison, 3
International Association of Electrical Inspectors	J. E. Wise	1 W. Wilson St. Madison, 3
International Association of Machinists	Henry J. Winkel	627 Paine St., Kiel
Junior Savings & Loan League of Wisconsin	Florence C. Koch	739 N. Broadway Milwaukee, 2

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
League of American Wheelmen	Mrs. R. E. Usher	827 Lake Ave., Racine
Master Builders Association of Wisconsin	Richard Ferge	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee, 2
Master Shoe Rebuilder's Association of Wisconsin	Grover F. Vanselow	2413 N. 4th St. Milwaukee, 12
Monument Builders of America	Merrill W. Schaefer	2430 W. Lincoln Ave. Milwaukee, 7
National Association of Sanitarians, Inc.	Joseph F. Puhk	2141 So. 34th St. Milwaukee, 7
Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Association	O. T. Swan	Box 1040, Oshkosh
Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool	L. A. Peterson	Soldiers Grove
Retailers Tallow & Calf Skin Association of Wisconsin, Inc.		225 So. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Sheet Metal Contractors Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	Paul L. Biersach	Room 108; 225 E. Mich- igan St., Milwaukee, 2
Society of Civil Engineers	Emmons L. Roettiger	2750 Chamberlain Ave. Madison, 5
State Association of Wisconsin Architects	Leigh Hunt	152 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
State Bar Association of Wisconsin	Gilson G. Glasier	State Capitol, 310 E. Madison, 2
State Medical Society of Wisconsin	C. H. Crownhart	917 Tenney Building Madison, 3
Tavern League of Wisconsin, Inc.	Paul E. Jorgensen	215 Sixth St. Racine
Travelers Protective Association	William F. Schad	6000 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee, 3
United Commercial Travelers of America	John G. Zesiger	Chippewa Falls
United Taxpayers Association of Wisconsin	Lucian Holman	P. O. Box 84, Janesville
Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters	Banner Bill Morgan	Dept. of Vet. Science; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives	Melvin Mason	Whitewater
Wisconsin Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries	Irvin J. Ott	711 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Finance Companies	L. M. Jeger	P. O. Box 227, Oconto
Wisconsin Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Inc.	P. C. Carver	Box 645, Oshkosh
Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents	Urban Krier	606 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Association of Medical Technologists	Ethel Trenary	122 N. Orchard St. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Association of Optometrists	F. O. Polte, O.D.	1806 Washington St. Two Rivers
Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers		740 N. Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee, 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Association of Small Loan Companies	J. H. Hendee	2309 N. 36th St. Milwaukee, 10
Wisconsin Automotive Electric Association	A. C. Benike	448 W. Gilman St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Bakers Association, Inc.	Fred H. Laufenburg	5154 Plankinton Bldg. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Bandmaster's Association	Norman K. Brahmstedt	5829 N. 42nd St. Milwaukee, 9
Wisconsin Bankers Association	Wall G. Coapman	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 8
Wisconsin Canners Association	Marvin P. Verhulst	Tenney Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Capitol Correspondents Association	John Wyngaard	242 Washington Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association	Joseph Kurucz, D.C.	3727 E. Squire Ave. Cudahy
Wisconsin Chiropractic Research Society	Dr. E. W. Miller	304 S. Barstow St. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Coal Bureau, Inc.	W. F. Ehmann	208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Collectors Association	N. B. Critser	24 N. Carroll St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Commercial Fishermen's Association	Everett Lafond	1820 Jackson St. Two Rivers
Wisconsin Concrete Products Association	A. W. Devos	3141 W. Auer Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Constructors, Inc.	J. Harry Green	Jackman Bldg. Janesville
Wisconsin Council of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Inc.	C. H. Muren	417 Clemons Ave. Madison, 4
Wisconsin Credit Union League	Fabian C. Monroe	207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League	W. T. Burgess	Tribune Bldg. La Crosse
Wisconsin Dietetic Association	Grace Towell	St. Luke's Hospital Milwaukee
Wisconsin Dry Cleaners Association	Egon W. Peck	208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Electrical Association	Robert J. Nickles	1203 Williamson St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Electric Cooperative	W. V. Thomas	303 E. Wilson St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Federation of Insurance Agents	H. P. Otten	828 N. Broadway Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Federation of Mutual Insurance Companies	Thos. R. Schmidt	Kewaskum
Wisconsin Fire Underwriters Association		828 N. Broadway Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Frozen Food Locker Association	Le E. Bothell	Monroe

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association	Lunenschloss Doudna Inc.	Richland Center
Wisconsin Fur Breeders Association	Harley Wittig	Green Bay
Wisconsin Garage Operators Association, Inc.	Arthur E. Harrer	1421 N. 16th St. Milwaukee, 5
Wisconsin Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists Association	Mrs. Helen Klingelhofer..	2143 Regent St. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Horseshoers' and Blacksmiths' Association	Walter J. Klumb	1219 Lincoln Ave. Sheboygan
Wisconsin Hospital Association	Nels Hanshus	Luther Hospital Eau Claire
Wisconsin Implement Dealers Association	F. W. Kaiwanek	Denmark
Wisconsin Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association	John A. Billie	1408 Washington St. Manitowoc
Wisconsin Library Association	Dorothy Huth	Gilbert M. Simmons Library, Kenosha
Wisconsin Locally Owned Telephone Group	L. M. Lamkins	Manawa
Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association	G. F. Kull	First National Bank Bldg., Madison, 3
Wisconsin Master Barbers	George F. Ayers	923 E. Ogden Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Master Plumbers' Association, Inc.	Joseph Brah	326 W. Brown St. Milwaukee, 12
Wisconsin Motor Carriers Association	Edward J. Konkol	Room 201; 1 W. Main St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Music Teachers Association	Lucine A. Marcoux	35 E. Cotton St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance	J. E. Kennedy	219-220 Washington Bldg. 119 E. Washington Ave. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Passenger Association	W. F. Bartel	210 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Travelers Association	H. E. Kraft	3440 N. 54th St. Milwaukee, 10
Wisconsin Naturopathic Association, Inc.	Harry W. Fitzgerald	231 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Osteopathic Association	Edwin J. Elton	1518 N. 70th St. Wauwatosa, 13
Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors, Inc. ....	.....	772 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Paper Merchants Association	A. R. Sielaff	318 N. Water St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Petroleum Association	K. C. King	1009 Tenney Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Petroleum Industries Committee	F. M. Elliott	Room 415; 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison, 3
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association	Jennings Murphy	625 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Press Association	Carl A. Zielke	235 Washington Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Radio Refrigeration and Appliance Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Railroad Association	A. R. McDonald	605 Wisconsin Power & Light Bldg., Madison, 3
Wisconsin Recorders Association	Lawrence Larson	Mauston
Wisconsin Restaurant Association	E. A. Conforti	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Room 614S; Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Retail Credit Association	Fred S. Krieger	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Retail Food Dealers Association	A. E. Gesch	342 N. Water St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Retail Furniture Association	Theo E. Stickle	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association	H. A. Lewis	200 Strongs Ave. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Retail Harness & Leather Goods Association	John Betlach	Sun Prairie
Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association	B. W. Heald	324 N. 35th St. Milwaukee, 8
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermens Association	D. S. Montgomery	501 Milwaukee Gas Co. Bldg., Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Road Builders Association	Ned Hoebel	1 W. Main St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Sanatorium Superintendents Association	Iva Louise Hartman	Pinehurst Sanatorium Janesville
Wisconsin Sanatorium Trustees' Association	Charles L. Burnham	1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Savings & Loan League	John A. Seramur	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Seed Dealers Association	John Jung	Randolph
Wisconsin Shoe Retailers Association	O. E. Thureen	Box 7, Viroqua
Wisconsin Shoe Travelers Association	Henry D. Kuehn	3110 W. National Ave. Milwaukee, 4
Wisconsin Shorthand Reporters Association	Mabel D. Holt	Court House, Kenosha
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants	J. H. Koch	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Society of Chiroprodists	Dr. Lois K. Brancel	161 W. Wisconsin Ave Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Supervisors and Sanitary Inspectors	Edward C. Kuhiman	1006 Chauncey St. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers	O. J. Muegge	656 Crandall St. Madison, 5
Wisconsin Society of X-Ray Technicians	Albert W. Bradison	2430 N. 65th St. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin State Association of Life Underwriters.....	Floyd J. Voight.....	Box 352, Madison, 1
Wisconsin State Association of Retail Meat Dealers.....	Harvey Wiekert.....	1659 Oregon St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Bowling Proprietors' Association.....	Paul E. Jorgensen.....	215 Sixth St., Racine
Wisconsin State Brewers' Association.....	L. A. Miller.....	231 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Dental Assistants Association.....	Dr. A. J. Peetz.....	122 E. Johnson St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin State Dental Hygienists Association.....	Mrs. Sylvia K. Kalbet.....	309 Arlington St. Waukesha
Wisconsin State Dental Society.....	Kenneth F. Crane.....	1233 Bankers Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.....	William Nagorsne.....	1012 N. Third St. Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Hotel Association.....	H. L. Ashworth.....	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin State League of Nursing Education.....	Beulah Gautefeld.....	Milwaukee Children's Hospital; Milwaukee, 3
Wisconsin State Nurses' Association.....	Mrs. C. D. Partridge.....	3727 E. Layton Ave. Cudahy
Wisconsin State Organization for Public Health Nursing.....	Marie C. Scheffer.....	418 Grand Ave. Eau Claire
Wisconsin State Telephone Association.....	A. H. Bowden.....	Almond
Wisconsin Tavernkeepers Association.....	Wendelin Kraft.....	107 E. Wells St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance.....	Paul N. Reynolds.....	116 W. Washington Ave. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Taxpayers Conference.....	Arch Ely.....	340 Washington Bldg. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Tire Recappers Association.....	Henry O. Stenzel.....	919 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Title Association.....	A. J. Achten.....	103 North Main St. Shawano
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Independent Theatre Owners.....		709 N. Eleventh St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florist's Association.....	Carl Menger.....	1618 N. 27th St. Milwaukee, 8
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fruit Jobbers Association.....	Fred J. Leonard.....	P. O. Box 199 Appleton
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fuel Dealers Association.....	O. A. King.....	505 Cantwell Bldg. 121 S. Pinckney St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association.....	Dr. B. A. Beach.....	208 Genetics Bldg.; U. W., Madison, 6
Wisconsin Warehousemen's Association.....		155 E. Wilson St. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Watchmakers Association.....	B. W. Heald.....	324 N. 35th St. Milwaukee, 8

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Wholesale Beer Distributors Association.....		509 W. Center St. Milwaukee, 12
Wisconsin Wholesale Food Distributors Association..	E. J. Malloy.....	342 N. Water St. Milwaukee, 2
Wisconsin Wine & Spirits Institute.....		119 Monona Ave. Madison, 3
Wisconsin Women's Press Club.....	Jeanne Purmont.....	Milwaukee Journal Milwaukee
Women's State Bar Association.....	Vartak Gulbankian.....	309 Main St., Racine

RADIO STATIONS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

WHBY	Appleton	WEMP	Milwaukee
WATW	Ashland	WISN	Milwaukee
WEAU	Eau Claire	WTMJ	Milwaukee
KFIZ	Fond du Lac	WOSH	Oshkosh
WTAQ	Green Bay	WIBU	Poynette
WCLO	Janesville	WRJN	Racine
WKBH	La Crosse	WJMC	Rice Lake
WHA	Madison	WHBL	Sheboygan
WIBA	Madison	WLBL	Stevens Point
WOMT	Manitowoc	WDSM	Superior
WMAM	Marinette	WSAU	Wausau
WIGM	Medford	WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS¹

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Abbotsford	Clark	Tribune	Thurs.	R. J. Janda
Adams	Adams	Adams County Times	Wed.	Ralph Klinefelter
Albany	Green	Herald	Thurs.	Ralph Molm
Algoma	Kewaunee	Record-Herald	Fri.	H. H. Heidmann
Alma	Buffalo	Buffalo County Journal	Thurs.	Clarence E. Cronick
Altoona	Eau Claire	Tribune	Thurs.	H. V. Albrecht
Amery	Polk	Free Press	Thurs.	Palmer Sondreal
Amherst	Portage	Advocate	Thurs.	J. L. Moberg
Antigo	Langlade	Daily Journal	Daily	Art. F. Berner
Appleton	Outagamie	Post Crescent	Daily	J. R. Riedl
		Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Erik L. Madisen
Arcadia	Trempealeau	News-Leader	Thurs.	A. H. Gauger
Argyle	Lafayette	Atlas	Thurs.	J. A. McGinnity
Ashland	Ashland	Daily Press	Dly. ex. Sun.	John C. Chapple
Athens	Marathon	Record	Thurs.	A. Neuenschwander
Augusta	Eau Claire	Union	Thurs.	George A. Rogers
Baldwin	St. Croix	Bulletin	Fri.	Wm. E. Hawley
Balsam Lake	Polk	Polk County Ledger	Thurs.	Curtis B. Gaylord
Bangor	La Crosse	Independent	Thurs.	Katherine Gessler
Baraboo	Sauk	News-Republic	Dly. ex. Sun.	H. K. Page and Sons
		Weekly News	Thurs.	H. K. Page and Sons
Barron	Barron	Barron County News-Shield	Thurs.	E. H. Stern
Bayfield	Bayfield	Bayfield County Press	Thurs.	Frank G. Dexter
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	Thurs.	James B. Sherman
		Daily Citizen	Dly. ex. Sun.	H. H. Parker
Beldenville	Pierce	Reporter	Thurs.	C. E. Helmer
Belleville	Dane	Recorder	Fri.	Sena V. Adams
Belmont	LaFayette	Success	Thurs.	Donald Benedict
Beloit	Rock	Daily News	Daily	Mason H. Dobson
		Round Table	Fri.	Students of Beloit College
Benton	LaFayette	Advocate	Fri.	Claude M. Vail
Berlin	Green Lake	Journal	Thurs.	W. H. Patey
Birnamwood	Shawano	News	Tues.	Marcus M. Keller
Black Earth	Dane	Dane County News	Fri.	Arthur W. Pickering
		Mazomanie Sickle	Weekly	Pickering Printing Co.
		Banner-Journal	Wed.	Merlin Hull
Black River Falls	Jackson	Press	Thurs.	M. A. Jensen
Blair	Trempealeau	Blade	Thurs.	W. F. McGuigan
Blanchardville	LaFayette	Advance	Thurs.	Frank E. Andrews
Bloomer	Chippewa	Record	Wed.	C. J. Slaats
Bloomington	Grant	Times	Thurs.	Mrs. H. C. Van Vuren
Bonduel	Shawano	Dial	Thurs.	Mildred Johnson
Boscobel	Grant	Press	Fri.	Lawrence
Boyceville	Dunn	Transcript	Fri.	H. K. Halvorson
Boyd	Chippewa	Times	Thurs.	H. W. Brochtrup
Brandon	Fond du Lac	News	Fri.	Gordon Hamley
Brillion	Calumet	Independent-Register	Thurs.	Elliot Zander
Brodhead	Green	Teller	Fri.	Dan S. Markham
Brooklyn	Green	News-Letter	Fri.	H. D. Hanson
Bruce	Rusk	Tree Press	Thurs.	Gordon McConnell
Burlington	Racine	Mugwump	Thurs.	Kirchner and Koch
		Standard Democrat	Fri.	Paul J. Sauer
		Bulletin	Thurs.	Louis H. Zimmermann
Butternut	Ashland	Sentinel	Fri.	Mathew J. Hart
Cadott	Chippewa	News	Fri.	A. T. Nabbefeld
Cambria	Columbia	News	Fri.	Peter Vander Meulen
Cambridge	Dane	News	Fri.	G. W. Crump
Cameron	Barron	Echo	Thurs.	Lynn A. Mason
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	News	Wed.	Harlow L. Roate
Cashton	Monroe	Record	Fri.	Martin E. Hagen
Cassville	Grant	American	Thurs.	John B. Simmons
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	News	Thurs.	Adlai S. Horn
Chetek	Barron	Alert	Fri.	Lynn A. Mason
Chilton	Calumet	Times-Journal	Thurs.	William J. McHale
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Herald-Telegram	Dly. ex. Sun.	W. H. Gharrity
		Wisconsin Farmers Union News	Semimonthly	Harry Miller
Clear Lake	Polk	Star	Thurs.	Roy Holman
Chnton	Rock	Tipper	Wed.	C. A. McMullen

¹ This list was compiled as of November 1945.

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Clintonville	Waupaca	Tribune-Gazette	Thurs.	C. F. Friedrichs
Cochrane	Buffalo	Recorder	Thurs.	L. E. Hammergren
Colby	Clark	Phonograph	Thurs.	R. H. Markus
Colfax	Dunn	Messenger	Thurs.	P. H. Swift
Columbus	Columbia	Journal-Republican	Thurs.	W. R. and L. S. Larson
Cornell	Chippewa	Chippewa Valley Courier	Thurs.	R. W. Howard
Crandon	Forest	Forest Republican	Thurs.	Jack Kronschnabl
Cuba City	Grant	News-Herald	Thurs.	W. H. Goldthorpe
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Enterprise	Wed.	George P. Dunn
		Reminder	Thurs.	Leo R. Stonek
Cumberland	Barron	Advocate	Thurs.	Alvin Sterkland
Darlington	Lafayette	Democrat	Thurs.	Nell Riley
		Republican-Journal	Thurs.	M. P. Peavey
Deerfield	Dane	Independent	Fri.	James E. Gabriel
De Forest	Dane	Times	Wed.	Earl Emerson
Delavan	Walworth	Enterprise	Thurs.	Chester Dorschner
		Republican	Thurs.	Edward Morrissey
Denmark	Brown	Press	Thurs.	J. R. Satran
De Pere	Brown	Journal-Democrat	Thurs.	John A. Creviere
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Thurs.	Edw. T. Mundy
Dorchester	Clark	Clarion	Thurs.	Walter P. Lehnertz
Dousman	Waukesha	Weekly Index	Fri.	F. C. Krueger
Durand	Pepin	Courier-Wedge	Thurs.	A. F. Ender & Sons
Eagle	Waukesha	Quill	Wed.	Isabel Engebretsen
Eagle River	Vilas	Houdinigram	Bimonthly	Frank W. Carter
		Vilas County News-Review	Thurs.	Joyce M. Larkin
East Ellsworth	Pierce	Ellsworth Record	Thurs.	Oscar A. Halls
East Troy	Walworth	News	Wed.	Glenn A. Kurzrock
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Daily Telegram	Dly. ex. Sun	M. M. Kelly
		Leader	Dly. ex. Mon.	M. M. Kelly
		Spectator	Biweekly	Students of State Teachers College
Edgar	Marathon	News	Wed.	H. W. Robinson
Edgerton	Rock	Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter	Thurs.	Christian A. Hoen
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent	Thurs.	Claude F. Eames
Ellsworth	Pierce	Pierce County Herald	Thurs.	H. F. Doolittle
Elmwood	Pierce	Argus	Thurs.	Forrest H. Johnson
Elroy	Juneau	Leader Tribune	Fri.	Oliver R. Witte
Ettrick	Trempealeau	Advance	Wed.	A. G. Sorenson
Evansville	Rock	Review	Thurs.	P. D. Fearsall
Fennimore	Grant	Times	Wed.	E. J. Roethe
Florence	Florence	Mining News	Sat.	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth Reporter	Daily	Charles F. Coffman
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Fort Daily News	Daily	Ray Breitweiser
		Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	A. J. Glover
		Jefferson County Union	Wed.	W. D. Hoard, Jr.
Fountain City	Buffalo	Buffalo County Republican	Thurs.	M. H. Johnson
Frederic	Polk	Inter-County Leader	Thurs.	Bennie Bye
		Star	Thurs.	Harvey J. Oleson
Friendship	Adams	Reporter	Thurs.	Laura M. Klinfelter
Galesville	Trempealeau	Republican	Thurs.	Hugh Ellison
Gays Mills	Crawford	Crawford County Independent	Thurs.	James P. Kegel
Genoa City	Walworth	Broadcaster	Thurs.	Hattie Dahke
Gillett	Oconto	Times	Thurs.	Ernest J. Shellman
Gilman	Taylor	Herald	Wed.	Henry W. Brochtrup
Glenwood City	St. Croix	Tribune	Thurs.	Cornelius W. Lofgren
Glidden	Ashland	Enterprise	Fri.	Katherine Hart
Greensburg	Burnett	Journal of Burnett County	Thurs.	F. B. Huth
Green Bay	Brown	Farmer's Friend	Tues.	Crane Murphy
		Press-Gazette	Dly. ex. Sun.	Victor I. Minahan
Green Lake	Green Lake	Green Lake County Reporter	Thurs.	Herbert F. Heidel
Greendale	Milwaukee	Review	Biweekly	Carl Yoss
Greenwood	Clark	Gleaner	Thurs.	W. F. Neuenfeldt
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Tri-Town News	Thurs.	Carl Johnson
Hammond	St. Croix	News	Thurs.	F. E. Hartwig
Hancock	Wausara	Hancock-Coloma News	Thurs.	Orson C. Adams
Hartford	Washington	Times-Press	Fri.	John J. Shinners
Hartland	Waukesha	News	Fri.	Carl B. Hansen
Hawkins	Rusk	Chronicle	Fri.	Lyle Speed
Hayward	Sawyer	Sawyer County Record and Republican	Thurs.	Mrs. F. J. Schweger

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Highland	Iowa	Press	Fri	George Dilley
Hilbert	Calumet	Favorite	Thurs.	Leonard J. Suttner
Hillsboro	Vernon	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Edwin W. Shear
Hollandale	Iowa	Weekly Review	Thurs.	Bert Day
Horicun	Dodge	Reporter	Thurs.	Harry E. Roate
Hudson	St. Croix	Star Observer	Thurs.	Clarence J. Reiter
Humbird	Clark	Enterprise	Sat.	E. T. Hale
Hurley	Iron	Iron County News	Fri.	F. A. Emunson
		Montreal River Miner	Fri.	Alvin E. O'Konski
Hustisford	Dodge	News	Fri.	Willie Kaul
Independence	Trempealeau	News-Wave	Thurs.	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Iola	Waupaca	Herald	Thurs.	Firman E. Cooper
Iron River	Bayfield	Pioneer	Thurs.	P. J. Savage
Janesville	Rock	Daily Gazette	Daily	S. H. and R. W. Bliss
Jefferson	Jefferson	Banner	Thurs.	Horace L. Buri
Juneau	Dodge	Independent	Wed.	Clifford Brothers
Kaukauna	Outagamie	Times	Wed. and Fri.	C. J. Hansen
Kendall	Monroe	Keystone	Fri.	Oliver R. Witte
Kenosha	Kenosha	Evening News	Daily	E. F. Marlatt
		Labor	Tues.	Elmer Beck
		Telegraph-Courier	Thurs.	E. F. Marlatt
Kewaskum	Washington	Statesman	Thurs.	D. J. Harbeck
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Enterprise	Fri.	C. F. Temby
Kiel	Manitowoc	Tri-County Record	Wed.	M. J. Smith
Kingston	Green Lake	Spy	Thurs.	E. W. Warnke
La Crosse	La Crosse	Business	Monthly	Chamber of Commerce
		Hokah Chief	Thurs.	H. E. Wheaton
		Tribune	Daily	R. L. Bangsberg
Ladysmith	Rusk	News	Fri.	Mark R. Bell
		Rusk County Reporter	Fri.	Chester P. Burt
La Farge	Vernon	Enterprise	Thurs.	Arnott Widstrand
Lake Geneva	Walworth	Regional News	Thurs.	A. M. Bearder
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Dairyland News	Semimonthly	Herbert W. Hall
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Leader	Thurs.	W. J. Erlandson
Lancaster	Grant	Grant County		
		Independent	Wed.	Norman M. Clapp
Lodi	Columbia	Enterprise	Thurs.	Arnie F. Betts
Lone Rock	Richland	Journal	Thurs.	D. F. Tarrell
Loyal	Clark	Tribune	Thurs.	Cowles and Steiner
Luck	Polk	Enterprise-Herald	Thurs.	Vernie R. Jensen
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	News	Fri.	C. F. Temby
Madison	Dane	American Political		
		Science Review	Bimonthly	Am. Political Science Assn.
		Badger Quarterly	Quarterly	Robert H. Foss
		Bulletin of the State Bar Assn. of Wisconsin	Quarterly	Gilson G. Glasier
		Capital Area Ruralist	Fri.	Marshall F. Browne
		The Capital Times	Dly. and Sun.	William T. Evjue
		The Daily Cardinal	4 days per wk.	Students of the University of Wisconsin
		East Side News	Thurs.	Marshall F. Browne
		Journal of Educational Research	Monthly ex. June, July, Aug.	A. S. Barr
		Journal of Experimental Education	Quarterly	A. S. Barr
		Masonic Digest	Quarterly	Madison Masonic Union
		Monatshefte	Monthly	R. O. Roseler
		Municipality	Monthly	Frederick N. MacMillan
		Progressive	Mon.	Morris H. Rubin
		Rural Gravure	Monthly	Robert T. Murphy
		"Smilin' Through"	Bimonthly	Phil J. Kirch
		Union Labor News	Monthly	Richard H. Huffman
		Wisconsin Alumnus	Monthly, Oct. to July	Wisconsin Alumni Assn.
		Wisconsin Beekeeping	Monthly	H. J. Rahmlow
		Wisconsin Clubwoman	Bimonthly	Jennie T. Schrage
		Wis. Congregational Church Life	Monthly ex. July and Aug.	Rev. Theo. R. Faville
		Wisconsin Country Magazine	Monthly during school year	Students of Univ. of Wis. College of Agriculture

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher	
Madison—cont.	Dane	Wisconsin Engineer	Monthly ex. July and Oct.	June Hartnell	
		Wisconsin Horticulture	Monthly	H. J. Rahmlow	
		Wisconsin Implement Dealer	Monthly	M. R. Williams	
		Wisconsin Journal of Education	Monthly, Sept.—May	O. H. Plenzke	
		Wisconsin Law Review	Quarterly	Wis. Law School students	
		Wisconsin Magazine of History	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wisconsin	
		Wisconsin Medical Journal	Monthly	Karl H. Doege, M. D.	
		Wisconsin REA News	Monthly	H. M. Schermerhorn	
		Wisconsin State Employee	Bimonthly	Roy E. Kubista	
		Wisconsin State Journal	Daily	Don Anderson	
		Wisconsin Tax News	Monthly	Wisconsin Citizens Public Expenditure Survey	
		Wisconsin Taxpayer	Semimonthly	Dr. Charles K. Alexander	
		Wisconsin Welfare Advocate	Monthly	Bjarne Romnes	
		Save Wisconsin's Deer	Thurs.	A. C. Walch	
		Herald-Times	Monthly	Roy J. Jorgenson	
Manawa	Waupaca	Herald-Times	Dly. ex. Sun.	Manitowoc Newspapers, Inc.	
			Thurs.	Alex P. Gertschen	
Manitowish	Iron	Save Wisconsin's Deer	Monthly	Roy J. Jorgenson	
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Herald-Times	Dly. ex. Sun.	Manitowoc Newspapers, Inc.	
Marathon	Marathon	Times	Thurs.	Alex P. Gertschen	
Marinette	Marinette	Eagle-Star	Daily	Fred G. Sappington	
Marion	Waupaca	Advertiser	Thurs.	Elmer Byers	
Markesan	Green Lake	Herald	Thurs.	Roy P. Van Vuren	
Marshall	Dane	Record	Fri.	C. V. Lake	
Marshfield	Wood	Journal	Thurs.	John Witt	
Mauston	Juneau	Juneau County Chronicle	Daily	Howard A. Quirt	
			Thurs.	Robert J. Temple	
			Thurs.	John B. Hanson	
Mayville	Dodge	Dodge County Pioneer	Star	Conrad Mueller	
			News	O. A. Gehrke	
Medford	Taylor	Star News	Wed.	W. H. Conrad	
Mellen	Ashland	Weekly-Record	Thurs.	H. V. Kenyon	
Melrose	Jackson	Chronicle	Thurs.	Helmer L. Gilbertson	
Menasha	Winnebago	Record	Daily	Ira H. Clough	
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	News	Thurs.	C. M. Rintelman	
Menomonie	Dunn	Dunn County News	Wed.	J. T. Flint	
Merrill	Lincoln	Herald	Weekly during school year	Students of Stout Institute	
			Daily	W. B. Chilsen	
			Thurs.	Thomas B. Daniels	
			Quarterly	Milton College Student Body	
			Annually	Milton College Student Body	
			Monthly	Milton College Student Body	
			Wed.	Orlando H. Frantz	
			Monthly	Wm. George Bruce	
			Monthly	Howard C. Krueger	
			Monthly	Dr. U. F. Schlaefer	
Milton Junction	Rock	Telephone	Monthly	Wm. George Bruce	
			Monthly	Howard C. Krueger	
			Monthly	Dr. U. F. Schlaefer	
			Monthly	Harry Apple	
			Monthly	E. W. Groth	
			Weekly	Rev. Franklyn Kenney	
			Monthly ex. July-Aug.	Dr. E. A. Fitzpatrick	
			Church Property Administration	Bimonthly	Franklin X. McCormick
			Church Times	Monthly	Ven. William Dawson
			Confectioner	Monthly	Gertrude B. Kluck
Czechoslovak	Weekly	John V. Klabouch			
Daily Reporter	Daily	Webster Woodmansee			
Deutsche Zeitung	Daily	Milwaukee German News Co.			
Die Hausfrau	Monthly	H. H. Coleman			
Echo Weekly	Wed.	Students of State Teachers College			
Engineering	Monthly	Henry Oman			
Feed Bag	Monthly	David K. Steenberg			

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee— Cont.	Milwaukee	Flour & Feed	Monthly	W. R. Anderson
		Ford Field	Monthly	Fred L. Goulston
		"Government Service"	Bimonthly	Milwaukee Government Service League
		Great Lakes Outlook	Monthly	Harold R. Wilde
		Hospital Progress	Monthly	Rev. A. M. Schwitalla
		Ice Cream Review	Monthly	Edward K. Slater
		Industrial Arts and Vocational Education	Monthly ex. July-Aug.	John J. Metz
		Journal	Daily	Irwin Maier
		Journal of The Biological Photographic Association	Quarterly	Marquette University School of Medicine
		Jugoslovenski Obzor	Semimonthly	Frank R. Staut
		Kodak Magazine	Quarterly	Students of Milwaukee Downer College
		Kuryer Polski	Daily	J. A. Kapmarski
		La Tribuna Italiana	Biweekly	Joseph Cacchione
		Living Church	Weekly	Clifford P. Morehouse
		Marquette Law Review	Semiannually	Marquette Law School Students
		Marquette Tribune	Thurs.	Daniel J. Conlon
		Masonic Tidings	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Melting Pot	Monthly	Mrs. A. B. Vajda
		Mid-Western Banker	Monthly	Howard W. Clark
		Milk Dealer	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Milwaukee-Herald	Wed. & Fri.	Leo Luedke
		Model Railroader	Monthly	Frank Taylor
		Motor	Monthly	Susie Neff
		National Butter & Cheese Journal	Monthly	Edward K. Slater
		North Milwaukee Community Press	Thurs.	Hicks and Schaefer
		Nowiny Polskie	Daily	Rev. B. Snella
		Our Young People	Monthly	St. John's School for the Deaf
		Reservist	Monthly	David W. Bloodgood
		Retail Journal of The Milwaukee Journal	Bimonthly	Jerome A. Gahn
		Sentinel	Daily	Frank L. Taylor
		Shorewood Herald	Weekly	H. J. Kitz and H. R. Murphy
		Spirit of 46—Elks	Monthly	E. W. Groth
		Times	Thurs.	Harold Towell
		Trains	Monthly	A. C. Kalmbach
		Utilitarian	Monthly	A. F. Herwig
		Wauwatosa Times	Weekly	Harvey J. Kitz and Harold L. Murphy
		Western Builder	Thurs.	Charles H. Fox
		Whitefish Bay Herald	Weekly	Harvey J. Kitz and Harold R. Murphy
		Wisconsin Archeologist	Quarterly	Walter Bubbert
		Wisconsin Architect	Monthly	Leigh Hunt
		Wisconsin Chess Letter	Quarterly	Fritz Rathmann
		Wisconsin C. I. O. News	Weekly	Esther Handler
		Wisconsin Druggist	Monthly	Jennings Murphy
		Wisconsin Enterprise- Blade	Weekly	J. Anthony Josey
		Wisconsin Freemason	Monthly	George F. Lounsbury
		Wisconsin Odd Fellow	Monthly	A. M. Arveson
		Wisconsin Restaurateur	Monthly	E. A. Conforti
Wisconsin Telephone News	Monthly	R. H. Angove		
Wisconsin Truck News	Weekly	E. W. Groth		
Wisconsin Magyararsag	Fri.	Charles Klein		
Wochenblatt	Fri.	Isador S. Horwitz		
Mineral Point	Iowa	Iowa County Democrat and Mineral Point Tribune	Thurs.	D. M. Morgan
		Lakeland Times	Fri.	Enos E. Fisher
Minocqua	Oneida	Herald-News	Thurs.	T. R. Kosmo
Mondovi	Buffalo	"Cheese Trier"	Bimonthly	Wis. Swiss & Limburger Cheese Producers' Ass'n.
Monroe	Green			

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

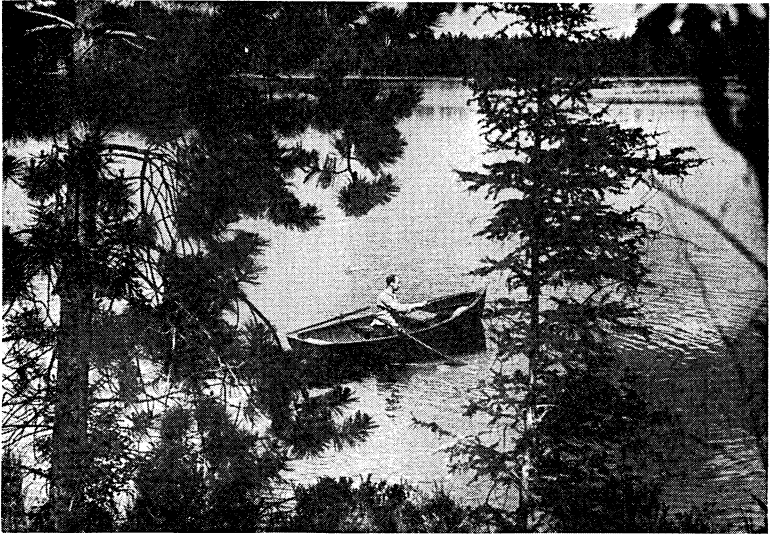
Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Monroe	Green	Evening Times	Daily	Emery A. Odell
Montello	Marquette	Express	Thurs.	Victor F. Hayden
Montfort	Grant	Mail	Thurs.	Rufus D. Quick
Monticello	Green	Messenger	Wed.	C. M. Wittenwyler
Morrisonville	Dane	Tribune	Thurs.	Charles Eldredge
Mosinee	Marathon	Times	Wed.	Mosinee Times Co.
Mt. Horeb	Dane	Mail	Thurs.	A. C. Krohn
Mukwonago	Waukesha	Chief	Thurs.	Mrs. Mary D. Small
Muscoda	Grant	Progressive	Thurs.	Paul Kratochwill
Necedah	Juneau	Republican	Thurs.	LeRoy Eaton
Neenah	Winnebago	Equitable Reserve Guide	Monthly	Dio W. Dunham
Neillsville	Clark	Clark County Press	Daily	Edward C. Cochrane
New Glarus	Green	Post	Wed.	Wells F. Harvey
New Holstein	Calumet	Reporter	Wed.	Arthur J. Theiler
New Lisbon	Juneau	Times & Juneau County Argus	Thurs.	Everett M. Cooley
New London	Waupaca	Press-Republican	Thurs.	C. A. Leicht
New Richmond	St. Croix	Leader	Wed.	H. D. Smith
Niagara	Marinette	Journal	Thurs.	O. A. and Grace Bloom
Norwalk	Monroe	Star Herald News	Fri.	John A. Van Meter
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Trade Journal	Monthly	Martin W. Boerner
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Enterprise	Thurs.	Patricia H. Larson
Oconto	Oconto	Liguorian	Monthly	M. R. Sloggy
Oconto Falls	Oconto	Oconto County Reporter	Thurs.	C. W. Brown
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Herald	Thurs.	Rev. Donald F. Miller
Omro	Winnebago	Courier	Thurs.	Duane S. McCall
Onalaska	La Crosse	Herald	Thurs.	Ernest J. Shellman
Oregon	Dane	La Crosse County Record	Thurs.	W. F. Wells
Orfordville	Rock	Observer	Thurs.	F. A. Siebensohn
Oseola	Polk	Journal and Footville News	Wed.	Thos. G. Madigan
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Sun	Thurs.	E. F. Kramer
		Daily Northwestern	Daily	Ward A. Stewart
		Shop-O-Gram	Thurs.	O. A. Bloom
		Wineo Farmer	Daily	O. J. Hardy
Ossco	Trempealeau	Tri-County News	Thurs.	James Skole
Owen	Clark	Enterprise	Semimonthly	James Skole
Palmyra	Jefferson	Enterprise	Thurs.	J. H. Smith
Pardeeville	Columbia	Pardeeville-Wyocena Times	Thurs.	Vernon P. Barager
Park Falls	Price	Herald	Thurs.	James H. LaChance
Pepin	Pepin	Herald	Fri.	H. P. Thompson
Peshigo	Marinette	Times	Thurs.	Norbert V. Nolan
Pewaukee	Waukesha	Pewaukee Lake Diary	Thurs.	R. E. Portmann
Phillips	Price	Bee	Thurs.	Leo J. Pesch
Pittsville	Wood	Record	Weekly	Earl J. Nelson
Plainfield	Waushara	Sun	Thurs.	Geo. R. Foster & Sons
Platteville	Grant	Exponent	Thurs.	D. M. McKee
		Grant County News	Thurs.	W. H. Fields
		Journal	Monthly	State Teachers College
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Mission House Mirror	Thurs.	R. I. Dugdale
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Review	Thurs.	H. A. Brockman
Port Washington	Ozaukee	Herald	Bimonthly	Nelson Hauptman
		Ozaukee Press	Thurs.	Ben L. Harper
		Pilot	Wed.	W. B. Krause
Portage	Columbia	Daily Register	Wed.	Wm. F. Schanen, II
Poynette	Columbia	Press	Thurs.	Norbert A. Sauer
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Courier	Daily	W. T. Comstock
		Crawford County Press	Fri.	Butler C. Delany
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	Sauk County News	Tues.	Lyman J. Howe
Prentice	Price	News	Thurs.	J. Alvin Dru'vor
Prescott	Pierce	Journal	Thurs.	Bert Giegerich
Princeton	Green Lake	Times-Republic	Thurs.	Ralph E. Nehls
Racine	Racine	Journal Times	Thurs.	W. H. Hansen
		Labor	Thurs.	H. H. Hobart & Sons
		Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer	Daily	F. R. Starbuck
Randolph	Columbia	Advance	Fri.	Loren Norman
Random Lake	Sheboygan	Times	1st & 3rd Sat.	F. B. Swingle
Reedsburg	Sauk	Times-Press	Wed.	L. E. Williams
Rhineland	Oneida	New North News	Thurs.	H. C. Scholler
		Herald	Thurs.	T. C. Ninman
Rib Lake	Taylor	Herald	Thurs.	Harry E. Slosson
			Daily	Clifford G. Ferris
			Fri.	Lester L. Arnold

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Rice Lake	Barron	Chronotype	Thurs.	Ralph P. Young
Richland Center	Richland	Democrat	Thurs.	Lela Parfrey Andrews
		Republican Observer	Thurs.	S. W. Fogo
Rio	Columbia	Journal	Thurs.	Victor Stroebel
Ripon	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	Fri.	Luck and Inversetti
		Weekly Press	Thurs.	Howe Company
River Falls	Pierce	Student Voice	Semimonthly	River Falls State Teachers College
St. Croix Falls	Polk	Standard Press	Thurs.	W. R. Vezina & Sons
Sauk City	Dane	Pioneer Press	Wed.	C. F. Ninman
Seymour	Outagamie	Press	Thurs.	C. A. Van Vuren
Sharon	Walworth	Reporter	Thurs.	Roy E. Ruelhman
Shawano	Shawano	County Journal	Thurs.	Harold A. Meyer
		Evening Leader	Daily	J. P. Heal
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Press	Daily	C. E. Broughton
		Progressive Mail Trade	Monthly	Max Schnell
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Cheese Reporter	Fri.	Fred Beisser
		Kohlerian	Thurs.	R. E. Lindner
		Sheboygan County News	Wed.	Newcomer & Lindner
Shell Lake	Washburn	Washburn County Register	Thurs.	Shea & Shea
Shullsburg	Lafayette	Pick and Gad	Thurs.	H. T. Law
Siren	Burnett	Burnett County Leader	Thurs.	Bennie Bye
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	Kickapoo Scout	Thurs.	H. R. Portmann
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Driller	Monthly	M. B. Jaeger
		Excavating Engineer	Monthly	J. D. Grace
		Journal	Fri.	Fred L. Hook
		Voice Publications	Thurs.	Arthur M. Huebner
South Wayne	Lafayette	Homestead	Thurs.	J. Louis Smith & Harry Hough
Sparta	Monroe	Herald	Mon.	T. C. Radde
		Monroe County Democrat	Thurs.	T. C. Radde
Spencer	Marathon	Record	Thurs.	C. B. Spicher
Spoooner	Washburn	Advocate	Thurs.	E. M. Bardill
Spring Green	Sauk	Home News	Thurs.	Vernon C. Hill
Spring Valley	Pierce	Sun	Thurs.	Don Lowater
Stanley	Chippewa	Republican	Fri.	Inter County Publishing Co.
Stevens Point	Portage	Daily Journal	Daily	Guy W. Rogers
		Gwiazda Polarna	Sat.	Paul Klimowicz
		Pointer	Weekly	Students of Central State Teachers College
		Rolnik	Sat.	Paul Klimowicz
Stoughton	Dane	Courier-Hub	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.	H. W. Quirt
Stratford	Marathon	Journal	Weekly	D. D. Hale
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Door County Advocate	Fri.	H. J. Sanderson & S. J. Harris
Sun Prairie	Dane	Countryman	Thurs.	J. J. Sullivan
		Star	Tues.	J. J. Sullivan
Superior	Douglas	Cooperative Builder	Thurs.	Cooperative Building Ass'n.
		Evening Telegram	Daily	Morgan Murphy
		Peptomist	Biweekly	Students of State Teachers College
		Tidende	Fri.	Anna Fuhr
		Tyomies	Daily	Leo Mattson
		Tyovaen Osuustoimin- talehti	Sat.	Cooperative Publishing Ass'n.
Thorp	Clark	Courier	Thurs.	Wm. S. Wagner & Mrs. K. Wagner
Three Lakes	Oneida	News	Thurs.	Joyce Larkin
Tigerton	Shawano	Chronicle	Fri.	Lester W. Bowker
Tomah	Monroe	Journal & Monitor- Herald	Thurs.	L. W. Kenny
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Leader	Thurs.	Osborne Bros.
Turtle Lake	Barron	Times	Wed.	R. A. Pedersen
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	Reporter	Wed.	Albert L. Johnson
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Reporter	Daily	Seymour S. Althen
Union Grove	Racine	Sun	Wed.	J. J. Page
Unity	Marathon	Register	Fri.	C. B. Spicher
Valders	Manitowoc	Journal	Thurs.	Fred H. Brockman
Vesper	Wood	State Center	Thurs.	Elmer Trickey
Viola	Richland	News	Thurs.	W. B. Van Winter

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Vernon County Broad- caster.....	Thurs.....	R. B. Graves
		Vernon County Censor.....	Thurs.....	H. E. Goldsmith
Walworth.....	Walworth.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Frank J. McCay
Washburn.....	Bayfield.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Paul L. Robinson
Waterford.....	Racine.....	Post.....	Thurs.....	M. J. Chapman
Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	Courier.....	Thurs.....	L. E. Perry
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Black and Red.....	Monthly.....	Students of North- western College
		Daily Times.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	John D. Clifford
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Burning Bush.....	Thurs.....	Elizabeth M. Hey
		Carroll Echo.....	Wed.....	Carroll College Students
		Daily Freeman.....	Daily.....	Josephine H. Youmans
		Waukesha County Tribune.....	Wed.....	Earl J. Nelson
Waunakee.....	Dane.....	Tribune.....	Wed.....	A. F. and F. S. Roessler
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca County Post.....	Thurs.....	D. F. Burnham
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	Candle.....	Quarterly.....	Inmates, State Prison
		Leader-News.....	Thurs.....	George W. Greene
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	American National Fur and Market Journal.....	Monthly.....	F. E. Bump, Jr.
		Daily Record-Herald.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	J. C. Sturtevant
Wautoma.....	Waushara.....	Argus.....	Thurs.....	R. W. Harmon
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.....	American Poetry Magazine.....	Bimonthly.....	Clara C. Prince
		News.....	Thurs.....	Lee Perry
Wauzeka.....	Crawford.....	Chief.....	Thurs.....	Harry C. Craig
Webster.....	Burnett.....	Enterprise.....	Tues.....	Leroy T. Huth
West Allis.....	Milwaukee.....	Star.....	Thurs.....	Carroll T. Benson
West Bend.....	Washington.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Mrs. J. J. Huber
		Pilot.....	Thurs.....	Henry C. Kaempfer
Westby.....	Vernon.....	Times.....	Wed.....	J. T. Hage
Westfield.....	Marquette.....	Central Union.....	Tues.....	Victor F. Hayden
West Salem.....	La Crosse.....	Journal.....	Thurs.....	D. W. Griswold
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	Chronicle.....	Thurs.....	Pete Walsh
Whitehall.....	Trempealeau.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Scott B. Nichols
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	Register.....	Wed.....	R. K. Coe
		Royal Purple.....	Mon.....	Students of Whitewater State Teachers College
Winneconne.....	Winnebago.....	News.....	Wed.....	Wm. Larson
Winter.....	Sawyer.....	Sawyer County Gazette.....	Thurs.....	Thomas E. Noyes
Wisconsin Dells.....	Columbia.....	Events.....	Thurs.....	Isabelle Drumb
Wisconsin Rapids.....	Wood.....	Daily Tribune.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	William F. Huffman
Wittenberg.....	Shawano.....	Enterprise.....	Thurs.....	John Englund
		For Gammel Og Ung.....	Sun.....	Rev. F. B. Anderson
Wonewoc.....	Juneau.....	Reporter.....	Thurs.....	Dorothy Fuller
Woodville.....	St. Croix.....	Leader.....	Fri.....	Arthur M. Best



Fishing for bass on a quiet Wisconsin lake.



Shoreline of Lake Superior on Squaw Bay showing cave formations in sandstone caused by wave action.

Parties and Elections

National Party Platforms

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM

1944

I

THE Democratic Party stands on its record in peace and in war. To speed victory, establish and maintain peace, guarantee full employment, and provide prosperity—this is its platform.

We do not here detail scores of planks. We cite action.

II

Beginning March, 1933, the Democratic Administration took a series of actions which saved our system of free enterprise.

It brought that system out of collapse and thereafter eliminated abuses which had imperiled it.

It used the powers of Government to provide employment in industry and to save agriculture.

It wrote a new Magna Charta for labor.

It provided social security, including old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, security for crippled and dependent children and the blind. It established employment offices. It provided federal bank deposit insurance, flood prevention, soil conservation, and prevented abuses in the security markets. It saved farms and homes from foreclosure and secured profitable prices for farm products.

It adopted an effective program of reclamation, hydro-electric power, and mineral development.

It found the road to prosperity through production and employment.

We pledge the continuance and improvement of these programs.

III

Before war came, the Democratic Administration awakened the nation, in time, to the dangers that threatened its very existence.

It succeeded in building, in time, the best-trained and equipped Army in the world, the most powerful Navy in the world, the greatest Air Force in the world, and the largest merchant marine in the world.

It gained for our country, and it saved for our country, powerful allies.

When war came, it succeeded in working out with those allies an effective grand strategy against the enemy.

It set that strategy in motion, and the tide of battle was turned.

It held the line against wartime inflation.

It insured a fair share-and-share-alike distribution of food and other essentials.

It is leading our country to certain victory.

The primary and imperative duty of the United States is to wage the war with every resource available to final triumph over our enemies, and we pledge that we will continue to fight side by side with the United Nations until this supreme objective shall have been attained and thereafter to secure a just and lasting peace.

IV

That the world may not again be drenched in blood by international outlaws and criminals, we pledge:

To join with the other United Nations in the establishment of an international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, open to membership by all such States, large and small, for the prevention of aggression and the maintenance of international peace and security.

To make all necessary and effective agreements and arrangements through which the nations would maintain adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible the preparation for war and which would have such forces available for joint action when necessary.

Such organization must be endowed with power to employ armed forces when necessary to prevent aggression and preserve peace.

We favor the maintenance of an international court of justice, of which the United States shall be a member, and the employment of diplomacy, conciliation, arbitration, and other like methods, where appropriate, in the settlement of international disputes.

World peace is of transcendent importance. Our gallant sons are dying on land, on sea, and in the air. They do not die as Republicans. They do not die as Democrats. They die as Americans. We pledge that their blood shall not have been shed in vain. America has the opportunity to lead the world in this great service to mankind. The United States must meet the challenge. Under Divine Providence, she must move forward to her high destiny.

V

We pledge our support to the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms and the application of the principles enunciated therein to the United Nations and other peace-loving nations, large and small.

We shall uphold the Good Neighbor policy, and extend the trade policies initiated by the present Administration.

We favor the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization, and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

We favor legislation assuring equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex.

We recommend to Congress the submission of a constitutional amendment on equal rights for women.

We favor federal aid to education, administered by the States without interference by the Federal Government.

We favor federal legislation to assure stability of products, employment, distribution, and prices in the bituminous coal industry to

create a proper balance between consumer, producer, and mine worker.

We endorse the President's statement recognizing the importance of the use of water in arid-land States for domestic and irrigation purposes.

We favor nondiscriminatory transportation charges and declare for the early correction of inequalities in such charges.

We favor enactment of legislation granting the fullest measure of self-government for Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and eventual statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

We favor the extension of the right of suffrage to the people of the District of Columbia.

VI

We offer these postwar programs:

A continuation of our policy of full benefits for ex-servicemen and women, with special consideration for the disabled. We make it our first duty to assure employment and economic security to all who have served in the defense of our country.

Price guarantees and crop insurance to farmers, with all practical steps:

To keep agriculture on a parity with industry and labor.

To foster the success of the small independent farmer.

To aid the home ownership of family-sized farms.

To extend rural electrification and develop broader domestic and foreign markets for agricultural products.

Adequate compensation for workers during demobilization.

The enactment of such additional humanitarian, labor, social, and farm legislation as time and experience may require, including the amendment or repeal of any law enacted in recent years which has failed to accomplish its purpose.

Promotion of the success of small business.

Earliest possible release of war-time controls.

Adaptation of tax laws to an expanding peacetime economy, with simplified structure, and war-time taxes reduced or repealed as soon as possible.

Encouragement of risk capital, new enterprise, development of natural resources in the West and other parts of the country and the immediate reopening of the gold and silver mines of the West as soon as manpower is available.

We reassert our faith in competitive private enterprise free from control by monopolies, cartels, or any arbitrary private or public authority.

VII

We assert that mankind believes in the Four Freedoms.

We believe that the country which has the greatest measure of social justice is capable of the greatest achievements.

We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop, and vote equally with all citizens and share the

rights that are guaranteed by our Constitution. Congress should exert its full constitutional powers to protect those rights.

We believe that without loss of sovereignty, world development and lasting peace are within humanity's grasp. They will come with the greater enjoyment of those freedoms by the peoples of the world, and with the freer flow among them of ideas and goods.

We believe in the world right of all men to write, send, and publish news at uniform communication rates and without interference by governmental or private monopoly and that that right should be protected by treaty.

To these beliefs the Democratic Party subscribes.

These principles the Democratic Party pledges itself in solemn sincerity to maintain.

Finally, this convention sends its affectionate greetings to our beloved and matchless leader and President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

He stands before the nation and the world, the champion of human liberty and dignity. He has rescued our people from the ravages of economic disaster. His rare foresight and magnificent courage have saved our nation from the assault of international brigands and dictators. Fulfilling the ardent hope of his life, he has already laid the foundation of enduring peace for a troubled world and the well-being of our nation. All mankind is his debtor. His life and services have been a great blessing to humanity.

That God may keep him strong in body and in spirit to carry on his yet unfinished work is our hope and our prayer.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM

1944

THE tragedy of the war is upon our country as we meet to consider the problems of government and our people. We take this opportunity to render homage and enduring gratitude to those brave members of our armed forces who have already made the supreme sacrifice, and to those who stand ready to make the same sacrifice that the American course of life may be secure.

Mindful of this solemn hour and humbly conscious of our heavy responsibilities, the Republican Party in convention assembled presents herewith its principles and makes these covenants with the people of our Nation.

THE WAR AND THE PEACE

We pledge prosecution of the war to total victory against our enemies in full co-operation with the United Nations and all-out support of our Armies and the maintenance of our Navy under the competent and trained direction of our General Staff and Office of Naval Operations without civilian interference and with every civilian resource. At the earliest possible time after the cessation of hostilities we will bring home all members of our armed forces who do not have unexpired enlistments and who do not volunteer for further overseas duty.

We declare our relentless aim to win the war against all our enemies: (1) for our own American security and welfare; (2) to make and keep the Axis powers impotent to renew tyranny and attack; (3) for the attainment of peace and freedom based on justice and security.

We shall seek to achieve such aims through organized international co-operation and not by joining a World State.

We favor responsible participation by the United States in postwar cooperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

Such organization should develop effective cooperative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this, we pledge continuing collaboration with the United Nations to assure these ultimate objectives.

We believe, however, that peace and security do not depend upon the sanction of force alone, but should prevail by virtue of reciprocal interests and spiritual values recognized in these security agreements. The treaties of peace should be just; the nations which are the victims of aggression should be restored to sovereignty and self-government; and the organized cooperation of the nations should concern itself with basic causes of world disorder. It should promote

a world opinion to influence the nations to right conduct, develop international law and maintain an international tribunal to deal with justifiable disputes.

We shall seek, in our relations with other nations, conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability, not only for the sake of the world, but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world.

We shall keep the American people informed concerning all agreements with foreign nations. In all of these undertakings we favor the widest consultation of the gallant men and women in our armed forces who have a special right to speak with authority in behalf of the security and liberty for which they fight. We shall sustain the Constitution of the United States in the attainment of our international aims; and pursuant to the Constitution of the United States any treaty or agreement to attain such aims made on behalf of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations, shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.

We shall at all times protect the essential interests and resources of the United States.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE RELATIONS

We shall develop Pan-American solidarity. The citizens of our neighboring nations in the Western Hemisphere are, like ourselves, Americans. Cooperation with them shall be achieved through mutual agreement and without interference in the internal affairs of any nation. Our policy should be a genuine Good Neighbor policy commanding their respect, and not one based on the reckless squandering of American funds by overlapping agencies.

POSTWAR PREPAREDNESS

We favor the maintenance of postwar military forces and establishments of ample strength for the successful defense and the safety of the United States, its possessions and outposts, for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and for meeting any military commitments determined by Congress. We favor the peacetime maintenance and strengthening of the National Guards under State control with Federal training and equipment as now provided in the National Defense Act.

DOMESTIC POLICY

We shall devote ourselves to re-establishing liberty at home.

We shall adopt a program to put men to work in peace industry as promptly as possible and with special attention to those who have made sacrifice by serving in the armed forces. We shall take government out of competition with private industry and terminate rationing, price fixing and all other emergency powers. We shall promote the fullest stable employment through private enterprise.

The measures we propose shall avoid federalization of government activities, to the end that our States, schools and cities shall be free; shall avoid delegation of legislative and judicial power to administrative agencies, to the end that the people's representatives in Congress shall be independent and in full control of legislative policy; and shall avoid, subject to war necessities, detailed regulation of farmers, workers, businessmen and consumers, to the end that the individual shall be free. The remedies we propose shall be based on intelligent cooperation between the Federal Government, the States and local government and the initiative of civic groups—not on the panacea of Federal cash.

Four years more of New Deal policy would centralize all power in the President, and would daily subject every act of every citizen to regulation by his henchmen; and this country would remain a Republic only in name. No problem exists which cannot be solved by American methods. We have no need of either the communistic or the fascist technique.

SECURITY

Our goal is to prevent hardship and poverty in America. That goal is attainable by reason of the productive ability of free American labor, industry and agriculture, if supplemented by a system of social security on sound principles.

We pledge our support of the following:

1. Extension of the existing old-age insurance and unemployment insurance systems to all employes not already covered.
2. The return of the public employment-office system to the States at the earliest possible time, financed as before Pearl Harbor.
3. A careful study of Federal-State programs for maternal and child health, dependent children, and assistance to the blind, with a view to strengthening these programs.
4. The continuation of these and other programs relating to health, and the stimulation by Federal aid of State plans to make medical and hospital service available to those in need without disturbing doctor-patient relationships or socializing medicine.
5. The stimulation of State and local plans to provide decent low-cost housing properly financed by the Federal Housing Administration, or otherwise, when such housing cannot be supplied or financed by private sources.

LABOR

The Republican Party is the historical champion of free labor. Under Republican administrations American manufacturing developed, and American workers attained the most progressive standards of living of any workers in the world. Now the nation owes those workers a debt of gratitude for their magnificent productive effort in support of the war.

Regardless of the professed friendship of the New Deal for the workingman, the fact remains that under the New Deal American economic life is being destroyed.

The New Deal has usurped selfish and partisan control over the functions of Government agencies where labor relationships are concerned. The continued perversion of the Wagner Act by the New Deal menaces the purposes of the law and threatens to destroy collective bargaining completely and permanently.

The long series of executive orders and bureaucratic decrees reveal a deliberate purpose to substitute for contractual agreements of employers and employes the political edicts of a New Deal bureaucracy. Labor would thus remain organized only for the convenience of the New Deal in enforcing its orders and inflicting its whims upon labor and industry.

We condemn the conversion of administrative boards, ostensibly set up to settle industrial disputes, into instruments for putting into effect the financial and economic theories of the New Deal.

We condemn the freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels and the binding of men to their jobs as destructive to the advancement of a free people. We condemn the repeal by executive order of the laws secured by the Republican Party to abolish "contract labor" and peonage. We condemn the gradual but effective creation of a Labor Front as but one of the New Deal's steps toward a totalitarian state.

We pledge an end to political trickery in the administration of labor laws and the handling of labor disputes; and equal benefits on the basis of equality to all labor in the administration of labor controls and laws, regardless of political affiliation.

The Department of Labor has been emasculated by the New Deal. Labor bureaus, agencies and committees are scattered far and wide, in Washington and throughout the country, and have no semblance of systematic or responsible organization. All governmental labor activities must be placed under the direct authority and responsibility of the Secretary of Labor. Such labor bureaus as are not performing a substantial and definite service in the interest of labor must be abolished.

The Secretary of Labor should be a representative of labor. The office of the Secretary of Labor was created under a Republican President, William Howard Taft. It was intended that a representative of labor should occupy this Cabinet office. The present administration is the first to disregard this intention.

The Republican Party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws.

American well-being is indivisible. Any national program which injures the national economy inevitably injures the wage-earner. The American labor movement and the Republican Party, while continuously striving for the betterment of labor's status, reject the communistic and New Deal concept that a single group can benefit while the general economy suffers.

AGRICULTURE

We commend the American farmers, their wives and families for their magnificent job of wartime production and their contribution to the war effort, without which victory could not be assured. They have accomplished this in spite of labor shortages, a bungled and inexcusable machinery program and confused, unreliable, impractical price and production administration.

Abundant production is the best security against inflation. Governmental policies in war and in peace must be practical and efficient with freedom from regimentation by an impractical Washington bureaucracy in order to assure independence of operation and bountiful production, fair and equitable market prices for farm products, and a sound program for conservation and use of our soil and natural resources. Educational progress and the social and economic stability and well-being of the farm family must be a prime national purpose.

For the establishment of such a program we propose the following:

1. A Department of Agriculture under practical and experienced administration free from regimentation and confusing government manipulation and control of farm programs.

2. An American market price to the American farmer and the protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry. We oppose subsidies as a substitute for fair markets.

3. Disposition of surplus war commodities in an orderly manner without destroying markets or continued production and without benefit to speculative profiteers.

4. The control and disposition of future surpluses by means of (a) new uses developed through constant research, (b) vigorous development of foreign markets, (c) efficient domestic distribution to meet all domestic requirements, and (d) arrangements which will enable farmers to make necessary adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions.

5. Intensified research to discover new crops, and new and profitable uses for existing crops.

6. Support the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives.

7. Consolidation of all government farm credit under a non-partisan board.

8. To make life more attractive on the family-type farm through development of rural roads, sound extension of rural electrification service to the farm and elimination of basic evils of tenancy wherever they exist.

9. Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance with emphasis upon establishing a self-supporting program.

10. A comprehensive program of soil, forest, water and wild-life conservation and development, and sound irrigation projects, administered as far as possible at State and regional levels.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

We give assurance now to restore peacetime industry at the earliest possible time, using every care to avoid discrimination between different sections of the country, (a) by prompt settlement of war contracts with early payment of government obligations and disposal of surplus inventories, and (b) by disposal of surplus government plants, equipment and supplies, with due consideration to small buyers and with care to prevent monopoly and injury to existing agriculture and industry.

Small business is the basis of American enterprise. It must be preserved. If protected against discrimination and afforded equality of opportunity throughout the Nation, it will become the most potent factor in providing employment. It must also be aided by changes in taxation, by eliminating excessive and repressive regulation and government competition, by the enforcement of laws against monopoly and unfair competition, and by providing simpler and cheaper methods for obtaining venture capital necessary for growth and expansion.

For the protection of the public, and for the security of millions of holders of policies of insurance in mutual and private companies, we insist upon strict and exclusive regulation and supervision of the business of insurance by the several States where local conditions are best known and where local needs can best be met.

We favor the re-establishment and maintenance, as early as military considerations will permit, of a sound and adequate American Merchant Marine under private ownership and management.

The Republican Party pledges itself to foster the development of such strong privately owned air transportation systems and communications systems as will best serve the interests of the American people.

The Federal Government should plan a program for flood control, inland waterways and other economically justifiable public works, and prepare the necessary plans in advance so that construction may proceed rapidly in emergency and in times of reduced employment. We urge that States and local governments pursue the same policy with reference to highways and other public works within their jurisdiction.

TAXATION AND FINANCE

As soon as the war ends the present rates of taxation on individual incomes, on corporations, and on consumption should be reduced as far as is consistent with the payment of the normal expenditures of government in the postwar period. We reject the theory of restoring prosperity through government spending and deficit financing.

We shall eliminate from the budget all wasteful and unnecessary expenditures and exercise the most rigid economy.

It is essential that Federal and State tax structures be more effectively coordinated to the end that State tax sources be not unduly impaired.

We shall maintain the value of the American dollar and regard the payment of government debt as an obligation of honor which prohibits any policy leading to the depreciation of the currency. We shall reduce that debt as soon as economic conditions make such reduction possible.

Control of the currency must be restored to Congress by repeal of existing legislation which gives the President unnecessary and dangerous powers over our currency.

FOREIGN TRADE

We assure American farmers, livestock producers, workers and industry that we will establish and maintain a fair protective tariff on competitive products so that the standards of living of our people shall not be impaired through the importation of commodities produced abroad by labor or producers functioning upon lower standards than our own.

If the postwar world is to be properly organized, a great extension of world trade will be necessary to repair the wastes of war and build an enduring peace. The Republican Party, always remembering that its primary obligation, which must be fulfilled, is to our own workers, our own farmers and our own industry, pledges that it will join with others in leadership in every cooperative effort to remove unnecessary and destructive barriers to international trade. We will always bear in mind that the domestic market is America's greatest market and that tariffs which protect it against foreign competition should be modified only by reciprocal bilateral trade agreements approved by Congress.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

We favor the prompt extension of relief and emergency assistance to the peoples of the liberated countries without duplication and conflict between government agencies.

We favor immediate feeding of the starving children of our Allies and friends in the Nazi-dominated countries and we condemn the New Deal administration for its failure, in the face of humanitarian demands, to make any effort to do this.

We favor assistance by direct credits in reasonable amounts to liberated countries to enable them to buy from this country the goods necessary to revive their economic systems.

BUREAUCRACY

The National Administration has become a sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy. It is undermined by executive abuse of power, confused lines of authority, duplication of effort, inadequate fiscal controls, loose personnel practices and an attitude of arrogance previously unknown in our history.

The times cry out for the restoration of harmony in government, for a balance of legislative and executive responsibility, for efficiency and economy, for pruning and abolishing necessary [unnecessary] agencies and personnel, for effective fiscal and personnel controls, and for an entirely new spirit in our Federal Government.

We pledge an administration wherein the President, acting in harmony with Congress, will effect these necessary reforms and raise the Federal service to a high level of efficiency and competence.

We insist that limitations must be placed upon spending by government corporations of vast sums never appropriated by Congress but made available by directives, and that their accounts should be subject to audit by the General Accounting Office.

TWO-TERM LIMIT FOR PRESIDENT

We favor an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be President of the United States for more than two terms of four years each.

EQUAL RIGHTS

We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women. We favor job opportunities in the postwar world open to men and women alike without discrimination in rate of pay because of sex.

VETERANS

The Republican Party has always supported suitable measures to reflect the Nation's gratitude and to discharge its duty toward the veterans of all wars.

We approve, have supported and have aided in the enactment of laws which provide for re-employment of veterans of this war in their old positions, for mustering-out-pay, for pensions for widows and orphans of such veterans killed or disabled, for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, for temporary unemployment benefits, for education and vocational training, and for assisting veterans in acquiring homes and farms and in establishing themselves in business.

We shall be diligent in remedying defects in veterans legislation and shall insist upon efficient administration of all measures for the veteran's benefit.

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

We unreservedly condemn the injection into American life of appeals to racial or religious prejudice.

We pledge an immediate Congressional inquiry to ascertain the extent to which mistreatment, segregation and discrimination against Negroes who are in our armed forces are impairing morale and efficiency, and the adoption of corrective legislation.

We pledge the establishment by Federal legislation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

ANTI-POLL TAX

The payment of any poll tax should not be a condition of voting in Federal elections and we favor immediate submission of a Constitutional amendment for its abolition.

ANTI-LYNCHING

We favor legislation against lynching and pledge our sincere efforts in behalf of its early enactment.

INDIANS

We pledge an immediate, just and final settlement of all Indian claims between the Government and the Indian citizenship of the nation. We will take politics out of the administration of Indian affairs.

PROBLEMS OF THE WEST

We favor a comprehensive program of reclamation projects for our arid and semi-arid States, with recognition and full protection of the rights and interests of those states in the use and control of water for present and future irrigation and other beneficial consumptive uses.

We favor (a) exclusion from this country of livestock and fresh and chilled meat from countries harboring foot and mouth disease or Rinderpest; (b) full protection of our fisheries whether by domestic regulation or treaties; (c) consistent with military needs, the prompt return to private ownership of lands acquired for war purposes; (d) withdrawal or acquisition of lands for establishment of national parks, monuments and wild life refuges, only after due regard to local problems and under closer controls to be established by the Congress; (e) restoration of the long established public land policy which provides opportunity of ownership by citizens to promote the highest land use; (f) full development of our forests on the basis of cropping and sustained yield; co-operation with private owners for conservation and fire protection; (g) the prompt reopening of mines which can be operated by miners and workers not subject to military service and which have been closed by bureaucratic denial of labor or material; (h) adequate stockpiling of war minerals and metals for possible future emergencies; (i) continuance, for tax purposes, of adequate depletion allowances on oil, gas and minerals; (j) administration of laws relating to oil and gas on the public domain to encourage exploratory operations to meet the public need; (k) continuance of present Federal laws on mining claims on the public domain, good faith administration thereof, and we state our opposition to the plans of the Secretary of the Interior to substitute a leasing system; and (l) larger representation in the Federal Government of men and women especially familiar with Western problems.

HAWAII

Hawaii, which shares the Nation's obligations equally with the several States, is entitled to the fullest measure of home rule looking toward statehood; and to equality with the several States in the rights of her citizens and in the application of all our national laws.

ALASKA

Alaska is entitled to the fullest measure of home rule looking toward statehood.

PUERTO RICO

Statehood is a logical aspiration of the people of Puerto Rico who were made citizens of the United States by Congress in 1917; legislation affecting Puerto Rico, in so far as feasible, should be in harmony with the realization of that aspiration.

PALESTINE

In order to give refuge to millions of distressed Jewish men, women and children driven from their homes by tyranny, we call for the opening of Palestine to their unrestricted immigration and land ownership, so that in accordance with the full intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the Resolution of a Republican Congress in 1922, Palestine may be constituted as a free and democratic Commonwealth. We condemn the failure of the President to insist that the mandatory of Palestine carry out the provisions of the Balfour Declaration and of the Mandate while he pretends to support them.

FREE PRESS AND RADIO

In times like these, when whole peoples have found themselves shackled by governments which denied the truth, or, worse, dealt in half-truths or withheld the facts from the public, it is imperative to the maintenance of a free America that the press and radio be free and that full and complete information be available to Americans. There must be no censorship except to the extent required by war necessity.

We insistently condemn any tendency to regard the press or the radio as instruments of the administration and the use of government publicity agencies for partisan ends. We need a new radio law which will define, in clear and unmistakable language, the role of the Federal Communications Commission.

All channels of news must be kept open with equality of access to information at the source. If agreement can be achieved with foreign nations to establish the same principles, it will be a valuable contribution to future peace.

Vital facts must not be withheld.

We want no more Pearl Harbor reports.

GOOD FAITH

The acceptance of the nominations made by this Convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth.

CONCLUSION

The essential question at trial in this nation is whether men can organize together in a highly industrialized society, succeed, and still be free. That is the essential question at trial throughout the world today.

In this time of confusion and strife, when moral values are being crushed on every side, we pledge ourselves to uphold with all our strength the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the law of the land. We so pledge ourselves that the American tradition may stand forever as the beacon light of civilization.

SOCIALIST NATIONAL PLATFORM

1944

IN their struggle for freedom, peace and plenty, the American people face four paramount and closely interrelated issues: (1) the winning of the earliest possible peace that will last; (2) the provision of economic security for every American, with the preservation and increase of liberty; (3) the establishment of fraternity among all races, with equality of rights and obligations; (4) the improvement of the techniques of democratic political action.

On this platform for dealing with these issues, the Socialist Party, confident that the development of a strong party with mass support is essential to the struggle against fascism and the winning of the kind of world we want, seeks the support of the American people.

WINNING OF THE PEACE

The winning of the peace cannot be the result of appeasement of Nazism or of any other aggressive imperialisms.

Neither can it be the consequence of the "unconditional surrender" of the Germans and Japanese to the rulers of the USSR, Great Britain and the United States of America. Shouting that slogan, the Roosevelt administration is prolonging this war and inviting the next by underwriting with the lives of our sons the restoration and maintenance of the British, Dutch and French empires in the Far East, and the Balkanization of Europe between Moscow and London.

Averting New Wars

New war will not be averted by a triple alliance of the major powers—with China as a "poor relation"—even though such an alliance with its already obvious rivalries may be masked behind a plan for a vague association of nations. Yet this is the pattern for the future which most Republican as well as Democratic leaders accept.

The alternative to an uneasy and impermanent triple alliance for policing and exploiting the world is not an America first or isolationist imperialism equally dangerous to democracy and peace. But toward one or the other of these forms of imperialism and the fascism which accompanies it the policies of both old parties inexorably lead us.

Against so dire a fate, we summon the American people and the people of our allies to demand an immediate political peace offensive based on the offer of an armistice to the people of the Axis nations on the following conditions:

Conditions For Peace

1. The peace should be organized on the acceptance of two fundamental principles: (a) the equal rights of all peoples of every race to order their lives without subjection to any race or nation; (b) the necessity that self-determination be accompanied by organized cooperation, from which no people, enemy, neutral or colonial, shall be excluded and the establishment of political and economic arrangements for removing the causes of war, settling disputes, guaranteeing security and conquering poverty.

2. As a guarantee of good faith and a condition of armistice, the German and Japanese people must: (a) replace governments guilty of gross deceit and cruel aggression by governments in whose good faith reasonable confidence may be reposed; (b) withdraw their military forces from all occupied territory and rapidly disarm; and (c) wherever possible, restore loot and give refugees a new economic start.

3. The United Nations, on their part, must pledge themselves specifically (a) to free the European nations overrun by Germany; (b) to help them guarantee their independence through a United States of Europe or strong regional federations to supplement a world federation; (c) to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of nations thus freed; (d) to extend material aid for immediate relief and reconstruction of devastated countries without using such aid as a weapon for political domination, (e) to reject all demands for Axis slave labor in the postwar world; (f) to decide boundary questions which do not yield to negotiation by plebiscite under international authority; (g) to turn away from imperialism by guaranteeing speedy self-government, not only to lands now occupied by Japan, but to colonial territories under white rule. Where guidance to such independence is necessary, it shall be under international authority.

4. As a guarantee of good faith and a condition of the success of any federation, the United Nations must pledge themselves after the establishment of peace to follow the disarmament of the enemy countries by ending their own competitive armaments and military conscription and working out international guarantees of mutual security.

These points together comprise a peace offensive capable of inspiring revolt against the Axis dictators, winning the confidence of their victims and saving thousands of American lives.

ECONOMIC SECURITY WITH LIBERTY

The people of America fear the joblessness and depression which they think that the great boon of peace will bring. They remember that on the eve of the war boom, 23 per cent of them were dependent on made work or relief and 40 per cent lived just on, or below, the level of proper subsistence in respect to food.

In spite of this fear, what can be done in war can be better and more democratically done in peace, but only if we will plan for

plenty for all as we have planned to meet the insatiable appetites of the god of war.

Poverty and joblessness cannot be conquered by private capitalism under the false alias of "free enterprise," which is extolled today, ignorantly or hypocritically, by such diverse groups as the Republicans, the Democrats, the Communists, Wall Street monopolists, little business, farmers—and even labor leaders.

Planning for plenty is wholly incompatible with a return of the control over our great productive machinery to private owners—very largely absentee owners—while the government commits itself to overcome the periodic crisis of a scarcity economy by maintaining the unemployed at subsistence levels. This has been and is the economic program of the New Deal.

Socialists pioneered in the advocacy of social insurance. We favor its extension and improvement. We endorse all possible help to returning veterans. We demand that the new public domain—the war plants now owned by the government—be used in the struggle against unemployment and not handed over to big business.

But that is not enough. Only profound social and economic reorganization will enable men to use our marvelous technological resources for the complete conquest of poverty.

Democracy—Not Bureaucracy

The commanding heights of our economic order; our system of money, banking and credit; our natural resources; our public utilities and all monopolies, semi-monopolies, and other exploitive industries, must be socially controlled. To be effective that requires social ownership, but not autocratic administration by agents of a bureaucratic state. We do not need to exchange "government of the workers, by the bosses, for the profits of absentee owners" for "government of the workers, by the bureaucrats, for the glory and power of the military state."

Two forms of administration of socialized enterprise will go far to protect us against this danger: (1) public corporations operated for the people's benefit through directors representing consumers and the various categories of workers with hand and brain in each such industry; and (2) growth of consumers' co-operatives on the Rochdale Plan.

The democratic state can further play its part by the proper control of the fiscal system and by taxation based on the two principles of the ability to pay and the encouragement of production, both of which exclude the sales tax. A postwar tax program must not be used to support the big business system and hinder the growth of social enterprise. Taxes on the rental value of land should be used to end absentee landlordism; sharply graduated inheritance taxes should prevent the perpetuation of vast estates and a carefully proportioned capital levy tax should aid socialization. Such taxation will also be found necessary to prevent enormous and growing national debt from leading us into financial disaster.

As against exploitation by private owners or the state, the right of workers to organize and to bargain collectively must be restored and protected. We oppose in war or peace the conscription of labor and the outlawry of the right to strike. Free labor is essential to a free America.

There is no more essential function of labor than the raising of food and fibre. We pledge our support to all measures looking to the conservation of our soil and the production of abundance with adequate reward to American farmers. We pledge our aid to the working farmers against exploitation by absentee landlords, bankers and middlemen. We recognize the principle of occupancy and use as the only rightful title to farm land.

Where family farming has already been replaced by great plantations and company farms, or where modern technology forces large scale farming, we demand the social ownership and co-operative operation of such land plus the use of the most modern techniques and tools. Where conditions favor family farming we encourage the security of such farmers through co-operative credit, purchasing and marketing. We reject the compulsory collectivization of family farms along Russian lines.

We advocate the extension of social insurance to farm workers and provision of social security for farmers and farm workers displaced by age or technological changes. We advocate planning for full and balanced production of food and fibre in a hungry world. We advocate the further development of government agencies essential to carrying out these proposals, including the upbuilding of a Bureau of Co-operatives in the Department of Agriculture. We oppose the subversion—often the illegal subversion—of government agencies, especially the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, and agricultural colleges, to promote the profit and power of special interest groups now so dominant in the farm bloc.

EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY OF RACES

Democracy requires the application of the principle that each person is to be accorded social, political and economic equality, and judged solely on the basis of his own deeds, rather than by his race, religion, or national origin.

Specifically, we pledge ourselves to work for American hospitality to war refugees and the end of the exclusion of certain Asiatic peoples. The law applying to the Chinese the general provisions concerning immigration and admitting them to citizenship, should be extended to all Asiatic countries.

We demand the complete restoration of their rights as citizens to the 70,000 Americans of Japanese origin on the West Coast who were evacuated en masse, without trial or even hearing, and confined in centers which, however, humanely run, are concentration camps.

We condemn anti-Semitism, Jim-Crowism, and every form of race discrimination and segregation in the armed forces as well as civil life. We urge the passage of anti-lynching and anti-poll tax laws

and the prompt enactment of legislation to set up a permanent federal Fair Employment Practice Committee.

We reaffirm our historic opposition to any doctrine or practice of a master or favored race, not only in the realm of law, but in such labor unions—fortunately a minority—churches, political parties, and other basic social organizations as today countenance it. One of the conditions that will help make permanent the end of racial prejudice is the maintenance of full employment.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL ACTION

Year after year, by law and custom, the two old parties tighten their monopoly of the ballot. They are divided by no principles, but only by tradition and desire for office. Their platforms consist of generalities which are designed to prevent intelligent discussion and clear decision of issues. In consequence, pressure groups are the principal effective agencies in legislation and a situation is created which will aid the rise of a fascist demagogue in a period of postwar reaction.

The situation cries aloud for a democratic socialist party with mass support, such as our Canadian neighbors have developed in their Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

Labor in the United States must establish its independence of current governmental control if it is to bargain freely with employers and government. The interests of a free labor movement are going to be better served as it severs its connections with the old parties, and unites with farm and consumer groups and minority groups seeking justice, to build a new kind of political party.

The issues here discussed are basic; they affect the lives of us all and the destiny of America. They cannot be solved separately.

An America disgraced by racial tensions which occasionally find expression in lynchings and race riots cannot lead the way to a peace which depends upon worldwide reconciliation of races on the basis of equality of right.

An America which cannot or will not provide useful jobs for its own people will easily be led into militarism, imperialism, and new war itself as palliatives for unemployment.

An America which cannot or will not perfect the tools of democracy will be relatively defenseless against a rising fascism.

The struggle for plenty, peace, and freedom is one and indivisible. The success of that struggle alone will prevent the continuing sacrifice of our sons and their sons to an endless cycle of wars.

Parties and Elections

State Party Platforms

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

1944

Introduction

AN election campaign in the midst of war places a great responsibility upon the contending political parties. They must put the interests of the country and the war effort ahead of all partisan considerations. To fulfill their functions as part of our democratic system under these extraordinary conditions, they must renounce any attempt to gain advantage over the opposition at the expense of damage to the war effort. They must keep the confidence of our men abroad in their democracy at home. They must maintain the morale on the home front and the confidence of the people in their free institutions.

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin, mindful of such responsibility, is pledged to do all in its power to assist in the winning of the war, in bringing about an everlasting peace, and to secure for all of our people an American standard of living.

To fully accomplish such ends, we seek the unity and cooperation of men and women of all parties—of those who reject the reactionism, both foreign and domestic, of the Republican Party and the isolationism of the Progressive Party. We seek the alignment of all liberal thinking people with no party commitments in this crusade to re-elect President Roosevelt and to elect Howard J. McMurray to the United States Senate and congressmen pledged to support the President.

We seek the unity of all people to join with the Democratic Party to restore liberal government to Wisconsin under the aggressive leadership of Daniel W. Hoan (Governor), Marshall Whaling (Lieutenant Governor), Thomas R. King (State Treasurer), Gustave J. Keller (Attorney General), and Jack E. Joyce (Secretary of State).

Foreign Policy

We thoroughly and unequivocally condemn the principle of isolationism and demand that the United States of America assume a position of leadership in world affairs equal to its importance and greatness as a nation.

The primary and imperative duty of the United States is to wage the war with every resource available to final triumph over our enemies, and we pledge that we will continue to fight side by side with the United Nations until this supreme objective shall have been attained and thereafter to secure a just and lasting peace.

That the world may not again be drenched in blood by international outlaws and criminals, we pledge to join with the other United Nations in the establishment of an international organization open to membership by all peace-loving states, large and small, backed

by organized force sufficient to prevent aggression and to maintain international peace and security.

Agriculture

1. We demand the national maintenance of a price support program for farm products, and that it be continued after the duration of the war during any period of readjustment.

2. We demand the continuance of the Triple A and the soil conservation program.

3. We demand an extension of the rural electrification program.

4. We demand the return of agriculture to a position of primary importance on the state program.

5. We demand that all agricultural departments and agencies be united under one head, and that the whole program be reorganized.

6. We demand the establishment of the finest laboratory and experiment station for the development of Wisconsin farm products.

7. We demand the erection by the federal government of public cold storage warehouses, centrally located, for the storing of farm and dairy products.

8. We favor the restoration of the Wisconsin Dairy Program, dropped by the Republican administration, for the purpose of restoring dairy leadership to Wisconsin.

9. We demand a substantial program of reforestation, and as a part thereof that the state furnish seedlings; that timber farming with appropriate aid be encouraged.

10. We believe that the rural schools, through state aid or otherwise, should be placed on a fair basis, to the end that a good education may be the right and opportunity of every boy and girl.

11. We demand that state and federal aid and farm benefits be limited to the family-type farmer.

12. We believe the existence of farm credit should be fully maintained after the war.

13. We affirm our confidence in the Farm Security Administration and its work, and we demand that this work be continued.

14. We demand that on the reconversion and disposition of surplus commodities the family-type farmer be given a preference in obtaining those implements and tools of use to the farmer.

Social Security

We favor the extension of social security to cover all individuals not now adequately protected.

We favor the repeal of the lien law on homes of recipients of old age assistance.

Inflation

We commend and pledge our continued support to the National Administration's program to equitably distribute goods among the consuming public and to control prices to the end that the great mass of the American people may not suffer the consequences of a disastrous inflation.

Judiciary

We demand the re-enactment of the law forbidding judges from becoming political candidates, and we demand that the judiciary be kept free from politics.

Labor

We believe that the right of collective bargaining should be given every protection and that the state law should be brought into line with the federal law on this subject.

During the conversion period the unemployment compensation benefits should be sufficiently liberalized to enable workers and their families to maintain proper living standards. Employes should be protected from all hazards of employment by the strengthening of the Workmen's Compensation Law and its administration to include medical, hygienic, and safety protection.

Taxation and Finance

We pledge to eliminate all wasteful public expenditures and to maintain a system of taxation which will be reasonable and be based upon the ability of the taxpayer to pay; but that no false representation of economy shall deprive the state of efficient public service.

We advocate the segregation of highway funds for highway purposes.

We favor the return of funds to local taxing units so far as possible without crippling state finances.

Education

All efforts must be made to re-establish the high educational standards for the common people, and we must make every possible improvement to our educational institutions.

The faculties of the University of Wisconsin, the normal schools, and all other educational facilities must remain free and independent.

Equal Rights

We affirm the statement of the National Democratic Platform that all racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop, and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our Constitution; that Congress as well as the states must exert its full constitutional powers to protect those rights.

Postwar State Program

We advocate a program carried out jointly by the State and Federal government to insure employment for the returning veteran and for the civilian worker released from war work. Such program will include among other things, state road rebuilding, extension of rural electrification, sufficient public housing facilities, completion of the St. Lawrence Waterway project, and the building of a system of airports.

Merit System

We believe that the State of Wisconsin is entitled to efficient public service and that all appointees and employes of the state government should be chosen on the basis of their ability to render public service regardless of political affiliations.

We pledge ourselves to remove from politics the Conservation Commission of Wisconsin, the State Board of Health, the Board of Regents, both of the state university and normal schools, and all other public service bureaus and institutions.

State Institutions

We condemn the disgraceful treatment of state wards—the crippled children, the insane and the aged—and the shameful neglect of these people in state institutions. We demand that state institutions be modernized, that they be made safe, and that these helpless people be given adequate protection.

County Government

We favor the approval of the amendment to the State Constitution prescribing for optional forms of county government and urge its ratification by the electors of the state when submitted for their approval.

Miscellaneous

We demand the repeal of the integrated bar bill.

We oppose any constitutional limitation on income taxes.

We pledge ourselves to force all Emergency Board hearings involving the expenditure of public funds to be held in public.

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY PLATFORM

1944

THE Progressives of Wisconsin, on the threshold of the most challenging era in all the history of America, reaffirm our devotion to the original principles of our party and, in rededicating ourselves to the struggle for political, social, and economic democracy, adopt the following platform.

Postwar Economy

As victory in this war approaches, the American people face the greatest economic challenge of all times. Simply stated the challenge is this:

Can the United States, which has built the greatest and deadliest war machine in the world, harness its great skills and ingenuities, its men, money, materials, and machines—harness all these to build an economy of full employment and abundance for all?

Progressives are determined to fight for a dynamic program which will permit nothing to stand in the way of full production and full employment. We are convinced that it is the destiny of America to show to the whole world that men can have freedom and security, that men do not have to barter away their liberty for a loaf of bread, that economic democracy is possible under political democracy, that a free America can provide a higher and better standard of living for all its people than can any dictatorship or any regimented economy, whether it be of the right or the left.

Progressives do not believe it is the function of an all-powerful government to operate or even to regulate our entire national economy. We do believe that it is the function of a people's government to provide equality of opportunity for all, regardless of color, creed, or class.

One of the most effective methods of providing equality of opportunity for all is to destroy the enemy of economic democracy, national and international monopoly. This, we believe, is one of the paramount tasks of our time—to free American enterprise from bondage to corporate giants, national and international, who have for too long chained us to an economy of scarcity.

Specific Economic Beliefs

Specifically,

1. We demand that our government prosecute and uproot monopolies, which have masked their operation under the guise of wartime emergency.
2. We support strengthening of anti-trust laws to permit a more efficient and more relentless campaign to abolish monopolies. We favor revision of the patent laws so as to permit immediate public utilization of all the benefits of science and invention.
3. We call for more effective government aids to independent business which is the backbone of a genuine American system of

free enterprise. Monopolists have corrupted the expression "free enterprise" by acting as if it means the freedom of monopoly to crush independent business.

4. We advocate that independent business should receive preferential treatment in purchasing surplus industrial war machinery, plants, and materials.

5. We urge more extensive support of producer and consumer co-operatives and public corporations modeled on the Tennessee Valley Authority to provide a continuing yardstick by which to compel the adherence of monopoly business to a program of abundance and full employment.

Reconversion to Peace

If monopoly is allowed to dictate the policies of reconversion to peacetime production, the consequences will be disastrous. The extension of economic activity in America after the war will depend in large measure upon the opportunity for independent businessmen to pioneer new industry. It will depend upon the ability of the competitive part of industry to prevail over the monopoly philosophy of scarcity.

The disposition of the 100 billion dollars worth of government owned factories, materials, and land will play a major role in determining the shape and course of our postwar economy. Progressives oppose letting these plants fall into the hands of monopolies.

We advocate a policy for the disposition of these facilities which will provide employment for returning war veterans and displaced war workers as well as strengthen independent business.

Urge Action Now

Progressives believe in the preparation and formulation now of a sound program of useful public works, local, state, and national, to be used only when and where necessary to take up the slack in private industry as may develop in the years after the war. If we wait until the acute need is upon us, the result can only be a hastily-formed, ill-advised program of made-work. Action now would accomplish several major purposes:

1. Assure returning veterans that they need not go on breadlines if private industry fails to provide full employment;
2. Provide the federal, as well as state and local units of government, with useful inventories of needed work;
3. Create a reservoir of hope and confidence, so that each little recession need not create a panic. Such a program of public works would serve as an insurance against severe economic dislocations.

Veterans

Progressives have always maintained that adequate and generous treatment for veterans of our wars was a part of the cost of war. During and ever since World War I, Progressives have been leaders in every fight for generous compensation, pensions, the bonus, and hospitalization for war veterans.

We favor administration of veterans' benefits by local and county agencies which are close to the veterans' problems. We deplore the fact that the newly created Republican bureau to take care of veterans has up to this time spent \$20,240 on salaries and office overhead and only \$14,284 in aid for veterans.

We are proud of the successful effort made by Progressive members of the legislature in saving the 60 per cent surtax amounting to over six million dollars which is now available for veterans' rehabilitation.

Senator La Follette led a successful fight to raise the pay of persons in the armed services to \$50 per month. Progressives have given their wholehearted support to the G.I. Bill of Rights.

We favor a paid-up life insurance policy for every member of the armed services which will protect their beneficiaries now and give those who survive the war a real stake in our country.

Now and in the future Progressives will use every legitimate means at their command in Wisconsin and the nation to provide generous benefits for the brave men and women who are in the armed services fighting our battles in this global war.

We are determined that returning servicemen and women shall have an opportunity to find useful and self-respecting employment at adequate wages.

Social Security

Great strides have been made in the field of social security since 1932. Progressives believe in the extension and liberalization of the present social security laws.

We advocate the adoption of a sound program of health insurance.

We favor a national system of old-age pensions which will provide far more generously and equitably for our senior citizens. Pending enactment of a national system we pledge a liberal increase in the benefits paid to pensioners so as to provide the maximum made possible under federal law. We pledge repeal of the state real estate lien law. We are opposed to federalization of unemployment compensation and favor retention of Wisconsin's successful system of individual reserves.

Money and Credit

Money and credit are the lifeblood of production, consumption and commerce. Credit should be used and controlled by and for the public. We are for government owned and operated central banks and the use of public credit for public investment in self-liquidating projects. This will raise the national income and provide adequate opportunity.

Civil Service and Public Employees

We believe in the principle of the merit system in state and local government. We take pride in the Wisconsin civil service law and all the efforts of Progressive leaders to protect and improve the law. We condemn the breaking down of civil service principles by the Republicans who have enacted legislation to give civil service standing to ward heelers and party hacks. Progressives have brought

Wisconsin to a position of nation-wide leadership in good civil service. We favor liberalization of the conditions for retirement in both the state and municipal employes' retirement systems, and the lowering of the ages of retirement as one means of creating job opportunities in public service in the postwar period.

We favor the establishment of an adequate retirement system for county and municipal employes who are not now covered by any existing retirement program. We favor the adjustment of basic salaries of state civil service employes to compensate for increased cost of living and the improvement of state salary schedules to reflect the present employment and economic conditions.

We favor the enactment of a law to provide a reduction in the excessive work hours now imposed on employes of state institutions.

The Progressive Party pledges itself to maintain the highest degree of efficiency in the operation of Wisconsin state government by utilizing the newest techniques in personnel administration and employe training.

Agriculture

Progressives believe that a sound and genuinely American farm program must be rooted in a philosophy of abundance, not scarcity. The foundation of such an American farm policy must be the family-type farm, operated by its owner.

We oppose the development of factory-style farming dominated by large financial interests. We pledge support of such agencies as the Farm Security Administration serving as a major instrument for the rehabilitation of family-sized farms.

Prior to the war the farmer was the victim of an unfair economic and political system. Much of his produce was sold in an unprotected world market while he had to buy in a protected domestic market. Progressives are determined to prevent a return of this unjust situation in the post-war period.

For many years the markets for dairy products have been brought more and more under the control of monopolistic corporations making enormous profits at the expense of both farmers and consumers.

Under cover of the war emergency government policies are strengthening the stranglehold of these monopolies on agriculture in general and the dairy industry in particular.

We demand drastic action by the government to stop the growth of monopolistic control in agricultural products. We call for prompt and vigorous action by the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to end the monopoly control already established.

Full employment and more adequate purchasing power during the war have demonstrated the Progressive position that an ample market exists for farm products.

We commend the important part taken by Senator La Follette in the development of the Food Allotment Plan to provide a basic minimum diet for people in the lower-income groups. We favor the adoption of this plan as a means of helping these people and as an

instrument to assist farmers to meet the economic adjustments of war and its aftermath.

We demand that the Federal Government fulfill its promise by maintaining adequate support prices on farm products.

We favor a firm price floor at adequate levels to prevent the farmer from becoming the victim of every fluctuation of the market and to assure him of a fair price for his products. The government should take whatever steps are necessary to maintain these correct floor prices.

Progressives established the Wisconsin Agricultural Authority to promote quality production at home and better markets outside the state. This program, unwisely abolished by the Republican administration, should be re-established and given adequate support.

We support the Soil Conservation Program and advocate its extension.

We are opposed to any tariff policies which give special privilege to industry at the expense of the farmer.

Progressives have always fought for pure food laws and under the Progressives the best pure food laws in the country have been passed. In order to protect the consumer from an imitation and in order to protect the farmer from the competition of an inferior substitute the Progressives have had placed on the statute books laws which tax all oleomargarine which is colored or can be colored in imitation of butter. We are not opposed to the sale of oleomargarine under its own natural color and on its own merit.

Labor

We reaffirm our determination to protect the right of collective bargaining by act of the majority; and the strict enforcement of laws affecting the health, safety and welfare of the working men and women.

In order to effectuate these principles we propose: the repeal or drastic amendment of the un-American Catlin-Peterson law; we condemn the refusal of the Republican members of the legislature to eliminate provisions similar to this act already declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States; the re-establishment for labor of civil rights in industry including the right to join unions of its own choosing without discrimination; the outlawing of company dominated unions; the establishment of a strong agency to enforce these rights, thus minimizing industrial friction; the enactment of minimum state wage and maximum hour laws in accordance with, and along the lines of the federal act.

The social gains of security for the workers must be protected. As we look toward the postwar period, plans must be laid to minimize the hazards and insecurity arising from unemployment.

Foreign Policy

Progressives believe that there can be no compromise with the forces of Nazism and Fascism. We shall continue to give our wholehearted support to vigorous prosecution of the war to an early and

successful conclusion. We condemn all efforts to create disunity among our people for selfish political ends.

Progressives will co-operate in supporting sincere efforts made by the United States representatives at the peace table to secure a just and lasting peace. We affirm our unalterable opposition to territorial aggrandizement for the purpose of imperialism, discrimination against races or peoples, monopoly or cartel control of trade, insupportable indemnities, the oppression of peoples or the selfish exploitation of their natural resources, the prolonged military government of conquered or occupied nations, and any settlement which fails to deal with the causes of war.

We oppose the determination of boundary questions without the consultation of the people concerned, as in the case of Poland or any other people in similar circumstances.

Instead, we favor the right of self-determination for small nations by referenda held under international auspices which will guarantee an expression of the popular will free from coercion in any form.

Americans are a peace-loving nation. During each of the last two generations we have sacrificed some of our best manhood on the battlefields throughout the world.

The welfare of our country demands that it join with the other nations of the world, great and small, to stop that slaughter. Progressives favor and will fight for an international organization based upon liberal and humanitarian principles that is dedicated to promote, assure and enforce a just and democratic peace.

Co-ops

Genuine producer and consumer co-operatives have proved the most effective methods for farmer and consumer to help themselves. Certain powerful vested interests are attempting to curtail and cripple the development of the co-operative movement.

Progressives urge, as a means of building a sound postwar economy, the strengthening and extension of the co-operative movement.

School Lunch

We favor the continuation and expansion of the school lunch program.

Initiative and Referendum

Progressives favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum. The necessary resolution to make this possible has been defeated by the votes of the reactionary Republicans and Democrats. We propose to continue the fight to lodge this extension of democratic control in the hands of the people where it should be.

Conservation

We believe that an effective, honest, and progressive conservation program is one of the first responsibilities of a state administration, that conservation is a basic need for Wisconsin, present and future.

We favor an integration of the forestry and game conservation efforts of the Wisconsin Conservation Department with the soil con-

ervation and management programs of the State Soil Conservation Committee, the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture. We favor continued propagation of fish and game and a greater emphasis upon water and soil conservation as fundamental in a comprehensive conservation objective.

We believe that the farmer and rural landowner, custodians of the land with which all conservation activity is primarily concerned, should be encouraged to collaborate more closely with the game and forest conservation projects of the state government, and that the farmer should be accorded more generous benefits for the use of his land by city sportsmen through an accelerated public hunting and fishing grounds acquisition program.

Favor Cooperative Forestry

We favor a continuation and extension of the principle of cooperative forestry by a restoration of forest crop law payments which have been reduced by preceding Republican state administrations. We propose an expansion of the state forests and parks program, to the end that the state may offer large tracts of virgin forest for the encouragement of the essential recreational industry.

In vast sections of Wisconsin where lands were denuded by timber barons in past decades, local leaders and citizens know that the hope for a return to economic stability and prosperity lies in a revival of the forest industries. More than one million acres of natural timber land in the central and northern counties of the state need reforestation. The tree planting program of the state has lagged in recent years. We propose an intensive program of reforestation for the post-war period as the only feasible method of building the foundations for forest products and recreational industries in those sections in succeeding decades.

Conservation administration in Wisconsin has been weakened by political wrangling. Public confidence has suffered because of patronage disputes and political quarrels among members of the Conservation Commission.

We pledge the restoration of the Wisconsin Conservation Department to the highest level of efficiency in administrative conduct and leadership by adopting scientific technique and employing research specialists for the solution of the many problems in the perpetuation and propagation of Wisconsin wildlife and the basic natural resources.

Public Utilities

We favor strict regulation of those public utilities which operate under private ownership and deplore the subserviency of the Republican-dominated Public Service Commission to the power trust.

We pledge an uncompromising fight against the power trust and its Republican political front in their efforts to smash the public power movement and the rural electrification program in this state. We favor the expansion of the REA program as soon as materials are available and will oppose any further efforts to curtail its vital

functions. We oppose the power trust drive to wreck the Tennessee Valley Authority and other great federal hydro-electric projects.

We believe in the encouragement and fostering of public ownership at the municipal level as the best means of providing utility services at low rates and providing municipalities with the additional revenues they will need in the difficult post-war years.

St. Lawrence Waterway

We favor immediate congressional action to make possible the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway. We are opposed to the diversion of water from the Great Lakes to the Chicago drainage canal.

Public Welfare

The unfortunate people in our charitable and penal institutions are entitled to humane and scientific treatment and consideration. We support an urgently needed post-war building program for state institutions. We deplore the opportunistic political maneuvering with which the Republican legislature pushed such a program through the last session but refused to provide adequate revenues to carry it out.

Taxation

We reaffirm our support of the Progressive principle of taxation based upon ability to pay. We restate our opposition to the sales tax. We favor the repeal of the state cigarette tax. We favor a tax reform program to lighten the tax burden upon real estate, farms, homes, and places of business.

We condemn the failure of the Republican Party in power to redeem its platform pledge to reduce automobile license fees. Progressives will continue their effort to accomplish such reduction until it is achieved.

We deplore the crushing blows dealt to the principles of taxation based on ability to pay by the Republican majority in the 1943 session of the legislature. We call attention to the words of the titular head of the Republican Party that these blows were struck "to change the long-time policy of taxing upon the basis of ability to pay."

We applaud the courageous fight made by Progressive legislators against overwhelming odds to block this assault. We recognize that it was their devotion to the basic Progressive principle of taxation which prevented the Republican legislature, in the words of its own leader, from making "a gift of the state's money to an estimated extent of \$5,650,000" to the wealthy taxpayers of this state.

Progressives are proud of the part played by their legislators in thwarting the Republican attempt to deprive Wisconsin citizens of their traditional free access to income tax returns.

We condemn the failure of the Republican legislative majority to re-enact the 60 per cent surtax on incomes, thereby making another gift of millions to the wealthy taxpayer.

Education

The American system of free education was established over a hundred years ago by a great victory of organized workers, farmers and the common folks over the forces of reaction. Progressives are pledged to foster and support this great American tradition. To this end we favor:

1. Adequate financial support for education and the restoration of cuts made by the present administration;
2. Measures for the full preservation of academic freedom;
3. Provisions for teachers tenure that realistically suit the needs of urban and rural communities;
4. An adequate program of state and federal aid;
5. Restoration of workers' education and of farmers' and workers' representation on the Board of Regents of the state university.
6. We are opposed to any tampering with the teachers retirement fund.

Highways

We must preserve the money collected through gasoline taxes and license fees to carry out a highway construction program at the end of the war.

We favor a constitutional amendment prohibiting the diversion of highway funds. We condemn the Republican Party for failing to submit such an amendment to the people and thus violating another of their platform pledges.

We favor granting of aid by the state to the townships for the repair and replacement of roads and bridges destroyed in floods, and we favor the setting up of a program to take care of such catastrophies in the future.

Safety

We believe that as part of a postwar program of public works there should be a survey conducted and a program launched to eliminate death traps and other hazardous features of Wisconsin highways.

We favor using our existing state agencies to step up the general accident prevention program so that Wisconsin will take a place in the forefront in the field of accident prevention.

Housing

We believe that no citizen should be compelled to live in dwellings that are unsanitary or unsafe; and we reaffirm our pledge to support effective elimination of poor housing conditions wherever they may exist.

Child Labor

We are committed to safeguard the interests of children, particularly in the maintenance of child labor standards.

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REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM

1944

OUR country is now involved in the most critical struggle in its history. On the outcome of this struggle depends the perpetuation of our priceless freedoms and our American way of life.

It is fitting that we pause to pay tribute to our valiant Wisconsin men and women serving in the armed forces of our country on every battle front, whose achievements, heroism, and sacrifices are unsurpassed.

We also pay tribute to Wisconsin laborers, employers, farmers, business men, and countless men, women, and children on the home front whose unprecedented productive accomplishments, dauntless courage, unswerving loyalty, and devotion to duty have played such an important part in the war effort.

The restoration of peace and the reconversion from a war to a peace economy will, with the help of Divine Providence, begin in the next ensuing two years.

We declare our enthusiastic support of Thomas E. Dewey of New York for President and John W. Bricker of Ohio for Vice President, and we endorse the national platform of the Republican Party adopted at its convention in Chicago, June 26, 1944, together with the interpretation placed thereon by our nominee for the presidency.

We endorse all Republican candidates for national, state, and county offices.

We condemn racial discrimination in any form because of race, creed or color.

We are opposed to federalization of unemployment compensation and other state functions.

We favor the early completion of the St. Lawrence Waterway to aid the commerce of our state.

The Republican Party of the State of Wisconsin pledges its unqualified and wholehearted effort and co-operation in the prosecution of the war to the end that complete victory may be attained and our loved ones may return to their homes as soon as possible.

We pledge the same effort and co-operation in meeting, carefully studying, and effectively dealing with the many and varied problems that will arise after victory is attained to the end that we may win completely and permanently the peace.

The Republican administration of the past two years at all times placed the welfare of our returning members of the armed forces as the first concern of the state. A Veterans Recognition Board was created to extend medical, educational, and economic aid to returning veterans and their dependents and a fund in excess of \$7,000,000 was provided for that purpose.

We pledge additional fair and generous legislation for those who have sacrificed in the service of the state and nation, including veterans for whom federal benefits may not be available.

The Republican Party of the State of Wisconsin pledges a thorough and careful study and analysis of the needs of the people of this state and of every department and agency of the state government. It pledges that it will appropriate such funds as may be necessary to administer the affairs of the state government in an efficient and economical manner; and pledges that no essential service or aid rendered by the state government will be curtailed or denied.

The Republican Party of Wisconsin pledges that it will make every effort to make the operation of the state government conform to the state's income, and that if it becomes necessary to secure additional revenue by the imposition of a tax, it pledges that only an equitable and just tax based upon the ability to pay will be imposed.

We point with pride to the record of achievement of the Republican administrations which have made great progress in putting the affairs of the state government in good working order. We have met the needs of these critical times. The Republican Party pledges a continuance of its policy of careful and thorough study and to take such action as may be dictated by the facts.

The record of the Republican administration during the past two years is an open book. It is entitled to credit for the enactment of important legislation in many fields, on many subjects, including agriculture, education, highways, conservation, labor, industry, banking, and many others. It has been alert to the needs of the state during the present emergency and for the postwar period. It has set aside nearly \$7,000,000 for needed repairs and construction of our hospitals and curative institutions; in excess of \$7,000,000 for veterans' rehabilitation; about \$17,500,000 in a state trunk highway fund to insure retirement of county highway bonds and highway construction; and provided an effective soldier voting law.

We favor the coordination of all tax-collecting, fiscal, and budgetary functions of the state government with a view to bringing all state revenues and expenditures within the state budget, simplifying the budget, promoting economy and efficiency in administration of the state's fiscal affairs, and disseminating information concerning the financial affairs of the state to the public, legislature, and state officers.

No state has done more to prepare for the postwar period than Wisconsin. Interim legislative committees have been created to study highway needs, relief and welfare, postwar planning, and additional needs for veterans' rehabilitation. Their recommendations will be presented to the 1945 legislature.

This record of achievement is assurance for the fulfillment of the pledges of the Republican Party in the ensuing two years. The Republican Party pledges itself to unrelenting effort to keep the state government efficient, economical, and at the same time responsive to the actual needs of the citizenship of the state.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Officers

R. L. PIERCE, Menomonie, *Chairman*
 JOHN E. DICKINSON, West Bend, *Vice Chairman*
 MRS. RUTH HOGAN, Ashland, *Vice Chairwoman*
 A. A. LAUN,* KIEL, *Treasurer*
 MRS. LEE D. GALE, Sheboygan, *Secretary pro tem*

First District

Wm. H. Dougherty, Janesville
 Julius Johnson, Whitewater
 Ernest E. Jones, Kenosha
 William Fitzgerald, Racine
 Mrs. Robert Rote, Monroe

Second District

Mrs. Wm. Kunz, Merton
 Mrs. Burt Hopkins, Beaver
 Dam
 Ed. J. King, Watertown
 L. M. Lewis, Poynette
 E. J. Samp, Madison

Third District

Dr. A. A. Solberg, Coon Valley
 Mrs. Barbara Chapman, South
 Wayne
 Marion Qually, Richland Center
 Theodore Radde, Sparta
 John Welsh, Mt. Hope

Fourth District

Blanche Hogue, Milwaukee
 Roy Brecke, Milwaukee
 Herbert Braun, Wauwatosa
 Herman F. Melms, Milwaukee
 John Kowaleski, Milwaukee

Fifth District

Sam Gettelman, Milwaukee
 Alfred R. Gandrey, Milwaukee
 John D. Heimick, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Edith Mack, Milwaukee
 Pete Holm, Milwaukee

Sixth District

Norton Williams, Neenah
 John Dickinson, West Bend
 Mrs. Lee D. Gale, Sheboygan

Sixth District—Continued

R. F. McMillan, Fond du Lac
 Wm. Knauf, Chilton

Seventh District

Charles H. Avery, Antigo
 Harold A. Meyer, Shawano
 Paul Luedtke, Wausau
 Mrs. Burr Crockett, Westfield
 Mrs. George Alberts, Stratford

Eighth District

A. C. Breth, Green Bay
 L. E. Watson, Appleton
 Mrs. H. F. Weisner, Sturgeon
 Bay
 A. A. Laun, Kiel
 Mrs. Ralph Flanner, Oconto

Ninth District

W. H. McIntyre, Eau Claire
 Dr. C. A. Dawson, River Falls
 W. H. Gharrity, Chippewa Falls
 E. E. Homstad, Black River
 Falls
 C. E. Fugina, Arcadia

Tenth District

Walter Chilsen, Merrill
 Frank Cordy, Mellen
 Mrs. Ruth Hogan, Ashland
 Harry Martin, Rhinelander
 Herbert Van Hoose, Spooner

National Chairman

Herbert Brownell, Jr.²
 New York, N. Y.

National Committeemen

Cyrus L. Philipp, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Stella Morrison, Wausau

*Deceased December 14, 1945.

²Resigned April 1, 1946.

SOCIALIST STATE PLATFORM

1944

Statement of Aims

THE Socialist Party of Wisconsin is militantly interested in a system of social ownership and democratic management of the means of production and distribution. Besides affirming the principles and ideals which have guided the party for 40 years in its fight for democratic socialism, the party offers a concrete program for the attaining of this goal. We favor the expansion of the co-operative movement, both consumer and producer, in the fields best adapted to that type of organization; and public corporations for the administration of our basic industries, national resources, public utilities, and all monopolies. We demand less, not more, bureaucratic control and will fight all autocratic administration of our economic order by agents of a bureaucratic state. Our principles, ideals, and program point the only way to permanent peace, universal abundance, and human brotherhood.

Peace

The Socialist Party in America is the only party with a program that can give assurance of permanent peace. The other parties claim to desire peace, but actually they oppose the only program whereby permanent peace can be attained. In truth, the deeds of all of the old parties, Republican and Democratic, can only lead us toward a third world war.

Internationalism

Socialists are and always have been interested in the peoples of other lands. We deplore isolation and we equally deplore international super-government by secret monopolies and cartels which would seek to make the world a single capitalist nation, a super-tyranny ruled by military force, masquerading as a force to keep the peace.

Instead, we propose a world federation of democratically socialized nations. Nations in such a federation, not being handicapped by greedy financial interests and rival groups of scheming capitalists, would be able and willing to cooperate fully in working out just and peaceful solutions to problems, the distribution of raw materials, the exchange of manufactured products, disarmament.

Party of Humanity First

The Socialist Party is not and has never been the party of America First, Britain First, or Russia First. It is the party of Humanity First.

Military Victory Not Enough

The catastrophe of world war, in which we find ourselves involved today for the second time in a generation, has made the question "What are we fighting for" more important than ever. Socialists know that wars do not grow of themselves, nor are they purely the work of evil geniuses, although a Hitler may help along a trend.

We know that the United States and the other governments of the victorious allies of 1919 failed to build a lasting peace at that time. We know that the League of Nations was not based on a fundamentally just and stable economy in the nations which composed it. It could not effectively cope with the rising rivalries and jealousies of a world of nations each intent on gaining profits, or selfish advantages, or retaining its control of oppressed colonies, or maintaining privileged positions in the economy where scarcity brings profits.

We know that hungry people, unemployed people, people ill-housed, ill-clothed, and ill-fed, whether in our home country or in the remotest corner of the world, are a prey of demagogues and a threat to the peace of the entire world in a day when the distances of the globe have shrunk with the development of airplane speeds.

Socialists have watched the Democratic administration playing the "balance of power" game, committing the United States to imperialism and to the subjugation of colonial peoples of the British and Dutch Empires. The Republican Platform contains no words of encouragement for suppressed peoples and colonies. We are happy to give credit to the one bright exception, our recent conduct in the Philippines, which has won us widespread respect among Pacific peoples.

Socialists Oppose Present Foreign Policy

We Socialists opposed the actions of the Democratic administration toward the democratic government of pre-Franco Spain. We stand united against the Big 3's policy of making a mockery of the phrase "people's war" by playing ball with and bolstering in power monarchists and Fascists like Darlan and Badoglio, rather than dealing with the democratic sources that fought these same Fascists for years. We opposed the attitude of reactionary Democrats toward negroes and others. We opposed the administration's action in letting the Japanese militarists build up huge reserves of war materials which inevitably led to disaster for us.

And now we cannot support the same administration's attitude of proposing to rule the world with a big stick, along with crafty Stalin and autocratic Churchill.

Since the war was not of Socialists' choosing, now that it is here, the problem is to avoid its repetition. Only a world-wide federation of democratic socialist states having economic justice, prosperity, and well-being within reach, will be able to come together without the constant rivalry and striving for advantages that we have witnessed before at so-called peace tables where new wars were unconsciously made inevitable.

Military victory is not enough. After military victory we must seek in a conciliatory and cooperative spirit to unite with all anti-fascist forces within Europe to rebuild the ruined economy there. We in America must not develop illusions of omniscience and imagine that it is our job to rule or police the world. We must be willing to seek out in each country the workers, the fundamentally decent people, who have been carrying on their underground fight against the evils of war, racialism, totalitarianism, and terror, and we must let them know that we will become a cooperative member of the family of nations, that we will not try to dominate by the superiority of our munitions, that we will not try to restore ancient privilege or monarchy.

The Immediate Future

We all look forward to the day when the army is demobilized. But on that day, when millions of men and women are thrown upon the labor market, what can the much advertised "Free Enterprise" of capitalism do to absorb them in useful jobs? The so-called "Free Enterprise" system so widely praised by all the capitalist parties is unable to cope effectively with unemployment; yet the Republicans and Democrats propose to give that broken-down system a new trial. Such a trial will bring on another degrading era of coaster wagons, relief, part-time jobs, starvation and loss of self-respect of millions of people. Under such a demoralizing environment America would be a prey for demagogues hoping to establish totalitarian dictatorship on the Hitler or Stalin model.

Into this pattern of dismal prospects the present Republican administration of Wisconsin fits. If there is a serious unemployment situation, the Wisconsin administration will do the bidding of the big manufacturers who are the first to resort to fascism.

It is the first duty of all believers in humanity to help democratically to socialize our own country and other countries, so that a permanent and just peace and domestic well-being will be possible. In this belief we are different from the Wisconsin followers of the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Parties. The Wisconsin Democrats are composed of two wings, one of which would put Britain First and the other would put Russia First. The Republican Party would put America First and the Progressives, despairing of real internationalism, would build a ring of steel around this hemisphere, the Progressive Party being, in effect, the party of the Western Hemisphere First.

Socialist Party Gains

The Socialist Party has never engaged in bombast, to be laughed off later as "campaign oratory." For the life of a whole generation now, the Socialists have waged continual warfare against war and depressions and in the interests of Humanity First. This long agitation has achieved results. Even the Republicans have been forced to accept workmen's compensation and social security, and the New Deal turned to the Socialists for its ideas, although it took none of our fundamental principles and for that reason failed. In Reading,

Pennsylvania, the Socialists again won the mayoralty election last year even though the old parties combined on one ticket against them.

Outright victories have recently been won by Socialists in other countries. In Canada, for instance, the voters in Saskatchewan put Socialists in 46 out of 51 of the seats in the provincial government, and Mr. Coldwell, leader of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation, predicts that within five years Canada itself will have a Socialist government. The voters in those places are tired of quack programs which end only in war and depression and want Socialism without having it watered down or hamstrung.

The People's Property

To prosecute the war, the federal government has invested billions of dollars in manufacturing plants and facilities. The federal government should retain all of these plants and instead of permitting dreaded unemployment to stalk the land, the government should convert these plants and equipment to produce consumers' goods. Such industries should be permanent, efficiently managed, provide adequate standards of living, and do useful work. In the management of all such socialized industry, the people who do the work, the employes, and the consumers should all be represented on the boards of management. In this way the outmoded private profit system can be successfully changed into a decent social order benefiting all the people.

State assistance to the federal government should be forthcoming in such a plan to use profitably the federal materials now owned by the government.

Yet the Republicans and Democrats plan to turn over the people's property to private profiteers.

Fake Free Enterprise

Capitalists are trying to keep the private profit system alive by carrying on a vigorous campaign for what they call the "Free Enterprise" system. The fact is that America's limitless resources and its great industries are controlled by trusts, monopolies, and cartels, which are in no sense private enterprise at all. Moreover, talk of "busting" the trusts is futile. The thing to do is to make them collective property and run them for the benefit of all of the people.

Public Authorities vs. Trusts

The Socialist Party stands for a system of democratically controlled public authorities to operate our basic industries, utilities, banks, insurance companies, and monopolies instead of permitting monopolies and trusts to exploit both the worker who produces our wealth and supplies our services, and the consumer who is overcharged for the sake of private profit. In the international field, international authorities must replace private profit, trusts, and cartels.

Public authorities are one of the best modern instruments for organizing the social ownership of the nation's industries, such

authorities to be governed by directors representing consumers and the various categories of workers with hand and brain in each industry.

Agriculture

A sound agriculture is vital to the state's welfare. We believe that no single type of agricultural organization is applicable to the whole state with its varied conditions, and that farmers themselves in democratic fashion should reach decisions on agricultural practices. We reject the compulsory collectivization of family farms along Russian lines. But both the farmers and consumers have suffered from excessive profits drained off by the middleman. We propose co-operatives and publicly owned transportation systems and marketing facilities for farm product distribution and legislation to strengthen co-operative marketing and processing.

We support the establishment of co-operative farm machinery manufacturing plants and other plants necessary to the program of building social ownership. Farmers should be able to get all the modern equipment practical to lessen their burden at a price they can afford to pay. There is no sense paying exorbitant prices for farm machinery to lessen work and then have to work like a slave trying to pay for the high-priced machinery.

No farmer should lose his farm because of economic conditions over which he has no control. We favor a state system of agricultural financing so that all farmers may be eligible to receive loans for land, necessary feeds, seeds, equipment, and other needs at a very low rate of interest, and we favor moratorium laws in emergencies.

War Profiteers Take Over Farms

We deplore the fact that war profits have enabled insurance companies, many millionaires, and other persons not farmers to purchase valuable farm lands in the State of Wisconsin. The increase of farm tenancy is a menace to a stable agriculture. This development means that many of the farm boys who have been compelled to be away fighting will come back to sharecrop farms owned by the war profiteers.

Cooperatives

Cooperatives are a basic part of Socialistic planning for an American Commonwealth. Cooperatives have efficiently marketed farm products and cut distribution costs for the benefit of the producer and consumer. Consumer cooperatives on the Rochdale plan are effective means by which consumers help themselves through non-profit organizations owned by them. Such cooperatives embody the ideal of economic democracy in contrast to corporate dictatorship. The school should teach cooperation, as provided by law in this state, both as a method of meeting our economic needs and as a philosophy of life.

We want to warn those who favor cooperatives that the Socialist Party is the only party to which they can safely entrust their political future.

Pensions

The war has shown that our productive capacity is greater than many previously believed; for while millions of men are in the army and the many more millions at home are producing materials destined solely for war, nevertheless, the living standards of our people, with few exceptions, are at an all-time high. This should make possible an earlier retirement at 60 years and a higher pension rate based upon an adequate standard of living.

Unicameral Legislature

We favor a constitutional amendment establishing a one-chamber legislature to replace the cumbersome two-chambered legislature which now obstructs popular and effective legislation. The present two-house legislature serves no purpose except to strengthen the hold of reaction on the senate and thereby defeat the will of the people in liberal years. There is no excuse for the existence of a state senate, and we would abolish it.

Civil Service

We condemn the tendency of top bureaucrats to consider the departments, divisions, bureaus, and institutions which they head as their private property and to view the rank and file civil service employes as their hirelings to be exploited and silenced by them to an even worse extent than in private employment. We further condemn the prevalent practice in state and federal civil service of advancing incompetent bootlickers and of misusing civil service rules.

We support an increase in pay for all those in the lower brackets; higher retirement pay; establishment of a maximum forty-hour week at state institutions; and the extension of the retirement system to all civil service employes not now covered.

We demand full citizenship and political rights for civil service employes, including the right of collective bargaining and the right to participate fully and actively in politics, including the right to run for any local, state, or federal office.

Housing

We reiterate our demand for slum clearance and public housing. If our program in this respect had been acted upon, there would be no housing shortage today and it would not be necessary for millions of people to live in unfit places. We insist that adequate housing projects should be erected to meet the needs of all, regardless of politics, race, or religion, and that they be constructed and controlled by a public housing authority instead of being promoted for the benefit of private profiteers, because private profit housing always seeks to crowd the largest number of people into the least possible space.

We support co-operative housing as a means of solving the housing problem.

Civil Liberties and Minorities

We reaffirm our stand in favor of freedom of speech, religion, press, and assemblage in war as well as in peace and believe that these freedoms should be extended to soldiers and to public employes who are now denied them. Denial of these rights leads to fascism and totalitarianism.

We also protest vigorously against race and color discriminations, both in civilian life and in military service. The continued discrimination against Jews, Negroes, and Asiatics is not only a gross injustice to them but a very embarrassing violation of the professed democratic objects of our country.

Conservation

The State of Wisconsin badly needs extensive conservation of its soil, its water sources, and its wild life. No program yet offered by any party is sufficient to arrest, for instance, the terrible erosion which is eating away Wisconsin soil. No program yet offered begins to deal with the problem of forestation.

To meet these problems thousands upon thousands of people are needed to build soil conserving dams, terraces, etc., and to help in reforestation.

Health

We favor the establishment of a state health insurance fund similar to the state life fund, and public health service for all who need medical care.

We favor encouragement of medical co-operatives as a step toward better health service, and the eventual socialization of the entire health program.

Taxation

Socialists point out that in a co-operative commonwealth there would be no need for taxation, as revenues from socially owned and controlled corporations could be used to maintain necessary public services.

So long as taxation remains a part of our lives, we believe that ability to pay is a more just basis for taxation than any form of sales tax which must ultimately be borne by the lower income groups.

We deplore the practice in Wisconsin of diverting tax funds from the specific purpose for which they were levied to other purposes, and believe that such schemes lead to careless state finance.

Planning

The common people of the world are sick of war and want to live in peace; but peacetime living must be planned for as thoroughly as war. Peacetime production must be organized for all the people to meet the peacetime needs of sufficient food, adequate housing, clothing for warmth and decency, health protection, and schooling according to ability. The present level of production for war, if converted into production for peace, could supply 60,000,000 jobs needed for full employment and to supply the needs of the

people. Selfish corporate interests, however, are organizing to control this production for profit rather than use and to return the United States to a scarcity economy rather than advance it into one of abundance. To achieve abundance and full employment in peacetime, the Socialists favor a master plan of production with democratic controls, and we warn that the Committee on Economic Development is a bogus front of private profit interests without a social program.

Education

We favor the establishment of public junior colleges in the more densely populated areas of the state, especially in the Racine-Kenosha area, in the Milwaukee area, and in the Fox River Valley, Wausau, Eau Claire, and Superior areas. We suggest that the existing state teachers colleges be allowed to offer fully accredited junior college work in addition or supplementary to their present curricula.

We favor increased high school aids for rural communities.

We favor consolidation of graded schools in rural areas with safe and adequate transportation as a means of providing children with better education and of paying teachers more adequate wages. We favor permanent tenure for teachers throughout the state and freedom of speech, full citizenship rights, and freedom of organization for all teachers.

We deplore the present love feast between the Wisconsin Education and Wisconsin Manufacturers' Associations.

The Socialist Party pledges that its members in the legislature will investigate with the utmost care the discriminatory fashion in which the Board of Regents has awarded salary increases to the faculty of the University of Wisconsin and every effort will be made to see that future appointments to the Board of Regents will be representatives of the people rather than the moneyed interests of the state.

Veterans

The interests of the veterans lie with the Socialist Party because only with the socialization of industry can they all be assured of jobs, adequate houses, protection for themselves and their families.

Labor

With the hard-won rights of labor being threatened by both the reactionary Democratic and Republican Parties, those labor bosses that herd their followers into the camps of either of the old parties will bring disaster upon the labor movement.

Organized labor's only alternative is independent political action, which in this campaign means the support of the Socialist Party. The time has come for the rank and file to cast off the political influence of the reactionary labor bosses who support monopoly practices of big business under the name of "Free Enterprise," imperialism, and recurrent war under the alias of permanent peace.

The time has come for the rank and file of labor to repudiate the policy whereby labor plays along with either the Republicans or Democrats in the hope of gaining some small crumbs.

We warn labor to beware of Communists' maneuvers which for the time being support "Free Enterprise" and work within the Democratic Party. We are only too familiar with their attempts to split legitimate unions through the use of power politics.

The Socialist Party pledges itself to the continuance of its policy of exposing fraudulent practices of corporations in Wisconsin who have systematically been defrauding the government on war contracts. We urge organized labor to join in the fight against corporations like the Falk Company of Milwaukee which through such practices have placed an additional burden upon the taxpayer and dropped the ethics of business to even lower levels.

The Socialist Party has always been proud of its record of championship of the workingman as producer and of his right to organize. Now we also champion the workingman as consumer and advocate the organization of consumer co-operatives as a means of securing to him a full return for his wage dollar.

But we deplore the misuse of labor organizations, whose power-mad bosses have on occasion connived with the employers of industry to increase prices, restrict output, and engage in other un-social acts.

Extension of Social Security Leverage

The Socialist Party was one of the first advocates of social security legislation, including old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation, and we urge its extension to include domestic workers, farm laborers, and the self-employed artisans, small merchants, and farmers within its coverage.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

ANNA MAE DAVIS, *Chairman*
 GEORGE E. HELBERG, *Secretary*

Vice Chairmen

FREDERICK HEATH, Milwaukee
 EDWIN W. KNAPPE, Milwaukee
 WALTER UPHOFF, Oregon
 STANLEY BUDNY, Milwaukee
 EDWARD SCHULTHEIS, Milwaukee
 GEORGE A. NELSON, Milltown
 ARTHUR KOEGEL, Milwaukee

CHARLES RUBIN, Milwaukee
 MARVIN BOLL, Sheboygan Falls
 HARRY FLUEKIGER, Alma
 ALEX RUFFING, Milwaukee
 E. C. DAMROW, Fond du Lac
 JOHN C. BOLL, Sheboygan
 JOHN BRODDE, Milwaukee

First District

Walter Benson, Kenosha
 Carl Benson, Kenosha
 L. Harry Dadian, Racine
 Joe Duchkowitch, Racine
 William Cote, Racine

First District—Continued

Robert Saucerman, Monroe
 Phillip Phipps, Racine
 Victor Cooks, Racine
 Alfred Jensen, Racine
 Peter Jacobson, Kenosha

Second District

Mary Jo Uphoff, Oregon
 Dorothy Bright, Madison
 Sam Mintz, Madison
 Rev. Geo. L. Collins, Madison
 Mrs. Lorena Smith, Madison
 Vilas Schultz, Waukesha
 Mrs. Margaret Gray, Madison
 Mrs. C. A. Buss, Madison
 John Sikkema, Madison

Third District

Fred A. Dahir, Prairie du Sac
 Richard Klemm, Baraboo
 William O. Hart, Baraboo
 Arthur C. Ochsner, Plain
 Henry A. Ochsner, Plain
 Clarence J. Habelman, Camp
 Douglas
 Donald Lobe, Tomah
 Lynn Reynolds, Tomah

Fourth District

Roman Czubinski, Milwaukee
 Christine Podjavorsek, Mil-
 waukee
 Math Hentges, Milwaukee
 Edward Schultheis, Milwaukee
 John Schupp, Milwaukee
 William Luebke, Sr., Milwau-
 kee
 Claud Larsen, Milwaukee
 Robert Buech, West Allis
 Clement Stachowiak, Milwau-
 kee
 Frank Lubinski, Milwaukee
 Wm. F. Quick, Milwaukee
 Harry Wroblewski, Milwaukee
 Peter Poborezny, West Allis
 George J. Indrea, Milwaukee

Fifth District

Charles Rubin, Milwaukee
 Clarence Becker, Milwaukee
 Chris Holz, Milwaukee
 Ruth R. Burba, Milwaukee
 Joseph M. Driscoll, Milwaukee
 Chas. C. Schad, Milwaukee
 Emil Brodde, Milwaukee
 Walter G. Bubbart, Milwaukee
 Wm. Baumann, Milwaukee
 Ervin A. Koth, Milwaukee
 Robert F. Repas, Milwaukee
 Rudolph Beyer, Milwaukee
 Adolph E. Grimm, Milwaukee
 Herman O. Kent, Milwaukee
 David Bornstein, Milwaukee
 Alex Badura, Milwaukee
 William Lippold, Milwaukee

*Deceased January 1, 1946.

Sixth District

Fred Kuhlow, Sheboygan Falls
 Harry Boll, Sheboygan Falls
 Ferdinand Albertin,
 Sheboygan
 Henry Grubbe, Sheboygan
 Rudolph Harder, Sheboygan
 Falls
 Otto Bassuener, Sheboygan
 Fred Kneever, Sheboygan
 Arthur Mueller, Fond du Lac
 Hugh A. Kelly, Fond du Lac
 Adolph Schnaitmann,
 Sheboygan
 William J. Kirst, Sheboygan
 William Brockmann,
 Sheboygan

Seventh District

John Pearson, Redgranite
 Otto Harbicht, Wausau
 Herbert Jacobi, Marathon City
 Herman Marth, Wausau
 Dr. Lewis Frick, Athens
 Sam Dubi, Athens
 Stanley Nowaczyk, Wausau
 Erwin Thurs, Wausau

Eighth District

*Clinton B. Ballard, Appleton
 Andrew Marske, Appleton
 Mrs. Florence Reynolds, Green
 Bay
 John Sieber, Bear Creek
 Delvin Borsner, Appleton

Ninth District

Alma Richter, Clear Lake
 Cliff Raymond, Chippewa Falls
 Mrs. H. J. Zank, Eau Claire
 Adolph Maassen, Alma
 Harry Fluekiger, Alma
 Olin Swendson, Chippewa Falls
 Otto Hoepner, Chippewa Falls
 Walter T. Roach, Eau Claire
 Wm. C. White, Glenwood City
 Frank J. Ender, Chippewa
 Falls
 Charles Zivney, Owen

Tenth District

Arthur Thut, Medford
 Alfred Grahl, Medford
 Robert Pierce, Rice Lake
 Henry Horn, Rice Lake
 Elmer Parrin, Turtle Lake
 Henry Sillman, Ladysmith
 Hanford Olson, Superior
 Leon Lueck, Stetsonville
 Henry C. Harder, Medford
 Adolph Kreie, Stetsonville
 Henry Bergman, Medford



Autumn woodland trail in northern Wisconsin.

Parties and Elections

The Primary Election

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

District Delegates, April 1944

Democrat

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Jay B. Glerum (Roosevelt)	Douglas O. Lloyd (Uninst.)	Archie S. Myers (Uninst.)	John N. O'Brien (Roosevelt)
Green	316	189	227	338
Kenosha	2,882	864	1,090	2,936
Racine	2,985	1,368	1,594	3,959
Rock	1,364	725	553	1,529
Walworth	612	345	236	780
Totals	8,159	3,491	3,700	9,542

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Paul A. Hemmy (Roosevelt)	Henry E. Krueger (Uninst.)	George M. Schlotthauer (Roosevelt)	Jean J. Schultz (Roosevelt)
Columbia	920	465	484	458
Dane	5,128	3,516	5,895	3,810
Dodge	1,753	1,215	717	522
Jefferson	924	773	607	642
Waukesha	1,643	979	1,082	2,185
Totals	10,368	6,948	8,785	7,617

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Wm. D. Carroll (Roosevelt)	John E. Flanagan (Uninst.)	Cecilia Garvin (Roosevelt)	Eugene H. Luening (Uninst.)
Crawford	676	338	415	250
Grant	782	389	575	213
Iowa	459	309	328	88
Juneau	284	164	323	60
La Crosse	1,209	679	942	509
Lafayette	440	296	413	171
Monroe	196	192	292	124
Richland	389	186	333	186
Sauk	692	360	548	199
Vernon	424	189	322	151
Totals	5,551	3,102	4,491	1,951

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Wm. V. Galasinski (Roosevelt)	Mary O. Kryszak (Roosevelt)	Edmund J. Krzywkowski (Uninst.)
Milwaukee (part).....	29,500	25,744	14,627

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Martin J. Brennan (Uninst.)	Thomas H. Caffrey (Uninst.)	Robert A. Chadwick, Jr. (Uninst.)	Charles P. Greene (Roosevelt)	Wm. M. Langen (MacArthur)	Wm. J. McCauley (Roosevelt)
Milwaukee (part).....	7,653	5,947	3,789	18,255	5,301	17,534

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Nicholas J. Bichler (Uninst.)	Harry W. Bolens (Roosevelt)	Otto B. Stielow (Roosevelt)
Calumet.....	136	257	261
Fond du Lac.....	780	1,631	1,624
Ozaukee.....	651	739	287
Sheboygan.....	1,036	2,747	3,019
Washington.....	333	512	398
Winnebago.....	822	1,423	2,012
Totals.....	3,758	7,309	7,601

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Edward F. Butler (Roosevelt)	Charles H. Cashin (Roosevelt)	Frank D. Chapman (Uninst.)
Adams.....	166	192	143
Green Lake.....	360	289	228
Langlade.....	638	726	413
Marathon.....	1,998	2,269	1,323
Marquette.....	135	131	82
Portage.....	2,065	3,023	870
Shawano.....	393	474	282
Waupaca.....	546	544	400
Waushara.....	227	207	96
Wood.....	1,290	1,134	805
Totals.....	7,818	8,994	4,642

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Gerald Clifford (Roosevelt)	Patrick A. DeWane (Roosevelt)
Brown.....	3,438	2,871
Door.....	331	296
Florence.....	144	126
Forest.....	433	381
Kewaunee.....	457	478
Manitowoc.....	2,190	2,444
Marinette.....	1,627	1,581
Oconto.....	946	907
Outagamie.....	2,069	2,044
Totals.....	11,635	11,128

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Jack E. Joyce, Jr. (Roosevelt)	Miles H. McNally (Roosevelt)	Fred J. Putzier (Roosevelt)	Joseph H. Wallis (Roosevelt)
Barron.....	312	435	314	711
Buffalo.....	138	153	83	227
Chippewa.....	462	898	324	505
Clark.....	352	427	145	634
Dunn.....	408	295	87	245
Eau Claire.....	1,256	1,096	324	873
Jackson.....	153	355	154	221
Pepin.....	56	60	31	87
Pierce.....	220	229	217	124
St. Croix.....	347	716	234	244
Trempealeau.....	209	219	263	280
Totals.....	3,913	4,883	2,176	4,151

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	John G. Green (Roosevelt)	Julius G. Seyfert (Roosevelt)
Ashland.....	466	489
Bayfield.....	709	709
Burnett.....	298	280
Douglas.....	2,153	1,893
Iron.....	441	390
Lincoln.....	601	588
Oneida.....	850	869
Polk.....	571	570
Price.....	547	463
Rusk.....	648	573
Sawyer.....	257	214
Taylor.....	589	599
Vilas.....	406	601
Washburn.....	307	290
Totals.....	8,843	8,528

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

District Delegates, April 1944

Republican

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Jane G. Barkley (MacArthur)	Geo. R. Cady (Dewey)	J. Harry Green (Willkie)	Harry Keegan, Sr. (Stassen)	Alfred E. LaFrance (Willkie)	Grant A. Ritter (MacArthur)	Norma R. Robinson (Stassen)
Green	378	618	241	673	194	452	470
Kenosha	1,654	2,859	691	543	579	1,640	448
Racine	1,605	3,353	1,753	1,002	1,910	1,798	861
Rock	2,171	2,838	1,569	1,055	1,327	2,396	818
Walworth	1,238	1,710	620	971	692	1,425	1,062
Totals	7,046	11,428	4,874	4,244	4,702	711	3,659

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Robert Caldwell (Willkie)	Carl Felton (MacArthur)	Ralph E. Hawks (Stassen)	Lester C. Lee (Stassen)	Alfred R. Ludvigsen (Willkie)	Gavin W. McKerrow (Dewey)	Arthur L. May (Dewey)	Lucius A. Squire (MacArthur)
Columbia	570	586	738	642	499	1,089	1,037	628
Dane	6,520	2,700	2,403	2,616	5,870	3,094	3,666	1,911
Dodge	560	1,071	1,362	990	423	2,214	2,497	1,063
Jefferson	446	1,094	670	554	428	1,475	1,397	910
Waukesha	1,322	1,644	2,277	1,068	1,476	3,649	3,262	1,865
Totals	9,418	7,095	6,450	5,870	8,696	11,521	11,859	6,377

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Conrad Allness (MacArthur)	Lawrence Brody (Willkie)	Henry A. Jolivet (MacArthur)	Helmar A. Lewis (Stassen)	Donald C. McDowell (Dewey)	Foster B. Porter (Willkie)	Otto M. Schlabach (Stassen)
Crawford	492	145	349	595	1,142	205	606
Grant	618	459	509	1,706	1,208	629	1,249
Iowa	486	280	446	506	549	380	481
Juneau	276	94	350	321	633	102	262
LaCrosse	480	1,032	645	1,123	1,363	756	1,579
Lafayette	441	152	276	624	815	198	405
Monroe	292	268	348	657	819	215	716
Richland	447	437	347	571	674	382	524
Sauk	1,017	431	838	924	1,253	370	882
Vernon	443	220	275	754	617	212	659
Totals	4,992	3,518	4,383	781	9,073	3,449	7,363

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Blanche B. Hogue (Dewey)	Lansing Hoyt (MacArthur)	Peter F. Piasecki (Willkie)	Richard M. Rice (Dewey)	Harold C. Schultz (Willkie)	Cyrus C. Thieme (Stassen)	George J. Weigle (MacArthur)	Edward F. Zunk (Uninst. Dewey)
Milwaukee (part) . .	10,458	7,788	6,204	11,124	5,734	3,134	7,434	4,154

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Wm. D. Doll (Uninst.)	James J. Donohue (Uninst.)	Walter J. Dunn (Willkie)	Bernhard Gettelman (Dewey)	Harvey Hartwig (Willkie)	Stanley I. Johnson (MacArthur)	Anita K. Koenen (MacArthur)	Otto R. Werkmeister (Uninst.)
Milwaukee (part) . . .	9,535	5,785	6,955	19,642	7,029	10,910	8,905	4,309

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	John E. Dickinson (Willkie)	Frederick K. Foster (Willkie)	John S. Tolversen (Stassen)	Wm. K. Van Pelt (Stassen)
Calumet	211	148	872	874
Fond du Lac	879	1,257	2,708	3,357
Ozaukee	286	260	749	843
Sheboygan	1,381	1,413	2,452	2,698
Washington	728	520	1,121	1,101
Winnebago	905	876	3,036	2,786
Totals	4,390	4,474	10,938	11,659

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Wm. W. Clark (MacArthur)	J. Will Gates (MacArthur)	Alex D. Hill (Stassen)	Wendell McHenry (Willkie)	George W. Mead (Willkie)	Arthur W. Prehn (Uninst.)	Julius Spearbraker (Dewey)	Lucille G. Tack (Stassen)
Adams	158	127	179	52	53	74	180	166
Green Lake	363	282	448	167	156	325	810	474
Langlade	473	448	276	142	143	411	701	322
Marathon	1,265	1,242	1,477	408	401	2,753	3,364	1,341
Marquette	195	153	333	53	49	115	416	323
Portage	625	530	630	422	445	685	1,291	662
Shawano	952	987	479	118	211	739	1,554	503
Waupaca	662	574	732	455	238	1,393	2,815	766
Waushara	312	265	377	140	133	394	905	431
Wood	1,291	894	1,075	818	1,132	804	1,705	1,019
Totals	6,296	5,502	6,006	2,775	2,961	7,693	13,741	6,007

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Orin W. Angwall (Dewey)	Anna E. Jones (Stassen)	Harold W. Krueger (Willkie)	Walter Melchior (MacArthur)	Wm. H. Pauly (Stassen)	David Smith (Willkie)	Herbert Tubbs (MacArthur)	Lloyd R. Watson (Dewey)
Brown	3,450	770	729	1,629	790	638	1,524	3,477
Door	968	479	213	371	473	203	342	829
Florence	137	62	48	67	63	36	51	145
Forest	188	70	64	143	87	43	115	191
Kewaunee	508	312	159	354	275	109	318	499
Manitowoc	2,049	1,568	473	1,015	2,340	457	1,090	2,235
Marinette	1,540	503	302	930	571	330	745	1,333
Oconto	1,227	337	272	588	337	175	573	1,237
Outagamie	4,421	1,178	958	1,785	1,050	932	1,815	4,638
Totals	14,488	5,279	3,218	6,882	5,986	2,923	6,573	14,634

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Willis E. Donley (Uninst.)	Wm. H. Gharrity (Willkie)	Norris J. Kellman (Dewey)	Forrest McCue (MacArthur)	Robert L. Pierce (Willkie)	Arthur J. Weigand (MacArthur)
Barron	815	270	1,140	460	356	398
Buffalo	470	96	582	186	98	203
Chippewa	1,058	671	1,387	691	493	850
Clark	946	160	1,493	766	200	692
Dunn	1,083	411	994	311	629	364
Eau Claire	2,008	909	2,243	607	845	680
Jackson	340	144	565	308	162	274
Pepin	391	57	358	124	59	123
Pierce	573	266	557	435	298	310
St. Croix	598	232	548	353	299	402
Trempealeau	777	203	1,077	258	169	253
Totals	9,059	3,479	10,944	4,499	3,608	4,049

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	James H. Carroll (MacArthur)	Walter B. Chilsen (Uninst.)	Mabel Gross (Stassen)	Ernest A. Heden (Dewey)	Louis G. Nagler (Willkie)	Ralph Nelson (Willkie)	Harry Simon (Stassen)	Forrest Tripp (MacArthur)
Ashland	271	201	434	389	144	255	651	190
Bayfield	184	162	482	392	197	208	578	193
Burnett	148	116	364	244	94	95	386	142
Douglas	379	463	579	1,017	974	1,076	577	388
Iron	139	137	118	244	51	52	135	76
Lincoln	415	1,752	395	1,676	156	153	428	409
Oneida	254	656	215	792	195	206	204	300
Polk	209	326	965	513	584	461	926	232
Price	267	367	437	928	100	130	388	216
Rusk	284	289	400	501	137	144	410	209
Sawyer	239	223	327	386	73	69	291	140
Taylor	263	442	423	654	89	108	445	254
Vilas	179	244	106	363	85	88	111	140
Washburn	178	131	330	413	111	102	348	225
Totals	3,409	5,509	5,580	8,512	2,961	3,147	5,878	3,114

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

Delegates at Large, April 1944

DEMOCRAT

Counties	Wm. R. Cahillan (Uninst.)	Anthony P. Gawronski (Roosevelt)	Edward H. Gervais (Roosevelt)	Charles W. Henney (Roosevelt)	John D. Kehoe (Roosevelt)	Gustave J. Keller (Roosevelt)	Thomas R. King (Roosevelt)	Howard J. McMurray (Roosevelt)	James W. Martin (Uninst.)	Wm. B. Rubin (Roosevelt)	Roy Speth (Roosevelt)	Marshal Whaling (Roosevelt)	John N. Zimmerman (Uninst.)
Adams	119	105	86	158	101	273	216	227	132	202	131	124	138
Ashland	224	182	728	464	468	527	409	470	195	253	151	139	234
Barron	406	422	419	475	296	431	357	322	269	755	484	482	499
Bayfield	405	439	443	493	296	417	347	419	458	630	445	538	484
Brown	1,690	1,748	1,696	1,808	3,013	1,998	1,809	2,531	1,731	1,914	1,309	1,614	2,165
Buffalo	135	108	93	135	114	309	234	224	165	199	166	150	173
Burnett	176	194	166	194	121	134	141	183	206	251	208	249	187
Calumet	172	93	104	188	300	326	277	266	223	235	104	136	150
Chippewa	801	720	718	825	622	779	627	595	429	451	302	392	533
Clark	485	548	438	550	363	528	339	423	335	311	217	708	553
Columbia	475	473	434	1,217	509	636	1,223	990	481	894	553	604	494
Crawford	313	202	240	692	468	576	539	518	353	419	202	277	322
Dane	5,069	4,450	5,385	7,879	5,272	6,250	5,711	4,679	3,256	3,911	4,401	3,555	3,454
Dodge	977	960	884	1,572	766	980	958	1,275	767	941	681	1,314	1,144
Door	192	226	242	229	237	195	183	191	136	155	335	296	216
Douglas	765	1,278	1,143	1,855	1,416	1,762	1,582	1,352	866	1,016	530	683	912
Dunn	257	271	280	295	239	283	235	241	194	223	425	320	325
Eau Claire	509	631	1,008	724	905	789	2,117	1,020	715	1,158	1,465	1,483	606
Florence	54	70	65	46	43	65	60	159	78	99	89	93	85
Fond du Lac	766	957	970	1,093	1,719	1,732	1,741	1,643	1,025	1,245	923	736	816
Forest	193	237	247	191	172	173	214	553	238	1,740	320	356	284
Grant	464	390	354	484	396	514	667	560	494	655	511	579	493
Green	266	283	244	380	285	323	308	268	204	168	191	159	334
Green Lake	179	247	135	205	105	310	416	367	203	318	188	224	193
Iowa	270	175	162	257	206	588	508	503	321	420	344	287	283
Iron	293	352	344	318	273	307	218	278	162	165	112	182	421
Jackson	154	264	226	256	139	201	219	479	181	373	288	298	213
Jefferson	681	602	564	924	636	626	972	1,535	790	1,145	838	858	859
Juneau	231	339	277	360	262	309	264	225	122	185	96	125	152
Kenosha	1,442	1,685	1,685	2,905	2,202	2,414	2,567	2,672	1,754	2,334	1,845	2,054	1,800
Kewaunee	250	227	137	213	203	294	509	415	312	371	251	272	296
LaCrosse	552	761	1,112	756	865	783	1,032	1,225	751	1,036	1,192	1,226	750
Lafayette	329	477	410	559	463	500	488	366	254	283	207	205	305
Langlade	533	591	777	557	441	541	438	489	317	363	262	818	534
Lincoln	277	586	600	533	426	534	457	322	253	257	146	182	309
Manitowoc	1,028	762	1,362	1,320	1,697	1,849	1,614	1,761	1,164	1,197	751	788	1,150
Marathon	1,296	1,892	1,575	1,644	1,240	1,388	1,546	1,873	1,064	2,000	1,516	2,248	1,626

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued
Delegates At Large, April 1944

DEMOCRAT

Counties	Wm. R. Callahan (Uninst.)	Anthony P. Gawronski (Roosevelt)	Edward H. Gervais (Roosevelt)	Charles W. Henny (Roosevelt)	John D. Kehoe (Roosevelt)	Gustave J. Keller (Roosevelt)	Thomas R. King (Roosevelt)	Howard J. McMurray (Roosevelt)	James W. Martin (Uninst.)	Wm. B. Rubin (Roosevelt)	Roy Speth (Roosevelt)	Marshall Whaling (Roosevelt)	John N. Zimmerman (Uninst.)
Marquette.....	671	612	1,729	1,225	1,477	1,246	1,294	1,512	636	683	528	593	703
Marquette.....	79	79	64	133	90	227	169	195	76	158	93	97	84
Milwaukee.....	26,034	38,659	29,751	36,390	35,873	40,518	30,656	51,337	25,477	35,613	29,874	33,654	28,683
Monroe.....	258	241	288	326	222	252	239	197	153	172	115	159	356
Oconto.....	595	700	574	740	638	679	487	592	458	476	333	921	650
Oneida.....	350	593	461	442	355	404	521	1,019	445	754	535	628	499
Outagamie.....	1,277	1,162	1,086	1,279	864	1,697	1,111	1,978	1,292	1,464	1,585	1,577	1,514
Ozaukee.....	411	342	310	477	274	434	299	347	315	334	217	578	490
Pepin.....	46	43	31	50	42	113	106	106	59	87	62	58	65
Pierce.....	158	90	102	173	357	304	277	235	170	251	145	147	166
Polk.....	476	473	503	556	459	519	430	337	238	264	175	216	334
Portage.....	725	1,673	712	1,025	2,462	2,239	2,146	2,323	1,248	1,663	904	945	987
Priec.....	250	208	639	513	458	531	470	502	250	223	140	188	292
Racine.....	1,998	2,792	2,724	2,792	2,227	2,453	2,715	3,712	1,885	3,039	3,859	3,641	2,429
Richland.....	212	281	242	254	167	249	304	572	266	426	324	334	289
Rock.....	694	418	1,523	1,755	1,824	1,520	1,795	1,770	794	883	721	788	774
Rusk.....	213	316	642	511	454	504	483	490	219	253	151	213	272
St. Croix.....	254	180	255	606	392	475	446	423	312	312	162	183	304
Sauk.....	450	552	567	745	492	646	596	425	301	371	254	322	610
Sawyer.....	148	94	320	238	221	258	207	228	138	122	80	87	151
Shawano.....	260	296	245	259	188	331	693	612	349	502	384	403	369
Sheboygan.....	1,040	1,836	2,126	2,315	2,146	2,814	2,550	2,040	1,166	1,652	1,314	1,284	1,129
Taylor.....	376	522	402	431	285	364	294	320	267	718	441	497	441
Trempealeau.....	170	190	158	218	433	418	371	364	210	306	181	164	224
Vernon.....	430	474	450	547	376	497	407	350	236	289	164	212	299
Vilas.....	243	349	312	362	307	357	295	271	179	174	140	203	364
Walworth.....	431	738	645	756	726	779	756	556	426	370	235	359	450
Washington.....	180	208	200	209	131	188	145	157	203	310	240	246	198
Washington.....	333	214	229	346	259	618	502	522	367	426	333	328	342
Waukesha.....	1,568	1,332	1,319	2,583	1,776	1,950	2,271	1,849	1,146	1,428	766	1,054	1,219
Waupaca.....	336	346	314	421	235	470	310	407	461	540	390	421	415
Waushara.....	72	156	108	138	71	149	287	270	106	236	144	175	101
Winnebago.....	1,096	1,120	867	1,008	718	1,289	2,185	2,338	1,302	2,096	1,583	1,622	1,564
Wood.....	857	897	809	1,006	683	849	763	1,021	595	777	1,426	1,070	1,002
Totals.....	65,087	81,910	76,491	93,563	84,961	96,985	97,122	111,926	62,343	84,274	70,187	77,924	71,259

FOR PRESIDENT
 Written-in votes: Franklin D. Roosevelt, 49,632

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

Delegates At Large, April 1944

REPUBLICAN

Counties	Wm. J. P. Aberg (Wilkie)	Wm. J. Campbell (Stassen)	Gilbert F. Deepke (Stassen)	Roy F. Farrand (MacArthur)	Arnold H. Fraedrich (MacArthur)	Francis L. Guttlekson (Stassen)	David I. Hammegren (Dewey)	Edward F. Halker (Dewey)	Roland E. Kannenberg (MacArthur)	John P. Koehler (MacArthur)	Wm. F. Ruk (Wilkie)	Geo. B. Skogmo (Wilkie)	James D. Swan, Jr. (Stassen)	Vernon W. Thomson (Wilkie)	Fred R. Zimmerman (Dewey)
Adams	56	220	195	150	137	200	256	227	189	175	63	53	203	67	246
Ashland	179	477	414	198	208	554	462	467	304	280	188	191	473	176	506
Barron	284	903	785	309	280	1,162	844	987	358	377	330	291	699	311	1,090
Bayfield	232	578	524	227	198	548	370	359	216	321	236	240	612	238	478
Brown	690	1,038	913	1,900	1,680	1,092	3,598	3,724	2,008	2,066	899	899	1,092	769	3,985
Buffalo	97	444	415	174	130	423	717	549	140	189	142	101	474	115	960
Burnett	132	452	414	187	165	433	242	226	171	167	101	103	437	136	328
Calumet	83	576	490	431	394	658	883	832	488	489	97	80	547	95	888
Chippewa	538	909	800	787	702	764	1,354	1,327	684	735	491	492	825	620	1,754
Clark	175	1,038	907	570	518	966	1,411	1,592	709	719	222	187	1,052	202	1,601
Columbia	711	952	860	894	634	865	1,099	1,096	741	721	646	538	624	572	1,253
Crawford	153	552	492	448	547	624	832	794	450	511	215	164	545	187	881
Dane	7,986	3,252	2,643	2,714	2,448	2,961	3,378	3,296	2,212	2,337	7,296	6,215	2,917	6,947	4,512
Dodge	494	1,451	1,224	1,254	1,182	1,498	2,615	2,548	1,351	1,372	575	439	1,493	596	3,026
Door	288	571	503	570	339	518	899	822	406	397	192	195	527	313	1,165
Douglas	889	609	510	436	374	541	1,218	1,160	527	590	940	924	595	935	1,158
Dunn	378	898	923	369	311	915	851	841	284	295	381	383	826	381	971
Eau Claire	926	600	493	660	542	555	2,456	2,235	789	821	911	922	630	900	2,391
Florence	76	72	69	99	78	79	175	154	75	76	30	30	66	31	153
Fond du Lac	725	1,942	1,424	1,332	1,205	1,528	2,830	2,780	1,575	1,722	673	640	1,481	839	3,567
Forest	43	86	82	208	161	105	243	241	163	168	43	40	88	43	244
Grant	463	1,425	1,190	689	438	1,305	1,190	1,152	589	847	581	529	1,452	573	1,659
Green	236	604	625	595	515	595	632	641	514	537	262	223	562	239	738
Green Lake	200	603	556	360	313	482	777	737	315	323	157	163	519	269	1,032
Iowa	344	567	441	515	447	503	547	503	677	703	461	355	528	411	793
Iron	101	187	152	128	98	165	257	248	101	105	54	56	136	59	277
Jackson	138	393	349	244	219	409	526	517	311	304	170	157	397	162	650
Jefferson	497	695	658	1,251	1,117	1,032	1,878	1,850	1,381	1,295	584	500	729	516	2,001
Jeanau	101	428	343	412	388	351	677	660	357	347	108	102	301	114	730
Kenosha	668	801	561	1,070	1,674	451	2,312	2,145	1,551	1,705	582	552	432	616	2,911
Kewaunee	115	308	286	425	375	290	606	706	463	500	153	128	335	130	720
La Crosse	867	1,440	1,383	699	583	1,561	1,468	1,488	580	617	800	806	1,372	817	1,675
Lafayette	192	501	538	400	390	521	799	828	363	392	210	172	433	222	891
Langlade	132	515	364	568	538	326	787	766	516	516	151	136	298	152	806
Lincoln	163	502	613	760	760	599	1,703	1,700	805	607	170	139	480	162	1,779
Manitowoc	495	1,938	1,668	1,363	1,188	1,667	2,321	2,183	1,243	1,227	424	702	1,993	640	2,959
Marathon	386	1,599	1,476	1,379	1,273	1,479	3,420	3,361	1,873	1,855	538	430	1,686	460	4,050

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

Delegates At Large, April 1944

REPUBLICAN

Counties	Wm. J. P. Alberg (Willkie)	Wm. J. Campbell (Stassen)	Gilbert F. Doepke (Stassen)	Roy F. Farnand (MacArthur)	Arnold H. Farnrich (MacArthur)	Francis L. Gullikson (Stassen)	David I. Hammergren (Dewey)	Edward F. Hilker (Dewey)	Roland E. Kannenberg (MacArthur)	John P. Koehler (MacArthur)	Wm. F. Renk (Willkie)	Geo. B. Skogno (Willkie)	James D. Swan, Jr. (Stassen)	Vernon W. Thomson (Willkie)	Fred R. Zimmerman (Dewey)
Marinette.....	407	787	635	1,016	849	643	1,366	1,281	857	922	315	343	662	539	1,895
Marquette.....	76	353	346	186	161	339	520	496	220	215	90	67	370	74	490
Milwaukee.....	12,576	10,896	10,173	23,046	20,427	9,828	30,191	30,546	20,706	24,077	12,976	14,548	9,288	13,584	35,338
Monroe.....	246	712	624	329	312	855	1,033	982	433	441	265	238	706	300	1,044
Oconto.....	197	447	446	1,107	933	546	1,399	1,367	837	894	200	194	394	205	1,360
Oneida.....	219	266	206	474	380	292	857	831	353	352	226	225	226	248	872
Outagamie.....	835	1,652	1,336	2,149	1,841	1,324	4,553	4,509	2,213	2,272	940	869	1,337	956	4,999
Ozaukee.....	262	532	434	504	430	348	808	755	451	443	182	162	350	190	1,218
Pepin.....	60	257	217	107	93	231	325	275	97	109	75	69	257	68	354
Pierce.....	300	729	671	256	294	673	405	562	320	342	316	349	802	425	520
Polk.....	446	1,031	942	298	260	1,225	632	544	364	350	468	479	1,052	487	621
Portage.....	472	851	767	802	739	786	1,353	1,354	679	722	317	308	731	348	1,460
Price.....	124	438	416	412	341	487	685	639	303	325	125	113	439	124	738
Racine.....	1,739	1,034	780	1,942	1,580	855	3,818	3,978	1,728	1,791	1,804	1,699	940	1,775	3,886
Richland.....	455	606	536	377	344	600	657	621	366	346	503	517	613	735	833
Rock.....	1,496	1,201	984	2,597	2,213	931	2,868	2,824	2,177	2,373	1,379	1,305	968	1,370	3,043
Rusk.....	166	474	426	235	215	454	501	482	259	346	190	177	510	182	606
St. Croix.....	326	890	757	227	348	837	484	489	340	301	343	348	871	425	586
Sauk.....	491	946	852	970	818	972	1,254	1,238	1,240	1,185	566	455	943	554	1,580
Sawyer.....	89	360	312	187	156	325	420	402	165	263	109	94	375	93	509
Shawano.....	115	621	799	1,232	1,174	700	1,579	1,570	1,124	1,126	129	121	531	134	1,642
Sheboygan.....	1,227	2,160	1,719	1,389	1,273	1,583	2,377	2,441	1,223	1,356	1,185	1,057	1,517	1,161	2,884
Taylor.....	162	596	510	315	245	545	666	657	298	286	119	120	676	186	875
Trempealeau.....	195	621	523	269	198	610	728	673	260	403	227	220	607	209	923
Vernon.....	234	665	609	369	327	677	566	816	458	459	280	247	742	317	754
Vilas.....	165	173	159	243	192	150	382	371	201	204	114	126	139	133	423
Walworth.....	651	1,099	972	1,371	1,143	948	1,672	1,546	1,165	1,113	863	711	1,260	752	2,090
Washburn.....	143	417	344	248	189	371	372	328	176	193	98	104	338	158	525
Washington.....	383	792	631	585	486	647	1,095	1,026	570	563	358	352	850	438	1,509
Waukesha.....	1,270	1,442	1,291	2,288	1,679	1,360	3,313	3,198	2,002	2,673	1,603	1,421	1,505	1,403	4,045
Waupaca.....	243	856	714	580	1,044	976	2,208	2,211	749	795	278	245	795	255	2,384
Waushara.....	153	528	416	374	320	440	939	880	318	324	141	133	421	185	1,120
Winneshago.....	775	1,708	1,170	1,497	2,092	1,679	4,836	4,730	1,869	1,833	768	688	1,622	765	4,754
Wood.....	765	1,229	1,063	986	936	1,091	1,896	1,814	925	1,006	924	818	1,208	842	2,323
Totals.....	47,660	67,495	58,970	74,495	66,491	63,053	123,391	122,401	70,944	76,811	48,552	47,038	61,994	49,535	143,031

FOR PRESIDENT

Written-in votes: Thomas E. Dewey 21,036; Harold E. Stassen 7,928; Wendell E. Willkie 6,439. Cast for Douglas MacArthur 102,421.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS

August 1944

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
ADAMS CO.												
Adams.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	11	1	7	2	2	0
Big Flats.....	0	1	1	1	2	0	11	5	1	1	0	0
Colburn.....	4	2	4	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	0	0
Dell Prairie.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	12	0	2	1	3	0
Easton.....	0	1	2	0	0	1	16	11	0	2	3	0
Jackson.....	0	2	1	0	3	0	18	6	2	1	1	0
Leola.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	1	1	0
Lincoln.....	0	4	0	1	0	0	15	1	3	1	1	0
Monroe.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	6	1	0	0
New Chester.....	2	1	1	1	1	0	12	2	2	0	0	0
New Haven.....	6	1	0	0	0	0	26	3	3	2	5	0
Preston.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	16	8	2	4	2	0
Quincy.....	4	1	0	1	0	0	15	6	8	3	1	0
Richfield.....	0	2	1	0	1	0	13	2	0	0	0	0
Rome.....	0	1	2	0	2	0	8	1	1	3	5	0
Springville.....	0	1	1	1	5	0	20	6	6	3	3	0
Strongs Prairie.....	3	7	4	3	2	0	37	7	9	3	7	0
Friendship, vil.....	10	3	2	2	1	1	58	4	6	12	1	0
Adams, city:												
1st ward.....	4	4	7	6	2	3	29	5	14	4	0	0
2nd ward.....	18	4	15	9	6	7	40	5	16	8	4	1
Totals.....	58	38	44	25	25	12	302	80	91	53	39	1
ASHLAND CO.												
Agenda.....	7	4	0	0	0	0	22	10	3	1	1	0
Ashland.....	6	4	3	1	1	5	13	7	9	5	0	0
Butternut.....	3	3	1	0	0	0	16	10	6	4	4	1
Gingles.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	16	24	7	2	0	0
Gordon.....	1	2	4	2	2	0	16	15	2	4	2	0
Jacobs.....	9	7	2	3	0	0	54	19	28	13	1	0
La Pointe.....	0	5	0	0	1	0	13	1	0	0	0	0
Marengo.....	3	6	3	0	1	4	17	21	4	1	3	0
Morse.....	7	1	4	4	2	0	19	17	12	2	2	0
Peeksville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	4	5	1	0
Sanborn.....	3	8	2	0	0	0	8	1	0	1	1	0
Shanagolden.....	2	0	0	0	0	3	14	12	4	10	0	0
White River.....	2	2	0	1	0	3	33	19	6	3	3	0
Butternut, vil.....	7	5	1	0	0	0	25	3	17	2	3	0
Ashland, city:												
1st ward.....	9	15	8	0	1	4	59	3	16	15	16	0
2nd ward.....	9	13	5	3	3	5	81	6	19	10	27	0
3rd ward.....	3	3	3	3	2	1	126	5	36	18	19	0
4th ward.....	3	2	2	2	1	0	52	4	24	5	11	0
5th ward.....	4	5	1	2	0	1	67	5	23	21	15	0
6th ward.....	10	14	5	4	2	1	78	1	31	13	12	0
7th ward.....	9	17	9	4	4	4	54	3	20	10	2	0
8th ward.....	9	12	17	4	0	1	21	1	6	7	3	0
9th ward.....	13	15	6	3	0	1	29	3	20	10	5	0
10th ward.....	8	5	6	3	2	1	30	7	11	9	8	0
Mellen, city:												
1st ward.....	7	5	1	3	1	1	50	3	25	2	0	1
2nd ward.....	6	4	0	0	0	0	18	1	7	3	2	2
3rd ward.....	4	4	1	1	0	0	10	0	8	0	0	0
Totals.....	144	163	84	43	24	35	958	213	348	176	141	4
BARRON CO.												
Almena.....	0	4	13	6	3	32	27	4	8	1	3	0
Arland.....	1	2	18	9	7	29	25	0	4	0	0	0
Barron.....	0	0	4	3	5	15	35	2	9	1	0	0
Bear Lake.....	0	3	1	0	1	8	11	3	0	1	1	0
Cedar Lake.....	0	5	2	2	0	2	16	0	6	0	2	0
Chetek.....	0	4	5	1	2	6	28	2	6	1	1	0
Clinton.....	3	3	13	18	2	35	23	1	13	2	1	0
Crystal Lake.....	1	7	5	5	2	18	21	9	10	2	3	0
Cumberland.....	0	0	9	9	4	13	8	3	10	1	2	2
Dallas.....	1	0	9	2	3	6	23	0	8	1	0	0
Dovre.....	0	0	6	1	1	6	9	0	2	0	2	0
Doyle.....	0	2	5	2	3	4	20	2	2	1	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
BARRON CO.—Cont.												
Lakeland.....	2	4	6	5	1	5	16	3	3	0	1	0
Maple Grove.....	0	0	10	2	6	16	60	2	5	0	1	1
Maple Plain.....	1	1	0	4	1	6	14	5	10	1	1	1
Oak Grove.....	1	6	6	1	1	4	18	7	0	6	1	0
Prairie Farm.....	1	0	3	9	1	3	14	3	2	0	0	0
Prairie Lake.....	0	1	5	6	2	7	17	2	15	3	3	0
Rice Lake.....	3	1	8	3	1	7	10	1	5	2	2	0
Sioux Creek.....	0	3	8	4	2	10	8	1	3	0	0	0
Stanford.....	1	1	8	7	1	3	6	0	5	0	0	0
Stanley.....	3	0	8	9	7	10	18	2	6	0	2	1
Summer.....	0	5	1	7	1	6	37	1	10	1	3	0
Turtle Lake.....	1	1	3	4	1	3	8	1	1	0	0	0
Vance Creek.....	1	7	9	8	3	14	23	0	0	0	1	0
Cameron, vil.....	2	0	11	10	6	21	42	1	21	0	1	0
Dallas, vil.....	11	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	6	3	0	0
Haugen, vil.....	1	3	1	4	0	0	13	1	4	2	0	0
Prairie Farm, vil.....	2	7	1	1	0	0	3	0	12	2	0	0
Turtle Lake, vil.....	3	4	2	5	0	2	15	3	13	1	0	0
Barron, city.....	4	6	29	27	13	70	84	1	53	3	6	1
Chetek, city.....	4	9	7	4	4	18	44	1	55	1	4	1
Cumberland, city.....	8	13	9	3	2	6	116	2	57	6	0	1
Rice Lake, city:												
1st ward.....	4	5	6	2	2	4	27	2	24	4	1	0
2nd ward.....	8	8	2	1	1	4	38	0	11	1	1	0
3rd ward.....	1	2	3	1	2	8	54	0	18	2	6	1
4th ward.....	1	3	5	1	3	5	23	0	9	3	1	1
5th ward.....	1	3	7	5	1	3	23	0	7	0	0	0
6th ward.....	0	1	5	6	0	3	27	2	7	0	0	0
7th ward.....	0	2	6	0	1	6	6	2	8	1	0	0
8th ward.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	8	0	1	3	1	0
Totals.....	77	138	259	199	87	439	1,029	69	449	59	53	9
BAYFIELD CO.												
Barksdale.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	32	11	9	9	8	0
Barnes.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	19	11	10	3	2	0
Bayfield.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	51	4	7	2	1	0
Bayview.....	1	4	0	0	0	0	46	0	9	9	14	0
Bell.....	0	10	0	0	0	0	23	2	7	5	4	0
Cable.....	2	6	0	0	0	0	33	9	4	5	5	0
Clover.....	7	15	1	0	2	0	34	4	2	3	4	0
Delta.....	1	2	1	0	4	0	7	2	1	2	0	1
Drummond.....	4	12	3	1	0	0	47	9	16	7	9	0
Eileen.....	2	4	2	1	2	4	25	1	4	3	4	1
Hughes.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	16	3	6	3	0	0
Iron River.....	4	12	3	1	0	0	48	8	42	11	6	0
Kelly.....	3	5	2	0	2	2	29	5	4	7	1	1
Keystone.....	3	9	0	0	0	0	29	1	3	0	6	0
Lincoln.....	0	3	0	1	0	0	13	4	1	3	6	0
Mason.....	2	5	1	0	2	3	34	0	7	1	10	0
Namakagon.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	24	10	1	3	0
Orienta.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	3	3	1	5	0
Oulu.....	2	15	1	0	1	4	55	4	19	8	8	0
Filsen.....	7	4	0	0	0	0	10	2	1	1	3	0
Port Wing.....	3	2	4	3	1	1	94	17	11	10	11	0
Pratt.....	1	2	3	2	0	3	54	10	8	4	10	0
Russell.....	0	5	0	0	1	0	27	16	13	8	11	0
Tripp.....	2	9	0	0	0	0	12	13	7	1	2	0
Washburn.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	25	6	4	2	6	0
Cable, vil.....	4	6	0	0	0	0	36	3	7	1	3	0
Mason, vil.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	21	0	8	1	4	0
Bayfield, city:												
1st ward.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	26	3	3	4	3	0
2nd ward.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	17	0	4	1	1	0
3rd ward.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	35	0	1	2	0	0
4th ward.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	11	2	0	0
Washburn, city:												
1st ward.....	3	5	0	1	1	0	75	1	43	10	24	0
2nd ward.....	5	3	1	0	1	0	44	4	12	6	4	0
3rd ward.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	32	1	15	5	3	0
4th ward.....	1	4	1	0	0	0	39	2	11	8	3	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zim- mer- mann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau- dreuil (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Kan- nen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
BAYFIELD CO.—Cont.												
Washburn, city,—Cont.												
5th ward.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	45	2	21	3	8	0
6th ward.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	35	0	9	6	9	1
Totals.....	73	161	28	13	19	22	1,247	185	346	157	207	4
BROWN CO.												
Allouez.....	58	70	0	1	0	0	173	9	210	42	35	0
Ashwaubenon.....	5	19	0	1	0	0	15	0	7	0	3	0
Bellevue.....	25	65	0	0	0	0	6	3	8	1	4	0
De Pere.....	31	71	0	0	0	0	16	2	4	3	3	0
Eaton.....	30	82	0	0	0	0	20	4	3	4	3	0
Glenmore.....	22	77	0	0	0	0	19	1	3	6	4	0
Green Bay.....	1	7	0	0	0	0	28	7	11	7	1	0
Hobart.....	3	18	0	0	0	0	17	11	4	3	1	0
Holland.....	28	28	1	2	1	5	11	4	7	7	0	0
Howard.....	34	63	0	0	0	0	17	10	12	9	4	0
Humboldt.....	8	13	0	0	0	0	15	6	13	6	0	0
Lawrence.....	31	60	0	0	0	0	3	18	3	5	1	2
Morrison.....	20	48	0	0	0	0	42	15	15	4	3	0
New Denmark.....	19	37	3	3	0	0	78	18	17	9	10	0
Pittsfield.....	22	35	0	0	0	1	16	4	12	4	1	0
Preble:												
1st pct.....	51	69	0	0	0	0	31	5	21	7	5	0
2nd pct.....	89	147	0	0	0	0	36	9	24	13	6	0
Rockland.....	15	31	0	0	0	0	7	1	10	3	2	0
Scott.....	17	47	1	1	0	0	26	3	17	13	2	0
Suamico.....	8	33	0	1	0	0	23	13	19	10	0	0
Wrightstown.....	23	41	0	1	1	0	30	4	15	5	4	1
Denmark, vil.....	25	47	0	1	1	0	33	1	30	6	2	0
Pulaski, vil.....	49	47	5	0	0	0	13	4	19	7	1	0
Wrightstown, vil.....	13	30	1	3	0	0	17	1	7	1	0	0
De Pere, city:												
1st ward.....	77	85	0	1	1	0	87	6	96	12	12	0
2nd ward.....	61	106	0	0	0	0	55	3	56	12	5	0
3rd ward.....	83	107	0	2	1	3	67	5	53	16	6	0
4th ward.....	21	58	0	0	0	0	30	5	11	7	3	0
Green Bay, city:												
1st ward.....	49	45	1	2	0	2	109	15	137	22	15	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	39	52	2	0	1	1	139	18	169	39	29	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	98	88	4	1	0	0	86	16	51	19	9	0
3rd ward.....	7	76	2	1	2	1	100	11	106	36	16	0
4th ward.....	32	52	0	0	0	1	87	7	81	28	17	0
5th ward.....	97	138	1	7	1	2	84	7	56	28	13	0
6th ward.....	46	52	0	2	0	0	32	11	43	14	1	0
7th ward.....	47	63	1	1	0	0	58	2	24	18	8	1
8th ward.....	39	67	1	3	1	1	41	3	48	15	6	0
9th ward.....	42	66	1	1	0	2	25	7	35	6	6	0
10th ward.....	50	82	3	3	0	0	25	3	26	16	1	0
11th ward, 1st pct.....	44	72	2	1	1	1	52	1	22	13	4	2
11th ward, 2nd pct.....	24	45	2	0	0	2	20	0	9	6	3	0
12th ward.....	68	46	3	0	0	1	38	5	29	9	6	0
13th ward.....	65	57	0	5	0	0	64	2	61	22	5	0
14th ward.....	89	85	4	1	0	1	42	9	54	17	0	0
15th ward.....	54	51	0	1	2	2	74	9	94	19	10	0
16th ward.....	66	48	3	5	1	1	72	9	69	23	8	1
17th ward.....	56	88	1	3	0	0	91	6	81	35	20	0
18th ward.....	45	53	8	3	3	4	35	4	26	9	4	1
19th ward.....	40	55	2	2	1	0	44	3	21	16	6	0
20th ward.....	106	102	1	5	1	1	70	6	58	35	7	0
21st ward.....	70	95	2	3	0	1	45	3	28	15	10	0
22nd ward.....	66	77	1	1	0	2	57	9	112	26	13	0
Totals.....	2,208	3,186	56	81	19	38	2,436	323	2,149	704	339	10
BUFFALO CO.												
Alma.....	2	1	0	0	1	3	57	8	7	2	2	0
Belvidere.....	1	1	1	3	0	0	22	6	5	6	2	0
Buffalo.....	0	4	1	2	0	1	10	8	1	6	2	0
Canton.....	0	4	0	2	1	0	39	12	9	4	1	0
Cross.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	31	2	4	0	1	0
Dover.....	0	0	3	2	0	0	28	3	1	0	3	0
Gilmanon.....	1	4	0	2	0	0	51	2	4	4	6	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
BUFFALO CO.—Cont.												
Glencoe.....	0	1	0	0	3	1	18	8	2	4	1	0
Lincoln.....	1	1	0	2	0	1	25	4	6	3	1	0
Maxville.....	2	3	1	0	0	0	17	10	5	1	2	0
Milton.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	1	4	1	0	0
Modena.....	2	1	6	10	3	4	40	3	1	3	4	0
Mondovi.....	1	0	2	0	1	0	49	3	3	2	8	0
Montana.....	3	2	0	1	1	0	19	5	1	1	0	0
Naples.....	1	0	8	1	2	1	35	2	1	4	1	0
Nelson.....	2	9	6	3	1	1	37	2	10	5	6	6
Waumandee.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	29	2	2	4	1	0
Cochrane, vil.....	1	3	0	1	4	0	48	1	10	7	0	0
Alma, city:												
1st ward.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	47	5	23	10	6	0
2nd ward.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	14	5	1	0
3rd ward.....	2	0	3	0	1	0	38	2	4	4	1	0
Buffalo, city.....	2	2	1	0	0	0	12	6	3	1	0	0
Fountain City, city:												
1st ward.....	0	0	1	2	0	0	30	2	19	0	2	0
2nd ward.....	2	1	0	3	0	0	23	2	12	3	1	0
Mondovi, city:												
1st ward.....	3	2	2	2	0	1	105	11	13	13	21	0
2nd ward.....	2	1	1	0	3	0	90	3	15	6	13	0
3rd ward.....	0	0	2	1	0	0	40	1	5	2	2	0
4th ward.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	2	0	1	0
Totals.....	30	42	39	40	21	13	1,002	115	186	101	89	6
BURNETT CO.												
Anderson.....	1	1	3	1	0	2	8	9	3	1	4	1
Blaine.....	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	8	0	1	0	0
Daniels.....	1	0	3	5	3	0	24	5	3	6	2	0
Dewey.....	0	3	1	4	2	0	17	4	0	6	1	0
Grantsburg.....	1	4	5	8	1	1	15	3	0	2	1	0
Jackson.....	0	3	1	0	0	1	4	12	1	1	0	0
La Follette.....	1	0	0	1	0	4	9	20	2	15	0	0
Lincoln.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	4	1	3	1	0
Meenon.....	0	7	4	3	1	0	20	9	0	19	2	0
Oakland.....	2	4	1	0	1	1	16	5	6	11	1	0
Roosevelt.....	1	6	4	2	1	0	6	8	4	0	0	0
Rusk.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	13	3	2	0	1	0
Sand Lake.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	2	1	0
Scott.....	1	0	1	2	1	0	5	4	0	6	1	1
Siren.....	3	1	3	8	4	1	21	3	9	15	3	0
Swiss.....	2	12	1	1	0	0	11	3	4	10	3	1
Trade Lake.....	0	5	11	15	6	4	17	6	6	6	4	1
Union.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	4	1	0
Webb Lake.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	0	0
West Marshland.....	2	1	1	6	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0
Wood River.....	2	5	3	11	4	0	22	2	4	1	3	3
Grantsburg, vil.....	1	9	8	12	0	2	32	2	4	17	7	0
Webster, vil.....	3	9	2	2	0	0	23	4	8	50	1	0
Totals.....	22	78	53	87	25	19	282	128	66	180	37	7
CALUMET CO.												
Brillion.....	4	10	0	0	0	0	54	11	50	0	0	0
Brothertown.....	9	13	0	1	0	0	65	77	52	7	2	0
Charlestown.....	20	22	0	4	2	1	52	8	46	9	10	0
Chilton.....	13	10	0	0	1	0	54	15	44	9	0	0
Harrison.....	20	57	1	11	0	0	41	10	50	11	4	1
New Holstein.....	10	13	0	0	1	0	32	5	37	1	1	0
Rantoul.....	4	14	0	7	0	1	48	8	59	9	6	1
Stockbridge.....	8	17	0	0	0	0	50	14	55	8	6	0
Woodville.....	0	10	0	1	2	1	41	4	31	4	5	0
Hilbert, vil.....	7	7	1	3	0	0	31	4	46	6	3	0
Stockbridge, vil.....	8	8	0	0	0	0	14	4	30	4	0	0
Brillion, city.....	11	17	0	6	0	0	61	7	100	5	2	0
Chilton, city:												
1st pct.....	25	22	0	0	1	1	138	11	120	17	4	0
2nd pct.....	32	18	0	3	2	0	77	8	99	10	1	1
Kiel, city, 2nd pct.....	2	4	0	1	0	0	5	1	4	1	1	0
New Holstein, city.....	42	32	3	4	3	1	66	0	77	38	0	1
Totals.....	215	274	5	41	12	5	829	187	900	139	45	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
CHIPPEWA CO.												
Anson	4	5	3	3	1	2	44	2	37	3	1	0
Arthur	0	0	6	3	2	7	5	2	6	1	0	0
Auburn	0	3	3	0	3	0	16	0	3	1	0	0
Birch Creek	3	2	5	2	0	1	16	3	10	0	0	0
Bloomer	4	6	5	6	2	4	20	1	12	1	1	0
Cleveland	2	3	3	0	5	4	9	16	3	3	1	1
Colburn	2	4	7	10	1	0	11	3	7	5	0	3
Cooks Valley	0	1	1	1	7	5	12	6	12	1	0	0
Delmar	0	9	4	4	5	4	27	7	4	2	2	0
Eagle Point	3	6	4	9	7	11	28	1	42	5	2	0
Edson	4	8	5	3	2	4	19	1	11	2	2	0
Estella	2	1	0	2	7	0	10	2	4	2	0	0
Goetz	5	2	11	4	4	6	30	2	10	8	5	0
Hallie	10	10	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	2	0	0
Holcombe	6	9	3	3	0	0	5	8	4	1	4	1
Howard	1	2	6	4	0	0	8	4	1	4	1	0
Lafayette	6	6	2	4	2	7	17	0	10	3	3	2
Ruby	3	7	0	5	0	3	24	4	16	3	3	0
Sampson	5	5	1	4	1	2	7	9	5	2	1	0
Sigel	1	7	1	3	3	5	0	30	2	16	6	0
Tilden	0	4	2	0	1	1	4	1	5	2	0	0
Wheaton	1	4	3	1	1	1	27	1	12	6	2	0
Woodmohr	13	12	4	4	2	3	16	0	25	5	0	0
Boyd, vil.	6	5	3	3	0	2	28	1	26	1	1	0
Cadott, vil.	7	13	6	3	1	10	36	0	27	6	4	1
Cornell, vil.	1	3	1	0	0	0	19	1	16	7	0	0
New Auburn, vil.	8	17	1	9	3	7	121	2	94	15	4	0
Bloomer, city:												
Chippewa Falls, city:												
1st ward	3	11	3	6	5	17	40	4	56	12	5	0
2nd ward	6	11	2	6	4	33	29	4	57	8	7	0
3rd ward	4	4	4	1	0	15	28	1	36	5	1	2
4th ward	7	5	5	6	1	5	50	1	37	7	5	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	4	8	4	1	2	17	51	1	53	9	5	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	3	10	3	6	1	10	67	0	74	4	2	0
6th ward	5	14	3	6	2	17	42	0	41	12	2	0
7th ward	6	8	4	3	2	19	22	2	28	0	7	0
8th ward	7	5	1	5	5	26	37	1	47	5	5	0
9th ward	3	6	1	5	2	11	32	0	27	9	1	0
10th ward	5	14	2	2	1	13	33	1	18	8	3	0
Stanley, city:												
1st ward	9	9	0	3	4	0	25	1	22	3	1	0
2nd ward	3	3	1	1	0	1	18	1	22	2	0	0
3rd ward	4	3	2	0	1	2	22	0	18	3	2	0
4th ward	0	3	1	0	2	1	13	0	16	0	0	0
Totals	158	269	125	156	86	284	1,197	95	1,050	190	85	7
CLARK CO.												
Beaver	1	2	4	1	1	0	23	3	6	3	0	0
Butler	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	6	2	0	0	0
Colby	0	0	0	4	3	3	17	10	3	0	0	0
Dewhurst	3	1	0	1	1	0	5	1	2	2	0	0
Eaton	1	4	0	8	3	1	18	8	6	5	0	0
Foster	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	1	0	0
Fremont	1	1	3	8	3	1	33	5	13	4	0	2
Grant	1	1	5	18	9	5	20	6	12	2	0	0
Green Grove	1	1	3	9	3	2	4	1	2	0	1	0
Hendren	6	14	6	27	8	5	13	3	1	1	0	0
Hewett	1	0	0	0	1	0	19	0	5	5	0	0
Hixon	7	5	2	6	2	5	36	4	6	3	0	1
Hoard	2	3	3	3	0	1	17	6	6	2	1	0
Levis	1	2	6	10	6	2	11	9	4	5	0	0
Longwood	4	4	2	6	0	0	24	13	10	3	1	0
Loyal	2	0	2	6	1	0	24	9	16	2	0	0
Lynn	3	0	5	14	2	0	10	22	9	1	0	0
Mayville	2	1	0	5	1	1	18	4	10	1	0	1
Mead	1	1	2	0	4	0	7	0	0	1	0	0
Mentor	1	2	3	8	3	2	24	5	8	6	1	0
Pine Valley	1	1	3	21	11	2	12	4	8	2	0	0
Reseburg	2	8	4	4	1	0	15	0	9	0	0	0
Seif	1	0	5	4	1	1	2	5	3	0	0	0
Sherman	0	1	2	6	1	0	13	3	9	1	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannen-berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
CLARK CO.—Cont.												
Sherwood.....	0	1	1	3	2	0	2	10	2	0	0	0
Thorp.....	3	18	8	5	5	7	28	0	6	1	0	0
Unity.....	0	0	3	4	4	0	8	6	3	0	0	0
Warner.....	0	1	3	2	1	0	23	11	8	2	0	0
Washburn.....	0	2	2	4	5	1	9	3	5	2	2	0
Weston.....	1	1	3	44	11	4	15	1	6	3	0	0
Withee.....	1	7	5	9	1	0	9	0	8	4	1	0
Worden.....	2	6	2	0	0	2	26	2	14	2	3	0
York.....	3	1	3	18	4	2	15	6	17	3	0	0
Abbotsford, vil.	0	9	1	4	1	0	32	1	13	2	0	0
Curtiss, vil.	4	1	0	1	0	0	8	6	3	5	0	0
Dorchester, vil.	1	2	0	6	0	0	11	0	19	3	1	0
Granton, vil.	3	1	0	8	1	0	11	0	16	3	0	0
Loyal, vil.	9	9	1	13	0	0	25	2	28	6	0	0
Thorp, vil.	5	14	1	4	0	0	27	0	31	11	0	0
Unity, vil.	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	1	0	0
Withee, vil.	4	2	3	6	1	0	21	1	4	3	2	0
Colby, city:												
2nd ward.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	14	4	8	1	0	0
3rd ward.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	25	0	6	5	0	0
Greenwood, city	4	5	1	4	1	0	41	3	37	8	3	0
Neillsville, city:												
1st ward.....	5	3	2	13	7	4	20	0	15	6	2	0
2nd ward.....	2	1	0	14	5	5	26	2	31	5	0	0
3rd ward.....	2	0	1	3	4	2	31	0	31	12	1	0
4th ward.....	1	1	3	14	4	3	11	0	26	9	2	1
Owen, city:												
1st ward.....	1	3	0	1	0	0	7	0	7	1	0	0
2nd ward.....	1	0	1	2	2	0	6	0	13	0	0	0
3rd ward.....	2	4	1	0	1	0	4	0	7	2	0	1
4th ward.....	0	0	4	5	0	2	1	0	14	2	0	0
Totals.....	100	152	109	357	121	64	832	196	536	149	25	7
COLUMBIA CO.												
Arlington.....	2	4	2	2	0	0	72	0	12	2	1	0
Caledonia.....	2	2	0	1	1	0	43	3	18	1	7	0
Columbus.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	33	1	9	1	0	0
Courtland.....	2	0	1	2	1	0	18	2	1	1	0	0
Dekorra.....	5	5	1	3	0	0	48	3	37	0	5	0
Fort Winnebago.....	3	5	0	0	1	1	25	3	17	4	0	0
Fountain Prairie.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	35	2	18	6	0	0
Hampden.....	0	1	0	0	1	1	29	13	9	2	0	0
Leeds.....	8	8	1	9	0	0	46	2	1	1	0	1
Lewiston.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	22	9	22	1	3	0
Lodi.....	2	0	0	2	1	0	39	1	16	0	0	0
Lowville.....	3	5	0	0	0	0	45	5	16	3	3	0
Marcellon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	27	3	2	0
Newport.....	2	3	2	1	1	1	9	0	5	0	1	1
Otsego.....	2	6	1	1	1	1	65	6	12	2	5	0
Pacific.....	0	2	1	1	0	0	31	11	9	2	1	0
Randolph.....	1	5	1	5	0	0	33	8	9	2	4	2
Scott.....	1	1	2	0	0	0	25	10	15	1	3	0
Springvale.....	1	3	0	4	0	0	43	2	7	1	2	0
West Point.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	53	5	3	2	0	0
Wycocena.....	3	4	0	0	0	0	49	5	21	1	5	0
Cambria, vil.	4	7	0	1	0	2	72	3	10	3	4	1
Doylstown, vil.	7	7	0	0	0	0	32	3	9	6	2	0
Fall River, vil.	3	0	0	0	0	1	24	2	5	3	1	0
Pardeeville, vil.	5	6	2	7	1	0	95	8	37	6	1	0
Poynette, vil.	12	14	2	2	1	1	90	2	18	7	5	0
Randolph, vil.	0	1	0	0	0	0	30	1	6	0	3	0
Rio, vil.	3	4	1	1	1	1	111	7	26	6	1	0
Wycocena, vil.	0	0	0	1	0	0	61	1	12	2	4	0
Columbus, city:												
1st ward.....	14	3	0	2	1	0	91	0	39	9	2	2
2nd ward.....	1	2	1	3	0	0	68	1	23	9	5	0
3rd ward.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	67	1	35	9	6	1
Lodi, city:												
1st ward.....	4	6	0	1	0	0	71	5	12	2	1	0
2nd ward.....	2	7	2	2	0	0	56	5	6	1	0	0
3rd ward.....	3	8	1	0	0	0	53	0	5	1	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.												
Portage, city:												
1st ward	3	2	1	6	0	0	58	4	33	7	0	1
2nd ward	7	7	1	2	0	0	106	4	106	14	7	0
3rd ward	7	4	1	2	2	1	88	10	90	6	11	0
4th ward	11	13	7	2	5	2	137	8	136	17	15	0
5th ward	9	12	5	9	2	1	224	5	130	16	14	1
Wisconsin Dells, city:												
1st ward	7	1	2	0	0	2	38	1	5	3	0	0
2nd ward	4	3	0	0	0	2	35	1	19	3	2	0
3rd ward	3	3	0	2	0	0	27	1	6	2	1	0
Totals	157	162	38	75	21	15	2,432	164	1,052	168	127	10
CRAWFORD CO.												
Bridgeport	0	2	0	0	1	0	24	3	14	2		0
Clayton	22	33	0	0	1	1	84	4	43	3	14	0
Eastman	6	14	0	0	0	0	37	8	17	1	6	0
Freeman	6	7	0	0	0	1	45	5	7	5	17	0
Haney	3	3	1	0	1	0	7	4	17	0	3	1
Marietta	3	5	0	1	1	0	16	0	8	1	2	0
Prairie du Chien	3	3	0	0	0	0	12	5	20	1	2	0
Scott	5	13	0	0	0	0	40	2	19	4	1	0
Seneca	20	24	0	0	0	0	35	1	26	2	8	0
Utica	8	11	0	0	0	7	52	3	7	1	11	0
Wauzeka	3	2	4	2	0	0	28	0	10	1	1	0
Bell Center, vil.	3	1	0	0	0	0	17	1	3	4	1	0
De Soto, vil.	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Eastman, vil.	5	11	0	0	0	0	21	2	11	0	5	0
Ferryville, vil.	2	9	0	0	0	0	12	0	8	1	7	0
Gays Mills, vil.	11	10	2	0	0	0	34	3	10	1	6	0
Lynxville, vil.	6	4	0	0	0	0	13	1	5	2	4	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.	6	9	0	0	0	1	24	0	6	2	5	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	4	8	0	0	2	0	45	0	18	3	3	0
Steuben, vil.	5	1	0	0	0	0	18	0	16	1	3	0
Wauzeka, vil.	3	6	0	0	0	0	50	1	19	2	2	0
Prairie du Chien, city:												
1st ward	10	5	0	0	0	0	11	0	24	3	6	1
2nd ward	5	5	0	0	0	0	62	0	41	4	6	0
3rd ward	7	4	0	0	0	0	34	1	41	2	1	0
4th ward	8	3	1	0	1	0	13	0	7	2	0	0
5th ward	10	20	0	1	0	2	14	1	25	2	0	0
6th ward	3	10	0	0	0	0	42	0	26	5	2	0
7th ward	5	9	0	0	0	0	32	0	37	3	2	0
8th ward	8	10	0	0	0	0	30	0	23	2	1	0
Totals	185	242	8	4	7	13	856	46	508	59	128	2
DANE CO.												
Albion	8	1	6	6	5	4	55	3	15	2	5	0
Berry	0	2	7	2	20	5	21	2	7	7	36	1
Black Earth	3	4	3	1	5	1	18	1	3	1	3	0
Blooming Grove:												
1st dist.	31	23	56	38	9	21	100	0	9	6	5	0
2nd dist.	11	11	20	9	2	6	32	0	0	0	1	0
Blue Mounds	2	3	7	0	2	1	28	0	2	4	0	3
Bristol	4	5	10	10	4	11	19	2	13	20	6	0
Burke	29	17	27	13	11	11	178	1	3	1	3	0
Christiana	0	4	12	5	1	18	32	1	3	1	0	0
Cottage Grove	5	6	16	7	7	4	19	2	6	1	0	1
Cross Plains	10	11	23	3	16	1	18	0	7	0	1	0
Dane	4	3	5	5	4	4	15	2	0	0	0	0
Deerfield	1	2	11	6	5	5	37	0	6	0	3	0
Dunkirk	7	10	8	9	0	2	48	0	6	5	3	0
Dunn	3	4	7	6	1	3	92	0	4	2	2	3
Fitchburg	14	7	4	1	1	34	475	8	30	16	14	8
Madison	65	18	19	16	37	5	20	2	2	0	1	0
Mazomanie	1	6	3	1	7	2	17	4	3	3	1	0
Medina	2	3	2	7	2	5	101	0	6	4	4	4
Middleton	8	5	6	7	5	2	34	1	0	0	2	0
Montrose	6	1	2	2	11	0	23	0	3	2	1	0
Oregon	2	2	3	1	4	2	14	0	4	1	3	0
Perry	2	2	7	0	5	1	2	0	1	1	3	0
Pleasant Springs	6	3	6	4	1	3	35	0	1	2	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kanenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
DANE CO.—Cont.												
Primrose	1	0	10	2	3	3	17	0	3	0	0	0
Roxbury	4	2	8	3	14	6	14	2	4	3	2	2
Rutland	4	4	8	2	3	6	24	1	2	3	1	0
Springdale	5	5	22	6	16	8	29	0	1	1	0	0
Springfield	5	5	11	9	18	6	46	4	17	4	0	5
Sun Prairie	7	10	3	7	7	2	31	0	1	0	1	0
Vermont	6	10	14	1	7	5	28	0	4	6	0	0
Verona	5	6	1	2	1	1	40	2	4	4	2	1
Vienna	4	3	4	2	4	2	35	1	4	2	0	0
Westport	20	13	9	1	10	2	112	4	19	10	4	2
Windsor	4	2	16	10	2	11	61	2	5	0	2	1
York	2	2	4	1	1	3	22	1	0	5	0	0
Belleville, vil.	11	4	0	0	6	0	52	0	3	0	1	1
Black Earth, vil.	2	8	7	0	6	2	47	1	3	1	2	0
Blue Mounds, vil.	2	3	0	0	2	0	25	0	0	3	0	1
Brooklyn, vil.	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0
Cambridge, vil.	8	3	5	3	1	6	42	0	4	0	1	1
Cottage Grove, vil.	6	2	4	3	2	3	24	0	9	0	1	0
Cross Plains, vil.	13	7	3	2	4	4	0	0	6	1	0	0
Dane, vil.	1	3	1	2	3	0	18	2	7	1	0	0
Deerfield, vil.	9	6	12	8	1	1	66	3	3	0	0	0
De Forest, vil.	8	9	9	5	0	5	42	0	11	0	2	0
Maple Bluff, vil.	7	3	1	8	0	5	274	1	21	11	2	0
Marshall, vil.	3	6	0	4	0	1	35	6	0	1	11	0
Mazomanie, vil.	13	4	3	2	6	3	68	1	7	6	0	0
McFarland, vil.	2	9	11	7	3	3	31	0	2	0	0	2
Middleton, vil.	19	16	9	3	9	4	123	14	0	7	2	1
Monona, vil.	26	18	16	15	4	12	82	0	6	7	4	0
Mt. Horeb, vil.	14	3	28	3	11	10	164	3	49	0	4	0
Oregon, vil.	11	8	5	4	7	3	93	1	10	4	0	0
Rockdale, vil.	4	5	3	1	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	1
Shorewood Hills, vil.	13	1	0	5	1	5	215	0	26	9	16	2
Sun Prairie, vil.	10	18	15	26	6	6	117	3	23	7	1	1
Verona, vil.	8	6	4	2	4	5	31	1	11	1	0	2
Waunakee, vil.	19	5	3	2	8	2	59	0	14	4	0	0
Madison, city:												
1st ward	79	12	29	19	13	27	509	7	27	16	22	7
2nd ward	89	20	40	1	12	28	350	2	26	13	25	4
3rd ward	60	22	44	14	2	16	264	6	19	13	3	0
4th ward	104	27	35	14	10	17	409	8	26	28	6	1
5th ward	61	15	51	12	13	18	261	10	23	6	7	3
6th ward	116	27	42	21	10	27	376	3	17	9	4	2
7th ward	63	28	43	13	7	17	331	4	23	8	11	4
8th ward	90	45	37	10	9	17	302	3	33	13	5	4
9th ward	49	23	35	6	10	13	125	2	13	7	3	5
10th ward	43	10	13	10	8	21	517	8	37	14	36	4
11th ward	91	38	37	13	12	13	290	6	25	11	4	5
12th ward	61	8	19	2	5	6	241	5	12	2	7	4
13th ward	90	11	12	13	11	10	581	3	34	10	28	2
14th ward	54	16	33	9	8	12	243	2	7	11	3	0
15th ward	58	32	93	19	9	20	279	4	27	19	12	6
16th ward	84	26	83	21	11	23	410	8	46	23	8	4
17th ward	74	30	73	16	11	7	191	0	5	9	4	3
18th ward	98	36	98	22	16	37	313	10	17	15	6	3
19th ward	35	13	16	18	11	19	640	1	46	29	36	2
20th ward	35	9	24	13	2	19	883	2	66	29	24	6
Stoughton, city:												
1st ward	13	6	9	9	1	8	46	0	5	1	5	1
2nd ward	26	12	16	17	0	20	31	0	7	1	5	0
3rd ward	19	6	18	7	5	10	43	2	7	2	2	0
4th ward	15	3	3	14	2	6	100	0	21	1	8	1
Totals	2,018	838	1,423	621	517	678	11,293	178	997	462	430	114
DODGE CO.												
Ashippun	5	1	0	0	0	1	85	7	34	15	6	0
Beaver Dam	2	6	0	2	1	0	44	1	9	5	4	0
Burnett	14	8	0	3	2	0	32	2	11	4	4	0
Calamus	1	6	0	0	0	0	25	4	9	0	1	0
Chester	6	6	0	1	1	0	31	5	2	1	0	1
Clyman	14	13	1	1	1	0	43	1	13	12	1	0
Elba	9	5	0	0	0	0	27	1	10	10	1	0
Emmet	7	12	2	3	0	0	23	0	14	8	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zim- mer- mann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau- dreuil (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Kan- nen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
DODGE CO.—Cont.												
Fox Lake	1	2	0	1	0	0	14	6	6	3	1	0
Herman	7	9	0	14	0	0	50	9	29	6	4	0
Hubbard	4	12	0	8	0	0	25	1	23	22	2	0
Hustisford	2	3	0	2	0	0	45	6	29	1	3	0
Lebanon	3	2	0	0	1	0	70	24	39	5	4	0
Le Roy	2	5	1	1	0	0	34	0	66	6	2	0
Lomira	5	7	0	7	0	0	32	3	48	8	4	0
Lowell	2	3	0	1	0	0	32	8	14	4	1	1
Oak Grove	9	8	0	8	0	0	81	4	17	8	0	0
Portland	4	5	0	0	2	0	39	0	8	2	0	0
Rubicon	8	11	1	2	0	0	26	8	44	8	3	0
Shields	11	8	1	1	0	0	23	5	10	7	1	0
Theresa	4	4	0	11	0	0	40	8	18	4	1	1
Trenton	2	6	0	1	1	0	26	2	18	0	2	0
Westford	6	6	0	0	0	0	11	0	2	3	0	0
Williamstown	2	3	0	4	2	0	37	8	14	21	0	1
Clyman, vil.	2	7	0	0	0	0	13	0	9	2	0	0
Hustisford, vil.	2	7	0	0	0	0	42	2	25	5	0	1
Iron Ridge, vil.	1	5	0	5	0	0	20	2	15	3	1	0
Lomira, vil.	3	3	3	4	0	0	28	0	24	2	3	0
Lowell, vil.	6	5	2	2	0	0	19	1	2	2	0	0
Nescho, vil.	6	6	0	0	0	0	22	0	10	7	1	0
Randolph, vil.	7	6	0	4	0	0	47	2	17	3	1	0
Reeseville, vil.	8	3	0	1	0	0	46	2	8	3	2	0
Theresa, vil.	5	6	0	0	0	0	38	3	9	2	0	0
Beaver Dam, city:												
1st ward	13	8	0	1	1	0	13	0	4	4	0	0
2nd ward	17	11	2	2	1	0	22	5	17	6	1	0
3rd ward	11	3	0	1	2	0	22	0	5	8	2	0
4th ward	10	17	0	0	5	0	20	2	33	19	1	0
5th ward	17	5	0	1	1	0	25	5	20	16	4	0
6th ward	16	11	1	2	2	0	37	2	24	12	5	0
7th ward	24	10	0	0	1	0	42	1	23	14	8	0
8th ward	13	2	0	0	2	1	66	1	57	23	8	0
9th ward	20	10	1	0	0	2	54	2	33	23	3	0
10th ward	10	8	0	1	3	0	59	0	29	19	12	0
11th ward	14	11	2	0	2	1	63	3	29	1	7	0
12th ward	14	10	2	2	0	0	33	3	23	7	5	0
13th ward	13	4	3	5	1	0	28	0	22	9	9	0
14th ward	17	8	0	3	0	1	28	2	17	14	3	1
Fox Lake, city:												
1st ward	8	1	0	0	0	0	17	1	6	1	1	0
2nd ward	1	4	0	0	0	0	7	1	7	1	0	0
3rd ward	2	4	0	0	0	0	21	2	6	1	0	0
Horicon, city:												
1st ward	23	17	0	3	0	0	41	1	41	15	2	0
2nd ward	20	4	0	3	0	0	42	2	43	12	1	0
3rd ward	21	5	0	2	0	0	72	7	48	15	3	2
Juneau, city:												
1st ward	23	11	0	3	1	0	57	0	14	17	1	0
2nd ward	10	8	0	4	0	0	48	1	15	9	1	0
3rd ward	7	7	0	5	1	0	46	2	25	7	0	0
Mayville, city:												
1st ward	0	3	1	2	2	3	50	1	26	11	5	0
2nd ward	8	4	0	1	0	0	30	2	20	13	2	3
3rd ward	15	4	0	2	1	1	82	4	36	35	4	0
Watertown, city:												
5th ward	13	7	0	1	0	0	14	1	23	12	2	0
6th ward	16	13	3	5	1	0	14	3	20	3	3	1
13th ward	15	10	1	2	0	0	33	4	20	5	4	0
14th ward	9	13	2	0	1	0	24	1	23	6	0	0
Waupun, city:												
1st ward	5	5	0	0	0	0	71	0	23	1	1	0
2nd ward	16	2	0	1	1	0	78	3	28	1	8	0
3rd ward	8	0	0	1	0	0	39	1	5	2	0	0
4th ward	6	1	0	3	0	0	33	0	7	0	1	0
Totals	605	440	29	143	40	10	2,501	188	1,378	534	162	12
DOOR CO.												
Baileys Harbor	3	1	0	1	0	0	51	1	12	16	3	0
Brussels	2	3	0	0	0	0	42	3	21	14	2	0
Clay Banks	0	0	0	2	1	0	16	10	10	4	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
DOOR CO.—Cont.												
Egg Harbor	3	4	1	2	0	0	34	9	5	16	1	0
Forrestville	3	0	2	0	1	0	64	7	21	13	8	0
Gardner	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	6	13	11	1	0
Gibraltar	1	0	0	0	0	0	32	3	8	21	2	0
Jacksonport	2	1	0	1	0	0	54	2	5	24	0	0
Liberty Grove	8	3	0	3	0	0	74	4	17	37	6	0
Nasewaupée	1	3	1	5	0	0	55	19	23	32	4	1
Sevastopol	1	1	0	0	0	0	128	2	26	32	17	0
Sturgeon Bay	1	2	0	0	0	0	36	0	7	10	4	0
Union	1	2	0	0	0	0	31	16	3	10	4	0
Washington	2	1	0	1	0	0	33	4	16	7	4	0
Ephraim, vil.	2	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	5	15	3	0
Sister Bay, vil.	2	2	0	1	0	0	48	3	4	13	2	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:												
1st ward	6	3	1	1	1	0	171	5	75	113	13	1
2nd ward	3	3	0	4	0	0	116	2	53	37	6	1
3rd ward	12	2	0	0	3	0	154	5	37	75	12	0
4th ward	5	6	0	5	0	0	119	4	39	71	5	0
Totals	58	37	5	26	6	0	1,303	106	400	571	99	3
DOUGLAS CO.												
Amnicon	1	2	0	2	1	0	19	7	3	0	2	0
Bennett	4	6	5	0	2	0	17	1	5	0	1	0
Brule	10	6	8	4	4	1	9	2	7	2	16	0
Cloverland	2	1	2	0	0	0	8	4	14	3	0	0
Dairyland	1	0	2	2	4	0	6	7	3	3	2	0
Gordon	6	3	2	2	3	0	22	8	14	5	1	0
Hawthorne	4	8	6	4	3	1	16	10	9	1	0	0
Highland	0	0	4	0	2	0	6	3	3	1	1	0
Lakeside	5	2	2	2	1	0	9	13	4	0	2	0
Maple	8	8	4	2	5	2	9	4	8	1	0	0
Oakland	3	2	0	0	2	0	12	4	4	1	3	0
Parkland	16	14	4	7	5	1	28	4	9	4	4	1
Solon Springs	2	5	4	1	1	0	10	12	7	4	2	0
Summit	9		4	5	6	0	11	4	5	1	2	2
Superior:												
1st pct.	11	12	6	7	7	2	21	11	16	6	6	1
2nd pct.	1	4	2	0	1	0	9	1	7	4	3	0
Wascott	2	2	5	0	1	0	19	10	5	3	4	0
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	3	7	5	1	0	0	31	2	13	1	0	0
Oliver, vil.	3	7	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	0	0
Poplar, vil.	4	4	0	0	2	0	35	5	9	1	4	0
Solon Springs, vil.	4	6	2	1	1	0	15	3	11	5	1	0
Superior, city:												
1st ward	57	40	16	17	11	11	55	10	26	12	14	0
2nd ward	31	23	24	19	13	1	76	4	40	9	5	1
3rd ward	30	20	20	20	16	6	84	9	79	12	10	4
4th ward	27	38	24	9	10	1	33	1	7	5	1	0
5th ward	18	44	13	2	5	5	16	2	6	7	2	1
6th ward	73	73	25	18	4	9	26	6	18	9	6	4
7th ward	40	41	13	26	1	6	39	3	27	2	6	0
8th ward	36	30	16	23	4	5	36	2	15	7	4	2
9th ward	29	45	23	19	4	5	35	4	22	8	2	1
10th ward	27	48	15	17	6	5	30	2	18	8	6	1
11th ward	25	25	15	21	8	8	108	10	47	22	14	1
12th ward	19	23	21	26	4	5	71	6	56	12	9	0
13th ward	27	44	22	18	3	7	54	8	19	7	7	2
14th ward	20	21	26	12	3	4	86	6	53	8	20	0
15th ward	27	18	12	15	1	9	78	8	50	5	12	0
16th ward	28	26	15	3	5	1	61	6	21	5	10	0
17th ward	45	41	26	16	9	3	48	4	26	7	5	1
18th ward	39	29	17	7	7	0	41	9	31	6	2	0
19th ward, east pct.	12	24	6	4	2	1	49	1	25	9	6	1
19th ward, west pct.	31	28	5	9	5	0	30	1	10	7	4	0
20th ward, east pct.	9	10	4	8	3	1	19	0	5	6	2	0
20th ward, west pct.	59	52	11	2	5	2	15	2	5	4	2	0
Totals	807	846	431	352	183	104	1,403	219	760	223	194	23
DUNN CO.												
Colfax	6	0	7	0	5	0	35	6	16	3	2	0
Dunn	3	0	2	2	1	0	40	52	12	5	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
DUNN CO.—Cont.												
Eau Galle.....	1	3	1	4	4	0	68	7	17	7	2	0
Elk Mound.....	0	0	6	2	4	0	22	0	7	3	2	0
Grant.....	3	1	4	4	3	0	26	4	9	3	2	0
Hay River.....	2	5	3	2	1	0	31	5	33	10	4	0
Lucas.....	0	4	0	0	5	0	41	4	24	3	0	0
Menomonie.....	6	0	0	1	3	0	58	2	32	11	2	2
New Haven.....	7	3	0	1	2	1	29	4	15	3	4	0
Other Creek.....	2	0	1	0	2	0	13	6	2	3	2	0
Peru.....	2	2	2	3	1	0	13	6	0	0	1	0
Red Cedar.....	1	0	3	1	4	2	56	4	22	3	?	1
Rock Creek.....	4	5	14	1	4	2	17	1	12	1	0	0
Sand Creek.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	44	4	11	4	3	0
Sheridan.....	4	0	3	1	0	0	13	5	2	2	4	0
Sherman.....	2	5	1	2	7	1	30	3	13	6	1	0
Spring Brook.....	1	2	7	3	3	0	25	6	9	4	4	0
Stanton.....	1	2	1	2	0	0	31	3	7	5	1	0
Tainter.....	1	1	0	2	7	6	38	5	7	2	0	1
Tiffany.....	3	2	1	2	3	4	30	1	13	2	0	1
Weston.....	1	2	0	3	3	0	35	5	24	10	2	0
Wilson.....	1	3	0	2	2	1	27	1	5	1	2	0
Boyceville, vil.....	4	6	0	0	2	0	36	1	38	4	4	0
Colfax, vil.....	6	4	7	2	4	0	123	5	26	15	3	0
Downing, vil.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	2	8	3	0	2
Elk Mound, vil.....	3	2	2	0	0	1	21	1	25	1	0	0
Knapp, vil.....	3	6	2	1	4	0	28	2	12	2	1	0
Ridgeland, vil.....	3	2	0	2	0	0	6	1	11	2	1	0
Wheeler, vil.....	1	1	0	0	3	0	31	5	21	11	1	0
Menomonie, city:												
1st ward.....	5	7	8	11	15	9	46	4	22	6	5	0
2nd ward.....	7	3	3	6	9	3	76	3	98	15	7	0
3rd ward.....	5	7	3	4	4	3	96	6	36	7	3	0
4th ward.....	2	1	5	4	4	0	82	3	71	16	5	0
5th ward.....	4	1	4	10	3	4	105	4	90	9	5	0
6th ward.....	1	4	2	2	5	1	81	2	58	14	11	0
Totals.....	101	82	116	88	118	39	1,470	173	808	196	86	7
EAU CLAIRE CO.												
Bridge Creek.....	1	3	1	1	3	0	41	5	15	2	4	0
Brunswick.....	1	2	4	2	0	0	25	8	3	1	2	0
Clear Creek.....	0	1	0	0	2	1	28	10	2	1	3	0
Drammen.....	4	3	4	1	0	2	25	8	5	0	3	0
Fairchild.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	6	2	1	0
Lincoln.....	2	0	2	9	0	0	64	20	13	14	1	0
Ludington.....	0	0	4	8	1	0	42	5	9	4	3	1
Otter Creek.....	2	1	2	0	3	0	33	6	5	3	0	0
Pleasant Valley.....	2	0	6	0	0	0	31	15	10	1	1	0
Seymour.....	7	5	3	0	8	6	37	21	12	5	7	1
Union.....	0	0	3	0	5	6	50	2	16	9	0	5
Washington.....	0	2	1	0	3	0	56	12	20	9	7	0
Wilson.....	2	1	3	1	2	0	16	11	3	3	1	0
Fairchild, vil.....	0	2	4	1	1	0	29	2	3	3	0	0
Fall Creek, vil.....	0	0	1	0	2	0	97	13	29	7	3	0
Altoona, city:												
1st ward.....	1	2	16	4	7	0	11	0	3	1	1	0
2nd ward.....	6	3	22	1	9	3	27	1	9	5	4	0
Augusta, city:												
1st ward.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	9	0	0	0
2nd ward.....	3	0	2	1	0	0	26	1	14	2	2	0
3rd ward.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	11	1	8	1	3	0
4th ward.....	0	1	2	1	0	0	13	0	9	1	1	0
Eau Claire, city:												
1st ward.....	10	11	13	3	10	5	64	5	15	11	4	0
2nd ward.....	13	16	18	5	9	8	142	12	47	26	14	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	18	5	25	13	17	8	284	37	122	30	47	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	15	11	32	10	15	15	123	8	63	16	16	0
4th ward.....	12	13	11	6	7	5	49	3	6	14	6	0
5th ward.....	16	12	11	2	8	10	168	8	84	23	18	1
6th ward.....	14	18	15	10	7	9	211	10	64	25	25	0
7th ward.....	17	21	12	6	8	11	105	9	40	15	26	0
8th ward.....	16	13	42	8	12	14	109	8	36	7	4	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.												
Eau Claire, city—Cont.												
9th ward	25	34	43	12	19	13	210	9	70	28	24	1
10th ward	44	44	42	15	25	34	182	19	54	33	24	0
Totals	233	225	344	123	183	150	2,332	271	804	302	258	11
FLORENCE CO.												
Aurora	10	8	0	1	0	0	51	3	14	31	4	4
Commonwealth	10	4	1	4	0	0	23	4	6	22	1	0
Byron	0	5	0	1	0	1	7	18	5	4	3	1
Fence	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	4	2	4	1	0
Fern	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	4	2	4	1	0
Florence	3	9	1	3	0	1	114	35	61	68	9	0
Homes' ad	0	0	0	1	2	1	30	14	3	2	2	1
Long Lake	1	3	1	1	0	0	16	6	5	6	0	0
Tipler	0	11	0	0	0	0	9	12	6	11	0	1
Totals	15	41	4	11	2	3	259	96	102	148	20	7
FOND DU LAC CO.												
Alto	0	4	0	0	0	1	36	6	9	9	2	0
Ashford	3	17	0	0	0	0	71	11	63	14	3	0
Auburn	3	5	0	2	1	0	44	8	39	10	6	0
Byron	11	11	0	0	0	0	44	1	19	10	3	1
Calumet	4	8	0	0	1	0	31	21	32	13	2	0
Eden	5	14	0	1	0	0	30	0	24	6	1	0
Eldorado	4	5	0	8	0	0	28	3	15	6	4	0
Empire	0	7	0	1	0	0	20	2	19	9	0	0
Fond du Lac	13	13	0	3	0	0	42	3	58	5	2	0
Forest	1	1	0	2	0	0	27	5	17	6	2	0
Friendship	4	7	0	10	1	0	32	3	32	10	4	0
Lamartine	5	7	0	0	1	0	45	1	5	5	11	0
Marshfield	9	14	0	0	0	0	49	9	37	20	3	1
Metomen	3	2	0	3	1	3	23	2	4	0	3	0
Oakfield	0	2	0	1	0	0	14	4	3	2	0	0
Osceola	4	7	0	3	0	0	35	2	21	14	0	1
Ripon	1	6	0	1	1	0	45	4	26	17	0	0
Rosendale	1	2	0	0	0	2	32	0	6	7	2	0
Springvale	4	3	0	2	0	0	22	3	5	2	1	0
Taycheedah	7	36	0	0	0	1	69	4	30	23	4	0
Waupun	3	5	0	0	0	0	21	0	5	1	1	0
Brandon, vil.	6	8	3	2	0	3	43	2	26	8	2	1
Campbellsport, vil.	2	9	1	2	1	0	92	1	134	19	120	1
Eden, vil.	3	14	0	2	0	0	15	2	11	5	1	0
Fairwater, vil.	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	0	9	2	0	0
North Fond du Lac, vil.	26	27	7	22	3	17	47	2	27	18	6	0
Oakfield, vil.	3	6	0	4	1	1	52	0	8	5	0	0
Rosendale, vil.	0	2	0	1	0	0	35	0	4	2	1	0
St. Cloud, vil.	1	4	0	0	0	0	11	1	7	3	1	0
Fond du Lac, city:												
1st ward	17	18	1	3	3	7	26	8	17	9	3	0
2nd ward	18	43	0	5	6	8	42	7	25	19	10	0
3rd ward	31	27	5	4	5	5	55	5	43	25	15	0
4th ward	34	32	1	10	4	2	56	8	43	20	12	2
5th ward	24	45	0	6	4	7	42	7	31	11	3	0
6th ward	51	46	1	2	1	2	33	5	39	22	2	0
7th ward	29	23	2	7	1	5	49	16	55	30	7	0
8th ward	43	48	1	6	4	7	64	10	101	34	23	1
9th ward	30	37	2	5	4	3	42	10	56	18	5	0
10th ward	28	38	1	1	5	3	42	1	51	26	2	0
11th ward	18	13	0	0	0	4	58	8	84	9	12	0
12th ward	20	24	2	7	0	2	56	8	78	19	7	0
13th ward	34	29	0	3	0	1	67	6	60	26	14	0
14th ward	24	19	1	6	2	5	72	7	69	19	6	0
15th ward	17	23	3	22	1	4	67	6	51	24	6	2
16th ward	26	19	1	6	1	4	81	9	79	22	13	0
17th ward	30	55	2	4	2	4	43	3	66	17	16	2
18th ward	13	12	0	2	0	2	65	4	83	22	5	0
19th ward	16	13	2	10	3	1	47	7	75	23	6	0
20th ward	27	23	0	4	4	1	83	13	91	51	8	1
21st ward	33	16	0	8	1	1	71	10	59	14	5	1
Ripon, city:												
1st ward	2	6	2	4	1	0	32	0	19	8	6	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benn (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.												
Ripon, city—Cont.												
2nd ward.....	8	3	1	2	3	7	90	2	50	6	9	0
3rd ward.....	5	3	3	5	6	3	42	1	39	14	1	0
4th ward.....	10	15	5	5	2	6	86	1	37	19	8	0
Waupun, city:												
5th ward.....	6	3	0	0	0	0	18	0	7	1	0	0
6th ward.....	18	8	2	3	2	0	60	3	12	7	1	0
Totals.....	739	888	49	213	80	122	2,573	257	2,117	766	385	14
FOREST CO.												
Alvin.....	3	5	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	2	0	0
Argonne.....	15	8	0	1	0	0	13	2	2	4	2	0
Armstrong Creek.....	9	14	0	0	0	0	1	19	3	0	0	0
Blackwell.....	9	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Caswell.....	4	8	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	2	1	0
Crandon.....	2	13	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0
Freedom.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	9	1	1	0	0
Hiles.....	3	7	0	0	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0
Laona.....	37	36	0	1	0	0	25	7	15	8	0	0
Lincoln.....	9	9	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	1	0
Nashville.....	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	1	0	0
Popple River.....	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	0	0
Ross.....	5	12	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0
Wabeno.....	12	9	0	0	0	0	21	11	10	6	5	0
Crandon, city:												
1st ward.....	7	4	0	0	0	0	12	8	6	10	1	0
2nd ward.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0
3rd ward.....	3	5	0	0	0	0	14	1	14	11	3	0
4th ward.....	4	4	0	1	0	0	10	6	5	2	0	0
5th ward.....	3	6	0	0	0	0	14	7	3	10	1	0
Totals.....	138	159	0	4	0	0	143	118	69	68	14	0
GRANT CO.												
Beetown.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	49	4	41	6	1	0
Bloomington.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	46	3	36	2	2	0
Boscobel.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	4	1	0	0
Cassville.....	0	7	0	0	0	0	28	2	15	2	1	0
Castle Rock.....	3	5	0	0	3	0	38	7	12	4	1	0
Clifton.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	52	0	14	0	0	0
Ellenboro.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1	34	0	0	0
Fennimore.....	9	3	2	0	0	5	70	1	19	1	1	0
Glen Haven.....	6	7	0	0	0	1	51	4	34	4	1	2
Harrison.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	3	35	0	0	0
Hazel Green.....	1	4	0	0	0	0	50	11	22	1	11	0
Hickory Grove.....	0	1	2	0	1	0	42	1	14	2	2	0
Jamestown.....	1	6	0	0	0	0	71	9	44	6	0	0
Liberty.....	0	3	1	0	0	1	69	2	30	5	2	0
Lima.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	27	2	65	1	4	0
Little Grant.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	26	7	20	0	1	0
Marion.....	0	1	1	1	0	0	17	5	6	0	0	0
Millville.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	22	1	3	1	2	0
Mt. Hope.....	6	3	0	0	0	0	29	2	19	3	1	0
Mt. Ida.....	3	3	2	0	0	0	76	0	8	3	7	1
Muscoda.....	2	3	0	0	0	0	29	4	2	1	5	0
North Lancaster.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	58	7	25	3	4	0
Paris.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	15	40	12	2	0
Patch Grove.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	2	24	0	0	0
Platteville.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	40	6	46	1	7	0
Potosi.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	70	14	42	5	2	0
Smelser.....	2	4	0	0	1	0	43	5	40	1	1	1
South Lancaster.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	76	5	32	2	2	0
Waterloo.....	0	2	0	0	1	0	56	5	28	4	5	0
Watterstown.....	3	5	0	0	C	0	22	2	14	0	3	0
Wingville.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	49	0	11	0	1	0
Woodman.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	21	1	9	1	0	0
Wyalusing.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	41	0	15	2	3	0
Bagley, vil.....	2	3	0	1	0	0	34	1	11	1	2	0
Bloomington, vil.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	69	1	54	7	4	0
Blue River, vil.....	5	2	0	0	0	0	45	4	2	1	1	0
Cassville, vil.....	4	6	1	0	4	1	44	1	28	2	1	0
Hazel Green, vil.....	3	4	0	0	0	0	22	1	20	4	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.												
Livingston, vil.	2	4	0	0	1	0	76	0	23	1	0	0
Montfort, vil.	4	3	2	0	0	0	69	0	21	0	3	0
Mt. Hope, vil.	0	1	0	0	0	0	29	1	8	0	2	0
Muscoda, vil.	7	5	2	0	0	1	68	1	8	2	3	0
Patch Grove, vil.	2	1	0	0	0	0	20	1	18	2	1	0
Potosi, vil.	1	0	1	0	0	1	35	5	27	2	1	0
Tennyson, vil.	0	1	0	0	0	0	25	1	19	5	4	0
Woodman, vil.	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	13	1	4	0
Boscobel, city:												
1st ward.	2	2	0	0	1	1	23	0	27	2	2	0
2nd ward.	8	6	0	0	0	1	51	0	17	0	0	0
3rd ward.	6	4	2	0	0	0	19	0	17	1	2	1
4th ward.	1	4	1	0	1	3	59	0	18	1	2	0
Cuba City, city:												
1st ward.	1	3	0	0	1	0	28	1	8	3	0	1
2nd ward.	4	6	1	0	1	0	19	1	14	1	0	0
3rd ward.	2	3	0	0	0	1	30	0	11	2	0	0
4th ward.	0	1	0	0	0	0	24	2	12	0	0	0
Fennimore, city:												
1st ward.	2	1	1	0	0	0	58	1	10	0	0	0
2nd ward.	3	1	2	1	0	1	75	0	13	0	2	0
3rd ward.	2	0	0	1	0	0	35	0	16	2	0	0
4th ward.	8	2	0	0	0	1	62	1	19	1	1	0
Lancaster, city:												
1st ward.	0	1	2	1	0	0	74	2	27	2	3	0
2nd ward.	5	4	1	0	0	0	80	2	68	3	2	0
3rd ward.	1	2	0	0	0	0	114	1	65	2	2	0
4th ward.	3	1	0	1	1	0	111	1	65	1	3	0
Platteville, city:												
1st ward.	1	2	1	0	0	0	69	3	99	3	4	0
2nd ward.	6	6	0	2	0	0	86	21	133	2	3	1
3rd ward.	5	3	0	0	2	0	86	3	123	2	4	0
4th ward.	3	4	0	0	1	0	41	4	79	1	0	0
Totals.	153	165	25	10	21	17	3,116	192	1,919	131	128	7
GREEN CO.												
Adams.	2	5	1	0	0	0	59	7	8	4	1	0
Albany.	3	6	0	1	0	0	47	4	15	0	5	0
Brooklyn.	3	6	1	1	0	0	39	0	3	3	0	0
Cadiz.	1	1	2	1	0	0	39	5	6	4	4	0
Clarno.	0	0	0	1	1	0	101	1	15	4	7	0
Decatur.	0	0	1	0	1	1	27	0	2	8	2	0
Exeter.	1	2	0	0	0	0	30	0	3	2	1	0
Jefferson.	1	5	0	0	0	0	106	0	23	10	3	0
Jordan.	0	1	0	0	1	0	55	3	3	5	3	0
Monroe.	0	1	2	2	0	0	78	4	18	3	5	0
Mt. Pleasant.	1	1	0	0	1	2	42	4	13	1	0	0
New Glarus.	1	1	2	2	2	1	32	0	5	0	3	0
Spring Grove.	1	2	1	2	0	0	41	3	10	9	5	0
Sylvester.	0	1	0	3	0	1	61	1	5	4	1	0
Washington.	0	1	1	1	4	0	34	2	7	1	0	0
York.	1	3	1	4	1	2	79	0	25	4	2	0
Albany, vil.	3	1	0	0	0	0	25	0	3	0	0	1
Brooklyn, vil.	7	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	4	2	2	0
Browntown, vil.	1	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	32	5	5	0
Monticello, vil.	4	1	5	4	4	2	109	0	41	1	1	0
New Glarus, vil.	1	8	3	4	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
Brodhead, city:												
1st ward.	10	6	1	0	0	0	96	5	33	26	3	1
2nd ward.	4	6	5	0	1	0	88	1	32	29	7	0
Monroe, city:												
1st ward.	5	8	9	13	5	3	303	10	161	46	26	0
2nd ward.	3	3	8	14	3	3	239	4	103	20	13	0
3rd ward.	6	8	3	7	5	10	108	2	55	11	13	0
4th ward.	1	2	6	4	3	0	207	4	91	8	22	1
Totals.	60	79	52	64	38	26	2,245	61	731	212	133	3
GREEN LAKE CO.												
Berlin.	0	2	0	0	0	0	21	7	13	9	1	0
Brooklyn.	3	2	0	2	0	0	103	12	56	26	13	1
Green Lake.	2	1	0	0	0	0	62	7	33	12	5	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
GREEN LAKE CO.—Cont.												
Kingston	4	4	0	0	0	0	75	11	16	16	4	0
Mackford	1	1	0	0	0	0	29	6	11	4	0	0
Manchester	0	1	0	1	0	0	37	13	7	9	3	0
Marquette	2	1	0	1	0	1	38	4	10	10	2	0
Princeton	7	17	0	0	1	1	40	6	33	13	3	0
St. Marie	12	9	0	0	0	0	20	4	7	5	0	0
Seneca	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	1	3	4	1	0
Green Lake, vil.	1	1	1	1	0	0	123	4	42	22	12	0
Kingston, vil.	4	0	0	0	0	0	64	4	22	20	5	0
Markesan, vil.	16	6	0	1	1	0	144	4	48	34	15	0
Berlin, city:												
1st ward	15	16	0	0	0	0	51	2	44	13	5	0
2nd ward	14	14	0	2	0	0	71	2	68	14	3	0
3rd ward	12	8	0	1	0	0	85	1	31	3	2	0
4th ward	12	9	1	0	0	0	34	0	22	9	1	0
5th ward	3	4	0	1	0	0	31	2	19	24	2	0
Princeton, city:												
1st ward	3	3	0	0	1	4	35	2	37	7	4	0
2nd ward	11	3	0	0	0	5	29	3	31	13	3	0
3rd ward	19	14	0	2	2	0	23	1	12	11	2	0
Totals	141	121	2	12	5	11	1,125	96	565	278	86	1
IOWA CO.												
Arena	2	2	2	2	1	6	48	2	2	5	2	0
Brigham	4	0	4	2	0	9	91	3	3	1	1	0
Clyde	0	5	2	1	0	3	47	1	3	1	0	0
Dodgeville	4	6	1	2	1	2	187	3	18	14	9	0
Eden	0	0	0	1	0	0	48	0	17	8	3	0
Highland	9	18	1	1	1	0	77	6	18	1	7	0
Linden	0	0	2	1	3	2	81	2	17	4	0	0
Mifflin	0	1	0	1	0	0	89	0	28	4	1	0
Mineral Point	5	8	0	1	0	0	107	1	30	4	5	0
Moscow	2	1	4	1	3	1	104	2	9	4	0	0
Pulaski	1	3	0	0	0	1	30	2	2	9	1	0
Ridgeway	2	8	2	0	0	2	77	1	14	4	4	0
Waldwick	1	4	1	0	1	0	66	0	7	4	1	0
Wyoming	0	1	3	0	2	1	62	2	5	1	0	0
Arena, vil.	2	2	1	1	0	0	48	2	2	1	1	0
Avoca, vil.	2	3	1	1	0	2	34	1	4	5	0	0
Barneveld, vil.	1	2	0	1	1	7	56	0	1	0	0	0
Cobb, vil.	4	0	1	0	0	0	37	0	8	1	1	0
Highland, vil.	4	14	0	0	1	3	60	0	13	5	2	0
Hollandale, vil.	5	5	1	1	2	1	37	0	3	3	0	0
Linden, vil.	1	2	1	0	0	0	39	0	5	2	0	0
Livingston, vil.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Rewey, vil.	2	2	0	0	0	0	23	0	3	1	0	0
Ridgeway, vil.	3	3	2	1	3	0	45	0	7	9	2	0
Dodgeville, city:												
1st ward	3	1	0	0	0	0	91	1	15	8	0	0
2nd ward	1	4	1	2	0	1	172	1	47	18	16	0
3rd ward	4	2	1	0	0	0	123	3	25	18	12	0
Mineral Point, city:												
1st ward	9	8	0	0	1	0	82	1	22	10	8	0
2nd ward	10	8	1	0	0	2	91	0	21	5	2	1
3rd ward	1	2	1	0	0	0	22	0	15	1	3	0
4th ward	1	7	0	0	0	0	36	0	15	0	2	0
Totals	83	122	33	20	20	43	2,113	34	379	152	83	1
IRON CO.												
Anderson	4	7	0	0	0	0	9	8	2	3	1	0
Carey	10	8	1	0	2	0	6	2	2	7	1	0
Gurney	10	10	0	0	0	0	14	7	2	1	1	0
Kimball	11	15	1	0	2	0	20	13	3	3	0	0
Knight	19	21	0	1	1	0	25	3	6	11	2	0
Mercer	20	6	0	0	1	0	45	10	27	24	1	0
Oma	17	14	3	1	5	1	12	4	4	12	4	1
Pence	24	31	0	0	2	0	19	3	4	3	0	1
Saxon	20	20	1	0	0	0	35	18	17	9	3	0
Sherman	16	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	12	2	4	0
Hurley, city:												
1st ward	10	12	0	0	0	0	42	8	40	25	4	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
IRON CO.—Cont.												
Hurley, city—Cont.												
2nd ward.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	40	5	34	15	4	0
3rd ward.....	13	4	0	0	0	0	32	6	33	29	2	0
4th ward.....	11	6	1	0	1	1	31	7	29	13	2	0
5th ward.....	4	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	5	1	0	0
6th ward.....	11	7	0	0	0	0	14	1	8	2	0	0
Montreal, city:												
1st ward.....	5	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	4	0	0
2nd ward.....	13	6	0	0	0	0	11	2	10	3	0	0
3rd ward.....	15	13	0	0	0	0	16	2	11	11	2	0
4th ward.....	6	9	0	0	0	0	7	1	2	0	1	0
Totals.....	241	204	7	3	13	2	397	104	252	178	32	2
JACKSON CO.												
Adams.....	0	0	0	8	7	3	14	0	7	4	1	0
Albion.....	3	2	4	6	5	5	29	0	2	4	5	0
Alma.....	1	3	0	4	2	0	15	7	8	2	0	0
Bear Bluff.....	1	2	0	2	1	0	12	0	2	1	0	0
Brockway.....	1	0	2	7	1	4	9	3	1	0	0	0
City Point.....	3	4	3	14	5	10	8	11	3	2	0	1
Cleveland.....	0	1	7	3	5	3	16	0	6	4	0	0
Curran.....	2	0	5	3	7	4	18	1	1	0	1	0
Franklin.....	0	0	6	3	5	1	22	3	3	1	1	0
Garden Valley.....	2	0	1	4	6	0	11	1	2	1	3	0
Garfield.....	2	0	10	1	1	1	18	4	2	4	2	0
Hixton.....	3	3	2	0	1	1	18	4	7	2	0	0
Irving.....	8	5	8	6	12	1	18	0	7	2	0	0
Knapp.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	0	0	0
Komensky.....	0	2	0	4	1	0	8	0	0	2	0	0
Manchester.....	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	1
Melrose.....	1	3	0	0	2	1	9	1	0	3	0	0
Milton.....	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	0	5	0	0	0
North Bend.....	0	1	1	4	1	0	16	3	3	2	5	0
Northfield.....	2	7	40	4	20	4	19	1	3	2	2	0
Springfield.....	1	5	3	6	6	4	27	1	3	1	1	0
Alma Center, vil.....	2	2	2	0	1	1	40	0	10	2	2	0
Hixton, vil.....	0	5	0	0	2	0	18	0	6	2	1	0
Melrose, vil.....	4	7	0	0	2	0	30	1	37	0	0	0
Merrillan, vil.....	7	4	1	8	1	2	18	0	6	7	1	0
Taylor, vil.....	4	3	4	10	6	1	11	1	14	4	1	0
Black River Falls, city:												
1st ward.....	4	2	6	5	0	5	51	0	26	0	5	0
2nd ward.....	3	0	4	5	4	7	42	0	25	9	3	0
3rd ward.....	0	2	2	2	3	0	25	0	4	1	3	0
4th ward.....	3	1	7	5	6	5	26	1	6	2	2	0
Totals.....	57	68	120	112	121	63	540	41	197	62	39	3
JEFFERSON CO.												
Aztalan.....	10	5	2	1	0	0	30	1	3	18	0	0
Cold Spring.....	7	3	0	0	0	0	20	3	1	1	4	0
Concord.....	4	6	2	2	1	0	38	4	8	2	1	0
Farmington.....	15	10	1	1	1	0	24	5	12	4	3	0
Hebron.....	1	5	1	0	0	0	31	3	7	2	4	0
Ixonia.....	1	7	0	16	0	1	59	16	14	8	3	1
Jefferson:												
1st pct.....	9	6	1	0	0	0	41	2	10	4	0	0
2nd pct.....	10	14	0	1	0	0	25	1	3	3	2	1
Koshkonong.....	14	9	0	1	0	0	26	8	8	2	4	0
Lake Mills.....	7	9	1	1	2	0	52	3	5	5	2	0
Milford.....	6	6	3	2	1	1	34	17	13	9	1	0
Oakland.....	14	15	5	4	0	0	54	4	12	3	5	0
Palmyra.....	2	4	1	4	0	1	30	1	8	4	0	0
Sullivan.....	9	10	0	0	2	1	39	0	7	6	3	0
Sumner.....	4	3	1	0	0	0	14	0	10	1	3	0
Waterloo.....	5	3	0	5	0	0	23	1	3	1	0	0
Watertown.....	9	6	0	4	0	0	36	2	16	7	0	0
Johnson Creek, vil.....	15	9	0	3	0	0	31	1	11	2	2	0
Palmyra, vil.....	10	9	0	0	0	0	52	2	15	7	9	0
Sullivan, vil.....	10	7	0	4	0	0	23	1	4	22	1	0
Waterloo, vil.....	26	17	2	2	0	0	146	3	18	13	9	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.												
Fort Atkinson, city:												
1st ward	16	10	0	2	0	0	57	2	42	4	2	0
2nd ward	26	22	0	3	0	1	76	3	49	2	1	0
3rd ward	21	13	0	6	0	0	45	2	32	4	4	0
4th ward	26	27	5	1	0	0	55	1	15	5	4	1
5th ward	18	21	0	1	0	1	55	2	11	1	1	0
6th ward	29	21	0	1	0	0	49	1	19	7	4	0
7th ward	24	23	0	6	1	1	48	3	23	3	4	0
8th ward	31	18	0	0	0	0	63	2	39	4	8	0
Jefferson, city:												
1st ward	22	8	0	2	0	0	61	1	21	4	0	1
2nd ward	14	17	0	0	1	0	64	0	18	4	2	0
3rd ward	26	17	1	1	0	0	52	2	41	5	2	0
4th ward	12	10	0	0	0	0	28	0	21	8	1	0
Lake Mills, city:												
1st ward	9	5	0	0	0	0	57	2	16	5	3	0
2nd ward	6	3	0	2	0	0	50	2	21	2	0	0
3rd ward	10	6	1	3	0	1	62	2	20	3	0	1
Watertown, city:												
1st ward	15	14	4	2	2	0	37	2	24	3	2	0
2nd ward	22	17	0	2	0	0	30	1	33	7	11	0
3rd ward	16	18	2	5	0	1	30	0	27	6	5	0
4th ward	10	20	0	2	0	0	15	1	20	13	5	1
7th ward	15	33	0	2	2	0	22	6	29	10	5	0
8th ward	12	6	1	2	0	0	45	0	30	7	5	0
9th ward	6	6	0	0	0	0	42	1	26	1	6	0
10th ward	18	10	0	3	1	1	51	1	52	17	2	1
11th ward	19	23	3	5	0	1	62	8	55	12	10	0
12th ward	14	9	0	2	1	0	7	2	12	4	4	0
Totals	625	542	37	104	15	11	1,991	125	892	265	147	7
JUNEAU CO.												
Armenia	0	3	1	2	1	1	9	8	5	5	0	0
Clearfield	0	0	0	0	2	3	14	7	0	0	1	0
Cutler	0	1	0	2	0	1	15	1	3	1	1	0
Finley	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	1	0
Fountain	2	1	2	0	2	5	36	8	7	1	5	0
Germantown	1	0	1	8	2	9	6	2	3	1	0	0
Kildare	2	4	3	4	2	2	36	7	14	9	1	0
Kingston	1	2	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	0
Lemonweir	1	1	3	5	5	6	46	7	8	9	6	0
Lindina	0	1	3	4	6	5	73	12	14	7	5	0
Lisbon	1	1	4	1	5	1	36	9	7	1	4	0
Lyndon	1	6	2	2	2	2	20	8	7	6	4	0
Marion	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	8	6	1	1	0
Necedah	3	1	0	1	1	2	24	1	2	2	4	0
Orange	3	1	2	2	1	5	14	2	1	0	0	0
Plymouth	4	5	1	4	3	5	44	12	4	5	6	1
Seven Mile Creek	0	3	2	0	7	16	21	6	5	4	3	0
Summit	0	2	2	4	2	1	44	14	4	3	3	1
Wonewoc	2	2	0	14	3	7	24	11	1	1	6	0
Camp Douglas, vil.	8	1	2	1	1	2	42	2	9	6	1	0
Hustler, vil.	0	0	0	0	2	4	24	1	5	4	2	0
Lyndon Station, vil.	2	4	3	6	4	4	29	1	9	3	2	1
Necedah, vil.	9	5	0	0	0	1	44	2	3	4	4	2
Union Center, vil.	3	4	0	2	0	1	19	4	8	8	1	1
Wonewoc, vil.	8	7	3	8	5	6	51	3	12	2	4	0
Elroy, city:												
1st ward	4	4	0	1	2	2	34	4	9	5	1	0
2nd ward	4	3	0	2	2	2	21	1	6	5	0	0
3rd ward	11	12	0	2	2	3	53	1	6	2	0	0
4th ward	8	5	0	2	0	1	38	1	10	5	1	0
Mauston, city:												
1st ward	2	3	1	4	4	12	40	2	13	9	4	0
2nd ward	1	5	0	3	2	2	50	2	9	2	5	0
3rd ward	3	4	1	1	3	10	145	5	26	10	13	0
4th ward	1	3	7	10	1	17	85	3	20	2	8	0
New Lisbon, city:												
1st ward	1	0	0	2	0	0	18	9	0	1	0	0
2nd ward	3	3	1	3	2	1	16	0	6	3	5	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
JUNEAU CO.—Cont.												
New Lisbon, city—Cont.												
3rd ward	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	4	0	0	0
4th ward	2	3	2	2	1	4	26	1	5	2	0	0
Totals	95	103	47	103	76	144	1,228	167	252	129	102	6
KENOSHA CO.												
Brighton	4	14	0	0	0	1	21	3	17	2	8	0
Bristol	1	11	0	1	0	4	120	7	49	5	29	1
Paris	2	4	0	0	0	2	34	5	21	12	3	1
Pleasant Prairie	32	66	1	1	0	135	196	14	139	42	47	6
Randall	0	6	0	0	1	0	20	1	16	4	4	0
Salem	16	24	0	0	1	6	86	9	56	18	6	1
Somers:												
1st pct	8	19	0	2	0	59	138	7	77	33	33	1
2nd pct	7	11	0	1	0	33	39	1	29	12	14	0
Wheatland	1	4	0	0	1	1	36	8	31	10	8	0
Silver Lake, vil.	2	12	0	0	0	1	31	5	10	11	5	1
Twin Lakes, vil.	3	12	0	0	0	1	36	2	13	16	12	1
Kenosha, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct	41	133	0	4	0	154	90	8	143	45	44	4
1st ward, 2nd pct	29	77	0	3	2	98	52	4	80	31	26	3
2nd ward, 1st pct	42	64	0	3	1	67	66	9	90	25	12	4
2nd ward, 2nd pct	31	72	0	4	3	90	55	9	53	15	12	7
3rd ward, 1st pct	29	51	2	1	0	101	79	12	95	23	12	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct	34	36	0	1	0	68	122	14	233	41	41	0
4th ward, 1st pct	27	47	1	2	0	107	136	5	349	62	36	3
4th ward, 2nd pct	22	32	0	2	0	76	89	16	92	24	17	1
5th ward, 1st pct	62	126	4	3	5	245	118	20	103	37	25	7
5th ward, 2nd pct	23	69	1	7	1	166	41	5	26	25	7	1
6th ward, 1st pct	22	56	2	6	6	143	60	5	61	24	11	7
6th ward, 2nd pct	25	156	5	13	4	179	79	6	71	19	13	3
7th ward, 1st pct	26	53	1	7	0	95	68	6	66	26	15	3
7th ward, 2nd pct	22	43	0	7	4	238	58	10	84	23	7	5
8th ward, 1st pct	33	66	1	10	2	110	71	13	63	32	17	5
8th ward, 2nd pct	23	36	1	4	1	149	78	9	137	22	18	9
9th ward, 1st pct	31	79	0	3	2	138	115	9	150	55	30	2
9th ward, 2nd pct	21	37	0	5	3	156	105	14	107	23	25	6
10th ward, 1st pct	34	52	0	6	3	142	164	15	292	62	42	1
10th ward, 2nd pct	42	54	0	6	3	164	82	17	93	37	24	4
11th ward, 1st pct	26	45	0	3	1	158	106	12	151	40	25	1
11th ward, 2nd pct	33	57	0	3	1	149	76	22	93	30	19	5
12th ward, 1st pct	20	49	2	8	9	197	120	25	101	36	32	1
12th ward, 2nd pct	29	54	1	8	2	197	120	25	101	36	32	1
Totals	803	1,727	22	124	53	3,569	2,878	353	3,262	939	707	101
KEWAUNEE CO.												
Ahnapee	5	10	0	4	0	0	22	2	5	2	5	0
Carlton	4	23	0	0	0	1	6	5	8	0	1	0
Casco	9	19	0	2	0	0	11	6	12	4	1	0
Franklin	11	25	0	0	1	1	8	21	6	7	0	0
Lincoln	3	12	0	2	0	1	15	4	9	5	1	0
Luxemburg	3	14	1	0	0	0	10	7	10	9	6	0
Montpelier	5	17	0	9	0	2	18	13	38	7	2	0
Pierce	4	7	0	0	0	0	21	8	10	4	0	0
Red River	1	8	0	0	0	0	10	1	10	6	1	0
West Kewaunee	12	20	0	5	0	0	18	3	13	5	0	0
Casco, vil.	11	15	0	0	0	0	7	0	8	4	1	1
Luxemburg, vil.	5	4	1	0	0	0	17	5	25	15	5	0
Algoma, city	19	29	1	5	0	0	63	3	50	23	13	0
Kewaunee, city	61	71	3	12	1	1	99	7	128	30	13	0
Totals	153	274	6	39	2	6	325	85	333	121	49	1
LA CROSSE CO.												
Bangor	0	3	2	1	0	0	30	9	4	2	5	0
Barre	3	2	3	1	0	0	25	10	3	9	4	0
Burns	1	0	3	1	0	0	43	6	12	1	2	1
Campbell	2	9	5	8	3	6	22	6	18	8	8	0
Farmington	0	4	2	1	0	1	56	5	4	2	8	0
Greenfield	2	7	3	1	2	0	22	9	6	6	6	1
Hamilton	1	3	4	3	0	0	62	2	10	13	16	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kanenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
LA CROSSE CO.—Cont.												
Holland	4	5	3	1	0	0	59	0	18	2	12	0
Onalaska	1	1	3	8	0	0	45	3	7	2	4	0
Shelby	6	5	3	3	1	2	49	8	26	14	13	0
Washington	1	7	2	0	0	1	37	10	5	7	6	0
Bangor, vil.	3	7	2	4	1	0	62	2	23	6	7	0
Rockland, vil.	0	6	0	0	0	0	26	0	5	0	0	0
West Salem, vil.	5	12	4	2	0	0	134	3	21	15	20	0
Onalaska, city:												
1st ward	1	3	2	1	0	0	13	1	2	2	5	0
2nd ward	4	7	6	8	2	1	30	0	10	6	9	0
3rd ward	2	0	4	1	0	1	24	1	7	3	5	0
La Crosse, city:												
1st ward	10	14	2	5	5	10	75	5	23	10	21	1
2nd ward	11	13	0	1	1	5	22	1	12	9	8	0
3rd ward	8	16	3	10	5	10	52	1	27	4	11	1
4th ward	8	6	3	4	0	3	109	3	26	10	18	1
5th ward	11	31	13	3	7	11	41	2	11	10	4	1
6th ward	6	10	5	7	2	5	132	1	30	12	30	0
7th ward	19	25	5	11	2	8	130	5	48	31	26	0
8th ward	18	35	16	10	6	10	155	8	32	27	20	2
9th ward	10	24	10	10	7	19	76	1	21	10	12	0
10th ward	7	32	15	15	3	21	30	6	52	17	27	0
11th ward	15	19	6	4	3	9	126	8	28	13	28	0
12th ward	4	7	4	3	1	1	20	0	6	5	5	0
13th ward	8	10	7	5	1	10	60	7	24	9	12	1
14th ward	10	15	1	7	3	10	306	3	73	28	66	0
15th ward	6	22	3	14	4	11	34	6	25	18	5	1
16th ward	13	15	3	6	1	7	241	1	82	23	62	0
17th ward	6	11	4	4	1	6	64	2	77	12	8	0
18th ward	8	21	4	16	4	2	66	2	30	10	7	0
19th ward	5	19	8	6	2	7	53	4	30	16	9	0
20th ward	7	39	14	9	9	44	73	3	30	13	11	1
21st ward	13	32	18	8	13	13	90	2	33	17	23	1
Totals	239	497	195	202	89	234	2,694	151	901	402	543	12
LAFAYETTE CO.												
Argyle	1	1	0	0	0	0	40	11	2	5	0	0
Belmont	0	3	0	0	0	0	24	0	17	1	3	0
Benton	3	4	0	0	0	0	37	1	22	2	1	0
Blanchard	2	4	1	0	0	0	33	3	9	3	0	0
Darlington	3	4	1	0	0	0	106	7	19	3	0	0
Elk Grove	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	5	3	0	1	0
Fayette	8	2	0	0	0	0	51	1	3	3	1	0
Gratiot	5	5	2	0	0	0	40	3	6	1	0	0
Kendall	5	5	0	0	0	0	16	4	4	0	0	0
Lamont	2	0	1	0	0	0	43	3	4	3	0	0
Monticello	0	2	0	0	0	0	73	4	24	19	5	0
New Diggings	5	5	3	0	0	0	38	9	21	4	2	0
Seymour	5	3	0	0	0	0	30	4	14	3	0	0
Shullsburg	3	10	0	0	0	0	32	3	12	0	1	0
Wayne	0	2	0	0	0	0	18	0	2	2	5	0
White Oak Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	3	9	3	2	0
Willow Springs	1	7	0	0	0	0	64	1	14	2	2	0
Wiota	1	8	3	2	3	4	64	1	14	2	2	0
Argyle, vil.	6	7	0	1	0	0	88	0	12	3	0	0
Belmont, vil.	4	4	1	1	0	0	34	0	24	1	0	1
Benton, vil.	14	10	1	1	1	0	59	0	29	6	5	2
Blanchardville, vil.	6	3	3	2	2	0	94	1	15	3	0	0
Gratiot, vil.	4	3	0	0	0	0	18	0	11	0	0	0
South Wayne, vil.	6	8	1	0	0	1	46	0	23	3	0	0
Darlington, city:												
1st ward	22	13	3	1	1	1	93	2	16	9	3	0
2nd ward	23	21	0	1	0	0	81	1	19	8	3	0
Shullsburg, city:												
1st ward	3	8	0	0	0	0	36	1	11	4	7	0
2nd ward	11	5	0	0	0	2	40	1	10	7	4	0
Totals	143	144	21	9	6	8	1,302	71	368	98	46	3
LANGLADE CO.												
Ackley	5	15	0	0	0	0	22	4	14	1	1	0
Ainsworth	3	13	0	0	0	0	17	18	7	2	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmer- mann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau- dreuil (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Kan- nen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
LANGLADE CO.—Cont.												
Antigo.....	11	26	1	3	0	1	44	27	21	14	11	0
Elcho.....	14	14	0	1	0	0	29	7	8	15	2	0
Evergreen.....	14	18	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0
Langlade.....	7	13	0	1	0	0	10	1	6	5	1	0
Neva.....	8	27	0	3	0	0	20	14	10	5	5	0
Norwood.....	7	32	1	1	0	0	18	8	4	9	4	0
Parrish.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	0
Peck.....	8	26	0	3	1	0	2	11	6	1	1	1
Polar.....	8	13	1	1	0	0	22	6	4	8	6	0
Price.....	8	11	0	0	1	0	21	6	12	3	3	0
Rolling.....	6	20	2	3	1	5	21	3	7	10	2	0
Summit.....	0	2	2	1	1	0	10	6	2	3	1	0
Upham.....	2	6	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	3	0	0
Vilas.....	4	5	0	0	0	0	11	3	6	2	3	0
Wolf River.....	17	17	0	0	0	0	8	1	4	4	3	0
White Lake, vil.	11	24	0	0	0	0	18	1	5	4	1	0
Antigo, city:												
1st ward.....	31	40	5	0	0	1	71	1	39	21	12	0
2nd ward.....	30	30	4	8	0	3	62	5	52	15	11	0
3rd ward.....	62	45	1	3	2	3	35	3	23	21	5	0
4th ward.....	52	59	1	4	1	2	59	5	34	17	4	0
5th ward.....	35	29	0	0	0	3	39	6	31	23	5	0
6th ward.....	40	65	0	1	2	1	63	12	54	34	8	0
Totals.....	383	556	18	33	10	18	611	161	357	221	90	1
LINCOLN CO.												
Birch.....	5	3	1	9	7	2	35	8	4	0	8	0
Bradley.....	3	3	2	4	1	0	47	15	35	10	5	0
Corning.....	0	1	0	18	0	0	53	59	24	11	17	0
Harding.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	14	1	4	3	0
Harrison.....	0	5	0	0	0	0	57	13	12	2	4	0
King.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	9	7	3	0
Merrill.....	5	3	3	17	5	4	77	22	25	4	6	1
Pine River.....	0	0	0	3	2	1	70	37	9	11	13	0
Rock Falls.....	1	5	0	4	1	0	22	4	9	3	0	0
Russell.....	1	4	0	1	0	3	31	19	2	5	0	0
Schley.....	0	2	0	2	7	1	47	27	10	7	4	0
Scott.....	0	2	0	10	1	2	102	76	58	12	9	0
Skanawan.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	14	10	7	11	3	0
Some.....	2	4	0	2	1	3	19	3	11	5	1	0
Tomahawk.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	17	5	13	3	0	0
Wilson.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	8	2	4	0
Merrill, city:												
1st ward.....	5	10	1	4	0	6	153	35	78	21	18	2
2nd ward.....	2	1	0	5	0	0	110	21	64	19	7	0
3rd ward.....	13	15	0	0	0	1	155	16	62	24	14	1
4th ward.....	5	21	0	2	-0	4	105	45	36	13	16	0
5th ward.....	6	6	0	2	0	4	94	21	48	19	11	0
6th ward.....	2	7	0	3	0	3	177	41	48	29	15	0
7th ward.....	9	9	3	9	6	7	249	48	84	27	29	2
8th ward.....	4	6	1	4	2	0	95	28	46	9	13	1
Tomahawk, city:												
1st ward.....	0	0	2	0	1	2	38	3	13	7	7	0
2nd ward.....	5	8	0	1	0	0	40	6	34	2	5	0
3rd ward.....	8	9	0	2	2	1	76	5	60	8	5	0
4th ward.....	9	11	2	3	0	2	84	11	49	10	8	0
Totals.....	91	137	15	106	37	46	2,010	604	859	285	231	7
MANITOWOC CO.												
Cato.....	25	20	1	3	3	0	41	10	21	6	6	1
Centerville.....	13	16	4	13	4	0	21	15	19	16	5	0
Cooperstown.....	14	21	2	4	1	0	27	15	18	6	6	0
Eaton.....	14	10	0	2	0	0	28	5	21	7	5	0
Franklin.....	18	24	2	3	1	0	26	3	9	19	1	0
Gibson.....	4	11	1	2	1	8	20	14	17	4	6	0
Kossuth.....	11	16	3	3	4	3	24	6	17	4	3	0
Liberty.....	4	15	1	6	1	0	52	17	22	11	4	0
Manitowoc.....	2	6	1	4	0	3	7	3	15	6	3	0
Manitowoc Rapids.....	12	22	1	4	5	1	41	10	37	29	10	0
Maple Grove.....	4	8	10	14	3	5	12	14	11	11	5	0
Meeme.....	21	24	3	10	6	1	12	11	21	7	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kanenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MANITOWOC CO.—Cont.												
Mishicot	12	11	1	6	8	10	15	5	25	7	2	0
Newton	7	10	2	11	3	7	42	18	17	13	4	0
Rockland	3	7	5	7	7	1	28	19	20	5	0	0
Schleswig	6	5	4	5	10	4	13	10	18	1	0	0
Two Creeks	2	1	1	1	0	2	8	5	10	1	2	0
Two Rivers	11	15	1	3	2	16	12	11	13	9	2	1
Reedsville, vil.	7	8	0	7	0	0	39	6	16	11	0	0
Valders, vil.	22	10	2	4	0	2	19	6	16	6	2	0
Kiel, city:												
1st ward	7	5	3	4	3	1	42	2	30	3	3	0
2nd ward	13	6	1	6	3	2	35	1	25	8	0	0
3rd ward	4	0	1	1	2	0	7	1	1	1	0	0
MANITOWOC, city:												
1st ward	87	54	8	38	25	20	96	9	120	22	22	0
2nd ward	65	65	3	16	7	15	103	10	171	32	31	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	62	65	10	35	12	34	56	8	100	25	14	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	53	67	10	53	25	25	82	15	111	13	21	0
4th ward	67	75	3	18	9	12	130	17	151	26	34	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	55	60	11	28	18	12	53	10	109	17	15	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	55	78	11	40	13	14	58	19	106	23	17	1
6th ward, 1st pct.	36	58	3	7	4	13	97	7	144	26	27	1
6th ward, 2nd pct.	59	70	7	23	9	22	107	8	102	23	14	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	102	146	19	61	26	21	66	11	81	19	12	2
7th ward, 2nd pct.	62	43	13	20	5	23	27	5	46	11	3	0
Two Rivers, city:												
1st ward	28	26	2	1	1	86	17	3	47	5	3	0
2nd ward	31	38	3	5	3	42	3	4	36	6	0	1
3rd ward	15	14	0	12	3	41	30	3	2	68	10	0
4th ward	36	38	2	9	6	65	31	4	77	10	4	1
5th ward	58	37	2	8	1	62	39	6	66	12	7	3
6th ward	31	35	2	8	1	68	13	5	41	6	6	5
7th ward	31	24	4	9	5	64	24	7	39	8	6	3
8th ward	21	16	4	14	10	43	23	3	20	4	0	1
Totals	1,190	1,280	167	523	250	747	1,626	361	1,995	541	311	20
MARATHON CO.												
Bergin	2	8	2	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0
Berlin	1	0	0	1	0	0	16	9	3	0	6	0
Bern	1	4	1	2	1	0	12	7	8	1	0	2
Bevent	9	14	0	0	0	0	5	52	8	5	5	1
Brighton	0	2	0	0	0	7	16	1	13	5	0	1
Cassel	12	9	0	0	0	1	7	14	2	6	0	0
Cleveland	3	1	3	0	1	7	10	9	7	1	0	0
Day	1	3	0	0	0	0	8	9	11	1	2	0
Easton	1	1	0	7	5	2	20	12	2	9	2	2
Eau Pleine	0	1	1	0	0	0	17	7	6	1	2	0
Elderon	3	2	1	5	0	0	15	7	10	7	7	0
Emmet	6	7	0	0	0	0	22	5	2	2	3	0
Frankfort	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	10	5	1	0	0
Franzen	8	13	0	1	0	0	15	9	0	11	2	0
Green Valley	2	2	1	4	0	0	7	0	2	0	1	0
Guenther	1	10	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	0
Halsey	8	2	0	1	1	3	11	9	0	0	2	4
Hamburg	3	0	1	5	1	1	27	13	9	10	4	0
Harrison	1	1	0	1	0	1	8	3	3	6	1	0
Hewitt	2	2	0	1	0	1	10	30	2	3	0	0
Holton	1	1	0	4	0	0	16	1	4	4	1	2
Hull	0	3	1	1	0	0	12	4	9	4	3	0
Johnson	2	2	1	0	0	0	17	10	10	3	2	1
Knowlton	13	12	0	0	0	2	9	4	4	17	4	0
Kronenwetter	33	41	3	1	0	4	20	12	6	13	5	0
Maine	3	7	1	3	2	4	24	21	16	19	6	0
Marathon	11	4	1	3	2	0	14	3	2	1	0	1
McMillan	1	2	1	3	2	2	6	7	9	1	2	0
Mosinee	4	12	0	1	0	0	14	13	1	9	0	0
Norrie	1	2	1	0	2	0	19	6	3	6	1	0
Plover	3	0	0	4	0	0	11	9	7	13	3	0
Reid	9	9	1	0	0	0	6	17	1	12	0	1
Rib Falls	0	0	0	1	0	1	14	6	1	6	0	0
Rib Mountain	8	9	1	4	0	1	19	40	6	9	0	0
Rietbrock	4	12	0	0	0	1	21	7	6	10	1	0
Ringle	3	3	2	8	3	12	7	14	4	5	0	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmer- mann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau- dreuil (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Kan- nen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.												
Spencer.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	5	7	2	0	0
Stettin:												
1st pct.....	0	1	1	4	0	4	13	19	3	4	0	3
2d pct.....	5	8	1	2	2	0	14	32	14	27	5	2
Texas.....	2	1	3	1	0	5	20	32	11	3	2	2
Wausau.....	2	2	0	7	1	0	9	22	5	12	1	0
Weston.....	7	3	0	4	1	3	15	18	9	8	1	1
Wien.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	7	8	4	1	0
Abbotsford, vil.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
Athens, vil.....	10	8	0	2	0	0	28	4	18	8	4	6
Brokaw, vil.....	3	13	0	3	1	0	9	4	2	5	0	0
Edgar, vil.....	3	10	0	0	0	1	35	7	5	8	7	1
Elderon, vil.....	1	1	0	0	0	2	12	2	4	3	3	0
Fenwood, vil.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	8	3	0	0	0
Hatley, vil.....	3	1	0	1	0	0	6	2	2	1	2	0
Marathon, vil.....	5	2	3	6	5	5	28	6	11	14	1	0
Rothschild, vil.....	15	16	1	8	0	2	34	5	6	20	4	1
Schofield, vil.....	8	10	0	18	0	3	27	8	14	28	1	5
Spencer, vil.....	5	2	0	0	0	0	17	5	44	8	2	0
Stratford, vil.....	7	4	0	1	0	0	25	7	31	7	2	0
Unity, vil.....	0	3	0	1	0	0	8	0	7	4	0	0
Colby, city.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	4	0	0
Mosinee, city:												
1st ward.....	11	5	0	0	0	1	24	0	6	9	3	0
2nd ward.....	12	6	0	0	0	0	15	3	10	10	4	0
3rd ward.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	18	1	5	9	4	0
4th ward.....	1	3	1	1	0	1	7	2	5	2	1	0
Wausau, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.....	22	12	1	13	1	3	132	25	85	65	31	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	20	8	3	4	0	5	66	6	28	31	12	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.....	24	8	1	8	2	9	63	15	23	32	11	2
2nd ward.....	20	12	3	4	2	4	50	22	19	39	3	2
3rd ward.....	15	10	0	0	2	4	58	9	31	31	26	0
4th ward.....	2	1	1	5	0	2	46	12	34	30	13	0
5th ward, 1st pct.....	11	10	1	4	0	2	45	9	19	18	7	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	11	7	4	2	2	4	77	8	21	36	18	4
5th ward, 3rd pct.....	18	7	0	11	2	3	94	13	56	31	28	1
6th ward, 1st pct.....	27	11	1	10	5	6	66	19	16	38	10	1
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	15	22	4	5	1	5	52	10	16	34	11	0
7th ward, 1st pct.....	13	3	0	8	3	10	55	16	25	34	20	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	23	13	3	13	3	16	71	41	17	46	11	2
7th ward, 3rd pct.....	0	0	4	1	2	16	38	41	23	39	9	2
8th ward, 1st pct.....	20	12	3	10	5	14	49	21	19	26	6	4
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	33	16	6	16	7	19	76	24	39	34	4	5
9th ward.....	11	15	2	16	4	14	65	28	34	42	13	1
Totals.....	553	473	72	262	72	213	1,969	907	920	1,016	347	64
MARINETTE CO.												
Amberg.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	32	6	27	26	1	2
Athelstane.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	24	1	1	0
Beaver.....	13	10	1	1	0	0	37	15	26	13	9	0
Beecher.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	12	5	4	5	0
Dunbar.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	12	13	16	1	1	0
Goodman.....	31	16	0	1	0	0	14	1	20	6	2	1
Grover.....	5	3	0	0	0	0	49	4	20	6	3	1
Lake.....	8	3	1	0	1	0	33	5	25	6	2	0
Middle Inlet.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	7	15	7	14	0
Niagara.....	2	5	0	0	0	0	10	11	6	1	1	0
Pembine.....	12	12	0	0	0	0	31	6	10	9	1	0
Peshigo.....	11	9	0	0	0	1	42	8	102	20	10	1
Porterfield.....	4	9	0	0	0	0	51	8	81	17	3	0
Pound.....	13	11	0	4	0	0	21	7	7	6	7	2
Silver Cliff.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	20	3	2	0	0
Stephenson.....	34	18	1	0	0	1	63	3	59	15	5	2
Wagner.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	55	3	32	18	5	0
Wausaukee.....	8	8	0	0	0	0	22	4	15	6	0	0
Coleman, vil.....	15	7	0	0	0	0	13	1	41	1	1	1
Niagara, vil.....	31	18	0	0	0	1	44	2	42	19	2	0
Pound, vil.....	9	10	0	0	0	0	14	4	7	7	0	0
Wausaukee, vil.....	8	4	0	0	0	0	31	2	22	6	2	1
Marinette, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.....	10	9	1	0	0	0	41	1	76	23	7	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (D.m.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MARINETTE CO.—Cont.												
Marinette, city:—Cont.												
1st ward, 2nd pct.	4	4	2	2	0	0	24	4	124	12	12	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	6	3	0	0	0	0	43	5	79	14	9	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	23	22	0	2	0	0	66	3	150	44	11	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	10	8	0	0	0	0	100	2	143	38	20	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	14	8	1	1	2	0	78	3	151	44	15	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	20	13	0	0	0	0	90	2	155	45	4	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	9	10	0	1	0	1	57	5	109	28	8	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	13	9	0	0	0	0	98	3	159	37	12	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	26	10	0	0	0	0	74	0	127	31	15	0
Peshtigo, city:												
1st ward.	10	2	0	0	0	0	27	0	51	11	4	0
2nd ward.	2	2	0	0	0	0	47	1	46	8	2	0
3rd ward.	3	2	1	0	1	0	32	0	62	8	4	0
Totals.	370	255	8	13	5	4	1,390	181	2,094	559	198	16
MARQUETTE CO.												
Buffalo.	9	0	0	0	0	0	54	5	20	10	4	0
Crystal Lake.	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	10	2	3	2	0
Douglas.	7	8	0	0	0	0	38	9	20	7	5	0
Harris.	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	9	12	23	2	0
Mecan.	7	0	0	0	0	0	32	36	17	14	4	0
Montello.	1	1	0	0	0	0	58	7	28	16	9	0
Moundville.	5	4	0	0	0	0	55	20	15	10	3	0
Neshkoro.	6	5	0	0	0	3	9	2	6	2	3	0
Newton.	0	1	0	1	0	0	35	22	4	7	3	0
Oxford.	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	4	5	1	0
Packwaukee.	2	6	0	0	0	0	95	11	16	30	7	0
Shields.	1	1	2	0	1	1	39	10	21	23	4	0
Springfield.	2	1	0	0	1	0	38	6	10	15	8	0
Westfield.	1	0	0	0	1	0	48	3	10	11	5	0
Neshkoro, vil.	3	1	0	0	0	0	35	5	8	6	6	0
Oxford, vil.	1	2	1	0	2	0	37	2	6	8	3	0
Westfield, vil.	5	2	0	2	1	0	117	14	22	20	7	0
Montello, city:												
1st ward.	2	1	0	0	0	0	53	3	18	27	1	0
2nd ward.	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	3	4	13	5	0
3rd ward.	2	0	1	0	0	0	43	0	10	19	2	0
4th ward.	3	2	0	0	0	0	44	4	17	23	4	0
Totals.	58	35	4	3	6	4	965	182	270	292	85	0
MILWAUKEE CO.												
Franklin:												
1st pct.	17	19	0	6	2	0	32	10	19	22	12	1
2nd pct.	20	12	1	1	0	0	21	4	15	9	3	1
Granville:												
1st pct.	4	4	0	3	2	0	24	2	35	6	7	1
2nd pct.	21	4	0	2	0	0	21	3	24	29	12	3
3rd pct.	51	5	0	7	4	1	40	9	32	14	16	4
4th pct.	26	7	0	7	4	1	28	1	35	15	10	1
5th pct.	52	6	0	8	3	1	22	2	20	17	6	4
6th pct.	48	8	3	17	3	2	23	4	23	15	15	6
7th pct.	34	11	2	4	4	2	31	4	17	23	10	7
8th pct.	37	10	0	3	5	0	41	6	24	22	20	2
9th pct.	39	12	0	11	0	1	8	4	14	12	7	3
Greenfield:												
1st pct.	50	12	1	6	0	2	31	6	40	18	17	0
2nd pct.	75	38	1	4	1	2	30	4	31	7	14	6
3rd pct.	84	47	2	3	1	1	27	1	21	9	10	3
4th pct.	39	6	0	3	2	0	99	9	55	20	32	2
5th pct.	72	21	2	7	0	1	24	3	15	10	14	3
6th pct.	47	20	0	3	0	0	41	2	14	20	13	4
7th pct.	82	28	0	12	0	0	67	7	34	30	39	6
8th pct.	41	12	0	2	1	0	50	4	35	17	24	3
9th pct.	101	29	1	2	1	1	30	5	27	20	21	5
Lake:												
1st pct.	25	13	1	0	0	0	22	3	21	17	5	3
2nd pct.	80	33	1	2	1	1	30	4	35	37	93	6
3rd pct.	72	15	0	1	1	1	31	5	14	7	7	7
4th pct.	71	24	0	5	3	3	50	2	28	39	17	6
5th pct.	68	16	0	2	1	1	31	4	23	10	15	10

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmer- mann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau- dreuil (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Kan- nen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Lake:—Cont.												
6th pct.	95	37	0	9	3	1	19	7	21	26	17	10
7th pct.	62	25	0	2	1	0	31	7	30	28	17	0
8th pct.	37	23	0	2	4	0	15	3	9	12	4	1
9th pct.	23	4	1	0	0	0	21	3	10	13	8	0
10th pct.	43	7	0	0	3	0	11	2	8	19	6	2
Milwaukee:												
1st pct.	28	8	0	3	0	0	67	3	9	102	25	2
2nd pct.	42	12	1	0	1	1	36	3	6	22	7	1
3rd pct.	40	12	0	5	2	1	49	2	25	59	20	2
4th pct.	16	7	0	4	0	0	55	1	13	51	25	1
Oak Creek:												
1st pct.	47	14	1	0	0	0	59	6	35	13	7	1
2nd pct.	98	34	0	0	0	0	21	2	14	20	11	3
Wauwatosa:												
1st pct.	38	3	0	3	1	0	39	4	17	23	16	6
2nd pct.	79	14	1	11	5	1	41	4	35	24	17	15
3rd pct.	34	9	0	2	0	0	27	7	27	21	16	3
4th pct.	38	9	0	3	2	0	55	3	42	89	23	3
5th pct.	60	12	0	0	1	0	39	6	13	25	7	2
6th pct.	82	12	0	1	0	0	22	6	18	18	13	0
7th pct.	45	13	0	1	2	1	23	2	7	9	14	4
8th pct.	51	16	0	0	2	0	18	2	17	12	12	1
9th pct.	21	4	0	0	1	1	153	2	63	73	155	0
Fox Point, vil.:												
Greendale, vil.:												
1st pct.	109	23	1	5	0	2	23	0	8	12	5	4
2nd pct.	89	19	0	6	0	2	29	0	6	14	10	2
3rd pct.	5	1	0	0	1	0	38	3	22	17	21	0
River Hills, vil.:												
Shorewood, vil.:												
1st pct.	85	12	0	1	0	2	193	4	85	104	160	2
2nd pct.	83	24	1	1	0	2	156	4	72	117	142	1
3rd pct.	67	15	0	2	0	0	127	6	43	93	134	2
4th pct.	93	16	0	2	1	0	196	2	114	136	216	0
5th pct.	78	21	0	8	1	1	177	10	70	115	167	0
West Milwaukee, vil.:												
1st pct.	57	11	1	12	5	3	24	3	15	17	4	0
2nd pct.	44	11	3	7	0	0	10	4	18	12	11	4
3rd pct.	52	13	0	4	2	2	25	2	20	17	19	5
4th pct.	43	15	0	6	0	0	24	2	8	7	18	5
5th pct.	46	23	0	7	2	2	25	1	18	18	17	1
6th pct.	30	5	0	5	3	4	8	1	4	7	6	2
Whitefish Bay, vil.:												
1st pct.	25	2	0	1	0	0	107	1	73	97	122	0
2nd pct.	30	5	0	2	0	2	87	2	46	86	88	2
3rd pct.	39	3	0	1	0	1	156	2	75	64	93	0
4th pct.	60	3	0	2	1	0	109	3	64	65	83	1
5th pct.	53	2	2	1	1	0	111	1	62	53	118	3
6th pct.	42	2	2	1	2	0	80	0	50	53	52	1
7th pct.	53	6	0	0	0	0	69	2	39	53	76	1
Cudahy, city:												
1st ward.	139	49	0	4	4	3	35	6	20	35	14	6
2nd ward.	184	49	0	4	5	0	82	15	36	44	20	4
3rd ward.	164	58	1	2	2	2	18	3	22	18	9	2
4th ward.	148	77	0	1	0	0	6	3	11	12	3	0
Milwaukee, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	47	12	0	0	0	0	101	3	46	35	82	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	54	13	1	3	1	1	49	0	32	56	20	2
1st ward, 3rd pct.	59	30	0	1	2	0	25	2	32	45	15	0
1st ward, 4th pct.	62	8	1	0	0	0	95	3	50	46	91	0
1st ward, 5th pct.	82	31	1	2	0	1	34	2	15	26	27	1
1st ward, 6th pct.	107	49	0	0	0	0	6	2	7	10	3	1
1st ward, 7th pct.	72	35	0	2	0	0	7	1	11	29	6	0
1st ward, 8th pct.	63	41	1	0	0	0	38	2	21	28	21	0
1st ward, 9th pct.	74	24	0	1	0	0	32	3	18	40	18	1
1st ward, 10th pct.	78	25	0	0	0	2	29	9	23	37	13	6
1st ward, 11th pct.	48	15	1	0	1	0	46	1	17	23	19	1
1st ward, 12th pct.	29	18	1	3	3	4	40	0	32	37	11	4
1st ward, 13th pct.	52	16	0	2	2	0	22	2	67	42	7	3
1st ward, 14th pct.	39	10	1	1	0	1	37	3	25	45	27	7
1st ward, 15th pct.	59	24	1	2	2	0	57	3	8	19	31	1
1st ward, 16th pct.	38	6	0	0	0	1	61	2	39	32	40	1
1st ward, 17th pct.	43	7	0	0	1	1						

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau-dreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.												
2nd ward, 1st pct.	99	26	2	6	1	0	44	6	17	30	7	11
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	75	10	1	4	1	1	37	10	17	21	15	3
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	76	23	0	2	0	1	38	3	24	40	11	7
2nd ward, 4th pct.	80	28	0	7	2	3	32	9	24	46	7	9
2nd ward, 5th pct.	76	12	1	2	0	1	34	1	10	18	7	3
2nd ward, 6th pct.	97	21	1	2	7	2	33	5	20	32	8	9
2nd ward, 7th pct.	84	25	1	12	2	0	23	5	16	21	11	4
2nd ward, 8th pct.	71	27	0	17	1	1	25	5	16	36	13	2
2nd ward, 9th pct.	62	25	0	11	0	0	32	2	18	33	12	0
2nd ward, 10th pct.	64	26	0	2	0	1	33	2	27	33	14	7
2nd ward, 11th pct.	60	16	0	2	2	0	42	5	24	22	16	2
2nd ward, 12th pct.	70	25	2	8	5	0	42	4	25	32	10	2
2nd ward, 13th pct.	51	9	0	2	1	1	39	3	15	25	17	4
2nd ward, 14th pct.	50	18	0	1	2	0	37	2	47	17	16	6
2nd ward, 15th pct.	45	20	1	4	0	0	49	3	30	34	17	10
3rd ward, 1st pct.	16	5	0	0	0	0	66	2	22	16	42	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	29	6	0	0	0	1	42	1	18	61	7	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	33	9	0	0	0	0	39	1	21	34	20	2
3rd ward, 4th pct.	56	17	0	0	2	0	42	1	29	53	22	0
3rd ward, 5th pct.	78	27	0	4	0	2	41	3	20	45	10	2
3rd ward, 6th pct.	105	25	2	1	0	0	18	4	12	32	20	5
3rd ward, 7th pct.	26	7	0	0	0	0	72	2	26	31	49	0
3rd ward, 8th pct.	33	20	0	1	1	0	29	1	17	23	17	0
3rd ward, 9th pct.	67	25	2	1	0	1	39	3	24	37	10	2
3rd ward, 10th pct.	44	9	0	1	1	0	39	4	21	42	24	1
3rd ward, 11th pct.	29	13	0	0	0	3	47	3	30	29	50	2
3rd ward, 12th pct.	32	9	0	0	1	0	46	1	21	26	18	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	68	13	0	0	1	1	64	3	18	47	28	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	65	20	2	1	2	0	15	0	9	12	3	0
4th ward, 3rd pct.	124	36	0	1	1	2	40	2	15	26	14	2
4th ward, 4th pct.	69	16	0	3	2	1	38	0	16	29	20	3
4th ward, 5th pct.	76	19	0	0	0	0	37	3	29	45	25	2
4th ward, 6th pct.	61	29	1	1	2	0	40	4	19	51	15	4
4th ward, 7th pct.	47	12	1	0	0	0	30	1	21	21	9	2
4th ward, 8th pct.	55	12	0	3	0	0	46	2	36	42	15	0
4th ward, 9th pct.	57	14	1	0	1	0	32	4	16	32	12	1
4th ward, 10th pct.	39	10	0	0	1	2	31	0	12	33	8	1
4th ward, 11th pct.	48	14	0	2	1	3	28	2	12	35	18	1
4th ward, 12th pct.	62	19	0	2	1	0	34	3	8	23	10	1
4th ward, 13th pct.	55	14	0	0	0	0	25	3	12	32	15	3
4th ward, 14th pct.	58	12	0	5	0	1	29	1	12	32	16	4
4th ward, 15th pct.	54	7	0	1	1	0	18	1	15	24	10	1
4th ward, 16th pct.	60	13	0	1	0	0	30	2	13	47	15	3
4th ward, 17th pct.	58	11	0	0	0	0	26	2	28	48	19	4
5th ward, 1st pct.	120	24	2	1	0	1	21	2	5	23	7	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.	142	16	2	11	3	2	18	1	9	21	12	6
5th ward, 3rd pct.	140	11	1	2	0	1	14	0	1	9	8	1
5th ward, 4th pct.	107	33	1	3	2	0	27	4	11	26	13	2
5th ward, 5th pct.	108	20	2	3	2	0	22	3	6	22	11	6
5th ward, 6th pct.	162	21	4	4	2	0	12	1	5	16	3	5
5th ward, 7th pct.	113	32	3	11	1	0	19	2	11	24	12	8
5th ward, 8th pct.	120	21	0	0	2	1	26	0	6	23	23	2
5th ward, 9th pct.	76	19	0	3	0	2	20	0	21	10	13	7
5th ward, 10th pct.	77	18	2	2	0	0	27	4	16	23	22	3
5th ward, 11th pct.	70	17	2	4	1	0	34	2	23	25	23	3
5th ward, 12th pct.	83	19	1	5	1	0	40	7	11	17	17	5
5th ward, 13th pct.	107	33	1	11	1	0	27	2	14	28	15	6
5th ward, 14th pct.	61	12	3	6	1	0	49	4	11	16	26	6
5th ward, 15th pct.	72	14	0	1	1	4	34	0	19	30	27	3
5th ward, 16th pct.	102	20	3	4	1	3	21	0	4	12	7	6
6th ward, 1st pct.	58	22	2	5	10	6	38	2	13	42	20	4
6th ward, 2nd pct.	47	12	1	2	22	9	50	1	19	40	32	4
6th ward, 3rd pct.	70	14	1	15	9	1	59	6	27	50	25	6
6th ward, 4th pct.	68	24	0	1	8	2	49	3	17	34	34	2
6th ward, 5th pct.	100	10	3	18	16	2	22	4	4	31	11	1
6th ward, 6th pct.	85	17	0	9	1	0	43	2	4	42	6	0
6th ward, 7th pct.	72	19	0	2	8	2	38	4	11	43	15	1
6th ward, 8th pct.	50	17	0	0	1	0	29	1	7	18	6	2
6th ward, 9th pct.	72	7	0	1	1	0	49	0	10	32	18	2
6th ward, 10th pct.	58	12	1	0	1	0	29	2	2	21	5	0
6th ward, 11th pct.	80	11	0	0	1	0	27	2	23	18	4	2
6th ward, 12th pct.	66	9	2	1	3	0	19	0	7	19	5	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Sec.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.												
6th ward, 13th pct.	64	11	0	1	0	1	27	2	18	13	15	3
6th ward, 14th pct.	78	13	1	4	2	0	16	1	22	19	9	3
6th ward, 15th pct.	51	15	1	0	1	0	35	1	6	13	14	0
6th ward, 16th pct.	54	10	1	4	6	2	54	1	13	36	23	7
7th ward, 1st pct.	55	12	0	4	0	1	29	2	13	53	18	7
7th ward, 2nd pct.	50	9	3	21	1	0	27	7	20	22	21	15
7th ward, 3rd pct.	87	23	1	4	2	1	32	3	26	59	12	7
7th ward, 4th pct.	88	17	1	2	2	3	17	0	19	38	18	8
7th ward, 5th pct.	137	11	3	4	1	0	27	2	15	28	15	4
7th ward, 6th pct.	86	14	1	2	0	0	28	3	12	45	12	16
7th ward, 7th pct.	91	12	2	5	1	1	42	2	36	42	14	21
7th ward, 8th pct.	98	11	2	4	0	0	23	4	20	35	17	5
7th ward, 9th pct.	109	16	5	7	1	0	40	2	13	19	14	11
7th ward, 10th pct.	127	17	0	6	1	2	20	2	11	21	16	9
7th ward, 11th pct.	81	14	0	11	5	1	36	6	20	37	27	20
7th ward, 12th pct.	66	7	2	2	1	2	29	7	15	23	25	6
7th ward, 13th pct.	65	15	0	4	1	0	21	6	13	26	23	7
7th ward, 14th pct.	81	16	0	15	5	1	60	11	28	42	49	8
7th ward, 15th pct.	68	15	1	7	0	0	26	1	15	26	18	7
7th ward, 16th pct.	47	16	1	5	2	0	44	2	15	29	26	20
7th ward, 17th pct.	61	10	0	5	1	1	35	5	22	28	20	16
8th ward, 1st pct.	119	36	1	1	1	0	27	1	18	17	15	5
8th ward, 2nd pct.	136	70	0	1	0	0	10	0	27	20	10	0
8th ward, 3rd pct.	101	83	2	0	0	0	7	1	5	18	9	5
8th ward, 4th pct.	99	40	1	6	0	2	17	1	9	22	22	5
8th ward, 5th pct.	114	67	1	6	0	1	18	1	6	25	20	4
8th ward, 6th pct.	142	112	0	1	0	0	9	0	6	12	17	4
8th ward, 7th pct.	103	33	3	2	0	0	21	1	13	16	7	5
8th ward, 8th pct.	60	78	3	9	0	0	21	1	1	18	7	1
8th ward, 9th pct.	105	111	0	1	1	1	20	0	14	18	14	4
8th ward, 10th pct.	105	91	2	1	1	0	31	3	9	27	13	5
8th ward, 11th pct.	83	65	3	5	6	5	23	1	19	12	5	3
8th ward, 12th pct.	111	126	6	3	2	3	10	0	51	46	140	0
8th ward, 13th pct.	39	54	0	0	0	0	15	0	6	8	10	1
8th ward, 14th pct.	134	118	0	1	0	0	6	0	6	43	32	3
9th ward, 1st pct.	58	15	1	7	3	0	50	7	0	44	43	1
9th ward, 2nd pct.	57	6	0	4	3	1	41	1	24	27	30	6
9th ward, 3rd pct.	40	9	0	9	0	0	35	1	25	37	30	2
9th ward, 4th pct.	46	8	0	7	0	0	28	1	25	29	21	9
9th ward, 5th pct.	39	9	0	4	0	0	39	2	26	29	17	4
9th ward, 6th pct.	89	19	3	5	3	1	33	5	18	23	19	5
9th ward, 7th pct.	29	11	1	11	2	2	53	3	27	24	16	2
9th ward, 8th pct.	49	8	3	9	1	0	40	4	12	21	8	1
9th ward, 9th pct.	58	10	0	5	1	0	38	0	21	16	20	8
9th ward, 10th pct.	53	7	2	4	1	3	26	9	24	31	24	8
9th ward, 11th pct.	56	5	2	4	0	2	41	7	19	43	23	10
9th ward, 12th pct.	60	13	2	4	0	1	49	0	19	31	17	7
9th ward, 13th pct.	71	19	0	9	0	0	45	2	30	35	36	2
9th ward, 14th pct.	30	9	1	7	0	1	59	2	30	25	34	2
9th ward, 15th pct.	58	9	1	10	1	0	36	1	20	25	34	2
9th ward, 16th pct.	60	12	0	4	1	0	20	0	13	20	11	11
9th ward, 17th pct.	36	10	1	8	1	0	46	3	18	28	12	4
9th ward, 18th pct.	60	13	0	5	3	0	33	1	24	41	8	6
9th ward, 19th pct.	44	6	2	6	1	0	47	6	27	24	21	4
9th ward, 20th pct.	83	5	4	8	0	2	39	1	28	20	14	13
10th ward, 1st pct.	130	27	0	2	0	0	10	3	5	15	3	2
10th ward, 2nd pct.	116	18	0	0	2	0	18	3	2	12	3	3
10th ward, 3rd pct.	147	21	0	8	1	1	30	1	7	14	2	6
10th ward, 4th pct.	156	27	0	5	0	0	22	3	9	22	4	2
10th ward, 5th pct.	98	16	1	8	0	0	40	1	23	29	18	2
10th ward, 6th pct.	82	19	2	10	1	0	29	7	8	19	16	6
10th ward, 7th pct.	59	7	0	7	1	0	38	7	16	29	26	11
10th ward, 8th pct.	95	15	0	9	0	0	30	0	12	14	19	11
10th ward, 9th pct.	80	12	1	5	0	1	25	1	20	28	15	8
10th ward, 10th pct.	59	18	3	10	2	0	23	2	11	14	9	9
10th ward, 11th pct.	90	18	2	5	3	1	41	7	21	25	11	11
10th ward, 12th pct.	77	32	1	7	1	1	48	3	10	29	10	7
10th ward, 13th pct.	111	37	0	7	2	0	14	5	6	20	2	3
10th ward, 14th pct.	52	11	0	8	1	0	37	3	11	15	9	5
10th ward, 15th pct.	145	27	1	3	1	0	30	2	-7	23	9	4
11th ward, 1st pct.	160	118	0	0	0	0	15	0	5	21	13	3
11th ward, 2nd pct.	122	91	0	4	0	0	9	2	12	11	12	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmerman (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.												
11th ward, 3rd pct.	147	99	0	4	0	0	18	2	3	11	11	3
11th ward, 4th pct.	79	67	1	2	0	0	28	3	14	19	17	1
11th ward, 5th pct.	95	31	0	7	0	0	31	3	19	18	20	6
11th ward, 6th pct.	84	28	2	4	1	0	32	4	15	27	22	5
11th ward, 7th pct.	83	34	0	10	1	0	23	4	16	16	32	1
11th ward, 8th pct.	62	52	0	16	0	0	43	3	11	16	23	5
11th ward, 9th pct.	111	52	2	8	0	0	33	3	20	39	22	9
11th ward, 10th pct.	89	75	2	11	0	3	15	3	7	20	17	3
11th ward, 11th pct.	59	33	0	7	7	0	32	1	16	67	23	7
11th ward, 12th pct.	79	54	0	2	0	0	17	7	8	21	15	2
11th ward, 13th pct.	68	30	2	3	0	0	14	2	27	9	12	4
11th ward, 14th pct.	114	85	0	2	0	1	14	2	19	27	20	1
12th ward, 1st pct.	131	33	1	2	2	0	18	1	9	16	8	3
12th ward, 2nd pct.	93	19	0	1	0	0	17	1	11	19	26	2
12th ward, 3rd pct.	111	23	0	6	5	1	22	2	10	27	8	4
12th ward, 4th pct.	168	52	1	2	1	3	14	0	5	18	13	6
12th ward, 5th pct.	164	104	2	1	1	0	11	2	6	16	11	3
12th ward, 6th pct.	160	109	0	0	2	0	7	1	7	19	6	3
12th ward, 7th pct.	146	70	0	1	1	0	7	0	6	15	8	1
12th ward, 8th pct.	146	70	0	0	0	0	15	3	12	22	14	0
12th ward, 9th pct.	116	40	0	2	2	1	28	2	13	14	13	1
12th ward, 10th pct.	87	56	0	3	3	0	22	0	9	25	18	1
12th ward, 11th pct.	133	95	0	0	0	0	15	0	13	16	15	3
12th ward, 12th pct.	125	89	0	1	0	0	13	3	3	14	8	4
13th ward, 1st pct.	111	73	0	0	0	1	4	0	36	24	3	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	81	61	0	2	0	0	16	2	10	13	9	1
13th ward, 3rd pct.	122	59	0	1	0	0	12	7	7	16	13	0
13th ward, 4th pct.	155	42	0	0	2	0	18	1	17	31	7	2
13th ward, 5th pct.	61	49	1	2	1	0	15	4	9	35	13	1
13th ward, 6th pct.	108	52	0	3	0	3	13	1	5	23	6	4
13th ward, 7th pct.	58	21	0	3	0	0	39	6	14	19	18	9
13th ward, 8th pct.	48	22	1	3	1	1	38	7	23	27	24	3
13th ward, 9th pct.	61	16	0	3	4	2	46	4	12	23	21	2
13th ward, 10th pct.	44	9	0	1	2	3	45	4	32	24	36	4
13th ward, 11th pct.	65	19	1	3	3	5	48	1	14	34	18	5
13th ward, 12th pct.	71	17	0	2	1	1	53	4	26	24	36	12
13th ward, 13th pct.	37	14	0	2	0	0	27	7	15	29	29	2
13th ward, 14th pct.	75	7	0	3	1	0	42	6	31	37	19	6
13th ward, 15th pct.	56	8	2	1	3	3	28	4	14	15	20	11
13th ward, 16th pct.	103	65	0	0	0	0	10	1	8	12	9	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	135	94	1	1	0	1	6	0	7	13	6	2
14th ward, 2nd pct.	166	70	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	13	35	1
14th ward, 3rd pct.	168	92	0	0	0	1	11	1	3	8	4	3
14th ward, 4th pct.	166	86	0	0	1	0	11	0	13	7	3	0
14th ward, 5th pct.	163	95	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	11	3	7
14th ward, 6th pct.	142	87	1	1	0	0	10	2	8	12	1	3
14th ward, 7th pct.	146	86	0	2	3	0	9	0	7	15	4	4
14th ward, 8th pct.	32	88	0	3	1	0	9	10	11	5	1	2
14th ward, 9th pct.	175	113	0	0	0	0	12	1	12	10	8	4
14th ward, 10th pct.	146	113	0	1	1	2	10	0	8	13	4	2
14th ward, 11th pct.	116	62	0	4	0	1	11	0	5	13	4	4
14th ward, 12th pct.	153	86	0	1	0	2	16	0	10	35	16	2
14th ward, 13th pct.	133	90	1	5	0	1	21	2	15	26	6	2
14th ward, 14th pct.	140	78	0	0	1	1	10	0	6	15	3	3
14th ward, 15th pct.	133	101	2	2	3	0	22	1	17	9	11	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	66	23	0	2	1	0	33	3	42	22	21	17
15th ward, 2nd pct.	56	20	1	6	0	0	28	1	31	36	23	5
15th ward, 3rd pct.	29	18	0	3	0	1	57	5	29	19	31	4
15th ward, 4th pct.	61	14	0	5	0	0	53	4	25	14	14	10
15th ward, 5th pct.	51	14	0	2	4	1	37	1	16	44	12	10
15th ward, 6th pct.	51	22	0	1	1	1	52	2	23	34	23	2
15th ward, 7th pct.	52	14	0	2	0	1	70	2	37	33	31	2
15th ward, 8th pct.	61	10	0	8	0	0	61	5	32	36	24	2
15th ward, 9th pct.	49	9	0	4	1	0	62	1	21	22	30	0
15th ward, 10th pct.	49	7	0	5	1	0	62	0	23	29	34	3
15th ward, 11th pct.	54	8	1	3	0	3	59	2	21	30	29	4
15th ward, 12th pct.	58	11	0	2	2	0	55	1	63	37	25	3
15th ward, 13th pct.	55	5	0	0	0	0	77	3	47	33	45	3
15th ward, 14th pct.	59	15	2	2	0	0	58	6	51	39	34	2
15th ward, 15th pct.	34	5	0	2	0	0	85	4	46	46	44	3
15th ward, 16th pct.	55	15	0	4	1	0	46	5	23	17	23	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	38	10	0	5	1	0	48	2	11	32	21	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otien (Rep.)	Nelson (Sec.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.												
16th ward, 2nd pct.	38	10	1	3	0	0	68	1	24	45	30	0
16th ward, 3rd pct.	48	10	0	3	1	0	31	1	19	40	17	1
16th ward, 4th pct.	63	17	2	3	2	1	58	0	22	34	29	3
16th ward, 5th pct.	35	19	0	3	3	1	59	3	20	55	8	6
16th ward, 6th pct.	58	16	0	3	0	0	80	0	25	41	44	2
16th ward, 7th pct.	56	17	0	5	2	0	58	1	28	55	17	6
16th ward, 8th pct.	78	24	0	2	0	2	29	3	9	42	15	5
16th ward, 9th pct.	54	11	0	0	1	1	57	1	19	24	39	1
16th ward, 10th pct.	46	12	0	1	1	0	45	0	26	44	11	3
16th ward, 11th pct.	75	27	0	2	1	0	30	1	14	33	19	4
16th ward, 12th pct.	67	18	0	6	1	1	30	1	21	24	22	2
16th ward, 13th pct.	104	15	0	2	4	0	33	1	17	26	14	7
16th ward, 14th pct.	39	7	0	1	0	0	63	0	43	34	68	2
16th ward, 15th pct.	73	21	0	6	0	0	44	4	62	62	21	3
16th ward, 16th pct.	69	20	0	3	3	0	43	0	12	41	19	9
16th ward, 17th pct.	83	13	1	3	0	0	37	0	11	26	15	8
16th ward, 18th pct.	62	20	0	1	1	0	52	2	18	35	21	0
16th ward, 19th pct.	63	21	1	3	0	0	39	3	19	40	14	5
17th ward, 1st pct.	80	14	5	11	1	0	28	2	8	18	15	4
17th ward, 2nd pct.	75	21	0	6	0	0	4	9	1	12	28	2
17th ward, 3rd pct.	152	81	1	0	0	0	9	0	8	4	6	0
17th ward, 4th pct.	106	11	0	7	2	2	19	2	7	21	21	7
17th ward, 5th pct.	27	15	3	7	3	0	40	2	23	20	41	3
17th ward, 6th pct.	57	18	1	7	3	2	45	2	17	28	43	7
17th ward, 7th pct.	72	10	3	7	1	0	60	1	16	20	29	3
17th ward, 8th pct.	86	20	3	16	3	0	30	0	14	19	28	12
17th ward, 9th pct.	76	25	2	5	3	0	29	3	19	14	19	2
17th ward, 10th pct.	54	19	1	4	0	3	40	3	18	18	23	4
17th ward, 11th pct.	134	58	4	0	1	1	1	0	4	13	4	3
17th ward, 12th pct.	74	27	7	3	0	0	46	0	17	26	24	5
17th ward, 13th pct.	56	16	0	2	0	3	31	4	9	22	40	3
17th ward, 14th pct.	70	22	0	12	1	1	35	4	20	18	40	5
18th ward, 1st pct.	31	6	0	0	2	1	60	0	22	29	56	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	74	19	0	1	2	2	28	0	26	78	20	4
18th ward, 3rd pct.	86	23	0	0	2	1	16	5	7	42	11	3
18th ward, 4th pct.	81	17	0	0	0	1	57	4	36	66	29	1
18th ward, 5th pct.	49	14	0	0	0	3	64	2	20	55	31	1
18th ward, 6th pct.	31	5	0	1	0	0	73	2	27	42	69	0
18th ward, 7th pct.	47	8	0	1	2	0	57	0	18	31	37	0
18th ward, 8th pct.	32	2	0	0	0	0	54	0	42	39	116	0
18th ward, 9th pct.	15	2	0	0	0	0	60	0	25	33	72	1
18th ward, 10th pct.	29	6	0	0	1	1	86	2	36	33	97	1
18th ward, 11th pct.	64	11	1	2	0	0	60	1	21	51	33	0
18th ward, 12th pct.	63	15	0	4	0	1	54	1	12	53	35	4
18th ward, 13th pct.	48	6	0	3	0	0	82	0	11	46	34	0
18th ward, 14th pct.	49	11	0	1	1	2	94	1	39	51	51	1
18th ward, 15th pct.	14	3	0	0	0	0	86	0	33	34	87	0
18th ward, 16th pct.	21	5	0	0	0	0	69	3	33	27	85	1
18th ward, 17th pct.	28	10	1	0	0	1	117	1	30	23	131	0
18th ward, 18th pct.	43	11	0	1	0	2	46	1	19	61	42	4
18th ward, 19th pct.	48	17	0	1	0	0	35	2	19	57	30	1
18th ward, 20th pct.	46	11	0	2	2	1	92	0	37	53	52	0
18th ward, 21st pct.	25	3	0	0	0	0	67	1	42	20	78	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	52	13	3	5	2	0	28	2	21	19	13	9
19th ward, 2nd pct.	54	12	1	0	0	0	35	4	24	20	15	0
19th ward, 3rd pct.	71	18	0	5	1	0	30	9	44	31	18	1
19th ward, 4th pct.	47	18	0	8	1	0	42	2	27	35	26	7
19th ward, 5th pct.	39	14	0	4	1	0	46	4	18	30	18	1
19th ward, 6th pct.	56	5	0	3	1	2	46	0	20	38	26	3
19th ward, 7th pct.	38	10	2	6	3	0	36	1	22	25	10	0
19th ward, 8th pct.	38	14	0	2	1	0	38	1	34	48	30	0
19th ward, 9th pct.	36	12	0	3	1	0	38	4	35	23	14	2
19th ward, 10th pct.	35	12	0	1	0	0	78	1	19	34	30	4
19th ward, 11th pct.	63	11	0	4	4	5	42	5	26	25	11	1
19th ward, 12th pct.	47	6	0	1	0	0	70	1	21	46	18	1
19th ward, 13th pct.	44	13	0	0	0	1	65	5	46	30	40	7
19th ward, 14th pct.	18	10	0	1	1	0	69	2	39	26	41	0
19th ward, 15th pct.	26	11	0	0	2	2	51	1	26	42	42	0
19th ward, 16th pct.	23	9	0	2	3	1	76	3	47	49	54	0
19th ward, 17th pct.	56	8	1	1	1	0	65	5	45	40	36	2
19th ward, 18th pct.	21	9	0	0	1	0	76	2	37	30	50	5
20th ward, 1st pct.	49	15	0	10	3	2	48	7	36	30	19	6

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otien (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.												
20th ward, 2nd pct.	63	16	0	9	2	2	30	3	10	16	16	15
20th ward, 3rd pct.	41	7	0	10	5	3	35	4	19	16	10	8
20th ward, 4th pct.	67	15	1	11	3	5	54	4	27	29	23	9
20th ward, 5th pct.	79	23	0	9	0	1	31	8	17	31	19	15
20th ward, 6th pct.	85	10	0	7	4	2	33	5	18	23	14	13
20th ward, 7th pct.	73	11	1	7	6	0	39	8	27	25	14	6
20th ward, 8th pct.	46	12	3	16	6	0	2	36	5	25	25	0
20th ward, 9th pct.	58	13	1	7	3	2	30	6	23	24	16	11
20th ward, 10th pct.	43	16	0	7	0	0	47	2	18	35	16	11
20th ward, 11th pct.	39	8	1	1	9	0	33	0	18	43	21	7
20th ward, 12th pct.	63	13	1	9	1	4	28	6	27	40	12	4
20th ward, 13th pct.	59	17	0	6	1	1	40	4	20	20	12	7
20th ward, 14th pct.	48	10	1	5	2	5	37	6	29	15	25	5
20th ward, 15th pct.	73	12	0	12	3	0	27	2	23	30	18	18
20th ward, 16th pct.	64	11	0	8	3	0	18	1	21	20	12	3
20th ward, 17th pct.	57	15	1	10	0	2	36	2	12	15	11	9
20th ward, 18th pct.	66	19	1	0	0	0	12	4	6	18	12	1
21st ward, 1st pct.	109	53	1	1	1	1	17	3	11	23	14	3
21st ward, 2nd pct.	78	36	0	6	1	0	1	8	17	20	20	8
21st ward, 3rd pct.	79	24	2	2	0	0	55	3	29	29	20	6
21st ward, 4th pct.	59	7	1	2	1	0	42	6	19	53	20	4
21st ward, 5th pct.	48	15	2	6	0	7	3	5	26	34	19	3
21st ward, 6th pct.	58	15	2	1	1	3	26	8	15	22	13	9
21st ward, 7th pct.	43	20	0	6	0	0	30	2	16	23	18	1
21st ward, 8th pct.	75	33	0	0	0	0	10	2	12	20	9	1
21st ward, 9th pct.	81	64	2	3	1	1	24	4	9	14	13	3
21st ward, 10th pct.	99	33	1	0	0	0	18	5	14	26	11	4
21st ward, 11th pct.	75	17	0	3	1	0	39	1	16	23	24	10
21st ward, 12th pct.	53	13	0	5	0	2	16	1	12	17	10	9
21st ward, 13th pct.	80	14	0	8	2	0	39	3	27	27	18	2
21st ward, 14th pct.	85	8	0	3	1	0	12	4	9	27	10	6
21st ward, 15th pct.	121	57	1	8	1	2	33	4	10	16	11	7
21st ward, 16th pct.	65	11	0	0	1	0	19	5	23	24	10	3
21st ward, 17th pct.	51	12	0	0	0	1	43	4	28	30	32	1
21st ward, 18th pct.	60	31	0	1	0	1	43	4	28	30	32	1
22nd ward, 1st pct.	95	18	2	1	0	2	34	9	38	14	16	4
22nd ward, 2nd pct.	66	21	1	9	1	0	43	6	29	18	17	10
22nd ward, 3rd pct.	59	16	0	5	0	1	27	10	20	32	11	6
22nd ward, 4th pct.	48	15	0	2	0	1	36	6	24	43	9	3
22nd ward, 5th pct.	57	15	0	5	1	2	48	6	41	32	15	2
22nd ward, 6th pct.	39	14	0	5	1	1	35	5	44	84	17	8
22nd ward, 7th pct.	63	13	0	9	1	2	48	3	20	69	18	1
22nd ward, 8th pct.	46	5	0	0	7	1	46	3	23	48	22	1
22nd ward, 9th pct.	50	10	0	3	1	0	56	3	25	54	25	1
22nd ward, 10th pct.	35	4	0	3	0	0	35	1	32	24	32	3
22nd ward, 11th pct.	42	12	0	2	0	0	67	3	34	24	42	0
22nd ward, 12th pct.	54	12	0	7	2	0	53	5	32	20	32	0
22nd ward, 13th pct.	78	7	0	2	0	1	43	5	22	22	45	1
22nd ward, 14th pct.	118	7	0	1	2	0	40	5	17	22	28	0
22nd ward, 15th pct.	34	2	1	1	0	0	71	3	30	27	47	3
22nd ward, 16th pct.	91	12	1	4	0	1	59	6	44	40	34	5
22nd ward, 17th pct.	97	13	0	4	1	1	36	5	40	29	17	0
22nd ward, 18th pct.	64	9	0	4	0	0	39	3	32	19	27	6
22nd ward, 19th pct.	40	11	0	8	0	1	41	3	18	23	26	5
22nd ward, 20th pct.	48	16	0	3	1	4	64	2	37	26	29	1
23rd ward, 1st pct.	70	10	1	1	1	0	47	0	29	38	39	3
23rd ward, 2nd pct.	65	32	3	7	0	0	35	0	20	37	26	4
23rd ward, 3rd pct.	48	9	0	2	1	1	54	4	23	26	46	7
23rd ward, 4th pct.	52	22	0	2	1	2	39	1	12	36	24	2
23rd ward, 5th pct.	55	18	0	0	0	0	44	2	14	27	46	3
23rd ward, 6th pct.	51	17	0	6	1	1	38	1	20	25	26	5
23rd ward, 7th pct.	74	25	0	2	3	0	35	3	15	25	20	7
23rd ward, 8th pct.	82	10	0	5	3	6	31	3	9	14	19	7
23rd ward, 9th pct.	71	23	2	2	0	0	26	0	7	30	16	15
23rd ward, 10A pct.	46	19	1	1	1	1	22	2	25	28	6	1
23rd ward, 10B pct.	43	32	0	1	1	1	39	4	30	30	23	1
23rd ward, 11th pct.	88	15	0	0	0	0	30	0	13	17	8	6
23rd ward, 12th pct.	105	38	0	4	1	0	9	0	7	11	6	5
23rd ward, 13th pct.	90	31	0	9	3	1	23	1	11	19	8	10
23rd ward, 14th pct.	92	23	0	2	1	1	34	4	16	21	20	3
24th ward, 1st pct.	123	100	0	3	0	0	8	1	7	19	9	0
24th ward, 2nd pct.	174	129	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	6	6	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.												
24th ward, 3rd pct.	117	84	0	1	0	0	7	0	4	17	9	0
24th ward, 4th pct.	150	120	2	0	0	7	7	0	7	4	5	0
24th ward, 5th pct.	188	86	0	2	0	8	0	8	10	2	0	0
24th ward, 6th pct.	92	29	0	8	1	1	30	4	15	23	25	0
24th ward, 7th pct.	105	37	0	2	0	1	15	5	9	27	13	4
24th ward, 8th pct.	72	22	0	2	0	0	18	2	10	15	10	1
24th ward, 9th pct.	95	21	0	4	0	1	35	9	16	33	38	14
24th ward, 10th pct.	117	62	1	1	0	0	9	4	7	16	4	3
24th ward, 11th pct.	142	67	1	0	1	1	10	1	14	14	16	4
24th ward, 12th pct.	71	69	0	4	0	0	32	3	25	32	36	0
24th ward, 13th pct.	147	112	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	3	0
24th ward, 14th pct.	99	96	1	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	5	2
24th ward, 15th pct.	143	99	0	0	1	0	6	1	5	8	3	0
24th ward, 16th pct.	109	35	0	6	0	0	39	5	18	32	32	2
24th ward, 17th pct.	130	106	0	0	0	0	12	0	13	8	10	1
24th ward, 18th pct.	81	43	2	8	2	3	48	0	22	30	27	2
25th ward, 1st pct.	59	16	3	1	2	0	28	6	21	41	26	1
25th ward, 2nd pct.	50	9	1	10	0	4	31	3	24	28	14	10
25th ward, 3rd pct.	83	4	0	7	2	2	32	3	25	20	9	7
25th ward, 4th pct.	43	16	0	7	2	1	17	0	15	14	12	9
25th ward, 5th pct.	77	13	0	11	5	3	39	4	27	39	25	12
25th ward, 6th pct.	65	17	1	14	2	1	40	4	32	32	21	8
25th ward, 7th pct.	36	9	0	5	1	3	29	5	19	25	11	10
25th ward, 8th pct.	65	6	0	8	2	5	42	5	27	40	20	7
25th ward, 9th pct.	74	18	0	7	0	6	50	3	28	43	39	3
25th ward, 10th pct.	57	12	0	11	2	2	47	6	40	37	39	7
25th ward, 11th pct.	62	10	1	3	2	4	44	0	26	36	31	2
25th ward, 12th pct.	46	11	1	8	3	3	41	3	28	35	18	1
25th ward, 13th pct.	70	20	1	9	3	1	23	8	24	33	18	7
25th ward, 14th pct.	62	16	6	11	0	0	26	7	19	24	9	12
25th ward, 15th pct.	72	16	3	15	4	3	29	5	21	27	20	14
25th ward, 16th pct.	49	11	1	12	2	1	34	2	32	38	21	14
25th ward, 17th pct.	47	5	1	10	1	0	49	3	27	50	29	5
25th ward, 18th pct.	44	8	0	11	1	2	66	2	28	36	27	15
25th ward, 19th pct.	72	7	0	9	3	0	52	5	29	22	22	4
25th ward, 20th pct.	54	15	0	7	2	3	20	2	15	19	12	14
26th ward, 1st pct.	79	12	1	2	0	1	34	5	20	22	8	6
26th ward, 2nd pct.	63	4	1	4	0	4	88	1	30	30	28	3
26th ward, 3rd pct.	45	10	0	9	0	0	56	2	31	19	44	3
26th ward, 4th pct.	66	6	3	15	1	0	28	7	19	25	5	5
26th ward, 5th pct.	47	2	1	4	1	0	53	2	26	39	18	3
26th ward, 6th pct.	43	7	0	6	1	2	54	0	36	35	44	0
26th ward, 7th pct.	65	6	2	3	0	2	60	6	24	39	50	7
26th ward, 8th pct.	85	6	0	3	0	2	66	1	23	30	26	2
26th ward, 9th pct.	101	9	0	8	1	2	55	5	25	34	30	4
26th ward, 10th pct.	124	7	0	4	2	0	36	5	24	29	28	4
26th ward, 11th pct.	50	6	0	4	1	1	47	1	20	40	37	3
26th ward, 12th pct.	52	10	0	0	2	0	35	4	30	23	27	1
26th ward, 13th pct.	58	10	1	15	7	0	44	2	16	22	11	7
26th ward, 14th pct.	33	15	0	2	0	1	42	5	38	42	44	5
26th ward, 15th pct.	48	9	0	1	1	0	57	3	56	25	40	2
26th ward, 16th pct.	57	9	1	5	0	0	27	2	26	22	24	0
26th ward, 17th pct.	84	1	0	8	0	0	48	0	40	39	37	3
26th ward, 18th pct.	63	3	0	2	0	3	46	2	20	22	26	8
26th ward, 19th pct.	57	9	0	3	0	0	77	2	24	25	31	0
26th ward, 20th pct.	46	7	2	2	0	0	67	5	35	56	56	1
26th ward, 21st pct.	56	8	2	3	0	0	77	2	25	22	19	2
26th ward, 22nd pct.	70	10	1	9	2	0	37	2	25	32	19	1
26th ward, 23rd pct.	53	5	2	7	0	0	31	2	12	35	34	2
26th ward, 24th pct.	57	5	1	9	0	0	45	5	24	33	19	3
26th ward, 25th pct.	54	2	0	4	1	0	42	1	37	22	39	5
27th ward, 1st pct.	72	11	3	3	0	0	59	2	19	32	47	5
27th ward, 2nd pct.	70	11	1	8	1	0	39	1	19	20	40	1
27th ward, 3rd pct.	60	9	1	2	0	0	60	4	18	22	36	2
27th ward, 4th pct.	57	16	0	2	0	0	57	4	17	14	53	0
27th ward, 5th pct.	72	22	1	4	0	6	44	1	32	24	38	2
27th ward, 6th pct.	42	6	1	4	1	1	40	2	12	19	29	8
27th ward, 7th pct.	44	20	3	1	1	0	57	6	26	20	59	6
27th ward, 8th pct.	66	16	0	4	0	1	71	2	31	47	47	1
27th ward, 9th pct.	82	29	2	1	1	1	45	3	14	18	28	3
27th ward, 10th pct.	56	16	0	3	1	1	53	1	16	19	36	8
27th ward, 11th pct.	50	7	2	1	0	0	50	0	10	31	34	4
							50	1	15	17	28	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmer- mann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau- dreuil (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Kan- nen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Sec.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.												
27th ward, 12th pct.	183	47	3	6	1	1	47	5	17	33	26	13
27th ward, 13th pct.	74	14	0	3	0	1	22	0	15	15	20	9
27th ward, 14th pct.	72	6	1	4	2	0	53	1	23	18	34	1
South Milwaukee, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	41	9	0	1	2	0	47	2	42	41	25	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	85	7	0	1	0	0	53	2	35	40	39	3
2nd ward, 1st pct.	75	18	0	3	1	1	47	3	34	64	13	5
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	105	26	0	1	2	0	46	3	59	36	20	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	122	47	1	1	4	1	27	2	21	42	2	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	115	28	0	1	2	1	20	3	37	40	9	1
4th ward	113	54	0	1	2	0	25	5	11	20	6	3
Wauwatosa, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	24	3	0	1	1	0	78	1	35	10	85	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	21	4	0	2	1	0	57	2	20	18	35	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	19	2	0	0	1	0	106	2	71	36	92	0
1st ward, 4th pct.	40	11	0	0	2	2	68	0	52	27	71	0
1st ward, 5th pct.	58	8	0	0	0	0	51	1	34	20	36	2
1st ward, 6th pct.	41	4	0	3	2	0	65	6	41	23	35	3
2nd ward, 1st pct.	33	10	0	0	0	0	115	4	58	31	91	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	36	10	0	7	2	0	129	0	66	36	74	3
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	30	3	7	1	2	0	115	3	89	47	117	0
2nd ward, 4th pct.	68	3	1	4	2	0	131	3	66	46	112	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	43	8	0	3	0	0	100	5	64	50	60	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	58	9	0	3	2	0	101	4	65	52	79	3
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	22	6	0	1	0	0	66	3	54	46	66	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	61	3	1	2	1	0	46	6	21	28	41	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	54	10	0	5	2	3	60	2	30	32	33	1
4th ward, 3rd pct.	30	5	0	0	1	0	33	1	43	34	73	2
4th ward, 4th pct.	27	7	0	2	0	1	39	2	29	53	41	2
5th ward, 1st pct.	33	8	0	12	5	2	93	7	41	36	64	4
5th ward, 2nd pct.	63	18	0	11	0	0	90	5	83	39	45	3
5th ward, 3rd pct.	44	5	0	9	1	0	94	1	66	53	69	1
West Allis, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	111	44	2	2	2	0	37	2	20	12	7	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.	152	47	1	6	0	1	13	5	16	12	3	5
1st ward, 3rd pct.	126	24	0	6	0	1	19	2	18	19	8	7
1st ward, 4th pct.	112	28	2	10	3	1	32	8	16	22	17	3
1st ward, 5th pct.	142	78	0	2	0	0	30	3	18	18	5	2
1st ward, 6th pct.	141	64	0	6	1	0	12	2	15	11	5	1
1st ward, 7th pct.	103	32	0	13	1	1	21	2	12	27	11	5
1st ward, 8th pct.	146	44	0	7	1	1	43	4	31	41	21	7
1st ward, 9th pct.	141	45	1	5	0	0	35	3	21	26	16	4
2nd ward, 1st pct.	86	24	1	5	0	1	24	5	21	15	16	3
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	87	19	0	6	1	1	56	4	39	28	24	0
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	90	25	0	1	1	1	29	2	17	17	8	1
2nd ward, 4th pct.	87	30	1	2	0	1	35	2	28	14	10	2
2nd ward, 5th pct.	76	38	2	4	0	1	7	0	13	20	7	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	52	25	0	2	0	0	32	3	30	21	22	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	44	20	2	7	0	0	53	4	29	23	23	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	70	24	1	12	0	1	74	1	27	25	24	1
3rd ward, 4th pct.	71	22	1	3	1	2	36	3	18	15	9	4
3rd ward, 5th pct.	69	17	0	1	0	2	38	2	23	19	6	1
3rd ward, 6th pct.	44	20	1	3	0	1	35	0	15	16	9	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	107	42	1	7	2	2	23	2	14	16	3	5
4th ward, 2nd pct.	124	33	0	2	0	0	42	4	22	27	24	5
4th ward, 3rd pct.	65	23	1	2	0	0	35	4	18	12	24	0
4th ward, 4th pct.	94	14	0	7	2	0	52	1	39	23	31	3
4th ward, 5th pct.	68	10	0	9	1	0	53	5	24	25	19	1
4th ward, 6th pct.	94	27	1	3	0	0	24	2	28	12	14	1
4th ward, 7th pct.	82	27	2	8	0	1	35	1	11	10	10	1
4th ward, 8th pct.	97	18	0	6	1	0	45	1	19	24	18	8
Totals	41,991	13,837	366	2,280	672	523	22,957	1,621	12,879	16,584	14,291	2,171
MONROE CO.												
Adrian	1	3	0	1	0	0	13	6	19	0	0	0
Angelo	0	3	1	0	0	2	19	1	8	8	0	0
Byron	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	1	7	0	0	0
Clifton	2	5	1	0	0	0	44	2	8	1	2	0
Glendale	6	5	0	1	1	1	25	18	7	1	4	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	8	1	0	0
Greenfield	1	2	0	0	0	2	11	3	0	2	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kanenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
MONROE CO.—Cont.												
Jefferson.....	0	2	0	2	0	0	21	2	8	4	0	0
La Fayette.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	1	0	2	0
La Grange.....	0	1	1	1	1	0	14	0	2	1	0	0
Leon.....	2	2	2	1	0	1	35	7	7	0	2	0
Lincoln.....	2	4	1	1	0	2	46	6	20	2	0	0
Little Falls.....	0	5	0	0	0	0	30	1	8	2	1	0
New Lyme.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	6	0	0	0
Oakdale.....	3	1	5	3	1	4	25	6	14	6	1	6
Portland.....	4	3	0	1	0	1	30	1	0	1	2	0
Ridgeville.....	4	3	2	0	0	0	20	11	19	1	9	0
Scott.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	1	4	0
Sheldon.....	2	3	0	0	0	1	25	3	12	2	1	0
Sparta.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	34	2	18	1	1	0
Tomah.....	3	11	0	3	1	1	26	4	25	1	0	1
Wellington.....	0	2	0	1	1	1	13	9	6	1	0	0
Wells.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	12	0	1	1	0	0
Wilton.....	1	6	0	0	0	0	32	2	10	0	0	0
Cashton, vil.....	3	7	2	1	1	0	36	1	11	2	3	0
Kendall, vil.....	4	3	0	0	0	0	34	4	20	2	2	0
Melvina, vil.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	12	1	2	0	0	0
Norwalk, vil.....	7	0	0	0	0	3	20	5	2	3	0	0
Wilton, vil.....	4	3	0	0	0	0	28	2	5	2	0	1
Wyeville, vil.....	6	5	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	2	0	0
Sparta, city:												
1st ward.....	3	2	0	1	1	2	87	0	31	6	2	0
2nd ward.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	65	3	25	6	4	0
3rd ward.....	2	3	0	2	0	0	64	1	34	4	8	0
4th ward.....	7	6	0	1	0	2	48	2	31	5	5	1
Tomah, city:												
1st ward.....	8	9	1	3	0	1	69	1	45	1	3	1
2nd ward.....	16	21	1	4	1	3	72	2	59	2	1	0
3rd ward.....	7	10	2	14	1	5	40	5	26	0	5	0
Totals.....	100	150	20	43	13	37	1,109	124	527	67	64	10
OCONTO CO.												
Abrams.....	7	6	0	0	0	0	26	7	15	14	3	0
Armstrong.....	6	10	0	0	4	0	15	10	12	23	2	0
Bagley.....	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	10	2	3	1	0
Brazeau.....	2	5	0	0	0	0	33	7	12	9	5	1
Breed.....	1	6	0	0	0	0	16	3	10	9	4	0
Chase.....	4	16	0	0	0	0	30	8	16	11	2	0
Doty.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	8	1	0
Gillett.....	3	3	0	1	1	0	82	7	13	20	8	0
How.....	1	16	0	1	0	0	30	32	22	7	1	0
Lena.....	4	8	0	1	0	0	36	6	14	17	4	0
Little River.....	2	12	0	0	0	0	58	4	32	19	7	0
Little Suamico.....	25	24	0	0	0	0	43	6	17	11	3	0
Maple Valley.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	47	5	14	9	4	0
Morgan.....	8	3	0	0	0	0	39	15	19	10	5	0
Oconto.....	1	4	1	0	0	1	59	9	38	18	9	0
Oconto Falls.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	96	25	40	19	8	0
Pensaukee.....	3	5	1	2	0	0	48	10	36	17	5	0
Riverview.....	4	3	0	0	0	1	9	28	4	4	0	0
Spruce.....	9	11	0	0	3	0	58	6	34	17	4	0
Stiles.....	2	8	0	0	0	0	28	33	41	11	5	1
Townsend.....	1	13	0	0	2	0	2	5	21	7	1	0
Underhill.....	2	0	0	4	0	0	38	12	9	12	3	0
Wheeler.....	4	3	0	0	0	0	13	11	14	11	2	0
Lena, vil.....	4	12	1	0	0	0	38	0	42	10	1	0
Suring, vil.....	4	7	0	1	1	0	41	6	39	10	2	0
Gillett, city:												
1st ward.....	2	5	0	0	0	1	40	2	29	11	0	0
2nd ward.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	41	1	16	11	3	0
3rd ward.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	3	10	3	1	0
Oconto, city:												
1st ward.....	5	4	0	0	0	0	38	0	33	34	1	0
2nd ward.....	2	13	0	0	0	0	23	3	32	24	3	0
3rd ward.....	4	9	0	0	0	0	28	2	27	26	2	0
4th ward.....	4	7	0	0	0	0	41	1	40	22	3	0
5th ward.....	4	8	0	0	0	0	44	2	56	22	4	0
6th ward.....	7	5	3	0	1	1	34	1	24	17	10	0
7th ward.....	6	4	0	0	0	0	66	2	69	35	10	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
OCONTO CO.—Cont.												
Oconto, city:—Cont.												
8th ward.....	7	4	2	1	0	1	50	4	64	18	5	0
9th ward.....	8	10	2	0	0	0	24	1	16	31	1	0
10th ward.....	6	8	0	0	0	0	26	1	30	13	6	0
Oconto Falls, city:												
1st ward.....	6	6	0	0	0	0	85	1	24	14	2	0
2nd ward.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	79	0	31	12	7	0
3rd ward.....	6	5	0	1	0	0	81	4	90	20	6	1
Totals.....	181	280	10	12	11	5	1,601	308	1,157	619	154	3
ONEIDA CO.												
Cassian.....	3	4	0	0	0	0	43	1	12	13	6	0
Crescent.....	5	9	0	0	0	0	21	1	9	1	1	0
Enterprise.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	19	5	2	4	3	0
Hazelhurst.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	23	1	3	5	0	0
Lake Tomahawk.....	3	9	0	0	0	0	26	2	3	4	0	0
Little Rice.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	2	2	3	0
Lynne.....	4	6	1	2	1	1	8	1	3	4	0	0
Minocequa.....	10	14	0	0	0	0	60	4	33	50	4	0
Monico.....	4	2	0	1	0	0	14	1	6	8	0	0
Newbold.....	1	7	0	0	0	0	19	2	10	20	3	1
Pelican.....	14	19	0	2	3	5	68	3	13	21	3	1
Piehl.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	21	7	0
Pine Lake.....	10	18	0	0	0	0	33	2	20	20	1	0
Schoepke.....	5	7	0	0	0	0	20	2	7	20	1	0
Stella.....	3	13	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	1	0	0
Sugar Camp.....	3	7	0	2	1	0	29	11	12	19	2	0
Three Lakes.....	2	8	0	1	0	2	20	3	61	17	4	0
Woodboro.....	1	6	0	0	0	0	14	0	8	7	0	0
Woodruff.....	3	6	0	0	0	0	24	3	19	17	0	0
Rhineland, city:												
1st ward.....	21	50	3	0	1	3	57	1	19	9	3	0
2nd ward.....	20	32	0	1	1	1	52	0	19	11	5	1
3rd ward.....	22	17	2	3	1	0	30	3	10	15	2	0
4th ward.....	9	5	0	3	0	0	134	1	58	23	8	0
5th ward.....	15	7	2	3	2	0	93	1	56	30	3	1
6th ward.....	19	13	0	0	1	0	62	9	17	21	3	0
7th ward.....	19	11	1	0	2	2	67	2	48	18	5	1
8th ward.....	20	31	0	1	0	1	37	3	19	6	0	0
Totals.....	217	308	9	20	13	15	996	69	469	371	67	4
OUTAGAMIE CO.												
Black Creek.....	3	2	0	3	0	1	23	28	12	6	4	0
Bovina.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	30	3	13	5	3	0
Buchanan.....	18	13	0	5	0	0	25	5	23	4	4	0
Center.....	0	4	0	3	0	0	38	21	36	21	8	0
Cicero.....	5	6	1	4	0	0	73	23	14	9	10	1
Dale.....	2	2	0	2	0	0	66	15	51	27	6	1
Deer Creek.....	0	6	0	2	0	0	12	11	3	2	4	0
Ellington.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	82	17	58	29	5	0
Freedom.....	4	8	0	3	0	0	55	38	32	18	8	0
Grand Chute:												
1st pct.....	12	22	0	15	1	0	71	22	30	35	19	0
2nd pct.....	3	6	0	0	7	0	68	16	61	39	13	0
Greenville.....	1	5	0	8	0	1	64	13	44	24	11	0
Hortonia.....	2	0	0	3	0	0	26	6	15	11	1	0
Kaukauna.....	14	12	0	0	0	0	18	6	5	12	0	0
Liberty.....	0	2	0	1	0	0	14	6	21	2	3	0
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	6	6	4	3	1
Maple Creek.....	2	4	0	3	0	0	15	13	4	3	1	0
Oneida.....	3	10	0	1	0	1	25	30	18	12	2	1
Osborn.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	28	18	8	3	4	0
Seymour.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	52	60	39	6	2	1
Vandenbrook.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	33	9	10	7	1	0
Bear Creek, vil.....	4	5	0	0	0	0	7	2	13	4	1	0
Black Creek, vil.....	0	2	0	2	0	0	40	19	22	4	3	0
Combined Locks, vil.....	5	13	0	4	2	0	24	0	15	6	2	0
Hortonville, vil.....	3	4	0	4	0	0	59	18	59	18	7	0
Kimberly, vil.....	52	69	0	4	4	0	118	12	73	24	3	0
Little Chute, vil.....	34	37	0	3	1	0	202	31	252	110	25	0
Shiecton, vil.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	36	4	28	9	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.												
Appleton, city:												
1st ward.....	27	22	1	32	0	0	125	12	118	34	37	1
2nd ward.....	20	13	0	16	0	1	163	12	171	56	92	2
3rd ward.....	5	5	0	19	0	2	62	6	46	36	23	0
4th ward.....	10	8	0	40	2	1	121	17	143	47	39	0
5th ward.....	8	22	0	41	0	2	132	13	107	31	38	1
6th ward.....	11	25	1	50	0	0	139	13	107	82	53	0
7th ward.....	9	9	0	22	0	0	92	10	116	47	29	2
8th ward.....	14	22	1	34	2	1	85	20	70	45	21	0
9th ward.....	19	37	0	17	0	0	93	7	107	75	22	0
10th ward.....	15	20	2	39	1	0	121	12	153	50	36	0
11th ward.....	10	17	0	19	0	0	94	10	65	32	26	0
12th ward.....	9	24	1	26	0	0	107	6	169	64	27	1
13th ward.....	7	16	0	0	0	0	56	8	49	40	18	0
14th ward.....	10	6	3	31	0	1	90	16	142	53	48	0
15th ward.....	15	13	1	20	0	0	77	0	117	38	54	0
16th ward.....	7	14	1	33	0	0	108	15	100	61	22	0
17th ward.....	6	13	0	31	0	0	89	11	76	46	22	0
18th ward.....	8	19	2	13	0	0	85	11	53	29	14	0
Kaukauna, city:												
1st ward.....	30	23	2	5	2	0	82	13	83	35	31	0
2nd ward.....	41	26	0	23	0	0	78	9	92	18	9	0
3rd ward.....	48	20	1	15	2	0	59	7	55	13	2	0
4th and 5th wards.....	41	15	1	7	3	2	38	10	50	9	7	0
New London, city:												
3rd ward.....	8	11	0	10	1	0	46	4	33	3	2	0
Seymour, city:												
1st ward.....	1	2	0	4	0	0	55	14	32	14	3	0
2nd ward.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	41	9	26	7	3	0
Totals.....	556	641	18	634	31	12	3,561	717	3,245	1,419	832	12
OZAUKEE CO.												
Belgium.....	4	21	0	0	5	0	50	4	56	26	6	0
Cedarburg.....	11	7	1	2	5	0	57	12	53	11	3	0
Fredonia.....	3	12	1	6	9	1	56	22	42	20	4	0
Grafton.....	1	2	1	1	3	0	44	3	26	7	2	0
Mequon:												
1st pct.....	19	6	0	16	2	1	77	3	48	33	20	0
2nd pct.....	11	8	0	3	4	0	60	5	27	33	52	0
Port Washington.....	9	4	0	0	7	0	38	4	20	6	11	0
Saukville.....	6	3	0	0	7	0	79	5	39	14	5	1
Belgium, vil.....	4	9	0	0	0	0	25	1	25	14	1	0
Fredonia, vil.....	2	6	0	2	1	0	24	0	36	2	5	0
Grafton, vil.....	13	10	0	5	3	1	60	6	37	20	7	1
Saukville, vil.....	8	4	0	0	2	0	38	1	27	11	3	0
Thiensville, vil.....	13	9	0	0	2	0	23	2	39	32	3	0
Cedarburg, city:												
1st ward.....	14	3	0	4	2	0	53	3	65	11	11	0
2nd ward.....	6	4	0	0	5	0	29	3	27	4	4	0
3rd ward.....	5	8	0	2	1	0	21	1	22	9	5	0
Port Washington, city:												
1st ward.....	13	18	0	1	12	0	80	1	62	29	7	0
2nd ward.....	14	15	0	0	9	0	38	0	37	13	5	0
3rd ward.....	7	5	1	0	13	1	28	2	45	16	5	0
4th ward.....	7	5	0	2	14	0	31	3	25	7	7	0
5th ward.....	4	6	0	1	5	1	49	0	43	11	7	0
6th ward.....	13	6	0	0	14	0	96	1	54	15	10	0
Totals.....	187	171	4	45	125	5	1,056	82	855	344	183	2
PEPIN CO.												
Albany.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	17	4	1	3	2	0
Durand.....	1	0	2	3	0	0	29	1	3	3	0	0
Frankfort.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	44	1	3	1	3	1
Lima.....	7	6	0	0	0	0	2	90	5	11	8	2
Pepin.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	47	5	4	3	4
Stockholm.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	4	1	1	2	0
Waterville.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	85	3	9	7	4	0
Waubeek.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	18	1	6	1	1	0
Pepin, vil.....	4	6	2	0	0	0	66	2	11	2	1	0
Stockholm, vil.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	16	0	3	0	0	0
Durand, city:												
1st ward.....	1	3	1	0	0	1	38	2	23	1	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmer- mann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau- dreuil (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Kan- nen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
PEPIN CO.—Cont.												
Durand, city:—Cont.												
2nd ward.....	0	4	0	0	2	0	109	2	29	5	1	1
3rd ward.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	105	0	25	0	0	0
Totals.....	21	29	6	3	5	7	671	30	134	35	20	2
PIERCE CO.												
Clifton.....	3	1	0	1	0	0	38	2	9	1	0	0
Diamond Bluff.....	0	2	1	4	2	0	19	6	1	1	0	0
Ellsworth.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	63	10	23	7	4	0
El Paso.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	41	10	16	2	4	0
Gilman.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	46	5	12	2	4	0
Hartland.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	43	11	11	5	10	0
Isabelle.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0
Maden Rock.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	1	8	1	0	1
Martell.....	2	4	0	2	0	0	76	8	11	1	7	3
Oak Grove.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	24	1	4	2	2	0
River Falls.....	2	11	3	4	1	0	68	26	13	6	4	0
Rock Elm.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	23	3	11	1	2	0
Salem.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	17	3	8	2	2	0
Spring Lake.....	0	2	1	2	0	1	29	7	9	0	5	0
Trenton.....	2	3	0	3	1	1	17	11	12	2	1	0
Trimbelle.....	0	4	3	8	3	0	39	8	13	9	3	0
Union.....	3	1	1	2	3	0	48	3	32	3	7	1
Bay City, vil.....	3	3	0	0	2	0	18	2	1	0	3	0
Ellsworth, vil.....	9	13	0	1	0	0	189	10	104	18	5	0
Elmwood, vil.....	4	2	2	3	0	1	45	2	13	4	1	0
Maden Rock, vil.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	31	4	8	1	0	0
Plum City, vil.....	6	3	2	2	2	0	26	3	22	0	0	0
Spring Valley, vil.....	0	7	0	2	0	0	55	0	58	5	0	0
Prescott, city:												
1st ward.....	2	3	0	0	0	0	23	1	11	1	1	0
2nd ward.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	2	5	1	3	0
3rd ward.....	2	3	0	0	0	0	36	0	5	0	0	0
River Falls, city:												
2nd election dist.....	10	9	2	2	4	4	523	9	107	22	10	1
Totals.....	60	86	15	37	18	8	1,577	158	527	98	78	6
POLK CO.												
Alden.....	0	2	5	8	2	0	31	1	2	0	1	0
Apple River.....	2	1	9	21	11	2	16	0	3	2	3	0
Balsam Lake.....	2	1	4	8	4	1	25	1	1	0	3	0
Beaver.....	0	1	7	18	5	0	16	3	1	0	0	2
Black Brook.....	0	2	7	7	3	0	32	0	1	2	2	0
Bone Lake.....	0	1	16	18	4	4	10	4	2	0	2	4
Clam Falls.....	1	4	3	3	0	0	25	1	1	2	1	1
Clayton.....	4	1	3	6	3	4	20	1	2	0	0	0
Clear Lake.....	3	8	6	11	7	5	23	6	3	0	4	1
Eureka.....	5	2	13	18	9	2	43	8	6	1	0	1
Farmington.....	0	3	6	14	5	0	43	3	3	0	4	0
Garfield.....	0	0	4	13	4	4	36	2	1	1	0	0
Georgetown.....	0	1	13	12	1	0	18	4	1	1	0	0
Johnstown.....	0	0	5	5	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	1
Laketown.....	3	3	4	13	5	3	22	8	3	0	0	0
Lincoln.....	1	3	2	6	5	1	12	6	8	1	2	1
Lorain.....	0	2	5	6	5	1	20	3	6	1	0	0
Luck.....	1	4	13	3	1	1	25	5	5	0	1	0
McKinley.....	0	1	12	12	4	0	26	7	1	1	1	0
Milltown.....	3	5	9	13	9	1	31	2	2	0	1	1
Osceola.....	6	1	9	20	6	2	19	3	5	1	1	1
St. Croix Falls.....	1	2	2	4	4	1	25	1	3	0	1	3
Sterling.....	0	1	2	4	5	3	18	8	2	0	2	0
West Sweden.....	0	0	5	8	1	1	21	1	1	3	5	2
Balsam Lake, vil.....	1	2	11	30	6	5	49	1	20	3	3	0
Centuria, vil.....	0	4	19	5	1	1	39	3	7	1	1	1
Clayton, vil.....	0	3	3	1	0	0	25	1	7	0	1	0
Clear Lake, vil.....	5	6	13	3	3	2	39	0	8	2	3	1
Dresser, vil.....	0	2	2	15	2	0	19	1	1	0	1	0
Frederic, vil.....	2	4	7	6	0	1	69	2	6	9	5	0
Luck, vil.....	1	5	0	4	2	2	45	1	10	1	4	0
Milltown, vil.....	3	9	3	9	5	1	36	5	2	6	1	3
Osceola, vil.....	4	7	2	13	4	4	62	4	17	2	2	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
POLK CO.—Cont.												
St. Croix Falls, vil.	2	6	4	6	1	0	62	1	21	9	4	0
Amery, city:												
1st ward	3	2	1	7	0	3	47	3	6	4	4	0
2nd ward	1	3	1	6	1	0	44	2	1	0	0	1
Totals	56	111	182	380	144	56	1,082	100	170	53	61	26
PORTAGE CO.												
Alban	33	34	3	0	0	0	15	2	1	0	4	0
Almond	5	10	0	0	0	0	38	1	12	11	8	0
Amherst	21	40	0	0	1	0	42	2	13	1	1	0
Belmont	12	11	0	0	0	0	24	1	11	1	2	0
Buena Vista	12	10	0	0	0	0	28	1	28	6	4	0
Carson	20	42	1	0	0	0	7	3	3	0	1	0
Dewey	30	49	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Eau Claire	12	29	0	1	1	0	14	3	9	4	1	2
Grant	4	3	0	2	1	0	8	12	2	0	0	0
Hull	65	88	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Lanark	11	17	0	2	0	0	40	3	11	1	2	0
Linwood	17	30	0	0	1	0	7	2	3	2	1	0
New Hope	21	43	6	2	4	2	35	1	9	5	5	0
Pine Grove	5	7	0	0	0	0	14	2	48	5	0	0
Plover	47	53	0	1	0	0	31	7	15	6	4	1
Sharon	125	221	0	0	0	0	2	23	0	0	0	0
Stockton	79	115	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	0
Almond, vil.	2	2	2	0	0	0	53	2	44	18	4	0
Amherst, vil.	11	17	1	0	1	0	44	2	31	6	6	0
Amherst Junction, vil.	9	15	0	0	0	0	6	2	2	1	2	0
Junction City, vil.	20	20	0	1	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	0
Nelsonville, vil.	3	5	1	0	0	0	8	2	3	1	9	0
Park Ridge, vil.	10	11	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	1	3	0
Rosholt, vil.	20	15	0	0	0	0	25	2	8	2	2	0
Stevens Point, city:												
1st ward	47	51	0	1	1	0	45	1	21	13	15	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	53	35	1	0	3	0	44	0	49	10	17	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	47	59	0	1	0	0	30	3	24	3	6	0
3rd ward	45	73	1	1	2	2	48	2	54	9	22	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	54	129	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	8	2	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	77	134	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
5th ward	61	54	2	3	4	2	53	1	25	6	12	1
6th ward	34	42	2	1	1	0	26	3	12	11	1	1
7th ward	137	184	1	1	0	0	6	2	5	2	2	0
8th ward	84	128	0	1	0	0	26	2	28	3	16	1
9th ward	29	39	0	0	1	0	15	1	5	4	3	0
Totals	1,262	1,815	21	17	21	6	757	94	491	143	156	6
PRICE CO.												
Catawba	0	7	0	1	0	0	17	12	22	2	1	0
Eisenstein	0	3	5	0	0	0	28	4	31	21	2	0
Elk	4	15	0	0	2	0	24	5	28	10	3	0
Emery	1	14	0	0	0	0	40	3	22	10	6	0
Field	7	8	1	2	0	0	52	6	63	21	3	0
Flambeau	5	14	0	1	2	0	13	3	38	7	2	0
Georgetown	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	1	0
Hackett	1	0	0	0	0	1	15	12	13	4	1	0
Harmony	4	10	3	2	0	0	22	6	24	2	3	1
Hill	0	3	0	0	0	0	14	14	13	5	3	0
Kennan	2	6	0	1	1	0	26	13	13	8	11	0
Knox	2	11	0	1	0	6	16	12	15	5	2	1
Lake	7	20	6	2	1	2	42	18	12	7	6	0
Ogema	14	19	2	0	0	2	98	14	29	20	6	1
Prentice	2	3	0	0	2	0	14	19	80	7	15	0
Spirit	2	1	1	1	0	0	21	25	27	7	4	0
Worcester	20	32	0	5	2	0	38	26	16	4	10	0
Catawba, vil.	2	5	0	0	0	0	54	9	61	20	2	1
Kennan, vil.	2	1	0	0	1	0	25	5	18	3	3	1
Prentice, vil.	7	4	0	1	0	0	24	3	24	3	0	0
Park Falls, city:												
1st ward	4	8	1	2	0	0	24	1	43	4	3	0
2nd ward	5	1	6	0	0	0	28	1	27	4	3	0
3rd ward	2	7	1	1	0	0	53	6	55	16	4	1
4th ward	3	4	3	2	0	0	20	2	19	9	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmer- mann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau- dreuil (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Kan- nen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Sec.)
PRICE CO.—Cont.												
Phillips, city:												
1st ward.....	4	4	0	1	0	0	53	2	52	4	5	0
2nd ward.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	49	2	33	4	3	0
3rd ward.....	5	7	1	2	0	0	40	1	60	9	0	0
Totals.....	107	211	35	26	11	11	869	236	914	233	105	7
RACINE CO.												
Burlington.....	11	12	0	3	2	0	37	1	41	12	3	1
Caledonia.....	59	37	5	0	0	10	97	2	77	31	18	0
Dover.....	21	10	0	1	0	3	51	3	55	15	2	0
Mt. Pleasant:												
Dist. no. 1.....	66	34	8	7	4	27	153	13	129	40	29	0
Dist. no. 2.....	34	19	3	2	2	15	23	2	39	16	2	6
Norway.....	22	4	2	1	1	0	61	4	46	15	15	0
Raymond.....	22	13	3	0	1	9	92	0	37	5	3	0
Rochester.....	6	6	0	0	1	0	19	3	29	4	4	0
Waterford.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	27	3	18	20	4	0
Yorkville.....	11	16	1	1	2	0	77	1	30	15	6	0
Rochester, vil.	10	3	0	0	0	0	29	1	14	5	0	0
Sturtevant, vil.	15	17	1	1	1	4	19	0	23	12	1	0
Union Grove, vil.	18	8	1	1	0	4	85	6	58	24	4	2
Waterford, vil.	5	4	1	1	0	0	51	3	38	27	2	0
Burlington, city:												
1st ward.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	12	0	15	4	4	0
2nd ward.....	8	3	0	0	0	2	71	4	93	14	5	0
3rd ward.....	17	1	2	0	0	0	40	5	104	9	11	0
4th ward.....	10	5	0	1	0	1	22	0	52	8	1	1
Racine, city:												
1st ward.....	28	9	0	4	2	11	42	2	41	8	14	2
2nd ward.....	38	24	1	3	2	15	215	11	196	42	52	3
3rd ward, N pct.	50	33	0	1	2	15	106	9	74	17	17	5
3rd ward, S pct.	62	54	4	2	2	20	114	9	140	25	23	0
4th ward, E pct.	75	35	5	3	3	8	36	11	64	21	6	1
4th ward, W pct.	91	49	5	9	3	17	85	13	72	34	15	8
5th ward.....	92	48	10	10	2	34	57	9	43	48	13	15
6th ward.....	80	42	3	6	7	30	52	6	42	19	6	4
7th ward, 1st pct.	41	9	3	3	0	6	110	6	93	24	33	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	84	35	9	11	2	24	71	27	73	30	19	1
7th ward, 3rd pct.	101	52	10	7	4	18	95	21	97	29	21	1
8th ward, 1st pct.	68	21	11	5	5	18	146	17	111	18	19	5
8th ward, 2nd pct.	61	39	11	9	2	33	114	20	106	21	28	1
9th ward, 1st pct.	54	42	6	2	5	22	70	9	55	16	9	3
9th ward, 2nd pct.	75	41	10	6	6	15	45	9	37	20	15	1
10th ward, 1st pct.	60	38	2	6	2	29	49	5	53	14	12	1
10th ward, 2nd pct.	59	60	3	1	4	14	21	3	25	8	9	3
11th ward, 1st pct.	47	35	0	1	3	16	116	13	91	12	48	1
11th ward, 2nd pct.	59	38	2	5	3	23	69	7	45	13	17	5
12th ward, 1st pct.	53	17	3	6	3	16	223	14	175	22	36	3
12th ward, 2nd pct.	58	23	6	4	1	12	188	11	166	18	34	3
12th ward, 3rd pct.	109	52	13	8	4	21	128	8	107	24	26	3
13th ward, 1st pct.	66	42	2	3	3	25	57	7	72	25	8	1
13th ward, 2nd pct.	71	46	4	14	6	33	72	4	30	28	17	1
13th ward, 3rd pct.	93	52	2	10	7	40	76	5	67	14	20	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	94	116	2	4	2	47	28	10	35	14	9	2
14th ward, 2nd pct.	65	58	1	5	3	30	103	3	69	11	27	3
15th ward, 1st pct.	92	37	3	9	3	18	91	20	69	33	22	3
15th ward, 2nd pct.	84	32	11	8	6	17	94	14	79	22	19	1
15th ward, 3rd pct.	81	43	5	3	3	21	78	15	52	23	11	2
Totals.....	2,431	1,420	174	187	114	723	3,717	369	3,327	929	719	89
RICHLAND CO.												
Akan.....	1	3	0	1	0	0	36	12	9	4	1	0
Bloom.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	64	6	5	4	0	0
Buena Vista.....	5	7	0	0	0	1	108	3	8	3	1	0
Dayton.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	48	13	2	1	3	0
Eagle.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	48	0	1	0	1	0
Forest.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	29	9	4	0	2	0
Henrietta.....	0	4	0	0	0	0	40	5	2	5	5	0
Ithaca.....	5	8	0	0	0	0	67	9	14	2	4	1
Marshall.....	3	7	0	0	0	0	65	1	6	3	0	0
Orion.....	2	5	0	0	0	0	52	2	3	4	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kanenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
RICHLAND CO.—Cont.												
Richland	2	5	1	2	1	0	135	2	13	8	5	2
Richwood	1	5	0	2	0	0	39	3	7	1	0	0
Rockbridge	1	1	0	0	0	1	81	2	13	6	2	0
Sylvan	0	7	0	0	0	0	54	5	4	4	1	0
Westford	3	6	0	1	0	0	44	4	0	1	3	0
Willow	5	2	0	1	0	0	43	2	6	3	1	0
Boaz, vil.	0	5	0	0	1	1	11	1	0	2	0	0
Cazenovia, vil.	3	4	0	1	0	0	40	2	3	1	0	0
Lone Rock, vil.	5	2	0	0	0	0	52	0	8	0	0	1
Viola, vil.	5	6	0	0	0	0	43	2	11	5	1	0
Yuba, vil.	1	4	0	0	0	0	13	0	2	0	0	0
Richland Center, city:												
1st ward	1	3	0	0	0	0	186	2	17	4	1	1
2nd ward	5	4	0	2	0	3	200	3	35	7	4	3
3rd ward	17	15	0	0	0	0	301	5	40	11	10	1
Totals	70	111	1	10	3	5	1,799	93	213	79	46	9
ROCK CO.												
Avon	1	0	0	0	0	1	13	6	4	0	2	0
Beloit	10	7	4	0	1	3	50	5	30	4	8	0
Bradford	0	2	0	1	0	0	21	1	5	0	3	1
Center	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	6	10	1	3	0
Clinton	2	2	1	1	0	0	28	3	5	3	5	0
Fulton	6	2	2	0	3	2	41	6	39	3	5	5
Harmony	2	3	0	3	0	1	32	2	19	5	6	0
Janesville	3	2	1	2	0	0	29	4	14	1	5	1
Johnstown	1	8	1	0	0	0	18	3	21	0	2	0
La Prairie	1	0	0	0	0	0	33	3	9	1	4	0
Lima	2	1	0	0	0	0	57	3	2	1	1	0
Magnolia	4	1	0	0	0	0	22	2	2	0	0	0
Milton	5	11	2	0	1	2	71	3	22	8	11	0
Newark	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	3	10	1	1	0
Plymouth	1	1	0	0	0	0	42	2	6	3	1	1
Porter	7	6	1	0	0	0	30	11	0	0	4	0
Rock	2	6	1	2	0	2	22	9	19	1	5	1
Spring Valley	0	3	2	0	0	1	21	3	6	2	2	0
Turtle	3	4	2	0	1	1	50	3	24	4	16	0
Union	2	3	1	0	0	0	42	2	2	2	4	0
Clinton, vil.	11	5	1	0	0	0	42	0	16	3	21	0
Footville, vil.	0	2	0	0	0	0	23	0	12	0	3	0
Milton, vil.	14	2	0	1	0	3	118	7	40	6	8	1
Orfordville, vil.	0	2	1	0	0	0	30	4	14	1	5	0
Beloit, city:												
1st ward	8	6	3	1	0	1	27	1	21	3	4	1
2nd ward	11	7	0	0	0	0	54	2	45	5	12	0
3rd ward	13	20	5	2	0	1	12	2	15	2	9	1
4th ward	13	12	4	1	1	2	35	0	20	5	3	0
5th ward	12	9	0	0	1	0	39	4	54	4	20	0
6th ward	20	15	1	0	2	0	70	1	96	8	18	0
7th ward	11	8	3	4	0	0	70	3	87	21	19	2
8th ward	9	10	0	2	0	0	33	2	49	2	7	0
9th ward	13	13	4	1	0	3	45	3	54	2	45	0
10th ward	4	6	1	0	0	0	24	1	23	3	7	0
11th ward	6	7	1	1	1	1	32	2	31	2	6	0
12th ward	12	7	3	5	0	0	35	0	23	3	0	2
13th ward	9	10	0	0	2	1	47	3	25	4	6	0
14th ward	7	6	3	1	1	0	51	1	33	1	8	1
15th ward	3	14	2	3	1	1	50	0	37	4	10	1
16th ward	17	3	1	4	1	0	58	2	56	3	5	0
17th ward	6	12	3	6	2	1	49	3	43	3	13	1
18th ward	14	8	1	1	1	1	36	1	31	7	10	0
Edgerton, city	39	42	2	4	1	4	282	7	222	14	16	1
Evansville, city	11	6	1	1	3	1	110	3	41	4	8	1
Janesville, city:												
1st ward	14	9	1	5	0	3	91	0	55	14	9	0
2nd ward	17	9	0	2	0	1	72	2	64	4	7	0
3rd ward	11	14	2	0	0	2	54	2	62	4	16	0
4th ward	14	6	0	2	0	1	108	4	94	6	38	0
5th ward	10	13	0	0	0	1	127	3	118	7	37	1
6th ward	15	10	2	0	0	2	91	4	75	5	5	0
7th ward	23	19	1	4	0	0	34	4	43	7	4	0
8th ward	6	12	0	1	2	2	49	4	29	3	8	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.												
Janesville, city:—Cont.												
9th ward	18	15	0	2	3	1	27	2	30	9	4	0
10th ward	14	12	0	3	0	1	24	1	13	6	6	0
11th ward	0	17	1	0	0	1	27	1	16	4	6	0
12th ward	24	19	1	0	1	3	38	1	25	0	4	0
13th ward	19	10	1	2	2	1	72	4	51	10	12	0
14th ward	9	8	1	0	1	2	35	0	38	1	9	0
Totals	510	467	68	69	31	57	2,895	164	2,058	228	522	23
RUSK CO.												
Atlanta	4	1	3	0	0	0	26	1	10	1	6	0
Big Bend	6	2	0	0	0	0	21	0	2	1	4	0
Big Falls	4	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	3	1	3	0
Cedar Rapids	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	1	3	0
Dewey	9	7	1	0	1	0	15	5	5	2	0	0
Flambeau	6	4	0	2	0	0	36	1	15	4	5	0
Grant	4	0	0	1	0	2	35	1	10	2	3	1
Grow	6	3	0	1	0	0	16	2	6	1	2	0
Hawkins	11	6	0	0	1	0	12	2	9	3	5	0
Hubbard	4	1	1	0	0	0	6	9	5	0	6	0
Lawrence	2	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	2	2	0
Marshall	8	2	2	1	0	0	18	21	5	2	2	2
Murry	3	6	0	0	0	0	25	12	2	1	1	0
Richland	5	2	1	0	0	0	13	1	1	2	2	0
Rusk	8	8	0	0	1	0	5	8	3	3	2	1
South Fork	12	7	1	0	0	0	11	1	6	3	7	0
Strickland	17	15	2	2	4	0	17	1	2	3	3	0
Stubbs	5	3	2	0	2	0	22	1	23	1	3	0
Thornapple	9	8	0	0	0	0	22	14	8	2	7	0
True	1	2	0	1	0	0	21	3	5	2	6	0
Washington	3	2	0	0	0	0	15	0	2	0	1	0
Wilkinson	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	8	2	0	0	0
Willard	4	0	1	0	0	0	9	1	8	0	4	1
Wilson	2	5	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	0
Bruce, vil.	9	7	1	0	0	0	48	0	16	2	5	0
Conrath, vil.	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	4	0	1	0
Glen Flora, vil.	1	2	0	0	0	0	20	0	5	0	1	0
Hawkins, vil.	8	8	0	1	0	1	27	0	11	2	3	0
Ingram, vil.	5	7	0	0	0	0	13	0	3	2	1	0
Sheldon, vil.	5	2	0	0	0	0	15	0	11	1	3	0
Tony, vil.	2	2	0	0	1	1	16	0	5	1	1	0
Weyerhaeuser, vil.	3	1	1	0	0	0	40	0	11	1	3	0
Ladysmith, city:												
1st ward	0	4	0	0	2	0	19	2	8	3	2	0
2nd ward	3	3	0	3	3	2	29	1	13	2	0	0
3rd ward	4	2	0	0	0	0	25	0	12	2	1	0
4th ward	3	3	0	0	0	1	20	1	10	0	0	0
5th ward	7	1	0	1	0	0	36	1	17	1	0	0
6th ward	2	2	0	0	2	0	19	0	10	1	4	0
7th ward	8	3	0	0	0	0	41	2	23	5	6	0
Totals	198	139	16	15	19	8	747	105	294	60	111	5
ST. CROIX CO.												
Baldwin	2	0	1	2	0	0	84	6	14	6	4	0
Cady	1	1	0	0	0	0	66	8	15	5	7	2
Cylon	3	9	0	2	0	0	40	2	2	3	5	0
Eau Galle	3	8	0	0	0	0	92	5	5	5	3	0
Emerald	6	8	0	1	0	0	44	4	1	4	1	0
Erin Prairie	10	4	1	0	0	0	50	2	8	7	2	0
Forest	3	5	1	2	0	0	28	3	3	3	2	3
Glenwood	1	5	1	0	0	0	37	6	7	6	1	1
Hammond	1	12	0	0	0	0	89	6	5	5	2	3
Hudson	1	6	0	0	0	0	48	5	5	3	5	0
Kinnickinnic	5	4	1	0	0	0	90	1	4	4	3	0
Pleasant Valley	2	2	0	0	0	0	44	2	4	4	3	0
Richmond	2	6	0	0	0	0	46	3	4	4	0	0
Rush River	2	0	0	0	0	0	60	4	8	4	3	0
Somerset	2	7	0	1	0	1	144	3	22	15	9	0
Springfield	5	5	1	3	0	0	84	4	31	5	3	0
Stanton	9	1	0	0	0	0	51	4	2	5	0	0
Star Prairie	0	3	0	0	0	0	44	5	7	6	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.												
St. Joseph	0	2	0	0	0	1	43	1	3	8	1	0
Troy	1	8	1	4	0	0	50	1	2	9	0	0
Warren	15	14	0	1	1	0	137	3	11	14	3	0
Baldwin, vil.	8	5	2	0	0	0	151	2	24	5	6	0
Deer Park, vil.	1	8	0	0	0	0	35	1	8	2	0	0
Hammond, vil.	3	4	0	0	0	0	114	3	8	20	3	0
No. Hudson, vil.	13	25	2	4	1	2	30	7	8	3	5	0
Somerset, vil.	2	6	0	0	0	0	62	1	19	15	0	0
Star Prairie, vil.	0	2	0	0	0	0	32	3	1	4	0	0
Wilson, vil.	2	4	0	0	0	0	20	0	14	5	2	1
Woodville, vil.	0	6	0	0	0	0	55	1	11	6	5	0
Glenwood, city:												
1st ward	3	5	0	0	0	0	14	1	3	2	1	0
2nd ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	1	2	0
3rd ward	2	2	0	2	0	0	40	0	8	3	2	0
Hudson, city:												
1st ward	16	25	3	2	1	0	99	1	21	13	5	1
2nd ward	23	15	4	3	0	0	151	1	21	15	6	0
3rd ward	12	18	7	7	1	3	129	2	22	12	7	0
New Richmond, city:												
1st ward	21	12	1	0	0	0	158	1	20	17	0	0
2nd ward	19	13	0	0	0	0	181	2	32	14	3	3
3rd ward	2	4	0	0	0	0	37	1	14	5	4	0
River Falls, city:												
1st ward	1	1	0	0	0	0	60	1	15	4	3	0
Totals	202	268	26	34	4	7	2,748	107	412	271	109	14
SAUK CO.												
Baraboo	3	7	1	0	1	0	120	4	26	17	13	2
Bear Creek	8	5	1	0	0	0	33	1	8	3	1	0
Dellona	4	4	1	0	0	0	17	10	9	6	2	0
Delton	4	5	0	0	2	1	69	6	24	18	13	0
Excelsior	5	0	0	2	0	0	57	8	9	5	3	0
Fairfield	0	2	0	0	0	0	41	5	13	3	2	0
Franklin	4	8	1	0	4	0	88	2	4	9	1	0
Freedom	1	2	0	0	1	0	45	3	11	6	2	2
Greenfield	1	1	0	0	1	0	52	2	7	6	2	3
Honey Creek	1	2	1	1	4	0	90	6	10	8	2	2
Ironton	1	4	0	2	0	0	29	4	0	7	0	0
La Valle	4	5	0	2	0	1	57	2	3	6	2	0
Merrimac	1	3	0	0	0	0	48	0	7	2	2	1
Prairie du Sac	0	1	0	0	0	0	38	1	13	10	1	2
Reedsburg	3	2	1	1	2	0	48	14	9	11	5	0
Spring Green	3	1	0	0	0	0	41	2	3	2	0	0
Sumpter	3	1	0	1	1	2	83	4	4	7	2	0
Troy	4	1	0	0	1	0	106	6	9	5	3	0
Washington	1	7	0	7	6	1	55	11	10	10	3	0
Westfield	0	0	2	1	1	0	96	7	14	6	4	1
Winfield	2	1	0	0	0	0	27	5	6	2	5	0
Woodland	0	2	1	0	0	1	22	5	6	2	1	0
Ableman, vil.	5	2	0	0	1	0	56	2	1	6	3	0
Ironton, vil.	4	2	0	1	0	0	16	0	2	1	1	0
La Valle, vil.	7	3	0	0	0	2	43	0	11	5	0	0
Lime Ridge, vil.	3	0	0	0	0	0	33	3	3	5	1	0
Iogannville, vil.	7	4	0	1	0	0	37	0	5	6	6	0
Merrimac, vil.	5	3	0	1	0	1	52	3	8	7	4	0
North Freedom, vil.	2	0	0	0	1	0	57	3	20	6	2	0
Plain, vil.	3	10	1	0	0	0	57	0	10	6	0	1
Prairie du Sac, vil.	6	1	2	0	5	1	181	1	22	11	4	2
Sauk City, vil.	16	16	1	0	7	5	129	4	14	10	2	2
Spring Green, vil.	15	9	0	0	1	0	98	3	6	12	1	0
Baraboo, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	10	8	0	2	0	1	161	5	46	28	13	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	8	2	0	0	0	0	107	6	29	13	7	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	5	6	0	0	3	2	247	2	55	27	17	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	9	9	4	3	1	3	202	0	46	30	6	1
3rd ward	10	3	2	0	2	1	113	3	24	23	8	1
Reedsburg, city:												
1st ward	8	3	0	3	0	4	132	4	26	14	13	0
2nd ward	8	10	1	3	2	1	212	5	43	27	8	0
Totals	184	155	15	29	47	27	3,195	152	576	388	165	21

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Sec.)
SAWYER CO.												
Bass Lake	3	5	0	0	0	0	30	2	5			
Couderay	6	4	0	0	1	0	13	18	8	4	9	0
Draper	11	4	1	0	0	0	43	10	8	8	7	1
Edgewater	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	10	12	1	2	0
Hayward	10	8	0	0	0	0	56	5	11	6	9	0
Hunter	1	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	1	0	0
Lenroot	5	6	0	0	0	0	16	4	8	4	11	0
Meadowbrook	3	4	0	0	0	1	13	3	2	2	4	0
Meteor	0	2	0	0	0	0	15	4	0	0	2	0
Ojibwa	2	1	1	0	0	0	19	2	1	0	4	0
Radisson	6	5	0	0	0	0	53	5	8	4	8	0
Round Lake	0	1	0	0	0	0	29	14	5	3	8	0
Sand Lake	0	7	0	0	0	0	21	3	12	2	5	0
Spider Lake	3	8	1	0	0	0	17	3	13	2	2	1
Weirgor	2	4	0	0	1	0	17	3	10	3	6	0
Winter	14	23	0	0	0	0	17	7	10	3	6	0
Couderay, vil.	3	8	0	0	0	0	94	3	26	8	17	0
Exeland, vil.	3	8	0	0	0	0	17	1	6	2	6	0
Hayward, city:	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	7	4	6	0
1st ward	10	7	0	0	1	0	64	1	24	12	13	0
2nd ward	2	11	0	0	1	0	39	2	15	6	8	0
3rd ward	9	9	0	2	0	0	44	0	16	3	4	0
Totals	99	125	3	2	4	2	632	101	199	77	144	4
HAWANO CO.												
Almon	0	4	0	0	0	0	19	75	5	5	1	0
Angelia	3	8	1	0	0	0	11	5	25	6	2	0
Aniwa	0	1	0	0	0	1	14	6	7	11	2	0
Bartelme	2	5	0	0	0	0	10	10	3	0	0	0
Belle Plaine	0	0	1	10	0	0	46	24	27	15	9	0
Birnamwood	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	13	4	10	0	0
Fairbanks	5	2	2	1	0	0	25	18	5	5	2	0
Germania	2	0	0	1	0	0	14	25	6	5	1	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	8	28	19	5	0
Green Valley	3	1	1	1	0	0	52	14	14	15	3	0
Hartland	0	0	0	2	0	0	27	15	14	6	2	0
Herman	1	2	0	1	0	0	24	16	34	17	6	1
Hutchins	0	2	0	0	0	0	14	31	6	4	6	0
Lessor	2	2	0	0	0	0	47	14	16	3	0	0
Maple Grove	6	6	1	9	1	1	37	16	33	11	1	0
Morris	0	7	5	0	0	2	20	4	6	11	2	0
Navarino	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	9	4	7	12	0
Pella	1	1	2	0	0	0	17	24	29	14	5	0
Red Springs	1	4	1	0	0	0	13	6	11	11	3	0
Richmond	0	3	1	8	4	0	44	36	37	22	3	0
Seneca	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	26	16	19	1	0
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	33	6	21	16	1	0
Waukechon	2	3	2	0	0	0	26	21	35	9	7	1
Wescott	4	2	0	0	0	0	32	26	39	29	10	1
Wittenberg	2	0	1	1	0	0	31	23	9	9	4	1
Aniwa, vil.	2	1	0	1	0	0	11	14	4	14	0	1
Birnamwood, vil.	3	0	0	3	1	2	23	4	17	14	3	0
Bonduel, vil.	2	4	0	0	1	0	36	19	32	8	0	0
Bowler, vil.	0	2	0	0	0	0	27	12	14	12	10	0
Cecil, vil.	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	19	12	5	0
Eland, vil.	5	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	5	4	0	0
Gresham, vil.	1	4	0	0	0	0	19	2	41	12	1	0
Keshena Pct.	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	7	5	0
Mattoon, vil.	2	7	1	1	0	0	21	4	24	7	2	0
Neopit, Pct.	2	13	0	0	0	0	12	3	7	5	5	0
Nigerton, vil.	4	4	0	4	0	0	31	4	28	10	3	0
Wittenberg, vil.	5	2	1	2	0	0	48	18	30	10	12	1
Shawano, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	4	2	1	0	0	0	104	10	93	26	7	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	9	4	2	4	0	0	51	4	53	37	9	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	8	4	2	4	0	0	98	10	88	33	16	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	2	5	2	1	0	0	104	9	101	51	12	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	4	4	1	3	1	2	50	2	52	26	10	0
Totals	91	119	26	57	8	8	1,309	578	1,056	562	186	6

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Sec.)
SHEBOYGAN CO.												
Greenbush.....	3	4	0	2	1	0	32	3	13	1	3	1
Herman.....	10	3	1	4	1	1	41	40	21	11	10	6
Holland.....	7	1	0	0	1	0	62	5	24	15	8	0
Lima.....	5	4	0	3	2	0	64	3	14	13	9	1
Lyndon.....	4	7	0	0	0	1	46	1	20	7	4	0
Mitchell.....	9	7	0	1	1	0	10	4	11	2	5	0
Mosel.....	2	6	0	1	0	0	32	10	12	15	1	0
Plymouth.....	15	9	0	18	2	3	46	6	46	11	3	5
Rhine.....	2	4	0	1	0	1	29	21	26	12	2	2
Russell.....	3	7	0	1	0	0	16	5	3	1	1	0
Scott.....	2	5	0	0	1	0	33	9	19	2	5	2
Sheboygan.....	70	34	1	7	5	4	60	22	65	41	20	11
Sheboygan Falls.....	6	6	1	6	0	1	39	6	21	4	1	33
Sherman.....	3	7	0	3	1	0	21	29	10	5	1	0
Wilson.....	20	11	0	2	0	0	40	10	26	14	11	0
Adell, vil.....	7	7	1	2	2	1	19	0	12	0	0	0
Cascade, vil.....	9	12	0	0	1	0	19	3	13	10	2	0
Cedar Grove, vil.....	14	5	0	2	2	0	45	5	69	3	8	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.....	10	3	0	1	1	0	22	14	49	5	0	2
Glenbeulah, vil.....	7	3	0	1	0	0	17	8	14	3	1	0
Kohler, vil.....	36	25	0	3	2	2	200	12	79	33	34	1
Oostburg, vil.....	5	2	0	0	0	0	56	3	19	8	9	0
Random Lake, vil.....	15	16	0	4	2	1	22	3	42	5	3	0
Waldo, vil.....	9	6	0	0	0	0	63	5	26	7	3	0
Plymouth, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.....	9	5	0	10	3	2	35	2	23	5	5	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	9	7	0	12	12	1	43	2	28	2	3	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	11	3	0	2	3	2	51	6	26	3	5	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	7	9	0	12	4	3	44	2	29	7	3	0
Sheboygan, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.....	50	22	0	8	1	1	201	23	202	55	71	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	115	56	0	10	3	2	184	20	155	66	57	8
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	77	29	1	10	5	1	123	9	124	26	36	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	113	51	1	4	4	6	96	10	94	37	46	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	96	38	0	9	5	1	33	11	50	21	23	3
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	146	75	3	19	10	1	50	14	72	40	22	14
4th ward, 1st pct.....	262	113	1	10	7	2	81	23	80	64	42	9
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	124	54	2	8	6	3	155	10	97	56	75	7
5th ward, 1st pct.....	101	45	1	15	4	4	55	16	35	35	22	4
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	260	83	2	24	9	13	125	41	120	83	78	16
6th ward, 1st pct.....	124	58	0	16	6	1	45	9	38	43	19	6
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	133	56	0	14	3	3	56	16	73	31	32	5
7th ward, 1st pct.....	197	55	1	10	5	1	70	28	76	32	26	10
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	204	60	2	21	13	2	63	26	77	53	47	9
8th ward, 1st pct.....	130	67	1	9	8	4	111	23	109	54	50	8
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	192	77	1	22	8	3	104	32	98	59	45	12
Sheboygan Falls, city:												
1st ward.....	23	22	0	1	2	2	60	9	43	8	10	4
2nd ward.....	17	15	0	0	0	0	47	3	50	13	3	1
Totals.....	2,673	1,194	20	308	146	73	2,866	562	2,353	1,021	864	188
TAYLOR CO.												
Aurora.....	0	9	0	0	0	0	10	6	4	2	2	1
Browning.....	1	0	3	0	0	1	28	19	10	4	3	7
Chelsea.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	40	12	21	9	6	2
Cleveland.....	2	2	0	0	0	1	24	6	22	2	0	0
Deer Creek.....	4	3	0	5	0	0	32	10	18	6	1	0
Ford.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	14	10	11	3	0	0
Goodrich.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	4	4	2	2	9
Greenwood.....	2	3	0	6	0	0	20	22	22	8	0	0
Grover.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	19	24	11	1	1	1
Hammel.....	6	12	0	0	1	1	26	8	14	4	4	5
Holway.....	4	0	1	0	1	0	33	8	13	2	0	2
Jump River.....	7	3	0	0	0	0	25	7	13	3	1	0
Little Black.....	0	3	2	0	0	0	48	7	21	12	7	4
Maplehurst.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	26	0	17	6	0	0
McKinley.....	0	4	1	0	0	1	17	5	12	5	2	0
Medford.....	1	1	2	3	0	0	89	20	49	9	8	2
Molitor.....	1	0	0	9	0	0	10	11	7	3	0	0
Pershing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	5	2	2	0
Rib Lake.....	7	2	1	0	0	0	36	33	29	6	3	0
Roosevelt.....	2	17	0	0	0	0	59	4	34	21	7	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zim- mer- mann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau- drcuil (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Kan- nen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
AYLOR CO.—Cont.												
Taft.....	5	7	0	0	0	0	22	5	14	2	1	0
Westboro.....	13	12	1	1	0	1	52	31	15	15	3	1
Gilman, vil.....	4	8	0	1	1	2	9	0	13	1	2	0
Lublin, vil.....	2	2	0	1	0	0	12	0	13	2	0	0
Rib Lake, vil.....	12	14	0	0	0	0	89	6	90	12	6	0
Medford, city:												
1st ward.....	7	6	3	2	0	0	87	10	86	22	9	1
2nd ward.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	54	5	51	6	7	2
3rd ward.....	5	4	2	4	2	2	70	2	59	14	3	0
Totals.....	97	127	16	25	5	9	989	279	678	184	80	43
REMPEALEAU CO.												
Albion.....	1	2	5	0	0	1	19	0	0	3	1	0
Arcadia.....	11	26	6	6	2	0	21	19	24	9	22	0
Burnside.....	2	5	1	3	1	0	14	1	3	2	2	0
Caledonia.....	1	1	0	0	2	0	10	4	0	0	0	0
Chimney Rock.....	0	1	2	2	0	0	9	1	2	6	4	0
Dodge.....	2	9	2	1	1	1	35	13	23	30	8	0
Etrick.....	2	10	14	5	2	3	77	6	16	8	18	0
Gale.....	0	3	3	4	2	2	51	8	6	12	12	0
Hale.....	2	8	11	11	2	0	64	8	8	6	11	0
Lincoln.....	0	1	9	0	3	1	48	1	7	7	4	1
Pigeon.....	0	3	24	6	5	0	58	2	8	3	22	0
Preston.....	2	1	18	7	3	3	65	6	13	8	12	0
Summer.....	0	0	28	10	3	11	12	0	5	2	0	0
Trempealeau.....	0	3	1	2	2	0	31	3	9	9	4	0
Unity.....	6	12	24	7	2	0	34	0	5	2	5	0
Blair, vil.....	1	4	13	9	2	2	48	0	21	3	9	0
Eleva, vil.....	1	2	2	2	2	0	25	2	3	12	2	0
Trempealeau, vil.....	2	5	0	1	0	0	23	3	4	1	2	0
Arcadia, city:												
1st ward.....	2	3	3	0	0	0	29	2	2	4	2	0
2nd ward.....	3	10	3	0	1	0	41	1	25	4	3	0
3rd ward.....	3	17	1	1	0	0	26	0	9	1	8	0
Galesville, city:												
1st ward.....	3	9	1	1	0	0	20	1	9	5	3	0
2nd ward.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	2	6	4	0
3rd ward.....	0	0	0	2	0	2	26	0	1	11	0	0
Independence, city:												
1st ward.....	0	2	0	0	0	1	11	0	4	2	3	0
2nd ward.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	1	2	0
3rd ward.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	20	0	6	3	0	0
4th ward.....	2	0	0	2	2	2	13	2	4	1	2	0
Osseo, city:												
1st ward.....	4	7	11	2	2	2	26	0	7	5	4	0
2nd ward.....	0	1	7	3	0	0	17	2	4	2	1	0
3rd ward.....	2	0	8	1	0	0	9	0	3	1	0	0
Whitehall, city:												
1st ward.....	2	2	4	1	3	2	45	2	16	1	7	0
2nd ward.....	0	0	2	3	0	2	57	1	19	2	6	0
3rd ward.....	2	0	10	4	0	1	40	2	14	4	4	0
Totals.....	57	149	213	97	44	36	1,054	90	290	176	185	1
ERNON CO.												
Bergen.....	0	7	1	1	2	1	48	6	12	4	12	0
Christiana.....	7	1	11	2	3	11	24	0	2	1	3	0
Clinton.....	2	1	1	1	0	3	14	0	4	3	1	0
Coon.....	2	1	8	1	1	9	31	0	4	0	17	0
Forest.....	4	1	0	0	1	0	22	4	3	1	4	0
Franklin.....	1	3	17	6	1	15	46	6	7	1	11	0
Genoa.....	2	2	0	1	0	0	25	2	4	10	5	0
Greenwood.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	12	1	1	3	0
Hamburg.....	0	3	5	0	0	0	31	3	1	3	9	0
Harmony.....	3	1	2	1	0	6	14	2	2	0	4	0
Hillsboro.....	1	5	3	1	1	0	21	3	3	1	4	0
Jefferson.....	0	1	3	5	0	6	26	0	5	2	6	0
Kickapoo.....	1	1	3	5	0	3	26	1	7	0	6	0
Liberty.....	0	1	3	1	1	4	7	4	3	1	1	0
Stark.....	0	1	3	1	0	0	21	5	1	1	8	0
Sterling.....	0	2	4	0	2	3	25	1	3	1	6	0
Union.....	2	3	0	0	1	0	22	2	4	1	7	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
VERNON CO.—Cont.												
Viroqua	3	6	15	6	5	15	63	1	5	4	13	
Webster	2	2	2	1	2	0	28	5	4	5	5	
Wheatland	1	1	1	0	2	1	24	0	1	2	3	
Whitestown	0	0	3	1	1	0	21	6	3	0	10	
Chaseburg, vil.	0	1	1	0	0	0	15	0	4	5	3	
Coom Valley, vil.	2	1	4	1	1	3	27	1	8	2	20	
De Soto, vil.	1	4	0	0	0	0	12	0	4	1	0	
Genoa, vil.	3	4	0	1	0	0	17	1	9	1	0	
La Farge, vil.	1	3	0	1	0	0	35	4	9	3	2	
Ontario, vil.	1	4	1	0	1	0	32	0	7	6	1	
Readstown, vil.	6	1	2	1	0	0	24	1	11	2	5	
Stoddard, vil.	1	5	3	0	0	0	14	2	8	4	7	
Viola, vil.	0	1	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	1	1	
Hillsboro, city:												
1st ward	4	0	1	0	0	0	33	0	2	2	5	
2nd ward	2	2	1	1	0	2	27	1	2	0	9	
3rd ward	2	1	1	1	1	1	28	0	5	3	7	
Viroqua, city:												
1st ward	2	5	13	7	3	23	69	0	16	7	25	
2nd ward	3	6	10	9	1	19	102	3	14	15	20	
3rd ward	2	6	7	8	3	17	58	3	16	4	16	
Westby, city:												
1st ward	6	0	3	1	0	3		0	1	0	5	
2nd ward	0	1	6	4	0	11	26	0	5	1	9	
3rd ward	2	0	2	0	0	2	20	0	0	2	7	
Totals	69	89	140	69	33	158	1,122	79	210	101	279	
VILAS CO.												
Arbor Vitae	8	10	0	1	0	0	17	0	29	6	0	
Boulder Junction	8	5	0	0	0	0	14	7	6	10	1	
Cloverland	10	4	0	0	0	0	6	5	10	1	0	
Conover	18	14	3	0	0	4	11	1	17	6	0	
Flambeau	44	20	0	0	1	1	17	3	4	10	2	
Lincoln	25	7	0	0	0	0	17	2	3	4	5	
Manitowish Waters	5	5	0	0	0	0	3	5	10	19	0	
Phelps	38	34	1	0	2	0	29	5	37	9	3	
Plum Lake	6	5	0	0	0	0	12	0	33	3	0	
Presque Isle	12	9	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	8	1	
St. Germain	3	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	6	0	
State Line	25	11	0	0	0	0	10	2	40	4	0	
Washington	17	5	0	1	1	2	1	1	21	0	1	
Winchester	7	10	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	1	0	
Eagle River, city:												
1st ward	6	2	0	0	0	1	19	0	36	6	4	
2nd ward	10	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	30	3	1	
3rd ward	7	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	25	4	2	
4th ward	6	3	0	0	0	1	7	0	11	0	0	
Totals	255	151	4	2	4	9	200	37	351	100	21	
WALWORTH CO.												
Bloomfield	2	6	0	0	0	0	62	30	25	12	4	
Darien	3	4	0	1	1	3	130	4	99	25	10	
Delavan	3	2	0	1	0	1	132	27	96	34	25	
East Troy	6	1	0	0	0	1	44	5	24	27	15	
Geneva	3	6	2	0	0	0	159	10	84	19	3	
LaFayette	3	1	0	5	0	1	95	11	25	26	10	
LaGrange	2	2	1	0	0	0	92	1	9	18	3	
Linn	4	3	0	0	0	0	111	5	47	19	11	
Lyons	4	7	0	1	1	1	78	4	34	17	2	
Richmond	2	2	0	0	0	0	57	4	26	17	1	
Sharon	0	1	1	1	0	0	28	2	23	6	5	
Spring Prairie	1	1	1	1	0	0	40	5	14	1	6	
Sugar Creek	2	1	2	0	4	0	146	7	32	28	17	
Troy	2	2	0	0	1	2	51	2	29	14	4	
Walworth	0	1	0	0	0	0	49	6	28	6	3	
Whitewater	2	2	1	0	0	1	37	1	3	4	3	
East Troy, vil.	8	11	1	0	0	0	90	4	26	22	13	
Fontana on Geneva Lake, vil.	1	1	0	0	0	0	35	4	21	4	7	
Genoa City, vil.	7	3	0	0	0	0	60	9	24	4	2	
Sharon, vil.	1	2	1	0	0	0	62	1	37	5	7	
Walworth, vil.	1	3	1	1	0	0	68	0	52	8	6	

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
ALWORTH CO.—Cont.												
Williams Bay, vil.	10	4	1	1	1	3	80	0	33	10	14	0
Delavan, city:												
1st ward.	6	3	0	3	1	1	203	5	118	36	11	0
2nd ward.	8	3	1	0	0	0	170	4	95	17	26	0
3rd ward.	8	4	0	1	0	0	307	15	206	60	41	0
Elkhorn, city:												
1st ward.	3	0	0	0	0	0	156	4	44	31	6	0
2nd ward.	1	9	0	3	1	0	200	7	54	31	6	0
3rd ward.	6	4	0	1	0	1	230	6	74	41	33	0
Lake Geneva, city:												
1st ward.	5	6	2	0	0	2	142	4	86	21	18	0
2nd ward.	3	4	0	0	0	1	99	2	82	24	12	0
3rd ward.	5	12	3	0	0	8	170	12	140	36	12	0
Whitewater, city:												
1st ward.	4	6	1	0	1	3	80	0	8	2	7	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	5	1	1	4	0	1	164	1	20	9	20	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	5	7	3	1	0	1	109	0	9	7	7	1
3rd ward.	15	8	1	0	2	3	115	2	19	7	13	1
Totals.	140	133	24	25	13	34	3,851	204	1,746	648	387	9
ASHBURN CO.												
Barronett.	3	7	0	0	1	0	26	4	20	5	1	0
Bashaw.	0	6	0	0	0	0	46	3	27	12	5	1
Bass Lake.	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	7	8	4	3	0
Beaver Brook.	1	6	1	1	0	0	26	6	18	15	3	0
Birchwood.	1	3	0	3	0	1	15	7	2	3	1	0
Brooklyn.	0	1	0	1	0	0	14	9	7	4	8	0
Casey.	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	12	12	13	5	0
Chicog.	0	1	0	1	0	1	11	3	7	7	2	0
Crystal.	3	7	1	1	2	0	18	8	7	3	3	0
Evergreen.	1	2	0	0	0	0	36	8	15	6	10	0
Frog Creek.	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	2	3	8	0	0
Gull Lake.	0	1	0	3	1	0	10	3	7	1	1	0
Long Lake.	1	3	2	4	1	0	15	2	4	5	0	1
Madge.	8	0	1	4	1	1	17	3	7	8	0	0
Minong.	1	1	1	0	0	0	14	5	0	13	4	0
Sarona.	2	4	0	1	0	0	66	1	28	17	15	1
Spooner.	0	0	0	2	0	0	32	4	13	9	6	0
Springbrook.	3	3	0	0	0	0	21	9	19	6	10	0
Stinnett.	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	4	2	2	0
Stone Lake.	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	14	5	4	3	0
Trego.	0	3	0	1	1	0	39	9	15	12	2	0
Birchwood, vil.	3	3	0	1	0	0	33	2	15	5	4	0
Minong, vil.	1	3	0	0	0	0	18	1	6	11	1	0
Shell Lake, vil.	4	10	0	0	0	2	98	7	104	35	4	0
Spooner, city:												
1st ward.	1	2	0	2	1	2	35	1	30	12	2	1
2nd ward.	6	6	2	4	0	2	29	1	24	11	1	0
3rd ward.	0	5	3	3	0	3	45	1	21	15	5	0
4th ward.	2	6	2	3	1	0	43	2	28	14	1	1
5th ward.	1	2	1	2	0	0	9	0	20	9	0	0
Totals.	42	91	14	39	10	12	768	139	476	269	102	5
WASHINGTON CO.												
Addison.	1	2	0	0	0	0	79	5	186	32	9	0
Barton.	2	5	0	4	0	0	50	8	81	10	3	1
Erin.	8	5	0	0	0	0	34	1	79	10	1	0
Farnington.	4	4	0	3	1	0	44	7	92	11	1	1
Germantown.	3	2	1	1	0	0	67	3	135	23	12	1
Hartford.	3	5	1	22	4	1	83	2	127	20	5	0
Jackson.	2	0	0	5	1	0	70	9	99	13	9	3
Kewaskum.	2	4	0	0	0	0	30	5	81	5	5	0
Polk.	5	3	0	1	1	0	57	6	144	15	6	0
Riefield.	9	9	1	4	0	0	48	0	143	40	10	0
Trenton.	3	9	0	2	0	0	97	8	120	22	4	0
Wayne.	1	5	0	2	0	0	38	4	91	11	2	0
West Bend.	7	11	0	2	0	0	104	6	147	20	4	2
Barton, vil.	4	13	0	0	1	0	104	8	193	42	5	2
Germantown, vil.	7	3	0	0	0	0	18	0	43	4	0	0
Jackson, vil.	5	2	0	1	0	0	33	0	66	4	0	0
Kewaskum, vil.	5	1	1	5	0	0	54	2	204	6	1	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
WASHINGTON CO.—Cont.												
Slinger, vil.	3	1	0	0	0	0	54	2	136	23	4	0
Hartford, city:												
1st ward.	16	5	0	8	2	0	85	0	149	8	3	0
2nd ward.	11	9	3	5	0	2	74	1	99	15	3	0
3rd ward.	9	6	0	6	1	0	47	1	94	9	2	0
4th ward.	9	7	0	3	3	0	83	0	112	12	1	0
West Bend, city:												
1st ward.	5	7	1	3	1	0	33	0	124	11	6	1
2nd ward.	14	3	0	1	0	0	71	1	232	7	1	0
3rd ward.	2	3	0	2	0	0	59	1	287	15	10	0
4th ward.	4	5	0	1	0	0	59	3	194	7	3	1
5th ward.	15	2	0	3	0	0	63	0	155	13	0	0
6th ward.	7	3	0	6	0	0	76	5	204	10	5	0
Totals.	166	134	8	90	15	3	1,714	88	3,817	418	115	18
WAUKESHA CO.												
Brookfield.	59	25	0	5	2	6	263	18	120	156	96	4
Delafield.	24	15	0	2	0	1	211	8	109	35	37	0
Eagle.	13	12	0	0	0	1	39	0	16	3	10	0
Genesee.	10	8	0	0	0	0	100	3	43	5	66	0
Lisbon.	15	14	0	1	0	0	81	5	56	17	5	0
Menomonee.	30	9	0	2	1	2	61	50	46	18	17	1
Merton.	16	9	0	0	0	0	174	17	78	78	19	0
Mukwonago.	2	10	0	0	0	0	43	0	14	5	7	0
Muskego.	69	33	1	8	3	2	121	11	65	32	36	1
New Berlin.	59	30	4	2	2	0	106	7	75	38	30	3
Oconomowoc.	23	15	0	3	1	0	186	13	76	105	20	0
Ottawa.	4	5	1	0	0	10	41	2	22	5	10	0
Pewaukee.	55	25	1	6	2	4	203	11	83	27	40	0
Summit.	31	6	0	2	0	0	154	6	50	38	38	0
Vernon.	9	3	0	1	0	0	62	2	21	10	8	0
Waukesha.	7	11	0	1	1	0	122	1	46	15	29	0
Big Bend, vil.	4	3	0	0	0	0	41	1	12	4	3	0
Butler, vil.	17	4	0	0	0	1	30	1	8	7	2	0
Chenequa, vil.	3	2	0	0	0	0	51	1	27	5	33	0
Dousman, vil.	8	6	1	0	0	0	55	0	13	10	5	0
Eagle, vil.	18	13	3	1	0	0	40	1	8	5	19	0
Hartland, vil.	7	6	0	1	0	0	139	10	49	38	18	0
Lac La Belle, vil.	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	3	2	0
Lannon, vil.	8	8	0	0	0	0	11	2	19	7	2	0
Menomonee Falls, vil.	27	15	2	6	0	2	93	6	55	15	5	0
Merton, vil.	1	3	0	0	0	0	44	2	15	7	2	0
Mukwonago, vil.	15	9	0	0	0	0	66	2	26	11	10	0
North Prairie, vil.	1	3	0	0	0	0	46	0	6	4	8	0
Pewaukee, vil.	29	22	0	2	0	1	80	1	42	31	28	0
Sussex, vil.	8	3	0	0	0	2	54	2	37	1	3	0
Wales, vil.	5	2	0	0	0	0	35	0	10	6	3	0
Oconomowoc, city:												
1st pct.	42	27	1	8	3	1	197	10	62	33	26	0
2nd pct.	48	27	0	6	2	1	220	7	74	44	36	0
Waukesha, city:												
1st ward.	10	16	0	2	0	1	43	3	28	11	8	0
2nd ward.	18	9	1	3	0	1	56	5	41	10	11	0
3rd ward.	26	11	0	1	0	0	76	4	49	30	17	0
4th ward.	11	6	0	0	0	1	43	2	53	8	20	0
5th ward.	25	9	2	0	1	0	79	6	75	19	50	0
6th ward.	20	9	0	0	1	1	96	0	91	16	37	0
7th ward.	4	5	2	0	1	2	60	1	60	2	22	0
8th ward.	13	8	0	2	1	5	105	2	79	19	38	0
9th ward.	20	4	2	4	0	1	126	21	100	22	45	0
10th ward.	12	4	0	1	0	3	121	21	110	16	66	0
11th ward.	16	8	2	1	0	1	117	6	95	18	32	0
12th ward.	12	9	0	4	0	0	68	0	64	15	23	0
13th ward.	28	12	2	2	2	5	55	0	41	11	17	0
14th ward.	26	6	0	0	0	1	78	3	54	16	25	0
15th ward.	19	20	0	2	0	2	57	2	49	17	22	0
Totals.	929	522	25	79	23	58	4,352	276	2,376	1,048	1,106	14
WAUPACA CO.												
Bear Creek.	1	0	0	1	0	0	45	16	11	17	3	0
Caledonia.	1	0	0	9	0	0	29	13	17	7	8	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kanenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)
UPACA CO.—Cont.												
Jayton	2	0	0	0	0	0	83	5	11	2	5	0
Dupont	0	1	0	4	0	0	48	21	40	16	8	0
Armington:												
1st pct.	1	1	0	4	0	1	77	0	10	8	3	0
2nd pct.	9	8	5	2	4	0	74	2	97	15	9	1
Remont.	1	0	0	2	0	0	21	6	12	1	1	0
Larrison	2	0	1	1	0	0	20	2	2	3	3	0
Helvetia.	0	0	0	3	0	0	35	7	7	4	1	0
Wola.	0	0	0	0	1	0	51	5	5	5	5	0
Marabee.	0	2	0	13	3	0	53	4	14	18	11	0
Rebanon.	4	2	0	11	0	0	45	11	23	20	6	0
Wind.	4	0	2	0	0	0	44	3	12	7	2	0
Little Wolf.	0	0	0	1	1	0	66	21	16	11	7	0
Latteson.	1	1	0	1	2	0	20	11	6	6	4	0
Lukwa.	1	4	0	0	0	0	63	18	40	16	11	0
Loyalton.	2	1	3	5	0	0	67	2	23	19	4	0
Candinavia.	0	0	1	0	0	0	92	3	12	2	7	0
St. Lawrence.	3	0	0	1	0	0	64	3	5	5	4	0
Union.	0	1	0	3	1	0	74	7	17	10	8	2
Wapaca.	3	0	1	0	0	0	76	2	10	5	8	0
Weyauwega.	1	0	0	1	2	0	24	11	8	2	3	0
Wyoming.	2	1	0	0	0	0	36	4	4	4	3	0
Big Falls, vil.	3	1	0	0	0	1	18	3	2	2	0	0
Embarrass, vil.	1	2	0	13	0	0	10	4	6	8	2	0
Remont, vil.	2	2	0	3	0	0	29	3	17	2	5	0
Wola, vil.	4	3	0	0	7	0	104	0	15	6	5	1
Wanawa, vil.	4	3	0	2	0	0	136	2	35	40	10	0
Wadensburg, vil.	3	1	0	1	0	0	36	4	8	6	1	0
Candinavia, vil.	2	1	0	2	0	0	61	2	18	4	1	0
Lintonville, city:												
1st ward.	2	6	2	5	1	0	74	2	35	35	9	0
2nd ward.	4	1	1	1	2	0	31	0	9	9	3	0
3rd ward.	1	2	0	2	0	0	53	5	18	16	4	0
4th ward.	9	2	0	9	0	0	79	6	40	28	12	0
5th ward.	7	1	0	1	0	0	59	3	31	22	13	0
Larion, city:												
1st ward.	5	2	0	0	0	0	21	2	38	10	4	0
2nd ward.	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	25	6	0	0
3rd ward.	4	6	0	0	0	0	62	1	34	10	2	0
New London, city:												
1st ward.	5	5	0	10	0	0	47	3	35	11	8	0
2nd ward.	3	4	0	1	1	0	17	1	23	6	2	0
4th ward.	9	9	1	5	0	0	93	8	65	12	19	0
5th ward.	2	4	1	4	0	0	12	7	22	0	1	0
Wapaca, city:												
1st ward.	5	2	0	0	0	1	140	2	39	12	20	0
2nd ward.	2	1	2	1	0	0	162	2	36	16	24	0
3rd ward.	0	2	0	2	0	0	90	2	20	7	7	0
4th ward.	7	1	0	0	0	0	144	3	37	8	28	0
Weyauwega, city:												
1st ward.	7	2	3	0	0	0	40	5	13	3	11	0
2nd ward.	1	2	0	0	0	0	38	1	18	2	6	0
3rd ward.	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	8	2	2	0
Totals.	132	87	23	124	25	3	2,808	250	1,049	486	323	4
USHARA CO.												
Arora.	0	1	2	2	0	0	56	6	21	8	6	0
Boonfield.	1	3	0	9	1	0	11	10	15	22	7	0
Bloma.	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	13	3	2	0	0
Bakota.	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	4	5	1	0
Boonfield.	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	8	3	7	3	0
Brocock.	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	9	6	1	2	1
Bron.	5	1	0	2	1	0	46	5	7	7	7	0
Burton.	1	0	0	4	0	0	39	25	22	6	3	1
St. Morris.	3	0	1	1	0	0	53	9	10	12	3	0
Wasis.	1	2	0	0	1	0	12	4	2	4	3	0
Boonfield.	0	1	0	0	0	1	15	5	2	1	7	0
By Shippi.	8	9	0	1	1	0	124	15	8	18	8	0
Chford.	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	15	4	10	2	0
Wase.	2	2	1	0	0	0	19	5	13	7	3	0
Wexville.	5	3	0	1	0	0	46	2	8	7	1	0
Wringwater.	3	3	1	2	1	0	31	2	1	5	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zim- mer- mann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau- dreuil (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Kan- nen- berg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	N (G)
WAUSHARA CO.—Cont.												
Warren	1	1	1	1	2	0	32	9	6	6	3	
Wautoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	35	3	10	13	4	
Coloma, vil.	2	4	0	1	1	0	29	0	12	5	4	
Hancock, vil.	3	4	1	0	0	0	37	2	10	3	2	
Lohrville, vil.	2	0	0	0	2	3	7	0	0	3	0	
Plainfield, vil.	2	2	0	0	1	0	30	2	18	7	7	
Redgranite, vil.	15	4	2	2	1	0	45	4	5	10	2	
Wild Rose, vil.	6	4	0	0	0	0	58	1	25	10	2	
Berlin, city:												
2d pct.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	
Wautoma, city:												
1st ward	4	0	0	1	0	1	76	1	23	10	1	
2nd ward	1	1	0	0	1	0	44	2	24	12	1	
3rd ward	2	0	0	0	0	0	71	3	12	16	4	
Totals	69	46	9	27	13	6	1,046	180	277	220	86	
WINNEBAGO CO.												
Algoma	2	1	1	0	0	0	165	7	60	18	6	
Black Wolf	1	1	1	0	0	0	86	5	65	13	4	
Clayton	3	3	0	8	0	0	59	0	34	10	8	
Menasha	3	4	2	2	0	1	26	13	48	7	8	
Neenah	1	3	1	3	0	0	53	4	39	6	18	
Nekimi	0	2	0	0	0	0	86	29	21	8	7	
Nepeuskun	3	1	0	0	0	0	69	2	16	6	1	
Omro	0	2	0	0	0	0	60	4	7	3	4	
Oshkosh	11	9	3	3	0	0	205	9	87	33	22	
Poygan	2	1	0	0	0	0	55	4	17	4	2	
Rushford	1	1	0	0	0	0	79	1	22	2	3	
Utica	2	1	0	1	0	0	75	4	11	4	1	
Winland	3	4	0	1	0	0	87	11	45	14	3	
Winchester	2	4	0	2	0	1	54	11	24	5	10	
Winneconne	3	0	0	0	0	0	95	4	30	5	12	
Wolf River	2	2	0	3	1	0	41	5	14	2	1	
Winneconne, vil.	12	4	1	0	0	0	142	4	64	4	8	
Menasha, city:												
1st ward	33	34	0	0	0	0	69	3	64	14	20	
2nd ward	29	30	0	10	1	0	69	3	97	24	15	
3rd ward	19	19	5	2	0	0	80	2	90	29	27	
4th ward	52	61	3	4	2	0	63	2	92	21	18	
5th ward	24	26	3	0	0	0	64	6	87	7	10	
Neenah, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	9	14	0	4	0	1	120	3	105	25	52	
1st ward, 2nd pct.	29	15	2	6	1	2	88	5	91	23	29	
2nd ward	30	19	2	5	2	1	102	1	88	19	46	
3rd ward	16	18	1	4	1	0	59	4	54	12	20	
4th ward	24	20	2	7	1	0	89	2	56	12	21	
5th ward	27	25	2	4	0	0	122	5	118	24	46	
Omro, city:												
1st ward	1	5	0	1	0	0	53	2	8	3	3	
2nd ward	4	4	0	0	0	0	85	1	10	6	1	
3rd ward	0	3	0	0	0	0	16	3	4	0	0	
Oshkosh, city:												
1st ward	12	8	1	0	2	0	117	11	59	55	15	
2nd ward	17	26	1	5	2	1	232	23	107	139	32	
3rd ward	22	21	1	8	3	0	168	7	91	119	28	
4th ward	16	36	1	1	1	1	231	29	128	138	23	
5th ward	26	22	0	1	5	2	302	11	114	132	26	
6th ward	27	43	1	8	11	4	167	38	105	115	34	
7th ward	14	14	0	2	1	0	218	9	100	82	24	
8th ward	15	25	3	1	0	2	209	22	95	92	21	
9th ward	30	28	2	6	8	10	272	29	174	220	37	
10th ward	23	25	0	2	1	3	268	20	144	153	29	
11th ward	16	21	1	1	1	1	331	18	206	150	45	
12th ward	36	39	3	2	5	0	252	24	124	133	23	
13th ward	23	24	0	10	6	3	159	19	114	140	23	
14th ward	15	20	0	6	5	2	180	19	94	110	20	
15th ward	16	12	1	0	0	0	159	10	73	108	18	
16th ward	24	42	2	1	1	3	100	15	60	72	21	
Totals	680	742	46	124	61	38	5,881	463	3,356	2,321	845	

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vaudreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Nelsen (Soc.)
D CO.												
in.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	53	5	17	6	7	0
urndale.....	1	8	1	1	0	0	40	9	8	7	1	0
eron.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	6	10	1	0	0
y.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	4	6	1	3	1
nmoor.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	17	0	3	3	2	0
ter.....	8	4	0	0	0	0	12	5	5	4	1	0
nd Rapids:												
st pet.....	1	2	1	3	4	0	49	18	10	13	4	0
nd pet.....	3	3	1	3	2	0	53	20	23	11	4	1
sen.....	1	2	0	1	1	0	66	7	24	11	4	0
s.....	5	1	1	1	2	0	10	0	1	0	1	1
ohn.....	1	3	1	0	1	0	27	0	4	8	1	1
shfield.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	35	10	20	7	0	0
adore.....	2	4	0	1	1	0	45	8	28	6	3	0
Edwards.....	2	4	0	4	0	0	34	38	10	6	0	0
ington.....	4	5	0	1	0	0	20	9	4	4	0	0
field.....	4	3	1	0	1	0	33	6	20	8	2	0
k.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	10	2	0	0
olph.....	8	7	0	0	2	2	40	16	8	10	3	0
toga.....	2	2	0	0	1	0	16	7	15	1	2	0
ca.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	21	12	4	2	1	0
ry.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	42	5	14	2	2	0
l.....	2	5	2	2	3	2	56	9	16	5	8	1
d.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	27	6	19	4	5	0
urndale, vil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	17	3	1	1
n, vil.....	3	4	0	0	0	0	37	4	5	12	10	0
adore, vil.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	13	6	1	0
Edwards, vil.....	4	4	2	1	3	3	41	6	9	12	8	0
shfield, city:												
t ward.....	6	8	1	1	2	1	25	3	59	13	8	0
d ward.....	0	3	0	1	3	1	35	5	64	3	1	1
d ward.....	6	2	2	4	0	0	47	4	82	4	3	0
h ward.....	3	4	0	3	0	1	46	3	110	17	8	1
h ward.....	2	8	0	1	1	0	55	3	55	14	5	1
h ward.....	8	9	1	3	0	1	47	6	56	12	5	0
h ward.....	9	3	1	1	0	1	45	1	65	8	1	0
h ward.....	4	7	0	2	0	1	41	2	73	9	1	0
h ward.....	7	7	2	4	2	0	45	3	36	8	2	0
h ward.....	8	4	0	2	1	0	46	5	41	4	6	0
osa, city:												
t ward.....	4	2	0	1	2	1	31	3	6	0	2	0
d ward.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	24	3	12	6	2	0
l ward.....	3	0	2	6	3	0	30	3	6	1	2	0
h ward.....	3	4	1	0	1	0	27	5	6	1	5	0
ville, city:												
t ward.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	22	2	9	3	1	2
d ward.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	5	1	0	0
l ward.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	16	1	4	1	0	0
onsin Rapids, city:												
t ward.....	7	7	1	2	1	1	85	4	45	24	18	1
d ward.....	8	1	0	2	1	0	88	9	50	20	21	0
l ward.....	10	3	1	0	1	0	102	2	49	13	46	0
ward.....	9	2	0	10	1	0	64	5	45	14	8	0
ward.....	12	7	0	5	2	0	48	8	18	14	9	1
ward.....	19	0	1	7	2	0	68	12	25	14	9	0
ward.....	7	8	1	6	4	0	43	4	39	13	12	2
ward.....	12	2	0	1	2	0	71	3	23	12	9	2
ward.....	4	3	3	8	0	0	67	5	24	12	13	0
ward.....	3	5	1	0	1	1	48	13	18	10	7	0
Totals.....	221	172	34	89	53	15	2,155	332	1,348	406	278	17

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES¹
August 1944

County	Hoan (Dem.)	Zimmermann (Dem.)	Amoth (Prog.)	Benz (Prog.)	Kaiser (Prog.)	Vau-dreuil (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Kannenberg (Rep.)	Kenny (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Otjen (Rep.)	Ne (S)
Adams	58	38	44	25	25	12	392	80	91	53	39	
Ashland	144	163	84	43	24	35	958	213	348	176	141	
Barron	77	138	259	199	87	439	1,029	69	449	59	53	
Bayfield	73	161	28	13	19	22	1,247	185	346	157	207	
Brown	2,208	3,186	56	81	19	38	2,436	323	2,149	704	339	
Buffalo	30	42	39	40	21	13	1,002	115	186	101	89	
Burnett	22	78	53	87	25	19	282	128	66	180	37	
Calumet	215	274	5	41	12	5	829	187	900	139	45	
Chippewa	158	269	125	156	86	284	1,197	95	1,050	190	85	
Clark	100	152	109	357	121	64	832	196	536	149	25	
Columbia	157	162	38	75	21	15	2,432	164	1,052	168	127	
Crawford	185	242	8	4	7	13	856	46	508	59	128	
Dane	2,018	838	1,423	621	517	678	11,293	178	997	462	430	
Dodge	605	440	29	143	40	10	2,501	188	1,378	534	162	
Door	58	37	5	26	6	0	1,303	106	400	571	99	
Douglas	807	846	431	352	183	104	1,403	219	760	223	194	
Dunn	101	82	116	88	118	39	1,470	173	808	196	86	
Eau Claire	233	225	344	123	183	150	2,332	271	804	302	258	
Flourde	15	41	4	11	2	3	259	96	102	148	20	
Fond du Lac	739	888	49	213	80	122	2,573	257	2,117	766	385	
Forest	138	169	0	4	0	0	143	118	69	68	14	
Grant	153	165	25	10	21	17	3,116	192	1,919	131	128	
Green	60	79	52	64	38	26	2,245	61	731	212	133	
Green Lake	141	121	2	12	5	11	1,125	96	565	278	86	
Iowa	83	122	33	20	20	43	2,113	34	379	152	83	
Iron	241	204	7	3	13	2	397	104	252	178	32	
Jackson	57	68	120	112	121	63	540	41	197	62	39	
Jefferson	625	542	37	104	15	11	1,991	125	892	265	147	
Juneau	95	103	47	103	76	144	1,228	167	252	129	102	
Kenosha	803	1,727	22	124	53	3,569	2,878	353	3,262	939	707	
Kewaunee	153	274	6	39	2	6	325	85	333	121	49	
La Crosse	239	497	195	202	89	234	2,694	151	901	402	543	
Lafayette	143	144	21	9	6	8	1,302	71	368	98	46	
Langlade	383	556	18	33	10	18	611	161	357	221	90	
Lincoln	91	137	15	106	37	46	2,010	604	859	285	231	
Manitowoc	1,190	1,280	167	529	250	747	1,626	361	1,995	541	311	
Marathon	553	473	72	262	72	213	1,969	907	920	1,016	347	
Marquette	370	255	8	13	5	4	1,390	181	2,094	559	198	
Marquette	58	35	4	3	6	4	965	182	270	292	85	
Milwaukee	41,991	13,837	366	2,280	672	523	22,957	1,621	12,879	16,584	14,291	2
Monroe	100	150	20	43	13	37	1,109	124	527	67	64	
Oconto	181	280	10	12	11	5	1,601	308	1,157	619	154	
Oneida	217	308	9	20	13	15	996	69	469	371	67	
Outagamie	556	641	18	634	31	12	3,561	717	3,245	1,419	832	
Ozaukee	187	171	4	45	125	5	1,056	82	855	344	183	
Pepin	21	29	6	3	5	7	671	30	134	35	20	
Pierce	60	86	15	37	18	8	1,577	158	527	98	78	
Polk	56	111	182	380	144	56	1,082	100	170	53	61	
Portage	1,262	1,815	21	17	21	6	757	94	491	143	156	
Price	107	211	35	26	11	11	869	236	914	233	103	
Racine	2,431	1,420	174	187	114	723	3,717	369	3,327	929	719	
Richland	70	111	1	10	3	5	1,799	93	213	79	46	
Rock	510	467	68	69	31	57	2,895	164	2,058	228	522	
Rusk	198	139	16	15	19	8	747	105	294	60	111	
St. Croix	202	268	26	34	4	7	2,748	107	412	271	109	
Sauk	184	155	15	29	47	27	3,195	152	576	388	165	
Sawyer	99	125	3	2	4	2	632	101	199	77	144	
Shawano	91	119	26	57	8	8	1,309	578	1,056	562	186	
Sheboygan	2,673	1,194	20	308	146	73	2,866	562	2,353	1,021	894	
Taylor	97	127	16	25	5	9	989	279	678	184	83	
Trempealeau	57	149	213	97	44	36	1,054	90	290	176	185	
Vernon	69	89	140	69	33	158	1,122	79	210	101	279	
Vilas	255	151	4	2	4	9	200	37	351	100	21	
Walworth	140	133	24	25	13	34	3,851	204	1,746	648	387	
Washburn	42	91	14	39	10	12	768	139	476	269	102	
Washington	166	134	8	90	15	3	1,714	88	3,817	418	115	
Waukesha	929	522	25	79	23	58	4,352	276	2,376	1,048	1,106	
Waupaca	132	87	23	124	25	3	2,808	250	1,049	486	323	
Waushara	69	46	9	27	13	6	1,046	180	277	220	86	
Winnebago	680	742	46	124	61	38	5,881	403	3,356	2,321	845	
Wood	221	172	34	89	53	15	2,155	332	1,348	406	278	
Totals	67,632	39,333	5,691	9,448	4,174	9,207	147,378	15,470	79,492	41,244	29,004	3

¹ Based on official figures by the Board of State Canvassers and by the Boards of County Canvassers.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

August 1944

County	Whaling (Dem.)	Gates (Prog.)	Brown (Rep.)	Dawson (Rep.)	Donley (Rep.)	Finnegan (Rep.)	Fraedrich (Rep.)	Nowak (Rep.)	Rennebohm (Rep.)	Werkmeister (Rep.)	Helberg (Soc.)
Ashtabula	88	90	118	86	20	63	67	49	103	23	1
Bandera	291	157	419	375	112	215	128	164	170	49	2
Barberton	186	881	78	397	352	353	69	38	182	48	8
Belding	219	70	154	327	141	544	212	159	165	50	5
Berlin	4,063	166	1,275	1,020	360	746	193	349	1,085	262	7
Bloomington	65	93	86	183	464	54	48	35	379	60	6
Boonville	84	171	30	318	41	72	114	13	24	6	7
Brookfield	386	54	1,013	181	51	163	87	23	205	192	2
Brown	367	546	252	444	744	161	91	265	327	77	6
Buckeye	232	561	194	272	208	128	219	177	262	55	7
Butler	287	137	338	299	74	233	88	335	2,181	87	10
Cambridge	357	27	309	191	101	193	26	36	504	81	2
Canton	2,499	3,010	1,527	1,315	380	596	117	131	8,688	141	109
Chardon	918	209	911	521	475	681	278	328	1,001	202	10
Cincinnati	67	32	462	398	181	375	107	98	257	69	3
Clermont	1,451	1,013	322	578	381	288	124	102	529	69	22
Columbus	149	309	161	453	1,344	86	134	72	278	81	6
Dayton	421	665	315	703	1,324	149	112	127	785	97	9
Delaware	47	18	65	180	49	118	44	29	43	12	8
Deerfield	1,369	314	1,431	591	277	1,247	287	347	1,086	254	12
Dresden	252	4	45	91	19	57	60	28	50	12	0
Du Lac	292	61	740	516	189	528	294	251	1,725	206	6
East	117	149	549	332	94	287	72	199	1,250	74	3
Eastlake	229	22	334	235	239	323	157	208	375	55	2
Eastman	168	108	226	221	107	522	73	87	1,055	56	1
Easton	341	20	61	82	159	203	61	43	110	21	0
Edinburg	98	367	33	252	222	68	65	15	119	18	2
Edinboro	1,039	149	325	316	80	257	432	281	1,373	98	8
Edinburg	161	316	125	175	148	415	166	76	459	34	6
Edinburg	2,041	2,497	1,097	1,264	411	844	186	1,013	2,214	263	98
Edinburg	324	41	86	230	72	154	69	72	117	20	1
Edinburg	660	630	445	859	244	423	270	201	1,887	138	11
Edinburg	250	44	276	269	52	227	219	61	531	58	3
Edinburg	812	68	211	132	56	278	203	117	195	42	1
Edinburg	215	172	825	540	211	538	284	220	515	306	6
Edinburg	2,054	1,433	1,166	876	359	641	352	322	686	101	14
Edinburg	920	519	869	723	261	630	585	400	1,093	200	61
Edinburg	512	28	719	386	246	855	319	436	532	184	11
Edinburg	83	14	411	210	90	235	166	41	302	87	2
Edinburg	45,886	3,379	5,675	7,389	5,018	10,882	2,317	5,625	21,701	5,762	2,146
Edinburg	217	108	195	202	158	376	179	50	432	63	10
Edinburg	384	34	665	545	300	632	274	146	442	335	2
Edinburg	454	57	241	384	144	254	71	165	426	37	4
Edinburg	1,052	538	2,772	1,499	517	1,187	413	339	1,830	523	10
Edinburg	280	119	252	500	153	532	90	97	489	71	2
Edinburg	45	19	22	86	621	35	6	9	105	12	1
Edinburg	124	64	59	1,530	567	61	90	26	115	15	5
Edinburg	156	661	49	902	114	87	52	35	128	27	20
Edinburg	2,305	62	346	138	52	97	64	90	629	53	7
Edinburg	267	60	176	351	179	322	222	308	309	89	6
Edinburg	3,395	1,081	1,271	1,738	449	1,094	286	585	2,529	214	82
Edinburg	167	15	917	158	43	130	56	176	567	34	7
Edinburg	862	206	802	1,432	257	359	105	71	2,098	285	22
Edinburg	282	54	131	190	110	148	83	116	330	47	4
Edinburg	395	68	119	1,786	758	182	178	92	247	73	13
Edinburg	279	105	543	366	149	385	149	78	2,055	221	22
Edinburg	190	12	111	159	79	160	48	51	264	83	4
Edinburg	1,133	86	1,133	413	151	420	496	138	468	114	5
Edinburg	3,302	304	1,512	1,414	570	921	383	289	1,808	315	179
Edinburg	198	42	316	305	134	318	206	273	136	215	41
Edinburg	171	337	111	285	429	112	52	254	292	84	0
Edinburg	144	365	484	198	72	201	170	117	277	49	0
Edinburg	303	16	82	78	105	142	39	30	114	18	2
Edinburg	234	86	2,047	1,155	353	488	113	117	1,276	166	8
Edinburg	115	66	105	593	244	206	108	51	109	39	4
Edinburg	254	90	631	1,438	369	730	206	355	1,160	213	12
Edinburg	1,251	156	1,939	1,210	406	1,081	197	385	2,242	741	13
Edinburg	189	137	767	465	554	968	352	140	939	86	6
Edinburg	97	43	432	137	220	246	232	81	235	37	11
Edinburg	1,185	182	7,540	605	426	817	563	466	1,232	389	32
Edinburg	347	162	425	452	746	707	735	253	719	76	17
Totals	88,831	23,879	49,873	44,624	24,785	38,210	15,113	17,956	78,535	14,374	3,177

PRIMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES

August 1944

County	Joyce (Dem.)	Woelfel (Prog.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Kirst (Soc.)
Adams	85	83	507	1
Ashland	275	145	1,434	2
Barron	185	816	1,459	7
Bayfield	201	69	1,784	4
Brown	3,987	155	4,753	7
Buffalo	62	89	1,218	6
Burnett	80	151	559	7
Calumet	380	61	1,722	3
Chippewa	350	510	2,005	6
Clark	231	540	1,483	6
Columbia	277	123	3,172	10
Crawford	353	26	1,329	2
Dane	2,454	2,902	10,372	108
Dodge	885	199	3,884	9
Door	69	30	1,865	3
Douglas	1,396	849	2,382	21
Dunn	144	282	2,230	7
Eau Claire	421	598	3,188	10
Florence	43	16	479	9
Fond du Lac	1,291	336	4,746	12
Forest	240	4	327	0
Grant	290	66	4,196	6
Green	110	154	2,626	3
Green Lake	222	20	1,804	1
Iowa	167	108	2,076	2
Iron	337	21	690	2
Jackson	106	346	743	2
Jefferson	1,005	146	2,821	6
Juneau	155	305	1,479	5
Kenosha	1,948	2,256	7,044	84
Kewaunee	302	35	770	1
La Crosse	599	628	4,023	10
Lafayette	243	43	1,424	3
Langlade	789	65	1,196	0
Lincoln	197	161	3,369	4
Manitowoc	2,030	1,383	3,846	17
Marathon	884	515	4,447	56
Marinette	507	31	3,299	11
Marquette	80	12	1,493	0
Milwaukee	43,650	3,261	54,701	2,125
Monroe	212	106	1,674	10
Oconto	371	31	3,026	2
Oneida	437	49	1,575	4
Outagamie	1,009	517	8,133	10
Ozaukee	270	102	1,923	2
Pepin	45	17	701	1
Pierce	119	62	1,970	5
Polk	151	608	1,256	19
Portage	2,205	59	1,369	7
Price	248	62	1,771	5
Racine	3,214	1,011	7,423	78
Richland	148	15	1,716	7
Rock	839	191	4,734	23
Rusk	284	55	1,045	5
St. Croix	406	66	2,967	11
Sauk	266	116	3,575	22
Sawyer	175	9	1,001	4
Shawano	179	83	3,276	6
Sheboygan	3,105	344	5,951	181
Taylor	186	41	1,871	40
Trempealeau	168	302	1,623	0
Vernon	133	334	1,435	0
Vilas	309	16	563	1
Walworth	227	86	5,443	7
Washburn	103	57	1,441	3
Washington	228	80	4,596	12
Waukesha	1,172	141	7,406	14
Waupaca	184	137	4,028	5
Waushara	92	41	1,540	11
Winnebago	1,167	190	9,254	23
Wood	335	159	3,720	16
Totals	85,017	22,627	250,951	3,112

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES

August 1944

County	King (Dem.)	Johnson (Prog.)	Higgins (Rep.)	Requist (Rep.)	Smith (Rep.)	Benson (Soc.)
Adams.....	87	97	78	45	433	1
Ashland.....	276	154	210	210	1,183	2
Barron.....	185	886	133	141	1,172	8
Bayfield.....	206	78	331	267	1,209	4
Brown.....	3,956	155	710	869	3,255	8
Buffalo.....	65	89	139	183	905	6
Burnett.....	83	186	59	105	454	6
Calumet.....	410	53	248	61	1,522	4
Chippewa.....	363	542	301	274	1,036	6
Clark.....	230	572	135	219	1,115	7
Columbia.....	286	131	582	271	2,221	10
Crawford.....	357	29	270	201	896	3
Dane.....	2,478	3,195	2,215	812	8,564	106
Dodge.....	922	209	313	225	3,208	9
Door.....	68	30	315	384	1,370	3
Douglas.....	1,418	913	352	460	1,627	22
Dunn.....	140	312	211	155	1,874	7
Eau Claire.....	424	643	738	368	2,170	10
Florence.....	47	20	122	128	269	8
Fond du Lac.....	1,323	359	800	455	3,827	13
Forest.....	242	4	58	45	246	0
Grant.....	280	66	833	270	3,221	7
Green.....	119	142	283	150	2,363	3
Green Lake.....	227	20	219	232	1,413	1
Iowa.....	171	112	346	93	1,846	3
Iron.....	336	19	234	98	427	2
Jackson.....	108	385	118	58	591	2
Jefferson.....	1,044	149	481	191	2,355	7
Juneau.....	162	321	171	169	1,199	4
Kenosha.....	1,973	2,341	1,535	956	4,516	90
Kewaunee.....	315	37	106	91	611	1
La Crosse.....	634	632	804	525	2,806	11
Lafayette.....	250	44	262	93	1,257	4
Langlade.....	802	64	204	200	798	1
Lincoln.....	198	170	672	542	2,257	6
Manitowoc.....	2,022	1,429	795	322	3,176	15
Marathon.....	915	519	691	576	3,225	64
Marinette.....	508	32	657	713	2,163	10
Marquette.....	77	13	278	182	1,105	0
Milwaukee.....	44,212	3,308	16,510	8,448	35,607	2,132
Monroe.....	216	108	335	121	1,170	10
Oconto.....	379	33	985	207	2,126	1
Oneida.....	437	54	356	269	1,055	4
Outagamie.....	967	535	1,383	700	6,580	12
Ozaukee.....	280	110	325	136	1,613	2
Pepin.....	47	19	89	140	482	1
Pierce.....	125	64	226	374	1,401	4
Polk.....	155	679	155	137	987	18
Portage.....	2,279	63	342	128	959	6
Price.....	250	55	487	275	1,246	5
Racine.....	3,287	1,036	1,618	1,406	4,769	80
Richland.....	156	16	297	216	1,347	8
Rock.....	847	210	788	596	3,643	23
Rusk.....	285	51	262	146	756	5
St. Croix.....	392	65	615	371	2,160	11
Sauk.....	268	107	490	182	3,068	22
Sawyer.....	195	12	202	154	651	3
Shawano.....	182	80	456	182	2,711	4
Sheboygan.....	3,226	344	1,072	974	4,657	175
Taylor.....	185	40	521	152	1,222	41
Trempealeau.....	168	346	337	194	978	0
Vernon.....	134	376	207	198	1,114	1
Vilas.....	302	16	181	56	363	2
Walworth.....	227	87	683	956	3,816	9
Washburn.....	111	67	162	188	1,281	4
Washington.....	243	82	1,290	361	3,281	12
Waushara.....	1,248	154	1,903	969	5,109	14
Waupaca.....	187	135	685	541	2,962	5
Waushara.....	90	41	178	223	1,202	13
Winnebago.....	1,173	200	2,420	1,005	6,762	27
Wood.....	337	157	578	670	2,653	19
Totals.....	86,297	23,802	53,947	32,023	182,216	3,147

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES

August 1944

County	Keller (Dem.)	Chambers (Prog.)	Dieterich (Prog.)	Martin (Rep.)	Davis (Soc.)
Adams	82	66	32	424	1
Ashland	265	74	85	1,327	1
Barron	182	338	536	1,263	7
Bayfield	200	21	53	1,437	4
Brown	4,105	47	119	4,442	7
Buffalo	64	45	47	1,012	6
Burnett	82	70	104	491	7
Calumet	399	16	43	1,569	3
Chippewa	356	147	427	1,858	6
Clark	227	176	418	1,278	6
Columbia	281	34	102	2,883	10
Crawford	355	11	19	1,162	2
Dane	2,444	1,526	1,618	10,320	101
Dodge	931	69	142	3,688	11
Door	70	13	15	1,691	3
Douglas	1,386	352	605	2,037	20
Dunn	144	183	141	1,925	8
Eau Claire	420	384	284	2,932	9
Florence	44	6	13	369	8
Fond du Lac	1,303	105	276	4,397	13
Forest	239	2	2	307	6
Grant	278	37	30	3,791	6
Green	114	90	71	2,290	3
Green Lake	228	11	13	1,584	0
Iowa	167	35	78	1,939	1
Iron	340	10	13	608	2
Jackson	109	104	221	673	2
Jefferson	1,007	56	90	2,633	6
Juneau	145	410	67	1,243	6
Kenosha	1,983	971	1,616	6,133	87
Kewaunee	314	6	39	701	1
La Crosse	638	214	439	3,741	11
Lafayette	245	31	15	1,319	3
Langlade	795	26	47	1,083	1
Lincoln	198	57	130	3,011	5
Manitowoc	1,992	414	1,106	3,453	15
Marathon	904	177	367	4,161	59
Marinette	514	10	18	2,999	13
Marquette	85	7	6	1,300	0
Milwaukee	43,734	1,053	2,441	52,183	2,070
Monroe	214	54	56	1,460	2
Oconto	376	6	30	2,754	10
Oneida	431	17	36	1,428	5
Outagamie	1,089	166	399	7,618	11
Ozaukee	286	20	94	1,696	2
Pepin	43	11	8	598	1
Pierce	123	34	35	1,721	6
Polk	147	269	424	1,101	18
Portage	2,251	37	27	1,209	5
Price	255	20	49	1,567	6
Racine	3,213	467	609	7,010	73
Richland	158	7	11	1,575	8
Rock	846	101	107	4,551	21
Rusk	285	33	22	1,011	4
St. Croix	383	36	31	2,590	10
Sauk	274	49	61	3,119	20
Sawyer	192	9	3	860	3
Shawano	190	38	49	3,099	5
Sheboygan	3,124	195	261	5,629	170
Taylor	193	14	29	1,705	39
Trempealeau	164	165	167	1,316	0
Vernon	139	219	155	1,319	0
Vilas	302	10	6	499	1
Walworth	225	48	36	4,881	8
Washburn	97	31	40	1,182	3
Washington	238	13	90	4,091	12
Waukesha	1,208	43	118	7,016	13
Waupaca	194	50	95	3,694	6
Waushara	92	17	26	1,435	13
Winnebago	1,175	88	137	8,032	26
Wood	341	66	105	3,444	16
Totals	85,617	9,797	15,204	230,867	3,041

PRIMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR
BY COUNTIES
August 1944

County	McMurray (Dem.)	Sauthoff (Prog.)	McCarthy (Rep.)	Smith (Rep.)	Stearns (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
Adams	80	93	154	37	15	377	1
Ashland	279	141	442	304	42	934	1
Barron	179	798	244	82	41	1,220	7
Bayfield	213	68	415	127	62	1,333	4
Brown	3,797	161	2,059	990	115	2,575	9
Buffalo	68	77	246	110	67	855	7
Burnett	87	162	169	60	13	351	3
Calumet	389	57	467	236	52	1,144	3
Chippewa	372	500	437	194	46	1,809	6
Clark	284	542	308	188	45	1,072	6
Columbia	353	147	918	560	173	1,800	11
Crawford	358	28	386	96	91	904	2
Dane	2,511	3,468	4,296	2,155	633	5,132	111
Dodge	922	223	1,171	493	243	2,595	8
Door	72	59	336	1,520	49	660	3
Douglas	1,428	863	382	246	115	1,900	20
Dunn	140	302	324	136	109	1,944	5
Eau Claire	456	603	583	246	143	2,837	10
Florence	49	19	175	127	25	216	7
Fond du Lac	1,409	364	1,428	1,021	205	3,073	14
Forest	247	4	119	73	19	168	0
Grant	280	66	1,280	512	273	2,565	7
Green	124	154	631	553	110	1,685	3
Green Lake	229	18	399	301	121	1,162	2
Iowa	176	121	734	205	90	1,427	1
Iron	350	18	204	97	71	403	2
Jackson	99	364	152	44	43	578	3
Jefferson	1,023	155	752	425	109	1,924	8
Jineau	146	306	444	159	56	1,011	5
Kenosha	2,035	2,202	1,596	1,488	270	4,412	85
Kewaunee	325	36	189	281	14	415	1
La Crosse	645	615	818	411	121	3,178	9
Lafayette	254	45	524	169	69	958	4
Langlade	831	70	792	115	16	456	1
Lincoln	205	162	1,053	429	127	2,022	4
Manitowoc	2,013	1,428	1,284	856	126	2,544	16
Marathon	921	519	1,234	641	160	2,842	59
Marquette	516	29	1,429	891	132	1,644	16
Marquette	81	13	464	223	40	879	0
Milwaukee	46,792	3,339	18,322	11,225	4,832	30,368	2,108
Monroe	196	106	320	145	64	1,239	10
Oconto	387	31	1,166	633	95	1,644	2
Oneida	452	50	518	321	59	907	3
Outagamie	1,000	513	5,264	741	262	3,473	9
Ozaukee	277	115	453	486	93	1,195	2
Pepin	42	17	158	26	48	539	1
Pierce	121	56	400	170	170	1,499	5
Polk	155	643	244	219	70	760	18
Portage	2,372	66	350	190	72	912	8
Price	264	63	587	290	63	1,206	5
Racine	3,328	1,043	1,848	1,607	383	4,628	76
Richland	159	18	554	258	64	1,174	6
Rock	857	203	824	914	190	3,536	20
Rusk	269	51	272	77	66	527	4
St. Croix	403	62	881	234	132	2,032	11
Sauk	273	107	965	405	259	2,438	23
Sawyer	197	12	178	71	93	714	4
Shawano	181	80	2,182	251	65	1,101	6
Sheboygan	3,296	346	1,424	1,372	504	3,922	176
Taylor	189	37	513	209	94	1,270	36
Trempealeau	146	303	245	203	35	1,142	0
Vernon	132	357	398	124	32	1,111	2
Vilas	319	14	147	85	70	332	2
Walworth	239	81	1,593	1,181	292	2,868	8
Washington	108	68	378	193	62	870	4
Washington	239	82	1,440	948	169	2,732	12
Waukesha	1,217	169	1,878	1,307	333	5,047	14
Waupaca	196	134	1,997	402	172	2,113	3
Waushara	97	39	261	272	118	1,006	11
Winnebago	1,209	193	3,553	2,108	591	5,614	23
Wood	332	161	1,029	727	240	2,167	15
Totals	89,277	23,559	79,380	44,195	14,048	153,570	3,095

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

August 1944

First District

Counties	Kyle (Prog.)	Smith (Rep.)	Christensen (Soc.)	Cooks (Soc.)	Dadian (Soc.)
Green	117	2,233	0	0	0
Kenosha	2,531	6,030	0	0	0
Racine	1,082	7,602	1	15	1
Rock	199	4,795	0	0	0
Walworth	82	4,754	0	0	0
Totals	4,011	25,414	1	15	1

Second District

Counties	Nash (Dem.)	Schultz (Dem.)	Schenk (Prog.)	Dempsey (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	May (Rep.)	Gray (Soc.)
Columbia	185	83	124	464	2,378	589	8
Dane	1,493	967	3,218	1,212	5,738	4,882	109
Dodge	654	289	192	1,269	1,841	1,131	10
Jefferson	421	637	137	822	2,011	335	7
Waukesha	533	761	140	3,667	3,545	1,071	13
Totals	3,286	2,737	3,811	7,434	15,513	8,008	147

Third District

Counties	Carroll (Dem.)	Garvin (Dem.)	Johnson (Prog.)	Stevenson (Rep.)	Walsh (Rep.)	Dahir (Soc.)
Crawford	335	109	27	892	599	2
Grant	200	89	64	1,879	3,319	6
Iowa	117	64	111	976	1,525	2
Juneau	42	146	299	910	781	6
La Crosse	410	251	609	3,064	1,588	13
Lafayette	200	67	46	813	921	3
Monroe	140	73	98	1,263	496	10
Richland	78	84	12	1,340	765	8
Sauk	181	99	103	2,413	1,569	24
Vernon	85	56	400	1,137	562	1
Totals	1,788	1,043	1,769	14,687	12,125	75

Fourth District

Counties	Cannon (Dem.)	Gaw- ronski (Dem.)	Wasie- lewski (Dem.)	Black- wood (Rep.)	Hoyt (Rep.)	Kowal- eski (Rep.)	Madis- on (Rep.)	Mattu- scek (Rep.)	Schultz (Rep.)	Budny (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part)	4,918	8,119	18,919	7,106	5,069	4,139	4,747	922	3,777	817
Totals	4,918	8,119	18,919	7,106	5,069	4,139	4,747	922	3,777	817

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued

August 1944

Fifth District

Counties	Bie- miller (Dem.)	Kalvel- age (Dem.)	Nissen- baum (Dem.)	Steller (Dem.)	Aaron (Prog.)	Gettel- man (Rep.)	John (Rep.)	Murphy (Rep.)	Thill (Rep.)	Knappe (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part)	8,152	5,589	2,240	4,686	1,837	9,961	9,938	5,163	13,153	1,298
Totals	8,152	5,589	2,240	4,686	1,837	9,961	9,938	5,163	13,153	1,298

Sixth District

Counties	Danes (Dem.)	Keefe (Rep.)	Boll (Soc.)
Calumet	416	1,695	7
Fond du Lac	1,283	4,671	13
Ozaukee	223	1,707	2
Sheboygan	2,940	5,832	180
Washington	218	4,417	10
Winnebago	1,148	9,516	29
Totals	6,228	27,838	241

Seventh District

Counties	Ludwig (Dem.)	Murray (Prog.)	Murray (Rep.)	Frick (Soc.)	Marth (Soc.)	Vogel (Soc.)
Adams	71	0	431	0	0	0
Green Lake	209	0	1,504	0	0	0
Langlade	767	0	1,027	0	0	0
Marathon	862	5	4,202	21	1	1
Marquette	75	0	1,311	0	0	0
Portage	2,052	0	1,176	0	0	0
Shawano	172	0	3,072	0	0	0
Waupaca	170	0	4,101	0	0	0
Waushara	91	0	1,480	3	0	0
Wood	325	3	3,293	2	0	0
Totals	4,794	8	21,597	26	1	1

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

August 1944

Eighth District

Counties	Dilweg (Dem.)	Giese (Prog.)	Byrnes (Rep.)	Dilweg (Rep.)	Hanson (Rep.)	Mel- choir (Rep.)	Meyer (Rep.)	Shell- man (Rep.)	Wetten- gel (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
Brown.....	4,759	150	3,641	0	661	752	330	235	62	0
Door.....	79	32	404	0	512	457	444	203	32	1
Florence.....	53	18	62	1	124	83	88	156	12	0
Forest.....	256	3	32	0	71	43	42	153	20	0
Kewaunee.....	399	39	132	0	425	128	125	55	8	0
Manitowoc.....	2,157	1,301	706	0	631	330	2,612	197	90	0
Marinette.....	548	28	691	0	578	966	633	879	61	0
Oconto.....	396	30	764	0	573	456	356	1,402	30	0
Outagamie.....	1,082	508	2,340	0	1,202	2,518	956	401	1,757	0
Totals.....	9,729	2,109	8,772	1	4,777	5,733	5,636	3,681	2,072	1

Ninth District

Counties	Hull (Dem.)	Randall (Dem.)	Wallis (Dem.)	Hull (Prog.)	Cameron (Rep.)	Charles (Rep.)
Barron.....	9	1	1	1,074	1	1
Buffalo.....	0	0	0	115	0	0
Chippewa.....	0	0	0	674	0	0
Clark.....	0	0	0	708	0	0
Dunn.....	0	0	0	411	0	0
Eau Claire.....	0	0	0	787	0	0
Jackson.....	8	0	0	480	0	0
Pepin.....	0	0	0	23	0	0
Pierce.....	0	0	0	73	0	0
St. Croix.....	0	0	0	75	0	0
Trempealeau.....	0	0	0	435	0	0
Totals.....	17	1	1	4,835	1	1

Counties	Hull (Rep.)	Jones (Rep.)	McCarthy (Rep.)	Nygaard (Rep.)	Schellin (Rep.)	Maassen (Soc.)
Barron.....	29	0	1	0	1	7
Buffalo.....	0	0	0	0	0	6
Chippewa.....	12	12	0	1	0	6
Clark.....	0	0	0	0	0	6
Dunn.....	0	0	0	0	0	3
Eau Claire.....	0	0	0	0	0	9
Jackson.....	19	0	0	0	0	1
Pepin.....	15	0	0	0	0	2
Pierce.....	0	0	0	0	0	5
St. Croix.....	0	0	0	0	0	11
Trempealeau.....	0	0	0	0	0	16
Totals.....	75	12	1	1	1	72

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued

August 1944

Tenth District

Counties	Carroll (Dem.)	Hawkes (Dem.)	O'Konski (Dem.)	Van Guilder (Dem.)	Carroll (Prog.)	Gehrmann (Prog.)	O'Konski (Prog.)	Van Guilder (Prog.)
Ashland.....	0	258	1	1	2	1	0	195
Bayfield.....	0	221	9	0	0	0	1	75
Burnett.....	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	166
Douglas.....	0	1,276	0	0	0	0	0	860
Iron.....	0	308	0	0	0	0	0	28
Lincoln.....	0	178	0	0	0	0	0	152
Oneida.....	0	384	0	0	0	0	0	48
Polk.....	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	595
Price.....	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	55
Rusk.....	1	243	4	0	0	0	0	49
Sawyer.....	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	9
Taylor.....	0	157	8	0	0	0	0	38
Vilas.....	0	260	0	0	0	0	0	14
Washburn.....	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	71
Totals.....	1	3,962	22	1	2	1	1	2,355

Counties	Hawkes (Rep.)	O'Konski (Rep.)	Shores (Rep.)	Simon (Rep.)	Van Guilder (Rep.)	Huhn (Soc.)	Kreie (Soc.)	O'Konski (Soc.)	Van Guilder (Soc.)
Ashland.....	0	991	1	847	1	0	0	0	0
Bayfield.....	6	1,461	0	659	1	0	0	0	0
Burnett.....	0	530	0	124	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas.....	0	2,101	0	613	0	0	0	0	0
Iron.....	0	753	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln.....	0	3,549	0	408	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida.....	0	1,457	0	397	0	0	0	0	1
Polk.....	0	1,083	0	304	0	0	0	0	0
Price.....	0	2,013	0	337	0	0	0	0	0
Rusk.....	0	1,076	0	220	0	1	0	0	0
Sawyer.....	0	976	0	159	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor.....	0	1,805	0	363	0	0	20	1	1
Vilas.....	0	542	0	111	0	0	0	0	0
Washburn.....	0	1,454	0	232	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	6	19,791	1	4,974	2	1	20	1	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS

August 1944

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Second	Brown, Oconto	Lytic (Dem.) McAbee (Dem.) Green (Rep.)	3,616 2,059 6,933
Fourth	Milwaukee	Lindner (Dem.) Littlefield (Dem.) Speth (Dem.) McBride (Rep.)	2,506 738 1,498 10,075
Sixth	Milwaukee	Glass (Dem.) Reuther (Dem.) Kufalk (Rep.) Rockne (Rep.) Schroeder (Rep.) Ruffing (Soc.)	2,399 3,533 2,137 1,603 3,724 653
Eighth	Milwaukee	Busby (Rep.) Buech (Soc.)	11,489 1
Tenth	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix	Broadfoot (Rep.) Kay (Rep.) Knowles (Rep.)	1,782 2,637 4,320
Twelfth	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas	Carroll (Rep.) Heden (Rep.) Rybasezyk (Soc.) ¹	3,415 4,480 1
Fourteenth	Outagamie, Shawano	McDaniel (Dem.) Zerbel (Prog.) Bubolz (Rep.) Catlin, Sr. (Rep.) Tubbs (Rep.)	1,188 598 5,436 3,605 3,628
Sixteenth	Crawford, Grant, Vernon	White (Dem.) Dahl (Prog.) Porter (Rep.) Dahl (Soc.) ¹	802 520 5,801 1
Eighteenth	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara	Hardgrove (Dem.) ¹ Fellenz, Jr. (Rep.) Danrow (Soc.)	171 7,694 1
Twentieth	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	Bolens (Dem.) Buchen (Rep.)	3,454 7,495
Twenty-second	Kenosha, Walworth	Shearer (Rep.) Benson (Soc.)	11,784 98
Twenty-fourth	Clark, Taylor, Wood	Laird (Rep.) Kreie (Soc.) ¹	6,373 3
Twenty-sixth	Dane	Schlotthauer (Dem.) Risser (Prog.) Fiore (Rep.) Sikkema (Soc.)	2,119 3,450 9,525 106
Twenty-eighth	Chippewa, Eau Claire	Hansen (Prog.) Larson (Prog.) Hipke (Rep.)	677 665 5,044
Thirtieth	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oneida	Sauld (Dem.) Downing (Rep.)	2,010 6,407
Thirty-second	Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau	Schilling (Prog.) Wiley (Rep.) Schlabach (Rep.)	1,361 2,772 3,932

¹ Written in

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS

August 1944

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette.....	Joyce (Dem.).....	1
	Romell (Prog.).....	120
	Butter (Rep.).....	927
	Long (Rep.).....	1,403
Ashland.....	Chapple (Dem.).....	1
	McGechau (Dem.).....	1
	Chapple (Prog.).....	3
	Chapple (Rep.).....	1,484
Barron.....	Donley (Dem.).....	1
	Harlow (Dem.).....	1
	Matye (Dem.).....	8
	Quinn (Dem.).....	1
	Sykes (Dem.).....	3
	Matye (Prog.).....	1,008
	Sykes (Prog.).....	11
	Matye (Rep.).....	7
Spars (Rep.).....		1
	Sykes (Rep.).....	1,349
Bayfield.....	Green (Dem.).....	1
	Hansen (Dem.).....	1
	Kenney (Dem.).....	1
	O'Konski (Dem.).....	2
	Rowley (Dem.).....	8
	Squires (Dem.).....	7
	Rowley (Prog.).....	72
	McArae (Rep.).....	1
Brown, 1st district.....	Lynch (Dem.).....	2,550
	Holthausen (Rep.).....	2,609
Brown, 2nd district.....	Sweeney (Dem.).....	2,005
	Champeau (Rep.).....	659
	Larson (Rep.).....	1,121
Buffalo and Pepin.....	Hitt, Arthur (Prog.).....	8
	Hitt, Edmund (Prog.).....	4
	Motley (Prog.).....	7
	Schwartz (Prog.).....	1
	Glauzman (Rep.).....	2
	Hammergen (Rep.)*.....	971
	Hitt, Arthur (Rep.).....	2
	Hitt, Edmund (Rep.).....	7
	Motley (Rep.).....	52
Hendricks (Soc.).....	6	
Burnett and Washburn.....	Benson (Rep.).....	1,982
Calumet.....	Edens (Dem.).....	412
	Barnard (Rep.).....	1,599
Chippewa.....	Crane (Dem.).....	369
	Padrutt (Prog.).....	678
	Crane (Rep.).....	2
	Padrutt (Rep.).....	10
	Raihle (Rep.).....	1,791
Clark.....	Voight (Prog.).....	638
	Cook (Rep.).....	1,305
Columbia.....	Austin (Rep.).....	2,185
	Paust (Rep.).....	1,347
Crawford.....	George (Dem.).....	68
	McDowell (Rep.).....	1,299
Dane, 1st district.....	Beggs (Prog.).....	1,683
	Becker (Rep.).....	3,649
	Marks (Rep.).....	3,406
	Mintz (Soc.).....	62

*Deceased August 13, 1944.

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

August 1944

District	Candidates	Vote
Dane, 2nd district.....	Mullen (Dem.).....	13
	Johnson (Prog.).....	309
	Mullen (Prog.).....	686
	Braathen (Rep.).....	1,209
Dane, 3rd district.....	Burmeister (Prog.).....	318
	Hobbs (Prog.).....	115
	Sorensen (Prog.).....	369
	Roethlisberger (Rep.).....	1,941
Dodge, 1st district.....	Genzmer (Rep.).....	1,318
	Lange (Rep.).....	911
Dodge, 2nd district.....	Canniff (Rep.).....	2,029
Door.....	Meunier (Rep.).....	1,837
Douglas, 1st district.....	Sheahan (Prog.).....	521
	Moquin (Rep.).....	124
Douglas, 2nd district.....	Idziorek (Dem.).....	685
	Smith (Prog.).....	430
	Lenroot, Jr. (Rep.).....	1,306
Dunn.....	Bates (Prog.).....	349
	Hanson (Rep.).....	2,141
Eau Claire.....	Tanner (Prog.).....	649
	Pritchard (Rep.).....	3,365
	Roach (Soc.).....	4
Florence, Forest and Oneida.....	Berquist (Dem.).....	1
	Fisher (Dem.).....	1
	McCorkle (Dem.).....	656
	Berquist (Prog.).....	78
	Berquist (Rep.).....	2
	Fisher (Rep.).....	2,085
Fond du Lac, 1st district.....	Berquist (Soc.).....	3
	Freund (Dem.).....	77
	Nuss, Jr. (Rep.).....	2,792
Fond du Lac, 2nd district.....	Wilson (Prog.).....	160
	Schlueter (Rep.).....	780
	Van De Zande (Rep.).....	1,565
Grant, 1st district.....	Goldthorpe (Rep.).....	1,975
Grant, 2nd district.....	Harper (Rep.).....	1,669
	McIntyre (Rep.).....	1,170
Green.....	Keegan (Rep.).....	1,901
	Zimmerman (Rep.).....	1,410
Green Lake and Waushara.....	Cavanaugh (Dem.).....	323
	Brooks (Rep.).....	1,873
	Drews (Rep.).....	1,670
Iowa.....	Cassidy (Dem.).....	1
	Hoskins (Dem.).....	1
	James (Dem.).....	3
	McCutehin (Dem.).....	8
	Walsh (Dem.).....	1
	McCutehin (Prog.).....	129
	James (Rep.).....	2,046
Iron and Vilas.....	Innis (Dem.).....	381
	Joyce (Dem.).....	456
	Raineri (Rep.).....	1,314

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued

August 1944

District	Candidates	Vote
Jackson	Waller (Dem.)	5
	Waller (Prog.)	459
	Clark (Rep.)	1
	Johnson (Rep.)	5
	Waller (Rep.)	14
Jefferson	Daug (Dem.)	1,080
	Johnson (Prog.)	11
	Seward (Rep.)	2,675
Juneau	Brunner (Rep.)	1,450
Kenosha, 1st district	Milward (Prog.)	142
	Flennig (Rep.)	3,571
Kenosha, 2nd district	Hessefort (Dem.)	285
	Siebert (Dem.)	900
	Molinaro (Prog.)	1,606
	Mahoney (Rep.)	2,489
Kewaunee	Chada (Dem.)	9
	Gotstein (Dem.)	351
	Mleziva (Rep.)	729
La Crosse, 1st district	Fritz (Dem.)	1
	Krause (Dem.)	1
	Ristow (Dem.)	1
	Fritz (Prog.)	435
	Krause (Rep.)	2,333
La Crosse, 2nd district	Mau (Dem.)	1
	Miller (Dem.)	1
	Nuttleman (Dem.)	1
	Samb (Dem.)	1
	Shorna (Dem.)	1
	Samb (Prog.)	217
	Miller (Rep.)	854
	Storandt (Rep.)	994
Lafayette	Youngblood (Rep.)	1,439
Langlade	Quinlan (Dem.)	824
	Pawlitschek (Prog.)	4
	Finch (Rep.)	1,269
Lincoln	Meier (Prog.)	69
	Hamlin (Rep.)	2,200
	Reger (Rep.)	1,684
Manitowoc, 1st district	Vogel (Prog.)	867
	Drumm (Rep.)	2,080
	Rottmann (Rep.)	634
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Fredrich (Prog.)	675
	Riley (Rep.)	1,288
Marathon, 1st district	Orzechowski (Dem.)	386
	King (Prog.)	140
	Lueck (Prog.)	1
	Lueck (Rep.)	1,464
	Frick (Soc.)	1
	Nowaczyk, Frank (Soc.)	2
Nowaczyk, Henry (Soc.)	3	
Marathon, 2nd district	Wilson (Prog.)	374
	Kasten (Rep.)	711
	Luedtke (Rep.)	2,434
Marinette	Bergeron (Dem.)	515
	Augwall (Rep.)	3,428

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

August 1944

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 1st district.....	Greene (Dem.).....	1,732
	Cranston (Prog.).....	60
	Fletcher (Rep.).....	1,323
	Mercurio (Rep.).....	962
	Treis (Rep.).....	554
	Zisch (Rep.).....	406
Milwaukee, 2nd district.....	Johnson (Soc.).....	1
	O'Connell (Dem.).....	1,616
	Sussman (Dem.).....	1,179
	Gehrke (Prog.).....	220
	Cannon (Rep.).....	609
	Ferencevich (Rep.).....	166
Milwaukee, 3rd district.....	Hagedorn (Rep.).....	521
	Klose (Rep.).....	574
	Tolfa (Rep.).....	543
	Rubin (Soc.).....	15
	Selz (Dem.).....	1,622
	Swendson (Dem.).....	2,486
Milwaukee, 4th district.....	Luebke, Jr. (Prog.).....	320
	Balzer (Rep.).....	3,170
	Luebke, Jr. (Soc.).....	1
	Poberezny (Soc.).....	1
	Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.).....	1,035
	Zoller (Rep.).....	1,292
Milwaukee, 5th district.....	Kryszak (Dem.).....	3,714
	Simon (Prog.).....	190
	Mullen (Rep.).....	1,743
	Larsen (Soc.).....	3
	Zeidler (Soc.).....	1
Milwaukee, 6th district.....	Ambrose (Dem.).....	6
	Parsons (Dem.).....	321
	Simmons (Dem.).....	709
	Valenti (Prog.).....	280
	Colbert (Rep.).....	521
	Kremarik (Rep.).....	359
	Markey (Rep.).....	687
Venus (Soc.).....	1	
Milwaukee, 7th district.....	Zahn (Dem.).....	7
	Harmant (Prog.).....	47
	Schoenbaum (Prog.).....	105
	Buller (Rep.).....	206
	Follansbee (Rep.).....	927
	Rost (Rep.).....	456
Milwaukee, 8th district.....	Koegel (Soc.).....	175
	Steltz (Dem.).....	2,130
	Esser (Prog.).....	130
	Judd (Rep.).....	1,250
	Rice (Rep.).....	2,248
Milwaukee, 9th district.....	Indra (Soc.).....	1
	Mortenson (Dem.).....	2,236
	Frederick (Prog.).....	353
	Graf (Rep.).....	3,066
	Reehlin (Rep.).....	2,055
Milwaukee, 10th district.....	McParland (Dem.).....	1,972
	Devine (Prog.).....	66
	Hartung (Rep.).....	1,112
	Treuber (Rep.).....	661

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued

August 1944

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 11th district	Franzkowiak (Dem.)	910
	Ksycki (Dem.)	431
	Richter (Dem.)	995
	Ryzek (Dem.)	3,265
	Dombrowski (Prog.)	8
	Luebke (Prog.)	1
	Kujawa (Rep.)	1,652
Stachowiak (Soc.)	2	
Milwaukee, 12th district	Kwapiszewski (Dem.)	1,918
	Pyszczynski (Dem.)	3,756
	Koleski (Prog.)	75
	Blaszczynski (Rep.)	951
	Wroblewski (Soc.)	1
Milwaukee, 13th district	Nawrocki (Dem.)	3,026
	Meine (Prog.)	144
	Froemming (Rep.)	1,431
	Malone (Rep.)	549
	Robb (Rep.)	335
	Rockwell (Rep.)	530
	Larkin (Soc.)	3
Milwaukee, 14th district	Aveni (Dem.)	1,450
	Pikofsky (Prog.)	88
	Devitt (Rep.)	3,396
	Heimick (Rep.)	3,117
	Smith (Rep.)	1,934
Milwaukee, 15th district	Durnin (Dem.)	1,531
	Kennedy (Prog.)	2
	Collar (Rep.)	2,571
	Kennedy (Rep.)	2,067
	Bergstrom (Soc.)	2
Milwaukee, 16th district	Mertz (Dem.)	1,123
	Wegner (Prog.)	259
	Higgins (Rep.)	571
	Riebau (Rep.)	1,595
	Repas (Soc.)	161
Milwaukee, 17th district	Blenski (Dem.)	2,221
	Reckard (Prog.)	202
	Double (Rep.)	2,478
	Olson (Soc.)	1
	Quick (Soc.)	1
Milwaukee, 18th district	Fisher (Dem.)	125
	Eggert (Prog.)	232
	Johnson (Rep.)	853
	Morgenroth (Rep.)	768
	Schauss (Soc.)	149
Milwaukee, 19th district	Hall (Dem.)	704
	Olson, Sr. (Dem.)	565
	Roalkvan (Prog.)	2
	Garvens (Rep.)	1,136
	Westfahl (Rep.)	1,478
Weiley (Soc.)	60	
Milwaukee, 20th district	Hamann (Dem.)	1,084
	Pulte (Dem.)	383
	Neubauer (Prog.)	1
	Burmester (Rep.)	3,760
	Foley (Rep.)	1,973

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued

August 1944

District	Candidates	Vote
Monroe	Donovan (Dem.)	217
	Hall (Prog.)	3
	Leak (Prog.)	1
	McMullen (Prog.)	1
	Nicol (Prog.)	1
	Rabe (Prog.)	1
	Nicol (Rep.)	1,347
	Habelman (Soc.)	1
	Ziedler (Soc.)	1
Oconto	Riggins (Dem.)	398
	Karbon (Rep.)	1
	Youngs (Rep.)	3,274
Outagamie, 1st district	Behling (Dem.)	468
	Court (Prog.)	424
	Frank (Rep.)	3,148
	Gerrits (Rep.)	1,489
	Nelson (Rep.)	1,729
Outagamie, 2nd district	Rohan (Dem.)	559
	Hanges (Rep.)	2,404
Ozaukee	Krumhus (Prog.)	123
	Feierstein (Rep.)	1,879
Pierce	Esterby (Rep.)	293
	Gunderson (Rep.)	1,323
	Swanson (Rep.)	765
Polk	Mittelsdorf (Dem.)	8
	Mittelsdorf (Prog.)	803
	Peabody (Rep.)	1,236
Portage	Kostuck (Dem.)	2,915
Price	Hutnik (Dem.)	50
	Windall (Dem.)	26
	Hutnik (Prog.)	4
	Windall (Prog.)	25
	Cummings (Rep.)	1,565
	Hutnik (Rep.)	24
	Windall (Rep.)	299
Windall (Soc.)	2	
Racine, 1st district	Gade (Prog.)	427
	Christensen (Rep.)	2,110
Racine, 2nd district	Davis (Prog.)	438
	Frazell (Rep.)	2,669
	Cooks (Soc.)	2
	Dadian (Soc.)	1
	Phipps (Soc.)	1
Racine, 3rd district	Kamper (Prog.)	179
	Runden (Rep.)	1,966
Richland	Jewel (Dem.)	4
	Thomson (Dem.)	2
	Jewel (Rep.)	1,078
	Thomson (Rep.)	1,165
Rock, 1st district	Munger (Prog.)	1
	Grassman (Rep.)	2,704
Rock, 2nd district	Engebretson (Rep.)	2,065
Rusk, Sawyer	Steinhilber (Dem.)	430
	Christman (Prog.)	1
	Gehrmann (Prog.)	1
	Christman (Rep.)	1,742
	Garwood (Rep.)	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued

August 1944

District	Candidates	Vote
Rusk, Sawyer—Continued	Steinhilber (Rep.)	3
	Swenson (Rep.)	1
	Sybers (Rep.)	2
St. Croix	Fraber (Dem.)	351
	Bergeron (Rep.)	1,379
	Minier (Rep.)	587
	Rundell (Rep.)	1,675
Sauk	Guhl (Rep.)	850
	Woerth (Rep.)	3,248
	Meyer (Soc.)	7
Shawano	Ebert (Rep.)	2,317
	Guerin (Rep.)	1,129
Sheboygan, 1st district	Schneider (Dem.)	2,592
	Keppler (Rep.)	3,575
	Kneevers (Soc.)	118
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Hiersch (Prog.)	107
	Handrow (Rep.)	449
	Larson (Rep.)	981
	Timmer (Rep.)	1,261
	Boll (Soc.)	67
Taylor	Kapitz (Dem.)	1
	Meyer (Dem.)	1
	Nelson (Dem.)	8
	Nelson (Prog.)	1
	Nelson (Rep.)	1,973
	Harder (Soc.)	18
	Kreie (Soc.)	1
Nelson (Soc.)	1	
Trempealeau	Thomasgaard (Prog.)	371
	Heath (Rep.)	957
	Holton (Rep.)	842
Vernon	Lewison (Prog.)	420
	Smith (Rep.)	614
	Wheelock (Rep.)	1,048
	Lewison (Soc.)	1
Walworth	Phelps (Prog.)	66
	Rice (Rep.)	5,251
Washington	Holtebeck (Rep.)	2,394
	Peters (Rep.)	988
	Schowalter (Rep.)	2,313
Waukesha, 1st district	Dunlap (Dem.)	610
	Hasselkus (Prog.)	85
	Woodhead (Rep.)	3,360
Waukesha, 2nd district	Harland (Dem.)	481
	Wahl (Prog.)	70
	Dobbertin (Rep.)	1,671
	Ludvigsen (Rep.)	2,364
Waupaca	Schider (Rep.)	1
	Spearbraker (Rep.)	3,995
Winnebago, 1st district	Tank (Rep.)	3,163
	Schneider (Rep.)	3,514
Winnebago, 2nd district	Fritzen (Rep.)	3,950
Wood	Clark (Dem.)	3
	Harlow (Dem.)	2
	Clark (Prog.)	3
	Clark (Rep.)	2,955
	Harlow (Rep.)	1,209

Parties and Elections

The General Election

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

November 1944

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
ADAMS CO.									
Adams.....	70	67	3	0	33	13	75	1	0
Big Flats.....	63	40	0	0	27	3	60	3	0
Colburn.....	30	46	0	0	18	3	46	0	0
Dell Prairie.....	75	92	0	0	43	3	112	2	0
Easton.....	40	125	0	0	27	10	108	0	0
Jackson.....	81	97	0	0	54	4	101	1	0
Leola.....	25	43	0	0	19	0	49	0	0
Lincoln.....	44	62	0	0	28	5	65	3	1
Monroe.....	38	58	0	2	25	5	58	1	0
New Chester.....	66	110	0	0	34	14	112	2	0
New Haven.....	97	131	0	1	66	5	145	0	0
Preston.....	29	63	0	0	17	6	61	2	0
Quincy.....	48	66	1	0	14	9	84	0	0
Richfield.....	31	45	1	0	21	2	48	1	0
Rome.....	29	43	0	0	22	3	46	2	0
Springville.....	33	112	0	0	25	7	105	0	0
Strongs Prairie.....	165	102	0	0	89	14	147	3	0
Friendship, vil.	119	104	2	0	66	12	127	1	0
Adams, city:									
1st ward.....	150	71	0	0	89	30	95	0	0
2nd ward.....	245	102	3	2	154	59	125	0	1
Totals.....	1,478	1,579	10	5	871	207	1,769	22	2
ASHLAND CO.									
Agenda.....	85	107	0	1	60	25	87	2	0
Ashland.....	219	96	1	0	145	40	111	1	0
Butternut.....	51	122	1	0	45	14	116	0	0
Gingles.....	110	52	0	0	60	24	64	0	0
Gordon.....	75	78	2	0	46	31	69	2	0
Jacobs.....	159	267	0	0	129	28	248	6	0
La Pointe.....	47	47	0	0	26	1	31	0	0
Marengo.....	112	74	1	0	76	18	82	0	0
Morse.....	102	89	1	0	75	32	77	0	0
Peeksville.....	53	37	1	0	40	9	34	1	0
Sanborn.....	196	33	0	0	122	3	73	0	0
Shanagolden.....	41	62	0	0	35	8	56	0	0
White River.....	152	99	0	0	102	17	119	0	0
Butternut, vil.	131	149	0	0	94	15	166	0	0
Ashland, city:									
1st ward.....	315	170	5	0	204	35	218	1	0
2nd ward.....	309	231	8	1	189	48	297	3	0
3rd ward.....	247	346	2	0	157	41	395	0	0
4th ward.....	136	154	1	0	90	17	177	0	0
5th ward.....	153	277	1	0	144	31	246	1	0
6th ward.....	329	196	0	0	241	36	237	1	0
7th ward.....	345	117	5	1	258	47	153	1	0
8th ward.....	285	65	0	0	180	36	94	3	0
9th ward.....	306	49	2	0	207	27	101	1	0
10th ward.....	362	73	8	0	248	46	127	1	1
Mellen, city:									
1st ward.....	183	105	2	1	127	18	130	3	0
2nd ward.....	108	51	1	1	89	9	64	1	0
3rd ward.....	110	37	0	0	92	10	46	1	0
Totals.....	4,609	3,183	42	5	3,281	684	3,638	29	2
BARRON CO.									
Almena.....	145	325	1	0	53	159	246	0	1
Arland.....	169	161	0	0	79	78	153	3	0
Barron.....	160	204	1	0	58	62	236	0	0
Bear Lake.....	101	59	0	0	64	38	48	1	1
Cedar Lake.....	69	141	1	0	45	31	118	3	0
Chetek.....	131	173	0	0	82	38	155	0	0
Clinton.....	186	240	4	0	73	132	214	0	0
Crystal Lake.....	116	199	4	1	52	75	168	10	0
Cumberland.....	164	181	6	0	59	90	178	1	0
Dallas.....	131	166	5	1	84	50	144	3	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
BARRON CO.—Cont.									
Dovre.....	122	82	0	0	80	23	90	1	0
Doyle.....	106	98	1	0	50	38	112	0	0
Lakeland.....	119	119	2	0	55	60	109	8	0
Maple Grove.....	112	330	3	0	47	82	317	4	0
Maple Plain.....	96	76	3	0	57	32	69	3	0
Oak Grove.....	228	142	2	1	122	76	155	3	0
Prairie Farm.....	124	141	1	0	50	70	129	2	0
Prairie Lake.....	133	169	4	0	81	53	153	4	0
Rice Lake.....	120	159	3	0	76	57	141	0	1
Sioux Creek.....	156	111	0	0	81	55	122	2	0
Stanford.....	133	152	5	0	66	84	120	2	0
Stanley.....	111	174	11	1	41	50	176	6	0
Summer.....	110	131	3	0	63	30	133	0	0
Turtle Lake.....	113	105	1	0	43	53	93	3	0
Vance Creek.....	213	89	0	0	87	77	112	1	0
Cameron, vil.....	139	247	0	0	60	32	268	1	0
Dallas, vil.....	66	117	1	0	57	7	108	2	0
Haugen, vil.....	53	45	0	0	28	14	41	0	0
Prairie Farm, vil.....	64	70	2	1	37	15	59	1	0
Turtle Lake, vil.....	104	149	0	0	55	64	120	0	0
Barron, city.....	392	632	4	1	161	125	638	2	0
Chetek, city.....	257	363	4	0	164	66	358	2	0
Cumberland, city.....	292	387	9	1	188	62	405	3	1
Rice Lake, city:									
1st ward.....	150	162	1	0	25	25	170	0	0
2nd ward.....	106	169	0	0	74	18	171	0	0
3rd ward.....	104	253	0	0	67	28	238	2	0
4th ward.....	133	164	2	0	73	42	160	0	0
5th ward.....	112	132	2	1	62	50	120	2	0
6th ward.....	84	161	4	0	52	37	148	1	1
7th ward.....	102	78	1	1	70	37	75	0	0
8th ward.....	59	81	1	0	33	23	68	3	0
Totals.....	5,585	7,137	92	9	2,854	2,238	6,838	79	5
BAYFIELD CO.									
Barksdale.....	158	66	4	0	91	31	98	3	0
Barnes.....	39	74	1	0	31	14	52	2	0
Bayfield.....	104	102	0	0	69	16	111	0	0
Bayview.....	66	79	1	0	44	16	80	1	0
Bell.....	65	71	0	0	40	13	72	0	0
Cable.....	75	111	1	0	57	9	114	1	0
Clover.....	144	28	0	0	91	16	42	1	0
Delta.....	32	28	3	1	22	9	31	1	0
Drummond.....	140	78	10	2	103	24	97	3	0
Eileen.....	139	48	0	0	74	32	70	0	0
Hughes.....	29	39	0	0	25	4	38	0	0
Iron River.....	247	142	1	0	178	35	161	3	0
Kelly.....	112	69	2	0	76	19	79	0	0
Keystone.....	122	31	0	2	101	12	39	0	1
Lincoln.....	74	35	0	0	43	8	42	1	0
Mason.....	129	67	0	0	75	28	88	0	0
Namakagon.....	32	63	2	0	25	18	50	1	0
Orienta.....	44	42	3	0	24	15	45	3	0
Oulu.....	207	133	0	0	149	26	155	0	0
Pilsen.....	110	18	3	0	83	4	34	2	0
Port Wing.....	102	172	7	0	57	33	181	4	0
Pratt.....	97	92	3	0	50	20	102	3	0
Russell.....	81	60	0	0	57	17	56	2	0
Tripp.....	71	30	0	0	52	9	41	0	1
Washburn.....	75	49	4	0	57	18	53	2	0
Cable, vil.....	67	56	0	0	45	9	66	0	0
Mason, vil.....	36	37	0	0	18	3	49	0	0
Bayfield, city:									
1st ward.....	54	69	0	0	37	8	61	0	0
2nd ward.....	31	43	0	0	21	2	50	0	0
3rd ward.....	59	64	0	0	35	8	79	0	1
4th ward.....	39	66	0	0	25	3	73	0	0
Washburn, city:									
1st ward.....	126	158	2	0	107	12	163	1	0
2nd ward.....	92	54	1	0	70	6	64	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
BAYFIELD CO.—Cont.									
Washburn, city:—Cont.									
3rd ward	70	45	0	0	52	10	52	0	0
4th ward	107	46	0	0	89	9	57	0	0
5th ward	82	80	0	0	57	10	90	1	0
6th ward	105	30	0	0	79	5	43	1	0
Totals	3,362	2,475	48	5	2,309	531	2,778	37	3
BROWN CO.									
Allouez	523	1,055	0	0	481	77	997	2	2
Ashwaubenon	189	166	0	0	164	8	169	1	0
Bellevue	195	92	0	0	162	10	75	1	0
De Pere	147	180	2	0	129	14	163	1	0
Eaton	272	111	0	0	248	13	88	2	0
Glenmore	166	243	2	0	148	33	210	0	0
Green Bay	74	212	0	0	67	7	193	0	0
Hobart	239	245	1	0	213	17	223	1	0
Holland	178	234	0	0	156	42	201	0	2
Howard	389	318	0	0	361	14	292	0	0
Humboldt	114	206	0	0	99	9	176	2	0
Lawrence	176	187	0	0	144	24	181	0	0
Morrison	108	429	5	0	99	103	319	0	0
New Denmark	171	360	4	0	163	44	321	1	0
Pittsfield	233	149	1	1	217	18	140	0	0
Preble:									
1st pct.	401	340	1	0	382	30	282	2	0
2nd pct.	610	436	1	0	561	43	358	2	0
Rockland	115	131	2	0	102	25	115	0	0
Scott	231	368	0	0	216	25	311	1	0
Suamico	259	220	1	0	242	29	183	0	0
Wrightstown	193	272	0	0	170	37	240	1	0
Denmark, vil.	132	280	7	0	147	22	246	0	0
Pulaski, vil.	325	94	1	0	300	7	96	0	0
Wrightstown, vil.	158	106	0	0	132	15	101	1	0
De Pere, city:									
1st ward	399	445	0	0	349	32	457	1	0
2nd ward	435	298	0	0	387	24	308	0	0
3rd ward	486	421	2	1	450	33	417	1	0
4th ward	333	162	2	0	293	19	158	2	0
Green Bay, city:									
1st ward	298	610	3	0	289	63	570	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	339	834	0	0	347	59	750	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	484	450	0	0	519	43	389	0	0
3rd ward	462	637	3	0	442	37	596	0	0
4th ward	358	553	1	1	296	77	499	2	0
5th ward	637	446	1	0	574	87	393	3	0
6th ward	260	239	0	0	252	27	259	0	1
7th ward	326	285	2	1	294	22	267	2	1
8th ward	429	414	0	0	408	55	354	0	1
9th ward	353	221	5	0	335	19	194	1	0
10th ward	420	269	1	0	352	33	206	2	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	426	224	2	2	327	49	237	2	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	277	106	0	0	216	15	109	0	1
12th ward	399	233	2	1	335	32	139	0	0
13th ward	466	424	3	0	428	62	390	1	0
14th ward	654	452	4	0	593	81	418	1	1
15th ward	357	516	0	0	333	30	491	1	0
16th ward	341	514	3	0	304	65	465	7	0
17th ward	518	607	4	0	457	72	571	0	0
18th ward	317	271	1	0	295	36	239	2	1
19th ward	405	228	0	0	370	48	192	1	0
20th ward	824	528	6	2	799	81	489	2	2
21st ward	451	350	2	0	438	40	305	3	0
22nd ward	524	541	1	3	484	82	492	3	0
Totals	17,576	17,762	76	12	16,039	1,989	16,034	55	11
BUFFALO CO.									
Alma	82	117	0	0	35	19	116	5	1
Belvidre	53	95	1	0	13	12	105	2	0
Buffalo	75	116	1	0	59	13	104	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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BUFFALO CO.—Cont.									
Canton	43	140	0	0	24	17	135	1	0
Cross	32	119	0	1	13	10	115	2	0
Dover	71	120	2	0	26	11	147	1	0
Gilmanton	117	163	0	0	51	17	188	2	0
Glencoe	59	134	0	0	35	8	138	1	0
Lincoln	44	110	5	0	17	13	110	3	1
Maxville	91	49	0	0	63	12	78	1	0
Milton	37	44	0	0	19	15	43	1	0
Modena	81	176	8	0	35	41	158	3	0
Mondovi	82	137	0	0	30	17	153	2	1
Montana	62	66	1	0	35	11	72	0	0
Naples	82	164	0	0	55	13	160	0	0
Nelson	196	173	11	1	83	48	202	13	0
Waumandee	71	145	0	0	28	10	157	1	0
Cochrane, vil.	38	153	2	0	27	18	128	1	0
Alma, city:									
1st ward	70	110	1	0	34	10	114	1	0
2nd ward	29	83	0	0	25	3	74	0	0
3rd ward	52	89	4	0	36	4	83	1	0
Buffalo, city:	34	74	1	0	18	7	63	2	1
Fountain City, city:									
1st ward	53	118	0	0	25	11	134	0	0
2nd ward	75	135	1	0	49	6	137	0	0
Mondovi, city:									
1st ward	105	236	1	0	60	21	235	0	1
2nd ward	114	186	0	1	60	19	200	0	0
3rd ward	76	102	0	0	41	5	112	1	0
4th ward	24	62	0	0	10	4	63	0	0
Totals	1,948	3,416	39	3	1,006	395	3,524	44	5
BURNETT CO.									
Anderson	78	69	2	0	32	37	63	2	0
Blaine	35	32	0	0	24	10	26	1	0
Daniels	111	128	4	0	54	46	130	3	0
Dewey	84	89	0	1	57	16	91	1	0
Grantsburg	89	96	0	1	43	30	100	0	0
Jackson	28	33	0	0	18	5	29	1	0
La Follette	52	92	3	0	33	22	81	4	0
Lincoln	39	46	1	0	34	7	35	2	0
Meenon	72	105	0	0	57	18	95	0	0
Oakland	57	99	1	1	46	15	90	1	0
Roosevelt	65	48	1	0	32	21	53	2	0
Rusk	41	56	1	0	31	6	50	1	0
Sand Lake	46	48	1	1	28	10	50	0	1
Scott	35	54	1	0	17	12	45	2	0
Siren	188	202	2	0	127	32	212	7	0
Swiss	131	130	0	0	96	21	125	2	0
Trade Lake	171	176	9	0	86	52	194	10	0
Union	18	51	0	0	15	9	42	0	0
Webb Lake	13	32	0	0	14	9	20	0	0
West Marshland	53	20	1	0	30	11	19	0	0
Wood River	183	162	2	0	96	37	192	3	0
Grantsburg, vil.	166	221	0	0	72	51	223	1	0
Webster, vil.	113	130	0	2	126	16	158	2	1
Totals	1,868	2,119	26	6	1,168	493	2,123	45	2
CALUMET CO.									
Brillion	45	472	2	0	51	31	448	0	0
Brothertown	53	478	3	1	111	12	389	3	0
Charlestown	161	265	3	1	153	17	246	0	0
Cnilton	69	342	3	0	72	28	303	0	0
Harrison	302	495	6	0	227	216	346	4	1
New Holstein	140	250	6	0	128	8	257	2	0
Rantoul	74	424	0	0	44	38	395	0	0
Stockbridge	98	337	3	1	96	26	300	1	0
Woodville	43	394	4	0	41	64	328	1	1
Hilbert, vil.	60	222	2	0	51	48	177	0	0
Stockbridge, vil.	45	115	2	0	37	14	106	1	0
Brillion, city	126	506	1	0	125	45	437	2	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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CALUMET CO.—Cont.									
Chilton, city:									
1st pct.	183	506	2	0	159	25	498	1	0
2nd pct.	157	376	5	0	150	24	362	2	0
Kiel, city, 2nd pct.	32	24	1	0	26	1	31	0	0
New Holstein, city.	378	405	3	0	329	19	424	0	0
Totals.	1,966	5,611	46	3	1,800	616	5,047	17	2
CHIPPEWA CO.									
Anson.	126	270	1	0	79	35	265	2	0
Arthur.	180	122	0	0	93	43	138	1	0
Auburn.	63	99	0	0	32	17	94	1	0
Birch Creek.	53	108	5	0	32	30	95	4	0
Bloomer.	123	201	1	0	67	53	181	3	1
Cleveland.	116	130	1	0	75	51	101	5	1
Colburn.	206	127	0	0	132	55	129	3	0
Cooks Valley.	66	154	1	1	42	29	132	1	0
Delmar.	202	185	2	0	120	38	219	4	0
Eagle Point.	231	263	9	1	158	72	245	7	0
Edson.	132	215	0	1	77	48	215	2	0
Estella.	90	105	0	0	58	20	110	2	1
Goetz.	88	130	2	1	43	44	125	1	0
Hallie.	230	168	3	0	160	34	192	2	0
Holcombe.	85	104	1	2	73	18	91	1	0
Howard.	114	83	2	0	60	32	93	1	0
Lafayette.	249	297	3	0	112	41	354	1	1
Ruby.	110	91	12	3	74	35	97	2	1
Sampson.	113	163	1	0	72	42	145	1	0
Sigel.	80	121	0	0	42	38	101	2	0
Tilden.	76	216	0	2	45	26	196	2	0
Wheaton.	211	214	2	0	137	32	230	3	0
Woodmohr.	91	201	0	1	48	24	201	1	1
Boyd, vil.	129	111	0	0	106	21	99	2	0
Cadott, vil.	90	188	1	1	76	38	156	2	2
Cornell, vil.	360	268	1	1	232	81	283	4	0
New Auburn, vil.	80	82	0	0	35	15	104	0	0
Bloomer, city.	338	663	0	0	218	63	656	2	1
Chippewa Falls, city:									
1st ward.	219	256	3	0	155	59	244	2	0
2nd ward.	301	182	3	0	199	64	210	3	0
3rd ward.	221	197	6	1	169	31	201	5	0
4th ward.	138	200	3	0	104	30	197	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	236	236	1	0	155	52	267	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	119	237	3	1	85	23	244	1	0
6th ward.	164	164	0	0	136	23	162	1	0
7th ward.	144	153	2	0	109	39	133	0	0
8th ward.	240	197	4	0	210	37	218	1	1
9th ward.	174	125	1	0	130	41	116	5	0
10th ward.	204	161	1	0	137	50	167	0	0
Stanley, city:									
1st ward.	104	159	0	0	71	18	166	0	0
2nd ward.	77	101	0	0	51	11	120	0	0
3rd ward.	89	104	2	0	53	9	128	0	0
4th ward.	105	140	0	0	59	28	134	2	1
Totals.	6,567	7,691	77	16	4,321	1,590	7,760	82	11
CLARK CO.									
Beaver.	97	175	0	0	72	38	152	2	0
Butler.	19	32	0	0	10	6	28	0	0
Colby.	51	215	0	0	40	41	180	0	0
Dewhurst.	19	31	0	0	18	10	18	0	0
Eaton.	96	167	0	0	54	20	124	0	0
Foster.	17	18	0	0	14	6	13	0	0
Fremont.	55	341	0	0	37	71	282	1	1
Grant.	84	291	0	0	44	144	184	1	0
Green Grove.	89	154	11	1	65	61	119	5	0
Hendren.	257	65	10	0	146	79	78	8	0
Hewett.	15	68	0	0	6	5	57	0	0
Hixon.	207	192	5	0	143	44	211	1	0
Hoard.	142	168	0	0	88	46	169	2	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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CLARK CO.—Cont.									
Levis.....	81	113	0	0	29	62	87	2	1
Longwood.....	148	175	5	0	97	44	172	2	0
Loyal.....	74	256	2	1	41	36	242	1	0
Lynn.....	49	201	3	0	31	62	148	1	0
Mayville.....	80	191	12	1	56	44	172	6	0
Mead.....	57	59	1	0	31	19	53	0	0
Mentor.....	86	203	1	2	59	40	179	0	0
Pine Valley.....	78	250	1	0	58	81	183	1	1
Reseburg.....	176	123	0	0	125	35	123	4	0
Seif.....	33	72	3	0	9	25	61	5	0
Sherman.....	57	177	1	0	37	43	146	0	0
Sherwood.....	19	58	0	0	5	19	50	0	0
Thorp.....	309	133	0	0	217	41	171	0	0
Unity.....	103	183	2	0	69	33	176	3	0
Warner.....	55	207	6	0	41	31	199	1	0
Washburn.....	38	89	0	1	21	34	61	0	0
Weston.....	71	213	7	0	23	104	154	1	0
Withee.....	342	44	0	1	241	45	74	1	0
Worden.....	139	166	1	0	82	33	182	0	0
York.....	77	302	2	1	43	92	212	0	0
Abbotsford, vil.	96	189	1	0	83	27	164	1	0
Curtiss, vil.	31	42	0	0	19	4	47	0	0
Dorchester, vil.	30	128	4	0	30	24	106	1	0
Granton, vil.	32	105	0	0	18	24	86	0	0
Loyal, vil.	120	295	1	0	85	54	260	0	0
Thorp, vil.	322	214	0	0	221	34	251	1	0
Unity, vil.	23	33	2	0	19	1	36	0	0
Withee, vil.	69	99	0	0	38	15	107	1	0
Colby, city:									
2nd ward.....	41	131	1	0	33	14	124	0	0
3rd ward.....	39	117	0	0	31	7	50	1	0
Greenwood, city	83	278	0	0	64	15	275	0	0
Neillsville, city:									
1st ward.....	90	234	1	0	68	62	177	1	0
2nd ward.....	83	271	0	0	73	45	225	0	0
3rd ward.....	72	227	2	0	54	38	195	0	0
4th ward.....	42	186	3	0	38	44	141	0	0
Owen, city:									
1st ward.....	37	42	0	0	20	4	53	0	0
2nd ward.....	36	76	1	0	28	6	72	0	0
3rd ward.....	79	53	0	0	59	8	61	0	0
4th ward.....	67	106	0	0	55	15	100	1	0
Totals.....	4,612	7,948	89	8	3,088	1,935	6,990	55	3
COLUMBIA CO.									
Arlington.....	160	161	2	0	62	13	245	0	0
Caledonia.....	112	202	2	0	54	13	242	3	0
Columbus.....	67	142	2	1	38	17	154	0	0
Courtland.....	79	147	0	0	42	17	174	0	0
Dekorra.....	158	166	3	0	88	8	227	3	0
Fort Winnebago.....	144	103	2	0	107	17	125	1	0
Fountain Prairie.....	106	154	1	0	68	10	180	0	0
Hampden.....	184	95	3	0	105	15	144	1	0
Leeds.....	222	105	2	0	124	40	166	2	0
Lewiston.....	81	140	0	0	56	3	162	1	0
Lodi.....	115	114	2	0	46	6	183	1	0
Lowville.....	180	56	0	0	88	10	139	0	0
Marcellon.....	78	181	0	0	54	2	193	0	0
Newport.....	96	78	7	0	64	14	98	2	0
Otsego.....	201	121	0	0	131	15	170	2	0
Pacific.....	37	76	0	0	22	2	84	2	0
Randolph.....	144	295	3	0	72	22	327	3	0
Scott.....	47	173	2	0	23	8	200	0	0
Springvale.....	81	103	0	1	53	7	120	0	0
West Point.....	90	133	0	0	48	6	163	0	0
Wycena.....	90	120	3	0	42	6	150	3	0
Cambria, vil.	108	246	2	0	58	14	279	0	0
Doylestown, vil.	69	67	0	0	61	3	75	0	0
Fall River, vil.	54	138	0	1	30	0	161	1	0
Pardeeville, vil.	143	350	0	0	123	30	348	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.									
Poynette, vil.	216	183	3	1	111	9	274	0	0
Randolph, vil.:									
west ward	59	135	0	0	32	3	152	0	0
Rio, vil.	179	175	4	0	101	3	238	0	0
Wyocena, vil.	75	95	0	0	39	0	125	3	0
Columbus, city:									
1st ward	150	347	1	0	127	6	358	0	0
2nd ward	141	318	2	0	101	13	341	0	1
3rd ward	145	345	1	1	125	14	356	0	1
Lodi, city:									
1st ward	120	174	2	0	70	7	221	0	0
2nd ward	89	103	1	0	37	4	150	0	0
3rd ward	89	87	1	0	43	6	129	0	0
Portage, city:									
1st ward	155	103	0	0	112	8	135	0	1
2nd ward	338	308	1	0	257	13	366	0	0
3rd ward	191	331	0	0	136	11	371	0	0
4th ward	335	429	2	0	282	17	488	0	0
5th ward	502	538	1	0	350	53	638	0	1
Wisconsin Dells, city:									
1st ward	124	180	0	0	93	5	197	0	1
2nd ward	128	193	0	0	93	4	220	0	0
3rd ward	115	157	0	0	78	4	183	0	0
Totals	5,997	7,867	55	5	3,846	478	9,451	28	5
CRAWFORD CO.									
Bridgeport	35	105	2	0	19	2	115	0	0
Clayton	303	359	2	1	236	10	385	2	1
Eastman	138	232	1	0	129	6	211	1	0
Freeman	188	232	0	0	107	10	293	2	0
Haney	99	100	0	0	77	2	102	2	0
Marietta	170	119	0	0	134	4	142	1	0
Prairie du Chien	57	143	0	0	59	0	138	0	0
Scott	116	160	1	0	84	1	137	0	0
Seneca	166	255	0	0	152	6	243	0	1
Utica	274	209	1	0	171	11	302	0	0
Wauzeka	75	109	5	0	53	16	116	1	0
Bell Center, vil.	24	64	1	0	19	0	67	0	0
De Soto, vil.	11	21	1	0	10	1	22	0	0
Eastman, vil.	38	112	1	0	40	2	107	0	0
Ferryville, vil.	43	58	0	0	29	1	67	0	0
Gays Mills, vil.	112	169	0	0	33	3	183	0	0
Lynxville, vil.	33	57	0	0	32	0	49	0	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.	55	52	0	0	32	5	69	0	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	135	195	0	0	107	4	199	0	0
Steuben, vil.	59	56	0	0	38	1	71	0	1
Wauzeka, vil.	88	146	1	0	63	1	160	3	0
Prairie du Chien, city:									
1st ward	115	159	2	0	110	4	140	0	0
2nd ward	135	198	1	0	103	4	217	0	0
3rd ward	100	186	0	0	91	0	188	0	0
4th ward	101	67	0	0	73	3	75	1	0
5th ward	99	149	1	0	97	3	143	1	0
6th ward	135	136	0	0	107	0	151	1	0
7th ward	117	195	1	0	107	5	183	0	0
8th ward	109	156	0	0	93	4	163	0	0
Totals	3,130	4,199	21	1	2,455	109	4,488	15	3
DANE CO.									
Albion	391	227	3	0	246	33	333	4	0
Berry	100	176	8	0	61	56	163	0	0
Black Earth	60	73	0	0	23	9	98	0	0
Blooming Grove:									
1st district	993	317	18	0	577	117	605	9	0
2nd district	255	65	7	0	137	27	142	4	0
Blue Mounds	147	91	1	0	53	24	159	0	0
Bristol	225	118	5	0	125	41	177	3	0
Burke	872	324	9	0	502	83	400	2	0
Christiana	344	92	0	0	178	46	209	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
DANE CO.—Cont.									
Cottage Grove	294	86	4	0	160	39	182	0	0
Cross Plains	236	106	8	1	118	38	183	2	0
Dane	138	122	2	1	78	33	153	1	0
Deerfield	206	85	2	0	121	36	133	0	0
Dunkirk	347	148	1	0	198	45	249	4	3
Dunn	335	149	3	1	175	29	277	1	0
Fitchburg	341	182	3	0	185	24	315	2	0
Madison	1,486	1,102	25	1	866	135	1,563	8	0
Mazomanie	55	107	1	1	42	11	101	0	0
Medina	118	130	3	0	64	22	162	0	0
Middleton	290	234	7	0	150	28	342	5	0
Montrose	210	78	4	0	105	24	152	1	0
Oregon	169	101	3	0	93	17	158	1	0
Perry	199	90	0	0	80	25	183	0	0
Pleasant Springs	308	133	3	0	156	42	246	0	0
Primrose	166	44	0	0	71	32	101	0	0
Roxbury	153	116	6	1	110	51	108	1	0
Rutland	280	89	2	0	139	40	181	0	0
Springdale	251	134	6	0	98	53	228	1	0
Springfield	164	190	1	1	92	79	182	2	0
Sun Prairie	216	136	2	0	115	25	208	0	0
Vermont	174	55	3	0	82	32	115	2	0
Verona	192	104	0	0	68	21	204	0	0
Vienna	157	108	2	1	56	30	178	0	0
Westport	440	260	10	0	282	32	387	1	0
Windsor	366	182	5	1	182	44	323	3	0
York	110	147	5	0	77	26	155	2	0
Belleville, vil.	191	119	4	0	100	14	193	1	0
Black Earth, vil.	158	124	3	1	61	14	199	0	0
Blue Mounds, vil.	49	45	0	0	24	2	68	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.	34	33	1	0	19	3	46	0	0
Cambridge, vil.	180	94	2	0	78	20	175	2	0
Cottage Grove, vil.	113	51	1	0	64	14	84	0	0
Cross Plains, vil.	97	50	4	0	60	14	74	1	0
Dane, vil.	65	50	1	0	23	12	76	1	0
Deerfield, vil.	172	127	1	0	85	25	178	2	0
De Forest, vil.	186	124	1	0	92	15	200	2	0
Maple Bluff, vil.	215	492	2	0	96	20	590	1	0
Marshall, vil.	91	124	1	0	61	13	140	0	0
Mazomanie, vil.	186	234	0	0	134	25	264	0	1
McFarland, vil.	178	75	1	0	117	15	122	0	0
Middleton, vil.	345	346	2	0	173	33	488	0	0
Monona, vil.	402	173	6	0	427	36	289	0	0
Mount Horeb, vil.	418	442	3	0	172	54	632	1	0
Oregon, vil.	293	183	2	0	144	29	290	2	0
Rockdale, vil.	57	24	0	0	30	6	46	0	0
Shorewood, vil.	257	460	7	0	139	21	562	5	0
Sun Prairie, vil.	451	454	5	1	254	46	594	1	0
Verona, vil.	173	112	2	0	111	28	157	1	0
Waunakee, vil.	209	185	1	0	137	36	210	1	0
Madison, city:									
1st ward	1,189	913	30	0	696	88	1,319	11	0
2nd ward	1,057	650	5	0	621	92	977	3	0
3rd ward	919	450	15	0	493	80	591	6	0
4th ward	1,180	592	12	2	718	90	1,015	7	0
5th ward	1,109	523	32	1	676	122	827	15	3
6th ward	1,079	511	21	0	655	128	784	2	0
7th ward	886	566	11	0	522	76	842	7	0
8th ward	1,109	394	0	0	657	112	723	1	1
9th ward	894	194	7	0	500	129	378	6	2
10th ward	739	926	25	2	396	69	1,188	3	11
11th ward	998	451	9	1	592	80	783	10	2
12th ward	652	425	20	0	411	50	608	11	0
13th ward	930	945	15	0	528	64	1,264	6	1
14th ward	774	424	9	2	430	94	863	4	1
15th ward	1,048	446	14	1	585	123	791	3	1
16th ward	1,376	650	9	1	740	143	977	4	1
17th ward	966	245	10	1	614	106	475	7	0
18th ward	1,566	616	23	2	970	218	956	4	2
19th ward	785	982	16	0	411	70	1,256	5	0
20th ward	912	1,320	22	0	584	49	1,589	2	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
DANE CO.—Cont.									
Stoughton, city:									
1st ward.....	275	145	1	0	192	18	208	0	0
2nd ward.....	537	119	4	0	384	49	198	0	0
3rd ward.....	410	169	5	1	285	49	238	0	0
4th ward.....	378	333	3	0	231	47	350	0	0
Totals.....	37,076	23,021	530	24	21,357	4,099	33,742	193	30
DODGE CO.									
Ashippun.....	103	424	5	0	80	56	397	3	0
Beaver Dam.....	127	263	1	0	107	26	255	1	1
Burnett.....	112	227	3	1	87	77	169	0	0
Calamus.....	81	191	1	0	60	7	210	0	0
Chester.....	129	143	2	1	69	12	188	1	0
Clyman.....	92	241	1	0	94	27	221	1	0
Elba.....	163	190	1	0	102	8	243	0	0
Emmet.....	133	228	1	0	101	37	227	1	0
Fox Lake.....	51	208	1	0	36	7	211	0	0
Herman.....	73	383	1	0	54	91	315	1	0
Hubbard.....	105	248	4	0	81	52	232	6	0
Hustisford.....	47	249	0	0	44	56	190	1	0
Lebanon.....	54	411	6	1	48	93	332	0	0
LeRoy.....	70	310	1	0	47	17	325	0	0
Lomira.....	123	431	1	0	92	50	422	1	0
Lowell.....	102	330	3	0	69	32	326	1	0
Oak Grove.....	148	373	2	0	112	73	336	3	0
Portland.....	74	230	2	0	48	10	251	0	0
Rubicon.....	104	244	6	1	99	23	224	3	0
Shields.....	102	131	1	0	83	26	126	1	0
Theresa.....	46	334	1	0	43	71	263	2	0
Trenton.....	132	346	2	0	85	35	355	3	0
Westford.....	117	136	1	0	87	8	160	0	0
Williamstown.....	85	252	2	1	49	33	260	1	1
Clyman, vil.....	30	58	0	0	20	6	54	0	0
Hustisford, vil.....	63	212	1	0	73	19	188	0	0
Iron Ridge, vil.....	34	104	0	0	24	19	99	0	0
Lomira, vil.....	67	241	4	0	58	23	149	1	0
Lowell, vil.....	39	103	0	0	21	11	108	0	0
Neosho, vil.....	45	62	2	0	34	2	71	2	1
Randolph, vil.....	111	239	0	0	75	14	254	0	0
Reeseville, vil.....	67	143	2	0	53	8	152	0	0
Theresa, vil.....	40	163	1	0	45	14	144	0	0
Beaver Dam, city:									
1st ward.....	144	63	2	1	155	8	71	0	0
2nd ward.....	169	109	0	0	132	6	115	0	0
3rd ward.....	114	90	0	0	124	5	77	0	0
4th ward.....	142	160	0	0	119	8	168	0	0
5th ward.....	144	152	1	0	151	17	129	0	0
6th ward.....	156	190	0	0	130	12	195	0	0
7th ward.....	140	224	2	0	126	8	214	0	0
8th ward.....	146	310	2	1	109	7	342	2	0
9th ward.....	129	240	2	0	110	16	249	0	0
10th ward.....	117	214	2	0	71	18	239	0	0
11th ward.....	125	239	2	0	111	3	244	0	1
12th ward.....	152	168	2	0	138	17	165	0	0
13th ward.....	143	215	2	0	139	16	208	0	0
14th ward.....	187	214	1	0	170	17	211	1	0
Fox Lake, city:									
1st ward.....	64	75	0	0	44	1	93	0	0
2nd ward.....	87	112	0	0	36	5	128	0	0
3rd ward.....	61	129	1	0	39	1	150	0	0
Horicon, city:									
1st ward.....	217	216	3	0	179	28	231	1	0
2nd ward.....	166	188	1	0	134	17	190	1	0
3rd ward.....	198	241	3	0	154	34	253	2	0
Juneau, city:									
1st ward.....	105	149	1	3	71	16	165	0	0
2nd ward.....	47	147	2	0	39	23	136	1	0
3rd ward.....	85	137	0	1	57	26	142	1	1
Mayville, city:									
1st ward.....	125	277	1	0	118	49	238	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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DODGE CO.—Cont.									
Mayville, city—Cont.									
2nd ward.....	95	154	6	0	64	22	169	5	0
3rd ward.....	253	400	3	0	204	38	411	1	0
Watertown, city:									
5th ward.....	142	148	0	1	124	15	150	0	0
6th ward.....	142	100	2	0	125	27	98	0	0
13th ward.....	146	171	0	0	142	15	169	0	0
14th ward.....	128	137	1	0	105	10	148	0	1
Waupun, city:									
1st ward.....	181	314	0	0	132	7	358	1	0
2nd ward.....	242	276	1	0	141	12	372	0	0
3rd ward.....	151	150	0	0	123	4	169	0	0
4th ward.....	185	245	0	0	136	15	282	0	0
Totals.....	7,667	14,102	102	12	6,132	1,566	14,136	49	6
DOOR CO.									
Baileys Harbor.....	100	220	0	0	77	3	227	3	0
Brussels.....	98	320	0	0	54	44	289	1	1
Clay Banks.....	68	82	2	0	41	11	96	1	0
Egg Harbor.....	128	238	0	0	88	48	211	0	0
Forestville.....	120	420	0	0	85	44	405	1	0
Gardner.....	80	216	0	0	51	25	190	0	0
Gibraltar.....	135	185	0	0	110	12	187	0	0
Jacksonport.....	63	225	1	0	48	16	221	2	0
Liberty Grove.....	126	409	4	0	106	19	408	1	0
Nasewaupsee.....	158	345	6	0	84	36	359	3	0
Sevastopol.....	214	478	1	0	147	37	481	0	0
Sturgeon Bay.....	67	145	0	0	43	4	146	0	0
Union.....	108	194	0	0	66	9	121	0	0
Washington.....	47	245	1	0	75	10	194	2	0
Ephraim, vil.....	35	117	2	0	26	1	118	1	0
Sister Bay, vil.....	51	134	0	1	28	7	150	0	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:									
1st ward.....	355	560	4	7	281	45	560	1	0
2nd ward.....	141	327	1	0	108	22	322	2	0
3rd ward.....	317	460	3	0	211	0	512	0	0
4th ward.....	188	438	5	0	173	45	401	1	0
Totals.....	2,599	5,638	30	8	1,902	438	5,598	19	1
DOUGLAS CO.									
Amnicon.....	143	101	0	0	92	29	106	0	0
Bennett.....	133	88	3	0	78	44	91	1	0
Brule.....	211	75	0	0	117	64	88	1	1
Cloverland.....	76	94	1	1	32	22	100	2	0
Dairyland.....	52	82	4	0	34	21	74	0	1
Gordon.....	123	119	1	0	81	29	116	4	1
Hawthorne.....	157	126	2	1	90	57	112	0	1
Highland.....	36	23	0	0	24	11	19	1	0
Lakeside.....	133	110	2	0	71	39	115	4	0
Maple.....	210	70	1	0	141	42	84	3	0
Oakland.....	137	87	5	1	81	24	93	6	2
Parkland.....	237	130	2	1	159	43	137	3	1
Solon Springs.....	86	95	2	2	70	25	77	1	1
Summit.....	199	127	3	0	121	51	142	1	0
Superior:									
1st pct.....	290	207	10	0	185	59	226	3	0
2nd pct.....	92	69	0	0	55	26	66	2	0
Wascott.....	53	91	1	0	45	27	72	2	0
Lake Nebagamon, vil.....	112	70	1	0	59	19	88	0	0
Oliver, vil.....	70	6	1	0	50	8	12	3	0
Poplar, vil.....	84	136	1	0	45	34	132	2	0
Solon Springs, vil.....	129	107	1	0	78	35	105	0	0
Superior, city:									
1st ward.....	627	284	7	0	399	139	308	10	0
2nd ward.....	539	335	4	0	356	92	370	3	0
3rd ward.....	422	521	8	1	282	122	484	9	0
4th ward.....	517	149	1	0	349	89	175	6	2
5th ward.....	537	89	6	1	340	50	92	2	1
6th ward.....	706	110	6	0	545	88	130	10	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.									
Superior, city—Cont.									
7th ward	574	223	4	0	434	93	226	1	0
8th ward	264	157	10	0	347	91	193	2	0
9th ward	538	180	2	1	300	80	198	1	0
10th ward	529	242	0	1	352	95	256	6	0
11th ward	203	196	3	0	305	116	448	3	1
12th ward	540	410	5	0	374	119	399	1	1
13th ward	529	492	5	1	366	103	199	7	2
14th ward	431	433	3	0	276	105	448	2	0
15th ward	438	411	6	0	281	109	423	0	0
16th ward	415	326	2	0	293	129	399	5	0
17th ward	548	210	7	0	367	100	249	7	0
18th ward	487	193	6	0	326	77	239	6	0
19th ward, east pct.	257	182	2	1	172	44	210	1	0
19th ward, west pct.	359	153	2	0	234	50	190	5	0
20th ward, east pct.	159	45	4	0	88	38	68	2	0
20th ward, west pct.	603	78	0	0	451	59	115	4	0
Totals	12,985	7,132	134	12	9,035	2,697	7,874	132	17
DUNN CO.									
Colfax	118	114	4	0	85	27	120	0	0
Dunn	144	229	0	0	85	21	250	0	0
Eau Galle	126	294	1	0	58	37	302	1	1
Elk Mound	62	106	3	0	28	19	117	1	0
Grant	92	85	2	0	57	30	87	1	0
Hay River	105	125	5	0	48	45	128	2	0
Lucas	85	162	0	0	48	12	179	0	0
Menomonie	157	306	5	1	91	54	291	2	1
New Haven	135	141	2	0	70	28	157	0	2
Otter Creek	71	48	1	0	46	27	49	0	0
Peru	30	74	2	0	22	6	74	0	0
Red Cedar	115	289	4	0	49	27	314	1	0
Rock Creek	91	102	3	0	51	25	110	1	0
Sand Creek	121	136	0	0	60	35	148	2	0
Sheridan	87	90	3	0	55	20	93	3	0
Sherman	48	165	2	0	23	26	148	1	0
Spring Brook	148	249	1	0	74	25	268	2	0
Stanton	55	178	3	0	36	28	162	0	0
Tainter	79	139	3	0	43	19	134	1	1
Tiffany	114	120	1	1	69	37	125	1	0
Weston	83	220	0	0	33	39	203	0	2
Wilson	128	89	2	0	77	31	101	1	0
Boyceville, vil.	74	162	0	0	33	25	153	0	0
Colfax, vil.	201	222	1	0	137	30	235	1	0
Downing, vil.	36	82	3	0	34	4	76	0	0
Elk Mound, vil.	69	101	0	0	33	10	119	1	0
Knapp, vil.	51	102	1	0	50	12	94	0	1
Ridgeland, vil.	74	37	3	0	54	11	37	2	0
Wheeler, vil.	61	56	0	0	38	14	56	0	0
Menomonie, city:									
1st ward	231	170	1	0	106	52	203	2	0
2nd ward	210	342	4	1	127	47	341	1	0
3rd ward	187	244	2	0	98	37	269	0	1
4th ward	177	280	3	0	92	47	279	2	0
5th ward	156	393	2	0	114	76	352	2	0
6th ward	132	328	2	0	95	32	309	0	0
Totals	3,853	5,980	69	3	2,219	1,015	6,083	31	9
EAU CLAIRE CO.									
Bridge Creek	68	239	1	0	44	28	227	0	0
Brunswick	131	104	3	1	72	35	129	2	0
Clear Creek	105	166	1	0	49	38	170	0	0
Drammen	114	95	4	0	39	25	134	8	0
Fairechild	41	74	1	0	21	19	68	1	0
Lincoln	44	293	1	0	19	71	239	1	0
Ludington	57	219	7	0	34	49	185	1	0
Otter Creek	56	170	3	0	29	33	164	3	0
Pleasant Valley	130	254	0	0	67	35	268	2	0
Seymour	284	175	1	0	173	60	206	2	0

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EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.									
Union.....	229	312	10	0	111	51	357	8	0
Washington.....	211	339	4	0	117	51	364	1	0
Wilson.....	39	104	0	0	33	18	84	1	0
Fairchild, vil.....	117	119	1	0	74	7	147	1	0
Fall Creek, vil.....	80	216	1	0	26	45	213	0	0
Altoona, city:									
1st ward.....	134	43	5	0	70	42	63	0	0
2nd ward.....	263	127	2	0	128	85	157	2	0
Augusta, city:									
1st ward.....	30	49	1	0	18	1	61	0	0
2nd ward.....	56	150	0	0	37	12	149	1	0
3rd ward.....	48	92	1	0	37	13	88	0	0
4th ward.....	25	110	1	0	20	13	105	0	0
Eau Claire, city:									
1st ward.....	326	253	0	0	208	37	300	1	0
2nd ward.....	535	529	4	1	349	114	575	3	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	548	1,253	4	0	327	97	1,376	7	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	445	549	2	0	253	101	536	3	1
4th ward.....	283	152	4	0	154	40	215	3	0
5th ward.....	417	539	3	0	278	58	605	1	1
6th ward.....	595	662	2	0	360	75	788	3	0
7th ward.....	505	339	2	0	325	33	462	2	0
8th ward.....	534	294	4	0	330	39	358	2	0
9th ward.....	1,167	633	3	0	682	179	916	1	0
10th ward.....	1,345	717	10	0	927	210	844	10	0
Totals.....	8,962	9,470	86	2	5,411	1,814	10,553	70	2
FLORENCE CO.									
Aurora.....	221	147	4	0	173	7	159	2	1
Commonwealth.....	87	64	2	0	70	7	61	0	1
Fence.....	65	45	1	1	51	2	47	2	0
Fern.....	40	28	0	0	21	1	40	1	0
Florence.....	255	362	1	0	190	23	358	2	5
Homestead.....	91	64	6	0	72	10	70	1	1
Long Lake.....	65	22	0	0	56	0	23	0	0
Tipler.....	73	33	1	0	52	5	34	1	0
Totals.....	897	765	15	1	685	55	792	9	8
FOND DU LAC CO.									
Alto.....	52	411	0	0	25	7	421	0	0
Ashford.....	106	439	1	0	86	18	434	0	0
Auburn.....	56	368	1	1	70	18	336	4	0
Byron.....	132	366	0	0	120	18	358	0	0
Calumet.....	81	375	4	1	98	14	347	0	0
Eden.....	123	259	0	0	89	4	290	1	0
Eldorado.....	93	376	4	0	75	33	360	2	0
Empire.....	107	248	2	1	89	25	190	0	1
Fond du Lac.....	215	376	5	0	181	25	382	2	0
Forest.....	76	306	0	0	71	35	267	4	0
Friendship.....	173	306	4	0	127	59	299	2	0
Lamartine.....	140	295	0	0	95	10	383	0	0
Marshfield.....	110	457	0	0	120	18	426	0	2
Metomen.....	57	293	2	0	36	18	284	0	1
Oakfield.....	69	183	2	0	46	9	197	0	0
Osceola.....	71	237	0	0	73	25	195	0	0
Ripon.....	80	305	0	0	67	10	306	0	0
Rosendale.....	42	249	4	0	38	9	249	0	0
Springvale.....	65	206	0	0	46	8	211	0	0
Taycheedah.....	210	358	3	0	162	20	385	2	0
Waupun.....	96	275	2	1	64	3	304	0	0
Brandon, vil.....	100	302	1	0	77	14	307	1	0
Campbellsport, vil.....	140	478	4	0	127	11	490	2	1
Eden, vil.....	44	73	1	0	40	1	73	0	0
Fairwater, vil.....	25	130	0	0	18	1	133	0	0
North Fond du Lac, vil.....	568	289	10	0	461	103	297	4	0
Oakfield, vil.....	73	262	0	0	46	13	273	0	1
Rosendale, vil.....	32	153	0	0	17	7	117	0	0
St. Cloud, vil.....	47	79	0	0	43	1	74	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.									
Fond du Lac, city:									
1st ward	153	130	1	0	123	57	104	1	1
2nd ward	259	160	1	0	227	28	149	2	0
3rd ward	274	322	2	0	249	39	308	3	0
4th ward	265	237	5	1	266	40	197	2	0
5th ward	265	198	2	0	240	28	191	2	1
6th ward	331	165	0	0	279	26	199	1	1
7th ward	252	265	3	0	230	30	243	2	0
8th ward	363	467	4	1	329	52	442	1	1
9th ward	271	290	4	1	293	39	239	4	0
10th ward	309	270	2	0	306	28	271	1	1
11th ward	161	324	2	0	166	16	312	1	0
12th ward	185	302	2	0	163	27	285	3	1
13th ward	165	294	5	0	156	33	278	0	0
14th ward	214	288	4	1	187	46	277	0	0
15th ward	215	373	2	0	196	74	317	2	0
16th ward	229	364	4	0	201	69	339	1	1
17th ward	255	316	3	0	239	37	304	0	0
18th ward	134	318	0	1	116	34	289	0	1
19th ward	155	324	3	0	140	49	297	3	0
20th ward	227	380	4	0	215	34	358	1	0
21st ward	258	382	5	2	235	46	355	3	0
Ripon, city:									
1st ward	137	316	1	0	116	16	307	0	0
2nd ward	225	480	3	0	150	22	525	2	0
3rd ward	185	391	8	3	148	33	399	6	3
4th ward	217	516	7	1	178	36	516	2	0
Waupun, city:									
5th ward	198	150	0	0	138	11	186	0	0
6th ward	293	329	1	0	218	22	387	1	0
Totals	9,378	16,785	128	15	8,111	1,514	16,432	68	17
FOREST CO.									
Alvin	60	65	0	0	55	3	50	0	0
Argonne	151	94	1	0	143	10	75	0	0
Armstrong Creek	243	19	0	0	237	4	19	0	0
Blackwell	46	8	0	1	43	0	10	0	0
Caswell	50	36	0	0	42	5	38	0	0
Crandon	151	47	0	0	134	2	36	0	0
Freedom	34	41	2	0	42	4	34	0	0
Hiles	59	54	1	1	67	4	42	0	0
Laona	423	180	3	0	412	25	163	3	0
Lincoln	133	46	0	0	122	1	44	0	0
Nashville	198	79	1	0	180	6	74	0	0
Popple River	18	25	0	0	14	0	24	0	0
Ross	90	25	1	0	78	1	27	1	0
Wabeno	407	178	1	0	335	16	215	0	0
Crandon, city:									
1st ward	108	145	0	1	117	3	122	0	0
2nd ward	39	41	0	0	42	2	29	1	0
3rd ward	86	143	0	0	94	2	131	0	1
4th ward	71	74	0	0	68	6	66	0	0
5th ward	69	91	0	0	77	2	69	0	0
Totals	2,436	1,391	10	3	2,302	96	1,268	5	1
GRANT CO.									
Beetown	141	205	0	0	76	10	241	2	0
Bloomington	99	128	0	1	55	5	157	1	0
Boscobel	38	51	0	0	30	3	55	0	0
Cassville	57	79	0	0	29	2	92	1	0
Castle Rock	126	56	0	0	69	4	112	0	0
Clifton	126	103	1	1	48	2	171	0	1
Ellenboro	52	199	0	0	23	3	219	2	1
Fennimore	150	150	3	0	67	8	218	1	0
Glen Haven	148	144	0	0	82	4	180	1	0
Harrison	70	167	1	0	40	3	183	0	0
Hazel Green	128	162	0	0	68	2	197	0	0
Hickory Grove	72	134	0	0	28	1	170	0	0
Jamestown	220	258	0	1	189	13	236	0	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.									
Liberty	104	171	0	0	41	9	214	1	0
Lima	94	169	1	0	54	7	197	1	0
Little Grant	62	91	0	0	31	0	116	0	0
Marion	40	115	0	0	26	6	113	0	0
Millville	19	81	0	0	9	2	85	0	0
Mt. Hope	74	101	0	0	38	4	132	0	0
Mt. Ida	81	164	0	0	28	5	213	2	0
Muscoda	68	75	0	0	44	0	96	0	0
North Lancaster	76	157	0	0	30	0	195	1	0
Paris	72	206	0	0	48	8	212	0	0
Patch Grove	78	119	0	0	45	4	137	0	0
Platteville	65	238	0	0	36	6	237	2	0
Potosi	86	227	0	0	43	3	239	2	0
Smelser	78	201	0	0	46	6	219	0	0
South Lancaster	88	180	0	0	39	3	215	0	1
Waterloo	50	197	1	0	21	3	213	0	0
Watterstown	52	75	1	0	29	0	91	1	1
Wingville	102	109	2	0	41	7	157	0	0
Woodman	43	77	0	0	28	2	85	0	0
Wyalusing	98	127	1	1	53	4	163	0	0
Bagley, vil.	52	108	0	0	41	1	106	0	0
Bloomington, vil.	96	216	0	0	61	8	232	0	1
Blue River, vil.	96	101	0	0	59	4	132	1	0
Cassville, vil.	105	235	0	0	82	5	227	3	0
Hazel Green, vil.	96	161	0	0	62	10	166	0	0
Livingston, vil.	110	158	2	0	52	3	207	2	0
Montfort, vil.	94	156	0	0	46	0	202	0	0
Mt. Hope, vil.	37	86	0	0	20	2	96	1	0
Muscoda, vil.	232	156	1	0	153	19	201	2	1
Patch Grove, vil.	41	60	0	0	22	1	72	1	0
Potosi, vil.	35	145	0	0	23	4	144	0	0
Tennyson, vil.	18	49	0	0	9	3	53	0	0
Woodman, vil.	17	33	1	0	14	3	30	0	0
Boscobel, city:									
1st ward	130	119	0	0	90	10	133	2	0
2nd ward	87	142	0	0	74	1	155	0	0
3rd ward	128	103	0	0	104	8	115	0	0
4th ward	92	140	0	0	60	6	166	0	0
Cuba City, city:									
1st ward	56	103	2	0	41	2	115	0	0
2nd ward	69	93	2	0	48	4	112	2	0
3rd ward	75	78	0	0	47	4	88	0	0
4th ward	59	84	0	0	30	3	100	0	0
Fennimore, city:									
1st ward	73	110	0	0	30	9	141	0	0
2nd ward	83	128	0	0	40	8	158	0	0
3rd ward	80	90	0	0	33	6	124	0	0
4th ward	95	113	0	0	54	2	146	0	0
Lancaster, city:									
1st ward	105	164	0	0	50	5	206	1	0
2nd ward	149	237	0	0	83	3	287	0	0
3rd ward	149	304	2	0	80	9	359	0	0
4th ward	146	232	0	0	77	8	278	0	0
Platteville, city:									
1st ward	159	402	0	0	111	12	426	1	0
2nd ward	211	522	3	0	160	12	561	1	0
3rd ward	149	409	0	0	95	3	450	0	0
4th ward	110	272	0	0	80	7	285	1	0
Totals	6,091	10,226	24	4	3,570	324	11,853	37	7
GREEN CO.									
Adams	130	103	1	0	56	9	165	0	0
Albany	85	134	0	0	43	5	171	1	0
Brooklyn	117	114	2	1	53	5	174	0	0
Cadiz	91	190	0	0	40	9	230	0	0
Clarno	146	253	0	0	49	10	321	0	0
Decatur	78	96	0	0	35	8	132	0	0
Exeter	139	59	0	0	56	8	122	0	0
Jefferson	129	353	2	1	52	10	417	1	0
Jordan	109	138	0	1	33	12	200	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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GREEN CO.—Cont.									
Monroe.....	160	137	0	1	77	7	196	1	0
Mt. Pleasant.....	87	117	1	0	27	7	163	1	1
New Glarus.....	116	56	1	0	29	10	137	0	0
Spring Grove.....	112	159	0	0	72	4	190	0	0
Sylvester.....	80	169	0	0	28	7	205	0	0
Washington.....	142	103	0	0	34	8	195	1	0
York.....	181	90	2	0	92	5	169	4	0
Albany, vil.....	126	223	0	1	80	7	273	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.....	75	76	1	0	32	2	112	0	0
Browtown, vil.....	49	82	0	0	24	3	105	0	0
Monticello, vil.....	99	247	5	0	54	9	280	3	0
New Glarus, vil.....	278	202	2	1	115	12	349	1	0
Brookhead, city:									
1st ward.....	172	278	1	0	137	3	292	0	0
2nd ward.....	204	336	2	0	142	11	377	0	0
Monroe, city:									
1st ward.....	390	636	5	0	213	27	756	1	0
2nd ward.....	280	499	2	0	130	16	518	3	0
3rd ward.....	281	294	4	0	181	19	357	1	1
4th ward.....	245	407	5	0	161	16	459	2	0
Totals.....	4,101	5,556	36	6	2,045	249	7,065	20	2
GREEN LAKE CO.									
Berlin.....	84	181	1	0	65	5	202	0	0
Brooklyn.....	94	336	0	1	66	37	325	0	0
Green Lake.....	79	304	1	0	48	22	300	5	0
Kingston.....	87	183	1	0	52	8	198	1	0
Mackford.....	31	228	0	0	9	13	231	0	0
Manchester.....	62	249	1	2	32	25	246	0	0
Marquette.....	53	179	2	1	35	9	187	0	0
Princeton.....	135	183	2	0	99	14	197	1	1
St. Marie.....	72	81	2	0	53	9	89	2	0
Seneca.....	60	86	1	0	40	8	94	1	0
Green Lake, vil.....	32	274	0	1	51	13	281	1	0
Kingston, vil.....	48	119	1	0	23	4	138	2	0
Markesan, vil.....	92	466	1	0	60	17	480	0	0
Berlin, city:									
1st ward.....	193	240	1	0	159	4	268	0	0
2nd ward.....	237	354	1	0	172	14	399	0	0
3rd ward.....	207	325	2	1	148	12	371	0	0
4th ward.....	121	168	0	0	112	4	163	0	0
5th ward.....	155	183	0	0	132	4	187	1	0
Princeton, city:									
1st ward.....	77	220	0	0	53	10	231	0	1
2nd ward.....	103	146	0	0	69	16	152	1	0
3rd ward.....	118	66	0	0	103	11	60	0	0
Totals.....	2,190	4,571	17	6	1,581	259	4,802	15	2
IOWA CO.									
Arena.....	170	185	0	1	90	11	247	0	0
Brigham.....	276	156	5	0	146	22	263	2	1
Clyde.....	115	89	0	0	70	11	119	0	0
Dodgeville.....	207	358	3	0	91	12	450	1	1
Eden.....	81	142	0	0	42	7	165	0	0
Highland.....	214	219	0	0	121	15	281	0	1
Linden.....	122	258	1	0	56	10	318	0	0
Miffin.....	88	216	2	0	46	9	255	0	0
Mineral Point.....	124	268	3	0	60	7	322	1	0
Moscow.....	240	118	0	0	131	6	216	1	0
Pulaski.....	101	111	0	0	59	7	142	0	1
Ridgeway.....	142	125	0	0	77	5	186	0	0
Waldwick.....	128	118	1	0	61	5	180	1	0
Wyoming.....	69	113	3	0	26	10	143	1	0
Arena, vil.....	56	111	0	0	28	7	186	1	0
Avoca, vil.....	70	88	0	1	45	4	100	0	0
Barneveld, vil.....	104	77	0	0	52	9	119	0	0
Cobb, vil.....	47	77	0	0	23	1	99	0	0
Highland, vil.....	161	138	2	1	114	7	170	1	0
Hollandale, vil.....	93	34	1	0	55	6	66	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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IOWA CO.—Cont.									
Linden, vil.	69	80	1	1	28	6	116	0	0
Livingston, vil.	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Rewey, vil.	52	74	0	0	26	1	100	0	0
Ridgeway, vil.	116	57	0	0	65	2	97	1	1
Dodgeville, city:									
1st ward	108	148	3	0	55	7	193	2	1
2nd ward	150	354	1	0	72	11	424	1	1
3rd ward	126	241	0	0	54	7	295	0	0
Mineral Point, city:									
1st ward	116	201	4	0	80	5	229	0	0
2nd ward	141	263	0	1	78	6	319	0	0
3rd ward	56	112	0	0	29	3	79	0	0
4th ward	42	72	0	0	31	2	130	0	0
Totals	3,585	4,608	30	5	1,911	221	6,015	14	7
IRON CO.									
Anderson	56	11	0	0	39	4	12	1	0
Carey	122	20	1	0	86	11	21	1	1
Gurney	53	39	0	0	42	1	40	0	0
Kimball	194	78	2	0	136	18	82	1	1
Knight	290	39	2	1	238	8	53	1	2
Mercer	147	243	1	1	152	19	196	1	3
Oma	146	64	1	0	123	11	62	0	0
Pence	186	19	1	0	140	1	28	0	1
Saxon	203	99	0	0	144	13	112	0	0
Sherman	62	53	1	0	58	4	44	0	0
Hurley, city:									
1st ward	215	147	3	0	159	15	168	1	1
2nd ward	162	119	1	0	155	6	92	0	0
3rd ward	173	124	4	0	172	4	104	0	0
4th ward	183	95	4	0	135	7	92	1	0
5th ward	58	26	0	0	40	2	18	0	1
6th ward	102	31	2	0	80	3	24	1	0
Montreal, city:									
1st ward	114	30	2	0	83	4	38	0	0
2nd ward	99	34	0	0	83	3	42	0	0
3rd ward	204	59	1	1	149	5	72	0	0
4th ward	125	15	0	0	108	3	14	0	0
Totals	2,894	1,345	26	3	2,322	142	1,314	8	10
JACKSON CO.									
Adams	117	104	3	0	49	42	112	1	0
Albion	177	141	3	0	58	47	182	1	0
Alma	119	144	2	1	50	55	140	6	0
Bear Bluff	14	45	0	0	5	4	44	0	0
Brockway	191	106	5	0	62	68	117	3	0
City Point	80	19	1	0	46	28	22	0	0
Cleveland	86	84	2	1	53	48	71	0	0
Curran	122	88	0	0	39	40	118	0	0
Franklin	114	85	1	0	62	33	109	0	0
Garden Valley	57	160	0	0	26	29	149	0	0
Garfield	105	81	0	0	47	43	91	0	0
Hixton	82	128	0	0	44	23	128	0	0
Irving	146	117	0	0	56	39	153	0	0
Knapp	11	51	0	0	3	5	49	0	0
Komensky	41	17	1	0	12	14	24	0	0
Manchester	70	70	3	0	30	12	81	3	0
Melrose	72	80	0	0	29	20	96	0	0
Millston	35	34	0	0	17	11	32	0	0
North Bend	62	93	1	0	23	19	101	1	0
Northfield	240	123	0	0	74	122	151	0	0
Springfield	119	118	2	0	44	51	126	0	0
Alma Center, vil.	46	150	1	0	23	15	142	0	0
Hixton, vil.	55	101	0	0	19	10	119	0	0
Melrose, vil.	93	172	0	0	35	11	202	0	0
Merrillan, vil.	118	121	1	1	81	31	112	0	0
Taylor, vil.	74	82	0	0	28	28	84	0	0
Black River Falls, city:									
1st ward	137	229	1	0	59	29	260	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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JACKSON CO.—Cont.									
Black River Falls, city—Cont.									
2nd ward.....	143	180	3	0	59	26	203	1	0
3rd ward.....	89	92	0	1	30	22	119	0	0
4th ward.....	225	167	0	0	80	64	205	1	0
Totals.....	3,040	3,182	30	4	1,243	989	3,542	17	0
JEFFERSON CO.									
Aztalan.....	129	187	1	0	94	22	192	0	0
Cold Spring.....	80	97	2	1	58	5	119	0	0
Concord.....	84	297	2	0	61	25	288	0	0
Farmington.....	232	203	1	0	168	40	237	1	0
Hebron.....	106	196	3	0	62	10	221	3	0
Ixonia.....	70	428	6	0	57	69	377	2	0
Jefferson:									
1st pct.....	158	291	0	1	128	12	302	0	2
2nd pct.....	91	114	2	3	62	24	125	1	0
Koshkonong.....	262	291	4	0	204	23	328	4	0
Lake Mills.....	115	276	5	0	68	33	295	1	0
Milford.....	116	244	5	0	108	17	243	1	0
Oakland.....	299	222	2	0	177	22	315	0	1
Palmyra.....	102	136	1	0	51	14	175	2	0
Sullivan.....	152	263	0	0	113	13	288	2	0
Sumner.....	122	98	0	0	98	3	124	0	0
Waterloo.....	43	188	0	0	54	12	89	0	0
Watertown.....	144	287	0	0	110	52	272	1	1
Johnson Creek, vil.....	118	136	2	0	94	19	137	0	0
Palmyra, vil.....	145	218	0	0	121	1	237	1	0
Sullivan, vil.....	59	101	0	1	38	20	101	0	0
Waterloo, vil.....	306	476	7	0	175	24	579	2	0
Fort Atkinson, city:									
1st ward.....	125	206	0	0	98	14	215	0	0
2nd ward.....	163	279	2	0	149	9	291	0	0
3rd ward.....	147	207	0	0	113	14	228	0	0
4th ward.....	148	157	0	0	114	9	182	0	0
5th ward.....	186	127	1	0	128	7	144	1	0
6th ward.....	126	158	1	1	101	11	172	0	0
7th ward.....	179	190	0	0	141	24	197	0	0
8th ward.....	200	253	0	0	156	13	284	0	0
Jefferson, city:									
1st ward.....	221	230	0	0	144	26	275	3	1
2nd ward.....	166	157	0	0	116	18	184	0	0
3rd ward.....	272	292	1	0	183	30	308	1	1
4th ward.....	179	130	1	0	124	16	160	0	0
Lake Mills, city:									
1st ward.....	125	210	2	0	82	8	251	1	0
2nd ward.....	77	243	4	0	77	12	238	0	0
3rd ward.....	176	339	2	1	140	9	371	3	0
Watertown, city:									
1st ward.....	119	185	0	0	110	13	179	1	0
2nd ward.....	138	205	1	0	132	16	182	1	0
3rd ward.....	140	169	0	0	107	10	162	1	0
4th ward.....	185	167	4	0	158	9	185	2	0
7th ward.....	258	179	2	0	204	30	207	0	0
8th ward.....	113	200	3	0	86	13	218	1	0
9th ward.....	89	203	1	0	66	8	210	0	0
10th ward.....	179	428	4	0	155	53	398	1	0
11th ward.....	266	450	3	0	231	47	444	1	0
12th ward.....	108	153	1	0	92	15	153	0	0
Totals.....	6,988	10,245	76	8	5,308	894	10,882	38	6
JUNEAU CO.									
Armenia.....	76	44	0	0	60	8	48	0	0
Clearfield.....	54	63	1	1	39	19	61	0	0
Cutler.....	13	89	0	0	2	8	91	0	0
Finley.....	31	7	1	0	20	4	11	0	0
Fountain.....	88	155	1	1	50	13	186	0	0
Germantown.....	38	40	1	0	18	16	40	1	0
Kildare.....	92	96	1	0	55	8	104	0	0
Kingston.....	12	25	0	0	11	1	26	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
JUNEAU CO.—Cont.									
Lemonweir.....	129	268	1	2	66	36	261	0	0
Lindina.....	91	289	3	1	56	33	280	0	0
Lisbon.....	64	108	2	0	36	20	118	2	0
Lyndon.....	85	72	0	0	54	9	80	1	0
Marion.....	54	54	0	0	38	5	55	0	0
Necedah.....	65	90	1	0	53	9	86	0	0
Orange.....	61	129	1	0	34	7	139	3	0
Plymouth.....	100	150	5	0	54	30	160	1	0
Seven Mile Creek.....	124	159	1	0	74	45	143	0	0
Summit.....	77	215	1	0	47	36	199	0	0
Wonewooc.....	109	214	0	0	73	39	200	1	0
Camp Douglas, vil.....	85	123	2	0	51	8	148	0	0
Hustler, vil.....	22	53	1	0	8	6	60	1	0
Lyndon Station, vil.....	102	97	0	0	57	10	105	0	1
Necedah, vil.....	142	184	2	0	104	9	196	1	0
Union Center, vil.....	49	47	1	0	35	4	56	1	0
Wonewooc, vil.....	137	264	4	0	111	68	224	0	0
Elroy, city:									
1st ward.....	88	112	0	0	84	10	101	0	0
2nd ward.....	85	85	0	0	71	3	92	1	0
3rd ward.....	109	103	2	0	76	9	129	0	0
4th ward.....	72	103	2	0	61	6	108	0	0
Mauston, city:									
1st ward.....	75	228	0	0	48	17	223	1	0
2nd ward.....	49	123	0	0	32	9	127	0	0
3rd ward.....	117	357	2	0	68	29	360	0	0
4th ward.....	107	288	0	0	65	29	279	1	0
New Lisbon, city:									
1st ward.....	71	75	4	0	59	10	99	0	0
2nd ward.....	76	100	0	0	58	6	82	2	1
3rd ward.....	38	44	0	0	29	3	48	0	0
4th ward.....	70	80	2	0	48	10	86	2	0
Totals.....	2,857	4,733	42	5	1,905	592	4,811	19	2
KENOSHA CO.									
Brighton.....	135	212	0	0	119	8	207	2	0
Bristol.....	148	477	4	1	123	21	484	2	0
Paris.....	120	262	1	0	126	31	217	1	0
Pleasant Prairie.....	935	726	25	1	914	60	674	11	0
Randall.....	67	143	5	1	55	10	148	0	0
Salem.....	280	598	3	0	288	18	551	4	1
Somers:									
1st pct.....	527	552	10	0	462	46	539	8	1
2nd pct.....	324	221	3	1	319	13	207	2	0
Wheatland.....	65	315	0	0	87	18	262	1	0
Silver Lake, vil.....	84	143	1	0	76	12	138	0	0
Twin Lakes, vil.....	76	166	3	1	72	4	165	2	0
Kenosha, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.....	770	362	12	1	794	43	284	3	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	438	228	5	0	420	26	207	9	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	637	167	18	0	565	34	181	4	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	557	151	2	2	539	24	145	5	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	562	319	10	0	546	31	290	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	468	645	3	0	477	27	597	1	0
4th ward, 1st pct.....	660	881	13	0	618	27	886	7	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	415	299	4	0	426	22	257	1	0
5th ward, 1st pct.....	1,079	374	20	2	950	100	305	18	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	565	154	7	3	528	43	134	4	1
6th ward, 1st pct.....	592	208	11	2	530	65	182	8	4
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	628	212	17	2	573	66	170	9	2
7th ward, 1st pct.....	490	215	13	0	461	35	207	7	3
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	774	244	13	1	718	84	227	20	21
8th ward, 1st pct.....	681	325	20	2	647	38	292	10	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	575	280	9	0	470	33	245	11	2
9th ward, 1st pct.....	773	356	12	0	782	35	322	9	1
9th ward, 2nd pct.....	621	492	8	1	603	61	421	8	0
10th ward, 1st pct.....	674	432	8	0	658	39	395	4	2
10th ward, 2nd pct.....	744	729	9	0	703	56	696	6	0
11th ward, 1st pct.....	617	346	16	0	599	43	398	11	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.....	705	456	13	1	685	53	411	5	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
KENOSHA CO.—Cont.									
Kenosha, city—Cont.									
12th ward, 1st pct.	577	350	15	1	572	47	312	10	2
12th ward, 2nd pct.	962	396	24	0	962	62	387	8	0
Totals	18,325	12,436	337	23	17,487	1,335	11,543	212	43
KEWAUNEE CO.									
Ahnapee	107	289	0	0	87	54	237	1	2
Carlton	158	208	0	0	132	20	208	0	0
Casco	187	175	0	0	140	15	174	0	1
Franklin	176	210	2	0	183	23	178	1	0
Lincoln	91	271	0	0	74	20	222	0	1
Luxemburg	96	355	1	0	98	34	296	2	1
Montpelier	120	389	0	0	107	85	314	0	0
Pierce	68	191	2	0	61	37	167	1	0
Red River	139	189	2	0	102	9	182	7	0
West Kewaunee	191	213	0	0	148	36	201	0	2
Casco, vil.	73	79	0	0	75	4	61	0	0
Luxemburg, vil.	54	180	3	0	63	9	159	0	0
Algoma, city	559	749	2	1	441	115	691	3	1
Kewaunee, city	592	655	3	0	541	103	583	0	1
Totals	2,611	4,153	15	1	2,252	564	3,673	15	9
LA CROSSE CO.									
Bangor	72	147	1	1	26	17	169	0	0
Barre	72	119	1	0	20	41	131	0	0
Burns	73	246	1	0	42	23	248	0	0
Campbell:									
1st pct.	165	204	0	0	108	39	217	0	0
2nd pct.	304	114	0	0	200	54	138	2	0
Farmington	125	316	2	0	59	29	346	1	0
Greenfield	104	131	0	1	50	16	157	2	0
Hamilton	121	270	0	0	45	36	313	0	0
Holland	137	369	1	0	72	26	398	0	0
Onalaska	106	202	1	1	45	27	229	0	1
Shelby	332	441	2	0	258	52	443	2	0
Washington	172	98	1	0	90	18	158	0	0
Bangor, vil.	128	284	0	0	73	18	308	0	0
Rockland, vil.	31	63	1	0	18	3	68	0	0
West Salem, vil.	250	371	0	0	95	25	479	1	1
La Crosse, city:									
1st ward	365	285	1	0	256	44	332	4	0
2nd ward	188	138	3	1	126	16	173	2	0
3rd ward	398	231	1	0	299	52	263	2	0
4th ward	363	429	3	0	243	25	518	0	0
5th ward	368	145	1	0	249	44	189	1	0
6th ward	334	578	3	0	239	41	625	0	0
7th ward	601	686	3	0	428	62	769	2	1
8th ward	818	650	7	1	547	128	766	2	0
9th ward	442	271	2	0	312	81	319	0	0
10th ward	609	414	2	0	403	129	464	3	1
11th ward	513	558	7	0	336	37	624	3	1
12th ward	134	90	0	0	92	13	109	1	0
13th ward	308	240	0	0	222	73	236	2	0
14th ward	488	1,175	2	1	333	74	1,254	4	0
15th ward	417	188	3	0	293	78	219	0	0
16th ward	315	1,078	1	0	224	37	1,132	0	0
17th ward	378	448	0	0	237	37	540	0	0
18th ward	499	328	5	0	338	82	391	0	0
19th ward	340	238	0	0	256	44	274	0	0
20th ward	866	375	2	0	580	158	479	2	1
21st ward	874	508	6	0	616	105	636	1	0
Onalaska, city:									
1st ward	84	74	1	0	44	15	92	0	0
2nd ward	189	153	0	1	103	51	171	0	0
3rd ward	155	129	0	0	109	9	164	0	0
Totals	12,247	12,784	65	7	8,086	1,953	14,531	37	6

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
LAFAYETTE CO.									
Argyle.....	153	95	1	0	80	4	160	1	0
Belmont.....	69	137	1	0	41	2	165	1	0
Benton.....	101	162	1	0	53	10	198	0	0
Blanchard.....	113	54	1	0	59	1	102	0	0
Darlington.....	233	276	2	1	148	7	345	0	0
Elk Grove.....	85	172	2	0	52	13	195	0	0
Fayette.....	131	139	0	0	78	2	194	0	0
Gratiot.....	179	199	0	0	125	3	246	1	0
Kendall.....	109	66	2	0	75	1	97	0	0
Lamont.....	108	109	0	0	50	4	165	0	0
Monticello.....	31	77	0	0	14	4	90	0	0
New Diggings.....	105	208	1	2	72	2	239	0	0
Seymour.....	121	169	1	0	99	3	187	1	0
Shullsburg.....	133	150	0	1	103	4	166	0	0
Wayne.....	77	163	0	0	50	3	183	0	1
White Oak Springs.....	33	83	0	0	20	0	97	0	0
Willow Springs.....	199	154	2	0	126	7	222	1	0
Wiota.....	273	242	1	0	137	13	371	1	0
Argyle, vil.....	138	224	3	0	83	6	285	0	0
Belmont, vil.....	70	138	1	0	40	2	166	1	0
Benton, vil.....	182	190	1	0	151	10	211	1	0
Blanchardville, vil.....	149	166	0	0	82	7	231	0	1
Gratiot, vil.....	68	63	1	0	40	4	77	0	0
South Wayne, vil.....	60	115	0	0	25	3	145	0	0
Darlington, city:									
1st ward.....	219	280	1	0	132	12	334	0	0
2nd ward.....	281	276	3	0	190	11	339	0	0
Shullsburg, city:									
1st ward.....	101	156	1	0	77	2	174	0	1
2nd ward.....	175	149	0	0	154	2	168	0	0
Totals.....	3,696	4,421	26	4	2,356	142	5,559	9	3
LANGLADE CO.									
Ackley.....	128	105	0	0	113	8	104	1	0
Ainsworth.....	58	68	0	0	55	1	50	0	0
Antigo.....	223	313	1	0	212	32	253	2	1
Elcho.....	142	287	2	1	142	17	261	2	2
Evergreen.....	199	34	0	0	166	2	37	0	0
Langlade.....	109	87	2	0	98	8	84	0	0
Neva.....	263	152	0	0	227	8	173	0	0
Norwood.....	167	171	5	0	148	21	162	3	1
Parrish.....	16	20	0	0	19	3	14	0	0
Peck.....	105	71	0	0	93	9	75	2	0
Polar.....	141	188	2	0	120	18	184	1	0
Price.....	93	77	0	0	71	12	81	0	0
Rolling.....	108	153	3	0	88	20	137	2	0
Summit.....	16	88	0	0	7	14	78	0	0
Upham.....	63	76	0	0	72	3	57	0	0
Vilas.....	48	64	0	0	48	3	59	1	0
Wolf River.....	237	94	0	0	201	19	109	0	1
White Lake, vil.....	138	70	0	0	128	5	72	1	0
Antigo, city:									
1st ward.....	236	341	1	0	221	13	319	1	0
2nd ward.....	286	362	0	0	244	17	372	1	0
3rd ward.....	376	221	0	0	324	30	229	0	0
4th ward.....	476	264	0	0	398	50	259	4	0
5th ward.....	223	243	1	1	204	35	232	1	1
6th ward.....	459	487	2	2	455	46	443	1	1
Totals.....	4,310	4,036	19	4	3,854	394	3,853	23	7
LINCOLN CO.									
Birch.....	64	112	3	0	54	21	97	4	0
Bradley.....	119	216	7	1	104	42	192	2	2
Corning.....	32	317	2	0	17	81	249	0	0
Harding.....	15	61	0	0	9	11	53	0	0
Harrison.....	78	125	2	0	47	7	145	1	1
King.....	29	75	1	0	19	12	74	0	0
Merrill.....	150	200	5	0	96	42	194	4	0
Pine River.....	92	402	8	1	65	76	343	3	1
Rock Falls.....	50	77	6	1	33	19	77	4	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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LINCOLN CO.—Cont.									
Russell	78	195	1	2	46	22	196	2	4
Schley	110	211	1	4	71	49	192	4	6
Scott	64	284	7	0	46	69	282	4	0
Skawanaw	49	56	1	0	39	22	44	0	0
Somo	54	51	1	0	40	12	52	1	0
Tomahawk	28	75	2	0	19	7	69	2	0
Wilson	10	38	0	0	14	3	29	0	0
Merrill, city:									
1st ward	157	342	6	3	121	68	309	2	1
2nd ward	96	242	0	0	71	38	231	0	0
3rd ward	179	339	1	4	135	20	357	7	3
4th ward	177	215	0	0	131	54	198	5	0
5th ward	121	242	3	0	105	35	227	1	1
6th ward	206	287	3	2	138	42	301	2	2
7th ward	284	496	5	0	225	71	443	2	0
8th ward	162	182	5	0	138	52	155	2	1
Tomahawk, city:									
1st ward	77	83	0	0	51	11	95	0	0
2nd ward	110	114	3	0	87	5	133	2	0
3rd ward	161	246	3	0	113	28	262	3	0
4th ward	186	281	2	0	146	17	305	1	0
Totals	2,938	5,564	78	18	2,180	936	5,304	58	22
MANITOWOC CO.									
Cato	185	435	0	0	156	42	401	2	0
Centerville	147	342	2	1	139	105	232	3	0
Cooperstown	216	294	0	0	186	38	270	1	0
Eaton	153	306	3	0	121	19	315	3	0
Franklin	212	329	1	1	204	34	268	4	0
Gibson	164	270	1	0	127	44	239	1	0
Kossuth	231	258	3	1	199	77	372	0	0
Liberty	155	365	3	1	119	50	348	2	0
Manitowoc	83	133	2	1	79	26	108	1	0
Manitowoc Rapids	412	608	2	1	356	97	537	3	0
Maple Grove	97	291	6	6	73	91	204	3	0
Meeme	121	327	3	2	146	63	224	5	0
Mishicot	232	369	2	0	186	81	310	1	0
Newton	121	404	3	1	108	96	310	0	0
Rockland	62	351	6	6	48	70	287	1	0
Schleswig	102	252	7	0	104	52	208	0	3
Two Creeks	56	148	2	0	70	27	104	3	0
Two Rivers	301	279	10	0	258	91	221	6	0
Reedsville, vil.	96	231	0	0	71	32	200	1	0
Valders, vil.	96	153	0	0	79	14	142	0	0
Kiel, city:									
1st ward	125	221	3	0	116	10	220	0	0
2nd ward	121	210	4	0	123	1	202	3	0
3rd ward	72	69	0	0	67	1	77	0	0
Manitowoc, city:									
1st ward	536	600	4	1	458	92	554	1	0
2nd ward	502	647	0	0	428	53	652	4	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	528	501	16	0	508	96	400	3	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	479	514	12	1	441	133	408	4	0
4th ward	557	768	8	1	496	67	738	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	554	435	11	1	485	95	394	4	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.	688	536	9	0	628	103	475	5	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	333	625	4	0	314	51	574	2	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	524	536	7	1	465	77	541	4	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	960	392	5	3	828	129	344	2	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	394	206	5	0	363	47	172	2	0
Two Rivers, city:									
1st ward	305	143	2	1	283	53	112	3	1
2nd ward	251	95	1	2	245	19	88	1	0
3rd ward	218	292	2	1	201	45	264	2	0
4th ward	326	320	15	1	303	51	294	3	0
5th ward	369	260	7	0	378	63	250	3	0
6th ward	333	175	11	0	290	55	160	4	0
7th ward	302	186	20	0	278	84	137	6	0
8th ward	230	121	15	0	213	50	100	2	0
Totals	11,949	14,047	217	34	10,940	2,524	12,456	98	6

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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MARATHON CO.									
Bergen.....	106	46	0	0	74	23	50	0	1
Berlin.....	25	319	2	0	19	47	264	0	0
Bern.....	43	77	4	0	33	10	79	3	0
Bevent.....	233	26	2	1	187	11	37	0	0
Brighton.....	39	173	5	1	27	41	139	0	1
Cassel.....	160	135	1	0	123	19	142	0	0
Cleveland.....	70	237	5	0	65	31	214	4	0
Day.....	47	287	2	0	42	24	256	2	0
Easton.....	100	265	7	0	68	67	224	2	0
Eau Pleine.....	78	195	2	0	53	25	196	0	0
Elderon.....	91	100	2	0	65	16	109	1	0
Emmet.....	169	173	2	1	109	14	212	1	0
Frankfort.....	62	176	14	0	58	21	170	10	0
Franzen.....	190	43	0	1	136	9	70	0	0
Green Valley.....	25	74	1	0	22	12	65	0	1
Guenther.....	90	31	0	0	78	2	38	0	0
Halsey.....	60	99	9	0	62	17	84	6	0
Hamburg.....	46	330	9	0	44	68	259	4	0
Harrison.....	80	70	2	0	69	1	80	0	0
Hewitt.....	87	139	2	0	56	23	108	4	0
Holton.....	84	215	11	1	76	57	187	10	0
Hull.....	108	227	5	0	56	51	206	0	0
Johnson.....	67	218	7	1	63	17	210	8	0
Knowlton.....	204	84	1	0	160	10	105	1	3
Kronenwetter.....	570	166	2	1	487	46	188	3	0
Maine.....	105	338	9	1	116	105	254	4	0
Marathon.....	121	168	3	0	87	36	129	2	1
McMillan.....	67	295	2	0	60	65	235	0	0
Mosinee.....	264	101	1	0	182	34	136	0	2
Norrie.....	127	127	0	0	85	9	152	2	0
Plover.....	43	165	1	0	34	17	169	0	0
Reid.....	218	24	0	0	188	12	42	0	0
Rib Falls.....	58	222	7	0	48	23	211	4	0
Rib Mountain.....	252	167	13	2	222	31	171	6	0
Rietbrock.....	232	91	5	0	150	26	128	9	0
Ringle.....	128	109	11	0	88	62	70	4	0
Spencer.....	57	171	1	1	34	23	168	1	0
Stettin:									
1st pct.....	56	202	11	1	44	38	169	9	0
2nd pct.....	179	167	11	1	142	38	167	3	0
Texas.....	174	242	11	0	115	70	221	1	0
Wausau.....	155	250	14	0	121	73	220	4	0
Weston.....	318	207	19	1	246	63	226	6	0
Wien.....	39	243	8	0	39	26	222	3	0
Abbotsford, vil.....	13	36	1	1	14	3	33	1	0
Athens, vil.....	122	191	9	0	94	20	191	9	0
Brokaw, vil.....	159	43	1	0	132	12	56	0	0
Edgar, vil.....	115	167	3	0	105	7	174	1	0
Elderon, vil.....	41	62	0	0	33	8	58	1	0
Fenwood, vil.....	10	43	0	0	10	2	39	0	0
Hatley, vil.....	70	27	0	0	48	8	31	0	0
Marathon, vil.....	126	183	4	0	97	37	167	1	0
Rothschild, vil.....	316	123	9	0	232	30	164	4	0
Schofield, vil.....	400	186	34	0	299	89	197	23	0
Spencer, vil.....	80	193	1	1	86	10	174	0	1
Stratford, vil.....	101	265	1	0	103	17	255	0	0
Unity, vil.....	34	46	1	0	25	3	48	1	0
Colby, city.....	19	47	2	0	17	2	47	0	0
Mosinee, city:									
1st ward.....	93	121	0	0	75	5	133	0	0
2nd ward.....	114	109	0	0	95	16	115	0	0
3rd ward.....	72	92	1	0	51	8	108	0	0
4th ward.....	62	63	3	0	38	11	76	2	0
Wausau, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.....	488	813	14	0	354	87	868	4	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	322	379	6	0	184	54	380	1	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.....	407	391	13	0	298	61	442	4	0
2nd ward.....	375	262	11	0	313	34	284	9	0
3rd ward.....	251	364	2	0	207	29	377	4	0
4th ward.....	189	325	2	0	141	29	328	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.....	184	241	7	0	154	40	245	2	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.									
Wausau, city—Cont.									
5th ward, 2nd pct.	194	341	17	0	143	51	345	9	1
5th ward, 3rd pct.	230	518	4	0	183	60	501	4	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	412	361	22	0	329	83	355	7	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	403	320	10	1	326	76	320	4	2
7th ward, 1st pct.	217	325	5	1	158	97	298	1	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	428	440	14	1	367	105	393	6	2
7th ward, 3rd pct.	544	363	8	0	443	83	384	9	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	370	263	16	1	309	70	269	6	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	462	434	19	0	340	104	445	12	0
9th ward.	342	489	20	0	297	102	456	2	0
Totals.	13,192	15,782	484	19	10,328	2,864	15,538	241	16
MARINETTE CO.									
Amberg.	108	199	5	0	61	6	222	3	0
Athelstane.	29	101	2	0	23	5	101	1	1
Beaver.	169	239	4	0	128	15	242	7	0
Beecher.	27	73	3	2	24	3	70	3	1
Dunbar.	49	96	0	0	45	5	89	0	0
Goodman.	338	129	0	0	289	5	154	0	0
Grover.	169	414	3	0	105	20	433	2	0
Lake.	109	193	2	0	76	12	193	1	0
Middle Inlet.	78	145	0	1	52	12	150	0	0
Niagara.	101	66	0	0	85	2	66	0	0
Pembine.	111	128	0	0	96	5	138	1	0
Peshtigo.	249	283	2	2	182	12	326	0	0
Porterfield.	174	213	4	0	139	4	234	3	0
Pound.	175	269	2	0	144	37	238	0	0
Silver Cliff.	20	46	0	0	16	4	38	0	0
Stephenson.	399	309	3	2	348	18	327	4	0
Wagner.	102	119	0	0	72	7	143	1	0
Wausaukee.	131	84	0	0	111	6	93	1	0
Coleman, vil.	103	155	1	0	104	9	139	0	0
Niagara, vil.	650	246	3	0	604	15	258	0	1
Pound, vil.	56	94	0	0	62	10	71	1	1
Wausaukee, vil.	109	127	0	0	97	2	131	0	0
Marinette, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	225	103	4	0	200	3	108	3	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	242	110	1	1	238	6	97	1	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	196	144	3	0	148	10	171	1	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	384	294	2	0	326	12	311	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	196	420	1	0	153	10	418	2	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	320	369	2	0	264	24	388	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	351	333	2	0	300	7	344	1	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	254	270	2	1	240	14	277	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	276	438	4	0	265	2	436	1	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	307	340	2	2	228	4	345	0	0
Peshtigo, city:									
1st ward.	79	171	0	0	72	3	181	0	0
2nd ward.	89	252	2	0	62	9	270	1	0
3rd ward.	108	187	0	0	65	5	217	0	0
Totals.	6,483	7,159	59	11	5,433	323	7,419	38	5
MARQUETTE CO.									
Buffalo.	91	119	0	0	74	3	131	0	0
Crystal Lake.	10	122	0	0	8	4	112	0	0
Douglas.	74	210	2	0	72	2	211	1	0
Harris.	45	114	0	0	27	9	113	1	0
Mecan.	43	132	3	0	34	28	111	0	0
Montello.	59	117	0	0	34	7	116	0	0
Moundville.	81	215	0	0	52	5	233	1	0
Neshkoro.	40	52	1	0	41	4	51	0	0
Newton.	11	145	0	0	7	22	122	0	0
Oxford.	26	95	1	0	13	1	103	0	0
Packwaukeee.	106	195	2	0	70	4	211	1	0
Shields.	32	139	1	0	29	6	132	0	0
Springfield.	32	120	0	0	14	9	133	0	0
Westfield.	64	104	0	0	38	3	122	0	0
Neshkoro, vil.	43	135	0	0	36	7	140	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MARQUETTE CO.—Cont.									
Oxford, vil.	70	135	1	0	42	3	145	0	0
Westfield, vil.	72	344	1	0	41	18	355	1	0
Montello, city:									
1st ward	34	119	0	0	24	12	114	0	0
2nd ward	18	71	1	0	17	8	64	0	0
3rd ward	35	73	0	0	21	6	77	0	0
4th ward	30	97	1	0	26	5	106	0	0
Totals	1,016	2,853	14	0	720	166	2,902	5	0
MILWAUKEE CO.									
Franklin:									
1st pct.	204	341	7	0	180	19	360	8	1
2nd pct.	140	182	3	0	162	8	146	2	1
Granville:									
1st pct.	101	258	7	0	105	22	231	5	0
2nd pct.	167	291	8	0	152	15	294	7	0
3rd pct.	346	319	28	0	355	31	302	14	1
4th pct.	319	237	12	0	295	32	219	25	1
5th pct.	357	234	25	0	370	26	214	13	0
6th pct.	274	290	30	1	292	38	239	16	1
7th pct.	247	281	20	2	261	31	251	14	2
8th pct.	267	290	25	1	288	33	257	10	0
9th pct.	265	178	10	0	248	33	159	6	0
Greenfield:									
1st pct.	319	288	9	0	302	32	259	5	3
2nd pct.	484	202	28	0	484	19	195	21	1
3rd pct.	445	190	9	0	428	8	192	11	1
4th pct.	272	465	14	0	262	29	459	2	0
5th pct.	440	201	15	2	426	25	189	10	5
6th pct.	388	242	29	3	381	20	233	20	2
7th pct.	682	452	19	0	650	31	452	13	2
8th pct.	326	313	6	1	311	14	311	6	0
9th pct.	467	217	13	0	489	18	182	9	0
Lake:									
1st pct.	222	108	9	0	215	4	114	8	0
2nd pct.	469	319	9	0	489	1	299	9	4
3rd pct.	432	149	19	0	427	16	149	18	1
4th pct.	439	312	8	0	407	33	306	4	1
5th pct.	398	264	35	0	399	25	250	27	0
6th pct.	502	176	30	3	495	24	165	19	1
7th pct.	345	148	8	0	340	14	159	4	0
8th pct.	208	101	9	0	214	4	110	3	1
9th pct.	127	90	3	0	125	4	89	3	0
10th pct.	278	123	12	1	304	5	115	5	0
Milwaukee:									
1st pct.	194	399	16	1	201	16	380	8	1
2nd pct.	319	277	24	0	324	11	271	11	0
3rd pct.	230	320	17	0	254	18	285	13	0
4th pct.	151	347	5	0	141	23	339	2	0
Oak Creek:									
1st pct.	303	420	13	4	272	20	434	9	4
2nd pct.	382	146	3	0	386	12	136	0	1
Wauwatosa:									
1st pct.	312	398	20	4	313	31	360	11	0
2nd pct.	549	467	35	1	578	45	396	33	0
3rd pct.	288	299	13	2	282	13	295	9	2
4th pct.	327	358	8	0	282	15	361	5	0
5th pct.	434	263	19	2	443	22	248	8	1
6th pct.	341	248	8	1	356	16	215	9	0
7th pct.	323	141	7	0	343	7	145	8	0
8th pct.	319	153	14	1	321	8	147	6	0
Fox Point, vil.:									
1st pct.	92	347	3	0	82	4	357	1	0
2nd pct.	105	358	4	0	86	1	376	1	0
Greendale, vil.:									
1st pct.	398	126	7	2	367	14	147	3	2
2nd pct.	352	141	13	0	357	16	124	4	0
River Hills, vil.:									
1st pct.	49	218	2	0	40	7	220	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Shorewood, vil.:									
1st pct.	586	1,190	12	0	552	14	1,211	5	0
2nd pct.	622	968	15	0	538	13	1,068	10	0
3rd pct.	604	842	7	0	566	15	889	4	1
4th pct.	659	1,200	13	0	607	23	1,261	6	1
5th pct.	747	210	13	0	685	34	1,270	10	0
West Milwaukee, vil.:									
1st pct.	319	157	23	0	332	14	146	11	0
2nd pct.	259	195	19	1	284	9	173	8	2
3rd pct.	282	227	19	0	290	25	199	16	1
4th pct.	280	199	9	0	276	13	188	10	0
5th pct.	273	204	10	0	273	24	177	5	0
6th pct.	211	90	10	1	200	16	85	5	1
Whitefish Bay, vil.:									
1st pct.	201	702	6	0	187	4	716	1	0
2nd pct.	248	680	4	0	219	10	696	9	0
3rd pct.	220	650	0	2	226	6	639	0	3
4th pct.	327	641	7	0	303	16	654	3	0
5th pct.	274	625	2	0	229	6	683	3	0
6th pct.	282	596	6	2	223	23	576	5	0
7th pct.	298	472	10	2	290	17	467	2	2
Cudahy, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	914	297	19	1	886	26	285	14	2
2nd ward, 1st pct.	850	454	18	2	830	17	441	13	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	1,056	174	13	0	1,040	8	177	15	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	890	106	5	0	842	4	125	3	2
Milwaukee, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	239	459	1	0	202	5	493	1	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	335	238	5	0	296	8	270	5	1
1st ward, 3rd pct.	349	201	4	4	344	10	202	2	1
1st ward, 4th pct.	295	511	2	0	230	6	567	0	1
1st ward, 5th pct.	385	221	8	0	359	12	234	5	1
1st ward, 6th pct.	487	50	2	2	482	6	61	1	3
1st ward, 7th pct.	422	59	4	0	399	6	67	1	1
1st ward, 8th pct.	482	119	9	1	447	11	131	4	6
1st ward, 9th pct.	356	216	0	1	339	7	223	1	0
1st ward, 10th pct.	451	225	1	0	415	4	244	3	1
1st ward, 11th pct.	404	151	8	1	362	7	166	12	3
1st ward, 12th pct.	317	254	3	0	290	9	268	2	1
1st ward, 13th pct.	359	173	9	1	337	10	184	10	0
1st ward, 14th pct.	345	196	10	0	341	8	179	7	0
1st ward, 15th pct.	363	203	4	0	344	13	204	3	0
1st ward, 16th pct.	318	269	5	1	307	6	261	3	1
1st ward, 17th pct.	299	293	5	0	270	5	319	3	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	441	212	10	0	458	13	187	6	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	382	187	12	1	385	14	169	10	2
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	438	184	17	1	400	24	191	10	2
2nd ward, 4th pct.	415	207	13	0	400	20	185	13	0
2nd ward, 5th pct.	380	154	8	2	424	11	161	3	2
2nd ward, 6th pct.	419	192	20	0	469	18	144	10	1
2nd ward, 7th pct.	421	190	12	0	424	22	171	11	2
2nd ward, 8th pct.	414	226	14	0	399	21	232	6	0
2nd ward, 9th pct.	361	253	14	2	356	16	248	13	2
2nd ward, 10th pct.	357	224	17	0	376	12	205	12	0
2nd ward, 11th pct.	278	235	12	0	271	10	237	5	0
2nd ward, 12th pct.	373	215	24	1	375	13	198	24	2
2nd ward, 13th pct.	324	222	5	0	308	13	217	6	2
2nd ward, 14th pct.	285	240	7	4	292	15	215	9	4
2nd ward, 15th pct.	376	303	15	0	366	23	296	9	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	182	334	1	0	158	7	355	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	268	158	2	0	239	3	164	2	3
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	237	271	9	0	207	4	304	10	0
3rd ward, 4th pct.	388	359	2	1	357	9	385	5	2
3rd ward, 5th pct.	351	204	3	1	343	12	204	4	2
3rd ward, 6th pct.	322	143	8	1	337	9	433	2	0
3rd ward, 7th pct.	251	395	1	0	214	6	298	5	2
3rd ward, 8th pct.	294	207	3	0	267	8	226	3	0
3rd ward, 9th pct.	360	195	5	1	345	8	208	7	0
3rd ward, 10th pct.	296	252	5	1	264	5	255	2	1
3rd ward, 11th pct.	284	361	6	1	255	12	380	3	1
3rd ward, 12th pct.	288	247	3	2	247	5	278	3	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cözzin (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
4th ward 1st pct.	332	242	2	1	313	7	254	2	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	277	81	1	1	281	2	83	1	1
4th ward, 3rd pct.	455	164	7	5	448	4	172	7	5
4th ward, 4th pct.	365	254	7	1	361	10	255	7	1
4th ward, 5th pct.	508	310	3	0	461	10	352	4	0
4th ward, 6th pct.	359	238	3	0	330	10	263	5	1
4th ward, 7th pct.	357	220	7	3	349	5	221	9	3
4th ward, 8th pct.	325	208	2	0	295	6	238	3	0
4th ward, 9th pct.	382	218	9	0	366	7	198	1	1
4th ward, 10th pct.	289	191	5	0	277	8	215	2	0
4th ward, 11th pct.	260	210	2	1	251	9	216	4	0
4th ward, 12th pct.	374	182	6	0	337	7	241	1	2
4th ward, 13th pct.	311	218	4	1	282	2	222	4	1
4th ward, 14th pct.	322	207	2	1	305	2	222	4	2
4th ward, 15th pct.	228	108	3	4	213	3	128	2	3
4th ward, 16th pct.	374	208	7	1	344	8	223	7	0
4th ward, 17th pct.	366	257	4	0	360	8	260	2	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	342	87	5	4	359	9	87	4	5
5th ward, 2nd pct.	440	98	9	2	436	8	106	8	3
5th ward, 3rd pct.	406	90	8	1	415	6	88	3	0
5th ward, 4th pct.	419	173	14	2	404	14	186	8	3
5th ward, 5th pct.	389	116	8	0	377	8	126	7	1
5th ward, 6th pct.	470	72	8	6	473	3	82	7	7
5th ward, 7th pct.	487	124	7	1	468	13	136	10	1
5th ward, 8th pct.	378	121	4	1	367	10	128	3	0
5th ward, 8th pct.	346	132	11	1	340	18	122	8	0
5th ward, 9th pct.	391	217	13	0	397	16	199	11	0
5th ward, 10th pct.	350	214	13	0	331	28	206	13	0
5th ward, 11th pct.	311	165	16	2	307	14	173	11	2
5th ward, 12th pct.	418	197	18	0	402	25	190	15	0
5th ward, 13th pct.	377	178	17	7	343	21	206	8	5
5th ward, 14th pct.	356	201	8	0	373	18	196	4	1
5th ward, 15th pct.	390	90	8	5	370	11	102	7	5
5th ward, 16th pct.	308	157	13	1	300	15	157	6	2
6th ward, 1st pct.	386	201	16	1	353	34	200	8	3
6th ward, 2nd pct.	456	212	14	1	427	28	210	9	4
6th ward, 4th pct.	393	224	11	2	372	13	219	8	2
6th ward, 5th pct.	496	135	9	2	469	16	144	7	1
6th ward, 6th pct.	464	96	1	1	420	5	138	5	3
6th ward, 7th pct.	420	132	11	0	409	9	153	6	1
6th ward, 8th pct.	397	108	3	0	356	8	124	1	2
6th ward, 9th pct.	353	139	2	0	337	10	141	3	1
6th ward, 10th pct.	383	67	3	1	351	6	124	4	1
6th ward, 11th pct.	449	113	5	1	410	10	138	5	0
6th ward, 12th pct.	286	87	5	0	288	8	86	3	2
6th ward, 13th pct.	358	135	6	2	357	11	129	8	2
6th ward, 14th pct.	298	143	7	0	304	13	134	3	0
6th ward, 15th pct.	423	115	2	0	366	3	142	0	1
6th ward, 16th pct.	303	202	6	3	281	16	207	5	7
7th ward, 1st pct.	355	223	12	0	344	25	205	12	2
7th ward, 2nd pct.	333	199	29	0	333	24	185	28	1
7th ward, 3rd pct.	404	205	15	0	416	18	183	16	1
7th ward, 4th pct.	383	198	22	0	406	11	172	17	0
7th ward, 5th pct.	485	159	19	0	489	9	158	19	0
7th ward, 6th pct.	367	207	34	2	392	18	177	22	1
7th ward, 7th pct.	422	277	24	0	423	25	252	29	C
7th ward, 8th pct.	454	195	21	1	464	26	172	19	3
7th ward, 9th pct.	367	223	42	0	413	21	175	31	1
7th ward, 10th pct.	467	184	14	0	473	14	170	15	1
7th ward, 11th pct.	365	286	43	2	395	40	226	40	2
7th ward, 12th pct.	306	231	26	1	310	24	210	21	1
7th ward, 13th pct.	329	192	21	0	327	31	178	10	1
7th ward, 14th pct.	373	322	25	3	368	33	298	20	4
7th ward, 15th pct.	284	235	18	0	313	30	176	15	1
7th ward, 16th pct.	335	279	27	1	316	18	296	21	1
7th ward, 17th pct.	334	294	24	0	332	29	263	27	1
8th ward, 1st pct.	457	187	8	4	424	20	196	8	5
8th ward, 2nd pct.	495	99	3	2	475	10	110	3	1
8th ward, 3rd pct.	484	62	3	0	464	12	76	3	0
8th ward, 4th pct.	445	162	12	1	422	17	163	11	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
8th ward, 5th pct.	531	109	5	1	501	20	115	10	1
8th ward, 6th pct.	505	59	3	2	500	9	60	2	1
8th ward, 7th pct.	395	176	19	0	381	32	166	9	1
8th ward, 8th pct.	355	104	7	0	351	10	110	3	0
8th ward, 9th pct.	502	108	11	1	471	16	130	5	2
8th ward, 10th pct.	466	165	15	0	450	15	166	13	0
8th ward, 11th pct.	494	189	10	0	487	16	183	8	0
8th ward, 12th pct.	524	90	4	0	492	15	107	5	1
8th ward, 13th pct.	259	382	5	0	211	5	428	2	0
8th ward, 14th pct.	554	36	1	1	503	10	77	0	2
9th ward, 1st pct.	363	328	23	0	391	30	284	11	1
9th ward, 2nd pct.	272	339	23	0	270	22	331	8	0
9th ward, 3rd pct.	300	320	14	0	298	43	280	11	0
9th ward, 4th pct.	293	285	7	0	278	35	265	6	0
9th ward, 5th pct.	318	280	8	0	317	17	261	6	0
9th ward, 6th pct.	393	267	30	3	420	33	219	22	1
9th ward, 7th pct.	254	310	19	2	247	34	301	8	4
9th ward, 8th pct.	339	269	24	2	361	37	233	21	1
9th ward, 9th pct.	287	220	23	0	279	17	214	9	0
9th ward, 10th pct.	313	270	12	1	339	30	219	5	2
9th ward, 11th pct.	272	249	8	0	279	24	213	29	1
9th ward, 12th pct.	326	275	40	1	307	19	286	3	2
9th ward, 13th pct.	407	283	19	0	392	21	283	11	2
9th ward, 14th pct.	235	412	15	0	245	29	382	11	0
9th ward, 15th pct.	324	331	20	0	307	27	312	17	0
9th ward, 16th pct.	344	193	19	1	370	16	158	13	1
9th ward, 17th pct.	274	245	5	0	277	21	228	7	0
9th ward, 18th pct.	313	308	17	0	363	30	242	11	0
9th ward, 19th pct.	216	350	16	0	233	28	309	14	0
9th ward, 20th pct.	298	236	27	0	277	8	233	15	1
10th ward, 1st pct.	432	67	2	1	426	10	69	4	1
10th ward, 2nd pct.	429	89	5	3	396	3	122	3	2
10th ward, 3rd pct.	452	116	11	2	455	21	107	6	4
10th ward, 4th pct.	466	126	16	1	466	12	126	11	0
10th ward, 5th pct.	388	212	14	0	395	24	193	8	0
10th ward, 6th pct.	315	151	20	0	312	32	136	6	1
10th ward, 7th pct.	314	219	27	1	345	29	172	21	0
10th ward, 8th pct.	328	174	21	0	343	24	150	16	0
10th ward, 9th pct.	291	194	29	0	315	16	161	14	1
10th ward, 10th pct.	293	164	23	0	292	16	150	20	1
10th ward, 11th pct.	398	234	28	2	393	16	226	25	0
10th ward, 12th pct.	368	165	22	0	357	22	165	12	1
10th ward, 13th pct.	422	116	7	2	417	13	119	3	1
10th ward, 14th pct.	315	213	22	1	317	30	182	22	0
10th ward, 15th pct.	494	141	6	1	487	12	139	8	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	537	63	5	1	509	16	80	2	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	469	60	7	0	478	11	54	5	0
11th ward, 3rd pct.	487	80	14	3	461	17	93	10	3
11th ward, 4th pct.	402	142	7	3	392	16	143	3	2
11th ward, 5th pct.	356	157	7	1	339	12	168	9	0
11th ward, 6th pct.	403	212	6	0	398	9	204	12	2
11th ward, 7th pct.	354	180	15	0	360	12	176	6	1
11th ward, 8th pct.	379	200	14	1	350	29	201	7	1
11th ward, 9th pct.	449	234	19	0	436	31	223	18	0
11th ward, 10th pct.	483	154	12	0	487	19	140	11	1
11th ward, 11th pct.	279	248	20	4	290	17	233	17	0
11th ward, 12th pct.	375	146	6	0	361	20	130	14	0
11th ward, 13th pct.	329	122	10	1	333	19	102	6	1
11th ward, 14th pct.	416	142	7	1	405	18	141	8	3
12th ward, 1st pct.	508	95	7	0	497	16	98	2	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	348	118	15	0	352	6	125	7	0
12th ward, 3rd pct.	434	146	16	2	420	14	153	14	3
12th ward, 4th pct.	590	65	11	0	569	6	75	15	0
12th ward, 5th pct.	640	50	6	1	616	8	79	9	0
12th ward, 6th pct.	540	59	3	0	523	11	77	1	1
12th ward, 7th pct.	580	62	2	1	536	12	89	1	1
12th ward, 8th pct.	410	72	6	3	394	12	52	1	5
12th ward, 9th pct.	471	132	4	1	452	13	141	9	2
12th ward, 10th pct.	411	122	10	1	394	13	134	5	0
12th ward, 11th pct.	537	97	6	3	517	14	104	9	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Brieker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
12th ward, 12th pct.	448	94	12	1	436	7	91	11	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	497	82	4	1	498	8	87	1	1
13th ward, 2nd pct.	386	101	6	1	375	8	100	1	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.	514	84	1	1	498	8	98	1	0
13th ward, 4th pct.	505	120	5	0	483	7	135	7	0
13th ward, 5th pct.	376	128	5	0	361	14	129	8	0
13th ward, 6th pct.	495	60	5	0	480	10	69	2	0
13th ward, 7th pct.	316	192	17	0	310	17	181	17	0
13th ward, 8th pct.	280	242	13	0	285	15	227	9	1
13th ward, 9th pct.	336	186	12	0	331	9	190	8	2
13th ward, 10th pct.	261	269	14	0	254	13	264	12	1
13th ward, 11th pct.	346	260	17	3	358	15	241	12	0
13th ward, 12th pct.	333	283	19	0	319	17	283	24	0
13th ward, 13th pct.	279	261	12	0	266	10	271	7	0
13th ward, 14th pct.	367	254	25	0	363	16	257	12	1
13th ward, 15th pct.	310	233	30	0	322	13	210	25	0
13th ward, 16th pct.	493	84	3	0	476	10	97	4	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	447	53	4	0	454	4	55	2	1
14th ward, 2nd pct.	557	47	4	1	511	7	60	6	0
14th ward, 3rd pct.	528	33	3	2	516	9	44	6	0
14th ward, 4th pct.	586	46	1	0	567	2	51	2	0
14th ward, 5th pct.	561	36	7	1	552	4	52	12	0
14th ward, 6th pct.	512	37	4	0	487	10	56	3	0
14th ward, 7th pct.	541	49	2	2	521	12	61	4	2
14th ward, 8th pct.	517	49	4	0	488	10	69	9	2
14th ward, 9th pct.	629	69	8	0	602	14	85	8	0
14th ward, 10th pct.	550	60	5	0	519	16	85	6	0
14th ward, 11th pct.	430	54	7	0	417	15	53	5	0
14th ward, 12th pct.	585	95	6	2	548	18	132	4	1
14th ward, 13th pct.	531	97	2	1	491	20	113	3	1
14th ward, 14th pct.	532	36	6	0	533	5	46	6	1
14th ward, 15th pct.	538	7	1	0	497	16	97	4	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	372	240	18	0	387	21	212	13	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.	304	252	6	0	291	19	258	9	0
15th ward, 3rd pct.	217	307	8	0	199	21	309	6	0
15th ward, 4th pct.	311	243	21	1	340	17	203	17	0
15th ward, 5th pct.	313	260	9	0	340	15	215	10	0
15th ward, 6th pct.	278	236	14	0	277	21	232	5	0
15th ward, 7th pct.	312	303	6	0	283	19	316	4	0
15th ward, 8th pct.	293	274	8	0	291	28	257	4	0
15th ward, 9th pct.	274	315	7	0	267	6	312	3	1
15th ward, 10th pct.	295	322	7	0	285	20	322	5	3
15th ward, 11th pct.	249	259	6	3	248	10	263	2	3
15th ward, 12th pct.	314	324	7	0	311	11	329	7	0
15th ward, 13th pct.	282	382	8	0	265	16	385	8	1
15th ward, 14th pct.	325	382	14	1	325	13	374	7	0
15th ward, 15th pct.	238	446	2	2	231	6	437	4	3
15th ward, 16th pct.	322	244	4	1	315	16	252	4	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	321	280	8	1	308	10	293	6	1
16th ward, 2nd pct.	308	305	4	0	289	5	328	1	2
16th ward, 3rd pct.	300	242	6	0	278	13	252	5	0
16th ward, 4th pct.	402	258	10	0	379	15	276	7	0
16th ward, 5th pct.	360	179	17	0	348	9	190	9	0
16th ward, 6th pct.	362	344	8	0	337	13	354	4	0
16th ward, 7th pct.	341	219	11	1	304	12	243	13	0
16th ward, 8th pct.	415	134	6	2	385	10	147	6	1
16th ward, 9th pct.	308	283	7	0	310	19	274	6	1
16th ward, 10th pct.	327	195	9	0	296	5	214	8	0
16th ward, 11th pct.	413	138	8	1	395	6	158	6	1
16th ward, 12th pct.	392	235	19	0	392	8	240	13	0
16th ward, 13th pct.	485	169	23	1	470	3	191	12	0
16th ward, 14th pct.	207	417	8	1	254	13	430	3	2
16th ward, 15th pct.	352	326	12	0	381	19	288	14	0
16th ward, 16th pct.	337	268	10	1	334	16	251	9	0
16th ward, 17th pct.	317	197	14	0	337	13	171	10	1
16th ward, 18th pct.	386	175	3	0	336	14	209	3	1
16th ward, 19th pct.	337	246	9	0	339	24	229	8	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	368	159	26	0	374	14	153	13	0
17th ward, 2nd pct.	318	142	9	0	308	8	152	8	0
17th ward, 3rd pct.	537	46	4	0	535	4	57	4	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Brierley (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
17th ward, 4th pct.	297	129	11	0	288	21	123	4	0
17th ward, 5th pct.	279	227	16	1	264	28	238	11	0
17th ward, 6th pct.	269	237	13	0	258	20	238	4	0
17th ward, 7th pct.	299	242	14	0	271	23	257	8	1
17th ward, 8th pct.	369	206	31	1	371	31	179	20	1
17th ward, 9th pct.	451	192	8	0	440	18	183	7	0
17th ward, 10th pct.	337	214	20	0	330	18	213	9	1
17th ward, 11th pct.	522	26	4	1	525	5	23	0	0
17th ward, 12th pct.	281	208	9	0	282	11	206	4	1
17th ward, 13th pct.	278	188	7	0	260	19	188	6	0
17th ward, 14th pct.	353	259	9	0	341	23	253	5	1
18th ward, 1st pct.	211	335	2	0	195	2	355	0	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	363	250	6	0	347	16	257	3	2
18th ward, 3rd pct.	386	119	5	0	377	5	134	1	0
18th ward, 4th pct.	422	294	3	0	383	10	334	1	0
18th ward, 5th pct.	315	306	5	1	303	5	332	4	3
18th ward, 6th pct.	193	388	1	0	174	8	411	0	0
18th ward, 7th pct.	257	282	1	0	212	6	326	0	0
18th ward, 8th pct.	168	451	2	0	146	4	453	0	1
18th ward, 9th pct.	126	372	3	0	111	5	386	1	0
18th ward, 10th pct.	230	439	2	0	194	4	469	2	0
18th ward, 11th pct.	329	300	9	0	307	2	319	2	0
18th ward, 12th pct.	295	261	12	0	287	13	273	2	1
18th ward, 13th pct.	231	268	8	0	217	11	284	3	0
18th ward, 14th pct.	262	340	3	0	236	8	369	1	0
18th ward, 15th pct.	107	369	0	0	94	1	389	0	0
18th ward, 16th pct.	114	381	5	0	95	7	399	2	0
18th ward, 17th pct.	195	436	5	0	159	4	473	2	0
18th ward, 18th pct.	329	299	6	1	324	7	302	2	2
18th ward, 19th pct.	318	298	4	0	314	9	273	5	1
18th ward, 20th pct.	280	370	4	0	227	10	406	1	0
18th ward, 21st pct.	147	396	3	0	124	4	418	1	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	386	235	16	1	368	23	234	14	14
19th ward, 2nd pct.	379	224	11	0	401	10	200	7	2
19th ward, 3rd pct.	345	287	8	0	350	27	259	13	0
19th ward, 4th pct.	286	265	9	0	298	13	239	16	1
19th ward, 5th pct.	248	255	11	0	234	19	257	6	0
19th ward, 6th pct.	340	262	16	0	310	22	287	12	0
19th ward, 7th pct.	278	234	10	0	258	19	247	2	0
19th ward, 8th pct.	272	259	5	0	247	18	271	3	1
19th ward, 9th pct.	275	282	7	1	281	9	272	8	1
19th ward, 10th pct.	231	327	8	1	244	16	305	5	0
19th ward, 11th pct.	265	217	11	0	241	26	219	5	3
19th ward, 12th pct.	220	224	5	0	201	6	237	4	0
19th ward, 13th pct.	211	332	12	0	202	7	346	9	0
19th ward, 14th pct.	180	305	5	0	147	5	342	0	0
19th ward, 15th pct.	233	307	1	0	221	15	356	1	0
19th ward, 16th pct.	226	393	5	0	202	14	413	1	0
19th ward, 17th pct.	282	377	9	0	287	19	362	13	0
19th ward, 18th pct.	168	323	8	0	139	5	352	7	0
20th ward, 1st pct.	335	370	25	0	343	40	329	20	1
20th ward, 2nd pct.	304	291	37	3	342	32	258	27	3
20th ward, 3rd pct.	265	236	27	1	266	37	207	24	2
20th ward, 4th pct.	327	272	29	0	330	50	229	21	1
20th ward, 5th pct.	316	254	26	2	346	50	202	12	3
20th ward, 6th pct.	324	263	36	0	330	48	218	19	0
20th ward, 7th pct.	300	223	36	0	319	33	182	22	1
20th ward, 8th pct.	288	284	24	1	252	43	256	19	3
20th ward, 9th pct.	275	290	16	0	277	50	245	13	2
20th ward, 10th pct.	359	288	19	0	354	40	261	16	1
20th ward, 11th pct.	307	253	15	0	318	28	216	13	4
20th ward, 12th pct.	344	220	16	2	303	31	235	9	4
20th ward, 13th pct.	390	274	25	0	340	38	282	25	3
20th ward, 14th pct.	297	279	13	0	303	27	253	9	0
20th ward, 15th pct.	396	289	30	2	393	46	276	8	1
20th ward, 16th pct.	360	263	17	2	345	43	243	17	3
20th ward, 17th pct.	296	222	25	1	306	25	195	13	3
20th ward, 18th pct.	292	253	23	1	312	39	197	19	3
21st ward, 1st pct.	457	95	1	0	450	6	96	3	0
21st ward, 2nd pct.	419	167	7	1	409	15	167	4	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President					Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.										
Milwaukee, city—Cont.										
21st ward, 3rd pct.	365	224	18	0	348	19	229	10	0	
21st ward, 4th pct.	315	240	21	0	311	17	230	16	1	
21st ward, 5th pct.	274	276	13	0	288	13	256	10	1	
21st ward, 6th pct.	336	232	22	0	330	17	232	12	1	
21st ward, 7th pct.	266	214	18	3	258	16	202	7	2	
21st ward, 8th pct.	360	110	3	0	348	9	114	3	1	
21st ward, 9th pct.	350	101	4	2	331	12	112	1	2	
21st ward, 10th pct.	394	129	19	0	390	21	134	8	0	
21st ward, 11th pct.	365	154	13	1	336	15	168	14	1	
21st ward, 12th pct.	274	224	13	0	272	11	221	5	0	
21st ward, 13th pct.	372	202	23	0	374	22	192	23	0	
21st ward, 14th pct.	342	226	14	0	353	19	210	5	0	
21st ward, 15th pct.	496	113	8	0	488	10	132	9	0	
21st ward, 16th pct.	305	217	25	1	326	21	187	14	0	
21st ward, 17th pct.	274	222	14	1	280	6	216	11	0	
21st ward, 18th pct.	280	256	1	0	273	13	251	4	0	
22nd ward, 1st pct.	360	260	22	1	402	19	210	14	2	
22nd ward, 2nd pct.	340	273	20	0	323	33	261	21	0	
22nd ward, 3rd pct.	329	221	16	0	321	21	203	17	1	
22nd ward, 4th pct.	300	246	19	0	319	11	231	15	0	
22nd ward, 5th pct.	344	242	18	0	315	29	266	17	0	
22nd ward, 6th pct.	298	308	16	0	304	23	309	14	0	
22nd ward, 7th pct.	311	294	8	0	289	23	286	7	0	
22nd ward, 8th pct.	348	324	11	1	266	20	292	9	2	
22nd ward, 9th pct.	283	285	3	0	289	18	266	1	1	
22nd ward, 10th pct.	214	274	7	0	202	7	294	3	0	
22nd ward, 11th pct.	179	343	6	0	184	5	341	1	0	
22nd ward, 12th pct.	241	314	3	0	231	25	301	5	0	
22nd ward, 13th pct.	241	297	9	1	238	12	297	1	0	
22nd ward, 14th pct.	392	218	3	1	371	11	229	8	0	
22nd ward, 15th pct.	176	358	9	0	184	16	336	6	0	
22nd ward, 16th pct.	315	423	5	3	397	20	341	3	0	
22nd ward, 17th pct.	460	287	10	0	464	24	274	8	0	
22nd ward, 18th pct.	271	286	11	0	285	13	279	7	0	
22nd ward, 19th pct.	282	312	23	1	277	21	314	15	0	
22nd ward, 20th pct.	307	371	16	0	284	30	375	14	0	
23rd ward, 1st pct.	377	239	11	0	369	16	247	8	0	
23rd ward, 2nd pct.	383	240	16	0	368	21	244	7	0	
23rd ward, 3rd pct.	285	334	11	1	268	6	340	12	0	
23rd ward, 4th pct.	410	192	10	0	391	19	201	4	0	
23rd ward, 5th pct.	312	255	12	2	310	18	249	5	1	
23rd ward, 6th pct.	373	213	14	4	347	10	224	8	3	
23rd ward, 7th pct.	368	223	18	2	355	15	228	21	3	
23rd ward, 8th pct.	379	155	18	0	365	21	156	13	1	
23rd ward, 9th pct.	384	151	24	1	492	11	141	19	0	
23rd ward, 10A pct.	186	180	4	1	186	6	187	3	1	
23rd ward, 10B pct.	226	201	4	3	216	10	213	1	3	
23rd ward, 11th pct.	404	176	11	0	413	13	160	4	1	
23rd ward, 12th pct.	409	115	12	1	415	17	102	7	1	
23rd ward, 13th pct.	400	154	19	5	418	22	126	1	4	
23rd ward, 14th pct.	355	204	17	0	353	12	217	8	0	
24th ward, 1st pct.	487	61	0	0	475	10	64	2	0	
24th ward, 2nd pct.	536	33	7	0	520	11	43	6	0	
24th ward, 3rd pct.	443	45	2	1	434	7	48	3	0	
24th ward, 4th pct.	546	24	1	0	524	5	46	0	1	
24th ward, 5th pct.	568	34	1	2	544	8	50	0	2	
24th ward, 6th pct.	339	203	11	0	345	18	189	11	2	
24th ward, 7th pct.	366	186	14	1	386	19	175	7	0	
24th ward, 8th pct.	344	131	9	1	323	11	147	9	1	
24th ward, 9th pct.	355	241	24	1	374	17	216	22	1	
24th ward, 10th pct.	351	49	5	2	346	9	52	6	3	
24th ward, 11th pct.	520	86	3	1	472	16	92	7	2	
24th ward, 12th pct.	366	201	15	0	346	23	204	9	0	
24th ward, 13th pct.	446	25	1	0	443	5	30	4	2	
24th ward, 14th pct.	432	44	4	1	424	7	46	6	0	
24th ward, 15th pct.	504	45	4	1	478	7	60	2	2	
24th ward, 16th pct.	379	250	6	0	377	18	234	2	1	
24th ward, 17th pct.	539	68	2	0	498	6	106	3	2	
24th ward, 18th pct.	374	258	14	0	368	29	241	11	0	
25th ward, 1st pct.	306	286	18	0	319	17	263	15	1	

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
25th ward, 2nd pct.	329	223	16	0	309	21	217	21	1
25th ward, 3rd pct.	321	226	26	4	336	21	197	18	4
25th ward, 4th pct.	246	181	22	3	232	38	172	19	0
25th ward, 5th pct.	330	263	30	0	342	27	223	30	0
25th ward, 6th pct.	315	301	31	1	318	29	266	29	0
25th ward, 7th pct.	233	238	15	1	238	16	217	15	0
25th ward, 8th pct.	328	259	21	0	318	26	257	13	2
25th ward, 9th pct.	359	336	21	0	365	47	291	8	1
25th ward, 10th pct.	271	359	17	0	277	25	338	8	2
25th ward, 11th pct.	276	297	16	0	288	27	263	7	0
25th ward, 12th pct.	285	270	24	0	292	40	235	10	4
25th ward, 13th pct.	356	243	26	0	356	41	207	17	2
25th ward, 14th pct.	292	196	36	1	317	31	159	18	4
25th ward, 15th pct.	311	255	26	2	343	35	200	23	3
25th ward, 16th pct.	264	286	33	0	271	38	259	20	0
25th ward, 17th pct.	255	330	15	2	278	30	284	7	2
25th ward, 18th pct.	258	332	27	0	248	49	278	23	3
25th ward, 19th pct.	341	303	15	3	345	41	262	9	4
25th ward, 20th pct.	294	233	26	1	290	33	212	20	3
26th ward, 1st pct.	358	213	17	0	348	20	217	13	1
26th ward, 2nd pct.	239	383	10	0	257	13	366	8	0
26th ward, 3rd pct.	264	327	10	0	241	32	331	7	0
26th ward, 4th pct.	323	225	25	1	319	30	209	17	1
26th ward, 5th pct.	310	364	15	2	315	28	336	10	1
26th ward, 6th pct.	285	353	3	0	286	16	336	5	0
26th ward, 7th pct.	300	351	9	0	297	28	341	7	1
26th ward, 8th pct.	363	305	16	0	342	34	303	13	1
26th ward, 9th pct.	358	275	9	0	358	17	266	5	1
26th ward, 10th pct.	387	240	8	0	368	21	240	8	0
26th ward, 11th pct.	262	371	18	0	270	21	356	7	0
26th ward, 12th pct.	267	301	11	0	289	21	267	8	0
26th ward, 13th pct.	321	263	35	1	323	31	253	17	1
26th ward, 14th pct.	281	366	18	0	296	25	329	20	2
26th ward, 15th pct.	350	436	16	1	359	21	414	12	1
26th ward, 16th pct.	381	313	13	4	371	24	296	8	0
26th ward, 17th pct.	314	386	12	0	315	16	370	10	0
26th ward, 18th pct.	317	286	15	0	332	26	200	7	0
26th ward, 19th pct.	226	362	6	1	222	35	341	3	3
26th ward, 20th pct.	235	430	11	0	252	22	395	5	1
26th ward, 21st pct.	304	345	11	0	275	29	349	11	0
26th ward, 22nd pct.	329	282	10	0	305	30	283	6	1
26th ward, 23rd pct.	283	307	5	0	289	35	264	8	0
26th ward, 24th pct.	261	370	10	2	272	37	322	11	3
26th ward, 25th pct.	255	390	9	0	261	16	368	8	0
27th ward, 1st pct.	444	162	12	0	420	19	163	12	2
27th ward, 2nd pct.	342	264	9	0	346	19	245	2	1
27th ward, 3rd pct.	242	267	12	0	231	13	273	7	0
27th ward, 4th pct.	330	212	12	0	291	9	247	12	0
27th ward, 5th pct.	358	181	11	1	331	16	194	10	2
27th ward, 6th pct.	255	312	11	2	263	10	292	12	2
27th ward, 7th pct.	232	331	12	0	209	14	338	7	1
27th ward, 8th pct.	316	228	17	0	307	14	233	6	0
27th ward, 9th pct.	340	215	13	1	339	12	220	9	0
27th ward, 10th pct.	298	242	13	2	280	12	264	6	1
27th ward, 11th pct.	281	227	10	2	267	9	235	7	1
27th ward, 12th pct.	650	199	19	0	634	19	208	17	1
27th ward, 13th pct.	394	162	17	0	375	17	174	8	0
27th ward, 14th pct.	307	199	12	0	311	10	198	3	0
South Milwaukee, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	280	339	5	0	266	16	329	8	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	384	336	5	0	368	13	321	10	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	373	285	12	0	371	13	284	12	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	524	294	15	0	493	20	310	9	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	650	143	13	1	628	15	157	9	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	573	216	8	2	527	22	228	7	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	605	117	5	0	579	5	124	10	0
Wauwatosa, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	151	438	1	0	125	2	462	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	123	329	2	0	107	7	345	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	148	624	0	0	121	13	636	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Wauwatosa, city—Cont.									
1st ward, 4th pct.	198	457	2	1	189	6	442	1	6
1st ward, 5th pct.	207	372	9	0	202	18	362	6	1
1st ward, 6th pct.	262	440	12	0	264	24	436	2	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	237	603	2	0	202	7	633	1	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	281	636	14	0	262	20	650	5	0
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	198	884	4	0	196	16	842	3	0
2nd ward, 4th pct.	383	912	14	0	362	58	874	5	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	337	583	10	2	321	19	579	2	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	368	715	17	0	350	16	726	10	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	158	504	1	0	129	9	512	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	295	338	5	2	280	13	338	4	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	289	441	6	2	256	25	449	3	4
4th ward, 3rd pct.	197	467	4	0	201	10	459	4	0
4th ward, 4th pct.	194	335	7	0	184	17	335	4	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	306	677	18	2	308	31	649	11	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.	444	700	15	1	444	49	658	4	1
5th ward, 3rd pct.	333	715	16	2	337	29	696	6	1
West Allis, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	465	191	15	1	461	18	181	16	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	541	104	9	1	541	13	107	6	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	402	145	11	0	387	14	147	9	4
1st ward, 4th pct.	505	216	9	0	477	30	214	8	0
1st ward, 5th pct.	508	188	16	0	486	12	202	9	0
1st ward, 6th pct.	624	115	13	3	659	17	103	11	4
1st ward, 7th pct.	540	193	9	0	442	34	180	9	0
1st ward, 8th pct.	674	353	19	0	678	23	332	20	2
1st ward, 9th pct.	588	281	21	3	507	29	258	8	5
2nd ward, 1st pct.	417	172	13	5	391	8	197	4	4
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	340	289	5	3	292	23	320	4	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	334	157	3	0	336	5	150	6	0
2nd ward, 4th pct.	412	180	5	4	386	8	191	7	5
2nd ward, 5th pct.	358	94	3	1	350	15	94	6	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.	297	276	2	0	284	7	291	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	291	294	5	1	295	15	279	2	3
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	352	265	5	1	331	22	271	2	0
3rd ward, 4th pct.	326	173	4	0	307	12	180	3	3
3rd ward, 5th pct.	358	179	9	1	351	16	180	9	1
3rd ward, 6th pct.	287	192	2	0	263	14	199	6	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	512	158	9	1	489	14	163	6	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	419	210	12	3	422	15	207	9	3
4th ward, 3rd pct.	374	214	5	0	364	16	213	2	0
4th ward, 4th pct.	375	321	12	0	379	15	315	9	1
4th ward, 5th pct.	347	237	11	0	321	22	264	4	0
4th ward, 6th pct.	382	203	9	7	372	19	206	5	3
4th ward, 7th pct.	447	171	13	0	440	11	167	12	0
4th ward, 8th pct.	439	248	14	0	430	20	239	19	0
Totals	205,282	142,448	6,705	395	201,343	9,730	140,914	4,880	578
MONROE CO.									
Adrian	48	117	0	1	22	12	126	2	0
Angelo	87	146	2	0	51	16	166	0	0
Byron	55	104	4	0	46	17	95	5	6
Clifton	113	208	0	0	61	20	238	1	0
Glendale	79	223	5	0	54	26	228	1	0
Grant	10	69	0	0	6	4	67	0	0
Greenfield	43	139	3	0	38	4	140	4	0
Jefferson	132	117	0	0	38	31	179	0	1
La Fayette	34	66	2	0	21	3	76	0	0
La Grange	88	162	2	0	56	8	174	3	0
Leon	122	170	2	0	48	27	217	0	0
Lincoln	108	222	0	0	80	15	238	1	0
Little Falls	122	248	0	0	61	7	285	1	0
New Lyme	12	46	0	0	5	5	49	0	0
Oakdale	80	143	14	1	54	21	152	10	1
Portland	206	132	0	0	114	21	197	0	0
Ridgeville	71	208	2	0	34	12	233	1	0
Scott	3	24	0	0	2	3	16	1	0
Sheldon	88	180	0	0	43	10	208	0	0
Sparta	144	311	1	0	85	30	339	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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MONROE CO.—Cont.									
Tomah.....	90	200	2	0	58	13	222	4	0
Wellington.....	34	229	0	0	21	23	215	2	0
Wells.....	70	106	0	0	34	4	138	1	0
Wilton.....	80	208	0	0	49	25	211	2	0
Cashton, vil.....	189	126	1	0	102	20	186	0	0
Kendall, vil.....	62	155	0	0	47	11	161	1	0
Melvina, vil.....	36	22	0	0	23	2	29	0	0
Norwalk, vil.....	73	184	1	0	56	12	191	0	0
Wilton, vil.....	65	149	1	0	43	12	154	1	0
Wyeville, vil.....	55	17	0	0	44	7	23	0	0
Sparta, city:									
1st ward.....	204	453	0	0	116	12	519	3	0
2nd ward.....	210	437	1	0	163	20	461	1	0
3rd ward.....	247	436	1	0	170	10	484	3	0
4th ward.....	268	394	0	0	184	8	461	1	1
Tomah, city:									
1st ward.....	195	369	7	0	175	35	351	4	0
2nd ward.....	248	411	4	1	197	43	415	3	0
3rd ward.....	242	346	6	0	200	73	296	3	0
Totals.....	4,013	7,277	61	3	2,602	622	7,940	59	3
OCONTO CO.									
Abrams.....	107	198	1	0	94	16	177	0	0
Armstrong.....	101	111	0	0	100	11	97	0	1
Bagley.....	33	41	0	0	35	5	33	1	0
Brazeau.....	121	214	1	0	105	8	224	4	0
Breed.....	60	95	2	0	54	5	95	1	0
Chase.....	33	41	0	0	214	16	129	0	0
Doty.....	33	32	0	0	28	7	25	0	0
Gillett.....	66	308	1	0	42	32	288	3	0
How.....	69	225	0	0	58	53	171	2	0
Lena.....	211	120	0	0	150	20	140	2	1
Little River.....	121	214	1	0	97	25	276	0	0
Little Suamico.....	241	175	2	0	230	4	158	1	0
Maple Valley.....	78	242	3	0	56	18	240	1	0
Morgan.....	127	131	1	0	110	7	133	0	0
Oconto.....	149	209	0	0	122	16	204	0	0
Oconto Falls.....	105	251	9	0	77	20	246	3	0
Pensaukee.....	111	255	1	0	95	44	206	2	1
Riverview.....	55	61	0	0	60	5	46	0	1
South Branch.....	38	6	0	0	35	0	9	0	0
Spruce.....	197	152	6	0	163	12	161	3	0
Stiles.....	113	176	0	0	96	22	162	3	1
Townsend.....	65	96	1	0	54	15	72	0	0
Underhill.....	57	188	1	0	47	44	152	0	0
Wheeler.....	70	91	1	0	67	5	85	1	0
Lena, vil.....	134	93	1	0	102	7	105	1	0
Suring, vil.....	81	154	0	0	77	24	133	0	0
Gillett, city:									
1st ward.....	78	171	2	0	59	14	160	2	2
2nd ward.....	38	121	0	0	27	6	125	0	0
3rd ward.....	33	75	0	0	24	3	75	0	0
Oconto, city:									
1st ward.....	114	138	1	0	88	19	130	0	0
2nd ward.....	121	74	2	0	103	12	72	1	0
3rd ward.....	179	52	1	0	142	7	66	1	1
4th ward.....	112	103	0	0	83	7	112	0	0
5th ward.....	127	186	0	0	95	11	202	0	0
6th ward.....	106	84	1	0	86	7	87	1	0
7th ward.....	124	160	1	0	103	11	165	0	0
8th ward.....	123	148	1	0	113	10	148	1	0
9th ward.....	181	48	1	0	137	10	61	0	0
10th ward.....	150	67	1	6	118	9	72	1	0
Oconto Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	92	181	2	0	63	3	189	0	0
2nd ward.....	70	223	0	0	42	12	234	0	0
3rd ward.....	120	213	0	0	95	14	214	0	0
Totals.....	4,348	5,923	45	6	3,746	596	5,879	35	8

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
ONEIDA CO.									
Cassian	96	123	0	0	76	13	123	1	0
Crescent	162	72	5	0	123	17	95	1	0
Enterprise	30	49	0	0	22	8	41	1	0
Hazelhurst	36	67	1	0	25	3	74	0	0
Lake Tomahawk	87	69	1	0	62	0	89	1	0
Little Rice	13	26	2	0	10	11	15	1	0
Lynne	62	31	2	0	51	10	22	0	0
Minoqua	252	412	6	0	202	9	443	6	0
Monico	74	53	1	0	64	6	46	2	0
Newbold	104	81	0	0	103	3	68	2	0
Pelican	305	158	7	0	233	14	190	6	1
Piehl	36	4	0	0	28	4	7	1	0
Pine Lake	207	119	2	0	166	16	127	3	0
Schoepke	68	101	0	0	66	5	83	5	0
Stella	75	20	0	0	54	1	35	0	0
Sugar Camp	141	55	1	0	119	4	60	2	1
Three Lakes	195	281	1	1	153	13	295	2	0
Woodboro	43	43	0	0	32	8	40	0	1
Woodruff	132	121	3	0	117	3	122	1	0
Rhineland, city:									
1st ward	331	138	1	0	264	8	186	1	0
2nd ward	247	91	2	0	190	9	136	1	0
3rd ward	238	68	2	0	192	6	99	0	0
4th ward	145	298	4	0	103	9	334	1	0
5th ward	231	289	5	0	170	17	325	4	0
6th ward	181	139	1	0	130	8	170	1	0
7th ward	248	230	3	0	195	9	256	2	0
8th ward	337	115	3	0	281	12	155	2	0
Totals	4,076	3,253	53	1	3,231	226	3,636	47	3
OUTAGAMIE CO.									
Black Creek	38	242	1	0	29	80	183	1	0
Bovina	37	163	1	0	34	33	130	2	0
Buchanan	204	159	1	0	162	59	139	0	0
Center	77	435	2	0	67	182	261	0	1
Cicero	76	354	3	0	51	91	295	1	0
Dale	75	401	1	0	58	95	327	1	1
Deer Creek	92	169	2	0	73	39	141	2	0
Ellington	69	360	1	0	52	124	248	0	0
Freedom	227	318	1	0	159	116	246	2	0
Grand Chute:									
1st pct	245	390	2	0	131	198	294	0	0
2nd pct	155	411	2	2	88	193	265	3	0
Greenville	96	376	0	0	56	157	265	1	0
Hortonia	65	188	2	0	43	58	151	1	0
Kaukauna	117	109	0	0	100	34	87	2	0
Liberty	36	103	1	0	30	36	71	1	0
Maine	46	179	0	0	46	25	141	3	0
Maple Creek	49	233	0	0	44	51	185	0	0
Oneida	269	240	0	0	192	32	168	0	0
Osborn	39	211	1	0	30	49	165	2	0
Seymour	60	338	2	0	54	69	263	2	0
Vandenbroek	144	78	0	2	96	18	97	0	0
Bear Creek, vil.	86	77	0	0	74	7	77	0	0
Black Creek, vil.	18	239	0	0	18	54	187	0	0
Combined Locks, vil.	179	49	0	0	114	38	62	0	0
Hortonville, vil.	87	360	1	0	78	71	291	0	0
Kimberly, vil.	826	321	2	1	612	141	366	2	0
Little Chute, vil.	886	455	5	1	596	159	524	3	0
Shiocton, vil.	78	179	2	0	58	28	174	0	0
Appleton, city:									
1st ward	240	585	5	0	172	202	445	5	0
2nd ward	236	776	7	0	157	187	589	3	0
3rd ward	131	281	6	0	65	174	190	2	1
4th ward	226	626	9	0	143	314	404	11	0
5th ward	210	550	4	0	121	280	381	2	0
6th ward	251	729	1	1	150	329	430	1	2
7th ward	201	495	0	0	113	254	338	0	0
8th ward	222	381	5	2	135	184	282	0	0
9th ward	257	426	1	0	172	191	313	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.									
Appleton, city—Cont.									
10th ward.....	269	515	1	1	156	280	353	0	0
11th ward.....	167	394	1	0	90	202	268	1	0
12th ward.....	316	552	1	1	210	290	393	2	0
13th ward.....	204	242	2	1	125	158	163	2	0
14th ward.....	141	586	9	0	91	221	424	2	0
15th ward.....	138	450	5	1	102	162	330	4	0
16th ward.....	227	542	3	3	124	329	328	1	0
17th ward.....	185	413	4	0	101	246	252	3	0
18th ward.....	195	325	1	4	128	175	231	0	0
Kaukauna, city:									
1st ward.....	381	429	3	0	306	127	375	1	0
2nd ward.....	329	390	4	0	264	154	320	3	1
3rd ward.....	412	304	10	0	346	125	248	0	0
4th and 5th wards.....	336	272	1	0	306	79	226	1	0
New London, city:									
3rd ward.....	179	335	1	0	143	83	292	0	1
Seymour, city:									
1st ward.....	72	320	2	0	46	34	317	0	0
2nd ward.....	54	239	1	0	32	14	242	0	0
Totals.....	9,955	18,204	120	20	6,943	7,151	13,947	73	7
OZAUKEE CO.									
Belgium.....	217	323	0	0	156	8	326	0	0
Cedarburg.....	114	426	3	0	115	35	387	1	0
Fredonia.....	126	357	1	1	88	27	352	1	0
Grafton.....	102	296	4	1	87	24	288	1	0
Mequon:									
1st pct.....	193	681	23	1	197	117	569	9	2
2nd pct.....	218	471	5	3	189	20	477	4	1
Port Washington.....	151	202	5	0	121	12	211	2	0
Saukville.....	105	291	2	0	82	15	295	1	0
Belgium, vil.....	129	75	2	0	73	7	111	1	0
Fredonia, vil.....	53	147	1	1	39	7	139	0	0
Grafton, vil.....	316	298	4	0	255	24	323	2	0
Saukville, vil.....	106	115	7	0	102	5	108	3	0
Thiensville, vil.....	141	214	4	0	143	9	202	1	0
Cedarburg, city:									
1st ward.....	152	365	0	0	143	17	352	0	0
2nd ward.....	130	174	1	0	100	1	196	2	0
3rd ward.....	132	243	5	0	108	18	244	4	0
Port Washington, city:									
1st ward.....	325	243	6	1	302	8	240	1	0
2nd ward.....	193	105	1	0	154	7	136	1	0
3rd ward.....	198	94	0	0	143	3	126	1	0
4th ward.....	124	100	0	0	145	4	110	0	0
5th ward.....	163	191	6	0	126	11	214	5	1
6th ward.....	191	244	1	0	148	7	271	3	0
Totals.....	3,579	5,655	81	8	3,016	382	5,677	43	4
PEPIN CO.									
Albany.....	80	59	5	0	41	20	70	2	0
Durand.....	31	84	3	0	16	12	80	2	0
Frankfort.....	67	170	3	0	34	13	182	1	0
Lima.....	95	162	0	0	56	7	181	0	1
Pepin.....	102	221	3	0	50	18	242	2	0
Stockholm.....	31	83	2	0	10	9	86	2	0
Waterville.....	120	301	5	1	55	16	332	5	1
Waubeek.....	19	43	0	0	8	4	46	0	0
Pepin, vil.....	167	156	1	0	71	12	208	0	0
Stockholm, vil.....	40	58	2	2	16	0	73	0	2
Durand, city:									
1st ward.....	78	99	0	0	47	8	101	0	0
2nd ward.....	104	264	1	0	61	11	269	2	0
3rd ward.....	95	202	0	0	46	8	231	0	0
Totals.....	1,029	1,902	25	3	511	138	2,101	16	4

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Brieker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
PIERCE CO.									
Clifton	103	78	0	0	60	3	111	0	1
Diamond Bluff	74	55	3	0	36	19	60	1	0
Ellsworth	145	315	3	0	69	12	351	0	0
El Paso	82	239	0	0	44	9	241	1	0
Gilman	90	217	2	0	49	9	245	1	0
Hartland	108	212	1	0	59	11	235	2	0
Isabelle	21	35	0	0	13	1	38	0	0
Maiden Rock	72	244	5	1	36	7	251	1	0
Martell	140	187	6	0	55	20	249	1	0
Oak Grove	58	106	1	0	27	11	113	2	0
River Falls	191	137	1	0	77	27	199	3	0
Rock Elm	86	187	2	1	50	20	181	1	0
Salem	76	157	0	0	25	10	180	2	0
Spring Lake	53	204	4	0	27	8	212	2	0
Trenton	142	145	3	0	72	19	190	0	0
Trimbelle	187	206	7	0	89	36	241	3	0
Union	76	249	4	0	53	18	246	3	0
Bay City, vil.	68	45	2	0	39	7	56	1	0
Ellsworth, vil.	226	478	3	0	140	11	420	2	0
Elmwood, vil.	131	211	1	0	97	13	207	2	0
Maiden Rock, vil.	47	99	2	0	33	4	101	1	0
Plum City, vil.	51	106	0	0	35	11	104	0	0
Spring Valley, vil.	123	273	3	0	69	15	288	0	0
Prescott, city:									
1st ward	78	87	2	0	43	6	105	1	0
2nd ward	45	56	0	0	27	8	57	1	0
3rd ward	51	89	1	0	26	6	100	2	0
River Falls, city:									
2nd election dist.	509	720	4	1	295	75	797	4	0
Totals	3,033	5,137	60	3	1,654	396	5,578	37	1
POLK CO.									
Alden	190	167	6	0	77	37	225	6	0
Apple River	136	125	0	1	61	60	124	5	0
Balsam Lake	102	138	1	0	46	34	132	1	0
Beaver	137	101	4	0	77	48	97	11	0
Black Brook	150	144	0	1	71	45	169	3	0
Bone Lake	151	83	4	1	57	62	83	28	0
Clam Falls	151	120	4	0	95	21	135	8	0
Clayton	168	90	0	0	94	41	104	4	0
Clear Lake	167	156	4	0	89	44	178	8	0
Eureka	200	237	3	0	100	67	227	22	0
Farmington	61	265	8	1	30	51	236	3	0
Garfield	110	169	2	0	52	33	176	6	0
Georgetown	113	82	1	0	54	37	86	7	0
Johnstown	76	59	6	0	30	51	58	4	0
Laketown	175	156	3	1	96	35	182	13	0
Lincoln	169	193	1	0	68	47	215	4	0
Lorain	77	94	3	0	46	13	103	5	0
Luck	132	124	9	0	52	33	135	26	0
McKinley	95	59	4	0	41	38	70	8	0
Milltown	172	124	3	0	77	43	149	18	0
Oseola	125	143	7	0	53	58	145	4	0
St. Croix Falls	129	157	4	0	78	41	154	4	0
Sterling	79	115	0	0	44	26	97	3	0
West Sweden	154	108	13	0	82	41	124	13	0
Balsam Lake, vil.	92	142	4	0	37	44	141	0	0
Centuria, vil.	65	158	0	0	38	24	132	3	0
Clayton, vil.	69	65	0	0	63	11	67	1	0
Clear Lake, vil.	147	170	6	0	94	29	186	3	0
Dresser, vil.	61	84	4	0	33	21	85	1	0
Frederic, vil.	113	236	2	0	71	24	224	6	0
Luck, vil.	117	193	3	0	63	23	189	5	0
Milltown, vil.	87	142	3	0	48	16	132	19	0
Oseola, vil.	133	208	2	1	75	30	208	4	1
St. Croix Falls, vil.	141	315	5	0	57	31	347	6	0
Amery, city:									
1st ward	131	246	0	0	76	19	252	4	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
POLK CO.—Cont.									
Amery, city—Cont.									
2nd ward.....	114	161	2	0	58	32	170	3	0
Totals.....	4,489	5,329	121	6	2,286	1,310	5,537	276	1
PORTAGE CO.									
Alban.....	233	99	0	0	215	12	111	1	0
Almond.....	41	202	0	0	20	4	221	0	0
Amherst.....	188	209	0	0	154	11	221	0	0
Belmont.....	82	96	0	0	45	3	124	1	0
Buena Vista.....	143	206	1	0	129	4	219	0	0
Carson.....	274	133	2	1	253	7	142	2	1
Dewey.....	186	14	0	0	159	0	22	1	0
Eau Claire.....	171	190	0	0	147	13	198	2	0
Grant.....	77	120	1	0	57	9	116	2	0
Hull.....	395	52	2	0	378	3	52	2	0
Lanark.....	112	188	0	0	77	14	197	1	0
Linwood.....	153	81	1	0	132	5	88	1	0
New Hope.....	217	160	1	0	164	30	179	1	0
Pine Grove.....	80	185	1	0	52	10	198	1	0
Plover.....	499	281	1	0	416	20	326	5	0
Sharon.....	683	30	1	0	628	7	35	0	0
Stockton.....	480	79	1	0	470	3	99	0	0
Almond, vil.....	61	197	2	0	38	6	211	1	1
Amherst, vil.....	106	211	2	1	74	16	231	1	0
Amherst Junction, vil.....	44	44	0	0	40	1	44	0	0
Junction City, vil.....	97	35	0	0	90	8	35	0	0
Nelsonville, vil.....	21	67	0	0	17	4	69	0	0
Park Ridge, vil.....	50	69	4	0	40	6	68	2	0
Rosholt, vil.....	123	110	0	1	104	4	121	1	1
Stevens Point, city:									
1st ward.....	241	275	2	0	184	14	303	4	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	237	343	1	0	174	14	381	2	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	285	199	1	0	217	9	244	2	0
3rd ward.....	424	440	1	1	332	32	488	5	2
4th ward, 1st pct.....	402	94	1	1	375	0	99	2	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	520	59	1	0	479	1	70	1	1
5th ward.....	422	329	5	0	346	30	367	5	1
6th ward.....	372	165	3	0	285	18	205	5	2
7th ward.....	603	55	0	1	543	5	108	2	0
8th ward.....	481	294	0	0	383	10	364	2	0
9th ward.....	195	94	1	0	156	0	110	3	0
Totals.....	8,678	5,405	36	6	7,382	333	6,066	58	10
PRICE CO.									
Catawba.....	63	84	3	0	49	11	84	1	0
Eisenstein.....	96	133	2	1	97	35	87	3	0
Elk.....	147	94	0	0	122	15	89	1	0
Emery.....	173	73	0	0	127	8	191	0	0
Fifield.....	164	202	1	1	152	17	183	0	0
Flambeau.....	131	59	0	0	106	8	65	1	0
Georgetown.....	35	73	0	0	20	16	70	0	0
Hackett.....	47	57	3	0	40	10	48	1	0
Harmony.....	98	51	1	0	67	18	59	1	0
Hill.....	84	76	0	0	63	5	86	0	0
Kennan.....	96	86	3	0	75	19	89	6	0
Knox.....	237	79	0	1	185	41	83	1	0
Lake.....	248	230	3	1	201	46	220	2	1
Ogema.....	219	252	2	0	187	30	257	0	0
Prentice.....	83	126	5	0	92	16	88	2	0
Spirit.....	72	137	2	1	65	12	121	6	1
Worcester.....	360	163	1	0	290	30	189	3	0
Catawba, vil.....	30	75	3	0	30	4	76	2	0
Kennan, vil.....	37	59	3	0	24	12	62	0	0
Prentice, vil.....	100	116	1	1	120	11	77	2	0
Park Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	156	159	1	0	137	21	144	1	0
2nd ward.....	89	115	1	0	87	12	102	0	0
3rd ward.....	218	259	1	0	160	20	282	0	0
4th ward.....	145	97	0	0	123	17	91	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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PRICE CO.—Cont.									
Phillips, city:									
1st ward.....	160	134	2	0	129	3	154	1	1
2nd ward.....	110	135	0	0	87	4	151	0	0
3rd ward.....	117	134	2	0	90	14	147	1	0
Totals.....	3,515	3,258	40	6	2,925	455	3,205	35	4
RACINE CO.									
Burlington.....	278	395	1	1	289	19	351	1	1
Caledonia.....	1,009	740	14	1	935	27	757	1	0
Dover.....	210	280	1	2	201	7	281	0	0
Mt. Pleasant:									
District 1.....	1,114	831	23	0	1,131	36	800	8	0
District 2.....	463	156	3	0	446	14	158	4	1
Norway.....	281	402	6	3	275	13	405	5	2
Raymond.....	275	415	6	0	235	13	447	3	2
Rochester.....	86	153	5	0	79	4	151	3	1
Waterford.....	135	332	4	0	139	3	330	3	0
Yorkville.....	205	333	4	2	157	11	368	3	0
Rochester, vil.....	65	97	0	0	50	0	110	0	0
Sturtevant, vil.....	262	139	4	0	265	13	121	2	0
Union Grove, vil.....	205	332	3	0	218	12	305	1	0
Waterford, vil.....	140	292	3	0	378	5	296	2	1
Burlington, city:									
1st ward.....	134	149	1	0	105	13	146	0	0
2nd ward.....	215	519	0	0	230	13	484	0	0
3rd ward.....	310	429	1	0	310	9	410	1	0
4th ward.....	228	326	4	0	222	9	316	1	0
Racine, city:									
1st ward.....	274	158	4	0	277	9	147	4	0
2nd ward.....	570	975	12	0	571	14	951	4	0
3rd ward, N pct.....	602	455	2	0	606	13	428	3	1
3rd ward, S pct.....	754	603	6	1	759	18	499	2	0
4th ward, E pct.....	498	181	3	0	514	9	162	2	2
4th ward, W pct.....	755	274	16	0	750	23	267	9	0
5th ward.....	965	242	7	0	905	21	270	14	5
6th ward.....	697	225	7	1	648	78	195	7	0
7th ward, 1st pct.....	384	594	5	0	393	20	572	1	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	615	336	7	0	638	23	278	2	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.....	702	317	7	0	703	18	315	3	0
8th ward, 1st pct.....	701	535	17	0	673	12	559	6	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	826	429	23	0	785	20	469	13	0
9th ward, 1st pct.....	653	291	14	1	675	21	273	0	1
9th ward, 2nd pct.....	736	207	7	0	714	22	207	5	3
10th ward, 1st pct.....	527	193	7	0	546	10	173	2	2
10th ward, 2nd pct.....	492	147	6	0	488	13	147	3	0
11th ward, 1st pct.....	484	463	8	0	485	24	443	2	1
11th ward, 2nd pct.....	613	303	12	0	624	15	295	7	1
12th ward, 1st pct.....	707	921	16	0	705	23	949	6	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.....	670	805	20	0	654	19	792	5	0
12th ward, 3rd pct.....	983	573	19	0	998	35	523	8	0
13th ward, 1st pct.....	606	258	8	0	595	16	265	3	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.....	766	395	9	0	798	36	351	0	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.....	907	394	10	1	935	32	368	1	0
14th ward, 1st pct.....	819	130	3	3	814	21	132	1	1
14th ward, 2nd pct.....	540	401	2	1	533	23	387	3	1
15th ward, 1st pct.....	771	398	22	0	789	27	361	4	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.....	837	396	10	1	842	38	371	1	0
15th ward, 3rd pct.....	628	303	9	0	604	23	294	2	3
Totals.....	25,697	18,220	390	18	25,746	897	17,679	161	30
RICHLAND CO.									
Akan.....	136	171	0	0	94	6	199	2	0
Bloom.....	132	231	1	1	83	3	249	0	0
Buena Vista.....	191	237	2	1	105	4	307	3	1
Dayton.....	124	204	0	1	73	7	242	0	0
Eagle.....	138	182	4	0	72	0	239	1	0
Forest.....	56	175	0	0	22	5	203	0	0
Henrietta.....	141	188	0	0	91	1	204	2	1
Ithaca.....	135	191	6	0	80	16	220	5	3

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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RICHLAND CO.—Cont.									
Marshall	70	209	0	0	39	1	234	1	0
Orion	108	172	0	0	53	9	209	0	0
Richland	144	294	1	0	77	7	342	3	1
Richwood	196	151	2	0	132	4	196	0	1
Rockbridge	127	204	0	0	56	3	267	0	1
Sylvan	87	197	0	0	59	6	198	0	1
Westford	129	114	0	0	78	8	156	0	0
Willow	80	194	0	1	51	1	220	1	1
Boaz, vil.	41	54	0	0	33	5	50	0	0
Cazenovia, vil.	81	88	0	0	45	2	120	0	0
Lone Rock, vil.	113	100	0	1	72	4	131	0	0
Viola, vil.	79	147	0	1	51	2	170	1	0
Yuba, vil.	36	20	1	0	21	0	31	0	1
Richland Center, city:									
1st ward	170	446	2	0	143	5	445	3	0
2nd ward	279	441	0	0	193	14	487	2	1
3rd ward	316	678	5	0	239	3	743	2	0
Totals	3,109	5,088	24	5	1,962	116	5,862	26	12
ROCK CO.									
Avon	105	112	0	0	65	10	136	2	2
Beloit	799	604	6	1	651	25	698	7	0
Bradford	103	269	0	0	75	13	236	0	0
Center	85	253	0	0	58	3	274	0	0
Clinton	119	251	0	0	76	11	282	1	0
Fulton	281	193	5	0	185	11	278	0	3
Harmony	240	288	0	0	167	8	339	0	0
Janesville	190	249	2	0	133	8	299	2	0
Johnstown	110	214	0	0	70	0	239	0	0
La Prairie	99	230	0	0	65	4	259	0	0
Lima	94	230	0	1	54	8	269	0	0
Magnolia	112	159	0	0	67	6	192	0	0
Milton	339	496	3	3	239	17	561	3	0
Newark	134	177	0	0	85	1	224	0	0
Plymouth	174	243	2	0	105	9	304	2	0
Porter	196	187	0	0	128	13	244	0	0
Rock	271	276	0	0	205	18	318	1	0
Spring Valley	128	173	1	1	74	7	211	2	0
Turtle	291	424	4	4	200	14	474	0	0
Union	177	181	1	1	101	9	247	0	0
Clinton, vil.	188	375	0	0	133	8	416	0	0
Footville, vil.	72	170	0	0	52	5	183	0	0
Milton, vil.	207	445	4	0	143	6	499	2	0
Orfordville, vil.	93	187	0	0	59	4	215	2	0
Beloit, city:									
1st ward	274	208	1	0	234	18	222	1	0
2nd ward	310	343	2	0	256	7	386	1	0
3rd ward	404	254	0	0	353	27	273	1	0
4th ward	329	241	5	0	293	52	292	0	0
5th ward	243	317	0	0	227	7	339	5	1
6th ward	264	455	3	0	218	12	486	0	0
7th ward	300	534	3	1	232	10	572	2	0
8th ward	439	357	5	0	386	19	383	0	0
9th ward	336	354	5	0	272	26	369	2	0
10th ward	254	189	3	2	207	10	215	1	0
11th ward	254	279	2	1	210	13	296	2	0
12th ward	314	271	1	0	238	17	313	1	0
13th ward	272	276	2	1	213	24	300	2	0
14th ward	230	331	5	0	183	15	350	2	0
15th ward	250	293	1	0	188	17	317	1	0
16th ward	392	382	5	0	312	36	415	2	0
17th ward	305	388	0	0	240	37	419	2	0
18th ward	319	278	1	1	239	24	322	0	0
Edgerton, city	849	761	5	5	576	66	959	0	0
Evansville, city	503	672	7	1	339	14	825	2	0
Janesville, city:									
1st ward	501	488	1	0	385	23	577	0	0
2nd ward	447	364	1	0	327	17	470	0	0
3rd ward	300	340	0	0	245	5	383	0	0
4th ward	221	546	2	0	160	16	585	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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ROCK CO.—Cont.									
Janesville, city—Cont:									
5th ward	448	819	2	0	350	26	889	2	0
6th ward	332	377	4	0	255	12	444	1	0
7th ward	456	279	2	2	386	15	325	1	0
8th ward	397	293	1	2	335	29	315	0	1
9th ward	357	187	0	0	274	17	211	0	0
10th ward	300	202	1	0	243	21	233	1	0
11th ward	391	162	2	1	336	10	204	1	0
12th ward	291	210	1	0	229	17	240	2	0
13th ward	446	330	1	0	342	18	405	1	1
14th ward	432	306	2	1	321	23	394	2	0
Totals	16,766	18,477	104	29	12,794	918	21,175	62	8
RUSK CO.									
Atlanta	115	178	1	1	90	20	184	0	0
Big Bend	80	90	1	1	58	3	102	0	0
Big Falls	28	49	1	1	26	5	48	0	0
Cedar Rapids	19	10	0	0	20	2	7	0	0
Dewey	97	72	4	4	69	19	77	0	0
Flambeau	167	138	4	4	135	13	158	1	0
Grant	148	162	2	2	112	12	184	2	0
Grow	95	135	0	0	85	12	128	0	0
Hawkins	67	34	0	0	53	5	42	0	0
Hubbard	30	51	1	0	42	6	34	0	0
Lawrence	28	44	0	0	27	5	42	0	0
Marshall	164	114	8	0	108	21	149	5	0
Murry	65	96	0	0	50	9	101	0	0
Richland	61	45	1	0	44	6	54	0	0
Rusk	133	52	0	0	108	12	59	0	0
South Fork	92	10	1	0	69	3	27	-1	0
Strickland	169	32	0	0	123	11	51	0	0
Stubbs	165	125	0	1	117	5	173	1	0
Thornapple	112	112	2	1	92	7	125	1	2
True	68	92	0	0	55	9	92	3	0
Washington	40	75	2	0	30	9	76	0	0
Wilkinson	23	15	0	1	15	2	16	0	0
Willard	79	37	0	0	68	2	46	0	0
Wilson	39	14	0	0	27	3	17	0	0
Bruce, vil.	122	140	1	0	89	9	162	0	0
Conrath, vil.	16	22	1	0	11	0	23	1	0
Glen Flora, vil.	12	31	0	0	8	1	35	0	0
Hawkins, vil.	102	69	0	0	87	1	79	0	0
Ingram, vil.	28	24	0	0	27	0	26	0	0
Sheldon, vil.	27	59	2	0	19	9	57	0	0
Tony, vil.	41	33	1	0	26	3	46	0	0
Weyerhauser, vil.	58	84	1	0	44	3	86	1	0
Ladysmith, city:									
1st ward	67	99	0	0	46	4	115	0	0
2nd ward	99	129	1	0	75	8	140	0	0
3rd ward	87	98	0	0	73	6	103	0	0
4th ward	187	124	0	0	123	11	153	0	0
5th ward	103	153	3	0	83	3	165	3	0
6th ward	122	69	2	0	96	1	92	1	0
7th ward	83	176	2	0	65	7	182	1	0
Totals	3,238	3,092	42	16	2,495	267	3,456	21	2
ST. CROIX CO.									
Baldwin	138	217	1	-0	68	18	261	3	0
Cady	118	223	2	0	46	14	271	1	0
Cylon	130	130	1	0	75	8	170	0	2
Eau Galle	162	184	3	0	72	11	253	3	1
Emerald	143	94	8	0	83	5	148	4	0
Erin Prairie	134	82	3	1	87	6	117	0	0
Forest	108	158	11	0	48	23	195	2	0
Glenwood	170	142	9	0	119	9	181	1	0
Hammond	92	214	0	0	54	4	234	2	0
Hudson	100	101	0	9	60	3	131	0	0
Kinnickinnic	90	116	2	0	59	4	136	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.									
Pleasant Valley	50	62	0	0	21	4	86	0	0
Richmond	129	93	2	0	72	3	124	1	0
Rush River	60	107	0	1	15	2	138	0	0
St. Joseph	135	128	1	0	78	7	164	2	0
Somerset	88	227	1	0	58	14	215	1	0
Springfield	153	198	2	1	92	12	232	1	0
Stanton	89	130	4	1	79	5	132	1	1
Star Prairie	100	149	1	0	75	7	155	2	0
Troy	135	101	5	1	77	17	141	0	0
Warren	185	189	0	0	147	4	217	1	0
Baldwin, vil.	199	293	2	0	105	7	371	3	0
Deer Park, vil.	52	61	0	0	22	5	85	0	0
Hammond, vil.	100	154	1	1	65	2	183	0	0
North Hudson, vil.	237	58	4	0	157	47	75	1	0
Somerset, vil.	81	116	1	0	51	6	126	0	0
Star Prairie, vil.	32	80	0	1	17	1	88	0	0
Wilson, vil.	35	48	2	0	26	1	56	0	0
Woodville, vil.	106	70	0	0	69	2	98	1	0
Glenwood City, city:									
1st ward	30	63	1	0	20	3	70	0	0
2nd ward	28	70	0	0	11	10	68	0	0
3rd ward	36	111	2	0	29	6	111	0	0
Hudson, city:									
1st ward	194	215	4	0	133	24	233	3	0
2nd ward	321	316	0	0	199	55	350	2	1
3rd ward	302	269	5	1	180	47	330	0	0
New Richmond, city:									
1st ward	211	199	1	0	141	4	229	2	0
2nd ward	274	273	0	0	179	10	340	6	0
3rd ward	19	127	0	0	81	4	142	0	0
River Falls, city:									
1st ward	64	92	1	0	44	14	88	0	0
Totals	4,930	5,660	80	8	3,014	428	6,744	43	5
SAUK CO.									
Baraboo	221	399	13	1	145	20	434	14	0
Bear Creek	156	66	3	0	95	3	123	0	2
Dellona	98	107	4	0	75	5	124	5	0
Delton	171	330	0	0	135	23	387	0	0
Excelsior	69	220	0	0	54	17	214	2	0
Fairfield	81	133	2	0	62	3	146	0	0
Franklin	103	162	1	0	63	17	202	1	0
Freedom	58	183	3	1	44	15	186	0	0
Greenfield	64	168	4	1	37	8	184	3	0
Honey Creek	105	232	5	1	57	11	274	4	0
Ironton	114	198	0	0	68	6	224	0	0
La Valle	145	158	1	0	102	12	192	0	0
Merrimac	68	92	1	0	34	3	121	0	0
Prairie du Sac	66	124	4	1	40	4	147	2	0
Reedsburg	101	258	4	1	74	15	261	5	0
Spring Green	89	88	0	0	36	4	132	0	0
Sumpter	381	397	6	0	255	29	485	3	0
Troy	129	244	7	0	62	15	204	4	0
Washington	111	290	0	0	67	40	288	2	0
Westfield	80	279	4	0	34	16	297	2	0
Winfield	96	126	1	0	75	7	134	0	0
Woodland	108	204	0	0	85	22	208	0	0
Ableman, vil.	59	156	3	1	28	6	176	1	0
Ironton, vil.	35	61	0	0	24	1	69	0	0
La Valle, vil.	116	130	0	0	94	5	136	0	0
Lime Ridge, vil.	19	87	0	0	16	4	87	1	0
Loganville, vil.	23	103	0	0	16	1	107	0	0
Merrimac, vil.	66	97	3	1	48	6	108	3	0
North Freedom, vil.	47	250	0	0	48	6	247	2	1
Plain, vil.	73	117	1	0	41	0	136	0	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.	166	451	10	0	89	11	514	4	0
Sauk City, vil.	380	333	0	0	226	32	445	7	0
Spring Green, vil.	221	248	1	0	130	5	314	2	0
Baraboo, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	235	482	5	0	160	12	529	4	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
SAUK CO.—Cont.									
Baraboo, city—Cont.									
1st ward, 2nd pct.	164	311	2	0	171	16	646	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	270	571	0	0	112	4	349	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	281	449	0	0	174	23	509	0	0
3rd ward	310	248	3	0	223	17	298	4	0
Reedsburg, city:									
1st ward	260	396	1	1	197	21	530	0	0
2nd ward	351	735	3	1	243	25	594	2	1
Totals	5,690	9,751	95	10	3,724	490	10,851	77	4
SAWYER CO.									
Bass Lake	181	88	3	1	112	13	125	1	0
Couderay	37	77	1	0	81	5	53	0	1
Draper	117	151	2	0	119	13	136	2	2
Edgewater	57	85	0	1	51	9	74	0	0
Hayward	171	179	1	0	112	28	199	0	1
Hunter	55	52	0	0	49	10	39	0	0
Lenroot	130	107	1	3	85	31	92	5	1
Meadowbrook	33	62	0	0	27	10	58	1	0
Meteor	39	86	0	0	28	13	80	0	1
Ojibwa	60	56	0	1	45	15	48	4	0
Radisson	129	151	0	0	98	16	152	0	0
Round Lake	67	144	6	0	34	11	158	1	0
Sand Lake	101	151	0	0	81	15	149	0	1
Spider Lake	31	84	0	0	25	12	72	1	0
Weirgor	63	119	3	0	59	11	101	4	0
Winter	285	249	4	0	206	30	285	5	0
Couderay, vil.	45	32	0	0	32	4	32	0	0
Exeland, vil.	33	72	0	0	31	6	59	1	0
Hayward, city:									
1st ward	135	184	0	0	96	19	178	0	0
2nd ward	100	158	1	0	72	23	145	1	0
3rd ward	78	134	4	0	61	17	124	0	0
Totals	1,947	2,421	26	6	1,504	311	2,359	26	7
SHAWANO CO.									
Almon	80	157	0	0	63	29	143	1	0
Angelica	226	214	0	0	183	36	214	2	0
Aniwa	32	136	0	0	29	15	125	0	0
Bartelme	69	32	2	0	46	3	46	0	0
Belle Plaine	76	361	3	2	28	76	325	1	0
Biramwood	66	123	1	0	59	7	119	1	0
Fairbanks	73	176	1	0	49	37	165	0	1
Germania	45	104	1	0	36	24	89	3	0
Grant	53	356	1	2	37	26	335	1	1
Green Valley	109	351	0	0	87	33	264	2	0
Hartland	28	338	1	0	21	47	304	1	0
Herman	68	314	2	0	56	52	276	0	0
Hutchins	55	160	1	0	47	13	157	0	1
Lessor	144	187	1	0	107	23	211	2	0
Maple Grove	284	147	1	0	226	12	178	1	0
Morris	124	142	1	0	77	41	151	0	0
Navarino	71	89	2	0	47	16	94	0	0
Pella	33	316	0	1	25	29	297	0	0
Red Springs	119	98	1	0	90	15	105	2	0
Richmond	69	362	2	0	38	118	283	1	0
Seneca	41	195	2	1	28	23	186	0	0
Washington	24	321	2	0	15	29	296	4	0
Waukechon	150	203	0	1	91	66	205	1	0
Wescott	138	275	5	0	109	55	223	5	0
Wittenberg	92	203	2	0	55	24	220	1	0
Aniwa, vil.	20	71	2	0	14	5	76	1	0
Biramwood, vil.	46	232	1	0	40	23	215	1	0
Bonduel, vil.	41	307	0	0	24	69	260	0	0
Bowler, vil.	44	100	0	0	20	12	118	0	0
Cecil, vil.	47	130	0	0	43	18	114	2	0
Eland, vil.	72	55	0	0	59	6	58	0	0
Gresham, vil.	50	117	0	0	41	15	113	0	1
Keshena, pct.	164	73	1	0	120	6	87	1	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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SHAWANO CO.—Cont.									
Mattoon, vil.	95	136	1	0	85	14	124	2	1
Neopit, pct.	210	82	0	0	159	7	117	0	0
Tigerton, vil.	91	244	0	0	66	36	233	0	0
Wittenberg, vil.	140	303	6	0	119	30	308	2	0
Shawano, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	139	357	4	0	99	55	224	0	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	145	241	3	0	96	81	322	0	0
2nd ward.	149	320	4	0	111	56	308	2	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	179	396	2	0	108	75	378	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	114	208	1	0	77	38	214	0	0
Totals	4,015	8,732	57	7	2,939	1,395	8,277	41	8
SHEBOYGAN CO.									
Greenbush	133	296	1	1	107	12	306	2	0
Herman	153	571	26	0	177	78	461	19	0
Holland	117	618	3	3	89	13	630	3	0
Lima	173	554	6	0	144	24	559	3	0
Lyndon	97	281	0	0	82	12	298	3	0
Mitchell	148	142	1	0	119	7	166	1	0
Mosel	66	259	3	0	75	30	217	2	0
Plymouth	179	360	12	1	132	35	366	15	0
Rhine	147	267	9	0	137	11	271	7	0
Russell	52	89	1	0	44	1	94	1	0
Scott	96	370	7	0	98	30	344	1	0
Sheboygan	825	535	49	0	801	72	489	33	2
Sheboygan Falls	252	320	70	0	219	37	314	65	1
Sherman	95	294	2	0	92	33	271	0	0
Wilson	220	275	6	1	202	25	274	4	0
Adell, vil.	41	121	2	0	41	10	115	0	0
Cascade, vil.	64	105	1	2	65	5	98	2	3
Cedar Grove, vil.	92	376	3	0	63	4	399	0	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.	106	165	1	1	112	10	148	1	0
Glenbeulah, vil.	79	103	0	0	67	11	98	1	0
Kohler, vil.	406	581	3	0	333	39	612	3	0
Oostburg, vil.	68	342	3	0	60	3	346	0	0
Random Lake, vil.	164	153	6	0	150	9	166	1	0
Waldo, vil.	55	130	0	0	56	6	125	0	0
Plymouth, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	233	257	4	1	209	15	265	4	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	243	281	2	0	170	33	320	3	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	237	296	3	0	186	16	328	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	102	362	5	0	138	28	385	4	0
Sheboygan, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	347	751	12	0	377	51	726	6	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.	558	714	17	2	512	76	701	22	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	436	518	8	0	388	62	503	11	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	547	351	19	2	519	41	357	16	2
3rd ward, 1st pct.	353	175	9	0	336	53	150	6	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	627	304	17	4	615	63	286	21	4
4th ward, 1st pct.	803	254	25	0	811	60	244	22	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	589	487	23	1	590	48	468	16	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	419	184	23	0	397	72	156	13	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	1,038	501	40	1	1,033	125	441	20	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	409	185	19	3	407	44	154	12	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	544	225	16	0	521	84	189	20	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	710	329	24	0	723	68	329	15	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	721	318	16	1	716	80	298	13	1
8th ward, 1st pct.	712	453	26	4	675	88	434	29	3
8th ward, 2nd pct.	704	423	28	0	678	94	412	22	2
Sheboygan Falls, city:									
1st ward	483	302	1	0	425	24	335	8	1
2nd ward	329	314	5	0	299	13	333	5	0
Totals	15,062	15,291	557	28	14,190	1,755	14,981	456	46
TAYLOR CO.									
Aurora	143	83	7	0	114	5	98	7	0
Browning	98	101	39	1	80	18	103	29	1
Chelsea	78	142	0	0	54	19	152	1	0
Cleveland	76	69	4	0	49	1	85	6	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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TAYLOR CO.—Cont.									
Deer Creek.....	146	175	21	0	100	33	186	20	0
Ford.....	80	34	0	0	70	3	35	1	2
Goodrich.....	79	71	7	0	63	6	69	12	0
Greenwood.....	110	103	4	0	81	20	104	7	0
Grover.....	49	65	1	0	32	13	62	1	0
Hammel.....	100	83	9	0	85	8	83	14	1
Holway.....	131	85	11	0	96	16	106	6	1
Jump River.....	65	95	7	0	49	8	94	7	0
Little Black.....	118	267	24	0	95	44	244	20	0
Maplehurst.....	87	58	0	0	67	6	66	0	0
McKinley.....	73	121	4	0	54	9	128	6	0
Medford.....	122	344	30	0	118	38	321	17	0
Molitor.....	24	37	2	0	24	5	37	0	0
Pershing.....	75	72	0	0	60	6	71	2	0
Rib Lake.....	167	110	10	1	140	14	128	12	1
Roosevelt.....	343	8	0	0	248	6	58	0	0
Taft.....	118	61	1	1	98	10	70	0	0
Westboro.....	159	167	2	0	131	25	158	6	1
Gilman, vil.....	103	46	1	0	102	10	44	1	0
Lublin, vil.....	48	10	1	0	33	0	22	0	0
Rib Lake, vil.....	208	159	3	0	143	14	195	1	0
Medford, city:									
1st ward.....	155	251	13	0	135	25	252	5	0
2nd ward.....	107	145	1	0	89	24	135	1	0
3rd ward.....	153	232	7	0	126	31	224	7	0
Totals.....	3,215	3,194	209	3	2,536	417	3,330	189	7
TREMPEALEAU CO.									
Albion.....	117	163	3	0	57	31	174	1	0
Arcadia.....	472	206	1	0	195	72	294	0	0
Burnside.....	179	44	0	0	91	21	51	1	0
Caledonia.....	42	65	0	0	19	17	68	0	0
Chimney Rock.....	118	99	1	0	56	25	112	1	0
Dodge.....	206	32	1	0	118	27	72	0	0
Ettrick.....	256	489	0	0	123	64	507	1	0
Gale.....	178	341	7	0	68	52	375	1	1
Hale.....	299	222	2	0	113	90	271	1	2
Lincoln.....	143	83	0	0	51	27	123	0	0
Pigeon.....	243	161	0	0	56	112	212	2	0
Preston.....	227	240	0	0	73	87	261	1	0
Summer.....	139	132	1	0	43	88	114	0	0
Trempealeau.....	89	127	0	0	63	45	225	1	0
Unity.....	260	127	2	0	127	65	222	2	0
Blair, vil.....	183	189	0	0	88	54	218	0	0
Eleva, vil.....	74	137	2	0	40	22	137	0	0
Trempealeau, vil.....	140	224	0	0	63	14	129	0	0
Arcadia, city:									
1st ward.....	64	133	0	0	26	15	139	0	0
2nd ward.....	158	167	0	0	70	19	193	1	1
3rd ward.....	114	98	0	0	67	7	112	0	0
Galesville, city:									
1st ward.....	56	120	0	0	26	5	136	0	0
2nd ward.....	41	126	0	0	23	6	126	0	0
3rd ward.....	38	115	1	0	22	10	117	0	0
Independence, city:									
1st ward.....	75	37	0	0	32	6	45	0	0
2nd ward.....	42	40	0	0	27	2	42	1	0
3rd ward.....	63	44	1	0	22	4	53	0	0
4th ward.....	53	57	0	0	25	10	58	1	0
Ossco, city:									
1st ward.....	82	134	1	0	48	23	136	1	0
2nd ward.....	53	90	0	0	33	29	76	0	0
3rd ward.....	36	71	0	0	18	16	65	0	0
Whitehall, city:									
1st ward.....	105	102	2	0	34	26	122	1	0
2nd ward.....	80	122	2	0	33	27	130	2	0
3rd ward.....	65	113	0	0	7	21	129	0	0
Totals.....	4,496	4,719	27	0	1,957	1,139	5,244	17	4

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
VERNON CO.									
Bergen	93	117	0	0	52	12	131	0	0
Christiana	295	99	0	0	127	34	206	0	0
Clinton	261	136	1	5	159	30	198	0	0
Coon	222	118	0	0	112	41	182	1	0
Forest	85	244	0	1	50	10	262	1	0
Franklin	282	211	0	0	129	55	299	1	1
Genoa	81	151	3	3	37	6	178	0	0
Greenwood	124	123	1	1	78	6	161	1	0
Hamburg	72	175	1	1	26	10	202	0	0
Harmony	150	116	0	0	67	23	163	1	0
Hillsboro	171	178	0	1	106	13	214	1	0
Jefferson	266	170	1	0	138	45	230	1	0
Kickapoo	112	167	0	0	76	7	193	0	1
Liberty	67	77	0	0	36	6	93	0	1
Stark	83	159	2	1	41	12	184	1	0
Sterling	161	178	0	0	69	12	247	0	0
Union	132	102	0	0	79	17	125	0	0
Viroqua	376	263	0	0	204	63	356	2	0
Webster	227	146	2	0	128	29	198	0	1
Wheatland	75	133	0	1	39	9	152	0	1
Whitestown	120	149	0	0	72	11	172	1	0
Chaseburg, vil.	21	84	1	1	11	2	93	0	0
Coon Valley, vil.	116	100	1	0	68	4	139	0	0
De Soto, vil.	26	66	1	0	17	2	70	1	0
Genoa, vil.	60	72	0	0	41	3	83	0	0
La Farge, vil.	120	209	2	1	81	14	225	0	0
Ontario, vil.	64	130	0	0	40	7	138	1	0
Readstown, vil.	118	107	0	0	61	8	147	0	0
Stoddard, vil.	70	76	0	0	40	4	92	0	0
Viola, vil.	22	91	0	0	15	3	91	0	0
Hillsboro, city:									
1st ward	65	91	1	0	45	3	108	0	0
2nd ward	75	99	0	0	47	6	117	0	0
3rd ward	79	138	0	0	46	2	158	0	0
Viroqua, city:									
1st ward	303	310	0	1	178	44	365	0	0
2nd ward	194	379	1	0	100	36	403	0	2
3rd ward	286	281	0	0	149	26	362	1	1
Westby, city:									
1st ward	117	60	0	0	66	8	90	1	0
2nd ward	134	126	1	0	72	12	167	0	0
3rd ward	84	45	0	0	48	7	73	0	0
Totals	5,409	5,676	19	17	2,950	642	7,067	15	8
VILAS CO.									
Arbor Vitae	115	128	0	0	111	6	123	0	0
Boulder Junction	69	122	3	0	64	5	111	0	0
Cloverland	44	42	0	0	50	3	31	1	0
Conover	132	93	2	0	115	8	92	1	0
Flambeau	277	191	1	0	283	5	177	0	0
Lincoln	222	196	6	0	220	22	161	0	2
Manitowish Waters	53	60	0	0	63	2	49	0	0
Phelps	360	198	0	1	361	11	183	2	0
Plum Lake	65	92	0	0	64	1	84	0	0
Presque Isle	106	48	1	0	90	8	45	0	0
St. Germain	72	117	1	0	67	4	114	0	0
State Line	109	140	3	0	127	6	116	0	0
Washington	80	90	2	4	89	5	83	1	3
Winchester	64	54	1	0	66	4	40	0	0
Eagle River, city:									
1st ward	64	139	1	0	73	2	130	2	0
2nd ward	76	122	1	0	84	9	101	0	0
3rd ward	74	118	1	2	89	1	103	1	2
4th ward	97	71	2	0	74	3	79	0	0
Totals	2,079	2,021	25	7	2,090	105	1,822	8	7
WALWORTH CO.									
Bloomfield	160	290	0	0	125	12	310	0	0
Darien	237	416	0	0	169	19	459	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
WALWORTH CO.—Cont.									
Delavan.....	231	441	2	0	178	26	454	1	0
East Troy.....	180	278	3	0	149	11	304	3	0
Geneva.....	187	384	5	0	106	11	453	2	0
La Fayette.....	155	189	3	1	101	18	225	1	0
La Grange.....	103	248	3	1	57	9	286	0	0
Linn.....	131	416	2	0	93	4	450	1	0
Lyons.....	190	348	3	0	165	4	366	1	1
Richmond.....	101	173	2	0	63	2	200	0	0
Sharon.....	113	227	4	0	71	4	266	1	0
Spring Prairie.....	133	209	0	0	88	4	241	0	0
Sugar Creek.....	175	273	0	0	99	7	341	3	0
Troy.....	161	202	6	0	119	9	225	5	0
Walworth.....	99	239	0	0	63	8	266	1	0
Whitewater.....	67	166	1	1	33	12	185	0	0
East Troy, vil.....	213	320	3	0	165	15	346	2	0
Fontana on Geneva Lake, vil.....	78	168	1	0	51	2	195	0	0
Genoa City, vil.....	88	293	1	0	65	4	307	2	0
Sharon, vil.....	124	294	3	0	92	6	315	0	0
Walworth, vil.....	126	362	0	0	83	8	392	0	0
Williams Bay, vil.....	127	303	11	0	90	10	339	2	0
Delavan, city:									
1st ward.....	233	423	1	0	148	18	484	2	0
2nd ward.....	218	362	0	0	125	14	433	1	0
3rd ward.....	217	504	1	0	160	4	548	1	0
Elkhorn, city:									
1st ward.....	153	217	0	0	92	0	276	0	0
2nd ward.....	217	313	1	0	144	11	359	2	0
3rd ward.....	220	378	4	1	131	8	447	0	0
Lake Geneva, city:									
1st ward.....	141	407	6	1	98	10	435	5	0
2nd ward.....	135	281	0	0	84	4	312	0	0
3rd ward.....	226	553	3	0	180	13	553	1	0
Whitewater, city:									
1st ward.....	189	217	2	1	113	19	269	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	180	409	4	1	100	21	471	2	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	126	281	3	1	68	13	336	4	1
3rd ward.....	262	312	0	0	149	22	392	1	0
Totals.....	5,696	10,901	78	8	3,817	362	12,240	45	2
WASHBURN CO.									
Barronett.....	93	74	2	1	57	9	92	2	0
Bashaw.....	108	132	2	0	76	14	129	3	0
Bass Lake.....	43	67	0	0	38	9	60	0	0
Beaver Brook.....	90	82	1	0	53	33	72	1	1
Birchwood.....	46	72	0	0	33	7	73	0	1
Brooklyn.....	40	60	0	0	32	9	60	2	0
Casey.....	16	55	0	0	8	3	53	1	0
Chicog.....	22	33	0	0	22	2	28	0	0
Crystal.....	71	30	0	0	45	14	32	3	0
Evergreen.....	73	79	0	1	39	9	69	0	0
Frog Creek.....	24	61	1	0	12	2	65	2	0
Gull Lake.....	19	37	0	0	15	11	33	0	0
Long Lake.....	104	81	0	1	74	18	84	1	0
Madge.....	66	42	1	0	53	9	35	0	0
Minong.....	36	79	1	1	36	8	87	1	0
Sarona.....	79	110	2	0	53	14	123	2	0
Spooner.....	63	64	4	0	45	23	58	2	0
Springbrook.....	53	97	0	0	37	17	91	0	0
Stinnett.....	42	42	0	0	27	6	49	0	0
Stone Lake.....	46	77	0	0	34	15	71	0	0
Trego.....	90	81	1	0	40	34	82	0	1
Birchwood, vil.....	73	130	1	0	47	11	142	0	0
Minong, vil.....	60	94	0	0	31	7	65	1	0
Shell Lake, vil.....	159	267	2	0	168	17	229	0	0
Spooner, city:									
1st ward.....	107	103	1	0	84	28	87	0	0
2nd ward.....	117	109	5	0	89	27	105	1	1
3rd ward.....	136	114	2	0	109	23	111	0	0
4th ward.....	116	120	3	0	99	26	92	1	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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WASHBURN CO.—Cont.									
Spooner, city—Cont.									
5th ward.....	67	49	0	0	59	8	39	0	0
Totals.....	2,059	2,441	29	4	1,515	413	2,316	23	5
WASHINGTON CO.									
Addison.....	140	475	1	0	157	26	432	1	0
Barton.....	72	268	0	0	70	20	248	0	0
Erin.....	106	231	3	2	125	4	219	1	0
Farmington.....	117	332	6	1	94	23	331	1	0
Germantown.....	139	596	5	0	155	41	548	1	0
Hartford.....	141	369	2	1	128	32	354	0	0
Jackson.....	63	464	2	0	63	49	415	1	0
Kewaskum.....	54	255	0	0	38	15	264	0	0
Polk.....	121	373	4	0	141	25	326	2	0
Richfield.....	205	538	3	0	227	24	475	1	0
Trenton.....	152	415	5	0	122	30	410	1	0
Wayne.....	56	363	0	2	48	21	386	0	0
West Bend.....	168	312	10	0	163	33	285	3	0
Barton, vil.....	218	194	7	0	186	15	212	2	0
Germantown, vil.....	42	92	0	0	52	7	74	1	0
Jackson, vil.....	50	118	0	0	49	5	111	0	0
Kewaskum, vil.....	116	368	1	0	102	25	352	0	0
Sjinger, vil.....	139	229	6	0	153	5	209	0	0
Hartford, city:									
1st ward.....	237	393	0	0	184	24	400	0	0
2nd ward.....	173	282	1	0	127	23	297	0	0
3rd ward.....	175	249	2	0	131	16	268	1	0
4th ward.....	195	342	3	0	153	8	380	1	0
West Bend, city:									
1st ward.....	115	183	3	2	92	26	180	0	0
2nd ward.....	200	266	1	0	146	14	306	0	0
3rd ward.....	169	353	3	1	120	31	363	3	0
4th ward.....	112	282	3	0	87	28	285	2	0
5th ward.....	182	238	3	0	141	25	250	1	1
6th ward.....	183	346	3	0	166	40	315	1	0
Totals.....	3,840	8,921	77	9	3,420	635	8,695	23	1
WAUKESHA CO.									
Brookfield:									
1st pct.....	134	216	9	0	121	5	228	1	0
2nd pct.....	185	238	9	0	170	10	245	8	1
3rd pct.....	114	182	6	0	95	3	189	5	0
4th pct.....	90	129	1	0	84	4	132	0	0
5th pct.....	80	395	5	0	87	9	382	2	0
6th pct.....	183	251	5	0	95	8	324	6	0
7th pct.....	231	213	10	0	228	8	224	1	0
Delahfield.....	524	701	20	1	454	16	783	5	0
Eagle.....	118	199	3	0	103	8	205	1	0
Genesee.....	256	381	4	1	179	11	462	3	0
Lisbon.....	150	389	4	0	128	23	382	4	0
Menomonee.....	316	701	21	0	337	54	624	14	2
Merton.....	284	410	2	1	236	15	464	2	0
Mukwonago.....	125	259	2	0	85	9	282	0	0
Muskego.....	512	668	16	2	491	57	644	9	2
New Berlin.....	805	778	27	0	741	52	801	20	1
Oconomowoc.....	396	573	2	2	354	27	579	3	0
Ottawa.....	110	205	1	0	74	12	228	0	0
Pewaukee:									
1st pct.....	466	545	12	0	439	27	549	6	1
2nd pct.....	254	200	1	1	214	10	216	0	1
Summit.....	335	625	14	0	280	40	636	7	2
Vernon.....	173	325	5	1	130	10	359	2	1
Waukesha.....	223	521	2	0	185	10	537	0	0
Big Bend, vil.....	48	156	3	1	42	3	160	1	4
Butler, vil.....	203	138	4	0	180	12	143	1	0
Chenequa, vil.....	33	137	2	0	38	6	186	1	0
Dousman, vil.....	71	106	0	0	49	2	127	0	0
Eagle, vil.....	101	136	0	0	91	5	147	0	0
Hartland, vil.....	213	340	1	0	144	11	393	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
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WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.									
Lac La Belle, vil.	76	53	1	0	35	4	90	0	0
Lannon, vil.	88	74	0	0	89	3	67	0	0
Menomonee Falls, vil.	344	619	13	0	328	57	565	5	0
Merton, vil.	54	89	0	0	40	4	100	0	0
Mukwonago, vil.	200	311	1	0	146	7	354	1	0
North Prairie, vil.	74	132	2	0	52	4	149	0	0
Pewaukee, vil.	416	379	5	0	343	11	438	1	0
Sussex, vil.	92	186	3	0	88	4	192	0	0
Wales, vil.	37	62	2	0	32	1	67	0	0
Oconomowoc, city:									
1st pct.	429	658	11	0	379	43	656	4	0
2nd pct.	502	894	14	0	366	61	917	6	1
Waukesha, city:									
1st ward.	212	110	4	0	152	22	141	1	0
2nd ward.	209	157	2	1	192	14	157	0	0
3rd ward.	325	261	3	0	262	24	282	1	0
4th ward.	149	149	1	0	137	1	156	0	0
5th ward.	279	370	5	0	233	12	413	0	0
6th ward.	284	378	2	0	231	14	420	1	0
7th ward.	168	275	2	0	134	6	305	0	0
8th ward.	288	364	2	1	232	19	404	2	1
9th ward.	280	446	2	1	212	15	501	0	0
10th ward.	190	516	3	0	128	13	565	2	0
11th ward.	270	368	3	0	213	10	412	1	0
12th ward.	284	275	1	0	229	12	315	1	0
13th ward.	412	190	3	0	351	14	243	1	1
14th ward.	287	295	1	2	246	17	332	1	0
15th ward.	356	217	3	0	301	13	239	3	1
Totals.	13,038	17,995	278	15	11,014	872	19,112	134	18
WAUPACA CO.									
Bear Creek.	84	346	0	0	62	64	305	1	0
Caledonia.	23	268	0	0	13	84	190	1	0
Dayton.	135	165	1	0	77	18	194	1	0
Dupont.	21	358	4	0	17	24	340	0	0
Farmington:									
1st pct.	138	166	0	1	61	20	215	0	0
2nd pct.	189	314	2	0	153	33	317	1	0
Fremont.	22	135	1	0	16	30	108	0	0
Harrison.	115	124	0	0	80	12	145	1	0
Helvetia.	66	116	2	0	42	17	126	0	0
Iola.	95	182	1	0	54	20	213	1	0
Larrabee.	56	401	2	0	35	74	347	2	0
Lebanon.	99	239	1	0	85	57	190	1	1
Lind.	72	207	0	1	48	31	199	0	0
Little Wolf.	43	315	2	1	24	45	287	1	1
Matteson.	57	238	0	0	45	36	210	3	1
Mukwa.	111	202	0	0	76	23	205	1	0
Royalton.	74	331	3	0	39	58	309	2	0
St. Lawrence.	80	196	1	0	49	7	223	0	0
Scandinavia.	83	241	1	0	34	11	275	0	0
Union.	21	375	4	0	14	57	324	0	0
Waupaca.	70	236	4	0	30	11	255	0	0
Weyauwega.	17	201	0	0	11	31	165	1	0
Wyoming.	24	116	3	0	20	5	113	4	0
Big Falls, vil.	20	95	1	0	20	2	36	0	0
Embarrass, vil.	15	126	2	0	10	37	96	0	0
Fremont, vil.	42	148	0	0	34	20	135	0	0
Iola, vil.	99	305	5	0	76	15	317	0	0
Manawa, vil.	103	311	4	0	56	29	324	0	0
Ogdensburg, vil.	22	89	1	0	20	3	82	0	0
Scandinavia, vil.	41	134	2	0	15	10	150	0	0
Clintonville, city:									
1st ward.	149	445	1	0	106	57	415	2	0
2nd ward.	87	220	0	0	69	23	213	0	0
3rd ward.	112	303	0	0	88	32	292	1	0
4th ward.	108	457	1	0	87	70	392	0	0
5th ward.	83	354	0	0	69	30	332	0	0
Marion, city:									
1st ward.	32	171	2	0	18	2	174	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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WAUPACA CO.—Cont.									
Marion, city—Cont.									
2nd ward	29	71	0	0	19	2	96	0	0
3rd ward	33	201	0	0	34	5	191	0	0
New London, city:									
1st ward	115	348	1	0	89	76	284	0	0
2nd ward	99	121	0	0	72	17	126	0	0
4th ward	203	451	3	1	162	85	413	3	0
5th ward	134	148	0	0	99	30	140	1	0
Waupaca, city:									
1st ward	176	272	1	0	128	16	298	1	0
2nd ward	130	377	1	0	108	29	360	0	0
3rd ward	129	214	1	0	104	14	228	1	0
4th ward	140	294	2	0	76	15	342	0	0
Weyauwega, city:									
1st ward	49	172	1	0	31	27	170	1	1
2nd ward	15	168	0	0	11	10	160	0	0
3rd ward	19	88	2	0	14	13	78	3	0
Totals	3,879	11,495	63	5	2,700	1,443	11,104	36	4
WAUSHARA CO.									
Aurora	63	286	1	0	38	8	294	0	1
Bloomfield	52	319	3	0	18	85	259	2	1
Coloma	22	124	0	0	16	3	126	0	0
Dakota	7	146	0	0	10	4	137	0	0
Deerfield	12	134	0	1	3	9	133	1	0
Hancock	48	123	2	0	31	2	133	2	0
Leon	65	156	0	0	37	8	107	3	0
Marion	49	309	2	0	50	8	299	0	1
Mt. Morris	37	198	1	0	22	8	202	0	0
Oasis	54	85	0	0	29	1	106	0	0
Plainfield	73	111	0	0	37	5	136	0	0
Poy Sippi	57	366	3	0	30	16	366	0	0
Richford	18	172	0	0	5	7	176	2	0
Rose	62	118	0	0	51	3	123	1	0
Saxeville	57	177	1	0	35	12	173	2	0
Springwater	58	116	0	0	37	8	131	1	0
Warren	99	139	6	0	65	17	149	5	0
Wautoma	43	185	2	0	24	3	206	0	0
Coloma, vil.	38	136	0	0	23	3	144	0	0
Hancock, vil.	48	149	0	0	33	2	162	0	0
Lohrville, vil.	35	25	0	0	23	7	26	0	0
Plainfield, vil.	97	181	1	0	56	2	222	0	0
Redgranite, vil.	166	140	3	1	134	5	149	1	0
Wild Rose, vil.	88	197	0	0	73	6	202	0	0
Berlin, city:									
2nd pct.	7	6	0	0	5	0	7	0	0
Wautoma, city:									
1st ward	61	192	1	0	41	9	201	1	0
2nd ward	28	172	1	0	17	8	168	0	0
3rd ward	41	213	0	0	29	11	213	0	0
Totals	1,485	4,675	27	2	972	260	4,755	21	3
WINNEBAGO CO.									
Algoma	177	453	5	0	142	12	466	2	0
Black Wolf	108	310	1	0	60	20	352	1	0
Clayton	103	337	3	0	63	51	322	0	0
Menasha	220	354	6	0	174	102	293	4	0
Neenah	166	309	0	3	121	52	302	0	0
Nekimi	83	333	1	0	53	9	344	1	0
Nepeuskun	47	265	1	0	30	2	275	1	0
Omro	81	289	4	0	51	8	313	1	0
Oshkosh	423	557	1	0	319	24	621	2	0
Poygan	82	144	0	0	50	6	165	0	0
Rushford	106	459	0	0	71	13	473	0	0
Utica	55	342	0	0	35	9	347	1	0
Vinland	140	253	4	0	79	11	290	0	0
Winchester	111	255	5	0	68	11	268	1	0
Winneconne	84	246	0	0	48	7	262	4	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.									
Wolf River	43	254	1	2	34	43	220	0	0
Winneconne, vil.	121	308	1	0	87	8	340	0	0
Menasha, city:									
1st ward	364	251	3	0	311	40	258	2	0
2nd ward	519	325	3	0	462	85	294	0	0
3rd ward	329	438	5	0	259	75	426	3	0
4th ward	713	275	0	2	626	93	266	4	0
5th ward	418	290	2	0	379	0	283	6	0
Neenah, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	268	659	3	0	220	88	611	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	317	485	9	0	258	94	460	2	0
2nd ward	319	425	10	0	268	44	444	1	1
3rd ward	259	284	5	0	221	35	280	1	0
4th ward	314	305	3	1	231	82	308	2	1
5th ward	356	573	6	0	287	93	548	1	0
Omro, city:									
1st ward	46	148	0	0	31	6	160	0	0
2nd ward	61	238	0	0	43	10	250	0	0
3rd ward	35	85	2	0	30	1	91	2	0
Oshkosh, city:									
1st ward	190	315	3	0	159	10	337	5	0
2nd ward	389	668	10	0	319	42	709	3	2
3rd ward	312	425	14	1	266	33	443	6	2
4th ward	436	707	4	0	377	26	739	3	0
5th ward	410	809	7	1	355	33	843	8	0
6th ward	585	332	12	1	539	29	359	9	1
7th ward	238	565	6	1	202	16	592	5	2
8th ward	384	447	14	0	318	47	482	10	1
9th ward	512	754	20	1	442	49	785	15	1
10th ward	400	838	7	1	346	30	880	9	1
11th ward	441	921	11	0	348	31	973	5	0
12th ward	569	643	14	0	496	30	698	8	0
13th ward	498	436	9	2	442	47	453	9	0
14th ward	336	479	14	0	289	29	497	13	0
15th ward	315	468	9	2	275	17	493	5	1
16th ward	358	254	12	1	317	25	284	5	0
Totals	12,841	19,310	250	19	10,601	1,651	19,893	159	13
WOOD CO.									
Arpin	128	284	3	0	86	25	288	4	1
Auburndale	62	221	0	1	48	17	219	0	0
Cameron	27	73	0	0	25	7	65	0	1
Cary	31	88	5	0	22	1	90	4	0
Cranmoor	30	56	0	0	16	2	69	0	0
Dexter	57	53	4	0	41	3	60	3	0
Grand Rapids:									
1st pct.	239	172	6	0	177	12	210	3	0
2nd pct.	214	172	2	3	128	19	224	2	1
Hansen	110	229	1	0	80	14	238	1	2
Hiles	37	34	2	0	38	1	33	0	0
Lincoln	91	256	3	0	63	12	265	0	0
Marshfield	51	224	1	0	38	22	215	0	0
Milladore	100	195	0	0	50	17	204	0	0
Port Edwards	87	94	0	0	69	16	93	1	0
Remington	93	47	1	0	54	4	76	1	0
Richfield	71	215	3	0	65	15	209	2	0
Rock	36	213	0	0	28	20	197	1	0
Rudolph	161	210	1	0	131	13	234	1	0
Saratoga	150	149	0	0	98	10	173	0	0
Seneca	64	86	0	0	42	10	97	0	0
Sherry	67	190	1	0	43	11	197	2	0
Sigel	170	233	1	0	105	14	283	1	0
Wood	35	144	1	0	22	8	150	2	0
Auburndale, vil.	34	86	0	0	24	5	87	0	0
Biron, vil.	145	76	0	0	106	0	109	0	0
Milladore, vil.	37	52	0	0	21	3	63	1	0
Port Edwards, vil.	288	236	1	1	189	15	322	1	0
Marshfield, city:									
1st ward	157	257	0	0	134	27	245	1	0
2nd ward	104	257	0	0	104	22	231	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor				
	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Soc.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
WOOD CO.—Cont.									
Marshfield, city—Cont.									
3rd ward	142	258	1	0	126	9	254	1	0
4th ward	125	354	1	0	104	23	334	1	0
5th ward	138	288	0	0	114	18	289	0	0
6th ward	149	236	0	0	132	24	211	0	0
7th ward	103	246	4	0	94	8	243	0	0
8th ward	158	189	4	2	149	18	183	2	0
9th ward	131	223	1	0	109	29	211	0	0
10th ward	146	215	2	1	114	18	227	3	0
Nekoosa, city:									
1st ward	137	95	0	0	80	7	114	0	0
2nd ward	72	117	2	0	51	1	133	0	0
3rd ward	145	127	2	0	98	22	147	2	0
4th ward	155	98	0	0	117	12	120	0	0
Pittsville, city:									
1st ward	34	99	3	0	22	6	100	4	0
2nd ward	13	47	1	0	12	1	47	0	0
3rd ward	17	36	0	0	12	0	40	0	0
Wisconsin Rapids, city:									
1st ward	288	293	1	0	191	16	349	0	0
2nd ward	193	339	3	0	131	22	373	1	1
3rd ward	149	358	1	0	112	11	381	0	0
4th ward	195	234	0	0	141	31	262	0	0
5th ward	344	155	7	1	257	20	219	3	1
6th ward	269	213	7	0	215	25	235	1	0
7th ward	217	142	4	0	161	9	181	2	0
8th ward	264	198	0	0	197	10	253	1	0
9th ward	220	203	1	0	146	43	233	0	0
10th ward	181	204	0	0	133	15	233	0	0
Totals	6,861	9,569	81	9	5,065	743	10,318	53	7

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES

November 1944

Counties	Roosevelt and Truman (Dem.)	Dewey and Bricker (Rep.)	Thomas and Hoopes (Sec.)	Teichert and Albaugh (Ind.)
Adams	1,478	1,579	10	5
Ashland	4,609	3,183	42	5
Barron	5,585	7,137	92	9
Bayfield	3,362	2,475	48	5
Brown	17,572	17,762	76	12
Buffalo	1,948	3,416	39	3
Burnett	1,868	2,119	26	6
Calumet	1,966	5,611	46	3
Chippewa	6,567	7,691	77	16
Clark	4,612	7,948	89	8
Columbia	5,997	7,867	55	5
Crawford	3,130	4,199	21	1
Dane	37,076	23,021	530	24
Dodge	7,667	14,102	102	12
Door	2,599	5,668	30	8
Douglas	12,985	7,132	134	12
Dunn	3,853	5,980	69	3
Eau Claire	8,962	9,470	86	2
Florence	897	765	15	1
Fond du Lac	9,378	16,785	128	15
Forest	2,436	1,391	10	3
Grant	6,091	10,226	24	4
Green	4,101	5,556	36	6
Green Lake	2,190	4,571	17	6
Iowa	3,585	4,608	30	5
Iron	2,894	1,345	26	3
Jackson	3,040	3,182	30	4
Jefferson	6,988	10,245	76	8
Juneau	2,857	4,733	42	5
Kenosha	18,325	12,436	337	23
Kewaunee	2,611	4,153	15	1
La Crosse	12,247	12,784	65	7
Lafayette	3,696	4,421	26	4
Langlade	4,310	4,036	19	4
Lincoln	2,938	5,564	78	18
Lincoln	11,949	14,047	217	34
Marathon	13,192	15,782	484	19
Marquette	6,483	7,159	59	11
Milwaukee	1,016	2,853	14	0
Monroe	205,282	142,448	6,705	395
Oconto	4,013	7,277	61	3
Oconto	4,348	5,923	45	6
Oneida	4,076	3,253	53	1
Outagamie	9,955	18,294	120	20
Ozaukee	3,579	5,655	81	8
Pepin	1,029	1,902	25	3
Pierce	3,083	5,137	60	3
Portage	4,489	5,329	121	6
Priec	8,678	5,405	36	6
Priec	3,515	3,258	40	6
Racine	25,697	18,220	390	18
Richland	3,109	5,088	24	5
Rock	16,766	18,477	104	29
Rusk	3,238	3,692	42	16
St. Croix	4,930	5,660	80	8
Sauk	5,690	9,751	95	10
Sawyer	1,947	2,421	26	6
Shawano	4,615	8,732	57	7
Sheboygan	15,062	15,291	557	28
Taylor	3,215	3,194	209	3
Trempealeau	4,496	4,719	27	0
Vernon	5,409	5,676	19	17
Vilas	2,079	2,021	25	7
Walworth	5,696	10,901	78	8
Washburn	2,059	2,441	29	4
Washington	3,840	8,921	77	9
Waukesha	13,038	17,995	278	15
Waupaca	3,879	11,495	63	5
Waushara	1,485	4,675	27	2
Winnebago	12,841	19,310	250	19
Wood	6,861	9,569	81	9
Totals	650,413	674,532	13,205	1,002

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1944

By States

State	Popular Vote							Electoral Vote	
	Roosevelt (Dem.)	Dewey (Rep.)	Thomas (Soc.)	Watson (Prog.)	Teichert ¹ (Soc.-Labor)	Others	Total	Roosevelt (Dem.)	Dewey (Rep.)
Alabama	198,918	44,540	190	1,095			244,743	11	
Arizona	80,926	56,287		421			137,634	4	
Arkansas	148,965	63,551	438				212,954	9	
California	1,988,564	1,512,965	3,923 ²	14,770	327 ²	326 ³	3,520,875	25	
Colorado	234,331	268,731	1,977				505,039		6
Connecticut	435,146	390,527	5,097		1,220		831,990	8	
Delaware	68,166	56,747	154	294			125,361	3	
Florida	339,377	143,215					482,592	8	
Georgia	268,187	56,506		36		3,382 ⁴	328,111	12	
Idaho	107,399	100,137	282	503			208,321	4	
Illinois	2,079,479	1,939,314	180	7,411	9,677		4,036,061	28	
Indiana	781,403	875,891	2,223	12,574			1,672,091		13
Iowa	499,876	547,267	1,511	3,752	193		1,052,599		10
Kansas	287,458	442,096	1,613	2,609			733,776		8
Kentucky	472,589	392,448	535	2,023	326		867,921	11	
Louisiana	281,564	67,750				69 ⁵	349,383	10	
Maine	140,631	155,434			335		296,400		5
Maryland	315,490	292,949					608,439	8	
Massachusetts	1,035,296	921,350		973	2,780	49,504 ⁶	2,009,993	16	
Michigan	1,106,899	1,084,423	4,598	6,503	1,264	1,530 ⁷	2,205,217	19	
Minnesota	589,864 ⁸	527,416	5,073		3,176 ¹		1,125,529	11	
Mississippi	158,515	3,742				17,823 ⁹	180,080	9	
Missouri	807,357	761,175	1,750	1,175	221		1,571,678	15	
Montana	112,556	93,163	1,296	340			207,355	4	
Nebraska	233,246	329,880					563,126		6
Nevada	29,623	24,611					54,234	3	
New Hampshire	119,663	109,916	46				229,625	4	
New Jersey	987,874	961,335	3,358	4,255	6,939		1,963,761	16	
New Mexico	81,389	70,688		148			152,225	4	
New York	3,304,238 ¹⁰	2,987,647	10,553		14,352 ¹		6,316,790	47	
North Carolina	527,399	263,155					790,554	14	
North Dakota	100,144	118,535	943	549			220,171		4
Ohio	1,570,763	1,582,293					3,153,056		25
Oklahoma	401,549	319,424		1,663			722,636	10	
Oregon	248,635	225,365	3,785	2,362			480,147	6	
Pennsylvania	1,940,479	1,835,048	11,721	5,750	1,789 ¹		3,794,787	35	
Rhode Island	175,356	123,487		433			299,276	4	
South Carolina	90,601	4,547		365		7,862 ¹¹	103,375	8	
South Dakota	96,711	135,365					232,076		4
Tennessee	308,707	200,311	892	882			510,792	12	
Texas	821,605	191,425	594	1,017		135,689 ¹²	1,150,330	23	
Utah	150,088	97,891	340				248,319	4	
Vermont	53,820	71,527				14 ⁵	125,361		3
Virginia	242,276	145,243	417	459	90		388,485	11	
Washington	486,774	361,689	3,824	2,396	1,645		856,328	8	
West Virginia	392,777	322,819					715,596	8	
Wisconsin	650,413	674,532	13,205		1,002		1,339,152		12
Wyoming	49,419	51,921					101,340		3
Totals	25,602,505	22,006,278	80,518	74,758	45,336	216,289	48,025,684	432	99

¹ Teichert and Albaugh were the Socialist-Labor Party candidates, but in Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania they were the candidates of the Industrial Government Party.

² Write-in vote.

³ Scattering.

⁴ Independent Democrats 3,373 votes and scattering 9 votes.

⁵ Independents.

⁶ Blanks 49,328 and scattering 266 votes.

⁷ America First Party.

⁸ Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

⁹ Regular Democrats 9,964 votes and Independent Republicans 7,859 votes.

¹⁰ Includes 496,405 American Labor Party votes and 329,235 Liberal Party votes.

¹¹ Southern Democrats 7,799 votes and Republican (Tolbert Faction) 63 votes.

¹² Texas Regulars 135,439 votes and America First 250 votes.

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

November 1944

Counties	Hoan (Dem.)	Benz (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Nelson (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
Adams.....	871	207	1,769	22	2
Ashland.....	3,281	684	3,638	29	2
Barron.....	2,854	2,238	6,838	79	5
Bayfield.....	2,309	531	2,778	37	3
Brown.....	16,039	1,989	16,034	55	11
Buffalo.....	1,006	395	3,524	44	5
Burnett.....	1,168	493	2,123	45	2
Calumet.....	1,800	616	5,047	17	2
Chippewa.....	4,321	1,590	7,760	82	11
Clark.....	3,088	1,935	6,990	55	3
Columbia.....	3,846	478	9,451	28	5
Crawford.....	2,455	109	4,488	15	3
Dane.....	21,357	4,099	33,742	193	30
Dodge.....	6,132	1,566	14,136	49	6
Door.....	1,902	438	5,598	19	1
Douglas.....	9,035	2,697	7,874	132	17
Dunn.....	2,219	1,015	6,083	31	9
Eau Claire.....	5,411	1,814	10,553	70	2
Florence.....	685	55	792	9	8
Fond du Lac.....	8,111	1,514	16,432	68	17
Forest.....	2,302	96	1,268	5	1
Grant.....	3,570	324	11,853	37	7
Green.....	2,045	249	7,065	20	2
Green Lake.....	1,581	259	4,802	15	2
Iowa.....	1,911	221	6,015	14	7
Iron.....	2,322	142	1,314	8	10
Jackson.....	1,243	989	3,542	17	0
Jefferson.....	5,308	894	10,882	38	6
Juneau.....	1,905	592	4,811	19	2
Kenosha.....	17,487	1,335	11,543	212	43
Kewaunee.....	2,252	564	3,673	15	9
La Crosse.....	8,086	1,953	14,531	37	6
Lafayette.....	2,356	142	5,559	9	3
Langlade.....	3,854	394	3,853	23	7
Lincoln.....	2,180	936	5,304	58	22
Manitowoc.....	10,940	2,524	12,456	98	6
Marathon.....	10,328	2,864	15,538	241	16
Marinette.....	5,433	323	7,419	38	5
Marquette.....	720	166	2,902	5	0
Milwaukee.....	201,343	9,730	140,914	4,880	578
Monroe.....	2,602	622	7,940	59	3
Oconto.....	3,746	596	5,879	35	8
Oneida.....	3,231	226	3,636	47	3
Outagamie.....	6,943	7,151	13,947	73	7
Ozaukee.....	3,016	382	5,677	43	4
Pepin.....	511	138	2,101	16	4
Pierce.....	1,654	396	5,578	37	1
Polk.....	2,286	1,310	5,537	276	1
Portage.....	7,382	333	6,066	58	10
Price.....	2,925	455	3,205	35	4
Racine.....	25,746	897	17,679	161	30
Richland.....	1,962	116	5,882	26	12
Rock.....	12,794	918	21,175	62	8
Rusk.....	2,495	267	3,456	21	2
St. Croix.....	3,014	428	6,744	43	5
Sauk.....	3,724	490	10,851	77	7
Sawyer.....	1,504	311	2,359	26	7
Shawano.....	2,939	1,395	8,277	41	8
Sheboygan.....	14,190	1,755	14,981	456	46
Taylor.....	2,536	417	3,330	189	7
Trempealeau.....	1,957	1,139	5,244	17	8
Vernon.....	2,950	642	7,067	15	8
Vilas.....	2,090	105	1,822	32	7
Walworth.....	3,817	166	12,240	45	2
Washington.....	1,515	413	2,316	23	5
Washington.....	3,420	655	8,695	23	1
Waukesha.....	11,014	872	19,112	134	18
Waupaca.....	2,700	1,443	11,104	36	4
Waushara.....	972	260	4,755	21	3
Winnebago.....	10,601	1,651	19,893	159	13
Wood.....	5,065	743	10,318	53	7
Totals.....	536,357	76,028	697,740	9,183	1,122

SUMMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

November 1944

Counties	Whaling (Dem.)	Gates (Prog.)	Rennebohm (Rep.)	Helberg (Soc.)
Adams.....	734	239	1,551	15
Ashland.....	2,894	805	3,338	24
Barron.....	2,254	2,580	5,917	76
Bayfield.....	2,016	689	2,371	34
Brown.....	14,816	1,371	15,562	56
Buffalo.....	821	381	3,142	45
Burnett.....	948	615	1,873	34
Calumet.....	1,677	398	4,845	14
Chippewa.....	3,764	1,765	6,783	65
Clark.....	2,595	1,815	6,324	58
Columbia.....	3,220	697	9,149	27
Crawford.....	2,179	170	4,254	13
Dane.....	14,589	10,941	30,173	258
Dodge.....	5,493	1,143	13,714	54
Door.....	1,611	341	5,422	25
Douglas.....	6,430	6,968	5,229	131
Dunn.....	1,734	1,041	5,562	42
Eau Claire.....	4,774	1,681	9,781	64
Florence.....	573	52	768	14
Fond du Lac.....	7,278	1,061	16,086	63
Forest.....	2,072	87	1,122	12
Grant.....	3,152	540	11,041	34
Green.....	1,682	415	6,462	18
Green Lake.....	1,491	183	4,519	15
Iowa.....	1,675	473	5,394	14
Iron.....	1,916	166	1,275	12
Jackson.....	1,042	1,035	3,072	18
Jefferson.....	5,069	706	10,480	46
Juneau.....	1,398	694	4,275	26
Kenosha.....	15,265	1,316	11,727	257
Kewaunee.....	2,034	378	3,532	16
La Crosse.....	7,433	1,695	14,563	39
Lafayette.....	2,189	266	5,127	14
Langlade.....	3,583	364	3,548	23
Lincoln.....	1,883	682	5,360	59
Manitowoc.....	9,809	2,523	11,945	103
Marathon.....	9,487	2,096	15,207	328
Marinette.....	4,850	290	7,204	39
Marquette.....	644	103	2,817	3
Milwaukee.....	184,263	8,376	140,104	6,489
Monroe.....	2,244	591	7,703	59
Oconto.....	3,313	436	5,615	37
Oneida.....	2,931	374	3,247	47
Outagamie.....	7,058	3,416	15,859	76
Ozaukee.....	2,475	279	5,349	53
Pepin.....	462	139	1,898	17
Pierce.....	1,358	419	5,349	38
Polk.....	1,958	1,531	4,952	182
Portage.....	7,390	329	5,447	47
Price.....	2,529	423	3,206	38
Racine.....	22,733	1,071	17,966	268
Richland.....	1,624	238	5,516	21
Rock.....	11,784	915	20,731	59
Rusk.....	2,289	293	3,261	66
St. Croix.....	2,782	564	5,984	48
Sauk.....	3,176	745	10,317	78
Sawyer.....	1,229	368	2,278	25
Shawano.....	2,684	779	8,526	37
Sheboygan.....	13,017	1,260	15,389	537
Taylor.....	2,135	423	3,310	199
Trempealeau.....	1,679	1,166	4,561	13
Vernon.....	2,399	880	6,463	10
Vilas.....	1,652	98	1,823	24
Walworth.....	3,497	377	11,896	43
Washington.....	1,115	594	2,249	23
Waukesha.....	2,724	434	8,700	28
Waupaca.....	9,887	809	18,594	171
Waushara.....	2,500	919	11,234	31
Winnebago.....	798	232	4,736	18
Wood.....	10,190	1,163	19,727	134
	4,605	662	9,956	63
Totals.....	477,554	79,068	672,462	11,167

SUMMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES
November 1944

Counties	Joyce (Dem.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Kirst (Soc.)	Woelfel (Ind.)
Adams.....	653	1,868	9	66
Ashland.....	2,750	4,104	31	33
Barron.....	2,055	7,762	50	184
Bayfield.....	1,848	3,170	29	73
Brown.....	12,253	19,415	51	256
Buffalo.....	694	3,660	34	56
Burnett.....	812	2,351	19	21
Calumet.....	1,288	5,288	21	517
Chippewa.....	3,138	8,734	58	125
Clark.....	2,257	7,667	59	91
Columbia.....	3,120	9,277	41	145
Crawford.....	1,985	4,668	7	39
Dane.....	14,803	32,132	380	4,212
Dodge.....	4,809	15,617	75	79
Door.....	1,363	6,098	26	26
Douglas.....	6,784	10,064	113	153
Dunn.....	1,778	6,598	39	59
Eau Claire.....	4,208	11,803	61	112
Florence.....	478	941	14	13
Fond du Lac.....	6,431	17,919	63	188
Forest.....	1,803	1,507	4	8
Grant.....	2,917	11,737	36	207
Green.....	1,448	7,032	25	136
Green Lake.....	1,354	4,951	12	24
Iowa.....	1,614	5,606	18	245
Iron.....	1,715	1,650	9	23
Jackson.....	943	3,581	15	85
Jefferson.....	4,676	11,428	52	90
Juneau.....	1,193	4,930	32	71
Kenosha.....	12,545	15,298	332	115
Kewaunee.....	1,648	4,438	14	13
La Crosse.....	6,595	16,217	48	283
Lafayette.....	2,069	5,429	10	127
Langlade.....	3,115	4,457	20	43
Lincoln.....	1,586	6,226	57	95
Manitowoc.....	8,058	15,424	146	381
Marathon.....	7,791	18,680	305	182
Marinette.....	4,212	8,435	32	21
Marquette.....	570	3,020	5	15
Milwaukee.....	162,933	162,896	7,688	2,697
Monroe.....	1,983	8,401	68	112
Oconto.....	2,727	6,820	23	54
Oneida.....	2,515	3,913	41	180
Outagamie.....	6,430	19,318	65	246
Ozaukee.....	1,801	6,414	59	30
Pepin.....	407	2,097	13	31
Pierce.....	1,174	5,959	31	29
Polk.....	1,699	6,084	121	67
Portage.....	6,886	6,218	43	85
Price.....	2,246	3,845	33	43
Racine.....	18,380	22,394	281	121
Richland.....	1,562	5,856	22	54
Rock.....	11,134	21,831	65	94
Rusk.....	2,125	3,640	26	16
St. Croix.....	2,465	6,948	41	27
Sauk.....	3,016	10,808	94	234
Sawyer.....	1,059	2,791	27	33
Shawano.....	2,444	9,485	36	37
Sheboygan.....	11,449	17,674	742	120
Taylor.....	1,732	4,088	204	31
Traverseau.....	1,451	5,476	17	67
Vernon.....	1,953	7,423	15	255
Vilas.....	1,409	2,316	11	10
Walworth.....	3,217	12,482	44	43
Washburn.....	898	2,912	18	43
Washington.....	2,040	9,651	43	56
Waukesha.....	8,930	19,981	190	213
Waupaca.....	2,239	12,177	39	52
Waushara.....	718	5,054	15	24
Winneshago.....	9,547	21,108	144	99
Wood.....	4,046	11,177	70	83
Totals.....	421,944	776,430	12,681	13,898

SUMMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES

November 1944

Counties	King (Dem.)	Johnson (Prog.)	Smith (Rep.)	Benson (Soc.)
Adams	647	229	1,677	16
Ashland	2,726	651	3,646	29
Barron	1,966	2,106	6,615	88
Bayfield	1,875	452	2,851	45
Brown	13,538	947	16,472	129
Buffalo	704	346	3,298	51
Burnett	784	626	2,038	42
Calumet	1,680	198	5,121	35
Chippewa	3,127	1,689	7,429	92
Clark	2,248	1,594	6,828	65
Columbia	3,132	776	8,916	36
Crawford	2,041	301	4,198	13
Dane	12,170	14,882	27,948	383
Dodge	5,166	794	14,315	96
Door	1,436	267	5,704	28
Douglas	6,714	2,804	8,354	169
Dunn	1,405	923	5,996	51
Eau Claire	4,354	1,543	10,228	93
Florence	517	56	826	11
Fond du Lac	6,574	939	16,878	75
Forest	1,855	71	1,301	7
Grant	2,986	583	11,009	52
Green	1,466	448	6,522	22
Green Lake	1,396	142	4,657	22
Iowa	1,611	572	5,270	28
Iron	1,722	138	1,466	9
Jackson	899	1,240	2,979	16
Jefferson	5,154	665	10,242	59
Juneau	1,178	751	4,440	43
Kenosha	13,109	1,299	12,958	715
Kewaunee	1,816	218	3,965	20
La Crosse	6,755	2,100	14,402	65
Lafayette	2,144	441	4,901	19
Langlade	3,320	263	3,946	32
Lincoln	1,648	519	5,766	69
Manitowoc	8,303	2,356	13,428	167
Marathon	8,796	1,657	16,224	438
Marquette	4,518	288	7,660	51
Marquette	568	100	2,886	6
Milwaukee	168,873	8,865	143,085	12,007
Monroe	2,051	611	7,848	77
Oconto	2,971	330	6,181	44
Oneida	2,690	256	3,534	57
Outagamie	6,559	1,615	18,089	138
Ozaukee	2,055	215	5,696	85
Pepin	413	130	1,937	17
Pierce	1,141	363	5,592	32
Polk	1,718	1,476	5,239	147
Portage	7,237	357	5,496	49
Price	2,289	319	3,541	35
Racine	19,645	1,329	19,752	402
Richland	1,530	264	5,503	25
Rock	11,298	938	21,010	66
Rusk	2,148	218	3,458	32
St. Croix	2,585	504	6,192	68
Sauk	2,955	814	10,293	84
Sawyer	1,087	217	2,517	25
Shawano	2,547	502	9,014	40
Sheboygan	12,087	943	16,327	648
Taylor	1,809	274	3,750	207
Trempealeau	1,439	1,395	4,589	23
Vernon	1,918	1,325	6,439	23
Vilas	1,402	138	2,066	23
Walworth	3,225	381	12,079	62
Washburn	908	366	2,798	23
Washington	2,334	316	9,100	55
Waukesha	10,082	771	18,485	238
Waupaca	2,301	606	11,616	52
Waushara	744	147	4,850	19
Winnebago	9,666	878	20,321	170
Wood	4,240	584	10,317	78
Totals	436,065	73,451	700,134	18,438

SUMMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES
November 1944

Counties	Keller (Dem.)	Dieterich (Prog.)	Martin (Rep.)	Davis (Soc.)
Adams.....	677	276	1,482	31
Ashland.....	2,621	743	3,305	33
Barron.....	2,152	2,275	5,968	83
Bayfield.....	2,030	518	2,503	39
Brown.....	14,510	1,285	15,801	170
Buffalo.....	735	371	3,091	55
Burnett.....	902	556	1,812	30
Calumet.....	1,780	348	4,686	32
Chippewa.....	3,297	1,819	6,761	112
Clark.....	2,351	2,012	5,850	58
Columbia.....	3,442	836	8,382	48
Crawford.....	2,192	183	3,991	20
Dane.....	16,692	11,893	25,024	863
Dodge.....	5,711	1,441	12,839	78
Door.....	1,614	293	5,481	45
Douglas.....	7,148	3,559	6,689	167
Dunn.....	1,527	937	5,510	60
Eau Claire.....	4,446	1,724	9,711	95
Florence.....	524	55	806	13
Fond du Lac.....	6,954	1,160	15,991	90
Forest.....	1,944	83	1,189	14
Grant.....	3,187	501	10,682	59
Green.....	1,668	542	5,935	51
Green Lake.....	1,652	170	4,323	13
Iowa.....	1,812	503	4,873	94
Iron.....	1,737	150	1,412	14
Jackson.....	959	1,212	2,764	18
Jefferson.....	5,487	888	9,433	90
Juneau.....	1,312	903	3,981	48
Kenosha.....	13,266	1,614	12,171	375
Kewaunee.....	1,989	253	3,711	24
La Crosse.....	7,486	1,828	13,630	72
Lafayette.....	2,218	298	4,839	29
Langlade.....	3,442	368	3,544	37
Lincoln.....	1,741	579	5,529	70
Manitowoc.....	9,042	3,165	11,493	176
Marathon.....	9,131	2,137	15,173	342
Marinette.....	4,542	323	7,328	46
Marquette.....	648	94	2,730	12
Milwaukee.....	180,741	15,425	128,845	7,595
Monroe.....	2,173	622	7,519	75
Oconto.....	3,111	407	5,804	59
Oneida.....	3,061	389	2,907	97
Outagamie.....	9,018	1,949	15,665	111
Ozaukee.....	2,557	394	4,935	68
Peppin.....	418	136	1,876	18
Pierce.....	1,205	393	3,331	32
Polk.....	1,765	1,586	4,786	147
Portage.....	7,350	372	5,256	68
Priec.....	2,392	342	3,329	46
Racine.....	19,976	1,487	18,909	317
Richland.....	1,655	208	5,254	51
Rock.....	11,524	970	20,436	78
Rusk.....	2,308	296	3,056	33
St. Croix.....	2,856	560	5,581	74
Sauk.....	3,362	798	9,653	112
Sawyer.....	1,174	248	2,212	46
Shawano.....	2,701	614	8,667	43
Sheboygan.....	13,263	1,761	14,221	612
Taylor.....	2,051	323	3,389	221
Trempealeau.....	1,540	1,241	4,370	32
Vernon.....	2,131	970	6,248	60
Vilas.....	1,463	132	1,923	20
Walworth.....	3,404	444	11,644	71
Washburn.....	1,002	424	2,427	18
Washington.....	2,578	837	8,293	38
Waukesha.....	9,983	1,147	17,475	220
Waupaca.....	2,784	832	10,819	54
Waushara.....	850	185	4,696	20
Winnebago.....	10,185	970	19,594	167
Wood.....	4,621	632	9,718	97
Totals.....	469,800	84,989	645,261	14,406

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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SUMMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES
November 1944

Counties	McMurray (Dem.)	Sauthoff (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Wiggert (Ind.)
Adams.....	862	254	1,500	7	4
Ashland.....	3,220	742	3,239	17	3
Barron.....	2,499	2,109	6,740	46	6
Bayfield.....	2,148	453	2,663	33	5
Brown.....	15,120	1,037	16,207	38	7
Buffalo.....	960	335	3,201	32	6
Burnett.....	1,040	453	1,941	16	2
Calumet.....	2,046	196	4,796	16	7
Chippewa.....	4,833	1,566	7,005	61	23
Clark.....	3,002	1,588	6,727	44	5
Columbia.....	4,090	1,566	7,571	29	3
Crawford.....	2,389	163	4,025	10	3
Dane.....	23,686	13,228	17,262	309	24
Dodge.....	6,050	2,464	12,119	45	8
Door.....	1,749	308	5,496	19	3
Douglas.....	7,669	2,792	7,885	68	13
Dunn.....	1,989	1,022	5,754	23	6
Eau Claire.....	6,296	1,427	9,550	50	10
Florence.....	608	44	770	14	0
Fond du Lac.....	8,408	1,194	15,395	66	13
Forest.....	2,046	60	1,231	2	3
Grant.....	4,005	591	10,172	35	31
Green.....	2,412	637	5,610	19	9
Green Lake.....	1,823	155	4,333	13	5
Iowa.....	2,290	508	4,766	16	10
Iron.....	1,829	129	1,408	5	6
Jackson.....	1,179	1,135	2,915	11	4
Jefferson.....	5,624	1,865	8,896	49	3
Juneau.....	1,615	796	4,138	26	4
Kenosha.....	15,627	1,128	11,817	222	59
Kewaunee.....	2,217	192	3,679	9	5
La Crosse.....	8,656	1,671	13,088	31	35
Lafayette.....	2,649	246	4,740	14	9
Langlade.....	3,829	367	3,494	15	10
Lincoln.....	2,115	481	5,437	48	25
Manitowoc.....	10,521	1,913	12,288	88	14
Marathon.....	11,319	1,463	14,641	256	18
Marinette.....	5,244	202	7,149	26	7
Marquette.....	733	105	2,727	8	0
Milwaukee.....	200,091	7,051	128,988	5,982	922
Monroe.....	2,504	668	7,518	54	19
Oconto.....	3,473	256	5,858	25	9
Oneida.....	3,368	222	3,016	38	6
Outagamie.....	8,820	1,458	16,522	54	18
Ozaukee.....	2,691	247	5,275	33	8
Pepin.....	486	126	1,927	15	3
Pierce.....	1,365	373	5,482	17	3
Polk.....	2,143	1,395	5,007	89	3
Portage.....	8,294	350	4,729	36	8
Price.....	2,560	300	3,396	36	5
Racine.....	23,742	1,060	17,513	183	35
Richland.....	2,183	290	4,993	17	17
Rock.....	13,664	1,055	19,263	63	11
Rusk.....	2,409	203	3,291	22	6
St. Croix.....	3,309	563	5,743	34	6
Sauk.....	4,196	1,029	9,120	101	10
Sawyer.....	1,192	297	2,450	18	4
Shawano.....	3,012	454	8,742	32	6
Sheboygan.....	14,421	1,067	14,366	596	35
Taylor.....	2,330	235	3,413	213	6
Trempealeau.....	1,866	112	4,587	9	4
Vernon.....	2,806	768	6,282	11	20
Vilas.....	1,564	112	1,969	11	5
Walworth.....	4,093	486	11,284	44	7
Washington.....	1,080	543	2,310	12	3
Washburn.....	3,088	331	8,557	25	6
Washington.....	10,912	2,135	16,690	152	23
Waukesha.....	3,104	635	11,061	26	6
Waupaca.....	927	182	4,732	15	4
Wausara.....	11,053	906	19,315	126	19
Winnebago.....	6,026	517	9,030	48	19
Wood.....					
Totals.....	537,144	73,089	634,513	9,964	1,664

SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

November 1944

First District

Counties	Kyle (Prog.)	Smith (Rep.)	Cooks (Soc.)
Green.....	722	6,669	23
Kenosha.....	7,268	13,452	375
Racine.....	10,588	21,275	455
Rock.....	3,910	21,239	70
Walworth.....	1,525	11,588	55
Totals.....	24,013	74,223	978

Second District

Counties	Nash (Dem.)	Schenk (Prog.)	Henry (Rep.)	Gray (Soc.)
Columbia.....	3,111	829	8,778	37
Dane.....	11,065	18,828	23,943	468
Dodge.....	5,427	893	13,673	51
Jefferson.....	5,364	791	9,913	60
Waukesha.....	9,178	754	18,627	183
Totals.....	34,145	22,095	74,937	799

Third District

Counties	Carroll (Dem.)	Johnson (Prog.)	Stevenson (Rep.)	Dahir (Soc.)
Crawford.....	2,567	152	4,022	11
Grant.....	3,356	526	10,595	53
Iowa.....	1,744	412	5,054	19
Juneau.....	1,377	174	4,332	19
La Crosse.....	7,129	944	15,021	55
Lafayette.....	2,157	427	4,866	20
Monroe.....	2,049	254	8,067	60
Richland.....	1,500	251	5,473	18
Sauk.....	3,073	216	10,286	99
Vernon.....	2,026	1,235	6,376	17
Totals.....	26,978	4,591	74,092	371

Fourth District

Counties	Wasielewski (Dem.)	Blackwood (Rep.)	Budny (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part).....	103,583	55,375	4,170
Totals.....	103,583	55,375	4,170

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

Fifth District

Counties	Biemiller (Dem.)	Aaron (Prog.)	Thill (Rep.)	Knappe (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part).....	88,606	2,103	78,834	4,758
Totals.....	88,606	2,103	78,834	4,758

Sixth District

Counties	Danes (Dem.)	Keefe (Rep.)	Boll (Soc.)
Calumet.....	2,308	4,932	25
Fond du Lac.....	6,981	17,419	103
Ozaukee.....	1,886	6,012	56
Sheboygan.....	13,095	15,854	850
Washington.....	2,160	9,273	34
Winnebago.....	9,750	20,997	214
Totals.....	36,180	74,487	1,282

Seventh District

Counties	Ludwig (Dem.)	Murray (Rep.)	Frick (Soc.)
Adams.....	658	1,727	20
Green Lake.....	1,418	4,712	15
Langlade.....	3,200	4,234	22
Marathon.....	8,720	17,519	382
Marquette.....	581	2,879	6
Portage.....	7,270	5,876	34
Shawano.....	2,527	9,289	37
Waupaca.....	2,163	12,094	42
Waushara.....	766	4,805	13
Wood.....	4,688	10,396	67
Totals.....	31,991	73,531	638

Eighth District

Counties	Dilweg (Rep.)	Giese (Prog.)	Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown.....	17,977	446	15,282
Door.....	2,196	244	5,197
Florence.....	635	42	729
Forest.....	2,172	67	1,054
Kewaunee.....	2,739	158	3,425
Manitowoc.....	12,386	1,500	10,874
Marinette.....	5,573	176	6,909
Oconto.....	4,036	259	5,443
Outagamie.....	9,744	1,437	15,710
Totals.....	57,469	4,329	64,623

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

Ninth District

Counties	Hull (Dem.)	Maassen (Soc.)
Barron.....	6,670	70
Buffalo.....	1,634	135
Chippewa.....	7,353	105
Clark.....	5,627	94
Dunn.....	4,626	53
Eau Claire.....	7,549	99
Jackson.....	3,675	48
Pepin.....	907	17
Pierce.....	2,368	34
St. Croix.....	3,258	50
Trempealeau.....	4,397	31
Totals.....	48,064	736

Tenth District

Counties	Hawkes (Dem.)	Van Guilder (Prog.)	O'Konski (Rep.)	Kreie (Soc.)
Ashland.....	2,608	1,904	3,077	18
Bayfield.....	2,417	624	2,657	21
Burnett.....	840	526	2,268	16
Douglas.....	6,861	2,751	9,275	66
Iron.....	1,563	383	1,789	5
Lincoln.....	1,512	388	6,383	43
Oneida.....	2,573	227	3,947	32
Polk.....	1,719	1,462	5,677	85
Price.....	2,247	255	3,979	30
Rusk.....	2,257	235	3,489	20
Sawyer.....	1,080	181	2,809	25
Taylor.....	1,937	214	3,955	229
Vilas.....	1,274	105	2,438	9
Washburn.....	885	312	2,988	14
Totals.....	29,773	9,567	54,731	613

SUMMARY OF SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS, 1942-1944¹

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
1	Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc	John E. Cashman (Prog.)	10,592	Herman C. Tills (Rep.)	9,761
2		Harold A. Lytle (Dem.)	21,177	Robert C. Green (Rep.)	19,934
3		Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	10,253	Alfred J. Melms (Prog.)	6,299
	Part of Milwaukee			Harry E. Chelminiak (Rep.)	3,810
				Edward Schultheis (Sec.)	644
4	Part of Milwaukee	John C. McBride (Rep.)	26,121	Joseph F. Lindner (Dem.)	19,278
				Ray Knoelke ²	510
5	Part of Milwaukee	Bernhard Gettelman (Rep.)	17,598	Irvin I. Aaron (Prog.)	8,689
				Ervin A. Koth (Sec.)	1,816
				James Hall (Dem.)	855
6	Part of Milwaukee	Edward W. Reuther (Dem.)	22,163	Arthur H. Schroeder (Rep.)	17,272
				George Hampel ²	4,222
				Alex C. Ruffing (Sec.)	3,112
7	Part of Milwaukee	Anthony P. Gawronski (Dem.)	13,082	Martin F. Howard (Rep.)	7,654
				Joseph Schmidt (Prog.)	5,277
				Leo J. Mussa (Sec.)	1,108
8	Part of Milwaukee	Allen J. Busby (Rep.)	38,100	Robert Buech (Sec.)	3,153
9	Part of Milwaukee	Robert E. Tehan (Dem.)	7,010	Willis A. Erasmus (Rep.)	6,883
				Joseph Brown (Prog.)	2,778
				James Humphrey (Sec.)	411
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	18,814		7,500
11	Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Washburn	Elmer C. Peterson (Prog.)	8,460	George A. Erickson (Rep.)	3,208
				Felix J. Idziorek (Dem.)	
12	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer and Vilas	Ernest A. Heden (Rep.)	18,180		
13	Dodge and Washington	Frank E. Panzer (Rep.)	13,990	Walter Schellpfeffer (Dem.)	4,812
14	Outagamie and Shawano	Gordon A. Bubolz (Rep.)	25,807	Frank McDaniel (Dem.)	10,186
				Aaron W. Zerbel (Prog.)	2,451
15	Rock	Robert P. Robinson (Rep.)	12,404		
16	Crawford, Grant and Vernon	Foster B. Porter (Rep.)	19,868	Francis L. White (Dem.)	8,032
				Paul A. Dahl (Sec.)	2,693
17	Green, Iowa and Lafayette	Melvin J. Olson (Rep.)	9,176	Frank W. Wonn (Prog.)	5,780
18	Fond du Lac, Green Lake and Waushara	Louis J. Fellenz, Jr. (Rep.)	28,212		

SUMMARY OF SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS—1942-1944¹—Continued

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
19	Calumet and Winnebago.....	Taylor G. Brown (Rep.).....	15,155		
20	Ozaukee and Sheboygan.....	Gus W. Buchen (Rep.).....	25,558	Harry W. Bolens (Dem.).....	13,131
21	Racine.....	Edward F. Hilker (Rep.).....	11,942	Martin H. Herzog (Prog.).....	7,197
				William J. Swoboda (Dem.).....	6,390
22	Kenosha and Walworth.....	Conrad Shearer (Rep.).....	27,486	Carl Arthur Benson (Soc.).....	2,608
23	Portage and Waupaca.....	Harley M. Jacklin (Dem.).....	8,043	Fred R. Fisher (Rep.).....	7,163
24	Clark, Taylor and Wood.....	Melvin R. Laird (Rep.).....	23,102		
25	Lincoln and Marathon.....	William H. McNeight (Rep.).....	11,603	Clifford W. Krueger (Prog.).....	6,512
26	Dane.....	Fred Risser (Prog.).....	25,488	Donald J. MacCormick (Dem.).....	3,437
				Anthony J. Fiore (Rep.).....	20,018
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk.....	Jess Miller (Rep.).....	11,471	George McD. Schlotthauer (Dem.).....	9,813
				John Sikkema (Soc.).....	230
28	Chippewa and Eau Claire.....	George H. Hipke (Rep.).....	16,316	Webster L. Sprecher (Prog.).....	7,848
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk.....	Charles D. Madsen (Prog.).....	8,814	Thomas A. Rusch (Soc.).....	114
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida.....	Philip Downing (Rep.).....	16,575	Fred T. Hansen (Prog.).....	8,961
31	Adams, Juneau, Marquette and Monroe.....	Earl Leverich (Prog.).....	6,835	Milton E. Ausman (Rep.).....	7,431
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau.....	Rudolph M. Schlabeck (Rep.).....	20,090	Ernest G. Sauld (Dem.).....	14,932
33	Jefferson and Waukesha.....	William A. Frechoff (Rep.).....	16,378	Amrose B. Coller (Rep.).....	6,704
				Harry W. Schilling (Prog.).....	10,995
				Herbert S. Roswell (Prog.).....	815

¹ Senators from odd-numbered districts were elected in 1942; senators from even-numbered districts elected in 1944.
² Political affiliation not given in official returns.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS
November 1944

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Adams and Marquette	Robert M. Long (Rep.)	3,787	Louis C. Romell (Prog.)	1,674
Ashland	John C. Chapple (Rep.)	4,803		
Barron	Charles H. Sykes (Rep.)	5,930	John A. Matye (Prog.)	4,408
Bayfield	Samuel E. Squires (Rep.)	3,370	Russell E. Rowley (Prog.)	289
Brown, 1st district	Robert E. Lynch (Dem.)	11,953	Louis Holthusen (Rep.)	6,610
Brown, 2nd district	Wm. J. Sweeney (Dem.)	7,749	Harvey E. Larson (Rep.)	5,961
Buffalo and Pepin	Grover L. Broadfoot (Rep.)	3,863	Howard Hendricks (Soc.)	330
Burnett and Washburn	Guy Benson (Rep.)	5,369		
Calumet	Charles R. Barnard (Rep.)	5,226	Ernest J. Edens (Dem.)	1,883
Chippewa	Arthur L. Padrutt (Prog.)	5,702	Sylvia Raihle (Rep.)	4,852
			W. F. Crane (Dem.)	2,562
			Gust Voigt (Prog.)	3,046
Clark	Walter E. Cook (Rep.)	6,739		
Columbia	Arthur E. Austin (Rep.)	9,612		
Crawford	Donald C. McDowell (Rep.)	4,772		
Dane, 1st district	Lyall T. Beggs (Prog.)	14,779	Stuart H. Becker (Rep.)	12,579
Dane, 2nd district	Earl Mullen (Prog.)	6,023	Samuel Mintz (Soc.)	204
Dane, 3rd district	Rudy W. Roethlisberger (Rep.)	6,130	Sverre O. Braathen (Rep.)	4,531
Dodge, 1st district	Elmer L. Genzmer (Rep.)	7,198	Cornelius A. Sorenson (Prog.)	5,095
Dodge, 2nd district	Jesse A. Canniff (Rep.)	8,565		
Door	Alex J. Meunier (Rep.)	6,405		
Douglas, 1st district	Frank D. Sheahan (Prog.)	4,264	Noah L. Moquin (Rep.)	3,239
Douglas, 2nd district	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr. (Rep.)	4,611	Felix J. Idziorek (Dem.)	3,437
			Fred F. Smith (Prog.)	1,609
Dunn	Earl W. Hanson (Rep.)	5,747	Henry Bates (Prog.)	2,289
Eau Claire	John Pritchard (Rep.)	11,066	Gilbert L. Tanner (Prog.)	3,157
			Walter Roach (Soc.)	245
Florence, Forest and Oneida	Walter S. Fisher (Rep.)	5,174	Frank L. McCorkle (Dem.)	4,650
			Frances M. Berquist (Ind. Prog.)	1,258
Fond du Lac, 1st district	William J. Nuss, Jr. (Rep.)	8,791		
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Alfred Van De Zande (Rep.)	9,879	Leonard L. Gudex ¹	122
Grant, 1st district	William H. Goldthorpe (Rep.)	6,115		
Grant, 2nd district	Hugh A. Harper (Rep.)	6,437		
Green	Harry A. Keegan, Sr. (Rep.)	7,517		
Green Lake and Waushara	Halbert W. Brooks (Rep.)	8,772	James F. Cavanaugh (Dem.)	3,183
Iowa	Glenn H. James (Rep.)	4,269	Robert McCutchin (Prog.)	2,722
Iron and Vilas	Alex J. Raineri (Rep.)	4,086	Thomas J. Joyce (Dem.)	3,475
Jackson	Casper D. Waller (Prog.)	3,354		

¹ Written in or independent candidate.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 1944

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Jefferson.....	Palmer F. Daugs (Dem.).....	8,439	Ralph N. Seward (Rep.).....	8,106
Juneau.....	Pat W. Brunner (Rep.).....	5,031	George E. Mahoney (Rep.).....	4,756
Kenosha, 1st district.....	Frederick S. Pfennig (Rep.).....	6,809	Jack Milward (Prog.).....	4,062
Kenosha, 2nd district.....	Matt G. Siebert (Dem.).....	7,006	George E. Mahoney (Rep.).....	4,756
			George Molinaro (Prog.).....	3,488
Kewaunee.....	Joseph M. Mleziva (Rep.).....	3,673	Anton C. Gotstein (Dem.).....	2,758
La Crosse, 1st district.....	Edward C. Krause (Rep.).....	7,843	Oliver H. Fritz (Prog.).....	3,834
La Crosse, 2nd district.....	Ernest F. Storandt (Rep.).....	6,263	Roy E. Samb (Prog.).....	2,037
			William F. Miller ¹	445
Lafayette.....	Henry Youngblood (Rep.).....	5,312	Martha Riley ¹	972
Langlade.....	Claire L. Finch (Rep.).....	5,071	Carroll L. Quinlan (Dem.).....	2,733
Lincoln.....	James H. Hamlin (Rep.).....	7,005		
Manitowoc, 1st district.....	Otto A. Vogel (Prog.).....	7,252	Donald H. Drumm (Rep.).....	5,299
Manitowoc, 2nd district.....	Frank E. Riley (Rep.).....	5,076	Fred A. Fredrich (Prog.).....	3,521
Marathon, 1st district.....	Martin C. Lueck (Rep.).....	7,240	Casimir Orzechowski (Dem.).....	4,103
			Henry Nowaczyk (Soc.).....	167
Marathon, 2nd district.....	Paul A. Luedtke (Rep.).....	10,687	John R. Wilson (Prog.).....	2,032
Marinette.....	Orin W. Angwall (Rep.).....	8,269	Pat E. Bergeron (Dem.).....	4,312
Milwaukee, 1st district.....	Charles P. Greene (Dem.).....	8,865	Howard R. Fletcher (Rep.).....	6,455
			Bruce Cranston (Prog.).....	89
Milwaukee, 2nd district.....	Michael F. O'Connell (Dem.).....	9,824	Daniel C. Cannon (Rep.).....	5,020
			Charles Rubin (Soc.).....	607
			Frederick R. Gehrke (Prog.).....	443
Milwaukee, 3rd district.....	Alfred H. Swendson (Dem.).....	14,325	Arthur J. Balzer (Rep.).....	10,000
			William Luebke, Jr. (Prog.).....	1,651
			Peter Poberezny (Soc.).....	700
Milwaukee, 4th district.....	Frank E. Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.).....	5,237	John A. Zoller (Rep.).....	3,635
Milwaukee, 5th district.....	Mary O. Kryszak (Dem.).....	10,639	John R. Mullen (Rep.).....	5,719
			Ervin F. Simon (Prog.).....	473
Milwaukee, 6th district.....	Le Roy J. Simmons (Dem.).....	4,010	Phillip Markey (Rep.).....	2,841
			Joseph J. Valenti (Prog.).....	1,072
Milwaukee, 7th district.....	Clyde W. Follansbee (Rep.).....	3,928	Arthur Koegel (Soc.).....	1,073
			Louis A. Schoenbaum (Prog.).....	315
			Ray Zahn (Dem.).....	203
Milwaukee, 8th district.....	Douglas C. Steltz (Dem.).....	9,214	Richard M. Rice (Rep.).....	8,755
			George Indra (Soc.).....	451
			Pearl Esser (Prog.).....	179

¹ Written in or independent candidate.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 1944

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Milwaukee, 9th district.....	Edward L. Graf (Rep.).....	13,877	Aileen B. Mortenson (Dem.).....	10,857
Milwaukee, 10th district.....	Leland S. McParland (Dem.).....	10,556	George E. Frederick (Prog.).....	913
Milwaukee, 11th district.....	Ervin J. Ryzek (Dem.).....	12,426	Raymond Hartung (Rep.).....	4,613
Milwaukee, 12th district.....	Peter P. Pyszczyński (Dem.).....	13,119	William F. Devine (Prog.).....	106
Milwaukee, 13th district.....	William L. Nawrocki (Dem.).....	10,832	Valentine V. Kujawa (Rep.).....	4,296
Milwaukee, 14th district.....	John R. Devitt (Rep.).....	20,067	Clem Stachowiak (Soc.).....	624
Milwaukee, 15th district.....	Charles E. Collar (Rep.).....	10,904	Stanley Blaszczyński (Rep.).....	2,237
Milwaukee, 16th district.....	Ernest L. Riebau (Rep.).....	4,939	Adam A. Koleski (Prog.).....	233
Milwaukee, 17th district.....	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.).....	7,542	John G. Froemming (Rep.).....	6,587
Milwaukee, 18th district.....	Charles Fisher (Dem.).....	4,407	Gertrude Maine (Prog.).....	190
Milwaukee, 19th district.....	Charles F. Westfahl (Rep.).....	5,954	Louis Aveni (Dem.).....	8,273
Milwaukee, 20th district.....	Milton F. Burmaster (Rep.).....	16,116	Peter P. Pikofsky (Prog.).....	239
Monroe.....	Alex L. Nicol (Rep.).....	8,129	Beatrice Durnin (Dem.).....	7,294
Oconto.....	John E. Youngs (Rep.).....	6,156	Edward F. Mertz (Dem.).....	3,941
Outagamie, 1st district.....	Fred H. Frank (Rep.).....	11,595	Herman B. Wegner (Prog.).....	1,840
Outagamie, 2nd district.....	Gustave E. Hanges (Rep.).....	6,256	Robert F. Repas (Soc.).....	404
Ozaukee.....	Fred L. Feierstein (Rep.).....	6,289	William F. Double (Rep.).....	7,108
Pierce.....	Selmer W. Gunderson (Rep.).....	6,165	Marshall H. Reckard (Prog.).....	299
Polk.....	Raymond A. Peabody (Rep.).....	4,891	Royal M. Johnson (Rep.).....	4,072
Portage.....	John T. Kostuek (Dem.).....	10,532	Erwin P. Eggert (Prog.).....	1,187
Price.....	Mike J. Cummings (Rep.).....	3,629	William Schaus (Soc.).....	572
Racine, 1st district.....	Carl C. Christensen (Rep.).....	5,849	James Hall (Dem.).....	5,073
Racine, 2nd district.....	Willis Frazell (Rep.).....	7,722	Orville C. Weiley (Soc.).....	383
Racine, 3rd district.....	Randolph H. Runden (Rep.).....	7,438	Walter R. Hamann (Dem.).....	8,176
			Tim P. Donovan (Dem.).....	2,573
			Clarence Habelman (Soc.).....	110
			Carl Riggins (Dem.).....	3,646
			George Behling (Dem.).....	2,863
			E. H. Court (Prog.).....	1,138
			William H. Rohan (Dem.).....	4,840
			Erwin W. Krumhus (Prog.).....	1,061
			Herbert A. Mittelsdorf (Prog.).....	3,159
			Willis J. Hutnik (Dem.).....	2,579
			Harold Gade (Prog.).....	3,902
			Kenneth F. Davis (Prog.).....	3,410
			Ray S. Kamper (Prog.).....	1,434

THE GENERAL ELECTION

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued
November 1944

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Richland	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)	4,801	Donald D. Jewel ¹	2,419
Rock, 1st district	Edward Grassman (Rep.)	11,659	.....	.....
Rock, 2nd district	Burger M. Engebretson (Rep.)	11,083	.....	.....
Rusk, Sawyer	Nicholas J. Christman (Rep.)	5,854	John M. Steinhilber (Dem.)	3,638
St. Croix	Lloyd Rundell (Rep.)	6,025	Michael E. Fraher (Dem.)	3,303
Sauk	George J. Woerth (Rep.)	11,216	.....	.....
Shawano	Charles J. Ebert (Rep.)	9,723	.....	.....
Sheboygan, 1st district	John Schneider, Jr. (Dem.)	7,731	Ernest C. Keppler (Rep.)	7,518
.....	.....	.....	Fred Kneever's (Soc.)	666
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Henry W. Timmer (Rep.)	10,604	Harry C. Boll (Soc.)	669
.....	.....	.....	E. J. Larson ¹	3
Taylor	Carl M. Nelson (Rep.)	4,697	Gustav Harder (Soc.)	597
Trempealeau	Chauncey E. Heath (Rep.)	4,669	Ed Thomasgaard (Prog.)	2,744
Vernon	Jerome H. Wheelock (Rep.)	6,043	Bernard Lewison (Prog.)	3,183
Walworth	Ora R. Rice (Rep.)	12,465	George B. Phelps (Prog.)	199
Washington	Theodore Holtbeek (Rep.)	10,214	.....	.....
Waukesha, 1st district	Frederic F. Woodhead (Rep.)	8,548	Robert B. Dunlap (Dem.)	5,799
.....	.....	.....	Robert F. Hasselkus (Prog.)	151
Waukesha, 2nd district	Alfred R. Ludvigsen (Rep.)	9,516	Willard S. Harland (Dem.)	4,856
.....	.....	.....	Fred K. Wahl (Prog.)	60
Waupaca	Julius Spearbraker (Rep.)	12,347	R. A. Anderson ¹	1
.....	.....	.....	Alvin Handrich ¹	1
Winnebago, 1st district	Edward M. Schneider (Rep.)	9,498	Walter H. Tank ¹	2,141
Winnebago, 2nd district	James C. Fritzen (Rep.)	11,519	.....	.....
Wood	William W. Clark (Rep.)	12,226	.....	.....

¹ Written in or independent candidate.

Parties and Elections

**The Judicial and
Nonpartisan Elections**

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 1944

Counties	Fritz	Leuch
Adams	645	230
Ashland	1,821	469
Barron	1,558	1,410
Bayfield	1,425	952
Bayfield	6,367	3,951
Brown	1,095	317
Buffalo	698	673
Burnett	1,559	825
Calumet	2,810	1,939
Chippewa	2,630	1,921
Clark	3,182	2,243
Columbia	2,147	691
Crawford	20,932	7,140
Dane	7,512	1,757
Dodge	1,827	511
Door	4,056	1,629
Douglas	1,941	783
Dunn	5,302	1,279
Eau Claire	313	272
Florence	5,846	2,707
Pond du Lac	633	669
Forest	4,122	1,195
Grant	1,693	819
Green	1,560	504
Green Lake	1,754	1,488
Iowa	967	313
Iron	1,488	413
Jackson	5,728	1,341
Jefferson	1,145	992
Juneau	5,944	5,047
Kenosha	1,388	1,074
Keweenaw	5,691	1,056
La Crosse	2,187	698
Lafayette	2,297	740
Langlade	2,319	1,534
Lincoln	6,640	2,983
Manitowoc	8,497	2,725
Marathon	5,359	1,217
Marquette	949	272
Milwaukee	118,499	52,892
Monroe	1,622	1,076
Oconto	2,523	1,881
Oneida	1,749	1,413
Outagamie	9,910	3,241
Ozaukee	2,182	1,121
Pepin	503	137
Pierce	1,542	379
Polk	1,495	1,725
Portage	3,682	1,416
Price	1,403	1,279
Racine	11,154	3,969
Richland	1,582	1,230
Rock	6,950	3,123
Rusk	1,871	558
St. Croix	1,989	641
Sauk	2,630	1,049
Sawyer	1,202	291
Shawano	3,908	803
Sheboygan	8,111	2,718
Taylor	1,065	1,350
Trempealeau	1,421	1,131
Vernon	2,096	632
Vilas	1,264	536
Walworth	5,242	1,414
Washburn	788	897
Washington	2,445	1,246
Washington	7,581	4,408
Waukesha	3,773	835
Waupaca	1,221	421
Waushara	9,059	1,799
Winnebago	4,827	1,547
Wood	4,827	1,547
Totals	359,916	153,937

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 1945

Counties	Barlow	Leuch	Zimmerman
Adams.....	511	43	469
Ashland.....	2,257	154	2,396
Barron.....	1,869	105	2,500
Bayfield.....	1,157	100	1,200
Brown.....	9,133	1,121	6,729
Buffalo.....	1,321	59	588
Burnett.....	623	114	932
Calumet.....	1,162	76	646
Chippewa.....	4,175	321	3,003
Clark.....	2,166	369	2,355
Columbia.....	2,461	241	1,435
Crawford.....	1,092	176	993
Dane.....	11,441	980	6,456
Dodge.....	3,135	288	2,360
Door.....	1,424	130	1,052
Douglas.....	2,988	177	2,262
Dunn.....	1,365	102	2,045
Eau Claire.....	1,703	75	973
Florence.....	513	32	335
Fond du Lac.....	4,660	408	3,371
Forest.....	985	157	969
Grant.....	2,379	186	2,163
Green.....	1,204	84	1,087
Green Lake.....	923	129	484
Iowa.....	1,588	110	1,094
Iron.....	469	71	578
Jackson.....	1,594	53	848
Jefferson.....	2,734	238	2,363
Juneau.....	936	147	766
Kenosha.....	6,498	935	4,824
Kewaunee.....	1,123	103	786
La Crosse.....	4,638	246	2,318
Lafayette.....	1,419	107	1,472
Langlade.....	1,035	152	854
Lincoln.....	1,044	181	1,070
Manitowoc.....	4,467	332	3,589
Marathon.....	4,631	465	4,082
Marquette.....	2,330	385	2,347
Milwaukee.....	442	63	412
Monroe.....	43,054	5,986	13,735
Oconto.....	1,920	85	997
Ontonagon.....	1,937	150	1,471
Oneida.....	1,896	155	1,381
Outagamie.....	4,803	353	2,618
Ozaukee.....	1,530	305	973
Pepin.....	864	41	443
Pierce.....	1,287	113	861
Polk.....	1,159	109	1,977
Portage.....	2,847	279	1,759
Price.....	1,343	164	1,121
Racine.....	6,538	516	3,370
Richland.....	1,628	193	1,000
Rock.....	6,043	512	2,827
Rusk.....	1,679	124	1,128
St. Croix.....	1,560	69	1,551
Sauk.....	2,026	122	1,391
Sawyer.....	1,036	81	901
Shawano.....	1,610	115	1,768
Sheboygan.....	7,563	466	4,868
Taylor.....	1,060	166	1,337
Trempealeau.....	2,684	89	483
Vernon.....	1,437	234	1,695
Vilas.....	1,112	115	1,004
Walworth.....	2,373	411	1,654
Washburn.....	541	91	842
Washington.....	2,885	285	1,153
Waukesha.....	7,275	782	3,278
Waupaca.....	2,289	193	1,557
Waushara.....	759	126	583
Winnebago.....	6,986	322	2,420
Wood.....	2,640	304	2,354
Totals.....	220,145	22,271	138,756

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1944

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Fifth Branch)

County	Gustave G. Gehrz
Milwaukee.....	155,114
Total.....	155,114

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Henry P. Hughes
Calumet.....	2,468
Winnebago.....	11,302
Total.....	13,770

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Byron J. Carpenter	Arthur M. Scheller	Herman J. Severson
Portage.....	6,658	570	1,584
Waupaca.....	285	2,909	3,803
Waushara.....	421	764	1,357
Wood.....	2,721	2,061	3,698
Totals.....	10,085	6,304	10,442

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	George Thompson
Buffalo.....	1,759
Dunn.....	2,903
Pepin.....	831
Pierce.....	2,537
St. Croix.....	3,054
Total.....	11,084

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(First Branch)

Counties	Henry J. Bohn	Norris E. Maloney	Alvin C. Reis	Martin A. Tollund
Dane.....	4,472	6,535	17,179	4,447
Sauk.....	5,560	271	617	90
Totals.....	10,032	6,806	17,796	4,537

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1944

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Second Branch)

Counties	Herman J. Sachtjen
Dane.....	28,701
Sauk.....	3,222
Total.....	31,923

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Louis J. Fellenz, Sr.
Adams.....	711
Columbia.....	4,152
Fond du Lac.....	8,955
Green Lake.....	1,922
Marquette.....	1,034
Total.....	16,774

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1945

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Third Branch)

County	Roland J. Steine
Milwaukee.....	55,073

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Ninth Branch)

County	William F. Shaughnessy
Milwaukee.....	54,836

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Joseph R. McCarthy
Langlade.....	1,727
Outagamie.....	6,616
Shawano.....	3,061
Total.....	11,404

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Gerald J. Boileau
Lincoln.....	1,938
Marathon.....	8,130
Oneida.....	2,804
Vilas.....	1,725
Total.....	14,597

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Alfred L. Devos	Emery W. Crosby
Clark.....	2,218	3,033
Jackson.....	764	1,812
Juneau.....	538	1,469
Totals.....	3,520	6,314

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued
April 1945

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Clarence E. Rinehard
Chippewa.....	6,695
Eau Claire.....	2,211
Rusk.....	2,344
Sawyer.....	1,561
Total.....	12,811

**VOTE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION**

April 1945

Counties	Callahan	Jorgensen
Adams.....	394	681
Ashland.....	3,252	1,293
Barron.....	2,089	2,153
Bayfield.....	1,539	956
Brown.....	9,797	5,665
Buffalo.....	1,086	732
Burnett.....	905	789
Calumet.....	1,131	718
Chippewa.....	4,013	3,155
Clark.....	2,540	2,215
Columbia.....	1,458	2,562
Crawford.....	1,005	1,220
Dane.....	10,968	6,777
Dodge.....	3,406	2,073
Door.....	1,601	873
Douglas.....	3,215	2,098
Dunn.....	1,501	1,783
Eau Claire.....	1,156	1,514
Florence.....	536	313
Fond du Lac.....	5,198	2,764
Forest.....	1,349	715
Grant.....	2,540	1,807
Green.....	1,101	1,055
Green Lake.....	706	671
Iowa.....	1,410	1,182
Iron.....	754	321
Jackson.....	1,110	1,284
Jefferson.....	3,263	1,664
Juncau.....	783	1,135
Kenosha.....	6,381	5,276
Kewaunee.....	1,178	748
La Crosse.....	4,152	2,249
Lafayette.....	1,783	1,091
Langlade.....	1,199	862
Lincoln.....	1,312	831
Manitowoc.....	4,731	3,183
Marathon.....	5,732	2,806
Marinette.....	2,913	1,907
Marquette.....	424	480
Milwaukee.....	37,651	21,102
Monroe.....	1,233	1,460
Oconto.....	1,798	1,552
Oneida.....	2,011	1,217
Outagamie.....	4,280	2,953
Ozaukee.....	1,759	798
Pepin.....	695	585
Pierce.....	1,288	944
Polk.....	1,431	1,688
Portage.....	2,773	1,803
Price.....	1,173	1,450
Racine.....	5,976	3,867
Richland.....	937	1,760
Rock.....	4,848	3,853
Rusk.....	1,549	1,362
St. Croix.....	1,829	1,135
Sauk.....	1,963	1,300
Sawyer.....	1,192	813
Shawano.....	1,936	1,375
Sheboygan.....	8,604	3,422
Taylor.....	1,317	1,150
Trempealeau.....	1,015	1,630
Vernon.....	1,740	1,375
Vilas.....	1,413	670
Walworth.....	2,879	1,584
Washington.....	758	696
Washington.....	2,523	1,320
Waushara.....	6,503	4,885
Waupaca.....	1,784	2,028
Waushara.....	565	888
Winnebago.....	5,984	3,000
Wood.....	3,127	1,898
Totals.....	214,145	144,664

Parties and Elections

Referenda

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Counties	Relating to Tax on General Property for High School Aids, April 1944	
	For	Against
Adams.....	344	915
Ashland.....	1,501	1,122
Barron.....	1,683	2,216
Bayfield.....	2,539	707
Brown.....	2,814	10,485
Buffalo.....	554	1,457
Burnett.....	749	927
Calumet.....	449	2,442
Chippewa.....	1,432	3,800
Clark.....	1,209	4,121
Columbia.....	1,186	4,908
Crawford.....	1,175	2,163
Dane.....	5,599	25,595
Dodge.....	1,220	8,724
Door.....	1,023	1,615
Douglas.....	1,804	4,359
Dunn.....	1,101	2,543
Eau Claire.....	1,482	5,784
Florence.....	896	277
Fond du Lac.....	1,725	7,973
Forest.....	1,121	438
Grant.....	1,268	5,258
Green.....	492	2,370
Green Lake.....	561	2,206
Iowa.....	630	3,415
Iron.....	1,367	509
Jackson.....	544	1,630
Jefferson.....	1,183	6,650
Juneau.....	978	1,580
Kenosha.....	1,817	9,366
Kewaunee.....	642	1,911
La Crosse.....	1,395	5,567
Lafayette.....	640	2,966
Langlade.....	1,478	1,806
Lincoln.....	1,524	3,009
Manitowoc.....	1,632	8,770
Marathon.....	2,252	9,679
Marquette.....	2,388	4,190
Milwaukee.....	373	1,141
Monroe.....	33,218	120,330
Monroe.....	839	2,272
Oconto.....	1,868	2,870
Oneida.....	1,129	2,132
Outagamie.....	2,773	10,233
Ozaukee.....	504	3,005
Pepin.....	266	777
Pierce.....	1,301	1,548
Polk.....	2,515	1,378
Portage.....	2,030	5,345
Priec.....	2,918	502
Racine.....	1,542	15,046
Richland.....	415	3,157
Rock.....	2,260	8,175
Rusk.....	1,601	1,111
St. Croix.....	1,687	1,891
Sauk.....	1,380	4,543
Sawyer.....	1,385	457
Shawano.....	1,440	3,400
Sheboygan.....	1,661	8,049
Taylor.....	2,367	1,104
Trempealeau.....	707	2,359
Vernon.....	770	2,736
Vilas.....	542	1,597
Walworth.....	1,435	6,106
Washburn.....	1,431	665
Washington.....	671	3,343
Waukesha.....	2,410	10,499
Waupaca.....	1,391	4,365
Waushara.....	636	1,835
Winnebago.....	1,541	9,092
Wood.....	2,101	5,799
Totals.....	131,004	410,315

REFERENDUM QUESTIONS

Counties	Relating to Justices of the Peace— First Class Cities April 1945		Relating to State Aeronautical Program April 1945	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	355	356	417	319
Ashland	2,061	1,055	3,096	604
Barron	1,584	1,487	2,300	1,162
Bayfield	1,067	610	1,493	420
Brown	6,122	5,371	9,488	3,082
Buffalo	640	683	734	595
Burnett	592	568	1,028	326
Calumet	695	688	777	584
Chippewa	2,970	2,133	3,602	1,903
Clark	1,596	1,794	1,993	1,585
Columbia	1,409	1,528	2,004	1,141
Crawford	688	727	983	605
Dane	8,284	6,257	10,400	4,697
Dodge	2,205	2,201	2,610	1,963
Door	925	708	1,154	639
Douglas	2,291	1,545	3,632	829
Dunn	1,343	950	1,436	984
Eau Claire	1,074	863	1,294	765
Florence	328	255	458	130
Fond du Lac	2,463	3,032	3,081	2,748
Forest	751	508	1,065	259
Grant	1,474	2,029	2,175	1,641
Green	750	893	1,056	702
Green Lake	522	599	542	584
Iowa	825	1,015	1,053	857
Iron	570	292	779	187
Jackson	864	831	1,033	749
Jefferson	1,917	2,031	2,488	1,510
Juneau	759	651	879	643
Kenosha	5,319	4,120	6,598	3,102
Kewaunee	731	729	834	653
La Crosse	3,154	2,140	3,947	1,797
Lafayette	920	1,001	1,250	788
Langlade	894	532	1,030	493
Lincoln	909	732	1,110	619
Manitowoc	3,728	2,757	3,609	2,902
Marathon	3,384	3,233	4,233	2,796
Marquette	2,012	1,613	2,723	1,026
Marquette	268	378	326	386
Milwaukee	38,677	11,759	32,457	17,580
Monroe	911	1,177	1,195	1,059
Oconto	1,164	1,303	1,701	988
Oneida	1,427	893	2,059	575
Outagamie	3,342	2,516	3,871	2,535
Ozaukee	1,084	1,014	1,247	860
Pepin	422	408	547	399
Pierce	880	691	1,116	616
Polk	1,119	1,009	1,565	885
Portage	1,698	1,820	2,046	1,590
Price	1,134	804	1,508	556
Racine	4,317	3,522	5,218	2,876
Richland	928	1,001	1,106	1,011
Rock	3,930	2,843	4,973	2,190
Rusk	1,169	876	1,626	696
St. Croix	1,128	1,021	1,398	937
Sauk	1,082	1,365	1,510	1,115
Sawyer	846	545	1,046	392
Shawano	1,224	1,197	1,385	1,113
Sheboygan	5,865	3,047	7,060	2,760
Taylor	1,140	834	1,319	746
Trempealeau	925	935	1,126	853
Vernon	971	1,103	1,119	1,011
Vilas	940	575	1,282	408
Walworth	1,813	1,518	2,581	1,018
Washington	565	443	838	311
Washington	1,814	1,520	2,004	1,349
Waukesha	5,311	2,896	5,136	2,782
Waupaca	1,497	1,217	2,027	1,190
Waushara	499	489	589	457
Winnebago	2,783	2,358	3,145	2,144
Wood	1,917	1,814	2,601	1,392
Totals	160,965	113,408	187,111	101,169

ADDENDA

Results of the Election of April 1946¹

Constitutional Amendment

Removing the limitation as to terms for sheriffs (Jt. Res. 10, A., 1945)

For	121,144
Against	170,131

JUDICIAL ELECTION

Supreme Court

Term expires January 1957

Candidates	Vote
Edward T. Fairchild.....	156,880
Henry P. Hughes.....	149,331

Circuit Courts

Circuit	Judge	Address	Term Expires
Second			
6th Branch...	John C. Klezcka...	Milwaukee.....	January 1953
Fourth	Henry A. Detling..	Sheboygan	January 1953

Superior Courts

County	Judge	Term Expires
Douglas	A. Walter Dahl.....	January 1953

Municipal Courts

County	Where Held	Judge	Term Expires
Barron, 1st..	Barron	Frederick E. Van Sickle.	May 1948
Burnett	Grantsburg ..	Sherman J. Auringer....	May 1950
Fond du Lac.	Fond du Lac.	Hazen W. McEssy.....	May 1950

¹From the official records in the office of the Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS

State

- Supreme Court. James Ward Rector, Madison, appointed April 10, 1946 to succeed Justice Joseph Martin, deceased.
- Adjutant General. Ralph M. Immell resigned effective May 11, 1946.
- Attorney General. Stewart Honeck, assistant attorney general, appointed acting deputy attorney general April 9, 1946 to succeed James Ward Rector, resigned.
- State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Clifford Lee Lord appointed director March 30, 1946 to succeed Edward P. Alexander, resigned.
- Legislature. Senator John E. Cashman, deceased June 4, 1946. In connection with their biographies on page 70. Assembly Chief Clerk Arthur May and Assembly Sergeant at Arms Norris Kellman, each was a delegate to the 1944 Republican National Convention.
- Milwaukee State Teachers College. Frank E. Baker, president, resigned effective February 1, 1947.
- State Prison. John C. Burke, warden, effective June 10, 1946.
- University of Wisconsin. Alfred W. Peterson appointed secretary to board of regents May 24, 1946 to succeed M. E. McCaffrey, resigned.
- Democratic state chairman. Charles P. Greene, Milwaukee, chosen chairman May 10, 1946 to succeed Robert Tehan.

Local

- Circuit Court, 14th Judicial. Edward M. Duquaine, Green Bay, was appointed circuit judge April 15, 1946 to succeed Judge Henry Graass, deceased.
- Columbia County. Iva Watling, appointed clerk of court March 19, 1946 to succeed David R. Owen, deceased.
- Shawano County. Harvey Stubenvoll, Shawano, appointed coroner May 25, 1946 to succeed Leonard A. Hartwig, resigned.
- Trempealeau County. Albert T. Twesme, Galesville, appointed county judge to succeed John G. Gaveney, resigned.

Federal

- Supreme Court. Justice Harlan F. Stone, deceased April 22, 1946.
- Republican National Committee. Carroll Reece elected chairman April 1, 1946.

**APPOINTMENTS TO STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES TOO
LATE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE TEXT**

Agency	Appointee	Address	Succeeds	Term Expires
Dental Examiners, Board of	Dr. S. F. Donovan	Tomah	Self	May 2, 1951
Employment Relations Board, Wisconsin	Henry C. Rule	Eau Claire	R. Floyd Green	May 12, 1947
Grain and Warehouse Commission	Reginald Hoehle	Superior	Fred R. Fisher	1st-Monday Feb. 1949
Library Commission, Free	Charles O. Jandl M. S. Dudgeon	Racine Milwaukee	Jacob Heim Self	June 1, 1951 June 1, 1951
Pharmacy, Board of	Sylvester H. Dretzka	South Milwaukee	Self	April 12, 1951
University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents	Michael J. Cleary	Milwaukee	Self	May 1, 1955
Veterans Home, Wisconsin Board of Managers	Jim Dan Hill	Superior	Charles H. Rawlinson	Sept. 19, 1947
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in	Clarence G. Anderson	Milwaukee	Self	May 15, 1951

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