

The Wisconsin Blue Book. 1927

Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Company, State Printer,
1927

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

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

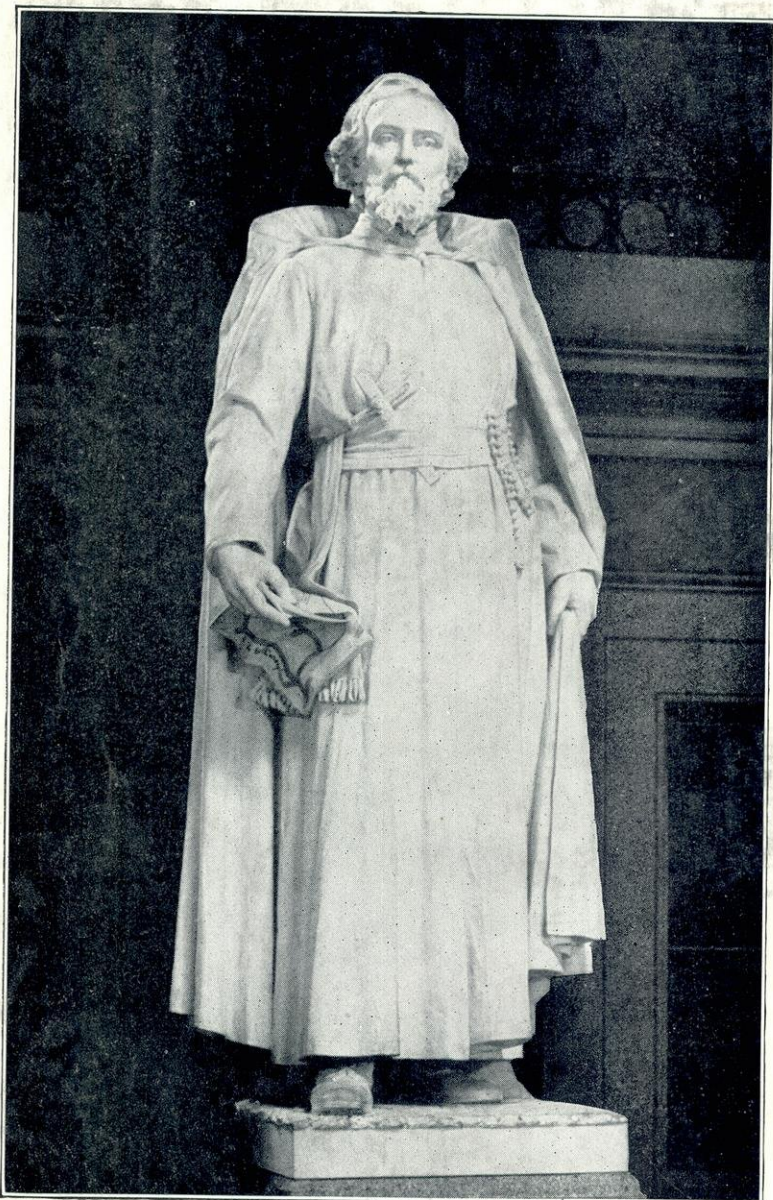
For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

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

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

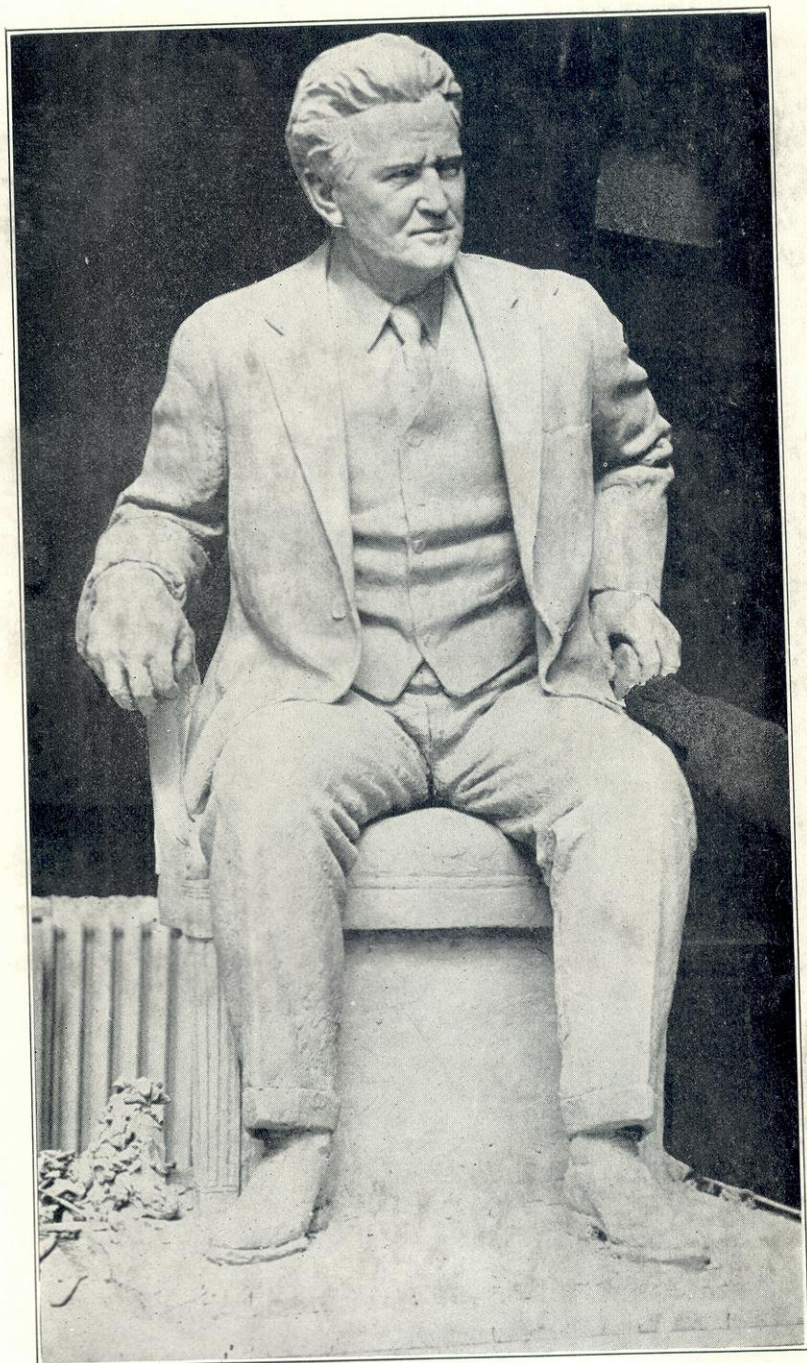
Library
of the
University of Wisconsin



1637

1675

JAMES MARQUETTE, S. J.
DISCOVERER OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER
A WISCONSIN IMMORTAL
Statue by Gaetano Trentanove



June 14,
1855

World Wide Photo

June 18,
1925

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE
TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE
A WISCONSIN IMMORTAL

Statue by Joe Davidson, American Sculptor



THE
WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK

1927

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF
THE STATE PRINTING BOARD

FRED L. HOLMES
Blue Book Editor



DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY
STATE PRINTER
MADISON, WISCONSIN

1927

WISCONSIN

An Indian name which according to Reuben Gold Thwaites, was originally spelled "Ouisconsin" by the French missionaries and in old French-American documents; also was spelled "Misconsing," "Ouisconching," "Ouisconsin." The Yankee settlers spelled it "Wiskonsan," then "Wiskon-sin;" but Congress changed it to "Wisconsin."

Motto—*Forward.*

State Flower—*Violet.*

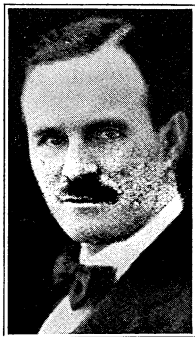
Nickname—*Badger State.*

RBW7
1862
1927

Foreword

THE Blue Book places in convenient form information about the official activities of the commonwealth, with descriptive features of the important functions of state government. Within recent years the scope of the biennial volume has been extended to furnish information of a civic nature for use by clubs and the schools of the state. The usual statistical data have been incorporated.

In the 1927 Blue Book, the editor, Fred L. Holmes,



FRED R. ZIMMERMAN

has secured the services and co-operation of many officials and citizens in the compilation of articles of general interest to all of the people. Notable among these contributions is a sketch by Dr. Joseph C. Schafer, superintendent of the State Historical Society, reviewing in brief form the accomplishments of each of the state administrations since Wisconsin was admitted to the union in 1848. Justice Charles H. Crownhart of the supreme court has

contributed an article on Father James Marquette and Senator Robert M. La Follette, who have been officially selected by the legislatures as the two representatives from Wisconsin in Statuary Hall at Washington. Justice E. Ray Stevens has outlined for particular use by the schools, the functions of constitutional government in Wisconsin and Justice W. C. Owen presents the work of the courts of the state.

The section of the volume dealing with education is exceptionally replete. There are contributions by President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin; Edward J. Dempsey, president of the board of normal school regents; John Callahan, state superintendent of schools and others. The activities of each commission and large department are set forth in an effort to give a well-rounded view of the functioning government.

The Blue Book has been prepared under the supervision of the State Printing Board and copies are distributed free within the limitations and under the provisions of the statutes. Copies may also be purchased at a nominal price from the Superintendent of Public Property.

That the present volume will give to the public knowledge and information about the duties of officials; the functions of state government; the varied beauties of the state and its progressive leadership along many lines is my fondest hope. Wisconsin's achievements are her glory, which have been possible by an intelligent citizenship proud of the state's birthright.

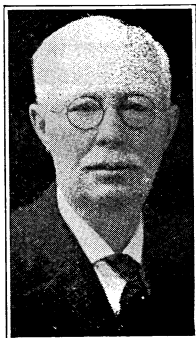
FRED R. ZIMMERMAN,
Governor.

Jan. 31, 1927,
Executive Office,
Madison, Wisconsin

TWO WISCONSIN IMMORTALS

By CHARLES H. CROWNHART,
Justice of Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN, pursuant to invitation by act of Congress, has presented the statue of Pere Jacques Marquette to stand in Statuary Hall as one of historic renown, and will soon present the statue of Robert Marion La Follette, illustrious for distinguished civic services worthy of commemoration.



CHAS. CROWNHART

In widely different fields, separated in life by two and a half centuries, these two men had many virtues in common. They worthily represent a great state carved out of the old Northwest Territory, dedicated to religious freedom, judicial proceedings according to the common law, moderate punishments for crime, jury trials for the preservation of life and property, and where "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Statuary Hall is the old hall of the House of Representatives, and is sanctified by many historic debates. There Webster, Clay, Adams, Calhoun, and other great statesmen, met in oratory, logic and eloquence. There Lincoln sat as a member from Illinois, and served with John Quincy Adams, Horace Greeley, and Andrew Johnson. There Lincoln frequently attended religious services during the Civil War, when the churches in Washington were given over as hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers. In this room the House elected President John Quincy Adams over Jackson. Adams, after being President, was elected to the House, and in this hall, after delivering an impassioned ad-

dress, was suddenly stricken with a fatal paralytic stroke. In the gallery of this hall, Dickens got his inspiration for his Comments on the American Congress. Here Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office to Presidents Madison and Monroe. For forty years the House of Representatives met here during the most momentous period of the nation's development.

And it is in this hall that the statues of Marquette and La Follette will stand with those of George Washington and James A. Garfield; Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun; Robert Livingston and Robert Fulton; Jonathan Stark and Nathaniel Greene; Oliver P. Morton, and many another who rendered distinguished service to their respective states.

By Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it was provided:

"Sec. 1814. Suitable structures and railings shall be erected in the old Hall of Representatives for the reception and protection of statuary, and the same shall be under the supervision and direction of the Chief of Engineers in charge of public buildings and grounds. And the President is authorized to invite all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services, such as each State may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall for the purpose herein indicated."

By chapter 544, Laws of Wisconsin for 1887, it was provided:

"Section 2. The governor is hereby authorized and directed to have placed in the hall of the said house of representatives a statue of Pere Marquette, the faithful missionary whose work among the Indians and explorations within the borders of the state in the early days are recognized all over the civilized world."

In 1893, by joint resolution of the fifty-third Congress, the State of Wisconsin was authorized and granted the privilege of placing in Statuary Hall at the Capitol the statue of Pere Marquette. The statue was thereafter, in 1895,

sculptured by the celebrated Italian sculptor, G. Trentanove, at a cost of \$8,000, and put in place in the hall, where it now is.

Robert Marion La Follette, then United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin, died June 18, 1925. The legislature of Wisconsin, then being in session, by chapter 410, of the laws for that year, approved June 26, 1925, provided:

"Section 1. Robert M. La Follette is hereby designated as one of the deceased residents of Wisconsin of historic renown worthy of the national commendation of having their statues placed in the old hall of the house of representatives, now generally known as the hall of fame or as statuary hall, in the national capitol.

"Section 2. The governor is hereby authorized and directed to have placed in the said hall a statue of Robert M. La Follette.

"Section 3. There is appropriated from the general fund a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this act."

Governor John J. Blaine thereafter, with the approval of the family of Senator La Follette, contracted with Mr. Jo Davidson, the sculptor, of Milwaukee, with a studio in Paris, for the statue of Senator La Follette to be so placed in Statuary Hall.

The statues of Wisconsin's illustrious dead,—Pere Jacques Marquette and Robert Marion La Follette—will stand in Statuary Hall with those from other states of the Union already there and to those to be later added. They presently find company with the statues of J. L. M. Curry and Gen. Joe Wheeler, of Alabama; Uriah M. Rose and James P. Clark, of Arkansas; Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut; John Corrie and Kirby Smith, of Florida; Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia; George L. Shoup, of Idaho; James Shields and Frances E. Willard, of Illinois; Oliver P. Morton and Lew Wallace, of Indiana; James Harlan and S. J. Krikwood, of Iowa; John J. Ingalls and George W. Glick, of Kansas; William King, of Maine; Charles Carroll and John Hanson, of Maryland; Samuel Adams and John Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Lewis Cass and Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota; Francis P. Blair and Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri; John Stark and Daniel Webster, of New Hampshire; Richard Stockton and Philip Kearny, of New Jersey; Robert R. Liv-

ingston and George Clinton, of New York; Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina; James A. Garfield and William Allen, of Ohio; Sequoyah, of Oklahoma; J. P. G. Muhlenberg and Robert Fulton, of Pennsylvania; Nathaniel Greene and Roger Williams, of Rhode Island; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina; Stephen F. Austin and Samuel Houston, of Texas; Ethan Allen and Jacob Collamer, of Vermont; George Washington and Robert E. Lee, Virginia; John E. Kenna and Francis H. Pierpont, West Virginia.

Pere Jacques Marquette

Born at Laon, France, June 1, 1637.

Died on eastern shore of Lake Michigan, May 15, 1675.

Chosen for the Northwest Mission in 1668. He was then the youngest missionary in the colony.

"And the gospel must first be published among all the nations."

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

PERE JACQUES MARQUETTE came from a wealthy and cultured family of Laon, France, to the New World, in 1666, at the age of twenty-nine, to preach the gospel to ignorant and barbarous red men. He had been educated to the priesthood, and belonged to the religious order of the Society of Jesus. After being ordained as a priest, he taught in schools of the Jesuit order for several years, but he read of the work of his brothers in the order in New France, and his zeal was fired by the words of the Savior, to publish the gospel among all the nations and to preach it to every creature. He was anxious to forsake wealth, society, and civilization to become a missionary to the benighted in the wilds of a foreign land, far from the luxuries of his home, relatives and friends.

Marquette was not robust in strength or health, but his spirit was that of the martyrs. He would sacrifice every worldly pleasure to serve the poor and ignorant.

It is difficult for us of this age to appreciate the hardships that missionary priests to America were obliged to undergo in the days of Marquette. They must seek their

neophytes in the wilderness far from the habitations of civilized man; they must suffer from the heat and insects of summer; from the snow and freezing blasts of winter; they must toil as slaves; they often must go hungry to the point of starvation; they must brave the perils of the inland seas and rivers for thousands of miles in frail canoes; they must break their way through the trackless forests and the miasma of bogs and swamps; when night came they must make their bed in the open, even as the storms raged; they must take their food as they found it,—sometimes foul and putrid. It was a hard life, and only men of noble minds and heroic mold would willingly enter such service with no hope of reward in this world save the hope that the Master might say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Theirs was no temporary sojourn in a foreign land from which they might return to the admiring plaudits of their home people. They dedicated their all, their lives, to privation, penury, and danger.

Marquette knew all this, and he knew that this new land was inhabited by ferocious, wild beasts and wild men. He knew that many of his predecessors had suffered cruelly,—some had been horribly tortured, mutilated and burned at the stake. Yet with this prospect before him, Marquette was impatient of the scholarly life of a teacher and longed to follow the injunction of Jesus to his Apostles, to take the gospel to every people. When the time came that he was permitted to leave his home-land and his people, he had no regrets but embraced the opportunity with joy. Here was a scholar and gentleman, brought up in the refinement of civilized life, about to enter upon a life full of hardships and danger, that should end only with death. Marquette's mind and heart were cast in a heroic mold.

Marquette reached the pioneer village of Quebec, Canada, in September, 1666, at the age of twenty-nine years. He was immediately required to learn the Indian dialects to prepare him for his missionary work. Not only this, but he must acquire the art of living in the wilds of the west, under the most primitive conditions. He must learn to make and paddle the canoe; he must learn to prepare his rude hut

to shelter him against the storms and cold; he must be prepared to forage and hunt for food to sustain life. And in doing these things, he must ever sacrifice self to minister unto his red savages. His progress was rapid, and we find him ready to embark on his mission in April, 1668. He first was sent to the Ojibways at the Sault of River St. Mary, at the discharge of Lake Superior. Here he stayed until August, 1669, when he was ordered to replace Father Allouez, at La Point du Esprit, at Chequamegon Bay, where he arrived on the 13th day of September, 1669, after a bleak and stormy voyage on Lake Superior. Up to this time only two priests had preceded him so far west,—Rene Menard, in 1660, who, on a mission of humanity to the Indians, became lost and died alone in the forests of north Wisconsin, and Claude Allouez, in 1665. Allouez had ministered to the natives at Chequamegon with little success, from that time until he was succeeded by Marquette. He was opposed by the medicine men of the tribes, who were fearful of losing their vantage and influence should the "black robes" succeed in turning their proteges to a new faith. The medicine men caused Allouez's chapel to be torn down, and the faithful priest was insulted and abused at every turn. Father Marquette was more agreeable to the Indians, and they soon accepted him graciously. He kept, as he said, a little of their usage and took from it all that was bad. Among others, Marquette here found remnants of the once powerful tribes of the Ottawas and Hurons who had resided in Canada, and who had, to some extent, embraced Christianity under the tutorship of French priests. These tribes had been driven from their Canadian lands by the fierce Iroquois, and were in the Chequamegon district by permission of the Ojibways rather than by right.

Here, also, Marquette found Indians from the Illinois district, who told him of the great Mississippi river. Marquette thereupon ordered a canoe built, with the intention of going, in the spring of 1670, by the Brule-St. Croix route, over which the Indians traveled, to the Mississippi. He could have easily made the trip to the great river in about ten days, but his design was frustrated by the foolish Ottawas and Hurons engaging in a quarrel with the Sioux Indians to the west of Chequamegon. The Sioux were a power-

ful tribe, and the Ottawas and Hurons had to flee for their lives, and Marquette with them. The Ottawas went to their old home on Manitoulin Island, in northern Lake Michigan. Marquette followed the latter, and here he was when the French governor at Quebec called for a priest to accompany Joliet on a voyage of discovery down the Mississippi Valley. His plans to discover the Mississippi by the Brule-St. Croix route had been rudely interrupted, but now he was to be given another opportunity to cruise the great river. Marquette became the choice of the governor.

Joliet, also selected by the French governor, joined Marquette at Mackinac in December, 1672, and there the two spent the winter preparing for their journey into the theretofore unknown country. Joliet and Marquette had met in Canada, and at the Sault. Although Marquette was eight years older than Joliet, both were young and impressionable and appear to have become fast friends. They were well mated for the trials before them. On the seventeenth of May, 1673, they left Mackinac for the Mission of St. Francis Xavier, at De Pere, on Green Bay. They were accompanied by five French voyageurs, enlisted for the venture. From there they proceeded up the Fox river, and portaged over the divide, into the Wisconsin river, and down that stream to the Mississippi, where they arrived on the seventeenth of June, 1673.

They found that noble stream in full-flood, and it presented to them a thrilling spectacle which filled them with joy. They now embarked on their dangerous mission of exploring the "Father of Waters" to ascertain its direction and its discharge. It was not then known whether the Mississippi discharged into the California sea, the Atlantic Ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico. The perils before the adventurers had been magnified by the Indians along the Fox river, and our discoverers must have been fearful of what was to befall them. The hazards to be met were great in any event. The danger of being swamped in the great river, full of floating debris, was ever present. Frequent storms of wind and rain increased these dangers from time to time. There were lurking, hostile savages along the banks of the stream, who might seek to destroy them, and there were ever-present swarms of mosquitoes and other insects to an-

noy them, and inoculate them with pestilential fevers. These things, with cruel, wild animals and poisonous serpents, made camping on land a serious matter. For these reasons they went ashore only to prepare their food or to hunt in case of necessity. At night they anchored their frail craft in the stream and slept therein as best they could.

The current of the river carried them swiftly on their course. They passed the Missouri and the Ohio rivers, and marveled at these great streams. Below the Missouri they came upon Indians, some friendly, some hostile, till at length they came to the Arkansas river. Here they learned of the Spaniards who occupied the lower reaches of the Mississippi and they found hostile Indians with knives and fire arms. They had gone far enough to know now that the Mississippi debouched into the Gulf of Mexico. They now became apprehensive that if they went further they would be captured and held by the Spaniards, with whom the French were then at war, with the result that their discoveries would be useless to the French government, so they wisely retraced their route until they came to the Ohio, where they entered that river and proceeded by way of the Illinois and connecting streams and portages, to Lake Michigan, near the present site of Chicago. From thence they followed the western shore of the lake to the present Door County peninsula, which they crossed at Sturgeon Bay, and thence back to the Mission of St. Francis Xavier. Here Marquette spent the winter and following summer, while Joliet went back to Canada to report the results of the historic trip.

Joliet stopped at the Mission at the Sault, where he left one copy of his notes and maps. As he neared his journey's end, his canoe capsized in the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and he lost his records. By another ill event he lost the copies he had left at the Sault. There the mission house was destroyed by fire, and with it his records. Thus Marquette's notes and maps became the only original records of the journey of discovery, and they are now to be found among the government documents at Montreal.

On his way back up the Illinois river, Marquette had visited the Illinois Indians, whom he promised a return visit the next spring. Marquette suffered from his exposure dur-

ing his long and eventful journey, and when spring came he had not recovered his health. The spring wore on, and then summer, yet he was still a sick man, but he would not disappoint the Illinois Indians by breaking his promise. So, on the twenty-fifth of October, 1674, he was on his way back to carry the gospel to these untutored red men. Under the further hardships and exposure of this trip his health became more impaired. Fearful of the results of his illness, he sought to return to the Mission of St. Ignace, by way of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Gradually his strength failed him, and his life neared its end. He was accompanied by two Frenchmen, who ministered to his needs the best they could under miserable conditions.

At last, unable to go further, he surrendered to the inevitable and died, a martyr to his love for his fellowmen. He was buried under the forest where he died, in a shallow grave, by his faithful companions. The next summer his loyal followers among the Hurons found his grave, cleansed his bones according to Indian custom, and carried them to the Mission of St. Ignace, where they were buried with the ceremonies of the church which he loved.

“Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.”

The Mission of St. Ignace was burned some time after Marquette was buried beneath its church. After the lapse of many years, his grave was discovered and his bones were removed to the sanctuaries of the Catholic church, some now being kept as sacred relics at the University in Milwaukee that proudly bears his name, in his honor.

In his young manhood—he was not yet thirty-eight—Marquette passed away. Had he lived the allotted span of man, undoubtedly he would have become the most successful and best beloved of the many able priests who ministered to the western Indians.

We have seen that Marquette skirted the shores of Wisconsin on the north, and for some time resided at Chequamegon. He cruised the entire western coast of Wisconsin, crossed the state by way of the Fox-Wisconsin route, and coasted the western shore from the mouth of the Wisconsin to the southern boundary. For nearly a year he was a resi-

dent of the Mission at De Pere. It was for these reasons that the legislature considered him a citizen of Wisconsin, and recommended him as worthy of its most distinguished commemoration. Marquette, subject to orders of his Society to carry the gospel to every nation, is entitled to be classed as a citizen of the world,—a messenger of the Lord to publish the gospel among all the nations.

Robert Marion La Follette

“**H**E WHO would serve his generation must be in advance of it.” So wrote a distinguished French statesman.

Senator Robert Marion La Follette, Sr., was in the van of his time. To him was given the power to envisage the future and prepare the way in large measure for his country's progress. It is too early to properly appraise his work. The future historian, from the great mass of data available, must winnow the truth from the false and measure the man and his work, free from the partisan present.

However, there are many outstanding facts about which there cannot be much difference of opinion concerning Wisconsin's foremost statesman, whose statue is soon to occupy the niche set apart by law in the Hall of Fame in the nation's capitol, for the state's most eminent men.

La Follette was reared in an humble home, where he felt the pinch of poverty. It was the poverty of the pioneers who built the foundations of the state's noble edifice. It was honest poverty and carried with it no disgrace. It taught the future statesman industry, frugality, temperance, and patience. His early training by worthy and upright parents, amid such conditions, put the iron into his soul and the righteousness into his character, that furnished the foundation for his great career. His struggle for an education made him resourceful and self-reliant. It imbedded in his nature a sympathy and understanding of “God's patient poor” that never forsook him in the face of the jibes and jeers of those who could not or would not understand this elemental virtue in a statesman of the foremost republic of the world.

Like many of the leaders of the age, his virtues were thought by some to be masks to cover selfish ends. But when Time shall sift the wheat from the chaff, it will be found that La Follette's ideals were pure and undefiled by self-interest.

La Follette, soon after graduation from the University of Wisconsin, where he imbibed fearless integrity from John Bascom, then the University's wonderful President, became a successful lawyer, and it is not doubted that in this profession La Follette could have won distinction and affluence had he been content to seek his personal welfare and comfort rather than the welfare of his fellow citizens. But that quick sympathy and understanding of the hardship of the masses of mankind led him to dedicate his unusual abilities to make his country a better place for the struggling poor to find happy homes, and thus a better country for us all. La Follette demanded the open door of opportunity for all, and he was impatient of the distorted meaning ascribed to the saying "to him that hath shall be given." While he knew that such often might be the fact, he also knew that such was not the result of righteousness, nor of the spirit of our laws nor of our institutions. The oppression of the masses by oppressive laws, or laws unjustly applied, aroused his indignation and urged him to battle.

La Follette was in public life for more than forty years, and held public office over thirty-four years. He was district attorney of Dane county two terms, congressman for three terms, governor for five years, and United States Senator for nineteen and one-half years. During the ten-year interval between his congressional office and that of Governor, he carried on a great educational campaign in Wisconsin and aroused the people to throw off the abuses that had grown up in their political affairs. He was independent candidate for President in 1924, and received the electoral vote of Wisconsin and polled a popular vote of some five millions. In every position he commanded great respect for the fidelity and ability with which he performed the duties of his office. He had unusual abilities, but these alone were not the source of his power. He had tremendous power of concentration, and he applied himself with such assiduity that he mastered every problem he had to face. This is

illustrated in the instance when his son, Robert, Jr., was so ill with blood-poisoning that his life was despaired of by his physicians. La Follette commandeered all the medical works on the subject and digested them completely. He interviewed the most noted medical men. He became the boy's physician and nurse. He willed that the boy should recover. And it was so. The strong man gave of himself that the sick should share in his vigor and health. For forty days and nights he hardly left the patient's bedside. Not till the victory was won did he surrender his vigil.

La Follette was a student of great resourcefulness. His was not the easy way. He took nothing for granted. He held with the Apostle Paul, that he should prove all things. Thus it was that a great body of laws that met his approval stood the test of time. They had been tested in the crucible of his inquiring mind by the most searching inquisition. La Follette would make dry facts alive with interest. He spoke to the students of Ann Arbor on representative government, and so exhaustive and interesting was his address that he received over a thousand letters asking for further information and data.

When the red demon of war raised its ugly head to scourge this country into world-wide entanglements, and into drafting the youth of the land to shed its blood on foreign fields, La Follette would not be dragooned in the mad rush. He was a student of history; he oft quoted Washington's farewell address, advising against foreign entanglements; he had read Grant's fervent hope that "we may now look forward to a perpetual peace at home and to a national strength which shall secure us against any foreign complications;" he knew that Lincoln was forced to war against his wish; that McKinley was strongly against war with Spain until forced by congress as a result of the fatal folly of the blowing up of the "Maine." La Follette counseled mediation neutrality. But when the war psychology, fed and fanned into flame by falsehoods put forth by a great newspaper association, roused his enemies to fury, they sought his destruction. Senator Frazier, speaking of the incident which inflamed people already full-fed on false propaganda, said:

"In 1917 it happened to be my privilege to be chairman of the producers and consumers convention, and I had the

honor of presenting Senator La Follette to that immense crowd in the city auditorium of St. Paul. Few speakers ever receive the enthusiastic reception that was given the Senator upon that memorable occasion.

"But, oh, the gross misrepresentation of that stirring, straight-forward, historic speech. Never has the press more flagrantly misquoted or worked a greater injustice upon any public speaker. When, some months later, the statements of the press were retracted, only briefest mention was made of the fact in inconspicuous corners of most newspapers—quite in contrast with the blazing headlines denouncing as unpatriotic one of the truest, most loyal citizens this country has ever known."

Then it was that this man, with none but love in his heart for his country and his people, was firm when he seemed all-forsaken. He held true to his compass. And truth demands that it be made known that during that crucial period, when prejudice, passion, and persecution quite generally took the place of patriotism, the great mass of his countrymen, the farmers and the laborers, refused to be stampeded into the general denunciation of press and pulpit, of chambers of commerce, and business organizations, of war leagues and war-makers. They knew the heart of La Follette, and they waited with full faith for his vindication.

That vindication in Wisconsin came swift and complete in 1922, when he received the primary endorsement for re-election to the Senate by a vote of 362,445 to 139,327 for his opponent, and when at the election he received 379,494 to his opponent's 78,029.

In the political arena, La Follette was a hard fighter. He was unyielding on matters of principle. He was impatient of compromise that sacrificed substance to form. La Follette early became proficient in the use of exact language to convey the correct meaning of the idea to be expressed. He could detect at once the weasel words inserted in a platform, bill or law by skilled lobbyists to defeat the real intent. These he would mercilessly expose in debate. He was equally impatient of the courts when technicality was allowed to defeat justice. He insisted that "the letter of the law killeth, but the spirit of the law giveth life." His criticism of the courts was not directed against their integrity, but against the system whereby bad precedents became sanctified by repetition without judgment or courage. For

our institutions and laws as a whole he had a profound respect. He was no mere destroyer; he never tore down but to build something better in place of the thing that was wrong, outlived, or unsuited to this progressive age.

La Follette was no dictator. He was not obstinate. He was not intolerant of the opinions of others. Those who thought otherwise misunderstood his character. La Follette did not form hasty judgments. He burned the midnight oil in the study of every important problem. He sought information from every available source. He drafted men into his counsel who were proficient to give advice. He drained experts dry by searching questions. He submitted the results of his labors to men qualified to give criticism, and he was quick to adopt any suggestion that appealed to his reason. It was only after La Follette had tested a problem from every angle with an open mind, and his judgment had been fully ripened, that he became hard, unyielding, and the dangerous antagonist.

It often has been said that La Follette would cast aside friends without provocation. It was only seemingly so. No one loved friends more sincerely than La Follette. When his friends left him he was touched to the quick. But he would not sacrifice the principles of his life even for friends. The "friends he had and their adoption tried, he grappled to his soul with hoops of steel." He would not "dull his palm", however, with friends for profit. They must be friends on principle, willing to stand for a principle even at a sacrifice of position and power. He could and did maintain friends who differed with him on social and economic principles, so long as they recognized his right to fight for his principles to the last ditch. It was thus that he had as personal friends such incongruous characters as the learned and impeccable Senator Lodge, the heavy and boisterous Senator Boise Penrose, the great Commoner and fundamentalist, William Jennings Bryan, the sarcastic and virile Senator Dolliver, the mild and lovable Senator Kenyon, and the incorruptible Senator Norris. However, La Follette had a multitude of friends among the commonality, known and unknown, who never wavered in their great affection for their leader.

La Follette's family life was ideal. His wife idolized

him, as he did her. She was his constant companion and helpmeet. He had four children—two girls and two boys—all worthy children of worthy parents, who have a heritage greater than wealth.

La Follette's financial affairs were always a source of worry to him. He cared nothing for wealth, but he had so many things to do for his people, and to forward their cause made tremendous demands upon him. He sacrificed his health and his time in their behalf. He had no financial thought for himself and family beyond the ordinary duty of educating his children and leaving his devoted wife sufficient for her reasonable comfort. To this end, La Follette made two investments early in life,—one a \$25,000 life insurance policy, payable to Mrs. La Follette on his death; the other, the purchase of a sixty-acre farm on the shore of Lake Mendota. The latter never could be made to pay any revenue on the purchase money, and the mortgage increased instead of decreased with time. However, the growth and prosperity of the capital city has caused the potential value of the farm to increase as a probable city addition, until the equity is of substantial value.

La Follette had great dramatic power. Had he chosen the stage, undoubtedly he would have won fame and fortune in that profession. He was an orator of rare ability. He could address an audience of farmers, laboring men, or educators in perfect English and within their equal easy understanding and appreciation. He knew his Shakespeare as few others did, and his essay on Iago won the intercollegiate debate for his Alma Mater. His lecture on Hamlet was famed before literary bodies. His understanding of economic and financial problems was full and deep. Had he chosen to reap the rewards in the financial field, to which his abilities entitled him, he could have easily amassed wealth. But he could not be tempted to stray from his chosen life work. Tips on the market, which have ruined many ambitious statesmen, never interested him.

La Follette chose his field of useful endeavor. It was to promote the cause of the common people. He ever kept this purpose clearly before him. He never swerved from that purpose. The future will more justly appraise him than does the present. As death approached to claim him,

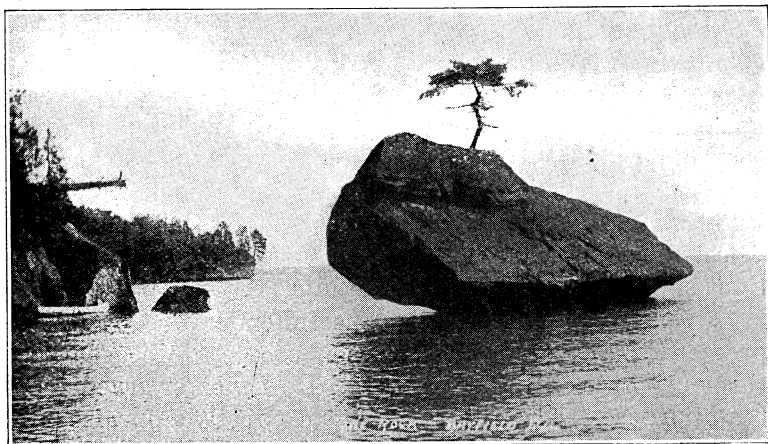
his conscience was clear. He had no fear. He had so lived that he could wrap his mantle about him and sink into a peaceful sleep. His last words were:

"I am at peace with all the world, but there is a lot of work I still could do. I don't know how the people will feel toward me, but I shall take to the grave my love for them which has sustained me through life."

La Follette's death was the occasion of profound sorrow throughout the nation. Many and gracious were the eulogies pronounced upon his life and services. As his body lay in state in Wisconsin's magnificent capitol, thousands upon thousands, for many hours, passed by the remains of their beloved leader, with tear-dimmed eyes, with slow and subdued step, to take a last farewell.

The Reverend Haydon, in the funeral oration, truly said of La Follette:

"Fearless, incorruptible, his head above the murk and miasma of selfishness and greed, his feet firmly planted in the thickness of fact, he toiled to make government the servant of human values; and when that day dawns, as it will surely dawn, when social organization will center about the higher values of life, when property will be less than humanity, when wealth will be the commonweal, when the path of free opportunity will beckon to every eager youth, then men will remember that Robert Marion La Follette carried the torch down that path and trod that way before them."



An Island Rock of the Apostle Island Group

OUR STATE GOVERNORS

Compiled by JOSEPH SCHAFER,
Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin, in the seventy-nine years of statehood, has had twenty-four different governors. The list includes:

Name	Residence	From	To
Nelson Dewey	Lancaster	June 7, 1848	Jan. 5, 1852
Leonard J. Farwell	Madison	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
William A. Barstow	Waukesha	Jan. 2, 1854	Mar. 21, 1856
Arthur McArthur	Milwaukee	Mar. 21, 1856	Mar. 25, 1856
Coles Bashford	Oshkosh	Mar. 25, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
Alex W. Randall	Waukesha	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 6, 1862
Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere	Jan. 6, 1862	Apr. 19, 1862
Edward Salomon	Milwaukee	Apr. 19, 1862	Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis	Columbus	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild	Madison	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1872
C. C. Washburr	La Crosse	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 5, 1874
William R. Taylor	Cottage Grove	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington	Milwaukee	Jan. 3, 1876	Jan. 7, 1878
William E. Smith	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk	Viroqua	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 7, 1889
William D. Hoard	Ft. Atkinson	Jan. 7, 1889	Jan. 5, 1891
George W. Peck	Milwaukee	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
William H. Upham	Marshfield	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 4, 1897
Edward Scofield	Oconto	Jan. 4, 1897	Jan. 7, 1901
Robert M. LaFollette	Madison	Jan. 7, 1901	Jan. 1, 1906
James O. Davidson	Soldiers Grove	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 2, 1911
Francis E. McGovern	Milwaukee	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 4, 1915
Emanuel L. Philipp	Milwaukee	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 3, 1921
John J. Blaine	Boscobel	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 3, 1927

THE average term of service was a trifle more than three and one-third years. The longest administration was that of Jeremiah M. Rusk, seven years. This was due to a change in the time of beginning the term, not to number of terms. Three others, Lucius Fairchild, Emanuel L. Philipp, and John J. Blaine served six years each; two, Robert M. La Follette and James O. Davidson served five years; five, Alex W. Randall, William E. Smith, George W. Peck, Edward Scofield, and Francis E. McGovern were in office four years each, and Nelson Dewey three and a half years. There were nine two-year, or one term, governors, namely, Leonard J. Farwell, William A. Barstow, Coles Bashford,



JOSEPH SCHAFER

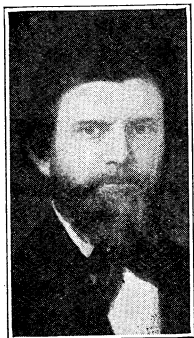
James T. Lewis, C. C. Washburn, William R. Taylor, Harrison Ludington, William D. Hoard, William H. Upham. One regularly elected governor, Louis P. Harvey, died in office after serving three months and a half. Arthur McArthur, declared elected Lieutenant-Governor with William A. Barstow in 1855, occupied the governor's chair for only four days after Barstow's retirement during the contest which resulted in seating Coles Bashford March 25, 1856. Edward Salomon, elected Lieutenant-Governor with Louis P. Harvey, filled out the unexpired term of that officer. James O. Davidson, elected Lieutenant-Governor with Robert M. La Follette in 1904, completed the latter's third term after La Follette's election to the United States senate and thereafter was elected governor for two terms. Seven of the twenty-four governors, or more than one fourth of the whole number, were from Milwaukee county. They were McArthur, Salomon, Ludington, Smith, Peck, McGovern and Philipp. Dane county claims four, Farwell, Fairchild, Taylor and La Follette. Grant had two, Dewey and Blaine; Waukesha two, Barstow and Randall. Nine counties are each credited with one governor as follows: Winnebago with Bashford, Rock with Harvey, Columbia with Lewis, La Crosse with Washburn, Vernon with Rusk, Jefferson with Hoard, Wood with Upham, Oconto with Scofield and Crawford with Davidson.

NELSON DEWEY

Mr. Dewey was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, December 19, 1813. His father was Ebenezer Dewey a practising lawyer of that place, his mother Lucy Webster Dewey. The family originated in Kent, England. The Dewey family sought a new home in what was then the west, settling in 1813 in Cooperstown, New York, and a few years later in Louisville, Otsego County, New York. Here Nelson received a common school education. Later he had the privilege of Hamilton Academy, Madison County, New York, for a period of two and a half years after which he studied law with his father and with Samuel Bowne of Cooperstown.

Mr. Dewey came to Wisconsin territory in 1836, settling at Cassville where he found employment. In 1837 he re-

moved to Lancaster, the county seat, which remained his home till 1855. His first elective office was that of Register of Deeds of Grant County, 1837. His legislative career began in 1838, when he was elected to the House of Representatives where he continued till 1842, being speaker of that body in the session of 1840. He was a member of the Council from 1842 to 1846. Mr. Dewey was a Jeffersonian democrat and whenever his party was in the ascendant in Grant County he was sure of local preferment.



NELSON DEWEY

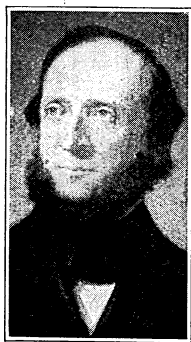
In 1848, he was elected governor, being inaugurated June 7th. He was reelected in 1849. The significance of Governor Dewey's administration lies in its pioneer character. All of the state functions had their beginnings in his period and over all he exercised a careful superintendence. It is said he interested himself in the accounting systems to be installed in the several state offices; though a strong partisan, he exercised the patronage of his own office strictly in the public interest. His leadership in legislation was as distinctive as the administrative phase of his service. He is described as a plain, unpretending democratic citizen of excellent talent, much originality, and the highest integrity of character. He served in the state senate from Grant County in 1854 and 1855. Thereafter he dropped out of public life. His private fortune, once large for the time, was lost and he was obliged to return late in life to the practise of law. He died at Cassville July 21, 1890.¹

LEONARD J. FARWELL

Wisconsin's second governor was a prominent business man and owner of a grist mill located at the water power in the capital city. He was born in Watertown, New York, January 15, 1819, his father being Captain James Farwell of Massachusetts, his mother Rebecca Cady of Vermont. He was orphaned at the age of eleven. Learning the tinner's

¹ Memorial address of Silas U. Pinney on Nelson Dewey. Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1890, p. 66-78.

trade he went west and after spending some years in Illinois, set up a hardware business in Milwaukee in 1840. This flourished so greatly that in a few years Mr. Farwell was the leading wholesale hardware merchant in the territory, well and favorably known to business men everywhere. He removed to Madison in 1849 after a long sojourn in various European countries.



LEONARD J. FAR-
WELL

Previously, in 1847, he had purchased much Madison property including the water power. He now built grist and saw mills, a woolen mill, machine shop, &c. He sold city property improved and promoted in every direction, always with an eye to the general welfare no less than his personal profit.

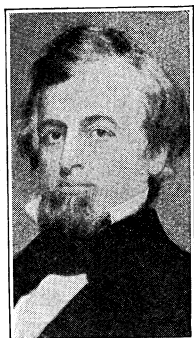
In 1851 Mr. Farwell was induced to head a Whig ticket in opposition to the democrats and he was the only one of the group to be elected, which shows his extraordinary popularity. This was due in part to the favors he had shown to thousands of foreign immigrants.

During his term of office all the other state officers and the majority of each legislative house were democratic while he was nominally a Whig. But he was not a strong partisan and his personal affability, good sense, and cooperative spirit were such that he had no trouble in securing the adoption of his recommendations. The outstanding feature of his administration was the carrying out of his plan to secure immigration from Europe on a large scale through the maintenance by the state of an immigration Bureau. He is reported to be the originator of this idea, which was quickly taken up by other states.

After his retirement from political life in 1853, Mr. Farwell devoted himself to his large business interests until the panic of 1857 destroyed his values and left him stripped of most of his possessions. It was then he made his home on his wife's beautiful lakeside farm at Farwell Point. From 1863 to 1870 he was an examiner in the Patent Office at Washington. A new business venture at Chicago as Patent Agent terminated with the Chicago fire in October 1871. Thereafter he made his home at Grand City, Missouri, where he died April 11, 1889.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BARSTOW

Governor Barstow, the third governor of the state, is also the third in the line of Yankee governors of Wisconsin. He was born on a farm near Plainfield, Connecticut, September 13, 1813. His education was limited to the common school,



WM. A. BARSTOW

but at an early age he entered upon a business career, first as clerk in a store in Connecticut, then as partner of his brother in the milling business at Cleveland, Ohio. Due to reverses incident to the panic years he decided on a more westerly location, and in 1839 settled in Prairieville, the later Waukesha. There he built and equipped an excellent milling plant and carried on a very successful business in both milling and merchandizing. Being a man of commanding personality and generous sympathetic nature, he quickly made hosts of friends who supported him loyally at a later time.

In 1849 he was elected secretary of state, holding that office from January 7, 1850 to January 5, 1852. It was the period in which the school land business was organized and Mr. Barstow had much to do with perfecting that business. He also—it is said—salvaged many of the earlier records of the office, writing them out carefully for permanent preservation.

His term and a fraction as governor, begun January 2, 1854 and terminated by resignation March 21, 1856, marks the stormiest period in Wisconsin's political history. Barstow had been declared elected, but his election was contested by Coles Bashford, the Republican candidate, and court proceedings were instituted for the purpose of ousting Barstow. The legal complications were many.² Finally, with the evidence of election frauds before it, the supreme court pronounced in favor of Bashford. Barstow issued a vigorous protest against what he regarded as an unwarranted usurpation of power by the court. But before the

² On this phase of the question see J. B. Winslow, *The Story of a Great Court*. 97-107.

case was disposed of he resigned the governorship and Arthur McArthur became governor in his stead. On the 25th of March, 1856, armed with the court's decree, Coles Bashford took possession of the executive office.

Barstow removed to Janesville where he engaged in milling again. When the war broke out he raised a regiment of cavalry which became attached to the army of the frontier, though a persistent illness of which he died at Leavenworth, Kansas, December 13, 1865 prevented him from actually serving in the field.

Barstow is represented as a man of many engaging qualities, extraordinary intellectual gifts and a special talent for administration. He made bitter enemies, however, as well as devoted friends. He was the stormy petrel of early Wisconsin state politics.

ARTHUR McARTHUR

Wisconsin's short term governor was the scion of a distinguished Scotch family, the McArthurs of Loch Katrine and Loch Ane. He was born in Glasgow January 26, 1815. His parents coming to the United States when he was very young, the whole of his formal education was received in this country. The Academies of Uxbridge and of Amherst in Massachusetts provided the preliminary training, while some college studies were pursued in Connecticut Wesleyan. He then studied law in New York city, was admitted to the bar in 1841 and began practising in Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1849 he removed to Milwaukee where, in 1851, he was elected city attorney. As democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1855 he received an undisputed majority, as did all of the other candidates for state offices except Barstow.

During the litigation over the governorship Barstow decided to resign and McArthur took up the duties of the office on the theory that the lieutenant governor has the constitutional duty of completing the term of a governor who for any reason gives up his office. But, although he claimed the governorship on that ground, Mr. McArthur was not disposed to push matters to extremes. His first official act,

it is said, was to cause the removal from the capitol of arms and ammunition placed there as republicans believed for the purpose of violently resisting Barstow's expulsion. When Bashford, on March 25, 1856 entered the executive department demanding possession some parleying ensued, but McArthur finally withdrew without a struggle.

Mr. McArthur began his judicial career by election to the circuit bench of the Milwaukee (second) circuit in 1857. After thirteen years distinguished service he resigned to be promptly appointed by President Grant as associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, a position from which he retired in 1888. The final period of his life was devoted to literary pursuits. He died at Atlantic City, August 26, 1896. Judge McArthur was the father of General Arthur McArthur.

COLES BASHFORD

Mr. Bashford, whose induction into the office of governor proved so dramatic, was also a native of New York, born in Putnam County in January 1816. He received a good education in the Wesleyan seminary, Lima, New York after which he studied law, was admitted to practise, and acted as district attorney of Wayne County, N. Y. from 1847 to 1850. In the latter year he settled in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he quickly gained a lucrative practise though his leaning was more decidedly toward politics than law. He was a state senator from 1852 to 1855. In the latter year he became the republican candidate for governor and, as shown above, was seated by a decree of the supreme court.



COLES BASHFORD

Bashford's term as governor was marked by the bitter partisan investigation of the administration of the school fund under the former democratic régime, which certainly disclosed many irregularities but hardly justified the charges of wholesale fraud so industriously promulgated against "Barstow and the Balance." On

the other hand, it was during the Bashford régime that Wisconsin politicians (not excepting the governor who, however, appears not to have profited financially therefrom) were first subjected to serious charges of having received favors in the form of bonds from a railway company which desired and secured a land grant. Probably in consequence of the feeling engendered by that ugly charge, Bashford retired from politics in this state and in 1863 he removed to Tucson, Arizona territory. There he prospered both professionally and politically, serving one term as delegate in Congress. He died April 25, 1878.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL

Mr. Randall, always remembered as first War Governor of Wisconsin, was born in Ames, Montgomery County, New York, October 13, 1819, the son of Phineas Randall a practising attorney of that place. He received a good academic education which was followed by a regular study of and apprenticeship to the law under his father's preceptorship. As a very young man he emigrated to Wisconsin, settling at Waukesha where he began the practise of his profession. He was a member of the first constitutional convention in 1846, representing the county of Waukesha as a democrat. But he broke with the regular democratic majority when he proposed and advocated a resolution to submit to the voters the question of negro suffrage. In 1848 he acted politi-



ALEX. W. RANDALL

cally with the Free Soil party, carrying on a vigorous and locally successful stumping campaign. But he again returned to the democratic party.

Randall and Barstow, the two outstanding politicians of Waukesha county, were determined rivals for preferment and they became relentless enemies. This helps to explain the bitterness of the onslaught upon the Barstow régime and also the resentments felt by many against Randall—even to the time of his death. His frequent changes of

party allegiance was another cause of criticism against him. He was elected to the state senate in 1854 as an independent, but he acted with the free soil republicans in voting for Charles Durkee for United States Senator. The republicans nominated him for attorney general in 1855 but he lost the election. In 1857 he was nominated by the republicans for governor and was elected, giving the state a creditable administration. In 1859 his renomination was contested by Carl Schurz, but Randall won and was reelected, thus becoming War Governor in 1861 and gaining national fame for the vigor and enthusiasm with which he organized the state in the interest of national success.

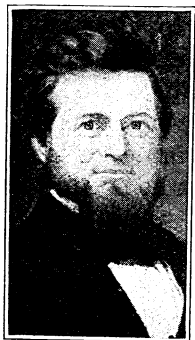
When his term expired Governor Randall sought a military appointment but instead was offered by Lincoln's administration the ministry to Rome. He resigned the position the following year and was appointed assistant postmaster general. In 1865 President Johnson appointed him postmaster general which office he held to the end of Johnson's term, 1869, being the first cabinet officer from the state. His adherence to Johnson alienated him from the republican party, and thenceforth he was known as a democrat. His last years were spent in the practise of law at Elmira, New York. There he died July 26, 1872 in the fifty-third year of his age.

LOUIS POWELL HARVEY

Mr. Harvey, the second war governor, was born at East Haddon, Connecticut, July 22, 1820. In 1828, the family removed to Cuyohoga County, Ohio, where Louis received his education. From 1837, to 1839, he was a student in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio. He became a teacher and after gaining some experience near home he came to Southport (Kenosha) where he taught for a period of six years. During a portion of that time he also conducted a weekly paper, the Southport American. Removing to Rock County in 1847, he engaged for some years in merchandizing at Clinton. He then purchased the water power on Turtle Creek at Shopiere where he built a grist mill and

a saw mill, adding a general store to his manufacturing business.

Politically Mr. Harvey began as a whig. In 1847, he was a member of the constitutional convention and was prominent therein. In 1853, he became state senator from Rock County, continuing in the office four years. The republican party in 1859, elected him secretary of state and in 1861, made him its standard bearer as candidate for governor to which high office he was triumphantly elected, the majority in his favor, partly on account of the war, being very large.



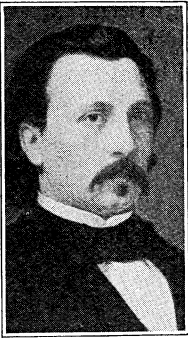
LOUIS P. HARVEY

Governor Harvey was fully in touch with the war administration of his predecessor, Governor Randall, and when the responsibility devolved upon him he entered upon his duties with singular clearheadedness, vigor and effectiveness. He was peculiarly sensitive on the subject of the state's duty to care for its men in the field; so, when the terrible news of Shiloh came, indicating that hundreds of Wisconsin men were suffering from wounds, he hurried South to provide them such relief as was possible under the circumstances. His presence brought great cheer to the boys and he was able to provide satisfactorily for their needs. Then he set out for home only to meet death by accidentally falling between the steamer on which he then was and the one to which he was to be transferred.

The entire state now went into mourning for the executive as it had already gone into mourning for the brave boys lost in the sanguinary battle of Shiloh. The last half of April, 1862, when these events transpired, (the governor's death occurred on the 19th) was for Wisconsin the gloomiest period of the war. The governor's death, however, brought to the fighting men of the nation, particularly to sick and wounded, the powerful aid and advocacy of Mrs. Harvey who now spent herself nobly in their cause.

EDWARD SALOMON

Mr. Salomon's governorship marks the earliest entrance into the highest political office of our state of a citizen of foreign deviation. He was born near Halberstadt, Prussia, August 11, 1828, his father being Christopher Salomon, a soldier and officer during the Napoleonic wars and a hero of the battle of Waterloo where he was severely wounded. Edward Salomon received a careful general education which was completed in the University of Berlin. In 1849 he emigrated to the United States whither one of his brothers had lately fled as a political refugee because of his participation in the revolution of 1848. Settling in Manitowoc, he taught school and for a time held a deputy county clerkship. In 1852, he entered the law office of E. G. Ryan in



EDWARD SALOMON

Milwaukee as a student of law and three years later was admitted to the bar, forming a partnership with Winfield Smith.

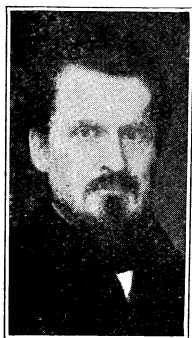
Mr. Salomon soon attained distinction as a lawyer, carrying many important cases to the supreme court of the state. Politically he was at first a democrat, as became a protege of Judge Ryan with whom he studied. The events of 1854, and the subsequent doings in Kansas caused him to sympathize with the republicans though he took no prominent part in politics till 1861, when he was nominated for lieutenant governor on the ticket with L. P. Harvey. By the governor's tragic death in April, 1862, Salomon became governor at a most critical stage of the war. A perusal of his correspondence proves that he devoted to the office his very best powers and that, considering the grave difficulties encountered, his administration must be counted a decided success. But he was denied an election to the governorship in 1863, and resumed his professional activities.

Several years later he removed to the city of New York where he practised law successfully for many years and also was a councillor for the Prussian government. At New York he was much in the company of his old friend Carl Schurz, with whom he was generally in harmony politically

and otherwise. In 1894, owing to the feeble health of his wife he removed to Europe living at Frankfort-on-the-Main. There he died at the age of seventy-eight on the 22d of April, 1909.

JAMES T. LEWIS

Mr. Lewis was the fourth and last of the governors who guided the destinies of Wisconsin during the troublous period of the Civil War. If Mr. Randall had been less keen for a military career, for which he was probably not fitted



JAMES T. LEWIS

and which after all he never enjoyed, there might have been less "swapping of horses in the middle of the stream." However, he had completed his second term and at that period the third term tradition had not been born. Again, but for the lamentable accident of Governor Harvey's death, it is probable that Wisconsin would have weathered the war with only one change in the governorship.

James T. Lewis was born in Clarendon, New York, the son of New England parents, October 30, 1819. He was educated in the common schools, Clarkson Academy and Clinton Seminary, afterwards reading law in the office of Governor Selden at Clarkson. In 1845, he emigrated to Wisconsin, settling in Columbus, Columbia County, and there beginning the practise of his profession. He early became a figure in county politics as district attorney and as county judge. In 1847, he represented Columbia County in the second constitutional convention. Next we find him (1852) in the Assembly, then in the Senate. From 1854 to 1856, he was lieutenant governor. He succeeded Louis P. Harvey as secretary of state when the latter became governor, and he held the governorship from 1864 to 1866, receiving the highest majority thus far given for that office, 23,664. At the close of his term he declined a reelection.

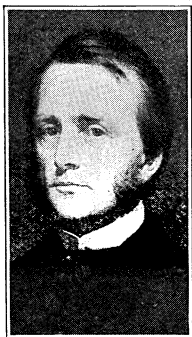
Governor Lewis was instrumental in securing the return to Wisconsin for hospitalization of many Wisconsin soldiers, he supported the efforts of Mrs. Harvey in behalf of a home for the orphans of soldiers, and in general gave the closest attention to the welfare of the country's defenders and their

families. He also made a strict accounting of the state's military liability, so that the quotas required from Wisconsin were not larger than justice demanded, and he was vigorous in prosecuting the state's claims against the general government. In consequence of his careful scrutinizing of accounts about half a million dollars was returned to the state as a just claim.

Mr. Lewis not only declined a renomination of the governorship but declined also many other proffers of preferment. He traveled much in later years, making the tour of the world in 1882-3. He died at his home in Columbus August 4, 1904.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

General Fairchild was the first of the Wisconsin "war heroes" to obtain the gubernatorial chair; and he was also the first governor to be elected for three successive terms.



LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

Mr. Fairchild, a native of the Western Reserve, was born at Franklin Mill, Portage County, Ohio, December 27, 1831. The family made their home in Cleveland most of the time till 1846, when they came to Wisconsin, settling in Madison. His father, Jairus Fairchild, became prominent both in business and in politics. In 1849 Lucius, then a lad of seventeen, made the overland journey to California and spent six eventful and reasonably successful years in the mines, returning in 1855.

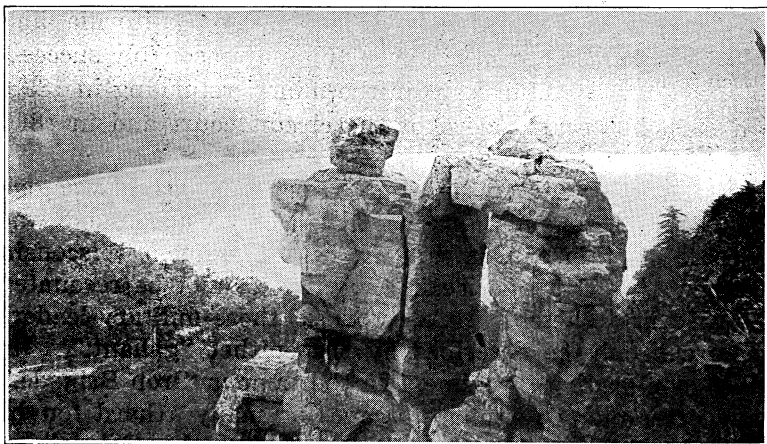
In 1858 he became clerk of the circuit court and in 1860 was admitted to the bar.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Fairchild was one of the first to enlist in the Governor's Guard, and was elected Captain of Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. His service in the army cannot be recounted in this brief sketch. He was one of those military leaders who can only be described by the epithet "gallant." He was soon leading a regiment in the famous "Iron Brigade," and after many fortunate escapes on many a hard fought field he fell on Seminary Ridge during the Gettysburg battle, his left arm shattered by a cannon ball.

For distinguished service Colonel Fairchild was commissioned Brigadier General. He desired to return to the service after recovering from the effects of the operation which left him a one-armed hero. But the Union State Convention in Wisconsin "drafted" him as candidate for secretary of state which office he held for two years. In 1865 he was nominated and elected governor to which office he was twice reelected.

Governor Fairchild's gubernatorial career was in some respects as notable as his military career. All phases of the executive's duties interested him. But he devoted special attention to the state's educational and welfare institutions, inspected them personally, urged upon the legislature proper liberality in their support, and gave anxious thought to the appointment of governing boards. He was the key man in the history of the reorganization of the state university after the acceptance by the legislature of the Morrill grant.

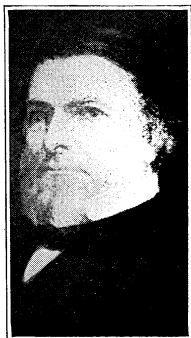
From 1872 to the end of the year 1881, General Fairchild was in the diplomatic service first as consul to Liverpool, next as American consul-general at Paris, and finally as American minister to the court of Madrid. The period of his retirement after 1881 was spent mainly in Madison and it was well filled with activities for the public weal. He died at his home in Madison on the 23d of May, 1896.



The Devil's Doorway at Devil's Lake

CADWALLADER COLDEN WASHBURN

Genealogically, Governor Washburn belongs to the purest of Puritan blood lines, both his parents being descendants of early settlers of Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was born in the town of Livermore, Androscoggin County, Maine, April 22, 1818. His father was Israel Washburn, his mother Martha Benjamin Washburn. The sons of Israel and Martha Washburn, seven in number, all attained prominence and three of them, Israel Jr., Elihu Benjamin, and Cadwallader all served together for a time in Congress, each one representing a different state. Israel rose to be war governor of Maine, Cadwallader became governor of Wisconsin, and Elihu had a notable career as minister to France.³



C. C. WASHBURN

After receiving a good general education, including a period of classical study, Mr. Washburn left his home for the West in the spring of 1839. His brother Elihu having recently established himself as an attorney at Galena, Illinois, he first went to that state where he worked at surveying and school-teaching for a short time after which he began the study of law in the village of Stevenson. He removed to Mineral Point, Wisconsin Territory, in 1842, began there the practise of law and was soon engaged also in the land agency business as a partner of Cyrus Woodman. "Washburn and Woodman" as a firm name became a household word in southwestern Wisconsin. They added a bank to their law and land business. Woodman retired in 1855 leaving the entire business in Washburn's hands. In 1854, upon the organization of the republican party, he was nominated and elected to Congress from the old second district. He remained six years, declining a reelection in 1860.

This left him free when the war broke out to enter the army. He did so by raising a regiment of cavalry of which he was made colonel. His military service was rendered mainly in the western theatre, Arkansas, Texas, and along

³ See Gaillard Hunt. *Israel, Elihu, and Cadwallader Washburn.*

the Mississippi including participation in the battles and the siege of Vicksburg. He rose in rank to be major-general.

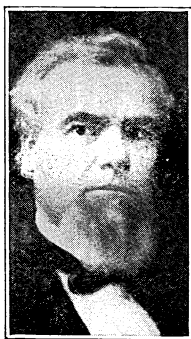
After the close of the war, his home being then in La Crosse, General Washburn served one term in Congress from that district and thereafter was elected governor, in 1871. He was renominated in 1873 but was defeated by Mr. Taylor, leader of the agrarian movement.

Mr. Washburn's business interests were always extensive. At La Crosse he was a leading lumber manufacturer, and he became the builder in Minneapolis of the world's greatest flouring mill.

He was a philanthropist, giving freely of his great wealth for good causes. General Washburn died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, May 14, 1882.

WILLIAM ROBERT TAYLOR

Mr. Taylor's governorship marks the beginning of the era of railroad regulation in Wisconsin, which synchronized with the movement for a similar reform in other western states. His election by a large majority over Governor Washburn was effected by what may properly be called an agrarian revolution for he was actually the candidate of the granger party though endorsed by the democratic organization.



WM. R. TAYLOR

Colonel Taylor was in an unusual sense a self-made man. Born in Connecticut July 10, 1820 he never knew his own mother, who died within three weeks. At six years of age he lost his father, a ship-captain who perished with his vessel at sea. Under discouraging circumstances and wholly without the affectionate care thrown about children by their own parents, he yet attained a sturdy and independent manhood, growing up in Jefferson County, New York.

By his own unaided efforts he obtained two years of instruction at Union College, Schenectady. He then went

West and became a school-teacher in northern Ohio rising gradually in the profession until he was finally placed in charge of an academy. During this period he also studied medicine and took a five months course of lectures with clinical instruction in Cleveland. Late in the year 1848, Taylor drove a four horse team with merchandize for the pineries to Wisconsin and soon settled upon the farm at Cottage Grove, Dane County, which remained his permanent home.

During the next quarter century he operated his farm, varied for a time with winter experiences in pinery work; he took a leading place in town and county affairs, and was recognized also as a figure in the wider concerns of the state agriculturally and otherwise. His connection with the grange grew out of his deep interest in rural life improvement. He began a correspondence with "Father Kelley," founder of the grange at a very early phase of that movement, and organized local granges, at Cottage Grove and elsewhere in Wisconsin. He was so prominent as a granger-reformer and was so fully in the confidence of the farmers generally that the nomination for governor came to him unsought.

The reform administration which began in January 1874 emphasized economy in public affairs and it was claimed that a saving of several hundred thousand dollars was effected by the governor's policies. The outstanding achievement, however, of Taylor's governorship was the enactment of the so-called Potter Law regulating railway rates. When the two great railways of the state, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northwestern refused to obey the law, court proceedings ensued and in September, 1874, Judge Ryan's famous decision was rendered settling the constitutional right of the legislature to pass such regulatory acts. Governor Taylor died March 17, 1909 at the age of 88.

HARRISON LUDINGTON

Mr. Ludington was the scion of a colonial family and his grandfather, Colonel Henry Ludington of New York state, had an enviable record as an officer in the revolutionary army. His father, Frederick Ludington, was engaged in business at Ludingville, Putnam county, New York, where Harrison was born July 30, 1812. The date may explain why he was christened with the name of the hero of "Tippecanoe." He received what was for the time a good academic education, after which, having decided to engage in a business career, he went West settling in 1838 at Milwaukee where with his uncle as partner he bought out the pioneer merchant Solomon Juneau, and conducted a rapidly growing mercantile establishment till the year 1851. At that



H. LUDINGTON

time he turned his attention to lumbering and became, during a large share of the next forty years, the world's leading lumber manufacturer with great mills at Menomone, Michigan and other places. The contrast of Mr. Ludington's later business status with his condition in the early days when he is said to have not merely bought personally the first wagon load of wheat hauled to the Milwaukee market but to have "elevated" it by carrying the sacks one by one to the upper floor of his warehouse, is not only a commentary on the business opportunities of the west but a commentary on his sagacity, industry, and business honesty. The Ludington concerns were always regarded as having the financial solidity of the Bank of England.

Mr. Ludington's political career was more or less accidental. By reason of his citizenly interest in local affairs in Milwaukee he was called upon to aid his city as member of the council and later as mayor. The holding of the latter office, and his general popularity among the foreign elements especially in Milwaukee (due largely to the liberal and philanthropic spirit he had always manifested toward them), he appeared to be available for the governorship and was given the nomination by the republican conven-

tion. No doubt a politician's reason was found in the contrast in principles between Mr. Ludington and Mr. Taylor, the incumbent, who was a candidate for reelection on the opposing ticket.

The administration of Governor Ludington presents no results which make a political parallel to his noteworthy achievements in the industrial and commercial fields and at the end of a single term he retired to his business affairs. He died June 17, 1891.

WILLIAM E. SMITH

Mr. Smith, like Mr. Ludington, was a Milwaukee business man. According to one of his biographers, he united in himself the qualities not only of the successful business man, popular citizen and official, but also those of the "refined gentleman and accomplished scholar."⁴ This was apparently not a mere phrase, for it is related that as a boy of ten years in Edinborough he took prizes as a student of the classics, and he continued his interest in scholarship through life though with comparatively limited training therefor. Mr. Smith was born in Scotland, June 18, 1824 and came to America with his father's family in 1835. In 1836, they settled on a tract of wild land in Michigan, north of Detroit, and there the boy helped to create a western



WM. E. SMITH

farm. At the age of fifteen, however, he entered a local store as clerk, and five years later accepted a position with Lord and Taylor who conducted one of the largest dry-goods establishments in New York City. There he created so good an impression that he was made the partner of a son of one of his employers and supplied with abundant credit for beginning a business at Fox Lake, Wisconsin. He settled in Dodge County in 1849, and his exceptional character is shown in the fact that within a few months he was elected by his new neighbors to a seat in the state

⁴ Tuttle, Charles R. *An Illustrated History of the State of Wisconsin*, p. 750.

legislature. He began his career as a Whig, becoming a republican in 1856. In 1858 he was returned as state senator, and was reelected in 1862. In 1865 he became state treasurer and was reelected two years later. He was next chosen a member of the assembly, for the session of 1871, when he was speaker of the house. Removing to Milwaukee, where he established a wholesale grocery house, he quickly took rank among the first citizens of the metropolis.

Mr. Smith was ambitious for political honors and in 1877, he was elected governor by the sound money republicans aided by the votes of other sound money elements who chose him for a second term in the same office. Being a man of much political experience, though a thoroughgoing representative of business, he is said to have given very close attention to all phases of administration. Aside, however, from helping to establish the state republican party's attitude on the important national question of resumption, Mr. Smith's influence upon state politics was not very marked. As an executive he has been described probably with justice as "practical, faithful, and safe."⁵

Mr. Smith was generous in giving of his means, his time and energy to the promotion of educational and philanthropic causes. He was a member of the Normal School Board of Regents, also a member of the board of regents of Milwaukee-Downer College; and he aided also in the support of other institutions.

He died February 13, 1883.

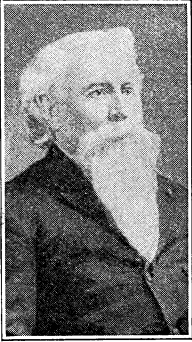
JEREMIAH McLAIN RUSK

Governor Rusk, affectionately referred to as "Uncle Jere," was for many years both a picturesque and an effective element in Wisconsin politics. His is another case of the "self-made" western man of excellent native ability but of limited early training. Also, like Fairchild before him and Hoard who was his successor, Mr. Rusk's popularity and availability were greatly enhanced by his war record.

Mr. Rusk was born in Ohio, June 17, 1830. He was a farmer boy, and a boy manager of the home farm, adept

⁵ Quoted by A. M. Thompson. *Political History of Wisconsin*, 312.

and successful in all agricultural operations and noted as a horseman. He sometimes eked out his income by managing a railway construction gang, and was never afraid to take up any honest work. In 1853 he brought his wife and



JEREMIAH M. RUSK

two children to Wisconsin in a covered wagon, and settled near Viroqua, keeping a tavern, taking a mail contract, and personally driving a stage. This period, however was short for the people of Bad Ax County, having quickly taken his measure, elected him in 1855 to the office of county sheriff. From that time he was usually in politics and in 1861 was chosen to a seat in the state assembly.

Mr. Rusk's military record was a distinguished one. He entered the army as major, having raised a regiment for the service but declining the proffered commission as colonel. This title came to him in due course before the war was over, and at the end he was brevetted Brigadier-General. This was for his magnificent soldierly performance at "the crossing" (Battle of Salkehatchie River) in February, 1865, when as General Mower bluntly summarized the matter, Rusk "rode farther into Hell than Mower."⁶

For four years after leaving the army Rusk was state bank controller. Next, he served for six years as a member of congress from the sixth Wisconsin district. He was offered by President Garfield various appointments, two of them in the diplomatic service, but all were declined. Doubtless he was aware that his chances for more agreeable political service at home were excellent. At all events he was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1881, reelected in 1884 (the time of election having meantime been changed) and reelected again in 1886, giving him a seven years incumbency which is the record for the office. The most dramatic incident connected with his long administration was the quelling of the Milwaukee riot in May 1886.

Under Benjamin Harrison, governor Rusk became the first secretary of agriculture, an office in which he greatly

⁶ Henry Casson, *Life and Public Services of General Jeremiah M. Rusk*, p. 151.

distinguished himself and in which he was able to benefit American agriculture not only through the thoroughgoing practical and scientific organization of the department, but also in a quasis-diplomatic manner through securing the abrogation of foreign prohibitions on American exports of live stock and meats.

Returning to his Vernon County farm, Governor Rusk died November 21st, 1893. President Harrison wrote of him: "Like Lincoln, he multiplied small chances, and on a hard and barren youth builded a great life. Men of other characters and of other attainments are needed in American life, but the type of Jeremiah M. Rusk cannot be spared."

WILLIAM DEMPSTER HOARD

Mr. Hoard, like so many of his predecessors in the gubernatorial office, was a native of the empire state. He was born in Stockbridge, Madison County, New York, October 10, 1836. His father, William B. Hoard, was a Methodist clergyman, but engaged in farming when the son was a mere child, and attained a high record as a New York dairyman. His mother, a native of Vermont, came of revolutionary stock, her grandfather, Capt. Jesse Sawyer, being one of Colonel Ethan Allen's officers.



WM. D. HOARD

Mr. Hoard's formal education was restricted to the district school, but being an inveterate reader, particularly of historical works, he gained as a working farm boy general familiarity with the affairs of the nation and to some extent of the whole world. He must be classed with the state's "self-made" leaders.

Mr. Hoard came to Wisconsin in 1857, a young man who had just attained his majority. It took some time to become established in the new environment but by working on farms summers and conducting singing schools in win-

⁷ Casson, p. 19.

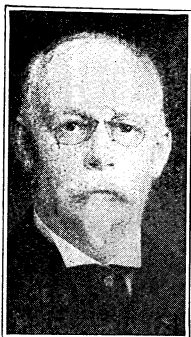
ter he gradually made a way for himself. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted promptly in Company E, 4th Wisconsin Regiment and saw service both in Virginia and at New Orleans under General Butler. His health failing, he was discharged in 1862 and went to his New York home to convalesce, reenlisting in a New York regiment, seeing much service until the end of the war. Returning to Wisconsin, he next followed the business of nurseryman and hop grower at Columbus. But, in 1870 he began the publication of the Jefferson County Union, conducted first at Lake Mills, afterwards at Fort Atkinson, and quickly demonstrated that his true vocation was that of journalist.

As journalist, Mr. Hoard struck out a new field by devoting a large amount of space to the discussion of the problems of dairying which at this time began to interest intensely the people of his county and other sections of the state. He made so careful a study of those problems and wrote with so much authority that his weekly local newspaper soon took rank among the widely heralded national farm journals. He finally saw that the dairy interest of Wisconsin alone would justify the publication of a special magazine and he met the demand in 1885 by initiating his wonderfully successful "Hoard's Dairyman." To the editorial management of these two journals, Mr. Hoard added a significant lecturing career, being one of the most popular speakers at the farmer's institutes which were begun about the time Hoard's Dairyman was launched.

From these practical activities he was called in 1889 to the governorship. He had had no political or legislative experience but was a natural leader of men and an earnest believer in good government. His administration is rendered historic by the passage of the Bennett Law regulating instruction in the English language which sought to reform some of the private and church schools. The result was his defeat in 1890 by George W. Peck, a democrat. Mr. Hoard continued to conduct his growing publishing business at Fort Atkinson and to be a mentor to dairymen throughout the country practically to the time of his death which occurred November 22, 1918.

GEORGE W. PECK

The republican party in Wisconsin had been in control of state politics from 1856 with the exception of the Taylor term, 1874-1876, which marked an agrarian upheaval. Then, over the vexed "school question" which many thousands of the people looked upon as a religious question and a "parental rights" question, the republican party was completely overthrown and their ancient adversaries installed at the state capitol. The standard bearer in the successful campaign of the democracy was George Wilbur Peck.



GEORGE W. PECK

Mr. Peck was born December 28, 1840 in Henderson, New York, but he was reared in Walworth and Jefferson Counties, Wisconsin, his parents being immigrants of 1843. At Whitewater he learned the printer's trade and soon established himself as an editor on the Jefferson County Republican. He entered the army in 1863, remaining with his regiment, the Fourth Wisconsin, until it was mustered out of the service in 1866. Thereafter he founded the Ripon Representative, which was begun as a republican sheet but was changed to democratic.

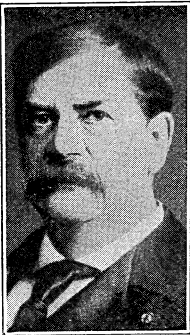
He made various changes of base. For a time he was associated with the La Crosse Democrat, then he aided his chief Brick Pomeroy in starting the New York Democrat. Returning to Wisconsin he worked at Milwaukee, again at La Crosse, and finally, in 1878, established at Milwaukee Peck's Sun which promptly made a way for itself as a humorous sheet, particularly for its "Bad Boy" stories. These gave Mr. Peck unbounded popularity both at home and abroad.

Theretofore he had participated very little in politics either local or general, although at La Crosse he had been chief of police for a time; and he also served through one session as chief clerk of the assembly. But in 1890 the democrats of Milwaukee elected him mayor and it was from that position in which he had already manifested his executive and political genius that he was taken up by the democ-

racy of the state as their candidate for governor against Hoard. The campaign in which the "Little Red Schoolhouse" figured prominently in republican tactics, was bitterly contested. When the democrats came to power they repealed the Bennett law but it has been the claim of Mr. Hoard's friends that the agitation of the questions involved effected the cure of the problem and caused all private schools to pay stricter attention to the instruction of pupils in the English language. However this may be, the Bennett law made Peck governor and the general swing to democracy in 1892 (with Cleveland as candidate for president) gave him a second term. His geniality and humor, and good sense made him popular as governor; and the successful prosecution of suits against ex-state treasurers who were forced to return to the state sums received by them on deposits of state funds in the banks gave to this the character of a reform administration. He died April 16, 1916.

WILLIAM H. UPHAM

Mr. Upham was born May 3, 1841 at Westminster, Massachusetts. He came to Wisconsin with his mother in 1853, when they settled at Racine. His father, who had gone west to Michigan in the previous year, died leaving William an orphan at the age of eleven. At Racine he continued his schooling already well begun, but the circumstances of his entering West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1866, are so unusual as to warrant restatement here. When the Civil War came, young Upham was among those who enlisted early. On the field of Bull Run he was shot through the lungs and left for dead. The victorious rebels found that he was alive, gave him hospital treatment, and retained him at Libby Prison for six months. Being



WM. H. UPHAM

exchanged he went to Washington where President Lincoln eagerly heard his story. The president then gave him a cadetship at West Point.

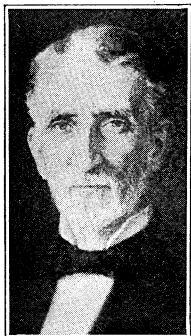
Upham's military service after his graduation in 1866 continued till 1869 when he resigned his commission and returned to Wisconsin in order to enter upon a business career. He was attracted to the lumber business and made beginnings in that line both at Kewaunee and Angelica. But, in 1871, he settled in Marshfield, a new village for the development of which, in every direction, he made himself mainly responsible. The Upham manufacturing company created by him in a small way grew to huge proportions in a few years and although suffering severe losses in the great fire of 1887 which destroyed the village, Mr. Upham found the means not only to revive his own business but to place his community on a basis of permanent prosperity. He is regarded as the father of Marshfield.

Major Upham's nomination by the republicans for the governorship in 1894, and his election over Mr. Peck who was seeking a third term created considerable stir and gave him much consideration as the savior of the republican party in the state. However, the administration of the high office afforded him little satisfaction and brought him great trouble and distress. He was glad when the term was over. Despite the large majority, 58,000, with which he entered the governorship he cared not to attempt a second campaign and retired to his large and varied business interests which he continued to conduct for many years. He died July 2, 1924.

EDWARD SCOFIELD

Edward Scofield's derivation presents a variation from the predominant New York-New England origin of Wisconsin governors. He was born March 28, 1842 in Clearfield, Pennsylvania. But his father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Pennsylvania. The father was of English descent, the mother of Irish descent. Young Scofield was apprenticed to the printer's trade and worked as a practical printer till the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted at once as a private in one of the companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment. During the progress of the struggle he rose by merit to the rank of major. He had

the bad luck to be captured and held a prisoner by the rebels under such hard conditions that he often despaired of getting out alive, which he finally did after ten months, at the very end of the war.



EDWARD SCOFIELD

After his restoration to health, he served for several years with a party of railway engineers and in 1868 took the position of foreman in a lumber mill at Oconto, Wisconsin. This was the foundation of his subsequent career as a manufacturer. In 1890 he established the firm of Edward Scofield & Co. which was afterwards incorporated under the name of the Scofield & Arnold Manufacturing Company.

Unlike his predecessor, Major Upham, Major Scofield secured a political apprenticeship as a member of the state senate where he served in the session of 1888. He was a candidate for governor in 1894, when Upham was chosen from a field of eleven. He was nominated in 1896, and elected over Judge Silverthorn, democratic opponent, by the huge majority of 95,000. His administration covering the last four years of the century (for he was reelected in 1898) was marked by the creation of an effective system of civil service for the employes of the State Board of Control and generally by the more businesslike management of the state institutions; also, and possibly of greater importance, by the creation of the State Tax Commission on his recommendation. The State Historical Library building for the safe housing and permanent preservation of the state's historical memorials was secured with his active and effective aid.

Governor Scofield will also be remembered as the executive officer of the state during the exciting period of the Spanish War when his promptitude and his business methods of procedure told heavily in the direction of efficiency.

But perhaps he will be remembered by most people as the last of the pre-La Follette governors; for it was during his administration that militant progressivism under La Follette's leadership became triumphant. Governor Scofield

continued active in business and also took a deep interest in politics until the last. He died at Oconto February 3, 1925.

ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE

Mr. La Follette was this state's twentieth governor, and was the first native of the state to attain to that high office. He was the first governor of Wisconsin who was a graduate of the state university and in fact (unless the United States Military Academy where Upham was graduated is considered a college) the first governor of Wisconsin to enjoy a regular college training. Moreover, he was a record-breaker in other respects. Not until his translation to the United States senate was there a single instance of a governor of this state becoming United States senator. Also, no other governor of Wisconsin had ever figured as a candidate for the office of president of the United States. More important than all of these "firsts" was the work performed for and the control exerted over the political destinies of Wisconsin for a quarter of a century.



ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

Mr. La Follette was born in the town of Primrose, Dane County, Wisconsin, June 14, 1855; the son of Josiah and Mary Ferguson La Follette. His early education was received in the neighboring rural school, in the village school at Argyle, and in the Evansville Academy. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1879, studied law, and became district attorney of Dane County in 1880 holding that office four years. From the attorneyship Mr. La Follette was elected a member of Congress for the 3d Wisconsin district, serving three terms, 1885-1891. It was the period of Mr. McKinley's leadership in the House and La Follette, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, had a prominent part in the shaping of the McKinley Tariff Bill.

From 1891 to 1901, he was actively engaged in the practise of law at Madison and likewise actively engaged in politics as a reforming republican leader determinedly opposed

to the interests then in control of the party in the state. Success came after a decade of effort, when he was elected governor in 1900. He was reelected in 1902 and again in 1904, but resigned in 1906 after receiving the legislature's election to the United States senate.

Mr. La Follette's administration was notable in many respects. Space permits the mention of only a few of its outstanding achievements. He probably considered of first importance the enactment in 1904 of a thorough going primary election law, for the direct nomination of all candidates for public office. This he regarded as the means of preventing the control of nominations by special interests. He led in the fight for the primary law, and also for the other reform legislation: including the Act of 1903 by which railway property was to be taxed on the same basis as other property; the act of 1905 giving the state effectual control over the subject of railway rates by a state railway commission which fulfilled the prophesy contained in the granger legislation of thirty years earlier.

Mr. La Follette has been regarded by the whole country as the chief architect of the new railway regulation system which has been extended to other states and also to the national government. His service in the senate along that line was most conspicuous. He was three times reelected to the senate, in 1911, 1917, and in 1923, and he held that office at the time of his death, June 18, 1925. He was a candidate before the national republican convention for nomination as president in 1908, receiving 25 votes. Thereafter the Wisconsin delegates usually placed him in nomination. In 1924, however, he made an independent campaign as a progressive and received nearly 5,000,000 votes.

JAMES O. DAVIDSON

Mr. Davidson represents a different tradition than any of the other governors of our state. He is the only one who was born in Norway, as Governor Salomon was the only one who was born in Germany. Like Mr. Salomon, Mr. Davidson entered the office from the lieutenant-governorship. Unlike him, he succeeded himself, retaining the governorship for a period of five years.

Mr. Davidson was born February 10, 1854 and was educated in public and parochial schools. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to America. In 1877 he engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business at Soldiers Grove, Crawford County, which remained his home for many years. He married, at Reedstown, in 1883, Miss Helen Bliss.



J. O. DAVIDSON

Mr. Davidson entered political life as a member of the state legislature from Crawford County in 1893, retaining his seat for six years. From 1899-1903 he was state treasurer. In the latter year he was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Governor La Follette by whose resignation he became governor January 1, 1906. He held the governor's office till January 1911, being twice elected in his

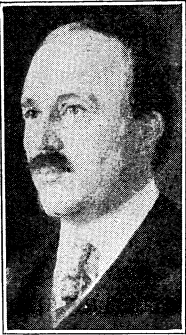
own right. During the administration of Governor Philipp Mr. Davidson was appointed a member of the state board of control, a position which he held for some five years.

The administration of Governor Davidson is looked upon as a continuation of the La Follette régime, the governor being pledged to carry out the same general policies. Under his leadership the stock and bond law was passed, the effect of which has been to prevent stock watering. To him also belongs much of the credit for the two-cent railway fare law and for the vigorous support of the income tax law and for laws providing stricter regulation of insurance companies doing business in Wisconsin.

One distinguishing fact about Mr. Davidson's career is that it was built up from the very bottom, on the twin bases of industry and honesty. He arrived in the country a poor boy of alien speech and made his beginning by working on farms. He next began merchandising in a very small way but proved so successful that he was able to build up a highly respectable business while gaining the good will and friendship of all his customers through his uniform fair-dealing. "His life," said Governor Blaine, "points the way to young men for opportunities through industry." He died at Madison December 17, 1922.

FRANCIS EDWARD MCGOVERN

Mr. McGovern was born on a farm near Elkhart, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, January 21, 1866. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in the year 1890. He was principal of the high school at Brodhead, Green County, 1890-93, of the Ryan High School, Appleton, Wisconsin, 1893-1897. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar and at once began his practise in Milwaukee. From 1901 to 1905, he was first assistant district attorney of Milwaukee County, becoming district attorney of the same county in 1905. This position he also held for four years. In 1911, he became governor of Wisconsin having been chosen by the republican party and he was reelected in 1913 going out of office January 4, 1915.



F. E. MCGOVERN

Mr. McGovern, like Mr. Davidson, was a continuator of the La Follette policies, the fourteen years covered by the three administrations being classed, by progressives, as the "progressive" period in contrast to what they regarded as the "stalwart" or conservative regime of Governor Philipp covering the next six years. During McGovern's governorship the state budget system was put into effect thus systematizing the finances; the workmen's compensation act was passed; also the mothers' pension law and several acts regulating the labor of women and children in industry. Reforestation also was begun in his administration. Of special significance was the passage of the good road legislation and a subsidiary act for employing on the state highways the labor of convicts so as to make possible the abolition of prison contract labor.

Mr. McGovern was defeated for renomination in 1914 by Emanuel L. Philipp. This was probably due to the fact that, owing to his espousal of the Roosevelt progressive cause in 1912, he alienated the friendship of Senator La Follette who had sponsored his career in its beginning. He met a similar check when named as a candidate before the primaries in 1916. In 1925, he became a primary candi-

date for the office of United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator La Follette, but with no better success. Aside from these ventures into the political field, he has devoted his attention assiduously to the practise of law. In that department his success has been noteworthy.

EMANUEL L. PHILIPP

Mr. Philipp, like Mr. La Follette and Mr. McGovern, was a native of Wisconsin. He was born on a farm in Sauk County, of Swiss immigrant parents, March 25, 1861. During his boyhood and youth, spent mainly on the farm, he received a common school education and afterwards fitted himself for teaching in the district schools. He then studied telegraphy and began his career as operator in Baraboo where he was in the employ of the Northwestern railway company. He continued in the telegraph department of the railway business only a short time, being selected on account of his pronounced executive capacity to take charge of the local freight contracting business for the same company in Milwaukee. He was also, for a time, traffic manager for the Schlitz Brewing Company. In 1903 Mr. Philipp organized the Union Refrigerator Transit Company of Wisconsin which concern engrossed much of his time and energy thereafter, though not to the exclusion of other business interests or of politics. He owned and managed farms, was for a time the manager of a big lumbering plant, and had connections with many important industries in the state. He was prominent in Milwaukee politics as a leader of the so-called "Stalwart" forces arrayed against the La Follette progressive branch of the republican party. He was a delegate to the national republican convention both in 1904 and in 1908. In 1909, he was made police and fire commissioner for his city. In the 1914 primary the progressive vote of the state was divided between McGovern and Bosshard. Mr. Philipp was the candidate



EMANUEL L. PHILIPP

of the stalwarts and received a plurality of the vote. Although Mr. Blaine made the race as a non-partisan progressive on an independent ticket, Mr. Philipp gained the election and began January 4, 1915, his career as governor of Wisconsin which lasted six years.

Mr. Philipp entered upon the office with an announced policy which was largely one of negation. Yet, as a leading progressive pointed out after his death, "not one recognized progressive law was repealed."⁸ The logic of events and the educational efficacy of conference resulted in changing his attitude toward the University, the legislative reference library, and many other matters. As chief executive during nearly the whole duration of the European war and the entire period of America's participation in it, his problems were of the most complicated and unusual character. The question of economy in expenditures, for example, was seriously influenced by the revolutionary rise in prices of commodities, and in living costs. The people, however, showed their confidence in the governor's administration by reelecting him in 1916, and in 1918.

After his retirement he devoted his attention to his large business interests but he also kept a close contact with political affairs in their changing phases. He died June 15, 1925.

JOHN J. BLAINE

Mr. Blaine was born in the town of Wingville, near Castle Rock, Grant County, Wisconsin, May 4, 1875. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm. He received a high school education after which he studied law and in 1897 at the early age of twenty-two was admitted to the bar and began practising at Boscobel. Though successful in his profession, politics early became his dominant interest and he was elected mayor of Boscobel four terms. In 1908 he was elected to the state senate from Grant County and was re-elected in 1910. He gained great prominence by his resolution calling for the investigation of the campaign expenses of Senator Isaac Stephenson, and was a consistent

⁸ Lieutenant-Governor Henry A. Huber.

supporter of the La Follette progressive policies under the administration of Davidson and McGovern. He had much to do with the preparation of the Workman's Compensation Law.



JOHN J. BLAINE

Senator Blaine was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1912. He was a La Follette progressive and refused to join the Roosevelt movement. Being dissatisfied also with Mr. Taft he led in the organization of a Wilson Progressive Republican League which aided strongly in giving Wilson the electoral vote of Wisconsin where he received 30,000 majority. Mr. Blaine's canvass for the governorship in 1914, already alluded to in the sketch of E. L. Philipp, was conducted with his usual vigor and incisiveness but the result was not such as to encourage future non-partisan candidacies. In 1918, he was a republican candidate for the office of attorney-general and was elected, filling that office to the time of his induction into the governorship, January 3, 1921. In the campaign of 1920 his democratic opponent was Col. Robert McCoy who received 247,746 votes as against Mr. Blaine's 366,247 votes.

Governor Blaine has just completed a canvass of the state for the primary nomination as United States senator in a contest to unseat Senator Irvine L. Lenroot. Mr. Blaine won and was elected senator in November, 1926. Probably he regards as the outstanding achievements of his administration the gradual scaling down of state expenses following the period of war and inflation; the maintenance of all state functions on a basis of efficiency while passing through a time of readjustment; and a partial revision of the system of taxation.

WISCONSIN THE BEAUTIFUL

By ELMER S. HALL,

Conservation Commissioner of Wisconsin.

WHEN Rev. Jedediah Morse, father of the inventor of the telegraph, visited Wisconsin for eastern missionary societies over a century ago he found its streams so abundantly supplied with fish, its bayous and lakes such a feeding and nesting place for wild fowl, its forests tracked with so many species of wild animals, including deer; its soil so rich awaiting only a clearing to atune it into a harvest, that he recommended to John C. Calhoun, then secretary of war, that the confines of the present state should be set aside for a great Indian empire. Here nature was so lavish with its life and products that a livelihood was to be had for the taking.



ELMER S. HALL

But the dream of an Indian commonwealth was never realized. True, remnants of a few Indian tribes from New York,—the Stockbridges, Oneidas, Brothertowns and the Munsees—were moved in 1822 to the fertile Fox River valley below Green Bay, where they prospered and might to-day well be pointed to as an example of a humane and intelligent experiment in the development and civilizing of the Indian races. But the country was already being marked for a more marvelous development. Historically and socially, Wisconsin possesses an individuality which cannot be compassed by any geographer's boundary lines. Only by a fuller understanding of the broad background upon which the generations in Wisconsin have worked out their destiny, will the story of how these people guard their resources and preserve their scenery for the future appear the definite outline.

Long before the recorded history of man great things were doing in Wisconsin. A glacial ice sheet nosed down from the north, moved over the greater part of the state, retreated, advanced, retreated and yet advanced again before the moderating climate forced its retirement to the Arctic regions. When the glacier had receded the surface of the state was left much as it is today. By some strange freak, which guides the forces of nature, the southwestern part of the state was entirely missed by the ice flow. Wherever the glacier moved it scooped out numerous lakes, as it did within its path in northern Wisconsin; it dug kettle holes of earth, which have given variety to the undulating scenery between Fond du Lac and Sheboygan, and it left a fertile subsoil, which has aided in making the state so prosperous for farming. Over the glacier plowed area grew a coniferous forest, which in ages after became known as "the pineries."

How different is the area of southwestern Wisconsin untilled by the ice plows! Here the plain and plateau have been deeply eroded, forming level-floored valleys with towering hills and rugged embankments. A natural system



Tree Lined Roadway in Northern Wisconsin

of drainage, with tree-like branches spreads through this section. There are no lakes, or fields strewn with round glacier-rolled boulders. The hillsides are covered with hardwoods. Indeed, the whole scenery is a marked contrast when compared with the lake-dimpled region of the glaciated area. But the warmth that melted the ice to water also brought forth vegetation to cover the nakedness of the land, the forests grew and "man came upon the scene."

Sitting in his rude castle on the hills of Quebec, overlooking the haze of purple and blue mist which transcended the great St. Lawrence valley, Samuel de Champlain, the first governor of New France (1608-1635) learned from the Indians who came down the rivers with canoes laden with furs of a "strange people" and a wonderful country "beyond the seas." Their stories stirred his imagination. He wanted the inland explored. Little did he dream that the far-away lands from which all these many tales of plenty came was the heart of a continent,—a land since known as Wisconsin. It was in 1634, that Jean Nicolet, trader and adventurer, was directed to explore westward. He was to find the way. He came up to Ottawa, Lakes Huron and Michigan and entered Wisconsin's confines landing at Red Banks, on the eastern shore, a few miles north of Green Bay. This spot has since been marked by a bronze tablet and on a large historical boulder, in commemoration of the visit of this first Wisconsin pilgrim.

The stories of John Smith, Pocahontas, or the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the dreary shores of Massachusetts but fourteen years previous, are not more thrilling than the coming of this first stranger. He was to give us an historical ancestry older than that cherished by many Atlantic coast settlements about which so much is written to the neglect of more deserving communities.

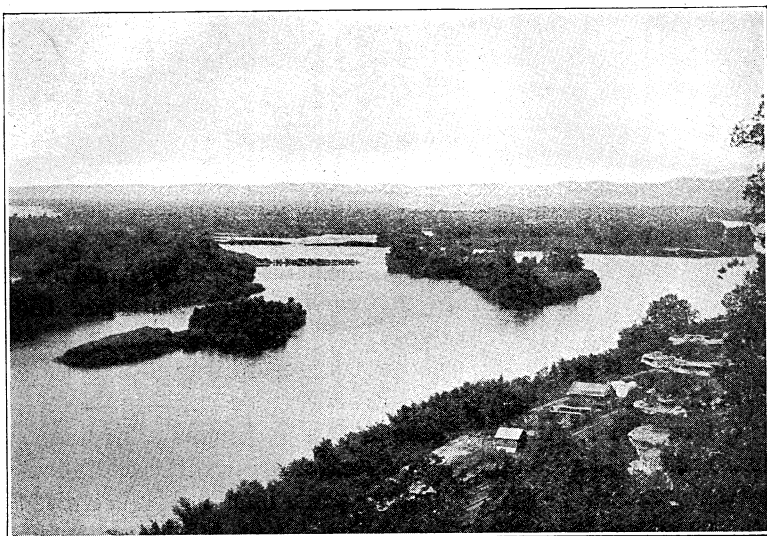
Nicolet came on a trade mission, confident in the belief that the water route would lead to China. Garbed in a brilliantly colored Chinese damask robe, with seven Huron Indians around him, discharging thunder and lightning from pistols in both hands, he ascended the picturesque embankments of the Green Bay shore to be met by a delegation from the Winnebago Indian village. Their gardens of

squash and Indian corn and their smoking tepees crowned the ramparts, but even in those distant days, Wisconsin was noted for her resources and hospitality. A great feast, at which one hundred and twenty beaver were eaten, was immediately arranged.

Soon others were to hear of this rich and beautiful inland empire. Twenty years after, Raddison and Grossilliers, roving fur traders came, spending months on their trip. Longing to visit "far countries" they lingered around the castleated shores of Lake Superior becoming the first tourists to drink in the wild scenery and enchanting beauty of northern Wisconsin.

Following the traders came zealous Jesuit priests to work among the Indians. They built their log chapels close to streams, where all who should engage in trade and commerce must pass. Only the songs of birds and the sighing of wind through the forests, made music for their devotions. These religious centers have since become cities. Scores of these old mission sites as at Green Bay, De Pere, Oshkosh, Manitowoc, Milwaukee and many others, have been located. Some have been appropriately marked because of their historic significance. Thus did the whole story of early Wisconsin teem with romantic and colorful history.

These early traders and priests were possessed of adventurous natures. They were always seeking information of lands and people who lived beyond the horizon rim of their immediate knowledge. Finally in 1673, Louis Jolliet joined with Father James Marquette in a canoe voyage up the Fox River, across the land divide, where the present city of Portage now stands, and then down the Wisconsin to make on June 17, the discovery of the Mississippi River. After days of travel on the Father of Waters amid some of the most majestic scenery in the nation even today, they became satisfied that the river did not span the continent, but emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. So they turned their canoes on a journey homeward. Seven years later Duluth explored another water-course across the confines of the present state—the Boise Brule—St. Croix route, in the Lake Superior region, which also emptied into the Mississippi. These twin discoveries were of great significance.



A Mississippi River Scene Near Lynxville

Within the next two hundred years these two water-routes were to serve as the arteries of commerce for an expanding fur trade. There were no roads and the operations of the traders and voyagers centered around canoe travel. One other gigantic transportation experiment was tried and failed. For a time, the intrepid La Salle had a monopoly from the French King for the western fur trade. His sailing vessel, The "Griffon", the first to appear on the lakes, built at Niagara in 1679, floundered off the Green Bay shore when laden with fur and financially ruined its adventurous owner. Throughout this period the French and the British were rivals for the peltry business of Wisconsin. Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, at the opposite end of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway, became the leading French posts for trade, while a port on Chequamegon Bay gathered the fur from the Lake Superior region. It was not until the close of the war of 1812, when the British were finally removed from influence, that Wisconsin began to take on a distinctive individuality.

Oldest of Wisconsin's settlements, Green Bay has a history dating for nearly three centuries. For one hundred and fifty years the history of Green Bay is the history of Wisconsin. Trade and communities started other commu-

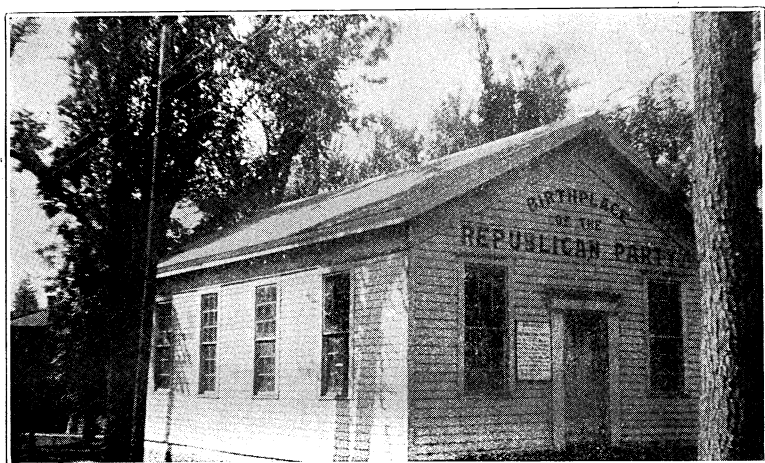
nities. Before Prairie du Chien became a village it was a place noted for the gathering of many Indian tribes. The humble beginnings of Portage resulted from the necessities of travelers who used the Fox-Wisconsin water route. Indeed, the genesis of many early Wisconsin cities was French as attested by the musical French names. Some others bear Indian titles, while those begun in more recent decades carry the cognomen of their pioneer founders.

Until the year 1834 the fur trade "managed by American but almost wholly manned by the French" continued the principal industry of Wisconsin. To protect this trade along the Fox-Wisconsin water course, military forts were erected at Green Bay (Ft. Howard); at Prairie du Chien (Ft. Crawford) and at Portage (Ft. Winnebago). Many distinguished personages were stationed at these establishments. Zachary Taylor, later president of the United States, had charge of Ft. Crawford; and Jefferson Davis, later president of the southern confederacy, was a lieutenant at Ft. Winnebago. But before the land was formally opened to settlement lead mining in southern Wisconsin began to attract immigration.

With the opening of land offices at Green Bay and Mineral Point in 1834, settlers began to pour in through the port at Milwaukee, by way of Chicago and up the Mississippi and overland from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Two years before, the last Indian war east of the Mississippi was fought in Wisconsin, when the Sac Indian Chief, Black Hawk, pursued by a division of troops, of which Abraham Lincoln was a volunteer, followed the retreating Indians through Ft. Atkinson, Cottage Grove, Madison, resulting in a real Indian battle at Wisconsin Heights, a mile south of the present Sauk City. With the aid of a government gunboat and the land troops, the Indian band was later annihilated at Battle Island, near the present village of Victory on the Mississippi River. This dramatic Indian foray gave Wisconsin its own battle fields,—and the chroniclers of the state have made these spots historic.

But the war did more than still the threat of Indians. Soldiers in pursuit became acquainted with the richness of the land and the beauty of the country traversed. They wrote letters to their friends in the east. This free adver-

tising stimulated a real tide. So rapid were the sales to both settlers and speculators that by December 1, 1836 nearly 900,000 acres had been recorded and the territory was organized. A ten year contest for statehood had chastened its ideals of civic righteousness. These were times of bitter political scraps over fugitive slave laws and principles of freedom. The crucible culminated in a Ripon, Wisconsin, schoolhouse becoming the birthplace of the Republican Party in 1854—a shrine annually visited by thousands.



Birthplace of the Republican Party at Ripon

News of the home offerings in Wisconsin spread rapidly to foreign lands. The Swiss government financed a colony at New Glarus, which has become the center of the foreign cheese trade of the United States. German immigrants settled in Milwaukee and along the Lake Michigan shore, bringing with them their high ideals of citizenship and frugality. Norwegian immigrants spread over many of the southern Wisconsin counties. Scattering colonies of peoples from all countries came to make Wisconsin their home and to blend and mould its great progressive citizenship under the state's motto "Forward."

Rapidly the margin of settlement was pushed across the Fox-Wisconsin rivers toward northern Wisconsin. The dense timber country was ruthlessly invaded. As early as

1855, Increase Allen Lapham, noted state scientist, pointed out that Wisconsin's pine forests were not inexhaustible. But the thwack of the axe and the hum of the saw grew louder. By 1860 lumbering ranked second to agriculture in importance. With the rise of prices in 1863 there followed a crusade into the pineries that was likened by a Wisconsin newspaper to the Pike's Peak gold rush of 1859-60. Yet in the heyday of this great lumber harvest, the alarm note of the Wisconsin conservationists was sounded. It was not too soon. Although it was unheeded at the time, the warning to "conserve and preserve" is now meeting its full measure of consideration in the councils of the state.

The height of the Wisconsin lumber industry was reached about 1890, when over three billion feet of timber mostly pine was marketed, some eighteen thousand men being employed in the various stages of production—cutting, rafting, river-driving and manufacturing timber and shingles. Today the greater part of the original forests have been cut over, but under a policy of fire protection employed by the state a large second growth is covering the cut over lands.

Conservation work began slowly in Wisconsin fifty years ago, when the movement was started for the propagation of fish. Within the past twenty-five years there has been a great awakening. Wisconsin was the third state to take up the preserving of its forests and it was the first great lumber state to do so. A state forestry department was organized in 1901 and the first state park, adjacent to the Dells of the St. Croix River, was purchased the same year. These are the nuclei around which the present state conservation program is founded.

A centralization of these activities has recently been accomplished. The 1915 session of the legislature co-ordinated several departments and brought the propagation of fish, the supervision of the forests and the care of the parks under one commission. In 1921, the office of state conservation commissioner was created, with separate bureaus to supervise the forestry, fish and park activities. Since that time the conservation work of the state has been conducted as a rapidly developing and expanding state policy.

The comparative ease of travel with the advent of the automobile has brought all of these historic spots, places

of scenic beauty and park areas into increasing prominence and has led the temporary annual migration of millions of Americans, and the tourist is now on all roads and in every nook and corner of the land.

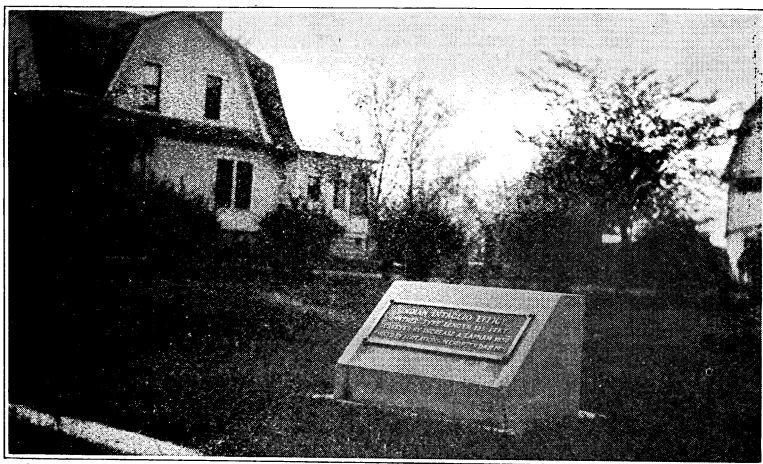


A Monument to the Swiss Pioneers in the Public Square at New Glarus

Wisconsin is well-located and possesses the requisite advantages of climate and scenery, good roads and living accommodations to be the natural playground for the mil-

lions to the south of us. Our thousands of forested lakes and trout streams, the scenic and historic north and east shores washed by Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, respectively, the bluffs of the Mississippi on our west, unexcelled hunting and fishing, a fall forest coloring unequalled anywhere, and a cool, invigorating summer climate are some of the attractions offered to the tourist, whether of our own or an adjoining state. But more than that there have been, and will continue to be, attractive public areas set aside at convenient places in the state, where these tourists may find good water, sanitary living conditions, and the rough comforts that one would expect on an outing. The tourists driving the Cadillac as well as the man driving a Ford will be provided for either at the regular hotels or resorts along the way or in his own tent, should he care to carry one. In this general plan the state parks will play an important part.

Other lines of conservation have also been practised by the state. Wisconsin was in the early centuries the home of many Indian tribes and later the great emporium of the fur trade. Thousands of Indian mounds are scattered over the commonwealth. The total number which formerly existed is estimated by archaeologists at 10,000, but only a part of these have been preserved and appropriately marked. The important mound centers are at Milwaukee,



Famous Indian Mounds are Marked. This is the Intaglio Mound at Ft. Atkinson

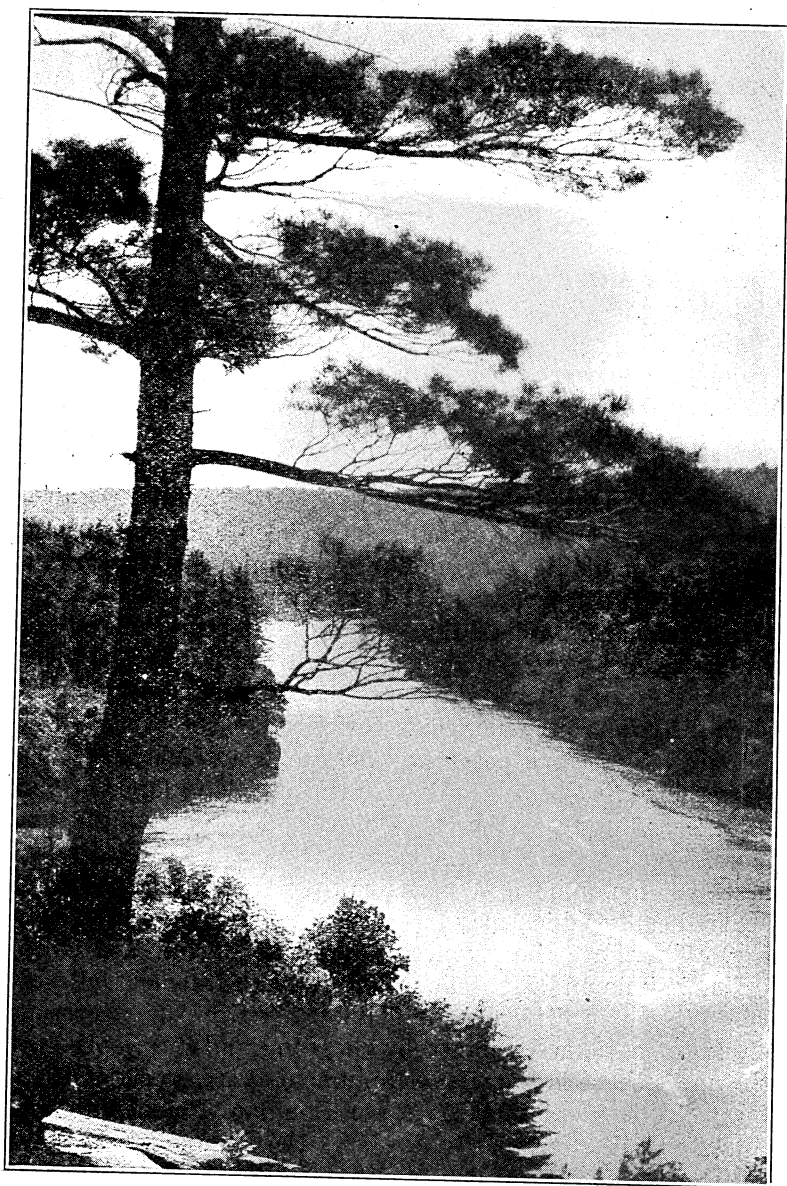
Racine, Waukesha, Lake Mills, Beloit, Lake Koshkonong, Lake Winnebago, Madison, Baraboo, and at different points along the water course from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien. Among the earthworks, the effigy or animal shaped mounds,—bird, turtle, bear and panther—are the most singular aboriginal structures in the United States.

Some years ago James Bryce, the famous English author and statesman, visited Wisconsin. He was taken on a drive around the capitol and the university buildings at Madison. Finally he interrupted the course.

"Show me the famous Indian mounds," he requested. "Other cities can show me buildings. I want to learn something of the earthworks of the race which inhabited this continent before it was discovered by Columbus."

Near Baraboo, the famous "Man Mound" is preserved as a public park. At Aztalan, near Lake Mills, eight large ceremonial mounds are preserved in "Aztalan Park." Nearly one hundred mounds have been restored around Madison, including some of the most unique of the animal earthworks. At several of the state parks, notably at Nelson Dewey and Devils Lake, mounds have been marked and are being preserved in their original condition. It is not likely that any other state has so many Indian mounds with such different symbolic characteristics.

Aside from these earthworks, the beautiful parks, the hours of riding over good roads through long lanes of forests, the view from the changing wonders of sunlight and shadow over the 7,000 lakes and twisting or turbulent streams in northern Wisconsin, there are other points of scenic beauty which may be passed in the going or the coming. There are the granite quarries at Berlin, Red Granite, Lohrville and Montello; there are the famous Dalles of the Wisconsin River, near Kilbourn, with the grotesque stone formations fashioned by the wind and the weather of the ages; there is the silent Monument Rock, south of Viroqua; the castle bluffs of Camp Douglas, Friendship and Mauston; St. Joseph's ridge and the blue misty valleys along the Mississippi River, out of La Crosse; the Gogebic iron range out from Hurley, where the first ore discoveries were made in 1872; the Great Dolomite bluffs near Mayville, Peebles, and Sturgeon Bay; the wave cut arches at



View Down the St. Croix River

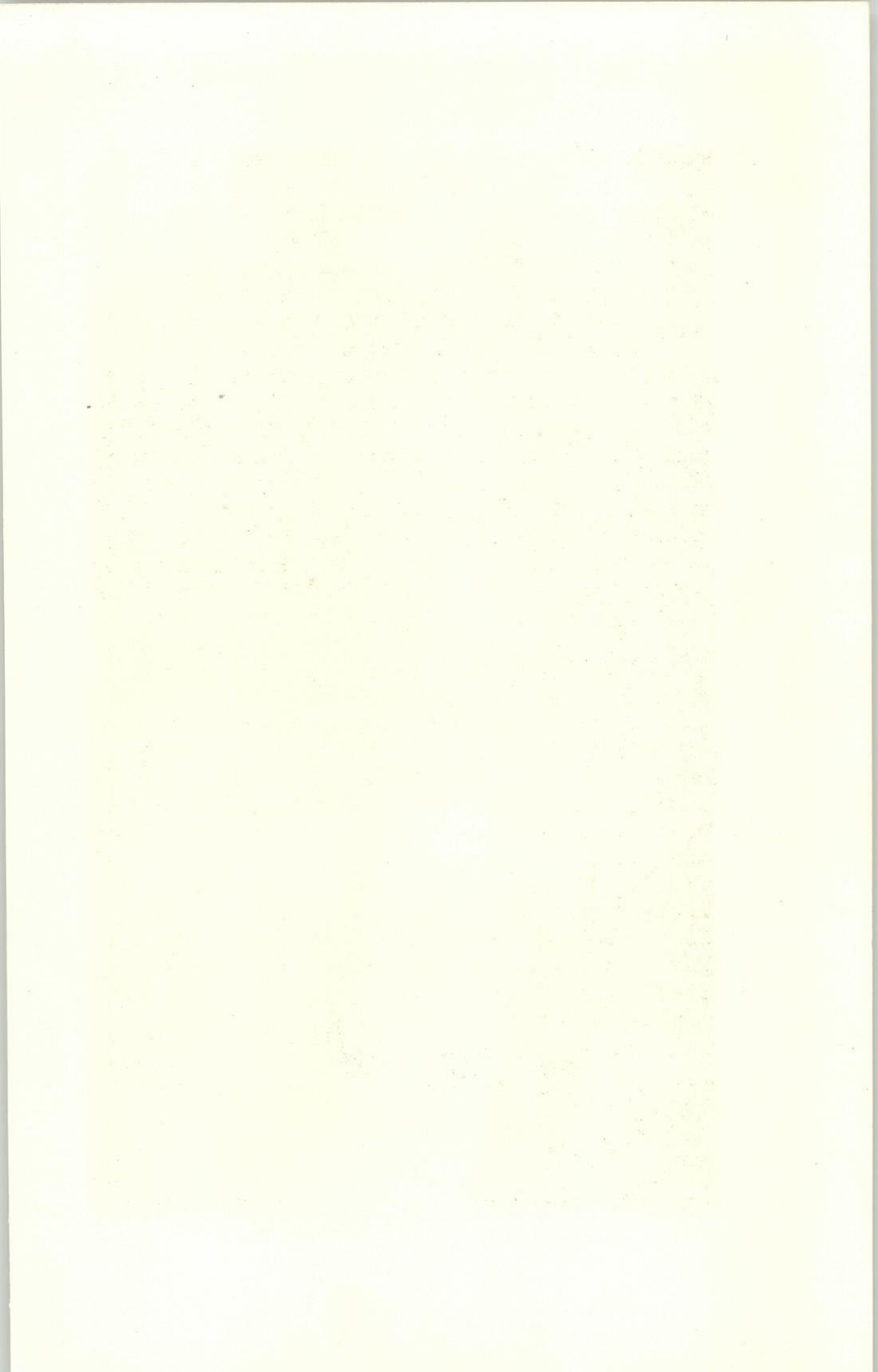
Squaw Bay, off the coast of Bayfield; the famous Apostle Islands, shining like argosies of green from the cliffs above Chequamagon Bay and an indescribably picturesque route along the Mississippi River on the Wisconsin side, which an imminent surgeon and naturalist of world travels, recently pronounced as the greatest scenery in America.

Wherever one may wish to go, from historic spot to beautiful scenery; from the glories of the lakes in northern Wisconsin to the brooding stillness of primeval forests; from the thrill of the wide expanses on eminences high above rivers and lakes to the geological wonders of the ages millions of years ago, there are well built federal, state and county trunk line highways all appropriately marked to lead the way. There are 10,000 miles of improved state trunk line highways alone, a portion of which has been made of cement. There are 10,000 miles of well-kept county roads. With the map furnished by the state highway department, only the blind could miss the path. And all about these roads is Wisconsin dressed in her native garb.

Because of the conservation of these great centers of interest there is scarcely a family in the state that does not take an automobile vacation—long or short—to one renowned spot or more. Out from the palm of the Mississippi valley come annually over two and a half million tourists to this national center for recreation absorbing the wonders of nature; threading the trout streams or contentedly resting at one of the several hundred resorts. Into the great lake region of northern Wisconsin all find their way, imbibing nature's beauties in stress and repose; of lake scenery that charms; of quiet places that delight—all amid an exhilarating setting not unlike the lake regions of Canada, the mountains of Switzerland or the serenity to be found in the national parks of the Yellowstone and the Yosemite.



Tylers Forks Falls, near Mellen, Wis.





(1) Wm. Ellery Leonard, (2) Louise P. Kellogg, (3) Zona Gale, (4) Hamlin Garland, (5) Grant Showerman, (6) Charles D. Stewart, (7) Gen. Charles King.

WISCONSIN WRITERS

By EDGAR G. DOUDNA,
Secretary, Wisconsin Teachers' Association

STATES, like people, have individualities which distinguish them from all others. In the main there are more resemblances than differences, but the variations make them more interesting.



E. G. DOUDNA

While Wisconsin has not had a Scott to immortalize its romantic period, nor a Whittier to glorify its everyday life, more than two hundred writers in or of Wisconsin have given expression to their view of its life. We shall here attempt to give but a brief synopsis of a few of them hoping that it may lead to wider reading in a field worthy of cultivation.

Last June the University conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters upon Hamlin Garland who is undoubtedly the most widely known of Wisconsin's writers. He was born at West Salem, La Crosse county, September 16, 1860. The story of his early life is told in *A Son of the Middle Border*, which William Dean Howells called "an autobiography that ranks with the greatest in literature." This is high praise, for it places it in the same group with Franklin's immortal work. He followed this in 1921, with *A Daughter of the Middle Border*, which was awarded the Pulitzer prize as "the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish service." The third book in the trilogy *Trail Makers of the Middle Border* was published in the fall of 1926. In this series we have a picture of three generations of pioneers who made Wisconsin and the other middle border states. Garland has done for this section what Hardy did for his Wessex counties of England. As sheer literature they will

endure, as realistic interpretations they will live so long as the story of the frontier is told. Harsh they may seem to one who views the past with sentimental fervor, but those who lived through those stern and sterile days will agree to their fundamental truth.

In *Main Travelled Roads* Garland tells a group of stories of the pioneer farm life with its stern and uncompromising realism, and with "a proper proportion of the sweat, flies, heat, dirt, and drudgery of it all." Other books of his dealing with the same themes are *Rose of Dutcher's Cooley*, *Prairie Folks*, *Wayside Courtships*, and *Crumbling Idols*.

At the beginning of the new century, Garland turned to the far west and in rapid succession wrote a group of novels dealing with the adventures of the mountaineer, plainsman, and Indian. *The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop*, *Hesper Cavanagh*, *Forest Ranger*, and *Money Magic* are the best of these.

All writers with imagination sooner or later try their hand at poetry and it is not surprising to find Hamlin Garland writing *Prairie Songs*. They are not great poetry, but a few of them such as *A Farmer's Wife* are the equal of Tennyson's *Northern Farmer*. Garland succeeded in the field of biography with *Ulysses S. Grant: His Life and Character*. In history he has made a place for himself with his *Book of the American Indian*.

With over thirty books to his credit we must place Hamlin Garland first among Wisconsin authors. But most of all we rank him thus because of his pictures of the middle border in its formative period.

Farm life is not always so harsh and hopeless as Hamlin Garland paints it. Grant Showerman draws the other side of the picture in *A Country Chronicle* and *A Country Child*. Here is life free and unafraid, the recaptured moments of childhood when life was friendly and the world good to live in. There is humor and love and hope aplenty.

Showerman is a classical scholar and has produced a scholarly study of *Eternal Rome*, and *Readings in Ancient Classical Literature*. He is a philosopher, genial and homely, who makes interesting observations in *With the Professor*.

Boyhood from another angle is described by John Muir

who writes of life in central Wisconsin in *The Story of My Boyhood and Youth*. Muir became one of America's greatest scientists but his boyhood was passed here and his education was completed at the University of Wisconsin.

Not so well known, perhaps, but of real worth, is Charles David Stewart who published *The Fugitive Blacksmith* in 1905. Stewart was born in Ohio but since he was twelve has lived most of the time in Wisconsin. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and at Wayland Academy in Beaver Dam. He is a realist but like Mark Twain he finds much to laugh at where others weep. Other novels of his are *The Wrong Woman*, *Buck*, *Valley Waters*, and *Finerty of the Sand House*. Mr. Stewart is a Shakespeare scholar of distinction. The Yale University Press has published a fine piece of his criticism, *Some Textual Difficulties in Shakespeare*.

General Charles King has written a large number of stories and novels. He was born in New York in 1844 and graduated from West Point in 1866. He has resided in Wisconsin since 1862 and has written more than fifty novels of exciting adventure. Of these *The Colonel's Daughter*, *Between the Lines*, and *The General's Double* are best known. He, too, wrote a life of General Grant with the title, *The Real Ulysses S. Grant*.

Wisconsin women have won distinction in the field of fiction. Zona Gale and Edna Ferber are best known, with Margaret Ashmun, Edith Wyatt, and Katherine Pinkerton doing creditable work.

Zona Gale was born at Portage. Her education was received at Wayland Academy and the University of Wisconsin, of which she is now a regent. Many of her earlier years were spent in newspaper work in Milwaukee and New York. She published her first book, *Romance Island*, in 1906. This was followed by *The Loves of Pelleas and Etarne*, the story of an old couple of seventy years trying to live again the lost years of romantic youth. Then came *Friendship Village*, and the other stories growing out of her keen and sympathetic insight into the hearts of people dwelling on "Main Street." *Miss Lulu Bett* is best known of her work, and as dramatized it was awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1920. *Birth* is thought by many to be her best

work. In the fall of 1926 she published *The Preface to a Life*. Miss Gale lives at Portage, and in addition to writing, plays an important part in Wisconsin's political life.

Like Zona Gale we find Edna Ferber doing newspaper work. Her journalism experience was acquired in Appleton, Milwaukee, and Chicago. Miss Ferber was born in Michigan and was educated in the graded and high schools of Appleton. She developed a flair for short story writing and she still does much superior work in this field. *Dawn O'Hara*, *Roast Beef Medium*, *The Girls*, and *Gigolo* were greatly accepted as novels of more than usual merit, but when *So Big* appeared in 1924 it soon became a "best seller" and Edna Ferber was a world figure in literature. *Show Boat* published in 1926 promises to equal the success of its predecessor. Miss Ferber lives in New York but she draws much of her material from her life in Wisconsin.

Margaret Ashmun was born on a farm in Waupaca county. She is a graduate of the Stevens Point Normal and the University of Wisconsin. She taught English for several years and developed her talent for writing. Her stories for girls are very popular. Recently *The Lake*, a realistic love story in the Russian manner has attracted considerable attention. Katherine Pinkerton collaborated with her husband in producing adventure stories and romances of Canadian life. Mrs. Honore Willsie Morrow, for many years a New York editor, received her training at the University of Wisconsin from which she graduated in 1902. In *Lydia of the Pines* we have a great deal of her life here, portrayed with sympathy and fidelity. *Still Jim* is well known. In 1926 *We Must March*, a story of the Oregon trail, for young people, appeared and was at once successful.

Robert Pinkerton born in Arena. He was a student at the University of Wisconsin but writes of the Northwest in *The Test of Donald Norton* and *The Fourth Norwood*. In *The Apple of the Eye* Glenway Wescott has drawn a study of life in the region east of Lake Winnebago and the city of Fond du Lac. Leslie W. Quirk of Madison writes stories for boys such as *The Fourth Down*, *Freshman Friends*, *The Third Strike*, and *Boy Scouts of Black Eagle Patrol*. Charles Tenny Jackson a graduate of the Madison

high school and of the University of Wisconsin, has many novels to his credit, the most important being *The Midlanders* (1912) and *Fountain of Youth* (1914). In 1921 he received the O. Henry award for the best short story in recognition of *The Man Who Cursed the Lilies*. A graduate of Lawrence College who wrote many railroad stories is Frank H. Spearman whose *The News of Foley* and *The Magnate's Daughter* were read by thousands in the "muck-raking" days in the Roosevelt period. Doubtless we shall have many more writers of fiction and perhaps a Wisconsin writer may yet produce the great American novel.

Until Frederick Jackson Turner began his work in showing the importance of the frontier in American life, little account was taken of the middle west. Now no one writes of American history without considering this phase of our country's development. Frederic L. Paxson followed with his *History of the American Frontier 1763-1893*, which won the Pulitzer prize in American history in 1925. Dr. Louise Kellogg has written of *The French Regime in Wisconsin and the Northwest*, carrying on the work begun by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Joseph Schafer has contributed a history of *Agriculture in Wisconsin*; M. M. Quaife a four volume history *Wisconsin—Its History and People*; Conrad E. Patzer wrote *Public Education in Wisconsin*. Perhaps nowhere has better work been done than in this usually pedantic and dreary field of history.

Edgar Wilson Nye and George W. Peck were among the leading humorists a generation ago. *Peck's Bad Boy* and Bill Nye's *Bailed Hay* were read then as Ring Lardner and Irvin Cobb are now. Nye's *Comic History of the United States* was almost as successful as some of Mark Twain's incursions into the field of history.

Literature reaches its highest level in poetry. And Wisconsin, although no Shakespere has yet appeared within her borders, has produced a few memorable songs. *The Sweet Bye and Bye* by Joseph P. Webster is still a favorite gospel hymn; Eben Rexford's *Silver Threads Among the Gold* is one of the world's most beautiful and tender songs of old age; *The Little Brown Church in the Vale*, by Dr. William S. Pitts is likely to endure so long as pioneer days are remembered; and all the world sings Carrie Jacobs

Bond's, *This is the End of a Perfect Day*. The finest of college marching songs is our own *On Wisconsin*, composed by William T. Purdy, with words by Carl Beck.

Hundreds of volumes of poems have been written by Wisconsin people, but no considerable number of these are of any importance. Henry Schoolcraft who collected the Indian lore, legends, and traditions used by Longfellow in *Hiawatha* wrote a few original poems. His wife, who was a grand daughter of the famous Chippewa chieftain, The White Fisher, translated many Chippewa and Ottawa war songs.

In 1856 James Gates Percival came to Wisconsin and lived in Hazel Green alone and in poverty. A few years ago some Yale graduates raised a fund and erected a monument to his memory. Nearly every anthology contains two of his poems, *The Coral Grove* and *The Graves of the Patriots*. Lowell devoted an essay to his work and a literary magazine of his time, *The North American Review*, listed him as one of America's half dozen great poets. His work is not at all in the modern style and he is very little read today.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, while not a great poet, wrote one stanza that will never die:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you
Weep and you weep alone
For this gray old earth
Must borrow its mirth
It has sorrows enough of its own."

Yet one of her books, *Poems of Passion*, was so popular that within a year or two of its publication sixty-five thousand copies were sold.

Two Lives, by William Ellery Leonard, when published in 1925 aroused a great deal of discussion. It is a tragic poem written apparently from the depths of human despair and bitterness, but it is magnificent poetry.

Professor Leonard has written two plays around the characters of Wisconsin Indians—*Glory-of-the-Morning* is the story of an Indian queen who married the French fur-trader, Decorah. The old old story of inter-racial marriages and the tragic separation which follows the break-

ing of family ties, is its theme. This is a more accurate portrayal of Indian character than the other play, *Red Bird*, which follows too closely the red man of Cooper.

Quite different is the poetry of Berton Braley, a native son of Madison whose *Sonnets of a Freshman* made his reputation. He has written over eight thousand poems and four hundred short stories. And at Chippewa Falls lives "The Norsk Nightingale," William F. Kirk, a regular contributor of popular dialect verse to the Hearst service, Sam Bryan writes thoughtful verses, as does Charles H. Winke, Howard Jones, and many others.

Wisconsin has reason to be more than a little proud of her writers. The past indicates that we may expect much more in the not distant future.



Monument to James Gates Percival, at
Hazel Green, Wis.



THE OLD SHOT TOWER—TOWER HILL STATE PARK

LEADERSHIP OF WISCONSIN

By E. E. WITTE,

Chief Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library.

First in dairy cows

2,261,000 head on January 1, 1925

First in cheese, producing three times as much as all the other states put together

Value in 1923, \$76,000,000

First in condensed milk products, making more than one-fourth of the U. S. production

Value in 1923, \$40,000,000

First in canning peas

Value in 1925, \$6,000,000

First in cigar leaf tobacco

Value in 1924, \$3,000,000

Second in acre-yield of oats in 1925

48.5 bushels per acre

Second in tame hay in 1924

Value, \$8,000,000

Second in cabbage in 1924

Value, \$1,000,000

Third in acre-yield of corn in 1925

46.5 bushels per acre

THE following are facts about Wisconsin from the United States census and other official reports of the United States Government.

GENERAL



EDWIN E. WITTE

Wisconsin's wealth increased by more than \$3,500,000,000 from 1912 to 1922. This represents a greater increase in per capita wealth than that of any neighboring state.

Wisconsin has had a smaller percentage of commercial failures in each of the last ten years than the country as a whole, and over the entire period has the best record of any state in the Union.

In the last ten years the total resources of Wisconsin banks have more than doubled. Since 1905 only 20 banks have failed in Wisconsin, in contrast with 119 in Illinois, 123 in Iowa, 51 in Michigan, and 133 in Minnesota.

Since 1915 the resources of building and loan associations in Wisconsin have increased more than 900 per cent. Nowhere else has the growth of these institutions been anywhere near as great as in Wisconsin.

Sixty-four per cent of all families in Wisconsin own their own homes. This is the second highest percentage of home ownership in the United States.

Wisconsin has the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any state east of the Mississippi River.

Wisconsin leads all states in part-time vocational education; is second in normal school attendance; and in proportion to its wealth spends more upon its state university than any other state.

During each recent year Wisconsin has had a considerably lower death rate than the country as a whole, and this state ranks second highest in life expectancy, as computed by the United States Census Bureau.

Wisconsin ranks fourth among all states in the total mileage of surfaced highways, and sixth in concrete roads.

Wisconsin is one of three state governments without a cent of bonded debt. The per capita public debt of all governmental units in Wisconsin is but one-half as great as the average of neighboring states or of the United States as a whole.

AGRICULTURE

Wisconsin is the sixth state in the total value of its agricultural products, although it is only twenty-fifth in area and thirteenth in population.

Wisconsin is the only north central state in which the number of farms increased from 1920 to 1925.

Wisconsin has the lowest percentage of farm tenancy of any middle western state. For instance, 40% of farms in Kansas are rented, Oklahoma 51%, Nebraska 42%, Iowa 41%, and Wisconsin only 14%.

Except for one New England state, Wisconsin has the lowest average interest rate on farm mortgages.

Wisconsin is the leading dairy state and ranks first in the number and value of dairy cattle and in the production of milk.

Wisconsin has more cow-testing associations and more cattle which have been tested for bovine tuberculosis than any other state. It is far in the lead in the interstate sale of dairy cattle.

For every farm crop which it produces, Wisconsin always has a higher average yield per acre than the entire country, and in many years it has the highest yields of any state, a most astonishing and remarkable record.

MANUFACTURES

Wisconsin is the tenth state in manufactures in the United States, with an annual value of manufactured products in excess of \$1,700,000,000. This is nearly double the value of the annual production of all oil wells of the United States, and exceeds the total output of all gold, silver, and all other precious metal mines in the entire world.

From 1914 to 1923 the value of the manufactured products of Wisconsin increased by 148% and the number of wage earners in manufacturing establishments by 29%. In both respects, Wisconsin outstripped all neighboring states, except Michigan.

Wisconsin leads all states in concrete mixers, dredging and excavating machinery, stationary and portable internal combustion engines, marine engines, ore crushers, planing mill machinery, and in machinery used to prepare agricultural crops for market. It ranks second in agricultural implements and in engines of all kinds, and also in bottling machinery, dairy machinery, and pulpmill machinery. It ranks third in industrial appliances and apparatus, paper mill machinery, refrigerating machinery, rubber working machinery, and in windmills.

Wisconsin is making rapid strides as an automobile state, ranking fifth in 1923 in the number of wage-earners employed in this industry. It was fifth, also, in tires and inner tubes, and sixth in automobile bodies and parts, and first in automobile frames, having one plant that produces 65% of all automobile frames made in the United States.

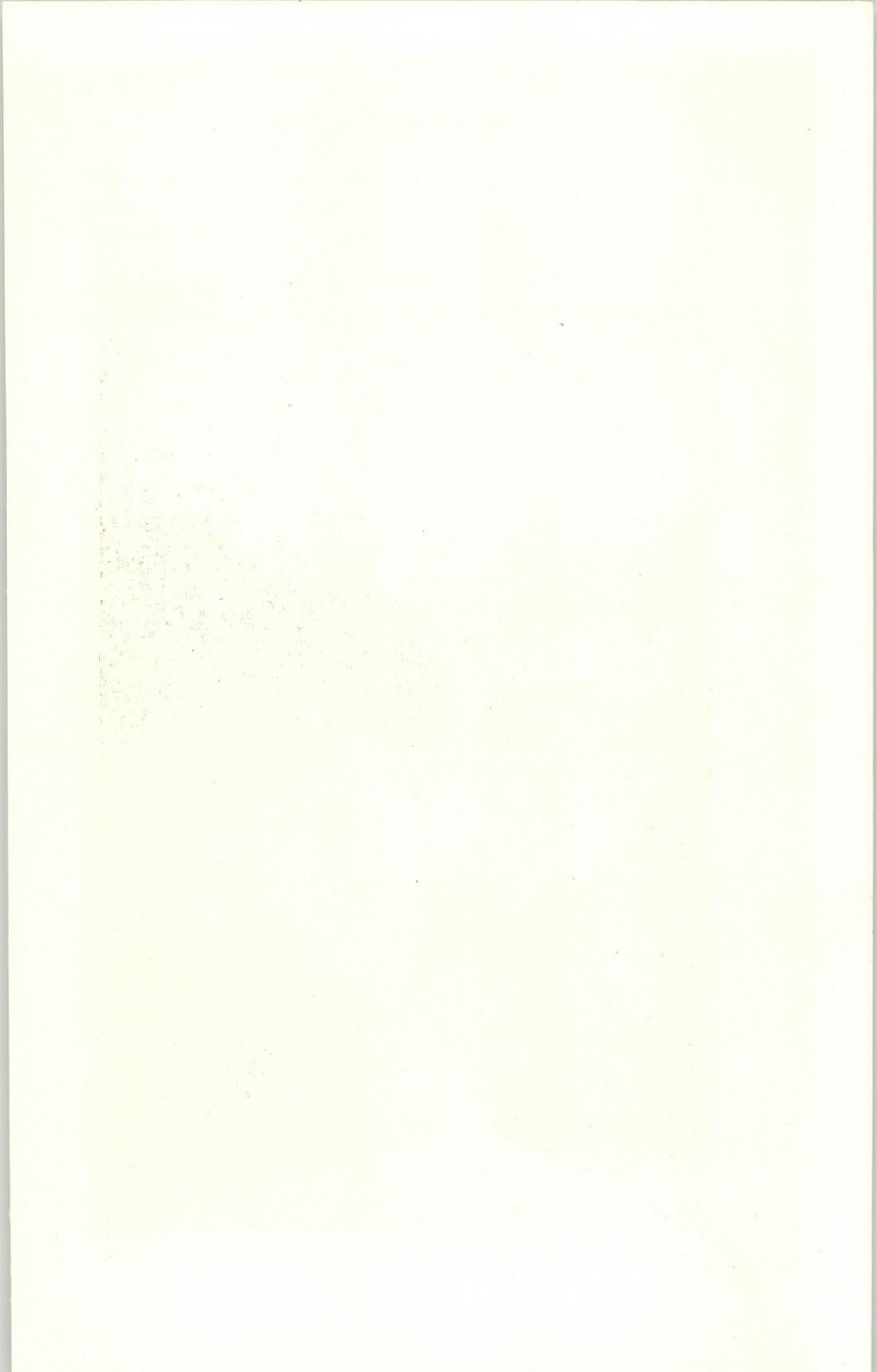
Wisconsin ranks first in aluminum manufactures, fourth in stamped and enamel ware, and sixth in steel and rolling mill products and in copper, tin, and sheet iron manufactures.

Wisconsin is the second state in the number of wage-earners employed in the paper and pulp industry and leads in kraft, tissue, and wrapping papers.

Wisconsin is fourth in leather, and second in leather gloves and mittens.



The Highest Waterfall in Wisconsin, in Pattison Park, Douglas County





STATE OFFICERS

(1) Fred R. Zimmerman, Governor; (2) Henry A. Huber, Lieutenant-Governor; (3) Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State; (4) Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer; (5) John Reynolds, Attorney-General; (6) John Callahan, Superintendent of Schools.

Constitutional State Officers

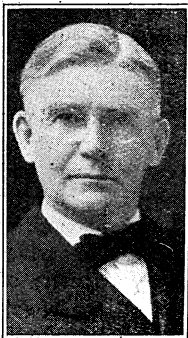


CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

By E. RAY STEVENS

Justice Wisconsin Supreme Court

IN THE ancient days when states and nations were first formed, kings and emperors ruled by force and determined the rights of their subjects much as parents determine what their children may or may not do. Through the centuries the people slowly began to assert their rights and to take absolute power from their rulers.



E. RAY STEVENS

When the United States was formed the people of the thirteen colonies determined to frame a constitution that should be the supreme law of the nation which should define and limit the power of the officers whom they should select to rule this nation, so that no officer should ever exercise the power of the kings of old. Every officer elected from the President down to the humblest office holder must obey this supreme law of the land. Under it no officer of this nation can say as did the ancient kings: "I am the king. The king can do no wrong." Presidents, Senators, Congressmen and Judges must obey this supreme law and may be punished as you and I may be punished, if they disobey.

When each of the states which make up this United States was admitted to this union it adopted its own constitution which became the supreme law of that state as the federal constitution is the supreme law of the nation. Every citizen of Wisconsin must obey the supreme law of both the state and the nation as found in the state and the national constitutions. Under these constitutions the people are the source of all the powers of government. The people of Wisconsin adopted the constitution of the state. The people alone have the power to change it by amendment.

Under the constitution the government of Wisconsin is divided into three branches, the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The executive branch is headed by the governor who is charged with the duty of seeing that the laws of the state are faithfully executed. To perform this duty he is given the power to call out the national guard and, if need be, the entire military and naval force of the

state. He may also call upon sheriffs and police officers throughout the state to aid in the enforcement of the law.

The governor is head of the state government. To aid him in carrying on the business of the state, the constitution and the laws provide for the selection of other state officers and commissions and boards, each of which has the duty of doing some particular part of the state's business. Among those are the Secretary of State, who keeps the records of the state; the State Treasurer who keeps the state's money; the Attorney General who is the lawyer of the state; the Adjutant General who is the head of the National Guard of Wisconsin; the Railroad Commission that passes upon the reasonableness of rates charged by railroads for carrying freight and passengers and the rates charged for water, gas, electric lights and telephones; the Tax Commission which supervises the assessment and collection of taxes in Wisconsin; the Industrial Commission which looks after the welfare of employees in the state and determines what shall be paid by employers in case a workman is injured; the Insurance Commissioner who supervises companies issuing insurance policies in the state; the Conservation Commissioner who enforces the laws for the protection of fish and game; the Commissioner of Agriculture whose business it is to aid in the solution of problems connected with the farm; the Dairy and Food Commissioner whose duty it is to see that food and dairy products are manufactured and sold under proper conditions and that they are not adulterated; the Board of Health which looks after the health of the people of the state; the Commissioner of Banking who examines and supervises the banks, trust companies and building and loan associations of Wisconsin; the Board of Control which has charge of all the charitable and penal institutions of the state; the Free Library Commission that has charge of library work in Wisconsin; the Highway Commission that supervises and aids in the construction of all state trunk highways in the state; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction who has supervision of all of the public schools of the state.

The legislative branch of the government is composed of a senate of thirty-three members and an assembly of one hundred members who meet at the state capitol in Madison every two years and pass laws for the government of the people of the state. Each member is chosen by the people of his district. Before any bill can become a law it must be approved by both the senate and the assembly and be signed by the governor or passed over his veto. Any law enacted by the legislature which is contrary to the supreme law of the land as found in the state and national constitutions is invalid and of no effect. After a law has been enacted it is in force until repealed by the legislature or declared by the courts to be in conflict with the constitution.

The work of the judicial branch of the state government is performed by the courts. Courts of justices of the peace for the settle-

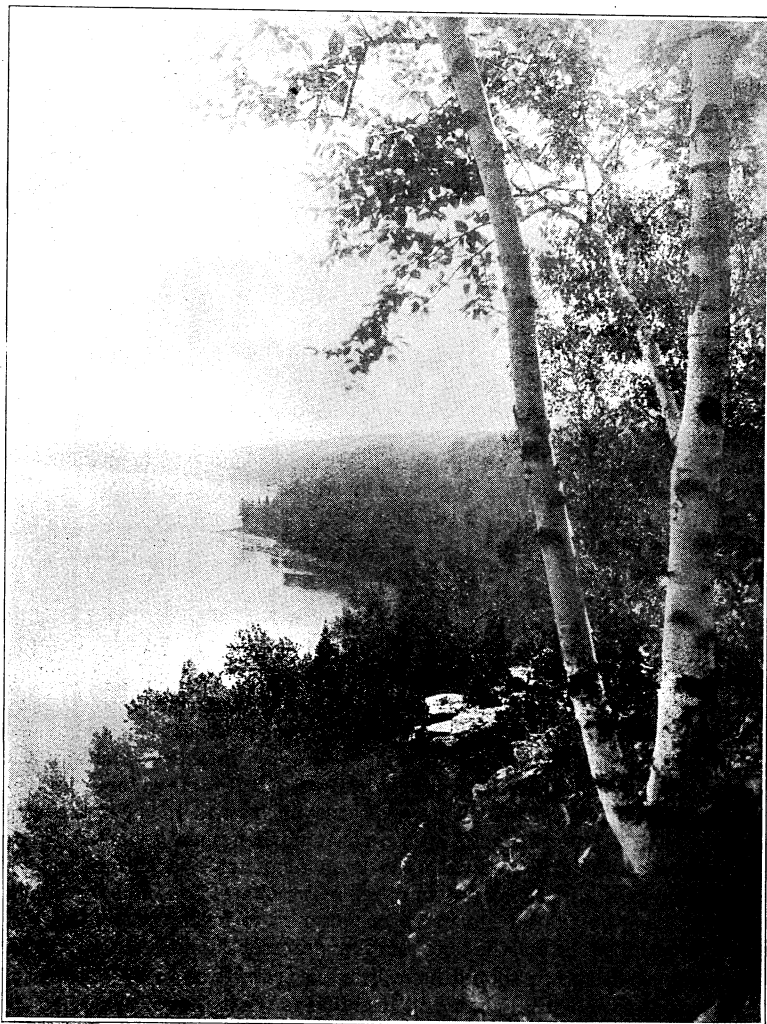
ment of disputes that involve small amounts of money exist in every township, village and city of Wisconsin. In each county of the state there is a county court whose chief business is to care for the property of those who have died or those who are not able to care for their own property because they are mentally incompetent or because they have not reached the age of twenty-one years. Each county of the state is a part of one of the twenty circuits of the state,—each of which has one or more circuit judges who go from county to county holding circuit court. This is the court which has the power to decide all disputes between citizens and all cases in which the guilt or innocence of those accused of crime is determined. The constitution also permits the creation of other courts like the civil courts of Milwaukee or the superior or municipal courts of other counties of the state which perform much the same functions as the circuit court, but none of which can have all the powers of the circuit court. The supreme court, which sits in the capitol at Madison and is composed of seven judges, is the court that finally passes upon all lawsuits begun in any other court of the state in which either of the parties is not satisfied with the decision of that other court.

Each township, village and city in Wisconsin had much the same form of government as the state. The chairman of the town, the president of the village or the mayor of the city is the head of the executive branch of the government, just as the governor is the head of the state government. The town boards, the village boards and the common councils are the legislative branch which does the work for the town, the city or the village that is done by the legislature for the state as a whole. The resolutions and ordinances passed by these boards and councils must be obeyed in the town, the city or the village in which they are passed just as if they were laws passed by the legislature. They are a part of the law for the town, the village or the city in which they were adopted.

The Constitution of Wisconsin was adopted by the people of the state in 1848. The constitution has been changed thirty-seven times by amendments adopted by the votes of the people of the state. This constitution is the foundation on which our government rests. Upon this foundation the state has built the present structure of government. By amendment by the people and by interpretation by the courts this constitution has been made a vital living force in the government of the state. This constitution framed to meet the conditions which prevailed eighty years ago when men traveled in ox carts, heated their homes with the open fireplace and threshed their grain with a flail has by interpretation by the courts and by enactment of laws by the legislature been adapted to meet the present day needs of the state in the age of the automobile and the airplane. That our constitution should have been so framed as to be capable of adaptation to all the changing conditions that have prevailed in Wisconsin during three quarters of a century is striking evidence of the far-sighted wisdom of the fathers of Wisconsin who framed this

constitution under which the state has grown and prospered and under which its people have so long enjoyed the blessings of liberty and of a free government.

Note: This is an attempt to state in a plain concise way, which may be understood by those who have not studied law, the fundamental concepts of the government of Wisconsin under the constitution. It is hoped that this article may be found useful in the study of our government in schools, clubs and other like organizations.—The Author.



Shore Line of Door County, Green Bay at the Left

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN

GOVERNORS

Henry Dodge.....from July 4, 1836, to October 5, 1841
James Duane Doty.....from October 5, 1841, to September 16, 1844
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.....from September 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845
Henry Dodge.....from May 13, 1845, to June 7, 1848

SECRETARIES

John S. Horner.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, May 6, 1836
William B. Slaughter.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, Feb. 16, 1837
Francis J. Dunn.....appointed by Martin Van Buren, Jan. 25, 1841
A. P. Field.....appointed by John Tyler, April 23, 1841
George R. C. Floyd.....appointed by James K. Polk, Oct. 30, 1843
John Catlin.....appointed by James K. Polk, Feb. 24, 1846

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL

Henry S. Baird.....appointed by Governor Dodge, Dec. 7, 1836
Horatio N. Wells.....appointed by Governor Dodge, March 30, 1839
Mortimer M. Jackson.....appointed by Governor Dodge, June 26, 1841
William Pitt Lynde.....appointed by Governor Tallmadge, Feb. 22, 1845
A. Hyatt Smith.....appointed by Governor Dodge, Aug. 4, 1845

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

William W. Chapman.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, 1836
Moses M. Strong.....appointed by Martin Van Buren, 1838
Thomas W. Sutherland.....appointed by John Tyler, 1841
William Pitt Lynde.....appointed by James K. Polk, 1846

STATE GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT

NOTE—The term of office of all elective state officers commences on the first Monday in January of the odd numbered years; except that of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction whose term of office began on the 1st Monday in July following his election in April. Previous to the constitutional amendment of 1882, the term of office began in the even numbered years. Elective constitutional state officers receive \$5,000 a year salary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT AND STAFF

(Sec. 1, Art. V, State Constitution.)

Heads of Departments	Residence	Term expires
Fred R. Zimmerman, Governor.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 7, 1929
Henry A. Huber, Lieutenant-Governor.....	Stoughton.....	Jan. 7, 1929
Louis B. Nagler, Executive Secretary.....	Madison.....	Jan. 1929
Robert M. Rieser Executive Counsel.....	Madison.....	Indefinite
Ida Kissel, Executive Clerk.....	Hartford.....	Jan. 1929

GOVERNORS SINCE ORGANIZATION

Name	Residence	From	To
Nelson Dewey.....	Lancaster.....	June 7, 1848	Jan. 5, 1852
Leonard J. Farwell.....	Madison.....	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
Wm. A. Barstow.....	Waukesha.....	Jan. 2, 1854	Mar. 21, 1856
Arthur McArthur.....	Milwaukee.....	Mar. 21, 1856	Mar. 25, 1856
Coles Bashford.....	Oshkosh.....	Mar. 25, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
Alex W. Randall.....	Waukesha.....	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 6, 1862
Louis P. Harvey.....	Shopiere.....	Jan. 6, 1862	April 19, 1862
Edward Salomon.....	Milwaukee.....	April 19, 1862	Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis.....	Columbus.....	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild.....	Madison.....	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1872
C. C. Washburn.....	La Crosse.....	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 5, 1874
William R. Taylor.....	Cottage Grove.....	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 3, 1876	Jan. 7, 1878
Wm. E. Smith.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk.....	Viroqua.....	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 7, 1889
William D. Hoard.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jan. 7, 1889	Jan. 5, 1891
George W. Peck.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
Wm. H. Upham.....	Marshfield.....	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 4, 1897
Edward Schofield.....	Oconto.....	Jan. 4, 1897	Jan. 7, 1901
Robert M. La Follette*	Madison.....	Jan. 7, 1901	Jan. 1, 1906
James O. Davidson†.....	Soldiers Grove.....	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 2, 1911
Francis E. McGovern.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 4, 1915
Emanuel L. Philipp.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 3, 1921
John J. Blaine.....	Boscobel.....	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 3, 1927
Fred R. Zimmerman.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 3, 1927	-----

*Resigned to accept the office of United States Senator.

†Filled vacancy caused by resignation of Governor R. M. La Follette.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Name	Residence	From	To
John E. Holmes	Jefferson	Jan. 7, 1848	Jan. 7, 1850
Samuel W. Beal	Taycheedah	Jan. 7, 1850	Jan. 5, 1852
Timothy Burns	La Crosse	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
James T. Lewis	Columbus	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 7, 1858
Arthur McArthur	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
E. D. Campbell	La Crosse	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
Butler G. Noble	Whitewater	Jan. 2, 1860	Jan. 6, 1862
Edward Salomon	Milwaukee	Jan. 6, 1862	April 19, 1862
Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn	Jan. 14, 1863	Jan. 3, 1870
Thaddeus C. Pound	Chippewa Falls	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 1, 1872
Milton H. Petit	Kenosha	Jan. 1, 1872	Mar. 3, 1873
Charles D. Parker	Pleasant Valley	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
James M. Bingham	Chippewa Falls	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Sam S. Fifield	Ashland	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
George W. Ryland	Lancaster	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
Charles Jonas	Racine	Jan. 5, 1891	April 4, 1894
Emil Baensch	Manitowoc	Jan. 8, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Jesse Stone	Watertown	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
James O. Davidson†	Soldiers Grove	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 1, 1906
William D. Connor	Marshfield	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 4, 1909
John Strange	Oshkosh	Jan. 4, 1909	Jan. 2, 1911
Thomas Morris	La Crosse	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 4, 1915
Edward F. Dithmar	Baraboo	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 3, 1921
George F. Comings	Eau Claire	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 5, 1925
Henry A. Huber	Stoughton	Jan. 5, 1925	-----

†Became Governor upon resignation of Governor R. M. La Follette

SECRETARY OF STATE AND STAFF

(Sec. 2, Art. VI, State Constitution.)

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1929
Robert L. Siebecker, Assistant Secretary of State	Madison	January, 1929
Don Ferris, Chief Clerk	Madison	January, 1929
Arthur C. Hartman, Cashier	Milwaukee	Indefinite
Alex Cobban, Assistant Cashier	Madison	Indefinite
J. R. Edwards, Corporations	Madison	Indefinite
George Brown, Records and Elections	Madison	Indefinite
May Splies, Notary Public	Stoughton	Indefinite

SECRETARIES OF STATE SINCE 1848

Name	Residence	From	To
Thomas McHugh	Delavan	June 7, 1848	Jan. 7, 1850
Wm. A. Barstow	Waukesha	Jan. 7, 1850	Jan. 5, 1852
C. D. Robinson	Green Bay	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
Alex T. Gray	Janesville	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 7, 1856
David W. Jones	Belmont	Jan. 7, 1856	Jan. 2, 1860
Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere	Jan. 2, 1860	Jan. 6, 1862
James T. Lewis	Columbus	Jan. 6, 1862	Jan. 4, 1864
Lucius Fairchild	Madison	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 1, 1866
Thomas S. Allen	Mineral Point	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 3, 1870
Llewelyn Breese	Portage	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 5, 1874
Peter Doyle	Prairie du Chien	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
Hans B. Warner	Ellsworth	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Ernst G. Timme	Kenosha	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 5, 1891
Thomas J. Cunningham	Chippewa Falls	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
Henry Casson	Viroqua	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
William H. Froehlich	Jackson	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
Walter L. Houser	Mondovi	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 7, 1907
James A. Frear	Hudson	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 6, 1913
John S. Donald	Mount Horeb	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 1, 1917
Merlin Hull	Black River Falls	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 3, 1921
Elmer S. Hall	Green Bay	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 1, 1923
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 3, 1927
Theodore Dammann	Milwaukee	Jan. 3, 1927	-----

STATE TREASURER AND STAFF

(Sec. 3, Art. VI, State Constitution.)

Heads of Departments	Residence	Term expires
Solomon Levitan, Treasurer	Madison	January, 1929
S. A. Schindler, Assistant Treasurer	New Glarus ..	January, 1929

STATE TREASURERS SINCE 1848

Name	Residence	From	To
Jarius C. Fairchild	Madison	June 7, 1848	Jan. 5, 1852
Edward H. Jansson	Cedarburg	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 7, 1856
Chas. Kuehn	Manitowoc	Jan. 7, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
Samuel D. Hastings	Trempealeau	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 1, 1866
William E. Smith	Fox Lake	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 3, 1870
Henry Baetz	Manitowoc	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 5, 1874
Ferdinand Kuehn	Milwaukee	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
Richard Guenther	Oshkosh	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Edward McFetridge	Beaver Dam	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
Henry B. Harshaw	Oshkosh	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
John Hunner	Eau Claire	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
Sewell A. Peterson	Rice Lake	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
James O. Davidson	Soldiers Grove	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
John J. Kempf	Milwaukee	Jan. 5, 1903	July 30, 1904
Thomas M. Purtell*	Cumberland	July 30, 1904	Jan. 2, 1905
John J. Kempf	Milwaukee	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 7, 1907
Andrew H. Dahl	Westby	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 6, 1913
Henry Johnson	Suring	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 1, 1923
Solomon Levitan	Madison	Jan. 1, 1923	-----

*Appointed to fill vacancy caused by failure of John J. Kempf to give the required bond.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND STAFF

(Sec. 3, Art. VI, State Constitution.)

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
John Reynolds, Attorney General	Green Bay	Jan. 7, 1929
Hugh Minahan, Deputy*	Green Bay	Indefinite
J. E. Messerschmidt, Assistant	Madison	Indefinite
Mortimer Levitan, Assistant	Madison	Indefinite
Franklin E. Bump, Assistant	Wausau	Indefinite
T. E. McIntosh, Assistant	Superior	Indefinite
Suel O. Arnold, Assistant	Madison	Indefinite
Michael J. Dunn, Assistant	Milwaukee	Indefinite
Frank Kuehl, Assistant	Madison	Indefinite
Fred Siebold, Attorney Market Division	Camp Douglas	Indefinite

*New appointment under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE 1848

Name	[Residence	From	To
James S. Brown.....	Milwaukee.....	June 7, 1848	Jan. 7, 1850
S. Park Coon.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 7, 1850	Jan. 5, 1852
Experience Estabrook.....	Geneva.....	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
George B. Smith.....	Madison.....	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 7, 1855
William R. Smith.....	Mineral Point.....	Jan. 7, 1855	Jan. 4, 1858
Gabriel Bouck.....	Oshkosh.....	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
James H. Howe.....	Green Bay.....	Jan. 2, 1860	Oct. 7, 1862
Winfield Smith.....	Milwaukee.....	Oct. 7, 1862	Jan. 1, 1866
Charles R. Gill.....	Watertown.....	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 3, 1870
Stephen S. Barlow.....	Dellona.....	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 5, 1874
A. Scott Sloan.....	Beaver Dam.....	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
Alexander Wilson.....	Mineral Point.....	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Leander F. Frisbie.....	West Bend.....	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
Charles E. Estabrook.....	Manitowoc.....	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
James L. O'Connor.....	Madison.....	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
William H. Mylrea.....	Wausau.....	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Emmet R. Hicks.....	Oshkosh.....	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
L. M. Sturdevant.....	Neillsville.....	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 7, 1907
Frank L. Gilbert.....	Madison.....	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 2, 1911
Levi H. Bancroft.....	Richland Center.....	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 6, 1913
Walter C. Owen.....	Maiden Rock.....	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 7, 1918
Spencer Haven*.....	Hudson.....	Jan. 7, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919
John J. Blaine.....	Boscobel.....	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 3, 1921
William J. Morgan.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 1, 1923
Herman L. Ekern.....	Madison.....	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 3, 1927
John Reynolds.....	Green Bay.....	Jan. 3, 1927	-----

*Appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Walter C. Owen.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND STAFF

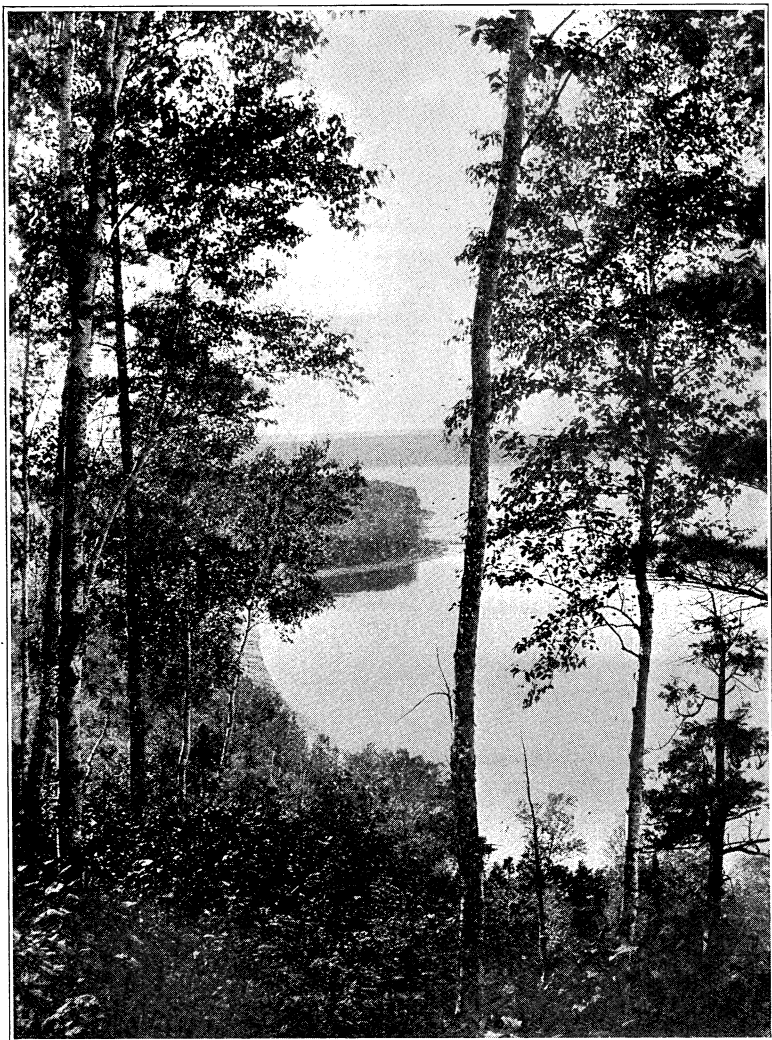
(Sec. 1, Art. X, State Constitution.)

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
John C. Callahan, Superintendent.....	Madison.....	July, 1929
O. H. Plenzke, Assistant Superintendent.....	Menasha.....	Indefinite

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SINCE 1848

(Office Created August 16, 1848.)

Name	Residence	From	To
Eleazer Root.....	Waukesha.....	Jan. 1, 1849	Jan. 5, 1852
Azel P. Ladd.....	Shullsburg.....	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
Hiram A. Wright.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Jan. 2, 1854	May 29, 1855
A. Constantine Barry.....	Racine.....	June 26, 1855	Jan. 4, 1858
Lyman C. Draper.....	Madison.....	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
Josiah L. Pickard.....	Platteville.....	Jan. 2, 1860	Sept. 30, 1864
John G. McMynn.....	Racine.....	Oct. 1, 1864	Jan. 6, 1868
Alexander J. Craig.....	Madison.....	Jan. 6, 1868	July 6, 1870
Samuel Fallows.....	Milwaukee.....	July 6, 1870	Jan. 4, 1874
Edward Searling.....	Milton.....	Jan. 4, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
William C. Whitford.....	Milton.....	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Robert Graham.....	Oshkosh.....	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
Jesse B. Thayer.....	River Falls.....	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
Oliver E. Wells.....	Appleton.....	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
John Q. Emery.....	Albion.....	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Lorenzo D. Harvey.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
Charles P. Cary.....	Delavan.....	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 1, 1921
John Callahan.....	Menasha.....	July 1, 1921	-----



The Shore Line—Peninsula State Park

**Commissions, Boards
and Departments and
Salaries Paid for the
Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1926**

SALARIES PAID IN STATE DEPARTMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, ARTS AND LETTERS

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Juday, Chauncey, Madison		\$100.00	Indefinite

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Total all salaries		\$2,796.07	
--------------------	--	------------	--

ACCOUNTANCY, BOARD OF

Penner, Carl	Board Member	\$300.00	1927
Kiekhofer, B. A.	Board Member	410.00	1929
Gibson, J. C.	Board Member	300.00	1928
Other salaries		151.67	
Total All Salaries		\$1,161.67	

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Total All Salaries		\$209.84	
--------------------	--	----------	--

ARCHITECTS, BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Foeller, Henry A., Green Bay	Member	No salary	July 1928
Scott, Fitzhugh, Milwaukee	Member	No salary	July 1929
Eschweiler, Alex C., Milwaukee	Member	No salary	July 1927
Turneure, F. E., Madison	Ex-officio	No salary	Indefinite
Peabody, Arthur E., Madison	Secretary	No salary	Indefinite
Other Salaries		\$252.00	
Total All Salaries		\$252.00	

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Schinner, A. J. (Term expired)	Commissioner	\$1,000.00	
Manhardt, Victor H., Milwaukee	Commissioner	(per diem)	Aug. 1931
Hart, W. P., Eau Claire	Commissioner	1,000.00	Aug. 1930
Wettstein, R. A., Milwaukee	Commissioner	1,000.00	Aug. 1927
Liginger, W. H., Milwaukee	Secretary	1,999.98	Indefinite
Other Salaries		1,300.00	
Total all salaries		\$6,299.98	

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Reynolds, John, Green Bay**	Attorney General		1929
Ekern, Herman L., Madison	Attorney General	\$5,000.00	1927
Erickson, Clarence, Racine	Deputy Attorney Gen.	4,500.00	1927
Other Salaries		85,948.63	
Total all salaries		\$95,448.63	

BANKING DEPARTMENT

*C. F. Schwenker, Chippewa Falls	Commissioner		May 1928
Parker, D. T., Fennimore	Commissioner, Resigned	\$5,000.00	
Richards, Wm. H., Blk. River Falls	Dep. Commissioner	3,600.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries		64,281.09	
Total all salaries		\$72,881.09	

BAR EXAMINERS, BOARD OF

White, F. M., River Falls	Board Member	\$590.00	1924
Steele, W. M., Superior	Board Member	780.00	1927
Ryan, William, Madison	Board Member		1925
Strehlow, M. H., Green Bay	Board Member	547.50	1926
Wild, Robert, Milwaukee	Board Member		1928
Other Salaries		795.70	
Total all salaries		\$2,713.20	

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

**Assumed office Jan. 3, 1927.

BASIC SCIENCES, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Guyer, W. F., Madison-----	Board Member-----	\$750.00	April 1931
Bauer, R. N., Milwaukee-----	Board Member-----	250.00	April 1929
Hall, F. G. (Resigned)-----	Board Member-----	190.00	-----
Burdick, Wm. D., Milton-----	-----	-----	April 1927
Other Salaries-----	-----	857.12	-----
Total all salaries-----	-----	\$2,047.12	-----

BUTTER MAKERS', CHEESE MAKERS' & DAIRYMEN'S ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL WISCONSIN

No salaries paid in 1925-1926

CANVASSERS, BOARD OF

Secretary of State-----	-----	-----	Ex-officio
State Treasurer-----	-----	-----	Ex-officio
Attorney General-----	-----	-----	Ex-officio
No salaries paid in 1925-1926	-----	-----	-----

CEMENT PURCHASING COMMITTEE

State Chief Engineer-----	-----	-----	Ex-officio
Supt. of Public Property-----	-----	-----	Ex-officio
State Highway Engineer-----	-----	-----	Ex-officio
No salaries paid in 1925-1926	-----	-----	-----

CHARITABLE & PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Board of Control

Hannan, John J., Milwaukee-----	President-----	\$5,000.00	Feb., 1931
*Harriet E. Grim, Darlington-----	Member-----	-----	Feb. 1933
Morrissey, J. D. (Deceased)-----	Vice President-----	1,680.56	-----
Abels, Margaret H., Waukesha-----	Member (Term expired)-----	5,000.00	Feb., 1927
Haas, G. C., Milwaukee-----	Member-----	3,265.22	Feb., 1929
Haas, G. C., Milwaukee-----	Secretary-----	1,121.53	-----
Bayley, A. W., Madison-----	Secretary-----	2,767.00	1927
Other Salaries-----	-----	60,456.17	-----
Total all salaries-----	-----	\$79,290.48	-----

Wisconsin State Hospital—Mendota

Green, M. K.-----	Superintendent-----	\$3,500.00	1927
Other Salaries-----	-----	120,403.76	-----
Total all salaries-----	-----	\$123,903.76	-----

Northern Hospital for Insane—Oshkosh

Sherman, Dr. A.-----	Superintendent-----	\$3,500.00	1927
Other Salaries-----	-----	90,495.48	-----
Total all salaries-----	-----	\$93,995.48	-----

Central State Hospital—Waupun

Brown, Dr. J. F.-----	Superintendent-----	\$2,250.00	-----
Deerhake, Dr. W. A.-----	Superintendent-----	444.44	1927
Other Salaries-----	-----	37,563.33	-----
Total all salaries-----	-----	\$40,257.77	-----

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

School for Deaf—Delavan

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Bray, T. Emery.....	Superintendent.....	\$3,000.00	1927
Other Salaries.....		68,527.30	
Total all salaries.....		<u>\$71,527.30</u>	

School for Blind—Janesville

Hooper, J. T.....	Superintendent.....	\$3,000.00	1927
Other Employees.....		72,701.96	
Total all salaries.....		<u>\$75,701.96</u>	

Workshop for Blind—Milwaukee

Hooper, J. T.....	Superintendent.....	\$ 500.00	1927
Other Salaries.....		5,687.43	
Total all salaries.....		<u>\$6,187.43</u>	

Wisconsin State Sanatorium—Wales

Dudley, Lewis W.....	Superintendent.....	\$2,750.04	1927
Other Employees.....		65,254.67	
Total all salaries.....		<u>\$68,004.71</u>	

Tuberculosis Camp—Tomahawk Lake

Reich, F. A.....	Superintendent.....	\$2,060.48	1927
Other Salaries.....		6,795.91	
Total all salaries.....		<u>\$8,856.39</u>	

No. Wis. Colony & Training School—Chippewa Falls

Beier, Dr. A. L.....	Superintendent.....	\$3,249.96	1927
Other Salaries.....		104,222.86	
Total all salaries.....		<u>\$107,472.82</u>	

So. Wis. Colony & Training School—Union Grove

Atherton, C. C.....	Superintendent.....	\$3,249.96	1927
Other Salaries.....		42,116.08	
Total all salaries.....		<u>\$45,366.04</u>	

State Public School—Sparta

Lehman, C. D.....	Superintendent.....	\$2,750.03	1927
Other Salaries.....		83,493.02	
Total all salaries.....		<u>\$86,243.05</u>	

Industrial School for Girls—Milwaukee

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Berry, Mary J. (Resigned).....	Superintendent.....	\$1,791.67	1927
Prescott, Elizabeth B.....	Superintendent.....	900.00	
Other Salaries.....		28,203.60	
Total all salaries.....		\$30,895.27	

State Reformatory—Green Bay

Eklund, E. H.....	Superintendent.....	\$ 2,750.04	1927
Other Salaries.....		67,693.73	
Total all salaries.....		\$70,443.77	

Industrial School for Boys—Waukesha

Philip, H. E.....	Superintendent.....	\$ 3,000.00	1927
Other Salaries.....		75,515.63	
Total all salaries.....		\$78,515.63	

Industrial Home for Women—Taycheedah

Dederer, Dr. Ebbe.....	Superintendent.....	\$ 500.00	1927
Phillips, Mrs. P. R.....	Superintendent.....	2,000.00	
Other Salaries.....		17,093.98	
Total all salaries.....		\$19,593.98	

Wisconsin State Prison—Waupun

Lee, Oscar.....	Warden.....	\$ 3,450.00	1927
Other Salaries.....		105,290.11	
Total all salaries.....		\$108,740.11	

Binder Twine Plant

Salaries of Employees.....		\$13,765.09
----------------------------	--	-------------

Prison Industries

Salaries of Employees.....		\$ 6,897.58
----------------------------	--	-------------

Reformatory Industries

Salaries of Employees.....		\$ 6,363.44
----------------------------	--	-------------

Wisconsin Memorial Hospital—Mendota

Smith, J. S.....	Business Manager.....	\$ 2,499.96	1927
Kenney, R. L.....	Med. Superintendent.....	3,500.04	
Other Salaries.....		97,579.75	
Total all salaries.....		\$103,579.75	

CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Total all salaries.....		\$455.00
-------------------------	--	----------

**CHEESE MAKERS' & DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION
SOUTHERN WISCONSIN**

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Total all salaries		\$ 1,525.00	

CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS, BOARD OF

Zwicker, E. P., Baraboo	Board Member	\$ 620.00	April 1927
Frantz, A. D., Plymouth	Board Member	660.00	April 1931
Lundy, F. G., Marshfield	Board Member	2,290.00	April 1929
Other Salaries		2,103.20	
Total all salaries		\$ 5,673.20	

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

[See article on judiciary, this volume.]

Belden, Ellsworth B.	Judge	\$ 6,500.00	1926
Breidenbach, Otto H.	Judge	6,500.00	1930
Fritz, Oscar M.	Judge	6,500.00	1930
Gregory, J. J.	Judge	6,500.00	1928
Schinz, Walter	Judge	6,500.00	1930
Gehr, Gustav G.	Judge	6,500.00	1927
Fairchild, Edward T.	Judge	6,500.00	1929
Braun, August E.	Judge	3,250.00	1932
Aarons, Charles E.	Judge	3,250.00	1932
Beglinger, Fred	Judge	6,500.00	1927
Kirwan, Michael	Judge	6,500.00	1929
Smalley, Sherman E.	Judge	6,500.00	1931
Cowie, Robert I.	Judge	6,500.00	1931
Park, Byron B.	Judge	6,500.00	1927
Thompson, George	Judge	6,500.00	1927
Stevens, E. Ray	Judge	3,302.46	1936
Sachtjen, Herman W.	Judge	3,197.54	1927
Zimmerman, A. G.	Judge (New Term)		1933
Hoppmann, A. C.	Judge	6,500.00	1932
Werner, Edgar V.	Judge	6,500.00	1928
Foley, Wm. R.	Judge	6,500.00	1931
Grimm, George	Judge	6,500.00	1931
Davison, C. M.	Judge	6,500.00	1930
Graass, Henry	Judge	6,500.00	1926
Risjord, Gullick N.	Judge	6,500.00	1930
Reed, Alexander H.	Judge	6,500.00	1928
Crosby, Emery W.	Judge	6,500.00	1928
Fowler, Chester A.	Judge	6,500.00	1930
Wickham, James	Judge	6,500.00	1928
Quinlan, Wm. B.	Judge	6,500.00	1930
Reporters' Salaries		81,967.00	
Total all salaries		\$257,467.00	

CIRCUIT JUDGES, BOARD OF

Members—Circuit Judges	Secretary	\$300.00	Indefinite
Evers, W. A., Wausau			

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Peacock, J. A., Oconomowoc	Commissioner	\$ 250.00	June 1929
Castle, B. J., Madison	Commissioner	440.00	June 1931
Thompson, Gena, La Crosse	Commissioner	465.00	June 1927
Garey, A. E.	Secretary	4,100.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries		14,055.33	
Total all salaries		\$19,310.33	

COMPENSATION INSURANCE, BOARD OF

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
*Milton A. Freedy, Milwaukee	-----	-----	-----
Smith, W. Stanley (Resigned)	Board Member	-----	Ex-officio
Johnson, O. H., Gratiot	Board Member	-----	Ex-officio
Wilcox, F. M., Appleton	Board Member	-----	Ex-officio
Broughton, Thos. W. (Resigned)	Board Member	\$ 291.67	Ex-officio
Lawton, Frank P., Portage	Board Member	3,208.37	1927
Other Salaries	-----	3,784.60	-----
Total all salaries	-----	\$ 7,284.64	-----

CONCILIATION, BOARD OF

Warner, Ernest, Madison	-----	-----	Feb. 1928
Mauthe, Wm., Fond du Lac	-----	-----	Feb. 1927
Kemp, Marcus A. (Term expired)	-----	-----	-----
Witzig, Homer, Superior	-----	-----	Feb. 1929
No salaries paid in 1925-1926	-----	-----	-----

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Elmer S. Hall, Green Bay	Commissioner	\$ 5,000.00	Feb. 1929
C. L. Harrington, Madison	Supt. of Forests & Parks	3,500.00	-----
B. O. Webster, Delafield	Supt. of Fisheries	3,500.00	-----
Matt Patterson, Madison	Secretary	3,300.00	-----
Robert L. Ripple, Oshkosh	Asst. Supt. of Fisheries	3,000.00	-----
H. L. McKenzie, Antigo	Chief Warden	2,700.00	-----
Other Salaries	-----	231,916.11	-----
Total all salaries	-----	\$252,916.11	-----

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Total all salaries	-----	\$6,321.92
--------------------	-------	------------

DAIRY & FOOD COMMISSION

Emery, J. Q. (Resigned)	Commissioner	\$ 4,000.00	-----
Klueter, Harry	Acting Commissioner	-----	Feb. 1927
Klueter Harry, Madison	Dep. Commissioner and Chief Chemist	3,600.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries	-----	76,435.21	-----
Total all salaries	-----	\$84,035.21	-----

Heads of Important Division or Deputies

Name	Position	Residence	Salary
**Klueter, Harry	Chief Chemist & Assistant Commissioner	Madison	-----
Boettcher, J. E.	Chief, Butter Division	Madison	\$2,800
Bruhn, A. T.	Chief, Cheese Division	Spring Green	2,800
Kremer, C. J.	Senior Food Inspector	Milwaukee	2,360
Warner, George	Chief Inspector, Weights & Measures	Madison	2,700

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

**Due to the resignation of J. Q. Emery, Dairy and Food Commissioner to take effect at the close of office hours August 31, 1926, whose term would have expired the first Monday in February 1927, it became necessary for his Excellency Governor John J. Blaine to fill this vacancy and I was appointed to fill out this unexpired term. I have not resigned as Chief Chemist and Assistant Commissioner, but am performing the duties of Commissioner as well as Chief Chemist and Assistant Commissioner for the salary fixed by law for the Commissioner.

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Halbert, C. A., Madison.....	Commissioner.....		Ex-officio
Bruce, Wm. Geo., Milwaukee.....	Commissioner.....		Indefinite
Lamoreaux, C. D., Ashland.....	Commissioner.....		Indefinite
No salaries paid in 1925-1926			

DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF

Taggett, W. W., Ashland.....	President.....	\$530.00	May 1929
Donovan, S. F., Tomah.....	Secretary.....	1,449.96	May 1931
Babcock, F. C., Kaukauna.....	Board Member.....	390.00	May 1927
Wetzel, E. C., Milwaukee.....	Board Member.....	395.00	May 1928
Dippel, A. R., Baraboo.....	Board Member.....	370.00	May 1930
Blish, J. L., Fond du Lac.....	Bd. Member (Term Ex.).....	10.00	
Other Salaries.....		380.00	
Total all salaries.....		\$3,524.96	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Jones, J. D., Jr., Racine.....	Commissioner.....	\$5,000.00	Feb., 1927
--------------------------------	-------------------	------------	------------

Heads of Divisions

Fracker, S. B.....	State Entomologist.....	3,585.00	Indefinite
Alexander, A. B.....	Bus. Mgr. State Fair.....	3,600.00	Indefinite
Packer, B. G.....	Dir. Immigration.....	3,982.67	Indefinite
Griem, W. B.....	Dir. Feeds & Fertilizers.....	2,400.00	Indefinite
Stone, A. L.....	Seed Inspector.....	3,050.00	Indefinite
Larson, V. S.....	State Veterinarian.....	3,600.00	Indefinite
Nyhus, Paul O.....	Ag. Statistician.....	1,000.00	Indefinite

Live Stock Sanitary Board

Jones, John D., Jr.....	Bd. Member, Ex-officio.....		Feb. 1927
Larson, V. S.....	Bd. Member, Ex-officio.....		Indefinite
Hastings, E. G.....	Bd. Member, Ex-officio.....		Indefinite
Nelson, George A., Milltown.....	Bd. Member.....	No salary	June 1927
Schroeder, H. F., West Bend.....	Bd. Member.....	No salary	June 1927
Robinson, J. C., Evansville.....	Bd. Member.....	No salary	June 1928
McDonald, J. D., West Salem.....	Bd. Member.....	No salary	June 1928

Board of Veterinary Examiners

West, Dr. J. P., Madison.....	President.....		June 1929
Abbott, Dr. A. J., Marshfield.....	Vice-President.....		June 1927
Ferguson, Dr. T. H., Lake Geneva.....	Secretary.....	230.00	June 1928

State Fair Advisory Board

Austin, H. E., Boscobel.....	Board Member.....	\$ 40.00	Feb. 1927
Fleming, J. J., Milwaukee.....	Board Member.....	35.00	Feb. 1927
Olson, Paul C., Grantsburg.....	Board Member.....	40.00	Feb. 1927
Miller, Delbert, West Allis.....	Board Member.....	20.00	Resigned '25
Jones, A. P., Black River Falls.....	Board Member.....	40.00	Feb. 1929
Koenigs, Math, Fond du Lac.....	Board Member.....	30.00	Feb. 1929
Schoenfeld, C. J., Beaver Dam.....	Board Member.....	30.00	Feb. 1929
Hanson, Mrs. F. B., River Falls.....	Board Member.....	40.00	Feb. 1930
McDowell, Robert, Oconto.....	Board Member.....	40.00	Feb. 1930
Piper, A. J., Racine.....	Board Member.....	30.00	Feb. 1930
Gilbertson, Mrs. H., Shepley.....	Board Member.....	40.00	Feb. 1930
Other Salaries.....		145,690.86†	
Total all salaries.....		\$172,523.53†	

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

†Excluding wages paid at the State Fair.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Halbert, C. A., Madison.....	State Chief Engineer.....	\$3,000.00	Indefinite
Peabody, Arthur, Madison.....	Actg. State Chief Eng.....	2,752.00	Indefinite
Peabody, Arthur, Madison.....	State Architect.....	2,916.00	Indefinite
White, John C., Madison.....	State Power Plt. Engr.....	4,700.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		66,154.26	
Total all salaries.....		\$79,522.26*	

*Does not include salaries paid from revolving appropriations.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

**Zimmerman, Fred R., Milwaukee	Governor.....		Jan. 1929
Blaine, John J., Boscobel.....	Governor.....	\$ 5,000.00	Jan. 1927
Huber, Henry A., Stoughton.....	Lt. Governor.....	1,055.00	Jan. 1929
Other Salaries.....		11,821.47	
Total all salaries.....		\$17,876.47	

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Gale, Zona, Portage.....	Commissioner.....		June 1931
Lacher, J. H. A., Waukesha.....	Commissioner.....		June 1931
Pres. Glenn Frank.....	Ex-officio.....		
Supt. Jos. Schaefer.....	Ex-officio.....		
Supt. John Callahan.....	Ex-officio.....		
Lester, C. B., Madison.....	Secretary.....	\$ 4,750.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		33,549.82	
Total all salaries.....		\$38,299.82	

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

Witte, Edwin E.....	Chief.....	\$ 4,750.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		17,833.26	
Total all salaries.....		\$22,583.26	

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Blaine, John J.....	Ex-officio.....		
Supt. John Callahan.....	Ex-officio.....		
Pres. Glenn Frank.....	Ex-officio.....		
Leon J. Cole, Baraboo.....	Ex-officio.....		
Hotchkiss, W. O. (Resigned).....	State Geologist.....	\$ 1,300.00	Indefinite
Bean, E. F., Madison.....	State Geologist.....	4,700.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		37,814.34	
Total all salaries.....		\$43,814.34	

GRAIN & WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

*Wm. H. Scott, Superior.....	Commissioner.....		Feb. 1930
*John Bardon, Superior.....	Commissioner.....		Feb. 1929
Bradley, Wm. (Deceased).....	Commissioner.....	\$ 173.07	
Conner, J. W., Superior.....	Commissioner.....	3,600.00	Feb. 1928
Fiedler, E. W., Superior.....	Commissioner.....	3,600.00	Feb. 1927
Widell, M. H., Superior.....	Commissioner.....	2,400.00	Feb. 1926
Other Salaries.....		138,655.35	
Total all salaries.....		\$148,428.42	

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

**Assumed office Jan. 3, 1927.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Harper, C. A., Madison	State Health Officer	\$ 6,540.00	1930
Hutchcroft, L. W., Madison	Asst. State Health Officer & Chief Statistician	3,600.00	Indefinite
Dean, Jos., Madison	Board Member	10.00	1932
Fiedler, Otho A., Sheboygan	Board Member	20.00	1927
Glasier, Mina B., Bloomington	Board Member	40.00	1931
Seelman, J. J., Milwaukee	Board Member	20.00	1933
Steffen, L. A., Antigo	Board Member		1928
Windesheim, G., Kenosha	Board Member	20.00	1929

Board of Barbers' Examiners

Smith, Wm., Milwaukee		280.00	Indefinite
Zuehlke, Frank, Oshkosh		280.00	Indefinite
Hacker, John, Kenosha		296.00	Indefinite

Board of Plumbers' Examiners

Smith, F. J., Milwaukee		140.00	Indefinite
Matthias, A. J., Milwaukee		115.00	Indefinite
King, Frank, Madison	Ex-officio		Indefinite

Board of Embalmers' Examiners

Gibson, Charles, Blair		80.00	Indefinite
Brettschneider, David, Appleton		40.00	Indefinite
Frautschi, A. J., Madison		30.00	Indefinite
Voth, E., Milwaukee		20.00	Indefinite

Board of Nurses' Examiners

Barclay, Jane, Appleton		224.00	1927
Lewis, Clara, Eau Claire		248.00	1929
Casey, Elizabeth, Ripon		264.00	1927
Craft, Grace, Madison		128.00	1929
Eldredge, Adda, Madison	Ex-officio and Secretary	2,717.31	

Board of Cosmetician Examiners

Courtney, Ella White, Madison		\$200.00	Indefinite
Doherty, Margaret, Milwaukee		230.00	Indefinite
Pickard, Belle, Ripon		200.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries		157,043.73	
Total all salaries		\$172,786.04	

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Anderson, Al. C., Menomonie	Commissioner	\$375.00	Feb. 1, 1927
Bean, E. F., Madison	Commissioner		Ex-officio
Hothkiss, W. O. (Resigned)	Commissioner		Ex-officio
Staudenmayer, George, Portage	Commissioner	400.00	Feb. 1931
Turneure, F. E., Madison	Commissioner		Ex-officio
Welch, D. S., Baraboo	Commissioner	335.00	Feb. 1929
Donaghey, J. T., Madison	State Highway Engr.	6,875.00	(Removed)
*Weymouth, Claude R.	State Highway Engr.		Indefinite
Torkelson, M. W., Madison	Engineer (Resigned)	5,869.00	
Other Salaries		150,137.31	
Total all salaries		\$163,991.31†	

†Does not include salaries and wages paid to the various regular and temporary employes which are charged to construction or other projects.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Schafer, Joseph	Superintendent	\$ 5,000.00	Indefinite
Nunns, Annie A.	Asst. Superintendent	3,200.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries		57,193.82	
Total all salaries		\$65,393.82	

*New appointment under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Total all salaries.....		\$ 4,520.55	

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

*Voyta Wrabetz, Madison.....	Commissioner.....		June, 1929
Knutson, R. G., La Crosse.....	Commissioner.....	\$ 5,000.00	June, 1927
Tarrell, L. A., Darlington.....	Commissioner (Resigned).....	5,000.00	
Wilcox, Fred M., Appleton.....	Commissioner.....	5,000.00	June, 1931
Altmeyer, A. J., Madison.....	Secretary.....	4,400.00	Indefinite
Mc A. Keown, R.....	Chief, Safety & Sanitation.....	4,500.00	
Frye, Taylor.....	Asst. to Commissioner.....	3,300.00	
Swett, Maud.....	Field Director, Woman & Child Labor.....	3,100.00	
Simon, Walter.....	Supervisor of Apprenticeship.....	2,700.00	
Fried, O. A.....	Chief Statistician.....	4,000.00	
Other Salaries.....		199,243.50	
Total all salaries.....		\$236,243.51	

LAND COMMISSION

Secretary of State.....	Ex-officio.....		
State Treasurer.....	Ex-officio.....		
Attorney General.....	Ex-officio.....		
Lampert, Matt (Deceased).....	Chief Clerk.....	\$ 2,700.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		2,790.00	
Total all salaries.....		\$ 5,490.00	

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD

Russell Dean, College of Agriculture.....	Ex-officio.....		
Packer, B. G., Dir. of Immigration.....	Ex-officio.....		
Knapp, Marion D., Glen Haven.....	Board Member.....		Jan. 1932
No salaries paid in 1925-1926			

LAW LIBRARY

Glazier, Gilson G.....	Librarian.....	\$ 3,600.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		7,060.14	
Total all salaries.....		\$10,660.14	

INSURANCE COMMISSION

*Milton A. Freedy, Milwaukee.....	Commissioner.....		June 1931
*Joseph Kennedy, Oshkosh.....	Deputy.....		Indefinite
Smith, W. S. (Resigned).....	Commissioner.....	\$ 4,665.88	
Johnson, O. H., Gratiot (Resigned).....	Commissioner.....	400.64	
Johnson, O. H.....	Dep. Commissioner.....	2,759.62	
Johnson, O. H.....	Chief Asst. Fire Marshal.....	919.95	
Other Salaries.....		49,246.08	
Total all salaries.....		\$57,992.17	

Heads of Important Division or Deputies

Name	Position	Residence	Salary
William A. Fricke.....	Examiner of Insurance Methods & Practices.....	Milwaukee	\$3,600
H. G. Brunnquell.....	Actuary and Deputy (temporary).....	Saukville	4,000
John R. Lange.....	Assoc. Actuary.....	Madison	3,900
Robert M. Rose.....	Chief Rater.....	Madison	3,180
Fred W. Weidenfeller.....	Chief Examiner—Fire Companies.....	Madison	2,370
William H. Pierstorff.....	Mgr. Fire Fund.....	Middleton	2,700

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

State Life Fund

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Total all salaries.....		\$ 1,510.33	

State Fire Fund

Pierstorff, W. H.....	Manager.....	\$ 2,425.00	
Other Salaries.....		2,297.50	
Total all salaries.....		\$ 4,722.50	

Fire Marshall Department

Julius J. Krug, Madison.....	Deputy.....	2,400.00	Indefinite
Chas. J. Good, Ashland.....	Deputy.....	2,400.00	Indefinite
Conrad F. Asmuth.....	Deputy.....	2,400.00	Indefinite
Wm. A. Greenwald, Green Bay.....	Deputy.....	2,400.00	Indefinite
Boyd C. Ladd, Eau Claire.....	Deputy.....	2,000.00	Indefinite

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Total all salaries.....		\$ 3,929.88	
-------------------------	--	-------------	--

MARKETING DIVISION

Nordman, Edward, Polar.....	Commissioner.....	\$ 5,000.00	Sept. 1927
Foster, L. G. (Resigned).....	Deputy Commissioner.....	400.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		85,950.24	
Total all salaries.....		\$91,350.24	

Head of Important Division or Deputies

Name	Position	Residence	Salary
Josephine Anderson.....	Chief Clerk.....	Madison...	\$1,800
W. P. Jones.....	Marketing Specialist (Transportation).....	Lodi.....	3,120
Math Michels.....	Marketing Specialist (Dairy).....	Fond du Lac	3,000
Fred Seibold.....	Counsel.....	Madison...	3,300
C. N. Wilson.....	Chief Accountant.....	Madison...	3,600
H. M. Lackie.....	Marketing Specialist (Poultry & Eggs).....	Madison...	3,600
C. N. Pulley.....	Marketing Specialist (Tobacco).....	Madison...	3,240
D. E. Montgomery.....	Marketing Specialist (Industrial).....	Madison...	1,640
Wm. Kirsch.....	Statistician.....	Madison...	2,940
F. R. Calvert.....	Supervisor, Market News	Stevens Pt.	2,400

MEDICAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF

Brewer, J. B., Jefferson.....	Board Member.....	\$ 170.00	July 1929
Sheehy, T. J., Tomah.....	Board Member.....	160.00	July 1929
Cunningham, R. B., Cadott.....	Bd. Member (Resigned).....	80.00	
Lien, Walter M., Oshkosh.....	Board Member.....	160.00	July 1929
Rodecker, Roy C., Holcombe.....	Board Member.....	30.00	July 1927
Rodecker, C. W., Holcombe.....	Bd. Member (Deceased).....	230.00	
Murphy, Edward C., Eau Claire.....	Board Member.....	270.00	July 1929
Stevens, Edith H.....	Board Member.....	840.00	July 1927
Taylor, J. Gurney, Milwaukee.....	Board Member.....	300.00	July 1927
Flynn, Robt. F., La Crosse.....	Board Member.....	1,389.96	July 1927
Hopkins, Minnie C., Oconto.....	Bd. Mem. (Term Exp.).....	100.00	
Other Salaries.....		650.00	
Total all salaries.....		\$ 4,379.96	

MEMORIAL HALL

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Total All Salaries.....		\$ 1,473.92	

NATIONAL GUARD

Immel, Ralph M., Blair.....	Adjutant General.....	\$ 5,000.00	At age 64
Schantz, Nicholas M., Hartford.....	Asst. Adj. General.....	3,840.00	At age 64
*Williams, C. R., Camp Douglas.....	Chief Quartermaster.....	3,082.00	At age 64
Seeman, G. E., Milwaukee.....	Chief Surgeon.....	1,000.00	At age 64
Other Salaries.....		51,414.81	
Total all salaries.....		\$64,336.81‡	

*Deceased. Succeeded by Harry G. Williams.

‡Not including wages paid by local Guard organizations or miscellaneous labor at the Wisconsin Military Reservation.

NORMAL REGENTS, BOARD OF

John Callahan, State Supt.....	Ex-officio		
Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer.....	Ex-officio		
Smith, P. J., Eau Claire.....	Regent.....	\$ 106.67	Feb. 1928
Zeratsky, A. W., La Crosse.....	Regent.....	41.67	Feb. 1928
Stearns, L. E., Milwaukee.....	Regent (Term expired).....	80.00	Feb. 1927
Dempsey, E. J., Oshkosh.....	Regent.....		Feb. 1929
*Meta Berger, Milwaukee.....	Regent.....		Feb. 1932
*O. E. Gray, Platteville.....	Regent.....		Feb. 1932
Dugdale, R. I., Platteville.....	Regent (Term expired).....	71.67	Feb. 1927
Ramer, P. W., River Falls.....	Regent.....	95.00	Feb. 1929
Maloney, Elizabeth, Stevens Point.....	Regent.....	60.00	Feb. 1930
Gates, Clough, Superior.....	Regent.....	45.00	Feb. 1931
Baker, Jerome, Whitewater.....	Regent (Term expired).....	100.00	
Kachel, J. C., Whitewater.....	Regent.....	20.00	Feb. 1930
Runge, Clara (Resigned).....	Regent.....	115.00	Feb. 1926
Aylward, Mrs. J. A., Madison.....	Regent.....		Feb. 1931
Kittle, William, Madison.....	Secretary.....	5,000.00	
Other Salaries.....		9,855.84	
Total all salaries.....		\$15,590.85	

Eau Claire Normal School

Schofield, H. A.....	President.....	\$ 5,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		101,593.73	
Total all salaries.....		\$106,593.73	

La Crosse Normal School

**Snodgrass, Geo.....	President.....		Indefinite
Smith, Ernest A. (Deceased).....	President.....	\$ 5,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		138,230.02	
Total all salaries.....		\$143,230.02	

Milwaukee Normal School

Baker, Frank E.....	President.....	\$ 6,416.65	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		263,232.79	
Total all salaries.....		\$269,649.44	

Oshkosh Normal School

Brown, H. A.....	President.....	\$ 5,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries.....		179,192.74	
Total all salaries.....		\$184,092.74	

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

**Appointed by Normal Regents Feb. 1, 1927

Platteville Normal School

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Royce, Asa M.-----	President-----	\$ 5,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries-----	-----	107,892.22	
Total all salaries-----	-----	<u>\$112,892.22</u>	

River Falls Normal School

Ames, J. H.-----	President-----	\$ 5,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries-----	-----	133,694.78	
Total all salaries-----	-----	<u>\$138,694.78</u>	

Stevens Point Normal School

Sims, John F.*-----	President-----	\$ 4,567.83	Indefinite (Deceased)
Other Salaries-----	-----	139,584.01	
Total all salaries-----	-----	<u>\$144,151.84</u>	

Superior Normal School

Merrill, J. D.-----	President-----	\$ 416.66	Indefinite
Gillett, A. D. S.-----	President-----	4,583.34	
Other Salaries-----	-----	145,276.86	
Total all salaries-----	-----	<u>\$150,276.86</u>	

Whitewater Normal School

Hyer, F. S.-----	President-----	\$ 5,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries-----	-----	138,844.16	
Total all salaries-----	-----	<u>\$143,844.16</u>	

Dormitories & Other Revolving Appropriations All Normal Schools

Salaries-----	-----	\$32,569.36	
---------------	-------	-------------	--

*Present incumbent Robert D. Baldwin.

OIL INSPECTION

Cunningham, T. J., Chippewa Falls	State Oil Inspector-----	\$ 3,000.00	April 1927
Other Salaries-----	-----	85,680.45	
Total all salaries-----	-----	<u>\$88,680.45</u>	

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF

Dietrich, W. H., Madison-----	Secretary-----	\$ 514.00	Aug. 1927
McEwan, Hugh, Fond du Lac-----	-----	24.00	Term exp.
Scholler, J. H., Janesville-----	-----	56.00	Aug. 1928
Lueck, A. A., Antigo-----	-----	44.00	Term exp.
Randolph, F. O. F., Milwaukee-----	-----	72.00	Aug. 1926
Behnke, C. F., Oshkosh-----	-----	24.00	Aug. 1930
Schaefer, J. H., Milwaukee-----	-----	24.00	Aug. 1929
Total all salaries-----	-----	<u>\$ 758.00</u>	

PHARMACY, BOARD OF

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Boberg, O. J.	Board Member	\$ 825.00	Term exp.
Kradwell, G. I., Racine	Board Member	610.00	April 1928
Reunzel, H. G., Milwaukee	Board Member	2,230.00	April 1927
Kremer, B. J., Fond du Lac	Board Member	385.00	April 1931
Rennebohm, Oscar, Madison	Board Member	600.00	April 1930
Boberg, Edwin, Eau Claire	Board Member	95.00	April 1929
Other Salaries	Board Members	264.50	
Total all salaries		\$ 5,009.50	

PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Gault, W. C., Portage	Commissioner	No salary	Duration of Commission
Kaiser, Frank, Portage	Commissioner	No salary	
Boyntan, Charles, Portage	Commissioner	No salary	
Other Salaries		\$ 3,357.00	
Total all salaries		\$ 3,357.00	

POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Total all salaries	\$ 1,087.45
--------------------------	-------------

PRINTING BOARD

*Trace, Granville, Dodgeville	Editor		Jan. 1929
Collins, H. F., Madison	Editor	\$ 824.08	
Atwood, David (Deceased)	Editor	2,125.00	
Other Salaries		10,710.36	
Total all salaries		\$13,659.44	

PROHIBITION COMMISSION

*Robert W. Dixon, Eau Claire	Commissioner		June 1933
Sachtjen, Herman W. (Resigned)	Commissioner	\$ 1,999.00	
Gunderson, Louis C., Madison	Commissioner (Resigned)	2,002.00	June 1929
Other Salaries		34,686.54	
Total all salaries		\$38,687.54	

PUBLIC AFFAIRS, BOARD OF

Blaine, John J., Governor	Chairman		Ex-officio
Zimmerman, Fred R.	Member		Ex-officio
Teasdale, Howard, Pres. Pro Tem. Senate			
Staudenmayer, Geo., Ch. Fin. Comm. Senate	Member		Ex-officio
Sachtjen, Herman, Speaker Assembly (Resigned)			
Nelson, Geo., Ch. Fin. Comm., Assembly	Member		Ex-officio
*Mrs. John Martin, Green Bay	Member		Ex-officio
*Harry W. Adams, Beloit	Member		Feb. 1929
*Louis A. Fons, Milwaukee	Member		Feb. 1929
Kirchner, Edw. H., Fountain City	Member		Feb. 1927
Kaiser, John H., Port Washington	Member		Feb. 1927
Lazansky, Joseph G., Kewaunee	Member		Feb. 1927
Borden, J. B., Madison	Secretary	\$ 4,800.00	Expired
*Blough, C. G., Madison	Secretary		Indefinite
Other Salaries		14,015.20	
Total all salaries		\$18,015.21	

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPT. OF

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Callahan, John, Madison	Superintendent	\$ 5,000.00	July, 1929
Anderson, C. J.*	Asst. Superintendent	4,800.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries		77,702.76	
Total all salaries		\$87,502.76	

*Present incumbent O. H. Plenzke, Menasha, \$4,500.00.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION BOARD

Ryan, Thos. H., Appleton			Jan. 1930
Orr, Edwin D. (Resigned)			
Biggert, Margaret, Berlin			Jan. 1929
Beust, Nora, La Crosse			Jan. 1931
No salaries paid 1925-1926			

PUBLIC PROPERTY, SUPT. OF

*C. B. Ballard, Appleton	Superintendent		1929
Meeks, John, Marshfield	Superintendent	\$ 4,000.00	1927
Other Salaries		120,511.35	
Total all salaries		\$124,511.35†	

†Does not include salaries paid from revolving appropriation.

RAILROAD COMMISSION

*Gettle, L. E., Madison	Commissioner	\$ 5,000.00	Feb. 1933
Kanneberg, Adolph, Milwaukee	Commissioner	5,000.00	Feb. 1931
McDonald, A. R., Kaukauna	Commissioner	5,000.00	Feb. 1929
Dineen, W. M.	Secretary	4,249.98	Indefinite
Matthews, G. C.	Director Securities Div.	8,500.00	Indefinite
Larson, C. M.	Engineer	6,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries		195,627.52	
Total all salaries		\$229,377.50	

REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

*George M. Sheldon, Tomahawk	Commissioner		Aug. 1, 1927
*M. J. Zalewski, Milwaukee	Commissioner		Aug. 1, 1928
*W. J. Hall, Janesville	Commissioner		Aug. 1, 1929
*A. H. Smith, Wilton	Temp. Sec'y		Indefinite
Church, A. L.	Board Member	\$ 760.00	Term exp.
Grimmer, Elmer	Board Member	1,060.00	Term exp.
Sheldon, G. M.	Board Member	2,020.00	Term exp.
Bernard, John W., Bayfield	Board Member		
Moore, John, Marinette	Board Member	1,440.00	
Gumm, W. P., Milwaukee	Board Member	1,750.00	
Everett, J. W., Ripon	Asst. Sec'y. and Atty.	3,500.00	
Holway, W. C., Madison	Chief Clerk	1,800.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries		9,213.89	
Total all salaries		\$20,543.89	

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Brossard, E. E.	Revisor	\$ 5,000.00	1927
Other Salaries		7,783.17	
Total all salaries		\$12,783.17	

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

SOLDIERS' REHABILITATION BOARD

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Immell, Ralph M.	Board Member	No salary	Ex-officio
Lorenz, Wm. F.	President	No salary	Ex-officio
Harper, C. A.	Vice President	No salary	Ex-officio
Middleton, W. S., Madison	Board Member	No salary	1930
Kenney, D. J., Madison	Board Member	No salary	1927
Other Salaries		\$ 6,765.00	
Total all salaries		\$ 6,765.00	

STATE DEPARTMENT

**Dammann, Theodore, Milwaukee ..	Secretary of State		1929
Zimmerman, Fred R., Milwaukee ..	Secretary of State	5,000.00	
Siebecker, Robt. L.	Asst. Secretary	3,600.00	1929
Other Salaries		228,860.50	
Total all salaries		\$237,460.50	

STOUT INSTITUTE

[Menomonie, Wis.]

Nelson, B. E., Menomonie	President	\$ 6,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries		172,282.67	
Total all salaries		\$178,282.67	

SUPREME COURT

Vinje, A. J.	Chief Justice	\$ 9,000.00	1932
Rosenberry, M. B.	Justice	8,500.00	1930
Eschweiler, F. C.	Justice	7,500.00	1927
Owen, W. C.	Justice	7,500.00	1928
Jones, B. W. (Term Expired)	Justice	6,443.52	1926
Doerfler, Christian	Justice	8,500.00	1935
Crownhart, C. H.	Justice	8,500.00	1934
Stevens, E. Ray	Justice	2,056.48	1936
Other Salaries		23,978.15	
Total all salaries		\$81,978.05	

TAX COMMISSION

Atwood, Carrol D., Milw. (Deceased) ..	Commissioner	\$ 4,583.00	1927
*Rosa, Charles D., Beloit	Commissioner	5,000.00	May 1935
Conway, W. J., Wisconsin Rapids ..	Commissioner	5,000.00	May 1933
*A. D. Kimball, Milwaukee	Commissioner		May 1929
Myrland, A. J.	Secretary	4,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries (Including Reassessm ent) ..		321,783.13	
Total all salaries		\$340,366.13	

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

**Assumed office Jan. 3, 1927.

TEACHERS' INSURANCE AND RETIREMENT SYSTEM*Annuity Board*

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Callahan, John	State Superintendent		Ex-officio
Johnson, O. H.	Insurance Commissioner		Ex-officio
Goodman, James, Argyle	Board Member	No salary	Oct. 1929
Riordan, J. P. (Resigned)	Board Member	No salary	
Broughton, C. E., Sheboygan	Board Member	No salary	Oct. 1931
Mortensen, H. J., New Lisbon	Board Member	No salary	Oct. 1928
Blied, Frank C., Madison	Board Member	No salary	Oct. 1927
McCormick, Elizabeth, Superior	Board Member	No salary	Oct. 1930
Loveland, R. E., Madison	Secretary	\$ 4,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries		31,325.21	
Total all salaries		\$35,325.21	

University Retirement Board

E. B. Skinner, Madison	Chairman		Jan. 1, 1930
L. R. Jones, Madison			Jan. 1, 1928
W. H. Lighty, Madison			Jan. 1, 1928
F. B. Morrison, Madison			Jan. 1, 1929
John D. Wickhem, Madison			Jan. 1, 1929
R. E. Loveland, State Capitol	Secretary		

Normal School Retirement Board

E. T. Smith, Stevens Point			Jan. 1, 1930
J. A. Merrill, Superior	Chairman		Jan. 1, 1928
A. H. Sanford, La Crosse			Jan. 1, 1928
W. H. Williams, Platteville			Jan. 1, 1929
Mrs. May B. Severy, Milwaukee			Jan. 1, 1929
R. E. Loveland, State Capitol	Secretary		

Public School Retirement Board

W. T. Darling, Wauwatosa			Jan. 1, 1928
O. J. Thompson, Eau Claire			Jan. 1, 1928
F. E. Converse, Beloit	Chairman		Jan. 1, 1929
Lillian L. Chloupek, Manitowoc			Jan. 1, 1929
Florence Dodge, Madison			Jan. 1, 1930
R. E. Loveland, State Capitol	Secretary		

TREASURY AGENT

Pladsen, Emil, Madison	Treasury Agent		Aug. 1927
Ballard, C. B., Appleton (Resigned)	Treasury Agent	\$ 721.67	
Meggers, Geo. W., Clintonville	Treasury Agent	1,278.33	Discharged
Other Salaries		11,747.35	
Total all salaries		\$13,747.35	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Levitan, Solomon, Madison	Treasurer	\$ 5,000.00	1929
S. A. Schindler, New Glarus	Deputy	3,600.00	Indefinite
Onstad, E. J. (Resigned)	Asst. Treasurer	2,850.00	
Stryker, Clara, Madison	Asst. Treasurer	750.00	1927
Other Salaries		28,934.64	
Total all salaries		\$37,534.64	

UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION

Olbrich, M. B., Madison	Commissioner		June 1929
Richards, H. I., Madison			June 1927
Schoetz, Max, Milwaukee			June 1928

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Regents

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Frank, Glenn	Pres. of the University		Ex-officio
Callahan, John	State Superintendent		Ex-officio
*Robert Wild, Milwaukee			Feb. 1933
Kronshage, Theodore, Milwaukee	(Term expired)		Feb. 1927
*Waters, Elizabeth A., Fond du Lac			Feb. 1933
Nace, Franklin A., Iola			Feb. 1928
Hirschmann, Leola M., Milwaukee			Feb. 1928
Gale, Zona, Portage			Feb. 1929
Cashman, John E., Denmark			Feb. 1930
Schmidtman, John C., Manitowoc			Feb. 1932
Bachman, Fred E., Appleton			Feb. 1930
Grady, Daniel H., Portage			Feb. 1930
Gunderson, Dr. Adolf, La Crosse			Feb. 1931
Richardson, Victor F., Janesville			Feb. 1931
Olbrieh, Michael B., Madison			Feb. 1931
Nelson, George A., Miltown			Feb. 1929
Faast, Ben F., Eau Claire			Feb. 1932
Runge, Mrs. Clara T., Baraboo			Feb. 1933

*Board of Visitors**Governor's Appointments*

Sullivan, Dr. W. C., Kaukauna		1930
Kidder, W. V., La Crosse		(Resigned)
Patzer, Mrs. C. E., Milwaukee		(Deceased)
Schnetz, Mrs. Julia A., Racine		1928
Hesgard, Carl J., Orfordville		1929
Cassels, Mrs. George, Port Washington		1927

Regent Appointments

Carpenter, Mrs. Charles R., Madison		1930
Hambrecht, George P., Madison		1927
Durand, Loyal, Milwaukee		1928
Kircher, H. W., Dodgeville		1929

Alumni Appointments

Shrimski, Israel, Chicago		1927
McCormich, B. E., La Crosse		1928
Berry, Mrs. Lucy M., Springfield, Ohio		1929
Meuer, Wm. J., Madison		1930

Administration & General

Frank, Glenn	President	\$17,000.00	Indefinite
Birge, E. A.	Pres. Emeritus	10,000.00	Indefinite
Goodnight, S. H.	Dean of Men & Dir. of Summer Session	6,000.00	Indefinite
Nardin, F. Louise	Dean of Women	\$ 4,000.00	Indefinite
Slichter, C. S.	Dean of Graduate School & Prof. of Math.	7,500.00	Indefinite
Phillips, J. D.	Business Manager	7,500.00	Indefinite
McCaftrey, M. E.	Secretary	5,500.00	Indefinite
Johnson, A. S.	Comptroller	5,250.00	Indefinite

Letters & Science

Sellery, G. C.	Dean	7,500.00	Indefinite
----------------	------	----------	------------

Agriculture

Morrison, F. B.	Acting Dean	6,500.00†	Indefinite
-----------------	-------------	-----------	------------

†Also \$600 Summer Session, included under "All other Salaries and Wages."

*New appointments under Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman.

Engineering

Name	Title	Amount	Term Expires
Turneure, F. E.-----	Dean-----	7,500.00	Indefinite
<i>Medical School</i>			
Bardeen, C. R.-----	Dean-----	7,500.00	Indefinite
<i>Law School</i>			
Richards, H. S.-----	Dean-----	7,500.00	Indefinite
<i>University Extension</i>			
Reber, L. E.-----	Dean-----	7,500.00	Indefinite
All other Salaries and Wages.....	-----	3,846,771.64	
Total all salaries.....	-----	\$3,953,521.64	†

VETERANS' HOME**Waupaca, Wis.**

Law, Robert, Neenah-----	President-----	-----	1927
Walsh, Frank A., Milwaukee-----	Vice President-----	-----	1927
Rood, Hosea W., Milton-----	Secretary-----	-----	1929
Luchsinger, May L., Monroe-----	Treasurer-----	-----	1928
Breed, Geo. C., Chilton-----	-----	-----	1928
Barnes, E. C., Ripon-----	-----	-----	1929
Stannard, Henry, Greenbush-----	-----	-----	Ex-officio
Turner, John, Waupaca-----	Commandant-----	\$ 2,100.00	Indefinite
Maudlin, A. L., Waupaca-----	Adjutant-----	1,560.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries-----	-----	61,991.67	
Total all salaries-----	-----	\$65,651.67	

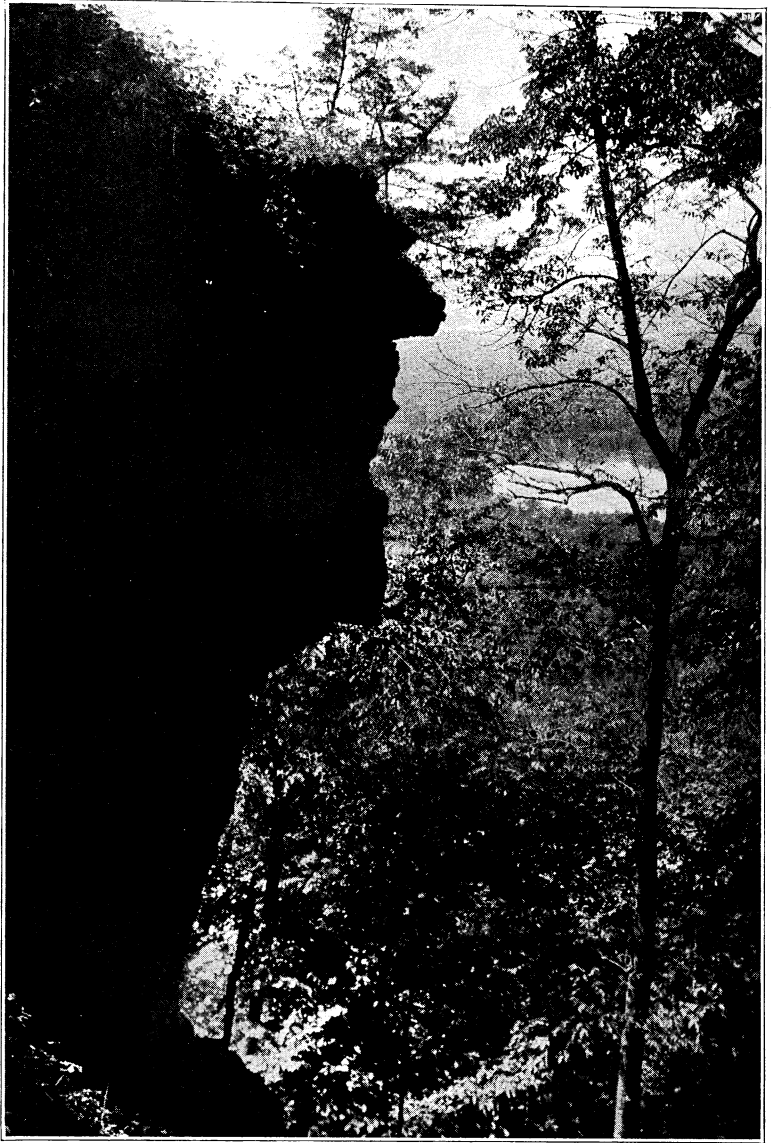
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Callahan, John-----	State Superintendent-----	-----	Ex-officio
Tarrell, L. A.-----	Industrial Com.-----	-----	Ex-officio
McQuaid, J. H., Milwaukee-----	Board Member-----	\$ 100.00	7-1-1927
McTaggart, A. W., Superior-----	Board Member-----	100.00	7-1-1931
Nault, Clarence, Green Bay-----	Board Member-----	100.00	7-1-1929
Comings, Geo. F., Eau Claire-----	Board Member-----	100.00	7-1-1927
Ploetz, F. W. (Term Expired)-----	Board Member-----	25.00	
Miller, Wm. F., West Salem-----	Board Member-----	100.00	7-1-1929
Dettinger, Wm. F., Hixton-----	Board Member-----	75.00	7-1-1931
Schultz, E. W., Sheboygan-----	Board Member-----	100.00	7-1-1931
Cooper, R. S., Kenosha-----	Board Member-----	100.00	7-1-1927
Kearney, E. J., Milwaukee-----	Board Member-----	100.00	7-1-1929
Hambrecht, Geo. P., Madison-----	Director-----	6,000.00	Indefinite
Other Salaries-----	-----	59,720.05	
Total all salaries-----	-----	\$66,620.05	

WISCONSIN MINING SCHOOL**Platteville, Wis.**

Beck, John, Benton-----	Board Member-----	-----	1928
Smith, W. N., Platteville-----	Board Member-----	-----	1927
Callahan, John, Madison-----	Board Member-----	-----	Ex-officio
Morrow, H. B.-----	Director-----	\$ 3,999.96	Indefinite
Other Salaries-----	-----	15,889.34	
Total all salaries-----	-----	\$19,889.30	

†The amount spent for salaries and wages in connection with the Heat and Water, and Light and Power in 1925-26 was \$74,477.40, of which \$4,608.77 was charged to Revolving Funds, and \$69,868.63 was charged to Specific Appropriations.



Perrot State Park—Trempealeau County

TAXATION IN WISCONSIN

By W. J. CONWAY

Chairman of the Wisconsin Tax Commission

Present Tax Commission

Members	Residence	Term Expires
W. J. Conway, Chairman.....	Wisconsin Rapids.....	May, 1933
Charles D. Rosa.....	Beloit.....	May, 1935
A. W. Kimball.....	Milwaukee.....	May, 1929
A. J. Myrland, Secretary.....	Madison.....	

Former Tax Commissioners

Name	Residence	From	To
Burr W. Jones.....	Madison.....	June 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1898
K. K. Kennan.....	Milwaukee.....	June 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1898
George Curtis, Jr.....	Merrill.....	June 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1898
Michael Griffin.....	Eau Claire.....	May 1, 1899	Dec. 29, 1899
George Curtis, Jr.....	Merrill.....	May 1, 1899	May 1, 1911
Norman S. Gilson.....	Fond du Lac.....	May 1, 1899	May 1, 1911
William J. Anderson.....	Madison.....	Jan. 20, 1900	Feb. 1, 1901
Nils P. Haugen.....	River Falls.....	Feb. 1, 1901	May 2, 1921
Thomas E. Lyons.....	Superior.....	May 1, 1911	Feb. 1, 1925
Thomas S. Adams.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1911	Sept. 20, 1915
Carroll Atwood.....	Madison.....	Nov. 11, 1915	June 1, 1926
Charles D. Rosa.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1921	Oct. 6, 1926
Pearce Tomkins.....	Beloit.....	Oct. 5, 1926	Jan. 5, 1927
I. M. Stauffacher.....	Ashland.....	Oct. 7, 1926	Feb. 8, 1927
	Monroe.....		

TAXES are the enforced proportional contribution from persons and property levied by the state by virtue of its sovereignty for the support of government and for all public needs. The state demands and receives them from the subjects of taxation within its

jurisdiction that it may be enabled to carry into effect its mandates and perform its manifold functions, and the citizen pays from his property the portion demanded in order that by means thereof he may be secured in the enjoyment of the benefits of organized society. The justification of the demand is therefore found in the reciprocal duties of protection and support between the state and those who are subject to its authority, and the exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction of the state over all persons and property within its limits for governmental purposes. The person upon whom the demand is made or whose property is taken owes to the state a duty to do what



W. J. CONWAY

shall be his just proportion toward the support of government and the state is supposed to make adequate and full compensation in the

protection which it gives to his life, liberty, and property, and in the increase to the value of his possessions by the use to which the money contributed is applied.

The power to tax has been defined as the power in the state to enforce proportional contributions from persons and property for the support of the government and for all public needs. This power is therefore essential to the existence of an organized political community. In the language of the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the power of taxation delegated to congress by the Constitution:

"The power to tax is the one great power upon which the whole national fabric is based. It is as necessary to the existence and prosperity of the nation as is the air he breathes to the natural man. It is not only the power to destroy, but it is also the power to keep alive."

The same Supreme Court in a notable case has also said:

"A state in the ordinary sense of the Constitution is a political community of free citizens occupying a territory of divine boundary, and organized under a government sanction and limited by a written constitution and established by the consent of the governed. It is the union of such states under a common constitution which forms the distinct and greater political unit which that constitution designates as the United States, and makes of the people and the states which compose it one people and one country."

The constitutional basis of internal taxation in the United States, therefore, rests upon the concurrent exercise by these sovereignties of the power of taxation over the same subjects and in the same territory. The exercise by the states of their original power is subject, however, to a further qualification arising out of the supremacy of the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, which are made by the Constitution the supreme law of the land. Section 1 of Article 8 of our State Constitution provides that "the rule of taxation shall be uniform and that taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislatures shall prescribe."

Alike in state and in local fiscal affairs there is increasing difficulty in making income meet expenditures, and efforts are constantly being made to find new sources of revenue to meet the steadily expanding needs of government. That there shall be such continuous expansion in every progressive community is inevitable; that the people governed, the people who are constantly requiring of their government additional services and advantages, all must be prepared to meet the expense involved, is equally inevitable. The expense of government must be met by taxation, hence the attempt to devise a system of taxation which will be at once just, equitable, impartial and elastic is demanding the best thought of tax officials, economists, and legislators everywhere.

That the general trend of state and local taxation will continue upward must be generally conceded, for the cost of government, especially the cost of state and local government, is influenced by the

habits and standards of living of the people supporting the government. Just so long as the standard of living continues to rise the trend of taxation will be upward. Numerous varieties of conveniences, comforts, and even luxuries are being made more available and, accompanying their adoption, is the insistent demand for more and better governmental service. A pride and desire typical of true Americans automatically urges an interest in each new device which science develops. One illustration will suffice. Automotive machinery is an outstanding example of the effect of new inventions. The automobile demands much of government; improved highways costly to construct and maintain; direction of traffic, extra policing required because the automobile lends facilities to the commission of crime; identification facilities in case of accident, and many other things which in the final analysis spell regulation and attendant expense. The automobile, however, is but one of many of the products of modern scientific development which requires regulation. Federal and state governments will soon be required to regulate traffic in the air. No one knows yet what the radio will demand of government.

The trend of taxation rests largely, if not solely, with the individual. Taxation begins with the individual in the smallest subdivision of government—the local community. What he pays there exceeds greatly what he contributes for state government. Our mode of living is assurance that we do not contemplate any steps backward, no matter what the cost. We demand better homes, better schools, better neighborhoods, better communities, better cities. Of course, all this means better government and better government means more expensive government.

It is perhaps unfortunate that many well-intentioned citizens of this state and nation speak of taxation as an evil, something which must be reduced to a minimum. This has befogged the atmosphere. The dollar which the taxpayer contributes is not wasted but represents a dollar's worth or more of benefit or service to the taxpayer. It is a wise and profitable investment, not an expense. Failure to raise, appropriate, and expend that which is absolutely necessary for the successful functioning of governmental agencies is mistaken economy. The amount of taxes paid by the American people is fixed by their direct representatives and taxes increase or decrease according to the demands of the people in the matter of governmental service. It is probable that the unpopularity of taxes is due to the fact that taxpayers themselves do not directly have the actual spending of tax money. As taxes increase public complaint against the increase is probably no greater than the private complaint against the higher cost of living, the increase of rentals, coal, and other necessities of life. This is a common form of complaint to which the American people seem to be addicted, though the same people may seldom, if ever, complain of the ever-mounting cost of entertainment and luxury. So long as taxation gives us representation in government, so long as we are imposing on that government

many additional burdens by constantly demanding expansion of governmental activity and public improvement, and so long as the advantages of progressive government are distinctly visible, we cannot honestly say that the benefits of taxation escape us.

General Property Tax

During the last fiscal year a total of approximately \$140,000,000 was raised by taxation; \$100,000,000 of such funds were derived from the general property tax. During the preceding year a total of \$137,000,000 was raised by taxation and \$104,000,000 of this sum was the result of the general property tax. About \$18,000,000 of the total of \$100,000,000 derived from the general property tax is the result of taxation of tangible personal property and bank stock, and \$82,000,000 is derived from real estate. The tax upon real property has proven to be the heaviest burden particularly for the farmers, who since 1920 have experienced a shrinkage of about 14% in the value of their property and a corresponding or even greater reduction in their incomes. Such a situation should and undoubtedly will engage the serious thought and attention of the taxing authorities of this state.

TOTAL TAX LEVIES AND STATE AND LOCAL ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1918 TO 1925

Year	Tax Levies				Assessments	
	Total	State	County	Local	State	Local
1918---	\$56,271,297	\$ 5,087,447	\$12,138,571	\$39,045,279	\$3,846,263,744	\$3,326,009,413
1919---	70,198,976	7,125,865 ¹	14,955,580	48,117,531	4,068,268,534	3,545,232,808
1920---	96,250,457	7,737,203 ²	20,593,792	67,919,462	4,570,698,530	4,057,424,538
1921---	97,142,844	7,739,454 ³	20,415,572	68,987,818	4,594,739,962	4,076,942,544
1922---	97,003,652	6,110,090	20,525,297	70,368,265	4,664,407,451	4,059,780,177
1923---	100,120,302	5,222,526	21,336,237	73,561,539	4,846,765,610	4,174,902,850
1924---	104,079,821	4,953,387	21,453,695	77,672,739	4,950,463,117	4,131,350,344
1925---	99,939,784	-----	22,608,815	77,330,969	5,350,463,042	4,313,119,364

¹Exclusive of Soldiers' Bonus of \$6,929,858.71.

²Omitting unpaid Soldiers' Bonus in Vilas County, \$18,168.

³Omitting Highway Special Assessments, \$62,000.

Reassessments—Revaluations—Reequalizations

With a view to preventing the all too frequent under-valuations by local assessors, and the equalization by county boards of towns, villages, and cities in their respective counties, in a manner practically based only on a majority vote, the legislature long ago gave the tax commission appellate jurisdiction over assessments and equalizations.

In 1905 a law was enacted authorizing the reassessment of towns, villages, and cities whenever it should appear that the original assessment was not in substantial compliance with law and that public interest would be promoted by a reassessment. As originally passed the statute permitted reassessments to be made on complaint of one

taxpayer; later the commission was authorized to act on its own motion; still later complaints had to be made by owners of ten per cent of the taxable property of the district; and now the owners of five per cent of the assessable property within the district must apply for a reassessment in order to give the commission jurisdiction.

Within the last two years twenty applications for reassessments were filed, of which seven were granted, three were withdrawn, three were denied, and seven are still pending.

In order to enable individuals to get relief in cases of gross inequality or flagrant discriminations in one or more descriptions or classes of property, without putting the town to the expense of a reassessment of all the property therein, the legislature of 1919 enacted a law authorizing the commission upon application of the owner, within twenty days after adjournment of the board of review, to summarily investigate and ascertain whether the descriptions or classes of property in question are assessed radically out of proportion to the assessment of other descriptions or classes, and if so, to correct the assessment complained of. Thirty-nine such applications were filed during the two year period, of which twenty-four were dismissed, one was withdrawn, and fourteen were corrected.

In 1905 the commission was given appellate jurisdiction over county equalization. Any district deeming itself prejudiced by the equalization may appeal to this body for relief. If, after a hearing, the commission feels that one or more districts have been discriminated against, the commission appoints capable men to go over the entire county, inspect property, both real and personal, and with the information thus gained and with information collected by the tax commission office in regard to sales data, a reequalization is made that has the merit of being uniform and free from bias. During the biennium five appeals were filed, of which three were dismissed, one is pending, and one reequalization was ordered.

The chief value of the authority imposed on the commission in reassessments and reequalizations lies not so much in correcting inequalities as in the preventative and corrective effect it has on ill-advised assessments. At the hearings the character of the assessments or equalizations is investigated, the deficiencies are set forth, and the inequalities are corrected. This publicity stimulates alike the interest of officials and taxpayers and aids in securing better results in the future.

THE INCOME TAX

Wisconsin was the first state in the Union to enact and administer a comprehensive income tax law. This law was passed in 1911 and the first assessments under the act were made in 1912 on 1911 income. The original act has been amended several times, and the present act has embodied in it fifteen years of legislative thought on the taxation of incomes as well as the administrative experience resulting from the enforcement of the act.

The income tax law of this state was enacted under a constitutional amendment which authorized the taxation of incomes at graduated and progressive rates. The basic principle underlying the taxation of incomes generally as found in the Wisconsin law is that the "ability to pay" theory of taxation more nearly satisfies the requirements of social and fiscal justice than any other.

Adam Smith, the father of political economy, in his "Wealth of Nations," laid down as the first canon of taxation the principle that the "subjects of every state ought to contribute towards the support of government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state." In the practical workings of this principle income or profit rather than property has always received wide recognition as the proper basis or measure of the citizen's ability to contribute to the support of government.

The tax system of nearly every civilized country to-day includes an income tax. From England where this tax has been in existence, at least at intervals, for a century, it has spread throughout Europe, the colonies of European countries, and to the United States. It has become a fixture in the fiscal system of the Federal Government and in recent years several states have adopted it in one form or another. The income tax, however, is not recent or new in this country. The revenue difficulties of the Civil War led Congress to pass a law in 1862 taxing incomes above \$600 from all sources at the rate of three per cent. With various changes, this tax remained in force until 1872. In 1894 the second federal income tax was passed, but this law was declared unconstitutional. Finally the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified and the present federal income tax was enacted. It seems improbable that this form of federal tax will ever be discontinued.

In point of time, however, the utilization of the income tax by state governments antedates its use by the Federal Government. As early as 1634 in the colony of Massachusetts Bay a faculty or ability-to-pay tax was assessed upon each man "according to his estate and with consideration of all others his abilities whatsoever."

The principle of ability to pay thus laid down was adopted by other colonies in the seventeenth century, and the custom of assessing profits spread in the eighteenth century to the middle and southern colonies.

In the nineteenth century many of the states adopted true income taxes. Seligman divides the history of state income taxation into four periods: first, the survival and development of the colonial faculty tax; second, the resort to income taxes as a result of the fiscal difficulties of the early forties; third, the utilization of the income tax especially in the South during the Civil War; and, fourth, the recent movement. Of these early state income taxes it suffices to say that they were crude, amounting in the southern states at least to little more than a system of license taxes. Even in the Civil War period, a general income tax was effective in only a few

cases, and after the war enthusiasm had subsided, the tax, because of poor administration and small yield, became a farce and generally was allowed to lapse.

Recent favorable experiences with a state income tax, notably that of Wisconsin, though coexistent with a federal income tax, have thrown a new light upon the rather forbidding background of state income taxes in earlier periods. Among the various forms of progressive legislation enacted in Wisconsin in recent years, none, perhaps, has attracted more attention and interest than the state income tax system adopted in 1911. The enactment of a state income tax in this state and its admittedly successful administration has encouraged other states to pass similar legislation, generally to escape the iniquities and inequalities of other taxes. Massachusetts, after more than a decade of agitation departed from the policy of a general property tax from which she had raised the bulk of her revenues for three centuries by adopting on May 26, 1916, a state income tax. In Connecticut and West Virginia, laws have been passed providing for the taxation of the incomes of corporations, and many other commonwealths have under consideration the adoption of a state income tax.

In discussing this subject it is to be noted that our income tax law has different rates for corporations and for individuals. Upon corporate incomes the normal rates range from 2% to 6%, with no exemptions and the maximum applying to the portion of any income above \$6,000. Upon individual incomes, also, the maximum rate is 6%, but this maximum is not reached until the taxable income exceeds \$12,000, and all individuals have an exemption of \$800 for single men and \$1600 for married men, with \$300 additional for each child under eighteen. In addition to this normal tax, both corporations and individuals are subject to a surtax, the entire proceeds of which are paid into the teachers' retirement fund, and which is levied at the rate of one sixth the normal rates on incomes above \$3000. The net effect of these somewhat complicated provisions is perhaps best shown by reference to the average rates of taxes paid on incomes this year. Upon corporate incomes this average rate was about 6.5%, while for individuals it was a little more than 2%. The average rate paid upon individual incomes is so low that no serious argument can be made that it should be reduced. The rate upon corporate incomes, however, is much more debatable; and two-thirds of the total income tax collected comes from corporations.

Another feature of the income tax worthy of consideration is that of the distribution of the proceeds. This is now a subject of some controversy, because the 1925 legislature changed the percentages going to the several governmental units. It increased the state share from 10% to 40%, while reducing the local share from 70% to 50% and the county share from 20% to 10%. This change in distribution was essential to the purpose which the 1925 tax bill sought to accomplish, namely, to shift all or the major part of the state taxes on property to incomes. This could not be accomplished merely

by repealing the offset, but only through a combination of the repeal of the offset with a change in distribution. What was aimed at was to take into the state treasury and use to reduce the state taxes on property the additional amount derived from incomes through the repeal of the offset, leaving to the localities the same amounts in dollars and cents which they had been receiving from the income tax. The following table shows the aggregate amount of income taxes assessed under the law in each of the years 1912 to 1925 inclusive:

TABLE SHOWING CORPORATION AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX LEVY, CASH COLLECTIONS AND DELINQUENTS FOR THE YEARS 1912 TO 1925, INCLUSIVE

NORMAL INCOME TAX

Assessment Year	Total Assessment	Cash Collections	Offsets	Delinquents
1912-----	\$ 3,482,883.25	\$ 1,631,413.38	\$ 1,609,711.02	\$ 241,758.85
1913-----	4,085,147.56	1,935,846.54	1,897,974.05	251,326.97
1914-----	4,145,676.48	2,002,212.53	1,987,904.52	155,559.43
1915-----	3,837,370.04	1,906,441.69	1,825,641.62	105,286.73
1916-----	5,328,442.96	2,988,766.66	2,211,606.89	128,069.41
1917-----	9,482,620.13	6,037,719.19	3,307,435.67	137,465.27
1918-----	11,784,151.34	6,951,482.70	4,707,187.96	125,480.68
1919-----	12,018,056.77	6,243,376.47	5,571,606.41	203,073.89
1920-----	11,434,803.40	4,594,983.68	6,518,014.50	321,805.22
1921-----	12,661,352.36	7,019,093.16	5,137,635.61	504,623.59
1922-----	7,513,340.13	4,178,702.88	3,111,914.77	222,722.48
1923-----	11,990,072.61	6,590,266.74	5,075,511.17	324,294.70
1924-----	13,982,709.81	7,333,283.90	6,124,916.20	524,509.71
1925-----	12,453,988.49	11,936,952.79	93,271.97	423,763.73
Total Normal Tax	\$124,200,615.33	\$71,350,542.31	\$49,180,332.36	\$3,669,740.66

It will be observed from the above table that the aggregate normal income taxes assessed in the years 1912 to 1925 inclusive totaled \$124,200,615.33. Of this amount only \$71,350,542.31 was collected in cash. \$49,180,332.36 was not collected in cash but was paid by personal property tax receipts. Income taxes assessed in the years 1912 to 1924 inclusive could be offset, under the provisions of the act, up to the amount of the personal property taxes assessed in the same year the income taxes were assessed.

The "offset provision" was repealed by Chapter 57, Laws of 1925. The table above shows that only \$93,271.97 was used as an offset to 1925 income tax assessments. This amount represents the occupational tax offset. The repeal of the personal property offset provision did not carry with it the repeal of the coal and grain occupational tax offset. Hence not all of the income taxes assessed in 1925 were paid in cash; some were offset by occupational tax receipts.

ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS ASSESSED ON BACK INCOME

Assessment Year	Additional Income	Normal Tax	Cash Bonus	Soldiers' Educational Surtax	Teachers' Retirement Fund Surtax	Total Taxes
1919 ----	\$1,244,880	\$ 73,301.76	\$-----	\$-----	\$-----	\$ 73,301.76
1920 ----	1,656,891	110,555.99	52,009.42	10,431.32	-----	172,996.73
1921 ----	4,832,471	287,139.47	129,420.66	39,860.05	-----	456,420.18
1922 ----	20,140,618	1,199,221.56	336,610.20	114,750.59	41,160.54	1,691,742.89
1923 ----	8,968,014	720,980.05	92,295.88	72,786.72	35,302.96	921,365.61
1924 ----	8,020,679	856,992.46	136,292.69	110,286.86	46,910.92	1,150,482.93
1925 ----	13,496,412	1,013,534.73	84,234.08	83,638.67	89,785.61	1,271,193.09
Grand Total	\$58,359,965	\$4,261,726.02	\$830,862.93	\$431,754.21	\$213,160.03	\$5,737,503.19
1926 Estimated	\$30,000,000	\$3,370,000.00	\$210,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$220,000.00	\$4,000,000.00

Practically all of the additional income taxes shown in the table above were the result of audits of the books and records of taxpayers. These audits were made for the purpose of determining whether or not the income tax returns of prior years had disclosed the entire taxable income of the taxpayer. Some of these back taxes were assessed against individual taxpayers but by far the larger portion was assessed against corporations.

During the year 1926 the tax commission has audited and investigated many foreign corporations engaged in business in this state and such investigations have resulted in the assessment of large amounts of additional tax.

The following table shows the amounts added to the income tax roll between the time the returns were filed and the time they were first assessed. Most of these corrections were made in the office of the tax commission during the audit and assessment of current returns. While the corrections so made are quite substantial, they do not begin to equal in amount the corrections made as a result of field audits as shown in the above table. This is due to the meager information available when a return is audited in the office of this department.

ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS ASSESSED ON CURRENT RETURNS

Assessment Year	No. of Returns Changed	Additional Income	Normal Tax	Soldiers' Educational Bonus Surtax	Teachers' Retirement Fund Surtax	Total Taxes
1921 ----	1,137	\$ 3,618,606.00	\$206,498.80	\$ 35,014.75	\$ 32,877.52	\$ 274,391.07
1922 ----	1,139	1,370,986.00	67,867.58	8,198.55	9,823.88	85,890.01
1923 ----	1,741	5,142,953.00	282,795.56	44,537.97	44,008.25	371,341.78
1924 ----	1,994	4,363,843.00	239,954.69	-----	37,345.78	277,300.47
1925 ----	1,751	2,579,882.00	141,859.97	-----	22,078.63	163,938.60
Totals ----		\$17,076,270.00	\$938,976.60	\$ 87,751.27	\$146,134.06	\$1,172,861.93

SURTAXES

The following table shows the amounts of income surtaxes assessed for specific purposes, together with cash collections and delinquents. The first two surtaxes were levied for the purpose of paying a soldiers' cash bonus and of providing funds to educate them in schools of higher learning. These surtaxes are no longer levied except as back taxes. The third surtax has previously been referred to and was levied by an act of the 1921 legislature to provide in part for a retirement fund for teachers.

SOLDIERS' CASH BONUS

Year	Total Assessment	Cash Collections	Delinquents
1919	\$7,488,347.33	\$7,360,963.74	\$127,383.59
1920	75,834.62	65,103.12	10,726.50
1921	135,611.15	130,813.76	4,797.39
1922	336,806.03	333,924.72	2,881.31
1923	113,468.61	100,807.72	12,660.89
1924	158,159.22	111,573.83	46,585.39
1925	81,824.91	68,656.31	13,168.60
Totals	\$8,390,051.87	\$8,171,848.20	\$218,203.67

SOLDIERS' EDUCATIONAL BONUS

1919	\$1,498,495.63	\$1,473,113.85	\$25,381.78
1920	1,257,950.41	1,229,501.88	28,448.53
1921	1,428,044.70	1,376,197.75	51,846.95
1922	703,240.51	689,300.12	13,940.39
1923	1,339,866.79	1,312,806.93	27,059.86
1924	148,908.64	117,800.13	31,108.51
1925	89,754.11	72,258.12	17,495.99
Totals	\$6,466,260.79	\$6,270,978.78	\$195,282.01

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

1921	\$1,550,621.72	\$1,506,348.51	\$44,273.21
1922	709,980.22	698,470.53	11,509.69
1923	1,495,618.59	1,472,049.39	23,569.20
1924	1,743,082.02	1,711,276.98	31,805.04
1925	1,597,202.22	1,567,594.16	29,608.06
Totals	\$7,096,504.77	\$6,955,739.57	\$140,765.20
Total Surtaxes	\$21,952,817.43	\$21,398,566.55	\$554,250.88

DELINQUENT INCOME TAXES

The following table shows the income tax levied, the amount reported delinquent, and collections of such delinquent taxes for the past six years. Reports have not been received covering collections of 1925 delinquent income taxes.

Less than half of the delinquent tax of any particular year has been collected in the succeeding year. The collection of income taxes including those which are delinquent is entirely in the hands of elective local officials. Although the tax commission and the assessors of incomes assess income taxes they have no part in their collection except in the adjustment of those which are contested.

DELINQUENT INCOME TAXES

Levy of	Total Levy	Amount Reported Delinquent	Amount Collected The Following Year	Amount Still Delinquent
1920-----	\$11,434,803.40	\$321,805.22	\$155,467.95	\$166,337.27
1921-----	12,661,352.36	504,623.59	224,429.07*	258,505.94
1922-----	7,513,340.13	222,722.48	73,379.93	149,342.55
1923-----	11,990,072.61	324,294.70	154,708.22†	166,292.67
1924-----	13,982,709.81	524,509.71	182,784.01	341,725.70
1925-----	12,453,988.49	423,763.73	-----	-----

*No report on \$21,688.58 of delinquent tax in Bayfield, Brown, Forest and Polk counties.

†No report on \$3,293.81 of delinquent tax in Burnett and La Crosse counties.

TAXATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS

All properties located in the State of Wisconsin and used in the operation of the utility business by Railroad, Street Railway (including light, heat and power properties operated in connection with street railways), Conservation, Regulation, Telegraph, Express, Sleeping Car, Freight Line and Equipment Companies are assessed by the tax commission. These properties pay taxes on the ad valorem basis being valued for assessment at their true cash value.

In arriving at the values of utility properties the commission is forced by the absence of representative sales to base its conclusions upon such facts as are obtainable, which are in themselves representative of the elements of value. Among these are included original investment, earning power, cost of reproduction, general business conditions, past history and future prospects. In valuing the larger railroads the market values of corporate stocks and bonds are also available as important factors. Companies operating both within and without Wisconsin add a difficult angle to the problem since only that part of their properties assignable to this state can be included.

Taxes on these assessments are computed at the average state tax rate which is determined by dividing the total general property taxes levied throughout the entire state by the total true cash value of such general property as fixed by the tax commission for the state assessment. The use of the true cash value instead of the assessed value in this computation automatically equalizes properties taxed at the average state rate with general property assessments.

The following table shows the valuations fixed on these properties for the year 1925 together with the taxes paid thereon:

	Assessment	Taxes at rate of .02102424
Railroads -----	\$349,047,000	\$7,338,447.90
Street Railways (Including light, heat and power properties operated in connection therewith) -----	138,100,000	2,903,447.53
Conservation and Regulation Companies	1,375,000	28,908.33
Telegraph companies -----	5,575,000	117,210.14
Express companies -----	650,000	13,665.76
Sleeping car companies -----	1,350,000	28,382.72
Freight line and equipment companies--	2,417,200	50,819.79
Total -----	\$498,514,200	\$10,480,882.17

Of the above taxes, all were retained by the state except \$396,824.87 of the Railroad tax, \$2,467,930.39 of the Street Railway tax, and \$24,572.08 of the Conservation and Regulation tax. The portion of Railroad tax which was not retained by the state is that part assignable to docks, piers, wharves, and grain elevators assessed as part of the railroad property and used in transferring freight and passengers between cars and vessels. The tax on these so-called "terminals" is distributed to the towns, cities, and villages in which such properties are located. Of the total Street Railway tax \$1,887,240.93 or 65% was distributed to the towns, cities, and villages within which the properties of these companies are located and their business transacted, while \$580,689.46 or 20% was distributed to the counties. In like manner and on the same basis \$18,790.41 of the Conservation and Regulation tax was distributed to towns, cities, and villages and \$5,781.67 to counties.

In addition to the assessment of the above mentioned companies the commission also values the properties of all water, light, heat and power companies which extend into two or more taxation districts. The valuation of each such utility is then apportioned among the towns, cities, and villages within which it operates on the basis of property located and business transacted in each. After apportionment to taxation districts the valuations so assigned are equalized with the assessment of property locally assessed and certified to the clerks of the several districts for entrance on the local tax rolls after which they are treated the same as other property in the same taxation district. In the year 1925 a value of \$47,071,000 was placed on such inter-district utility properties and these were certified for assessment after equalization at \$42,899,625. It is estimated that the local taxes paid on these assessments totaled \$1,081,000.

Water, light, heat and power properties operating in only one taxation district are locally assessed, usually without assistance from the tax commission. Telephone companies are not taxed on the basis of the value of their properties but in lieu thereof pay a percentage of their gross earnings into the state treasury and to the districts within which their exchanges are located.

The following is the final valuation of the property of the street railway companies, and light, heat and power companies operated in connection therewith, as made by the tax commission and entered upon the assessment roll pursuant to Chapter 76, Wisconsin Statutes, as constituting the assessment for the year 1926 together with taxes thereon computed at the average state rate:

Name of Company	Assessment	Taxes at 0.1867872
Beloit Traction Co. -----	\$175,000	\$3,268.78
Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway Co. -----	250,000	4,669.68
Duluth Street Railway Co. -----	700,000	13,075.10
Janesville Traction Co. -----	30,000	560.36
Lake Superior District Power Co. -----	2,500,000	46,696.80
Madison Railways Company -----	1,200,000	22,414.46
Menominee & Marinette Light & Trac- tion Co. -----	750,000	14,009.04
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.	85,000,000	1,587,691.20
Milwaukee Northern Railway Co. -----	1,600,000	29,885.95
Mississippi Valley Public Service Co. (formerly Wis. Railway, Light & Power Co.) -----	600,000	11,207.23
Northern States Power Co. -----	13,200,000	246,559.10
Rockford & Interurban Railway Co. ----	35,000	653.76
Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co. -----	13,000,000	242,823.36
Wisconsin Power & Light Co. -----	12,000,000	224,144.64
Wisconsin Public Service Corp.—Loop--	13,500,000	252,162.72
Wisconsin Rapids Street Railroad Co. --	30,000	560.36
Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat & Power Co. -----	6,750,000	126,081.36
Wisconsin Valley Electric Co. -----	4,800,000	89,657.86
Totals -----	\$156,120,000	\$2,916,121.76

An Abstract of Valuation and Assessment of the Properties of Railroads in Wisconsin for the year 1926 and the taxes levied thereon for said year by the tax commission is as follows:

Name of Railway Company	Assessment	Taxes at 0.1867872
Ahnapee & Western Railway Co. -----	\$400,000	\$7,471.49
Cazenovia & Southern Railroad Co. ----	15,000	280.18
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	23,000,000	429,610.56
Chicago, Harvard & Geneva Lake Ry. Co.	20,000	373.57
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co..	83,000,000	1,550,333.76
Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee R. R. Co. -----	5,000,000	93,393.60
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. -----	118,000,000	2,204,088.96
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry. Co. -----	35,000,000	653,755.20
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Co.	1,200,000	22,414.46
Ettreck & Northern Railroad Co. -----	12,000	224.15
Fairchild & Northeastern Railway Co. --	75,000	1,400.90
Grand Trunk Milwaukee Car Ferry Co..	260,000	4,856.47
Great Northern Railway Co. -----	11,500,000	214,805.28
Green Bay & Western Railroad Co.	3,500,000	65,375.52
Hillsboro & Northeastern Ry. Co. -----	35,000	653.76

Name of Railway Company	Assessment	Taxes at \$.01867872
Illinois Central Railroad Co. -----	1,800,000	33,621.70
Interstate Transfer Railway Co. -----	1,400,000	26,150.21
Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R. Co. -----	1,300,000	24,282.34
La Crosse & Southeastern Ry. Co.-----	150,000	2,801.81
Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer Ry. Co. -----	650,000	12,141.17
Laona & Northern Ry. Co. -----	75,000	1,400.90
Marathon County Railway Co. -----	40,000	747.15
Marinette, Tomahawk & Western Ry. Co. -----	400,000	7,471.49
Mineral Point & Northern Ry. Co.-----	200,000	3,735.74
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie Ry. Co. -----	55,000,000	1,027,329.60
Northern Pacific Railway Co. -----	4,500,000	84,054.24
Northwestern Coal Railway Co. -----	100,000	1,867.87
Oshkosh Transportation Co. -----	75,000	1,400.90
Robbins Railroad Co. -----	20,000	373.57
Winona Bridge Railway Co. -----	325,000	6,070.58
Wisconsin & Michigan Railway Co.-----	150,000	2,801.81
Totals -----	\$347,202,000	\$6,485,288.94

INHERITANCE TAX

The taxation of inheritance began in this country with certain fees for probate proceedings. For a long time it remained in this form. Gradually it grew into a genuine tax, the State of Pennsylvania being the first American state to impose a tax on inheritance, having levied under the law of 1826 a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ upon estates going to collateral heirs. This movement soon spread to other states and is today found in all but three of our commonwealths, viz.: Florida, Nevada, and Alabama.

An inheritance law was first enacted in Wisconsin by Chapter 355 of the Laws of 1899, entitled "An Act for a Tax on Gifts, Inheritances, Bequests, and Legacies in Certain Cases." This law was declared unconstitutional by our Supreme Court as being in violation of the rule of uniformity and for unlawful discrimination against persons in the same class—*Black v. State*, 113 Wis. 205. Later in 1903 another inheritance tax law was enacted to conform to the opinion of the Supreme Court and the same has been amended at various times and in many particulars at every subsequent session of the legislature. The inheritance tax is generally regarded with great favor by careful students of finance and social conditions both at home and abroad. It is a limitation of the right of bequest in the interest of society as a whole. In this country, the direct heirs or immediate dependents enjoy liberal exemptions and low rates, from which it follows that there is no tendency to lessen the incentive to saving which is in the last analysis the desire to provide for those who are dependent upon us. An inheritance tax falls at a time when it can be most conveniently paid, creates no disturbance of industry, and affords a very substantial revenue with comparatively little expense to the state. There has been a very substantial increase in the

amount of revenue collected from this source. For the first six years after the enactment of the Wisconsin law (1905-1910), the average amount per year paid into the state treasury was \$267,433.19. The average yearly payment for the last six years (1921-1926), was \$2,058,643.30. This growth in the amount of the tax is to be accounted for (1) by the doubling of the rate in force in earlier years; (2) by the increase in the wealth of the state and the probable increase in the average age of the owners of property resulting in an increased death rate among such property owners; and (3) by the improvement of the law and the machinery for its administration. The county court of every county of the state having jurisdiction to grant letters testamentary or of administration upon the estate of the deceased, whose property is chargeable with any tax under the inheritance tax law, or to appoint a trustee of the estate or any part thereof, or to give ancillary letters thereon, has jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions arising under the provisions of the inheritance tax law. This tax has given rise to much comment and discussion before the legislatures of the various states; it is one of the great problems with which the legislature of our own state has grappled and it bids fair to continue to command a prominent place among the questions which merit the calm consideration, deliberation and judgment of all legislative bodies and tax experts. That it is one of the best taxes is agreed by the great majority of students of public finance, but we should not be unmindful of the difficulties encountered when the varying practices of a multiplicity of jurisdictions are taken into account. Especially difficult is the problem arising out of the practice of taxing the personal property of non-resident decedents. Many conferences have been held by representatives of the different states wherein was discussed some mode of procedure that would eliminate some of the difficulties encountered in the administration of the inheritance tax law. Out of these conferences has emerged in some instances resolutions calling for the exemption of the personal property of a non-resident decedent if a like exemption is made by the state or country of the decedent's residence in favor of the residents of the state extending such immunity. Such reciprocal legislation has been enacted in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Legislation looking in the same direction has been carried through in New Jersey, Virginia, and New Hampshire, while Rhode Island, Georgia, Vermont, and Mississippi impose no taxes whatever on the personal property of nonresident decedents. The outlook for the extension of this reciprocal legislation is favorable and if carefully worked out may remove one of the greatest obstacles in this field of taxation; in any event the results attained by such legislation warrant the most careful thought and attention.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING

The municipal accounting department of the tax commission is an agency of the state to which municipalities may turn for auditing and accounting service. The department operates along much the same

lines as do private firms engaged in the practice of accounting except that the clientele is confined to towns, cities, villages and counties and the service is rendered at a scale of charges sufficient only to reimburse the state for the expense of operating the department. With one exception both the installation and the auditing services rendered by the tax commission are upon a voluntary basis. The law provides that the tax commission may order an audit of any town, city, village or county upon its own motion but in the few instances in which this has been done, a preliminary investigation has first been made to make certain that the tax commission would be warranted in ordering an audit at the expense of the municipality where no application was filed.

Installations of the uniform system of accounts designed by the tax commission are made by the municipal accounting department at the request of town, village, city or county officials. Up to the present time the uniform system of accounts has been voluntarily adopted and is now in use in sixty of the seventy-one counties and in seventy-eight of the one hundred and forty-three cities. We have no record of the actual number of towns and villages which are using tax commission forms because of the fact that in many instances they are purchased directly from the manufacturing stationers and installed without formal application to this department. Below are listed the cities and counties for which installations have been made by the tax commission:

Counties

Adams	Eau Claire	Manitowoc	Sauk
Ashland	Fond du Lac	Marathon	Sawyer
Barron	Forest	Marinette	Shawano
Bayfield	Grant	Oconto	Sheboygan
Brown	Green	Oneida	Taylor
Buffalo	Green Lake	Ozaukee	Trempealeau
Burnett	Iron	Pepin	Vilas
Calumet	Jackson	Pierce	Walworth
Chippewa	Jefferson	Polk	Washburn
Columbia	Juneau	Price	Washington
Crawford	Kenosha	Racine	Waukesha
Dane	Kewaunee	Richland	Waupaca
Dodge	La Crosse	Rock	Waushara
Door	Lafayette	Rusk	Winnebago
Dunn	Langlade	St. Croix	Wood

Cities

Algoma	Evansville	Mineral Point	Ripon
Alma	Ft. Atkinson	Montreal	Seymour
Altoona	Green Bay	Neenah	Shawano
Antigo	Greenwood	Neillsville	Sheboygan Falls
Ashland	Hartford	New London	Shullsburg
Baraboo	Horicon	New Richmond	Stevens Point
Beaver Dam	Hudson	Oconomowoc	Stoughton
Berlin	Hurley	Oconto	Sturgeon Bay
Black River Falls	Jefferson	Onalaska	Tomah
Boscobel	Kenosha	Oshkosh	Tomahawk
Chilton	Kiel	Park Falls	Two Rivers
Clintonville	Ladysmith	Peshtigo	Washburn
Columbus	Madison	Phillips	Watertown
Crandon	Manitowoc	Plymouth	Waukesha
Cumberland	Marshfield	Port Washington	Waupun
De Pere	Mauston	Prairie du Chien	Wausau
Eau Claire	Mayville	Racine	Whitewater
Edgerton	Medford	Reedsburg	Wisconsin Rapids
Elkhorn	Menomonie	Rhineland	
Elroy	Merrill	Rice Lake	

In addition to the installations referred to above, the tax commission audits and inspects municipal records when requested so to do. While applications for auditing services are received for the most part from municipalities which have adopted the state system of accounts, many requests for audits are also received annually from municipalities which have not as yet made application for an installation. During the past year the books and records of twenty-two counties, sixteen cities and fifteen towns and villages have been audited by the tax commission. Inspection service was also rendered upon the request of about fifty municipalities which do not provide for actual audits. The work is done by a staff of competent accountants who by training and experience have become specialists in municipal procedure.

So far as financing is concerned, the municipal accounting department of the tax commission is a self sustaining activity, maintained on a revolving fund basis with no appropriation other than the earnings of the department itself. In accordance with statutory provisions relating to municipal accounting, the commission has established a scale of charges for the installations of systems and for audits. The expenses of operating the department are charged against the tax commission's general appropriation in the first instance but are subsequently offset by the earnings of the department which are credited to the general appropriation at the time municipalities are billed for services rendered.

The tax commission has been actively engaged in the field of municipal accounting since the work was organized in 1911. The steady growth of the department since that time is ample evidence that there is a real need for service of this kind and that it has been performed with a considerable degree of satisfaction to the municipalities from whom applications have been received.

Entirely aside from its established activities in the field of municipal accounting, the tax commission is engaged at the present time in a special investigation of drainage accounting. This is in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 98, enacted by the 1925 legislature, which makes it the duty of the tax commission:

Section 73.03 (19) "To inquire into the system of accounting of funds in use in districts organized under the provisions of Chapter 89; to devise and prescribe a system of accounts for such districts which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable and to audit the books of any such district."

A special drainage district accounting appropriation of five thousand dollars was provided to carry out the provisions of this section. A report on drainage accounting will be prepared as soon as investigations which have heretofore been undertaken have been completed.

In March 1925, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin rendered a decision in the case of *Evenson v. State*, 186 Wis., 312 relating to the duties of the tax commission in conducting municipal audits in which it was held that when an audit is made by the tax commission it acts in one of two ways. When an audit is requested by the town board it

is the "duty" of the commission to act. When the statute prescribes that the commission may act upon its own motion it is discretionary with the commission whether it will order an audit or refrain from doing so. In either case, the tax commission is authorized to certify the charges incident to the audit to the town, city, village, or county for collection.

In an opinion to the tax commission under date of March 2, 1925, the Attorney General ruled that the tax commission has no authority to audit the records of a school district or of a board of education. A bill was introduced in the 1925 legislature extending to school districts and boards of education the right to secure auditing and accounting services from the tax commission on the same basis as do towns, cities, villages and counties but such bill failed to become a law. The tax commission is therefore unable to comply with requests for auditing and accounting service received from school districts and boards of education for the reason that it is without authority to act.

STATISTICS

The work of the statistical department consists for the most part of receiving, checking, filing, analyzing, and tabulating reports received from local and county officials relating to assessments, taxes, and real estate transfers. This material is used by the commission in preparing the state assessment and performing its other duties in the field of assessment and taxation. There are approximately eighteen hundred and thirty-two towns, cities, villages, and counties in the state, each of which files with the tax commission a statement of assessment and a statement of taxes. In addition to the reports of various kinds received from local officials, the assessors of incomes submit sales data, personal property values, and other material required by the commission in determining the state assessment.

STATE ASSESSMENT, 1926

	All Property	% to Total of All Property	Real Estate	Personal Property
Adams.....	\$11,046,341	\$.197	\$ 9,541,997	\$ 1,504,344
Ashland.....	25,617,665	.458	20,077,675	5,539,990
Barron.....	54,897,604	.981	47,029,260	7,868,344
Bayfield.....	22,016,937	.394	18,173,895	3,843,042
Brown.....	114,603,934	2.048	94,821,100	19,782,834
Buffalo.....	29,492,539	.527	24,373,870	5,118,669
Burnett.....	13,734,436	.246	11,560,632	2,173,804
Calumet.....	44,345,847	.793	38,244,471	6,101,376
Chippewa.....	59,320,473	1.060	51,301,560	8,018,913
Clark.....	54,749,867	.979	45,347,428	9,402,439
Columbia.....	63,158,617	1.129	53,151,400	10,007,217
Crawford.....	27,810,726	.497	23,342,010	4,468,716
Dane.....	283,756,329	5.072	237,167,331	46,588,998
Dodge.....	119,247,047	2.132	103,090,702	16,156,345
Door.....	30,346,548	.543	26,370,638	3,975,910

	All Property	% to Total of All Property	Real Estate	Personal Property
Douglas.....	85,857,832	1.534	72,526,607	13,331,225
Dunn.....	47,565,154	.850	39,993,160	7,571,994
Eau Claire.....	61,840,122	1.105	52,981,290	8,858,832
Florence.....	6,831,111	.122	5,035,600	1,795,511
Fond du Lac.....	121,978,071	2.180	104,006,679	17,971,392
Forest.....	17,730,801	.317	15,270,584	2,460,217
Grant.....	86,964,909	1.554	73,876,467	13,088,442
Green.....	60,838,548	1.088	51,193,225	9,645,323
Green Lake.....	30,696,489	.549	26,272,900	4,423,589
Iowa.....	55,400,722	.990	46,673,821	8,726,901
Iron.....	19,937,612	.356	16,466,085	3,471,527
Jackson.....	24,938,253	.446	20,713,106	4,225,147
Jefferson.....	80,073,410	1.431	66,394,925	13,678,485
Juneau.....	24,395,022	.436	20,758,349	3,636,673
Kenosha.....	149,728,831	2.676	123,505,000	26,223,831
Kewaunee.....	33,587,013	.600	28,635,508	4,951,505
La Crosse.....	77,296,738	1.382	62,212,470	15,084,268
Lafayette.....	55,723,301	.996	48,459,770	7,263,531
Langlade.....	29,343,220	.525	23,732,456	5,610,764
Lincoln.....	31,842,163	.569	24,859,883	6,982,280
Manitowoc.....	120,988,329	2.163	101,158,541	19,829,788
Marathon.....	114,515,964	2.046	96,133,549	18,382,415
Marquette.....	39,339,509	.703	31,852,000	7,487,509
Marquette.....	13,180,028	.236	11,390,460	1,789,568
Milwaukee.....	1,465,942,559	26.200	1,252,201,393	213,741,166
Monroe.....	42,814,537	.765	35,869,798	6,944,739
Oconto.....	29,870,432	.534	24,242,000	5,628,432
Oneida.....	25,017,493	.447	20,161,860	4,855,633
Outagamie.....	126,672,222	2.264	105,367,370	21,304,852
Ozaukee.....	35,476,998	.634	29,672,350	5,804,648
Pepin.....	12,677,852	.227	10,521,260	2,156,592
Pierce.....	36,895,963	.660	31,046,867	5,849,096
Polk.....	40,221,983	.719	32,491,257	7,730,726
Portage.....	41,835,420	.748	34,436,780	7,398,640
Price.....	20,280,457	.363	16,407,830	3,872,627
Racine.....	189,035,369	3.379	154,918,647	34,116,722
Richland.....	39,982,845	.715	34,137,160	5,845,685
Rock.....	150,144,500	2.684	119,962,200	30,182,300
Rusk.....	24,180,500	.432	20,505,945	3,674,555
St. Croix.....	47,990,693	.858	40,006,811	7,983,882
Sauk.....	69,773,309	1.247	56,597,169	13,176,140
Sawyer.....	13,502,782	.241	11,690,375	1,812,407
Shawano.....	44,046,528	.787	34,482,613	9,563,915
Sheboygan.....	148,779,964	2.659	123,428,730	25,351,234
Taylor.....	22,591,214	.404	18,521,176	4,070,038
Trempealeau.....	40,077,715	.716	32,716,650	7,361,065
Vernon.....	48,175,114	.861	40,979,209	7,195,905
Vilas.....	12,654,922	.226	10,572,572	2,082,350
Walworth.....	84,987,119	1.519	73,955,180	11,031,939
Washburn.....	15,062,959	.269	12,916,279	2,146,680
Washington.....	55,178,498	.986	45,989,573	9,188,925
Waukesha.....	93,044,129	1.663	81,032,334	12,011,795
Waupaca.....	57,049,991	1.020	47,089,800	9,960,191
Waushara.....	21,507,072	.384	18,384,795	3,122,277
Winnebago.....	132,969,222	2.377	109,715,611	23,283,611
Wood.....	61,630,775	1.102	51,789,756	9,841,019
Total.....	\$5,594,839,198	100.000	\$4,699,507,754	\$895,331,444

ANALYSIS OF STATE TAX REVENUES AND GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES FOR THE YEARS 1916 TO 1926 INCLUSIVE

Levied In----- Collected In----	1915 1916	1916 1917	1917 1918	1918 1919	1919 1920	1920 1921	1921 1922	1922 1923	1923 1924	1924 1925	1925 1926
Group One General Prop- erty Tax Levy:											
State-----	\$ 4,430,736	\$ 4,579,758	\$ 4,797,946	\$ 5,087,447	\$ 7,125,865*	\$ 7,737,203†	\$ 7,739,454†	\$ 6,110,090	\$ 5,222,526	\$ 4,959,284	None
County-----	8,733,807	9,877,998	10,304,195	12,138,571	14,955,580	20,593,792	20,415,572	20,525,297	21,336,237	21,487,702	22,617,798
Local-----	17,991,903	20,291,694	20,497,324	22,603,006	27,201,013	37,087,876	36,423,305	36,222,364	38,132,746	40,807,894	39,949,638
School-----	12,209,194	12,695,172	14,534,540	16,442,273	20,916,518	30,831,586	32,564,513	34,145,901	35,428,793	36,864,846	37,381,332
Total Group One-----	\$43,365,640	\$47,444,622	\$50,134,005	\$56,271,297	\$70,198,976	\$96,250,457	\$97,142,844	\$97,003,652	\$100,120,302	\$104,119,726	\$99,948,768
Group Two University Mill Tax-----	\$ 1,237,399	\$1,285,048	\$1,352,801	\$1,442,349	\$1,525,601	\$1,714,012	\$1,723,027	\$1,749,153	\$ 702,537	\$ 356,424	None
Normal School Mill Tax-----	549,955	571,132	601,245	641,044	678,045	761,783	765,790	777,401	807,794	825,077	None
Free High Sch. Tax-----	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	None
Graded School Tax-----	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	None
Common School Mill Tax-----	(See below)										
Interest on Cer- tificates of In- debtedness-----	157,570	148,820	143,570	136,570	199,331	186,819	159,319	143,451	144,459	137,459	None
Total Group Two (exclud- ing Common Sch. Mill Tax)	\$2,319,924	\$2,380,000	\$2,472,616	\$2,594,963	\$2,777,977	\$3,037,614	\$3,023,136	\$3,045,005	\$2,029,790	\$1,693,960	None

*Omitting Soldiers' Bonus of \$6,929,858.71

†Omitting unpaid Soldiers' Bonus in Vilas County \$18,168

‡Omitting Highway Special Assessments \$62,000

Collected In Group Three (State's Portion)	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Inheritance Tax	\$ 502,937	\$ 860,779	\$ 517,390	\$ 778,022	\$1,115,644	\$1,265,457	\$1,186,485	\$1,944,915	\$2,893,859	\$2,943,340	\$2,034,380
Income Tax	195,988	295,973	616,107	699,966	631,023	468,100	706,882	435,149	666,904	726,465	4,793,308
Railway Tax (Steam)	4,683,901	4,840,393	5,145,454	5,246,045	6,095,464	7,061,310	6,930,312	6,948,663	7,031,869	7,030,087	6,532,614
Street Railway Tax	126,256	123,976	142,472	142,381	153,028	204,035	232,770	274,421	329,713	389,668	435,563
Sleeping Car Tax	14,434	13,168	13,592	16,377	131,220	33,642	33,702	29,627	29,399	30,986	28,383
Freight Line Tax	12,929	12,428	14,671	17,537	19,383	26,292	28,229	26,020	32,147	39,326	51,583
Express Tax	10,729	15,741	18,414	13,999	10,242	9,477	10,579	14,814	14,556	13,427	13,666
Telegraph Tax	29,262	35,016	40,025	20,152	51,217	81,973	154,010	103,797	110,855	114,098	116,048
Telephone Tax	116,491	125,093	130,317	145,247	188,812	221,518	232,279	248,663	279,530	289,459	323,085
Conservation & Regulation Tax		533	560	749	757	995	1,184	1,349	3,743	3,796	4,336
Insurance Tax	700,717	724,613	781,460	853,317	914,406	1,057,355	1,125,136	1,261,533	1,714,784	1,593,209	1,721,393
Occupational Tax			9,939	25,382	17,953	15,427	14,107	14,651	12,863	11,047	25,473
Total Group Three	\$6,393,644	\$7,047,713	\$7,430,401	\$7,959,174	\$9,329,149	\$10,445,581	\$10,655,675	\$11,303,602	\$13,120,222	\$13,184,908	\$16,079,832
Common School Mill Tax	\$2,109,812	\$2,198,758	\$2,325,229	\$2,492,384	\$2,647,788	\$2,999,489	\$3,016,318	\$3,065,085	\$3,192,736	\$3,265,324	None
Bonus Surtaxes					8,834,078	1,294,610	1,507,012	1,023,225	1,421,525	230,773	109,261
Teachers' Re- tirement Sur- taxes							1,389,743	637,510	1,236,453	1,164,912	1,348,633
Motor Vehicle Licenses	578,660	834,142	2,029,648	2,413,413	3,116,221	3,650,029	4,088,570	4,791,158	6,712,637	7,818,697	8,910,046
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes										779,838	4,860,416

[illegible]

Railways (Steam)	Operating railway properties	Do	Do	Do	Do	All to state, except tax on lake terminals	Part to cities having lake terminals	Do	March 15	Half on June 1, half on Oct. 1	Do
Telegraph Companies	Operating utility property	Do	Do	Do	Do	All to state		Do	Do	Do	Do
Sleeping Car Cos.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do		Do	April 1	30 days after assessment	Do
Express Companies	Operating utility property	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do		Do	Do	30 days after assessment	Do
Freight Line and Equipment Cos.	Car Line Equipment	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do		Do	Do	Do	Do
Inheritance Tax	Transfer of property by will or intestate law	Appraised val. of property transferred	Graduated	County Court	County Treasurer	92 1/2%	County 7 1/2%	Date of Death		Within year	Ch. 72
Telephone Companies	Privilege of doing business	Gross receipts	Graduated 2 1/2 to 5%	Self-assessed	State treasurer and treasurers of tn., vil., or city	All of tax on toll receipts, 15% of tax on exchange receipts	85% of tax on exchange receipts to town, village or city	March 1	March 1	March 1	Ch. 76
Fire and Marine Insurance Companies	Do	Gross Prem.	2 3/4% subject to reciprocal and retaliatory laws	Insurance Commissioner	Insurance Commissioner	All		Dec. 31	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Ch. 76
Casualty and Suretyship Companies	Do	Do	2%	Do	Do	Do		Do	Feb. 28	Feb. 28	Do
Life Insurance Cos. Domestic	Do	Investment income	3%	Do	Do	Do		Do	March 1	March 1	Do
Foreign	Do		\$300 plus additional chgs made on Wis. Cos. by chartering state	Do	Do	Do		Do	Do	Do	Do

THE WISCONSIN STATE TAX SYSTEM JANUARY 1, 1927—Continued

Subject of Taxation	Basis	Measure of Tax	Rate of Tax	Administration		Disposition		Date of Assessment	Date Information on return due	Tax due	Laws
				Assessm't	Collection	State	Local				
Income Tax Normal	Income of individuals, fiduciaries, and corporations	Net income	Graduated	Tax Commission & Income Assessors	Treas. of tn., vil., & cities	40%	10% to county, 50% to town, village or city	Oct. 15 corporations; Nov. 15 individuals and fiduciaries	March 15	Last Mon. of Dec. to Feb. 1, unless extended to Mar. 1 by tn., vil., or city authorities	Ch. 71
Teachers' Retirement Fund Surtaxes	Do	Net income less \$3000	Do	Do	Do	All except 40% of tax in cities of 1st class	40% of tax in cities of 1st class to such city	Do	Do	Do	Sec. 20.251
Motor licenses	Ownership and operation of motor vehicles in state	Weight of vehicle	Graduated	Sec'y of State	Sec'y of State	Varying amts. based on fed. aid, state trunk roads, etc.	Varying amts. depending on kinds and mi. of rds., etc.	Date of license	Date of license	Jan. 1	Ch. 85
Motor Fuel		Gallon	2c gal.	State Treasurer	State Treasurer	Do	Do	15th each month	15th each month	15th each month	Ch. 78

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

By M. W. TORKELSON

Former Secretary, Wisconsin Highway Commission

THE Legislature of 1925 made a very pronounced change in the method of financing highway construction in the State of Wisconsin. The financial plan in effect prior to the new law did not differ greatly from the original State Aid plan, which remained substantially unchanged since the passage of the first State Aid law in 1911. Originally designed to meet local needs, it had been expanded to meet the requirements of a state wide system of highways and to provide for matching the federal aid allotted to the state by the first Federal Aid Act of Congress of July 1916 and succeeding enactments. A State Trunk Highway System had been laid out and provision for its construction and maintenance made. But experience indicated that the plan of financing was not of sufficient elasticity to meet the demands for the rapid development of a state wide system of highways and that the funds provided were likewise insufficient in amount. It was necessary to provide a new financial plan which would be free from the rigidity of the original



M. W. TORKELSON

plan, with increased resources to meet the increasing demands of the people of the state for a modern system of high type highways.

The Legislature met these requirements in the new law. The additional necessary funds were provided through a gasoline tax of two cents per gallon on all gasoline sold or used in the state for propelling motor vehicles on the highways. That feature of the old law by which a fixed state appropriation for the improvement of the county systems of prospective state highways was required to be matched by the counties, and the joint state and county money used in improvements whose location was determined by the county board was eliminated. The administrative features of the law were left unchanged, with the State Highway Commission, the county boards and the county highway commissioners exercising the same authority within their respective spheres as previously.

(NOTE—The historical development of highway work in Wisconsin from the beginning down to the end of the 1924 construction season was traced in the 1925 Blue Book, and a detailed statement of the laws applying to state highway work during that period included. Persons interested may refer to page 135 of that volume. Additional details of the new highway law will be found in the Sixth Biennial Report of the State Highway Commission published December 1926).

While Wisconsin has been a pioneer in many ways, it was not a pioneer in the enactment of the gasoline tax. Following the example of the state of Oregon in 1919, 38 states had put gasoline tax laws into effect before 1925, and by the time the proposal came to the Wisconsin Legislature of 1925, its working in other states had proven it to be practical. The constitutional questions raised by this new method of taxation had been threshed out in state and federal courts and the validity of the gasoline tax fully established.

The Wisconsin law is purely a revenue measure, levying "a tax upon the owners and operators of motor vehicles propelled by an engine or engines driven directly or indirectly by the combustion of motor vehicle fuel over and upon the public streets, roads and highways, by requiring them to pay for the privilege thereof, in addition to the registration fee, at the rate of two cents per gallon for the motor vehicle fuel so used". It is not necessary to go into the details of the act. It is sufficient to say that the tax applies to all gasoline sold within the state. It is collected by the person making the sale and paid by him to the State Treasurer. Any person who buys gasoline and uses it for other purposes than propelling motor vehicles on the highways may have the tax paid refunded by making proper application to the State Treasurer.

The funds derived from the gasoline tax are combined with the net proceeds of the motor vehicle license fees and with the federal aid allotted to the state, and the joint fund thus created is appropriated annually for the following highway purposes:

(1) The sum of \$100,000 is first set aside as an administration fund for the Highway Commission.

(2) Ten per cent of the remainder is then set aside as a free fund to be expended on projects in such order and in such places as the Commission shall from time to time determine will best meet the highway requirements of the people of the state. It may be used for highway improvements either independent of or in conjunction with any funds that have been or may be made available for the improvement of the State Trunk Highway System within any county.

The intent of the Legislature was that this appropriation should be used to close gaps in important through roads. It is the policy of the State Highway Commission to make allotments from the free fund for that purpose, to *roads* and not to counties.

(3) The sum of \$100,000 is then set aside for marking and signing the State Trunk Highway System.

(4) Provision is then made for maintaining the State Trunk Highway System and connecting streets through cities. Each county is entitled to receive \$500 per mile for the primary Federal Aid roads within its limits, \$400 per mile for its secondary federal aid roads, and \$300 per mile for its state trunk highways that are not federal aid highways. Connecting streets through cities receive the same amount per mile as state trunk highways of like classification. Swing and lift bridges on state trunk highways and connecting streets through cities receive amounts varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000, depending upon the length.

(5) The sum of \$200,000 is then set aside for the construction of special bridges under the Special Bridge Statutes (Sections 87.02 to 87.05 inclusive). This amount is increased to \$250,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and annually thereafter.

(5a) The sum of \$25,000 is then set aside for improving highways connecting state charitable or penal institutions with the State Trunk Highway System. All of this work is determined jointly with the State Board of Control.

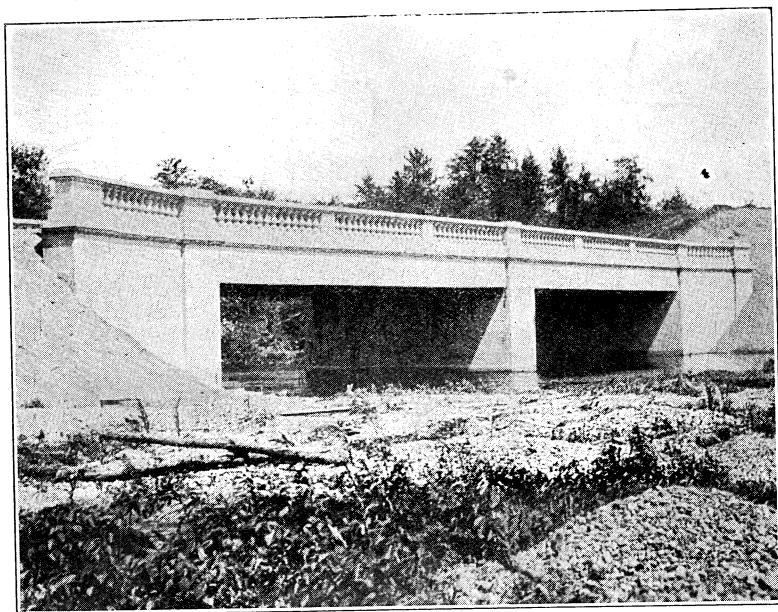
(6) The sum of \$50,000 is then set aside for building roads leading from state trunk highways to state parks, and within the parks.

(7) The sum of \$15,000 is then set aside to make surveys and investigations to locate deposits of road materials.

(8) An appropriation for local roads and streets is then made as follows:

Town roads and village streets receive	-----	\$25 per mile
Streets in 4th class cities receive	-----	50 " "
Streets in 3rd class cities	-----	100 " "
Streets in 2nd class cities	-----	150 " "
Streets in 1st class cities	-----	200 " "

The amount thus available for city streets is paid directly into the city treasury. The amount available for town roads and village streets is paid into the county treasury, and is expended by the local officers under the supervision of the county highway committee.



A reinforced concrete girder bridge. Standard construction in Wisconsin

(9) The residue is then appropriated for the improvement of the State Trunk Highway System and the County Trunk Highway Systems. The Commission is first required to set aside sufficient to match the federal aid available to the state, under the Acts of November 9, 1921 and June 19, 1922, so that all of it will be received, and to expend this money on projects under subsection (3) of Section 84.03, so that every county will receive its due proportion of the amount available under the said federal acts and the provision of state law applying thereto.

The remainder is then allotted to the counties on the following basis:

Forty per cent in the ratio of motor vehicle registration.

Sixty per cent in the ratio of rural highway mileage.

The counties are required to set aside twenty per cent of their allotments for the improvement of their County Trunk Highway Systems. Counties with fifty per cent or more of their state trunk highways paved with high type surfacing, satisfactory to the Highway Commission, may with the approval of the Commission, use up to fifty per cent of their allotments for the county trunk highways. The remainder is appropriated for construction on the State Trunk Highway System and may be either state aid or federal aid.

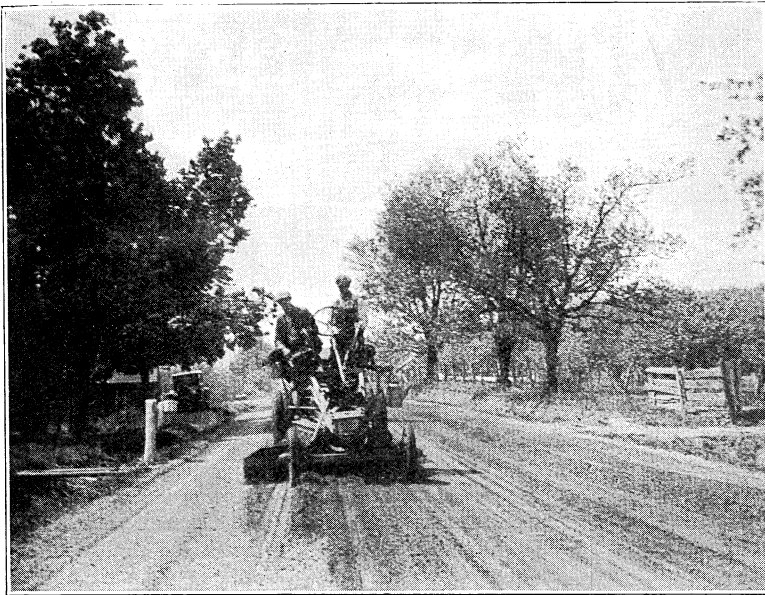
If the Highway Commission shall determine to improve a portion of the State Trunk Highway System, which is also a federal aid highway, the Commission may decide to use the allotment to the county for that purpose and construct the improvement as a federal aid project. If the money is allotted as state aid, the work to be done is determined by the county board and is carried out by the county highway organization under the supervision of the State Highway Commission.

In this way it is possible to match federal aid as it is allotted to the state. Where the work to be done is necessarily of the high type required by the standards of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, the work will be done as federal aid and the allotments to the state thus be matched. This enables construction on the State Trunk Highway System to be of the type most suitable to the locality. The previous statute was rigid in requiring that all of the federal aid allotments to any county be expended on federal aid projects, which necessarily must be located on the federal aid highway system. As this worked out in some counties there were no funds available for necessary improvements on state trunk highways that were not portions of the federal aid system, while there was a surplus of funds for the federal aid system. Under the new law the one thing that is fixed is the amount of the county's allotment. It may be expended as state aid or as federal aid as the needs of travel shall require.

In accepting its allotment of Federal Aid, amounting to approximately \$1,875,000 annually the state is obligated to match it with a like amount, and to provide certain additional money to meet expenditures for which Federal Aid may not be used. The state must pay for all necessary new right of way, its engineering costs, and in cases

where the items to which Federal Aid applies, exceed \$30,000 per mile, the state must pay everything in excess of \$15,000 per mile. In order to receive its \$1,875,000 Federal Aid the state must carry out about \$4,000,000 worth of Federal Aid construction.

The policy is to carry out as Federal Aid work those improvements that must necessarily conform to the high standards of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, to the extent that is necessary to meet the states' obligations. In some places, however, it is desirable to build a greater mileage of roads to less exacting standards, and in such cases the work is done as "State Aid", and the regulations of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads do not apply.



Motor patrol equipment maintaining gravel road

It will be seen from the foregoing that the new highway law contains provisions by which every road and bridge within the state may be improved. The success of the plan, however, is very largely dependent on the adequacy of the provision so made. At the time the new legislation was under consideration by the highway committee of the Legislature of 1925, it was necessary to make estimates of the amounts that would be available and the manner in which these amounts would be distributed. These estimates convinced the committee that the amounts provided through the sources stated would be such as to assure for each purpose a sum that would be reasonably adequate for the needs. The end of the first fiscal year under the new law having arrived (June 30, 1926) and the amounts avail-

able from the three sources stated are known, and the amounts provided under each of the appropriations made having been determined, a comparison between the amounts estimated in advance and those actually realized can be made. The figures are given in the following table:

Fiscal Year 1925-1926

	Estimated	Actual
Revenues		
Motor Vehicle License Fees, Net.....	\$7,750,000	\$8,359,217.45
Gasoline Tax, net.....	4,870,000	4,920,312.60
Federal Aid.....	1,873,000	1,890,102.00
	\$14,493,000	\$15,169,632.05
Distribution		
General Administration.....	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000.00
State Trunk Highway System Free Fund.....	1,439,300	1,506,963.20
Marking and Signing.....	100,000	100,000.00
Maintenance of State Trunk Highway System.....	3,847,300	3,893,186.00
Maintenance of Connecting Streets in Cities.....	112,300	132,938.00
Maintenance of Swing and Lift Bridges.....	23,000	82,000.00
Special Bridges.....	200,000	200,000.00
Roads to State Charitable and Penal Institutions.....		25,000.00
State Park Roads.....	50,000	50,000.00
Material Surveys.....	15,000	15,000.00
Improvement of Local Roads and Streets.....	1,891,250	1,865,315.85
Construction—Old Federal Aid Obligations.....	750,000	1,000,000.00
Construction—County Trunk System.....	1,192,370	1,441,712.29
Construction—State Trunk System.....	4,771,480	4,757,516.71
	\$14,493,000	\$15,169,632.05

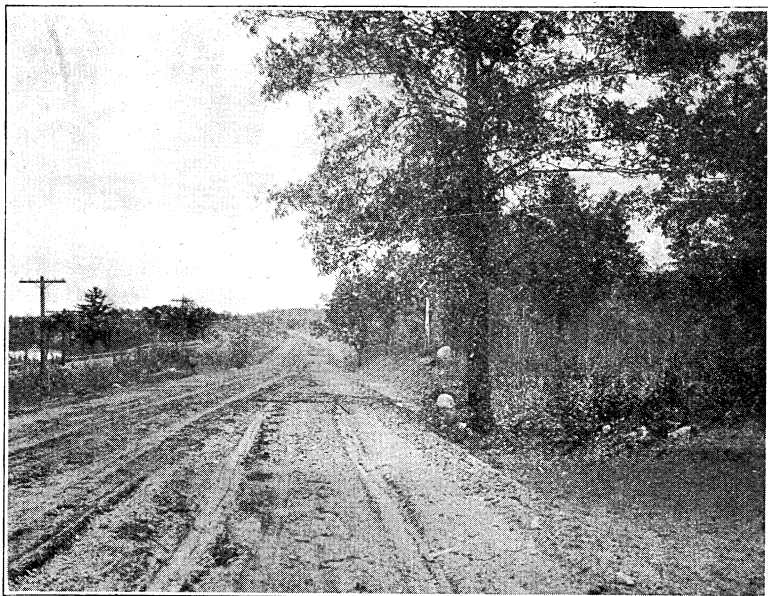
It will be noted that the motor vehicle fees exceed the estimate by approximately \$600,000; that the gasoline tax exceeds the estimate by approximately \$50,000; and that the amount of Federal Aid exceeds the estimate by approximately \$18,000. The only substantial difference is the large increase in the first item, which is due to a greater increase in motor vehicle registration than was anticipated, especially in the closed cars. The amount actually realized from the gasoline tax is within one per cent of the amount estimated. The slight increase in Federal Aid is due to the re-allotment of a portion of the Federal Aid originally allotted to the state of Montana, which failed to take up all of it. The Legislature of Wisconsin has made provision so that this cannot happen to any of the funds allotted to this state.

The total amount available for distribution exceeds the estimated total by \$676,000, which is about four and one-half per cent.

It will be noted that the amounts of the items under general administration, marking and signing, the maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System, and connecting streets in cities, special bridges, roads to state charitable and penal institutions, state park roads, and material surveys are almost exactly the same as the estimates. This is to be expected because all of these except the maintenance items are appropriations in stated amounts, and the first two maintenance items are dependent upon the mileage of state trunk highways and

connecting streets in cities, on which the Commission had very close figures. The increase in the item for the maintenance of swing and lift bridges is due to an amendment in a separate bill which made the maintenance provision apply to an increased number of bridges. The amount of the free fund is equal to ten per cent of the total, after the general administration item is deducted, and the increase will be ten per cent, substantially, of the total increase.

Special attention is called to the item for improvement of local roads and streets, and the three construction items. The Commission at the time of making its estimate had no figures on the mileage of the local roads and streets, except in the case of town roads, of which it had an estimate some three or four years old. The estimates of the mileage in the villages and cities were made by making a study of the mileage of such streets per thousand of population in certain villages and cities of which the Commission had good maps. The mileage of streets in these villages and cities was scaled from the map, the population was taken from the United States census reports, and the ratio was then applied to the other cities and villages. During the summer of 1925 the Commission's engineers met with the town, village and city officers and made very careful estimates of the exact mileage based on maps of every city and village in the state filed by the local officers, and it will be noticed that the actual amount arrived at in this way is \$26,000 (one and one-half per cent) less than the first estimate.



A graded road ready for the surfacing. Two fine trees growing close to the road are saved by constructing the ditch outside of the tree

The actual total of the three construction items is \$7,199,229, which is an excess of \$484,870 over the amount estimated. One of the obligations of the state is to match Federal Aid allotted to the state during the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1925, so that none of it will revert and be re-apportioned to the other states as was the case in Montana. It is very desirable that this old Federal Aid shall be matched as rapidly as possible, and, in its estimates, the Commission hoped to be able to set aside \$750,000 for this purpose. In view of the amount of the receipts, the Commission felt justified in increasing the amount so set aside from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, and believes that this policy will meet general approval.

The total of the two remaining construction items is \$6,199,229, which is allotted to the counties for the improvement of the State and County Trunk Highway Systems. It will be noted that the actual amount allotted exceeds the estimate by \$234,879, or four per cent.

From the foregoing it is plain that the amounts actually available in every item are surprisingly close to the estimates and that in every case where there is a material difference the amount available exceeds the estimated amount.

Estimates of the amounts that are expected to become available for work under the new law have been made for the six fiscal years ending June 30, 1931. These were made on the same conservative basis as the estimates for the first year and the results of the first year are such as to make it appear certain that the expected resources will be available and that the amount of work contemplated will be carried out.

The amount of work actually accomplished during the 1926 season is thought to be somewhat less than what will be done in subsequent years, partly because it is expected that the funds available will be increased and partly because it is the first year under the operation of the new law and it has not yet been possible to get the work going on the steady basis that will obtain in later years. However, contracts for the following construction program were let by September 30.

Federal Aid

90 Miles Concrete Pavement 20 feet wide.
Total cost \$2,811,057.20. Total sq. yds. 1,041,072.
Cost per mile \$31,233.00. Cost per sq. yd. \$1.905.

10.41 Miles Concrete Pavement 18 feet wide.
Total cost \$305,934.42. Total sq. yds. 111,270.
Cost per mile \$29,400.00. Cost per sq. yd. \$1.974.

81.88 Miles Gravel Surfacing, Grading and Draining.
Total cost \$956,773.23. Cost per mile \$11,685.00.

19.59 Miles Grading and Draining only.
Total cost \$132,522.26. Cost per mile \$6,760.00.

22.32 Miles Gravel Surfacing only.
Total cost \$92,963.50. Cost per mile \$4,165.00.

46.28 Miles Crushed Rock Surfacing, Grading and Draining.
Total cost \$375,033.62. Cost per mile \$8,103.00.

23.11 Miles Top Soil Surfacing, Grading and Draining.
Total cost \$170,459.62. Cost per mile \$7,376.00.

State Aid

52.74 Miles Concrete Pavement 20 feet wide.
Total cost \$1,478,718.67. Total sq. yds. 597,666.
Cost per mile \$28,037.00 Cost per sq. yd. \$1.881.

25.29 Miles Concrete Pavement 18 feet wide.
Total cost \$683,644.55. Total sq. yds. 261,999.
Cost per mile \$27,032.00. Cost per sq. yd. \$1.989.

3.15 Miles Concrete Pavement 16 feet wide.
Total cost \$88,166.87. Total sq. yds. 31,006.
Cost per mile \$27,973.00. Cost per sq. yd. \$2.11.

95.5 Miles Grading, Draining and Gravel Surfacing.
Total cost \$521,796.12. Cost per mile \$5,465.00.

55.8 Miles Grading and Draining only.
Total cost \$239,654.44. Cost per mile \$4,295.00.

83.6 Miles Gravel Surfacing only.
Total cost \$142,142.00. Cost per mile \$1,700.00.

21.62 Miles Crushed Rock Surfacing, Grading and Draining.
Total cost \$230,831.59. Cost per mile \$10,676.00.

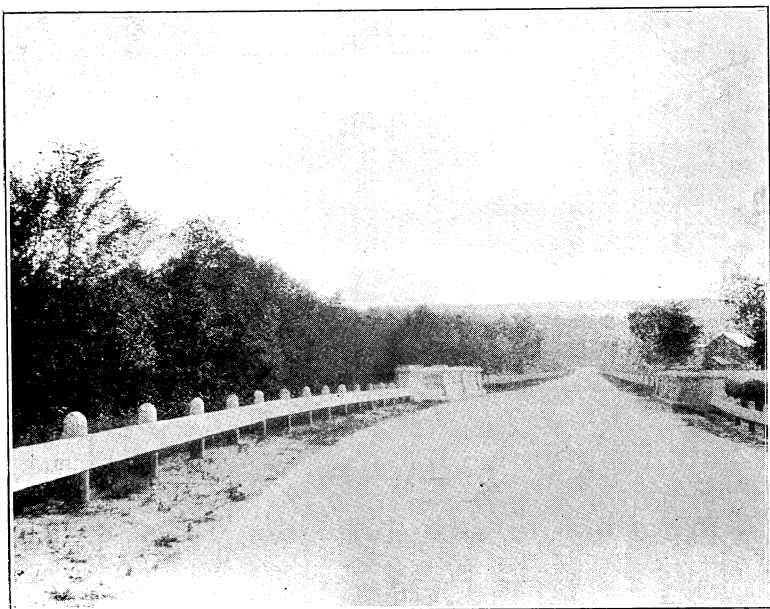
55.76 Miles Crushed Rock Surfacing only.
Total cost \$177,480.20. Cost per mile \$3,183.00.

5.97 Miles Top Soil Surfacing, Grading and Draining.
Total cost \$34,036.33. Cost per mile \$5,700.00.

In addition to the foregoing, the regular maintenance program, including the maintenance of the 10,000 mile State Trunk Highway System and the 12,000 miles of county trunk highways, has been carried out more adequately, we think than ever before. The allotments to local roads and streets were made promptly at the time contemplated and this money is being expended for the improvement of the town roads and local streets in a judicious manner. There has been very little evidence of disagreement between the county highway committees and the local boards. They have cooperated splendidly in practically all cases.

In the past the insufficiency of town road work has been a matter of common talk and it seems to have been assumed that it would never be possible for this condition to be improved, but there are unmistakable indications that a vast change in the method of executing town road work has taken place and that its results are becoming apparent. Perhaps it is not strictly accurate to say that it is a change in methods as much as it is a tremendous increase in efficiency. There are now in the state of Wisconsin, towns which have surfaced every road within their limits. There are many that have surfaced large percentages of their local roads, and a majority of the towns are car-

rying out programs of road improvement in an effective manner. The extensive improvements being carried out on the main highways are serving as a model for the improvement of the local roads. Highway improvement is becoming better and better understood and the township officers are profiting by what they observe being done on the main roads. Many towns are arranging to have the county organizations do their heavier work with the county equipment. The completion of the surfacing on our State Trunk Highway System, which seemed to be an ideal beyond attainment only a few years ago, is now a matter of a very few years only. This experience is justification for the belief that the ideal of a surfaced road to every Wisconsin farm will also be realized within a reasonable length of time.



Concrete pavement on one of Wisconsin's trunk highways

True, the local roads are not being constructed to the same standards as the main roads. The surfacing is narrower, the alignment and grades not so good, but they are being covered with a surfacing which pulls the farmer out of the mud which formerly kept him imprisoned for many days each year. The roads are reasonably adequate for the purpose they serve.

The great advantage of the new highway law is that it makes it possible to plan road improvements years in advance and to carry out the work in a coordinated manner. This is because it provides an assured income which can be depended upon to be available when the time for its use arrives. The Highway Commission has information with reference to the condition of every portion of the State Trunk

Highway System. It knows the possibilities of the roads in their present condition and has a good basis for determining what needs to be done and the resources that will be at its command to carry out what it shall deem necessary when the time arrives. The counties are in the same situation. They know what they have coming and what they can do, and can plan accordingly.

A number of counties whose highway needs are in excess of their immediate ability to construct are taking advantage of a provision of the law by which the allotments to the counties and surplus maintenance funds can be used to retire bonds and are authorizing bonds in sufficient amounts to construct their most important roads within a short term period—from three to five years. The proceeds of these bonds will be supplemented by the allotments to the counties during the construction period and with free funds where their use can be justified by the importance of the roads. The counties that have authorized such programs are as follows:

County	Contemplated Bond Issue	Construction Program	Mileage to be Constructed
Crawford.....	280,000	830,000	83.0 crushed stone
Dane.....	2,500,000	4,723,000	158.95 concrete
Portage.....	1,000,000	1,435,000	49.5 concrete
Vernon.....	400,000	985,000	67.34 crushed stone
Waupaca.....	1,200,000	1,272,925	43.15 concrete

Other counties which have authorized county referendums on proposed bond issues are as follows:

County	Amount of Bonds	Construction Program	Miles
Chippewa.....	855,200	1,584,000	48.0 concrete
Clark.....	2,300,000	3,205,900	104.17 concrete
Richland.....	328,000	750,000	83.0 crushed stone
Waushara.....	1,050,000	2,250,000	75. concrete
Marathon.....	3,000,000	4,020,000	134. concrete

It is reasonable to expect that if the new highway law is allowed to remain substantially unchanged for a five year period, every important center of population within the state will be inter-connected with the others by means of reasonably adequate surfaced highways. Concrete pavements already connect most important centers in the southern and eastern part of the state. It is to be hoped that pavements of this type will form direct connections from Milwaukee and other important centers in the southeastern portion of the state through the Fox River Valley to Eau Claire, Ashland, Superior and other important northwestern Wisconsin centers, and St. Paul and Minneapolis. It is reasonable to expect that adequate surfacings will be constructed through the north central portion of the state to Lake

Superior and that every state trunk highway will be surfaced. The mud will have lost its terrors.

But to do this the state must continue on the construction program on which it has started without slackening speed. The funds that have been made available for highway purposes cannot be diminished. The funds now available and their natural increase must continue to be used for their present purposes.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that all of the state highway work is being done on the "pay as you go" plan of which Wisconsin is probably the leading exponent. Other states around us have authorized large bond issues—Minnesota a hundred million dollars; Illinois one hundred sixty million dollars; and others in smaller amounts. The face of these bonds, and the interest they bear must be paid by the citizens of these states but the citizens of Wisconsin will face no such requirement. The only bonds being issued are county bonds which are authorized by the citizens of these counties by popular referendum and it is contemplated that these bonds will be paid through the allotments to the county under the new law.

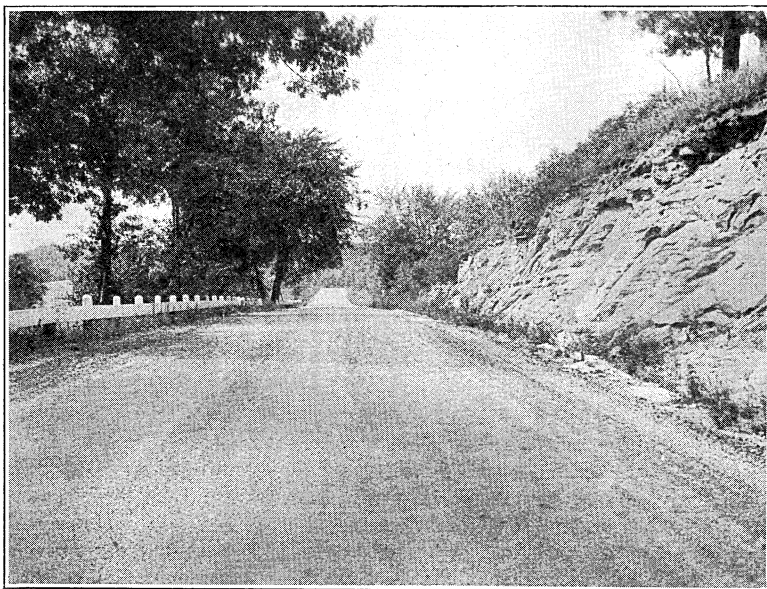
It is through the use of the free fund that the Commission is enabled to push through improvements that are important and necessary from a state-wide standpoint in places where they would be impossible for the local communities to finance. Some of the most important state trunk highways run through counties of low valuation. The heavy traffic, which mostly originates outside of the locality, requires a high type road but the local needs can not justify such a road and the local ability to pay is inadequate to meet the needs. Here the state can step in, and, with funds derived from the motor vehicles of the whole state, build for the general traveling public a road of the high type which is required in the particular situation. An instance of this is that portion of State Trunk Highway No. 10 between Stevens Point and Portage. Arrangements are being made to construct a large mileage of this with concrete during the season of 1927. If the free fund were not available, such construction would be an utter impossibility.

The use of the free fund, however, is not confined to the sparsely settled portions of the state. It may be used anywhere on the state trunk highways system where the needs of traffic demand. Such a need is arising in the thickly settled portion of the state, particularly near some of the larger centers of population, where the density of traffic is so great that the roads are unsafe and must be widened. There are places where large expenditures are necessary to widen roads that once were adequate. The present free fund is inadequate for this purpose and should be increased.

No purely mechanical method of distribution can possibly be equitable over a period of years. None can be devised that will be absolutely fair to all sections of the state. It is necessary that there shall be a fund whose expenditure is within the discretion of the

Commission, if the needs of the whole state shall be met adequately and at the proper time.

Not only does it seem assured that highway construction will proceed at a more rapid rate than ever before but the quality of the work is also being improved. The construction of high type highways for motor traffic was a new thing ten years ago and some of the theories on which the early construction was based have been proven incorrect and the work now being done is based on much greater knowledge gained through experience. An interesting instance of this is the change in the design of concrete pavement.



A fine piece of gravel road. The gravel surface is saved by a bituminous surface treatment

The earliest concrete roads were built thicker at the center than at the edges. This seemed to be a rational practice but after a few years it was noticed that the wider pavements often cracked very badly. A particularly objectionable development was that of irregular cracks running lengthwise of the road and diagonally across it. It was noticed that the narrow pavements, some of which were built of eight and nine foot width, were free from these longitudinal cracks. It was also noticed that the breaking down of pavements under heavy loads almost always occurred along the edges where the pavement was the thinnest. These observations and some experiments led to a change by which most pavements are now being built with a thick edge and a thinner center and with a separation lengthwise along the center. The extra thickness at the edge pro-

vides the extra strength needed at this point and the joint down the center leaves the pavement free to move slightly at this point and obviates the unsightly and harmful cracks that have almost always developed in the earlier pavements.

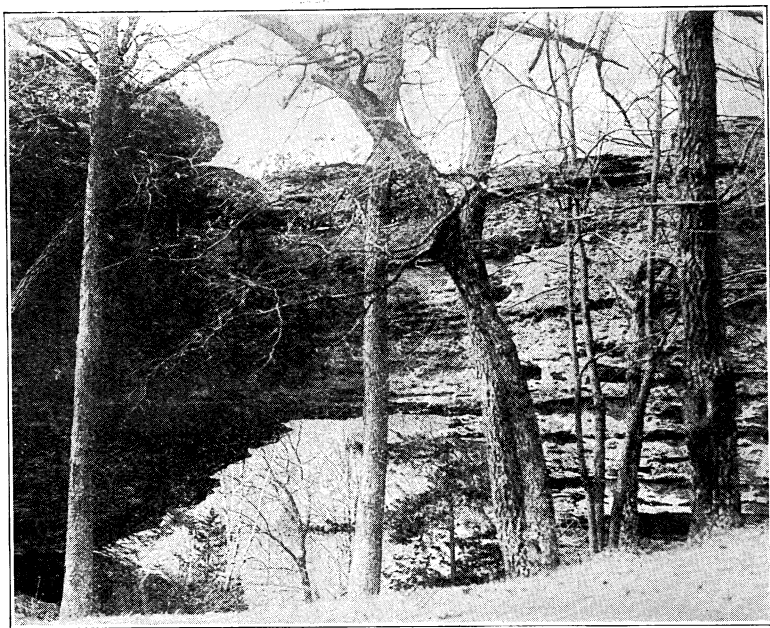
The first pavements that were built were generally of 18 ft. width and many were built even narrower, of 15 and 16 ft. width. It is now coming to be recognized that a traffic lane ought to be at least ten ft. wide and that the narrowest pavement that is safe for two-way traffic is 20 ft. wide. The construction of narrower pavements has been almost entirely abandoned.

Much greater attention is being given to building safety into the road. Originally, square corners were considered to be annoying, but not seriously objectionable. But with the increase in motor traffic accidents at these points, abrupt turns are being rounded to curves of such radius as to enable motor vehicles to get around the curve as fast as along the straight-away. It is recognized that people will often drive on the wrong side of the road regardless of the fact that they should know better and in order to provide for safety the roads are being built in such a way that there is vision for at least 400 feet around curves and over the tops of hills. Railroad grade crossings are being separated at a faster rate and highways are being relocated so as to avoid the railroads. The highway officials are obliged to be pioneers in this work and in order to provide for safety must often do things which are unpopular at the time they are done. Public sentiment, however, is rapidly coming to the support of these improvements.

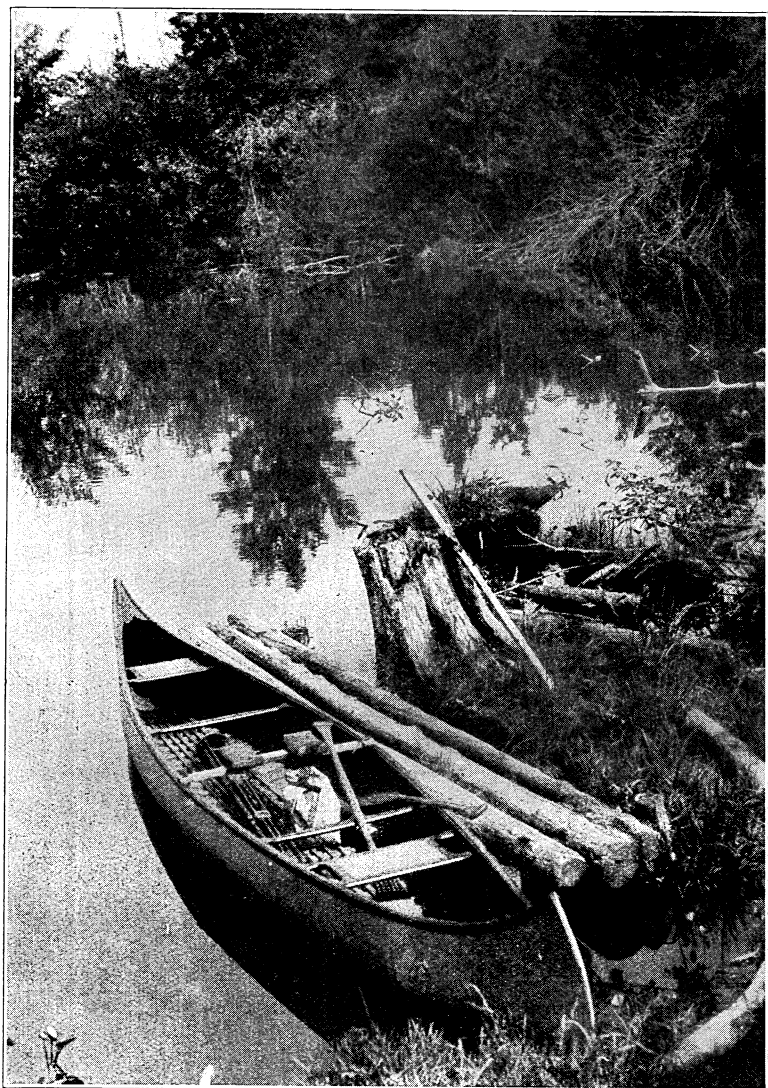
Neither the state of Wisconsin nor any other state has ever had a system of highways that is entirely adequate to the needs. Experience in Wisconsin since the motor vehicle began to be used is that traffic has increased much more rapidly than the roads have been improved. The demand for improvements has proceeded much faster than it could be gratified. The prediction has been made that the demand for motor vehicles on the part of the people of the United States would become "saturated", that is, that the people would have purchased all of the automobiles they possibly could use and that the total number would not tend to increase. While it was thought that this time would have been reached long before the present, it seems that the people of the United States and the people of Wisconsin among them are buying new automobiles at a more rapid rate than ever.

Many of our first road improvements have been worn out or have become obsolete. Where concrete pavements 16 or 18 feet in width were built ten years ago, there is a demand for much greater widths. Where the roads were constructed to certain standards of grade and alignment, there is a demand that the hills be cut down and the curves made as easy as possible. These demands must be met and it seems plain that regardless of how the improvement may be made, the public will continue to demand better and better roads and more of them.

It probably will never be possible to meet these demands to the full extent that it should, but this should not discourage the highway builders of the state or the road users. It is plain that traffic is proceeding more comfortably at the present time than ever before. Only a few short years ago a trip of 200 miles in a single day was reckoned to be a noteworthy performance. At the present time double that distance is not exceptional. A portion of this improvement is due to improvement in the vehicle but much of it is due to improvement in the roads, and it seems reasonable to suppose that even though we will be unable to realize completely our ideals of what a system of highways ought to be, that the one we have will continue to give better and better satisfaction to the people who pay the bills for its improvement.



Natural Bridge at Leland, Sauk County



In the Land of Lakes

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES

By FRANK A. CANNON,
Secretary of Wisconsin Good Roads Association

“THE chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against the other in the broad ways: they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings”.

Nahum, the prophet, wrote this two thousand six hundred and thirty-six years ago, and his eye must have pierced through the future to see the conditions of today. The prophecy could not have been more aptly phrased, for the motor vehicles in the streets of our cities “jostle one against the other in the broad ways”; at night they “seem like torches”; and it is obvious to everyone that they “run like the lightnings”.

The prediction of the prophet is borne out not only by actual experience on the highways today but, if one is of a statistical turn of mind and reverts to the figures, the prophecy is found to be well buttressed by them. As of June 30, 1926, there had been licensed in Wisconsin for the fiscal year ending on that date, 653,051 motor vehicles of all types, excluding motorcycles. The population of Wisconsin, according to the last census, was 2,632,067,—which means that one in every 4.03 people in the state own automobiles. If applied on the law of averages, on the assumption that there is an average of five people to each family, it would mean that every family owns an automobile “and then some”. However, of course, this is not true, for in many families are two cars.

No more amazing story of the adaptation of a mechanical means of transportation to human needs has ever been written in history than the adoption of the motor vehicle by the American people. We live in the age of the “fleeting vision”, and we are ever on the wing. Today we are not only on the wing over the roads, but the voices of the nation go careering through the night, and hundreds of thousands of people remotely removed listen in on the radio.

It is interesting to study the growth in the ownership of motor vehicles in this state. In the year 1905 there was a total of 1,492 automobiles licensed in Wisconsin under the indeterminate license law. In the year 1911, when the five dollar annual license statute was passed by the Legislature, it was estimated that 20,000 automobiles were in use in the state. The first year of operation under this law, 1912, showed 24,578 automobiles licensed. In subsequent years the number licensed are given in the following tabulation.

Year	Automobiles	Trucks	Busses	Municipals	Total
1913	35,000				35,000
1914	53,161				53,161
1915	80,651				80,651
1916	116,118				116,118
1917	164,531				164,531
1918	189,436	6,816			196,252
1919	225,410	10,880			236,290
1920	277,093	16,202			293,295
1921	319,502	21,664			341,166
1922	360,854	26,773			387,627
1923	422,718	31,553			454,271
1924	475,413	50,413		2,886	528,712
1925	530,090	66,296		635	597,021
1926	573,576	78,437	486	552	653,051
(For fiscal year ending June 30, 1926)	581,062	80,201	557	562	662,202
(To Dec. 1, 1926)					

In the above figures, dealers' licenses are not included, nor are motorcycles.

Another way of visualizing the amazing increase in the number of motor vehicles is found in the statement that up to December of this year, 662,202 motor vehicles were licensed in Wisconsin. The population of the state, according to the last census, was 2,632,067. This means that, as of December 1, 1926, there was in Wisconsin one car for every 3.97 people.

If all the motor vehicles in Wisconsin were on a given day driven to a gasoline filling station, and the tanks on the cars filled with ten gallons of gasoline, it would mean a total of 6,622,020 gallons. At 25¢ a gallon, this would mean a total expenditure of \$1,655,504.

As noted before, the population of Wisconsin is 2,632,067. The total motor vehicle ownership as of December 1, 1926, was 662,202. By putting four people in each one of these cars, the entire population of the state of Wisconsin could be carried.

Let us assume that the average wheel base of the motor vehicles used in Wisconsin is 115 inches. If the 662,202 motor vehicles in the state were placed end to end on this basis, they would make a procession 1,220 miles long, from Madison to Jacksonville, Florida.

If we assume that the 662,202 motor vehicles in the state in the year 1926 each traveled 4,000 miles, it will mean that the total mileage traveled by these vehicles was 2,648,808,000 miles. The total mileage traveled by the railroads in Wisconsin in 1925, the last year for which the figures of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission are available, was 2,195,600 miles.

Perhaps the most amazing feature is the amount of money spent every year by the people of Wisconsin for the privilege of owning and operating vehicles. The figures subjoined are a conservative estimate. They show that the total bill of the people of Wisconsin in 1926 for the privilege of owning and operating 581,000 cars, the automobiles exclusively, reached the astounding figure of \$275,789,500. The total tax levies for Wisconsin for all units of government raised from every source approximates \$115,000,000, which means that the

people of Wisconsin spend over twice as much every year for the privilege of owning and operating their motor vehicles than they do in taxes of every kind and character, state, county, local, and school.

ESTIMATE OF WISCONSIN'S AUTOMOBILE BILL FOR 1926

Based on 581,000 automobiles only, originally costing an average of \$750 each, or a total of \$435,750,000.

Fixed Charges

1. Interest on \$435,750,000 @ 6%...	\$26,145,000	
2. Annual depreciation @ 20%....	87,150,000	
3. Insurance on 1/3 vehicles @ \$30.	5,820,000	
4. Garage rent and storage @ \$30..	17,430,000	
Total Fixed Charges	\$136,545,000	Per cent of total 49.51%

Operating Costs

(Based on 4,000 miles a year)

1. Titles and tubes at \$75 per car..	\$43,575,000	
2. Gasoline, 300 gal. @ 22c, \$66 per car	38,346,000	
3. Oil, grease and waste @ \$20 a car	11,620,000	
4. Supplies and repairs @ \$50 per car	29,050,000	
5. Repainting 10% of cars annually @ \$25 per car	1,452,500	
Total Cost Exclusive of Taxes	\$124,043,500	Per cent of total 44.98%
Taxes	\$260,588,500	or 94.49% of total Auto Bill

Imposts on Automobiles in the Form of License Fees, Gasoline Tax, and Personal Property Tax

1. License fees and gasoline tax @ \$21 a car..	\$12,201,000	4.42%
2. Personal property tax on valuation of 1925 500,000 cars @ \$300 at 2%.....	3,000,000	1.09%
Total Imposts on Automobiles.....	\$15,201,000	5.51% of total Auto Bill

TOTAL AUTOMOBILE BILL FOR 1926,

ALL COSTS\$275,789,500.00

A significant part of the subjoined figures is that they show that 94.49 per cent of the total automobile budget of the automobile owners of the state is consumed by fixed charges and operating cost; 1.09 per cent is paid in personal property taxes on the vehicles; and 4.42 per cent goes to road purposes in the form of the gasoline tax and the license fees.

The table given below is based on the fiscal year July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, and shows the number of automobiles, trucks, busses, and municipal cars licensed in each county in Wisconsin, the population of the county according to the last Federal census, and the average ownership of cars in each county.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, BUSES, AND MUNICIPAL CARS LICENSED IN WISCONSIN IN THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1925, TO JUNE 30, 1926, INCLUSIVE—SHOWING THE NUMBER LICENSED IN EACH COUNTY, THE POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY, AND THE AVERAGE OWNERSHIP. FOR EACH COUNTY IN THE STATE

County	Autos	Trucks	Busses	Munic.	Total	Population	Average
Adams	1,666	180	-----	1	1,847	9,287	5.0
Ashland	3,347	314	2	8	3,722	24,538	6.7
Barron	7,456	700	2	10	8,168	34,281	4.18
Bayfield	2,380	303	-----	2	2,685	17,104	6.3
Brown	12,787	1,873	11	5	14,676	61,889	4.2
Buffalo	3,793	436	-----	-----	4,229	15,615	3.68
Burnett	2,036	253	-----	-----	2,289	10,735	4.6
Calumet	4,274	640	-----	6	4,920	17,228	3.5
Chippewa	7,592	827	9	3	8,431	36,482	4.3
Clark	7,521	991	4	5	8,521	35,173	4.1
Columbia	7,609	1,219	7	14	8,849	30,468	3.4
Crawford	3,383	389	1	-----	3,773	16,772	4.4
Dane	27,229	4,311	67	65	31,672	89,432	2.81
Dodge	12,136	2,098	-----	6	14,240	49,742	3.4
Door	3,965	682	1	10	4,658	19,073	4.0
Douglas	7,012	865	6	7	7,890	49,724	6.2
Dunn	6,168	593	2	3	6,766	26,970	3.9
Eau Claire	7,678	858	3	6	8,545	35,745	4.1
Florence	901	84	2	1	988	3,602	3.6
Fond du Lac	13,842	1,813	10	10	15,675	56,119	3.6
Forest	1,639	109	-----	2	1,750	9,850	5.6
Grant	9,730	1,502	1	3	11,236	39,044	3.47
Green	6,037	1,299	5	1	7,342	21,568	2.9
Green Lake	3,618	538	2	2	4,160	14,875	3.57
Iowa	4,620	571	2	2	5,195	21,504	4.1
Iron	1,419	145	4	-----	1,568	10,261	6.5
Jackson	3,543	375	1	3	3,920	17,746	4.5
Jefferson	9,168	1,400	4	13	10,585	35,022	3.3
Juneau	3,613	295	-----	5	3,913	19,209	4.9
Kenosha	11,265	1,579	9	10	12,863	51,284	3.98
Kewaunee	3,589	587	-----	5	4,181	16,091	3.8
La Crosse	10,210	1,225	16	7	11,458	44,297	3.86
Lafayette	4,285	787	-----	3	5,079	20,002	3.9
Langlade	4,076	316	2	6	4,400	21,471	4.87
Lincoln	4,114	484	11	-----	4,609	20,987	4.5
Manitowoc	11,975	1,780	6	5	13,766	51,644	3.7
Marathon	13,209	1,410	11	2	14,632	65,259	4.4
Marquette	5,978	747	2	7	6,734	34,477	5.1
Milwaukee	2,451	224	-----	-----	2,675	10,443	3.9
Monroe	107,618	15,301	154	102	123,175	538,469	4.37
Oconto	6,087	556	3	4	6,650	28,666	4.3
Oconto	4,722	677	-----	6	5,405	27,104	5.0
Oneida	3,092	473	-----	3	3,568	13,996	3.92
Outagamie	11,759	1,743	25	7	13,534	55,113	4.07
Ozaukee	3,915	978	-----	8	4,901	16,335	3.3
Pepin	1,804	173	-----	-----	1,977	7,481	3.78
Pierce	5,478	484	1	6	5,969	21,663	3.6
Polk	6,310	612	-----	9	6,931	26,870	3.87
Portage	6,027	567	5	9	6,606	33,649	5.09
Price	3,108	244	-----	7	3,359	18,517	5.5
Racine	16,005	2,405	1	21	18,432	79,011	4.29
Richland	4,435	581	1	7	5,021	19,823	4.9
Rock	17,331	2,031	3	26	19,391	66,150	3.4
Rusk	2,818	226	-----	5	3,049	16,403	5.38
St. Croix	5,829	469	14	3	6,315	26,106	4.1
Sauk	7,857	1,042	1	2	8,902	32,512	3.6
Sawyer	1,445	147	2	-----	1,595	8,243	5.2
Shawano	7,107	927	-----	5	8,039	33,975	4.2
Sheboygan	14,920	2,384	7	20	17,331	59,913	3.4
Taylor	3,099	271	-----	1	3,378	18,045	5.3
Trempealeau	6,021	572	1	4	6,599	24,500	3.7
Vernon	6,610	610	-----	7	7,224	29,252	4.0
Vilas	1,563	252	-----	4	1,822	5,649	3.1
Walworth	8,110	1,764	5	6	9,885	29,327	2.96
Washburn	1,903	230	-----	-----	2,137	11,377	5.3
Washington	6,299	1,244	-----	4	7,547	25,713	3.4
Waukesha	11,421	2,407	25	19	13,872	42,612	3.02
Waupaca	8,250	1,115	7	1	7,373	34,200	3.6
Waushara	3,652	430	-----	3	4,085	16,712	4.09
Winnebago	13,568	1,962	22	11	15,563	63,847	4.1
Wood	8,099	758	6	7	8,870	34,643	3.9
Totals	573,576	78,437	486	552	653,051	2,632,067	4.03

RAILROAD COMMISSION

By L. E. GETTLE, *Chairman*

TO JUDGE of the activities and duties of the Railroad Commission from its title would be extremely misleading. Instead of dealing only with the regulation of railroad activities this Commission administers five major statutes or groups of statutes which may be classified as follows: (1) those relating to the regulation of rates and service of steam and electric railways; (2) those relating to the regulation of rates and service of public utilities which are defined as including concerns engaged in the furnishing of gas, electric, heating, water, telephone and toll bridge service; (3) the statute regulating the issuance of securities by public service corporations, which corporations include both railroads and public utilities; (4) those having to do with the control of the water powers of the state, including the licensing of concerns for their development, the regulation of levels, and the fixing of values; (5) the statute regulating the sale of securities generally in the state, commonly referred to as the Blue Sky Law.



L. E. GETTLE

The Railroad Commission in its present form was created in 1905, at which time the statute regulating steam railroads was enacted. The laws regulating public utilities and water powers, and those controlling the issuance or sale of securities, were passed at various later dates, and conferred the duty of administration upon the existing Railroad Commission. The Commission consists of three members, each appointed for a term of six years, with the term of one member expiring each two years. Members are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Some idea of the importance of those functions of the Commission which were added subsequent to the railroad law of 1905 may be gained from the figures showing the extent of the public utility business in the state in the year 1925. At the end of that year there were 1166 private properties in the state furnishing electric, gas, water, heating, toll bridge, or street railway service, and there were 338 such properties owned by the municipalities. At the end of that year, as reported by the utilities subject to the Commission's jurisdiction, the total number of customers for gas, electric, telephone, and water service in the state was 1,487,719. A large number of these, of course, were customers receiving two or more classes of service,

but there were almost half a million telephones in use in the state at the end of 1925 and there were about 460,000 users of electric service. Within the past five years, electric service has been extended to many thousands of farms in Wisconsin, and a very much greater development of this service is expected.

The revenues of companies subject to regulation of rates and service by the Commission, exclusive of any of the steam railways, amounted to \$97,252,736.60. It is impossible to state the true value of the property involved in furnishing this utility and street railway service because not all of the property has been valued by the Commission, but the values carried on the books of the utilities are in excess of \$460,000,000. If we exclude the portion of the property of interstate electric railways which is located in Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota, the book value of the utility and electric railway property subject to regulation by the Commission will be between \$425,000,000 and \$450,000,000.

The steam railroads, part or all of whose property lies within the state, had revenues arising from the Wisconsin portion of their business of about \$128,000,000 in 1925. Of this, approximately \$35,000,000 was on business originated and terminated within the state—that is, on intra-state business. The jurisdiction of the Commission over rates extends only to the intra-state business, so that the revenue from business subject to the Commission's control is almost three times as great for the utilities and street railways as it is for the steam railroads, to regulate which the Commission was originally created.

For convenience in carrying on the work of administering the several statutes, the Commission has divided its organization into three principal divisions. One of these divisions handles all matters of an engineering nature, such as the appraisal of the physical property of railroads and utilities, the investigation of accidents, and the supervision of railroad and utility service. Within the past three years, more emphasis has been laid upon the regulation of steam railway service than for some time prior thereto, with the result that the work of service regulation and control has considerably increased. As illustrative of the importance of the work of service regulation, the Commission has to a very large extent been successful in recent years in securing cars for shippers during times of general car shortage. This has been particularly important during the late fall months on account of the necessity of moving perishable crops before freezing weather set in.

The work of the tariff department may be classified as partly routine and partly investigational. During the past two years the investigational portion of its work has assumed an importance far beyond that of any earlier period. What has been referred to as the routine work is primarily the work of keeping up accurate and complete tariff files of the steam and electric railway companies operated in the state.

The investigational work has in large part arisen out of the par-

ticipation of the Commission in the presentation of cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission. One of the important functions of the Commission is to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission in rate cases involving Wisconsin shippers, and recently the Commission has appeared in four important cases or groups of cases. One of these involved the proposal of the railroads in eastern territory to make a very material increase in freight rates. In this case the Commission and members of its staff did a tremendous amount of work in preparing data, and among other things spent ten days in attendance at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Another case in which the Commission has, through its staff, prepared a great deal of data for presentation to the Interstate Commerce Commission, involved rates of the western roads in which the railroads sought an increase of about five per cent in commodity rates and about eleven per cent in class rates.

The Commission has appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in two important cases involving rates on cheese. In one of these the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission represented a complete victory for Wisconsin shippers. The other cheese rate case is still pending, and two more hearings involving it are scheduled. The presentation of these cases has required the work of from four to six members of the Commission's staff over a period of many months.

The statistical department of the Commission, of which one branch has to do with public utility matters and the other with railroad matters, is largely occupied with the preparation of data to be used in connection with rate and valuation decisions of the Commission, although an important part of the work of the railroad section of the department in recent years has been in connection with the Interstate Commerce Commission cases previously mentioned. The administration of the accounting requirements of the statutes as related to railroads and utilities, and the supervision of their reports, is a part of the work carried on by the statistical department. The investigations required in connection with cases arising under the Stock and Bond Law, which controls the issuance of securities of public service corporations, are also carried on by the statistical department and constitute an important division of its work.

In the administration of the Blue Sky Law, or law regulating the sale of securities other than those of Wisconsin public service corporations, the scope of the work of administration may be generally indicated by stating that in the year ended June 30, 1926, permits were issued in 578 cases; there were 52 issues of securities for which permits were denied, and applications on 41 issues were withdrawn; there were six issues where the files were closed without further action. In that year, permits were issued covering 81 new Wisconsin enterprises and only 18 new enterprises from outside the state. This marks a very great change from the first years of administration of the law when a great number of new enterprises from outside the state sought authority to sell their securities in

Wisconsin. The high standards of the law and the searching examination given by the Commission in its administration has discouraged a great many concerns outside the state from seeking a market for questionable securities in Wisconsin. Among the securities whose sales were authorized in Wisconsin in the year referred to above, there were about \$175,000,000 of securities of public utilities, about \$386,000,000 of industrial and commercial corporation securities, \$97,000,000 of securities issued against real estate, and \$49,000,000 of securities of financial concerns. Permits were issued for the sale of only about \$1,000,000 of securities of mining concerns and only \$75,000 of oil producing concerns. The wild cat mining and oil securities have been very substantially barred from the Wisconsin market.

There is considerable misapprehension as to the purpose of the Blue Sky Law. The purpose is to afford such protection to investors as comes from requiring that business enterprises wanting to sell securities in the state must be honestly organized and fairly conducted. A permit by the Commission for the sale of securities should not be taken as any indication that the Commission has found the security to be of merit. Business enterprises which are honestly and fairly conducted are subject to risks which cannot be determined in advance, and securities in such companies are subject, of course, to those risks. The law does not attempt to prevent the sale of securities to which risk may be attached, provided that the standards of honesty and fairness have been met. To prevent the sale of speculative securities would be to place a severe handicap on the development of legitimate new business enterprises.

Neither does the classification of securities into Class A and Class B mean that those in Class A are always conservative investments. It simply means that they meet certain standards set up in the statute. There may still be a considerable element of risk attached to them.

FORMER RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

Name	Residence	From	To
John W. Hoyt.....	Madison.....	Apr. 29, 1874	Mar. 10, 1876
George H. Paul.....	Milwaukee.....	Apr. 29, 1874	Mar. 10, 1876
Joseph H. Osborn.....	Oshkosh.....	Apr. 29, 1874	Mar. 10, 1876
Dana C. Lamb.....	Fond du Lac.....	Mar. 10, 1876	Feb. 1, 1878
A. J. Turner.....	Portage.....	Feb. 1, 1878	Feb. 15, 1882
Nils P. Haugen.....	River Falls.....	Feb. 15, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers Grove.....	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
Thomas Thompson.....	Independence.....	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
Duncan J. McKenzie.....	Alma.....	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Graham L. Rice.....	West Superior.....	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
John W. Thomas.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 7, 1907
John Barnes.....	Rhineland.....	July 7, 1905	Aug. 1, 1907
B. H. Meyer.....	Madison.....	July 5, 1905	Jan. 1, 1911
Halford Erickson.....	Madison.....	July 21, 1905	May 1, 1916
John H. Roemer.....	Milwaukee.....	Aug. 6, 1907	Feb. 1, 1915
David Harlow.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 20, 1911	Feb. 20, 1915
Walter Alexander.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 20, 1915	June 21, 1917
Carl D. Jackson.....	Oshkosh.....	Feb. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1923
Henry R. Trumbower.....	Madison.....	May 27, 1916	Feb. 1, 1923
John S. Allen.....	Lake Geneva.....	June 21, 1917	Apr. 19, 1921

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

A. J. ALTMAYER, *Secretary*

FOREWORD

THE establishment in 1911 of an Industrial Commission administering all labor laws was unique. In every other state there were separate boards or bureaus dealing with such subjects as factory inspection, workmen's compensation, public employment offices, and woman and child labor. The advantages of consolidation are obvious. A single commission eliminates duplication and overlapping, as well as leads to a more rounded out, consistent and effective administration of labor laws.



A. J. ALTMAYER

In broad terms the duties of the Industrial Commission, according to the statutes, are to administer and enforce "laws protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of employes in employments and places of employment, and frequenters of places of employment", and "to ascertain, fix and order such reasonable standards, rules, or regulations for the construction, repair, and maintenance of places of employment and public buildings, as shall render them safe"

As was pointed out in the preceding blue book, Wisconsin has become dominantly an industrial state rather than an agricultural one. The 1920 census of occupations showed that 339,573 persons ten years of age and over were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, as compared with 308,038 engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.

The 1923 census of manufactures, which includes only establishments with an annual product of \$5,000 or more, gave the value added by manufacture in Wisconsin as \$718,696,479. The Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture estimated the gross income of farms for 1923 as \$343,000,000. Therefore, it will be seen that the value added by manufacture in 1923 was more than twice the gross income of farms. Moreover, since 1923 it is probable that the disparity has increased.

With the growth of industry in this state has come a commensurate increase in the volume of work of the Industrial Commission. If reference is made to the administration of the workmen's compensation act, it will be found that the number of cases reported has increased from 18,441, during the year ended June 30, 1920, to

26,322, during the year ended June 30, 1926. Likewise, the yearly number of contested cases requiring formal decision increased from 1412 to 2914 during the same period of time. However, the annual expenditures for administration of the workmen's compensation act during this period only increased from \$38,943.28 to \$53,013.36. This increase covers the cost of additional clerical service, postage, and the like. Since the number of examiners has remained the same, it has been necessary for at least one commissioner, and sometimes two, to be absent from the main office each week, conducting compensation hearings throughout the state.

The activity of the building division also bears testimony as to the increased volume of work with which this commission is confronted. The post-war building boom has increased the annual number of plans examined more than five-fold. Thus, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, only 321 plans were examined, whereas 1645 building plans and 224 ventilation plans were examined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. Nevertheless, in order to curtail expenditures and stay within our appropriation, the number of engineers in the building division was reduced from three in 1922 to two at the present time. The result was that one of the two field men was obliged to stay in the Madison office to assist the engineers, and the field work was thus curtailed. When it is realized that violations of the building code may easily be hidden from view after the building is completed and when it is also realized how temporary the working equipment and arrangements are, the need of comprehensive field work is self-evident.

The number of placements made by the public employment offices also indicates how the work of the commission has increased. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, there were 114,782 placements by the thirty-one public employment offices in operation (as of November 1918). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, there were 108,676 placements, although the number of offices has been decreased to ten and the personnel of the offices still being operated has also been reduced.

The task confronting the Commission may be further illustrated by the following comparisons: there are ten factory inspectors and 7,834 factories;¹ three boiler inspectors and 15,000 boilers; two elevator inspectors and 4,500 elevators; two fire prevention deputies and an annual property loss by fire of \$10,431,550.

The foregoing discussion has dealt only with the magnitude of the work of the commission due to the growth of the state. But another important cause for the increase in the work of the commission is the imposition of new duties by successive legislatures. Thus, the 1923 legislature passed a law regulating cleaning and dyeing establishments, and placed the enforcement of the law with the Industrial Commission. The same legislature created a fund for dependent children of persons killed in industry and delegated the

¹The number was reduced from eleven to ten in 1923, in order to economize.

Industrial Commission to administer this fund. The 1925 legislature extended the child labor law to cover industrialized agriculture and directed the Industrial Commission to administer the law. The annual legislative appropriation has remained the same since 1921, namely, \$285,000.

The work of the commission may be conveniently classified under the following headings: Safety and Sanitation, Workmen's Compensation, Employment, Woman and Child Labor, Apprenticeship, Statistics, and Mediation and Arbitration. It has 120 permanent employes and its total expenditures for the fiscal year 1925-1926 were \$293,078.75.

Safety and Sanitation

The largest department of the Industrial Commission is the Safety and Sanitation Department, and on the work of this department is expended one-third of the commission's total appropriation. The statutes do not prescribe in detail the safety devices which must be used in industry or the details of safe building construction. They merely provide that all employers and all owners of public buildings shall provide places of employment and buildings which are safe to employes and frequenters, and make it the duty of the Industrial Commission to determine what is safe. In the discharge of this duty, the Industrial Commission has therefore adopted the following safety codes:

- General Orders on Safety.
- General Orders on Sanitation.
- General Orders on Fire Prevention.
- General Orders on Existing Buildings.
- General Orders on Safety in Construction.
- General Orders on Safety and Sanitation in Laundries.
- Building Code.
- Elevator Code.
- Boiler Code.
- General Orders on Spray Coating.
- Wisconsin State Electrical Code.
- Industrial Lighting Code.
- School Lighting Code.
- General Orders on Mines.
- General Orders on Quarries.
- General Orders on Acetylene Charging Plants.
- Refrigerating Plant Code.
- General Orders on Automobile Lights.
- Heating and Ventilating Code.

All of these codes were drafted by advisory committees, composed of representatives of the employers and employes in the industries affected, and were adopted after widely advertised public hearings.

These orders are enforced through the inspection service of the commission. There are ten district deputies who endeavor to make systematic inspections of all factories and other places of employment in their territory. In addition, the commission has a number of engineers on its staff to deal with special problems, such as light-

ing, ventilation, building construction, fire prevention, elevator inspection, boiler inspection and mine inspection. In all the inspection work, it is the endeavor of the commission to secure the cooperation of both employers and employes in accident prevention. The commission's deputies are not mere policemen, but seek to help employers solve their accident and industrial health problems.

Workmen's Compensation

The chief purpose of the workmen's compensation act is to guarantee at the expense of industry, necessary medical treatment to injured employes, and at least enough compensation to keep them and their dependents from becoming public charges. It is a plan also for avoiding needless litigation, and for securing prompt payments to the injured. The compensation allowed is only a part of the wage loss, but since the question of negligence on the part of the employe is eliminated, it is sure.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, there were 26,322 industrial accidents reported. During the same year there were 21,084 cases settled. In approximately 94 per cent of these cases, settlements were made without a formal award of the Industrial commission. In all cases, however, complete reports are furnished to the commission so that injured employes are sure to receive the full amount due them.

In 11.5 per cent of the cases—which involve, however, more than one-half of the total benefits under the act—the commission must determine the rights of the parties by a formal order. This part of its work involves over 3,600 hearings each year, which are held in all parts of the state. These hearings are conducted by a member of the commission or by an examiner, but the commission as a body passes upon and decides all cases.

Employment

Free employment offices are maintained by the Industrial commission at Milwaukee, Superior, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Racine, Madison, Oshkosh, La Crosse, Wausau, and Ashland. All these offices are conducted under cooperative arrangements between the industrial commission and the city, or city and county combined, in which they are located. All expenses for quarters, equipment, telephone rental, and janitor service are defrayed by the city, while the state, through the industrial commission, pays the salaries of all employes. The work of these free employment offices during the fiscal year 1925-1926 is summarized in the tables following this article.

The total number of verified placements made by the free employment offices was 108,676 as contrasted with less than 6,000 placements of the private employment agencies during the same period. Of this total number, 58,753 were casual workers, 18,020 were common laborers, 3,806 woodsmen, 5,400 agricultural laborers, 5,657 skilled and semi-skilled men in manufacturing industries, and 4,946 were servants and 12,094 placed in other industries.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

TABLE I—CASES REPORTED, CASES SETTLED AND BENEFITS PAID UNDER THE COMPENSATION ACT SEPTEMBER 1, 1911, TO JUNE 30, 1926

Tabulation Periods	Cases reported (a)	Cases settled (a)	All benefits	Average per case	Benefits			
					Indemnity		Medical Aid	
					Amount	Average per case	Amount	Average per case
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Sept, 1, 1911, to June 30, 1926.....	(b) 253,408	217,664	\$33,845,187	\$155	\$25,561,698	\$117	\$8,283,489	\$38
Sept. 1, 1911-June 30, 1912.....	1,332	846	60,350	71	42,400	50	17,950	21
July 1, 1912-June 30, 1913.....	3,698	2,841	253,300	89	173,900	61	79,400	28
July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914.....	10,127	8,496	851,200	100	581,200	68	270,000	32
July 1, 1914-June 30, 1915.....	11,006	11,377	1,254,654	110	945,045	83	309,609	27
July 1, 1915-June 30, 1916.....	16,015	12,848	1,216,189	95	938,774	73	277,415	22
July 1, 1916-June 30, 1917.....	20,560	17,157	1,576,329	92	1,184,371	69	391,958	23
July 1, 1917-June 30, 1918.....	19,361	15,825	1,705,468	108	1,278,383	81	427,085	27
July 1, 1918-June 30, 1919.....	18,448	16,471	2,191,912	133	1,683,010	102	508,902	31
July 1, 1919-June 30, 1920.....	18,441	14,445	2,040,505	141	1,567,072	108	473,433	33
July 1, 1920-June 30, 1921.....	18,987	17,622	3,030,300	172	2,361,845	134	668,455	38
July 1, 1921-June 30, 1922.....	16,685	15,852	2,959,974	176	2,252,138	134	707,836	42
July 1, 1922-June 30, 1923.....	23,166	19,058	3,602,016	189	2,763,836	145	838,180	44
July 1, 1923-June 30, 1924.....	25,196	22,393	3,862,729	172	2,803,249	125	1,059,480	47
July 1, 1924-June 30, 1925.....	24,064	21,349	4,615,369	216	3,493,185	164	1,122,184	53
July 1, 1925-June 30, 1926.....	26,322	21,084	4,624,892	219	3,493,290	166	1,131,602	54
1926								
June.....	2,343	1,986	625,118	315	493,638	249	131,480	66
May.....	2,230	1,968	391,446	199	290,172	147	101,274	51
April.....	2,140	1,754	316,835	181	231,353	132	85,482	49
March.....	2,298	1,918	380,846	199	273,282	143	107,564	56
February.....	2,165	1,931	446,676	231	341,864	177	104,812	52
January.....	2,065	1,649	540,070	328	438,418	266	101,652	62
1925								
December.....	2,119	1,914	397,924	208	296,437	155	101,487	53
November.....	2,057	1,269	276,202	218	209,703	165	66,499	52
October.....	2,205	1,710	312,013	182	226,586	132	85,427	50
September.....	2,324	1,591	301,138	189	224,835	141	76,303	48
August.....	2,171	1,508	292,037	194	213,253	141	78,784	48
July.....	2,205	1,886	344,587	183	253,749	135	90,838	52

(a) All reports of accidents, occupational diseases, and other injuries are counted under "cases reported". Under the heading "cases settled" only the compensable cases are accounted for.

(b) Out of these 253,408 cases reported, 24,200 cases should never have been reported as they were not compensable cases. The open cases therefore are 11,544.

Women and Child Labor

Under the child labor law of Wisconsin, employers must secure permits for the employment of children under seventeen years of age, except in agricultural pursuits, in domestic service in cities where there are no vocational schools, and for casual work around the home of the employer. All such permits are issued by the Industrial commission. In Milwaukee these permits are issued directly from the commission's office through its paid employees. Elsewhere in the state they are issued by unpaid deputies—more than 200 in number—who are generally public officials, such as county judges, superintendents of schools, and directors of vocational schools. In 1925, 10,125 child labor permits were issued in Milwaukee and 10,768 in the rest of the state.

Besides being responsible for the issuance of child labor permits, it is the duty of the Industrial commission to secure compliance with the child labor law by employers and parents. Children under the age of 16 may not work in any gainful occupation, other than domestic service or farm labor, more than 48 hours in any week, nor more than 8 hours in any one day, nor before the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, nor after the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening, nor more than six days in any one week. Compliance with these provisions of the child labor law is secured through the inspection of places of employment, through educational propaganda, and through the enforcement of the provisions of the compensation act, giving treble compensation to minors injured while illegally employed.

This department of the commission is also responsible for the enforcement of the women's hours of labor law. The statute limits the hours of employment of women to periods which are not injurious to their life, health, safety and welfare, and makes it the duty of the Industrial commission to determine the limits for various industries. Pending such determination, a maximum nine hour day and fifty hour week for day work, and an eight hour day and a forty-eight hour week for night work is prescribed. An order adopted by the Industrial commission has prohibited night work for women in factories and laundries, but in other respects, has not disturbed the maximum limitations set forth in this statute.

The minimum wage law is also enforced through this department. This statute provides that all employers of women and minors shall pay to all such employees a living wage and requires the Industrial commission to determine what is a living wage. In the discharge of this duty, the Industrial commission has fixed the living wage at 25 cents an hour for cities with a population of 5,000 or more, and 22 cents an hour for smaller places. Lower rates are permitted for inexperienced employees, and for children under 17. In the determination of these rates, the commission has been assisted by an advisory wage board, composed of four employers and four employees, selected by the principal organizations of employers and employees, and four

representatives of the general public, selected after consultation with other members of the board.

In 1925 the legislature passed a law regulating the wages of adult women. This law takes the place of the minimum wage law which was declared unconstitutional insofar as it applied to adult women. It provides that "No wage paid or agreed to be paid by any employer to any adult female employe shall be oppressive. Any wage lower than a reasonable or adequate compensation for the services rendered shall be declared oppressive and is hereby prohibited." Pending a definite determination of oppressive wage levels, the commission has advised employers that it will not take action when the wages paid are equal to or above the rates under the old law.

Apprenticeship

Wisconsin's state supervised system of apprenticeship, inaugurated in 1915, can show a healthy growth since its inception. While a certain number of apprentices are constantly being graduated into journeymen while others drop out for various reasons, the number of new apprenticeships entered into have always exceeded those dropping out. Even during the war and during the industrial depressions there has never been a single monthly loss.

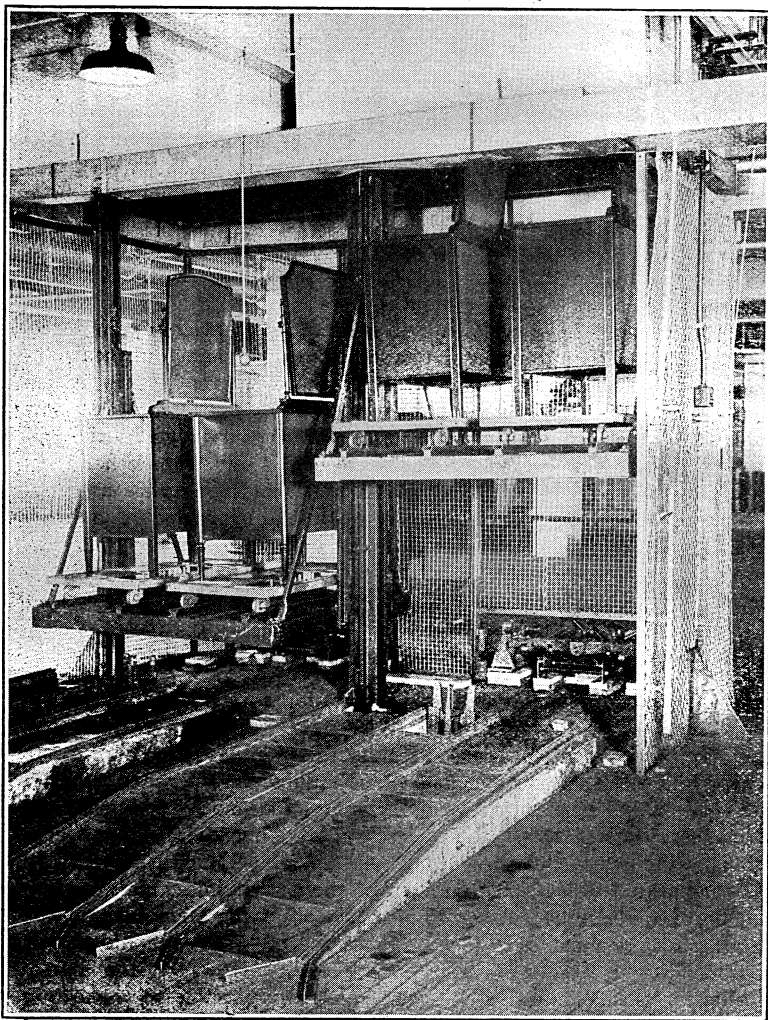
There are now 2,672 written contracts of apprenticeship in force. Altogether, 1,379 apprentices have served an average four year apprenticeship and have received certificates of apprenticeship issued by the Industrial commission. Approximately 75 trades are now employing indentured apprentices. In the past two years the apprenticeship idea has been adopted in several occupations other than the recognized trades. For example, high school graduates are regularly indentured to learn every phase of the operation of a large manufacturer's office—buying, selling, maintenance, bookkeeping, etc. Large banks, too, are planning to train young men in the various departments of the bank under this system.

Statistics

It is the duty of the Industrial commission to collect statistics relating to industrial conditions in Wisconsin. Special emphasis has been given to statistics upon industrial accidents and compensation costs. These statistics have proved invaluable in the work of accident prevention and the determination of reasonable compensation insurance rates. Statistics are also gathered upon employment conditions, child labor and wages paid women and children. It may be said that all statistical undertakings of the Industrial commission are of definite applicability in the administration of the labor laws of the state. Many requests for general statistics of Wisconsin industries, labor conditions, etc., are received each week. However, the appropriation of the commission does not render it possible to make any extensive statistical investigations, such as were undertaken by the Bureau of Labor and Industrial statistics prior to 1911.

Mediation and Arbitration

Upon the request of either party to an industrial dispute the Industrial commission offers its services in attempting to prevent cessation of work, or in effecting a settlement if work has already ceased. If its services are accepted, it acts in the role of a mediator, trying to bring the parties together and to find a common basis for agreement. Wisconsin, however, is fortunately free from serious industrial disturbances.



Wisconsin leads in the manufacture of steel furniture. Picture shows steel dressers being conveyed to baking kilns

TABLE II—OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES—FEDERAL, STATE, MUNICIPAL—JUNE 29, 1925, TO JUNE 26, 1926—FISCAL YEAR—SECTION I—CLASSIFICATION BY OFFICE

Offices	Applications for Work			Help Wanted			Referred to Positions			Positions Secured		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ashland.....	4,708	3,867	841	5,007	4,283	724	4,260	3,604	656	3,752	3,187	565
Green Bay.....	8,933	5,282	3,651	8,884	6,081	2,803	8,074	5,003	3,071	7,099	4,862	2,237
La Crosse.....	7,086	5,460	1,626	6,230	4,954	1,276	5,192	4,108	1,084	4,872	3,847	1,025
Madison.....	8,512	5,430	3,082	5,435	3,725	1,710	5,572	3,732	1,840	3,777	2,616	1,161
Milwaukee.....	91,348	66,094	25,254	82,247	59,978	22,269	81,755	59,401	22,354	64,973	49,150	15,823
Oshkosh.....	5,758	3,762	1,996	5,398	3,778	1,620	5,245	3,535	1,710	4,144	2,984	1,160
Racine.....	5,723	5,583	3,140	8,429	5,487	2,942	6,959	4,490	2,469	6,273	4,156	2,117
Sheboygan.....	5,882	4,016	1,866	3,315	2,323	992	3,516	2,431	1,085	2,695	1,851	844
Superior.....	6,360	4,988	1,372	7,710	6,226	1,484	6,059	4,771	1,288	5,543	4,495	1,048
Wausau.....	10,582	8,073	2,509	6,902	5,103	1,799	6,874	5,149	1,725	5,548	4,168	1,380
Total.....	157,892	112,555	45,337	139,557	101,938	37,619	133,506	96,224	37,282	108,676	81,316	27,360

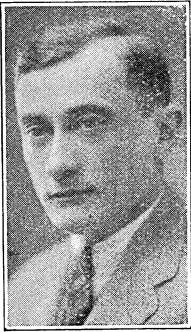
TABLE II—OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES—FEDERAL, STATE, MUNICIPAL—JUNE 29, 1925 TO JUNE 26, 1926—FISCAL YEAR—SECTION II—CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES

Industries	Applications for Work			Help Wanted			Referred to Positions			Positions Secured		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture.....	6,820	6,810	10	7,721	7,713	8	6,889	6,886	3	5,400	5,397	3
Building and Construction.....	4,626	4,626		3,904	3,904		3,358	3,358		2,498	2,498	
Casual workers.....	66,973	48,728	18,245	61,885	44,095	17,790	61,327	43,467	17,860	58,753	41,820	16,933
Clerical, Professional and Technical.....	9,755	3,714	6,041	2,834	997	1,837	3,559	1,101	2,458	1,600	474	1,126
Common Labor.....	26,669	26,032	637	24,013	23,511	502	23,908	23,303	605	18,020	17,640	380
Domestic and Personal Service.....	9,489	136	9,353	10,347	120	10,227	8,891	136	8,755	4,946	67	4,879
Hotel and Restaurant.....	7,280	1,917	5,363	6,118	1,744	4,374	6,131	1,645	4,486	3,109	1,053	2,056
Lumber.....	4,324	4,324		6,020	6,020		4,283	4,283		3,806	3,806	
Manufacturing.....												
Chemical, Oil and Paint.....	43	20	23	27	17	10	25	16	9	19	14	5
Clothing and Textiles.....	936	66	870	455	62	393	490	53	437	287	36	251
Food, beverages and tobacco.....	1,289	594	695	959	525	434	934	451	483	718	359	359
Leather, Rubber and Allied Products.....	602	296	306	349	219	130	332	197	135	179	104	75
Metal and Machinery.....	7,085	5,747	1,338	5,770	5,032	688	4,918	4,125	793	3,307	2,772	535
Paper.....	843	555	288	601	426	175	582	352	230	491	324	167
Printing.....	189	37	152	116	15	101	120	13	107	69	9	60
Woodworking.....	1,081	965	116	1,056	953	103	963	846	117	587	513	74
Marines.....	37	37		44	44		36	36		34	34	
Mines and Quarries.....	5	5		9	9		5	5		2	2	
Shipbuilding.....	5	5		9	9		5	5		1	1	
Theatres and Amusements.....	2		2				2					
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	4,842	4,838	4	4,472	4,469	3	4,054	4,052	2	3,176	3,175	1
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	2,676	1,147	1,529	1,622	889	733	1,526	849	677	913	528	385
Miscellaneous.....	2,321	1,956	365	1,217	1,121	96	1,171	1,048	123	761	690	71
All Industries.....	157,892	112,555	45,337	139,557	101,938	37,619	133,506	96,224	37,282	108,676	81,316	27,360

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

By OLAF H. JOHNSON, *Former Commissioner*

THE department of Insurance was created in 1878 for the purpose of supervision and regulation of insurance in Wisconsin. Prior to that date and as early as 1870 the Secretary of State performed this function as Commissioner ex-officio. In 1911, this office was made appointive—the term of commissioner being four years.



OLAF H. JOHNSON

The commissioner has active charge of the management of the State Fire Fund and the State Life Fund. He also is State Fire Marshal and Ex-officio is a member of the Compensation Insurance Board and of the Teachers' Retirement Board.

The increasing complexity of the insurance business and the broadening of the scope of its activities, incident to its enormous growth has made state regulation more essential year by year, increasing in full proportion the duties and responsibilities of those upon whom this burden rests.

The Commissioner must supervise the incorporation of domestic companies, examine in detail all incorporation proceedings, and upon authorization by certificate to do business, require them to keep their books, accounts and all records of their business, as prescribed, and report the same in an annual statement to the department for verification and audit.

All statutory requirements must be met by companies incorporated in other states and countries applying for license, and an examination must be made of these companies to show such strict compliance, before a license is granted.

On the first of each year all insurance companies are required to file a statement of their financial condition, together with information relating to securities and investments—business written and in force—an exhibit of gains and losses during the year—schedules of mortgages and bonds and stocks owned, sold, and acquired—commissions to agents, and many other items necessary for a complete supervision of their affairs and management. This report is made upon a convention form of blank, adopted by the commissioners of the several states in annual session.

The solvency of the companies and their ability to fulfill their contracts is carefully regulated and this is supervised by a force of trained examiners, under the direction of the commissioner before

a license for the ensuing year is issued. In this connection, it may be well to state that examinations of all domestic companies is made once every three years, and it is within the authority of the Commissioner to make an examination whenever he deems it expedient.

The commissioner must also make a valuation to determine the policy liability of all domestic life insurance companies, and a record thereof is preserved in the department. Most of the domestic fraternal societies request the actuaries of the department to make their annual valuation of policy liabilities.

There are approximately 60,000 agents' licenses issued by the department annually. Applications for license by agents desiring to write life insurance are made upon special forms furnished by the department setting forth the qualifications of the applicant for such work, and are subjected to careful investigation before each such application is acted upon for approval. The agents' license fees collected and turned over to the state treasurer during the year 1925 amounted to \$70,244.

Another duty of the commissioner is to collect a 2 per cent tax on all fire insurance premiums paid in cities, villages and towns having regularly approved fire departments which is used toward the maintenance of these departments. The tax is collected from the companies, and in turn distributed to the various cities, villages and towns entitled to the same. It is the duty of fire department chiefs to make regular inspections and reports to the Industrial Commission, on general condition of fire hazards existing in their territory and if these inspections are not made, the Industrial Commission will make them and charge the expense thereof to the account of fire department dues held by the Commissioner of Insurance. No fire department dues are paid until the inspections and reports are made. During the year 1926 there was collected and paid to these cities, villages and towns for such maintenance \$254,295.15.

The purpose of the department often reaches beyond the statutory requirements in the discharge of its duties. It is always ready to render service in the settlement of differences which may arise between the policyholder and the company. Many persons seek advice concerning the taking out of insurance, and while the department will not discriminate between companies, it can give information which will be of assistance to the inquirer in reaching a decision.

A report is made each year to the governor, containing a statement of all insurance companies authorized to do business in the state, setting forth their financial condition together with comparative statistical tables covering a period of five years. A detailed report is also made of the State Fire Fund, State Life Fund, Fire Department dues, and the State Fire Marshal, and other information deemed of value in connection with supervision and regulation.

Expenses of Conducting the Insurance Department

The annual appropriation granted by the legislature for the expenses of conducting the Insurance Department is \$52,300. Includ-

ing the Commissioner and his deputy, there is maintained out of this appropriation a force of twenty members, divided into branches,—actuarial, examining, rating, statistical, licensing, and general clerical, covering the field of Fire, Life, Casualty and Fraternal Insurance.

The following table shows the actual amount expended for the past five years:

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Salaries	Printing, Postage, etc.	Total
1922.....	\$30,840.34	\$11,027.03	\$41,867.37
1923.....	30,130.10	8,884.39	39,014.49
1924.....	34,988.42	13,104.74	48,093.16
1925.....	37,209.59	9,027.15	46,236.74
1926.....	40,410.31	15,081.69	55,492.00

Receipts of the Insurance Department

The receipts of the Insurance Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926 amounted to \$2,137,512.18, which represents the largest amount ever collected by this department. The taxes on premiums amounted to \$1,728,405.78, Fire Department dues, \$254,295.15, agents' license fees, valuation fees, filing and other fees, \$154,811.25.

For the five year period the receipts have been as follows:

Fiscal Year ending June 30	State Tax	Fire Dept. Dues	Fees	Total
1922.....	\$1,125,136.04	\$211,107.69	\$121,084.25	\$1,457,327.98
1923.....	1,261,532.64	212,249.64	125,552.77	1,599,335.05
1924.....	1,479,446.95	247,521.27	369,863.64	2,096,831.86
1925.....	1,593,209.01	254,076.18	138,245.33	1,985,530.52
1926.....	1,728,405.78	254,295.15	154,811.25	2,137,512.18

There are 755 insurance companies of all kinds doing business in the state and licensed by this department.

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

In 1925, the premiums received on Wisconsin business by stock fire insurance companies amounted to \$17,595,516 which compares with \$14,525,393 in 1924. Wisconsin losses paid amounted to \$9,173,031 which compares with \$9,671,992 in 1924. All branches of fire insurance except riot and civil commotion showed an increased premium income from the state during 1925.

The following table shows a recapitulation of premiums and losses of stock fire insurance companies in Wisconsin for the years 1924 and 1925.

Kind of Insurance	1924		1925	
	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
Fire.....	\$11,235,002	\$7,869,541	\$12,989,183	\$7,851,911
Ocean Marine.....	73,412	23,583	120,161	35,386
Motor Vehicle.....	1,326,295	489,139	1,557,635	633,966
Inland Navigation.....	243,080	102,098	321,562	115,147
Tornado.....	1,421,702	631,387	2,329,437	352,711
Hail.....	108,708	497,695	169,087	85,651
Sprinkler Leakage.....	18,436	19,599	23,400	5,946
Riot and Civil Commotion.....	39,776	-53	14,714	2,912
All other.....	62,981	39,003	70,337	89,401
Total.....	\$14,525,392	\$9,671,992	\$17,595,516	\$9,173,031

DOMESTIC MUTUAL HAIL AND CYCLONE INSURANCE COMPANIES

At the present time there are 17 of these companies operating in this state. The premium income on this class of insurance has increased from \$267,920 in 1921 to \$411,372 in 1925 as is shown by the following five year comparative table:

Year	Premiums, Ass'ts and Fees	Losses	Expenses	Risks Written	In Force
1921.....	\$267,920	\$142,761	\$90,874	\$33,388,295	\$130,026,543
1922.....	297,215	210,456	123,180	34,108,689	143,396,437
1923.....	208,626	112,945	96,828	46,209,034	106,570,045
1924.....	339,255	253,575	107,819	50,207,267	175,125,014
1925.....	411,372	152,786	127,406	69,097,531	193,934,111

TOWN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

There are at present 201 farm mutual fire insurance companies operating in this state. These institutions have been very successful in operation, due chiefly to the local nature of every company and the excellent co-operation and interest shown by the members themselves.

The following exhibit reflects the progress of these companies inasmuch as the insurance in force has been increasing at a rate of about \$40,000,000 a year.

Year	Premiums, Ass'ts and Fees	Losses	Expenses	Risks Written	In Force
1921.....	\$1,492,751	\$1,231,932	\$275,154	\$197,589,760	\$854,272,085
1922.....	1,469,561	1,350,797	274,717	202,445,844	894,957,732
1923.....	1,678,239	1,484,498	300,224	219,979,360	918,113,298
1924.....	1,804,875	1,501,626	306,778	237,255,705	962,787,617
1925.....	1,989,002	1,656,617	324,171	285,350,480	989,340,547

During 1925 the town mutual fire companies collected \$.201 in premiums, assessments and policy fees, for each \$100 of insurance in force.

DOMESTIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

There are 45 mutual fire insurance companies of this class organized under the laws of this state. In 1925 the premiums from this state were \$849,068 as compared with \$837,041, a small increase of \$12,027. The losses paid in Wisconsin during 1925 were \$275,050 as compared with \$409,830 in 1924, a decrease of about one-third or \$134,780. It was not necessary for any of these companies to levy assessments during the two years.

CASUALTY INSURANCE

There are 114 casualty insurance companies doing business in the state with a premium income from Wisconsin business of \$18,506,366 during 1925, an increase of \$1,974,761 over that of 1924. The premiums and gains by lines were as follows:

Lines	Wisconsin Premiums 1925	Increase or Decrease
Automobile fire.....	\$ 208,735	\$ 46,739
Health and accident.....	3,126,835	247,980
Automobile liability.....	2,954,350	363,926
Liability other than automobile.....	562,151	76,741
Workmen's compensation.....	6,836,948	718,051
Fidelity and surety.....	1,520,549	12,034
Plate glass.....	378,619	—4,269
Burglary and theft.....	593,248	114,139
Automobile property damage and collision.....	1,791,977	301,989
Live Stock.....	27,374	—1,201
All other.....	505,579	98,532
Totals.....	\$18,505,366	\$1,974,761

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE

On August 1, 1917, the regulation of this branch of insurance was transferred from the Industrial Commission to the Compensation Insurance Board to consist of the Commissioner of Insurance, one member of the Industrial Commission and a third person appointed by the Governor. The members of the present board are Olaf H. Johnson, Commissioner of Insurance, Fred M. Wilcox, Chairman of the Industrial Commission and Frank P. Lawton.

The Wisconsin Compensation Law was enacted in 1911 and since that time Workmen's Compensation Insurance has become a most important branch of the casualty insurance business. The premiums collected in Wisconsin in 1925, \$6,836,948, are larger than any other

single line of casualty insurance. There being more than 30,000 employers carrying compensation insurance, the premiums on the individual risks ranging from \$10 a year to as high as \$60,000 a year.

One of the most constructive advancements in the history of the Compensation Act and compensation insurance in Wisconsin became effective July 1, 1926 when a plan of experience rating was launched. Experience rating of compensation risks is a plan whereby the historical record of the actual experience for each individual risk provides the basis for the finished rate of premium to be applied to the risk. By this plan of rate making a credit or reduction is given if the experience of the individual risk is better than the average of the class to which it is assigned, on the other hand a charge or increase develops if the experience is worse than the average.

Experience rating recognizes the fact that manual rates which are based on the average experience of classifications, do not go far enough. The class experience serves as a starting point, but the rating procedure is not complete until some recognition has been accorded to the indication of the experience of the individual risk being rated.

LIFE INSURANCE

There were thirty-three life companies and the State Life Fund doing business in this state on December 31, 1925. These companies wrote \$285,510,728 of new business during the year and had a total of \$1,419,543,926 of insurance in force on lives of policyholders in this state. The total premiums collected in the state by these companies was \$45,241,530.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE

There were seventy fraternal societies licensed in the state with \$390,000,000 of insurance in force in Wisconsin. The annual premium income from Wisconsin was approximately \$10,000,000.

To summarize, the people of Wisconsin spend annually \$100,000,000 in insurance premiums, Fire—\$23,000,000, Life—\$45,000,000, Casualty—\$19,000,000, and Fraternal—\$10,000,000. In 1923 the annual insurance premium bill was \$78,000,000.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

The commissioner of insurance is ex-officio state fire marshal. All fires originating in the state must be reported to him by local authorities, together with a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire and such further information as may be called for by the state fire marshal. A record of all fires occurring in the state together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances including the origin of the fire, are kept in his office and are at all times open to public inspection.

If the fire is what is known as suspicious, it is further investigated by the deputy fire marshals who are employed for this purpose. There are five deputy fire marshals.

During the past year, 1925, there were investigated 163 fires. Thirty-two persons were arrested charged with arson. Of these, 13 were convicted and sentenced, 5 were committed to insane hospitals. 1 became a fugitive from justice, 5 were bound over and awaiting trial and 8 were discharged after preliminary hearing or trial. While it is quite difficult to obtain convictions on the charge of arson, the investigation of suspicious fires has a healthy moral influence in the community even though no arrests are made. During the year 1925 there were 3,639 fires with a loss of \$16,314,630.

THE STATE INSURANCE FUND

The State Insurance Fund was created by an act of the legislature in 1903 for the purpose of insuring all state property. In 1911 and 1913 the law was amended so that any county, city, village, town, school district and library board could elect to place the insurance on the property under its control with the Fund. The rate charged by the Fund is 75% of that collected by stock fire insurance companies, so that any board taking advantage of the privileges of the Fund saves 25% of the cost of their insurance.

The total amount of premiums, interest and profit on sale of bonds and return premiums on cancelled reinsurance contracts received since the organization of the Fund in 1903 is \$2,217,964.05, while the losses, expenses and reinsurance procured have amounted to \$890,518.53 which left a balance in the Fund as of December 31, 1925 of \$1,327,445.52. The expense of conducting the Fund for the period of 23 years of its existence was \$43,691.04.

The admitted assets of the Fund now amount to \$1,349,444.94. The liabilities including full unearned premium reserve amount to \$183,456.41 leaving a surplus over all liabilities of \$1,165,988.53. A reasonable proportion of the assets is loaned to the people of the state on improved farm mortgages and the remainder of the assets is invested in Wisconsin Municipal bonds, so that the same may be converted into cash, if it need be, to meet all losses promptly as they occur. The Commissioner of Insurance, acting with the approval of the Governor, invests the money of the State Insurance Fund.

The State Fire Fund insures property against the risk of both fire and tornado. All state property is insured for fire and tornado, but counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts and library boards may insure against either fire or tornado or both. The property of the state is insured for 90% of its value, with the exception of the State Capitol and the Historical Library. Many counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts and library boards have insured the same way. However, it is optional with these units as to the amount they wish to carry. Since considerable credit is given in the rate when insurance is carried to 70, 80, or 90 per cent of the value

of the property, it is considered good practice for boards in control of public property to carry insurance for these amounts.

In order to insure in the Fund, it is necessary for the board in control of the public property to pass a resolution stating their intention to do so, giving the amount of insurance desired, the term, either one, three or five years, the kind of insurance, fire or tornado or both, the date they wish the state insurance to take effect and whether or not they desire to have the policies in force to run to expiration. This resolution should be sent to the Commissioner of Insurance. The statutes creating the Fund make no provision for the insuring of private property.

Losses are adjusted by the Commissioner and are payable within thirty days after the fire or storm. When settlement of a loss is not satisfactory to the board in control it is agreeable to the Commissioner to submit settlement of the loss to a board of arbitration. The Attorney General holds when the Commissioner of Insurance fixes a wrong figure his action is reviewable by the courts, which insures satisfactory settlement to all concerned. The statutes provide that in case there is not enough money in the Fund, that the State Treasurer shall pay the losses out of the General Fund to be reimbursed later by the State Insurance Fund, when the Commissioner elects to do so. This provision was taken advantage of by the Fund in 1903 and 1904, the first two years of its existence on account of the burning of the State Capitol. The General Fund has since been reimbursed for the amount so borrowed.

The inspection department of the Fund is available to all boards insured. All properties are listed for inspection once a year, and in case the board desires, additional inspections are made. This department has been very successful in keeping down the loss ratio.

The office of Manager of the State Insurance Fund has been created, which will enable more individual attention to be given to all matters concerning the Fund. The chief functions of the Manager will be concerned with making valuations, writing policy certificates, inspecting buildings, adjusting losses, collecting premiums and looking after expirations, and explaining the Fund to the various boards of the subdivisions of the state.

The growth of the insurance in force during 1925 is shown by the following:

Property	Fire	Tornado	Total
State.....	\$35,963,354	\$35,995,754	\$71,959,108
Counties.....	4,275,757	3,076,811	7,352,568
Cities, Villages and Towns.....	1,908,073	431,515	2,339,588
School Districts.....	2,972,435	1,032,450	4,004,885
Library Boards.....	36,800		36,800
Totals.....	\$45,156,419	\$40,536,530	\$85,692,949
In force Dec. 31, 1924.....	40,634,460	38,389,434	79,023,894
Net gain during 1925.....	\$ 4,521,959	\$2,147,096	\$ 6,669,055

The savings on premiums to the State is \$592,808.87 and the amount to other units insured is \$74,859.98, making a total savings of \$667,668.85. The surplus remaining to policyholders is \$1,165,988.53, making a grand total saving of \$1,833,657.38.

STATE LIFE FUND

The State Life Fund was established to offer sound and permanent life insurance to the people of Wisconsin at the lowest possible cost. The rates are computed on the legal reserve basis, and are ample to meet all death losses and mature all contracts. The only difference between the rates of the Life Fund and the regular old line participating companies is that the amount charged for expenses in the Fund is generally less.

The total amount of premium income since organization in 1913 to December 31, 1925 has been \$197,413.46 and the interest income has been \$46,969.90. The death claims paid total \$23,100 and total dividends returned to policyholders were \$32,884.17. Including surrender values and other payments to policyholders the amount so disbursed was \$67,329.90 or more than one-third of the payments made by policyholders to the fund. The expenses chargeable to the Fund since organization have been only \$11,515.26.

The growth of the Fund has been steady as shown by the following table:

Year Ending December 31,	Insurance in Force	Assets
1913-----	\$ 146,400	\$ 5,601
1914-----	224,100	13,268
1915-----	289,600	20,458
1916-----	361,700	32,850
1917-----	381,200	47,488
1918-----	380,600	55,866
1919-----	404,000	71,296
1920-----	423,000	84,425
1921-----	422,900	97,170
1922-----	429,900	112,187
1923-----	469,000	124,258
1924-----	556,800	136,073
1925-----	743,800	159,693

The assets are well invested in Wisconsin farm mortgages, Wisconsin municipal bonds and U. S. Government bonds. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Commissioner of Insurance, acting as a board invest the funds.

The 1925 Legislature amended the Life Fund Law so that the fund, instead of the policyholder, pays the medical examiner's fee and increased the amount to be written on a single life to one-half per cent of the amount of insurance in force in the Fund. The amount in force at this time is over eight hundred thousand dollars and policies are written for \$4,000 on a single life.

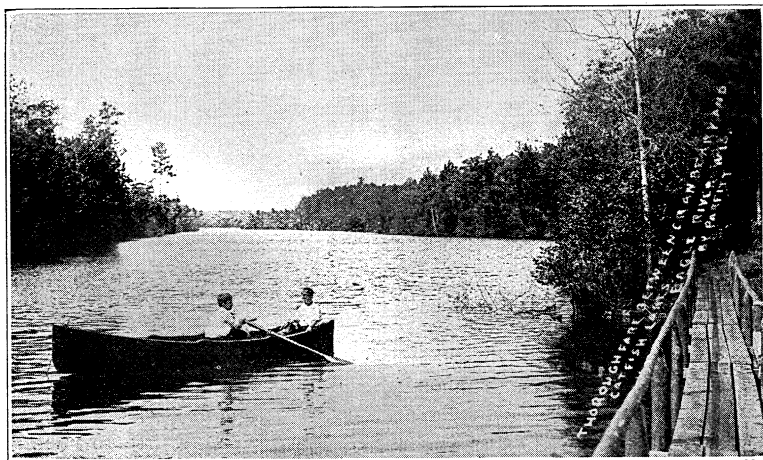
Every policy issued by the Fund is a dividend producing policy. The dividends are paid annually and the first dividend is paid at the

end of the first year. The dividends are derived from savings in mortality and the gain from interest on reserves.

The dividends shown below are not guaranteed but should the present scale of dividends which has been in force for five years continue for another ten years the net cost would be at age 30 as follows:

Year	Ordinary Life		20 Pay Life		End at 65		20-Yr. Endow.		10-Yr. Endow.	
	Divi- dend	Net Cost	Divi- dend	Net Cost	Divi- dend	Net Cost	Divi- dend	Net Cost	Divi- dend	Net Cost
1----		\$21.49		\$30.51		\$25.79		\$43.56		\$90.51
2----	\$4.35	17.39	\$4.41	26.35	\$4.38	21.66	\$4.48	39.33	\$4.75	86.01
3----	4.89	16.85	4.91	25.85	5.15	20.89	5.19	38.62	5.78	84.98
4----	5.47	16.27	5.66	25.10	5.57	20.47	6.05	37.76	6.92	83.84
5----	6.07	15.67	6.35	24.41	6.22	19.82	6.77	37.04	8.20	82.56
6----	6.71	15.03	7.07	23.69	6.90	19.14	7.65	36.16	9.62	81.14
7----	7.35	14.39	7.93	22.83	7.62	18.42	8.59	35.22	11.11	79.65
8----	8.07	13.67	8.66	22.10	8.38	17.66	9.60	34.21	12.74	78.02
9----	8.79	12.95	9.53	21.23	9.19	16.85	10.66	33.15	14.54	76.22
10----	9.58	12.06	10.45	20.31	10.05	15.99	11.81	32.00	16.42	74.32
-----									17.48	

The State Life Fund is administered in the office of the Commissioner of Insurance. Applications are received in person or by mail for the usual forms of policies, and any additional information and application blanks will be promptly furnished upon request by writing the Department of Insurance, Madison, Wisconsin.



Thoroughfare between Cranberry and Catfish Lakes, Eagle River, Wis.

THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

By C. L. HARRINGTON

THE Conservation Commission is primarily engaged in the development of the fish, forest, game and recreational resources of the state, and with the enforcement of laws relating thereto. The exploitation of the natural resources of Wisconsin has been vigorously pursued for the past century, and not until comparative recent years has the movement for the perpetuation of all replaceable resources been very pronounced. There is today, however, a most determined demand from all citizens that the wealth of the state represented by forests, fisheries, fur bearing animals, game birds and animals as well as a native landscape and places of scenic attractiveness, be wisely used and so handled that, through natural methods, these resources may continue to replenish themselves in abundance. The present commission was organized in 1915, and the scope of its activities, hereafter briefly reviewed, has constantly expanded.



C. L. HARRINGTON

Forests

Wood is a commodity of the utmost convenience to humanity. The forest has always been of great value to us. Its products appear daily in the affairs of every individual, family or concern. It has furnished a wide range of employment. Thousands of men and women now find, and for many years have found, employment in the forest and wood-using industries. The forest has contributed materially to our prosperity. But the forest that has been and is being cut, grew, not because of any studied effort or sacrifice on our part. It was there as a natural resource on a new continent. In the very nature of things men exploited the abundant resources they found at hand in the easiest way.

The virgin forest has dwindled and is rapidly depleting and any new forests we may want, or require, must be grown as a crop from the soil entailing certain sacrifices and incurring certain expenses not called for in the production of the original stand. Unlike most crops, the forest crop requires a relatively long time to bring to a commercially usable size. But the process of timber cutting of the past and of the present insures but little in the way of forest perpetuation and it is apparent at the outset that the practices of forest exploitation that has characterized the timber industry, for a century



The Logging Road in the Pine Woods of Vilas County



Teams on Their Way to the Woods

in this state, must be altered if we are to restore this resource in a manner compatible with our needs and circumstances.

Mature timber should be cut. It must be cut to keep industry going and supply the many demands of the public for wood products. Competitive conditions have always existed in the timber using industries. The very nature of the industry, the wide extent of commercial forest growth, the diversity of operating chances, compelled an active competition. The public demands the best in the way of forest products at the least price and the lumberman or forest exploiter who gets out these products at the least price gets the business. All others fail. The exploitation of the forest itself has not been a mistake nor a matter to be bemoaned, and loggers, as a class, who exploited or are exploiting the forest are not to be condemned. Their methods are generally those which the economic conditions of the time allow. Their mills cut the grades and sizes that the public will buy. They operate in competition with thousands of other mills in other states. It is very apparent that, if there has been waste in the woods and mills or a lack of interest in future forest supplies that it is fundamentally an economic affair, forced on an industry by public demands. But times are changing and with them new economic possibilities in forest affairs present themselves, and the time for new ways of timber exploiting, which essentially will recognize the possibility of timber perpetuation as a crop, is at hand.

Agreement prevails that forest conservation and restoration should proceed in an orderly and well considered manner. It will be a process of development, not of abrupt change. Some things are now possible, many, that may be desirable, are not possible. The forestry amendment authorizing state participation was approved in 1924 by a majority of 162,797 votes. Evidences are not hard to find of the rapidly increasing and favorable interest of forest-using industries. Forests, commercially productive, can be organized, developed and continuously exploited as a necessary part of an operating forest industry. Crops of trees succeed themselves in nature as do generations of men. The ways of forest regeneration are well enough understood to take advantage of these natural processes. Whatever tree growth develops in this region, whether with or without the aid of man, will be valuable. We have the land, we have forest trees that will reproduce and grow vigorously if they are given a chance (our native forest trees, everything considered, will compete to advantage with the trees of any region); we have large interests at stake and it appears to be up to us to analyze the facts in the case, do those things that are now possible and try and prepare for future contingencies and requirements.

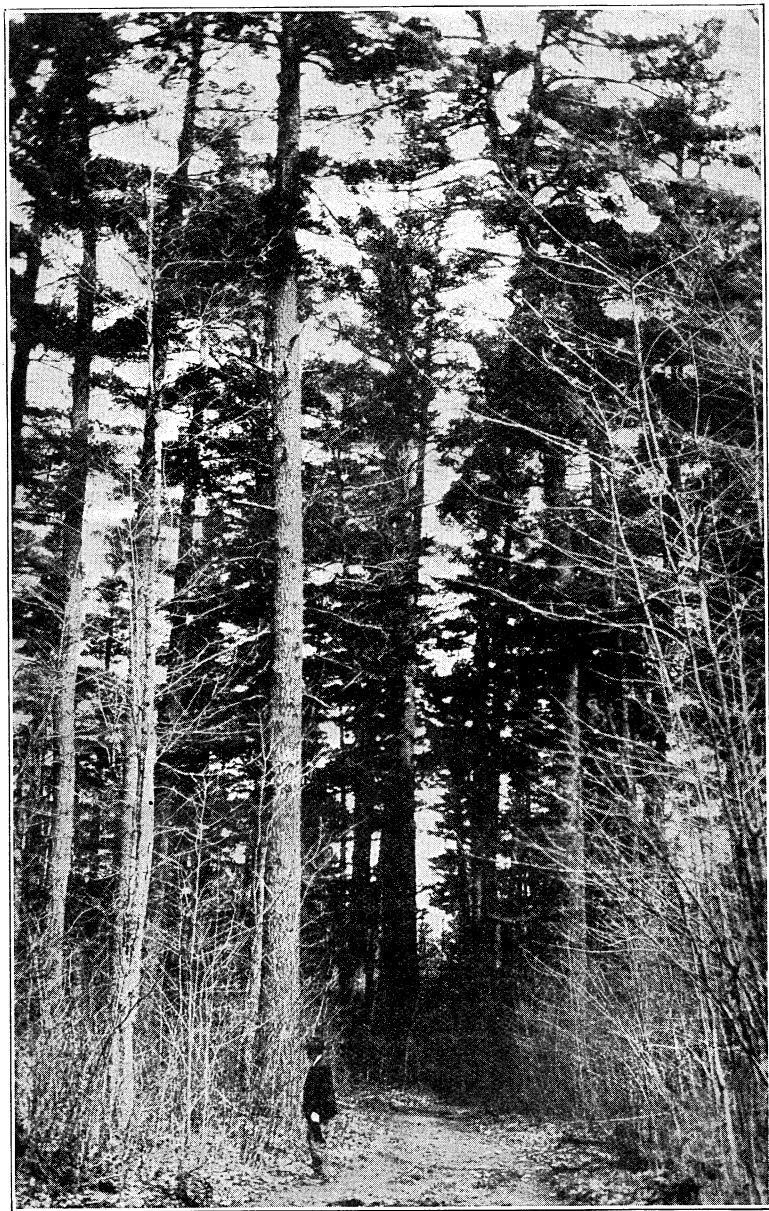
The most substantial and important contribution that the state can make to encourage forestry is by rapidly extending and developing a protection for all prospective forest land from fire. Forest development or forest perpetuation succeeds only as protection from fire succeeds.

Young trees are small and delicate in their early years and small as well as big fires—those we are all familiar with and which are often supposed to be doing no damage—are in reality killing every little seedling and destroying forest prospects. Areas protected from fire, either thru luck or intention, produce thrifty stands of second growth timber. Numerous evidences of these natural ways are found in every community and have been observed by every citizen. With protection from these running fires over a period of years we develop a new forest irrespective of land ownership, changing industry conditions or other factors. Such protection aids, rather than retards, any other kind of development that may come along in the meantime.

The Proposed Protection Plan

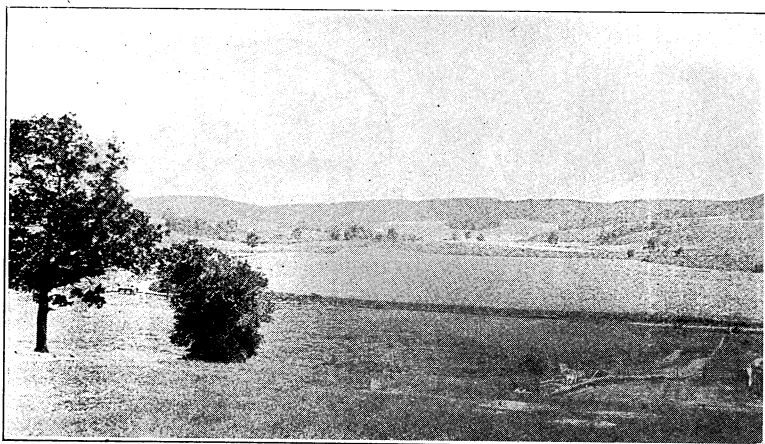
Approximately 14 million acres in Wisconsin are subjected to a sufficient risk from uncontrolled fires to warrant protection. This area has been divided into 11 prospective forest protection districts, embracing from 1 million to 1¼ million acres each. Eight of these districts, are established and organization work in them is proceeding. The state proposes to keep a year long man in each district to manage and carry on the protective activities during periods of ordinary risk. His salary and expenses will be paid by the state but he will operate with the advice and assistance of a committee of the county board in each county affected. To facilitate an early detection of fires, lookouts will be established on commanding points in each fire district and communication between them and with the district ranger's office will be provided by telephone. The state, with the assistance of the federal government, will supply, construct and own all primary fire detection and fire suppression equipment and take care of and pay for the maintenance and functioning of the organization during periods of ordinary risk. The details, however, and all current information will be known to the county board, representing, as they will, the local interest and responsibility in this undertaking. Of course, all available individual company, association or local public assistance will be welcomed. Part of the duties of each district forest ranger will be to organize all available local help. For instance, special additional measures for insuring better protection to the property of individuals or concerns will be encouraged but the main effort will be one of government of the state and the district forest ranger will enforce all laws relating to forest, field and marsh fires and take charge of the current functioning of the entire organization.

It is quite apparent, however, that during times of drought and emergency a special force of emergency fire wardens will be needed. The number of such men required will depend upon seasonal circumstances, and the field force of necessity must expand as the risk increases and shrink as the risk decreases. Each forest protection district will be in turn divided into patrol or special fire warden



The Virgin Pine Forest

districts, and in each such area a special warden, he having received beforehand the recommendation of the town chairman or approval of the County Conservation Committee, will be deputized. He will be a man having a special interest in fire prevention and suppression, or peculiarly well located to be of service in the organization. An allotment of fire suppression tools will be issued to him and such supplies as he will need, and he will be ready to call out men to fight any fire that occurs. The Special fire warden, as well as any man he hires to fight fires, will be paid for the time actually served. He will act under orders from the district forest ranger and any expense incurred in the work of actual fire suppression will be paid one-half by the state and one-half by the county. The towns will not be called on to pay any fire fighting bills. As organization proceeds



The Farm and Forest of Rural Wisconsin

in the fire districts and the work is better understood, the actual number of fires occurring, as well as the acreage burned over, should decrease materially, resulting in a constantly lessening expense. The fire protection efforts will extend to all land outside of incorporated limits, whether cutover or timbered, and irrespective of ownership, and of course the fire laws will apply to all persons and concerns in the district.

In addition to its forest protection activities the commission operates a forest nursery at Trout Lake in Vilas County. Here, annually over one million little pine and spruce trees are grown and made available for planting in the state. The demand for these little trees for forest planting is steadily increasing. The commission also participates in the management of the state owned lands, particularly the 160,000 acres acquired for forestry purposes, and carries on activities to protect and develop this property.

STATE PARKS OF WISCONSIN

With its abundance of fresh water lakes, its thousands of streams, its forested hills, its variety of fall woodland colors, its cool and invigorating climate and located at the door of the growing population of the upper Mississippi valley, Wisconsin naturally becomes a place for parks, recreation and vacationists. As the state settled up and as farming and industrial pursuits expanded, there likewise developed a feeling that areas, possessing unique or unusual natural features, should be set aside and held, indefinitely, for public use. Thus the state park idea was conceived. As early as 1890 this thought found active expression, for that year the first state park was set aside by the legislature. This included an area of about 50,000 acres in the northeastern lake region. Unfortunately this area was not held intact, but at a later date was placed on the market and sold. The first permanent acquisition of land for state park purposes was made in 1901 when the park at St. Croix Falls was started. Since then the present state parks, a more detailed description of which follows, were gradually acquired either by gift or purchase.

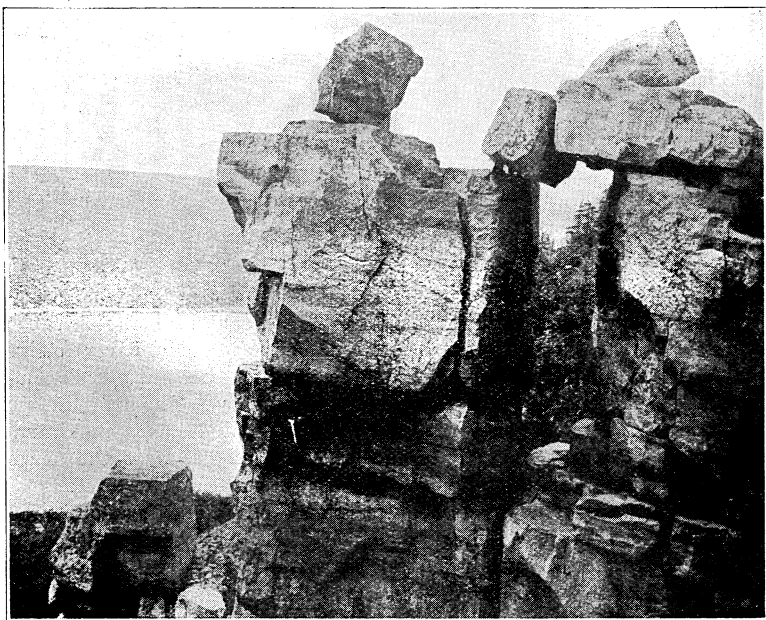
It is the opinion of the Conservation Commission that only the most outstanding, the most unique or most historic areas in the state should be included in the state park system, and that these areas should be selected with the utmost care. Wisconsin embraces so many attractive places for park and recreational purposes that it would be unwise to expect the state to own and maintain them all. It is felt, therefore, that a series of county and township parks should eventually supplement the state park system, and that these areas should be owned and managed by local bodies. While they will serve local needs primarily they should, nevertheless, be public in their nature, so as to provide for all visitors. It also becomes increasingly evident that sizable areas of natural wilderness, embracing lakes, rivers, forests, and wild life are necessary in a state destined to be thickly populated.

DEVIL'S LAKE PARK

Devil's Lake Park, situated as it is in the center of the Baraboo bluffs and near the well-known Dells of the Wisconsin River, offers the most unique bit of mountainous scenery in the state, and commands an old and steadily increasing popularity. The lake is one and one-fourth miles long, one-half mile wide, and has a maximum depth of forty-three feet. It is enclosed on the east, west and south shores by rugged bluffs of the Baraboo quartzite. The surface of this lake lies about 600 feet below the east bluff, and is about 1400 feet above the sea level. It is a beautiful sheet of water, without a visible outlet, fed by springs and surrounded by great crags and bluffs of rock, thrown up by volcanic action of some former age. The north and southeast ends are filled with glacial drift. In fact, this glacial drift has formed the lake basin by damming up both



The Bluffs Around Devil's Lake



The Devil's Doorway, Devil's Lake State Park

ends of the older gorge. The bluffs are without glacial drift, and the limit of the driftless area is sharply defined. The geology classes of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago annually spend several weeks in field work on the park and surrounding country. The late President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, one of the most distinguished geologists in the country, once said, "I know of no other region of the state which illustrates so many principles of the science of geology."

In addition to these interesting rock formations, such as the "Doorway," the "Needle," and "Turks Head" there are some very interesting Indian mounds on the park, the most striking being the Eagle Mound on the southeast shore, and the Bear and Lynx Mounds on the north shore.

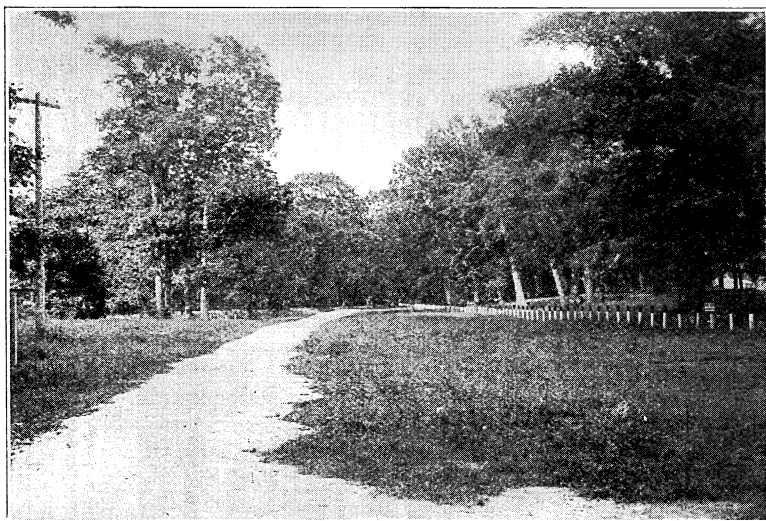
The rough topography of the park and the surrounding region prevented clearing, so that the percentage of forest area is large, and the native flora and fauna has survived remarkably well. The native flora is extremely varied, and natural conditions will be maintained so that botanists will find not only the species, but also the ecological conditions under which they grow. River birch is found along the lake shore, mixed hardwood stands occur on the higher land, large white pines occupy the rocky slopes, and the tops of the bluffs are covered with oaks.

PENINSULA STATE PARK

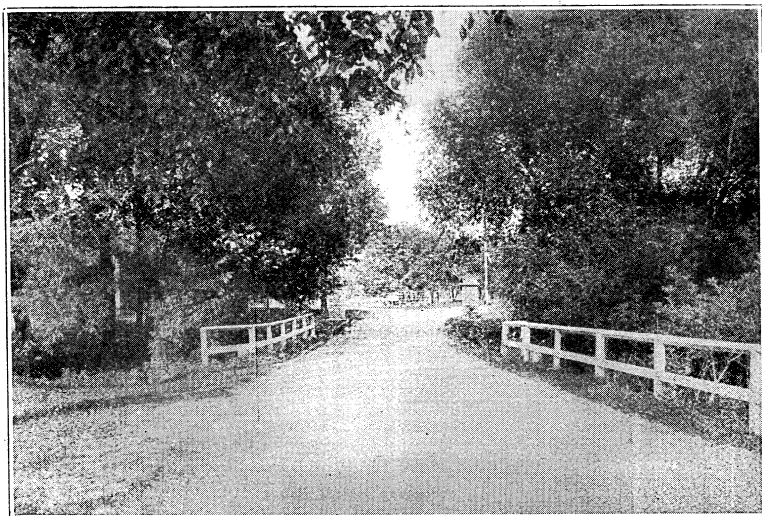
Peninsula Park is located on the Door County Peninsula, twenty-five miles north of the city of Sturgeon Bay, and between the villages of Fish Creek and Ephraim. It consists of approximately 3,400 acres of rolling land, fronting on Green Bay and Ephraim Harbor. This tract of land was set aside for park purposes by an act of the state legislature in 1910 and 1914, and was selected after many other sites in the eastern part of the state had been taken into consideration, as one of foremost scenic and historical worth, natural beauty, and accessibility.

The park is reached either by auto stage from Sturgeon Bay, by the Goodrich boats from Milwaukee, or by the local boats which ply between points on both sides of the Green Bay shore. The large boats run only during the tourist season. The main roads of Door county are always kept in first-class condition. The trip from Sturgeon Bay to the park is especially delightful, as the road traveled is surfaced with crushed limestone, and winds back and forth along the ridges and between the farms and orchards of the county.

The park is well timbered. The flora is not extensive, but the forests (some of which are of virgin growth) of white and red pine, hemlock, balsam and hardwoods are beautiful. Several stands of beech show a forest type that is rather unusual. Dense stands of white cedar are found along the shore and on the well moistened ledges, while in some of the fields, juniper and more rarely the



The Picnic Ground, Devil's Lake State Park



Entrance to Peninsula State Park

shrubby yew (*Taxus canadensis*) give the effect of formal planting. The trails and pathways, which have been constructed through the fields and woods to the points of chief interest in the park are always delightful to the nature lover.

With the exception of three distinct bluffs, the land over the entire park is gently rolling. These bluffs are located as follows: Svens Bluff on the west side near the lookout tower (the height of which is 45 feet); Norway Bluff, between one-quarter and one-half mile east of the intersection of the Shanty Bay road and the upper road; and Eagle Bluff running both west and south of the higher lookout tower (height 75 feet) at the northeast part of the park. Each of these bluffs rises gradually from the south side, but on the side facing the water they drop abruptly, leaving precipitous cliffs of limestone, which vary from 10 to 200 feet above the water's level. Svens Bluff and Eagle Bluff lie close to the edge of the Bay, from two hundred to five hundred feet back. Norway Bluff lies over a quarter of a mile south of the shore line.

The numerous harbors along the peninsula make sailing or motor-boat cruising safe, and boats from the various yacht clubs are often seen at anchor in the harbor at Fish Creek, Ephraim or Eagle Island. The facilities for golfing are being yearly improved. The beaches of Shanty Bay are ideal for bathing. The summers of this region are generally cool, being moderated by the breezes from Lake Michigan and Green Bay. Good drinking water is to be had in unlimited quantities, and fresh fruits and garden vegetables can be obtained from nearby farms, during the proper seasons.

NELSON DEWEY STATE PARK

The Nelson Dewey State Park is located in Grant county, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, and includes the bluffs along both rivers. The greater portion of this land was the old Glenn homestead, and it was due to the efforts of Senator Robert Glenn that the natural beauties were preserved, as he for a long time had in mind the idea of this area becoming a great natural playground for the people of future generations. The park is complete and contains 1651 acres. The site of the first fur trading post established on the upper Mississippi is in the park, and also the termination of the old military road.

None of the natural beauties of the park have been destroyed, although some of the upland has been cleared, thus giving a variety of scenery. The park is well-wooded. On the uplands may be found such species as white, red and black oak, basswood, sugar maple, aspen and white birch. In the hollows, the ash, slippery elm, basswood, black walnut, butternut, mulberry and honey locust thrive. The bottom land type is composed mainly of silver maple, white elm and river birch. The following paragraphs give a brief description of the chief points of interest in the park.



The Birches at Shanty Bay, Peninsula State Park

Black Hawk Monument

This monument is a ragged ledge of very picturesque rock, rising to about two hundred feet in height. It overlooks the Mississippi river and the surrounding hills and valleys. It is located on the south end of Sentinel Ridge and was named in memory of the once warring Indian Chief, Black Hawk.

Sentinel Ridge

Sentinel Ridge is a thickly wooded high ridge lying 1108 feet above sea level, being marked by United States survey (B. M.) and 530 feet above the Mississippi river. This ridge was used as a burial spot by the ancient prehistoric mound builders. A group of mounds for half a mile in length lie along this ridge and are supposed to be the most valuable undepleted group in existence. A large bronze tablet has been erected by the Archeological Society of Wisconsin, marking this particular group of mounds. A standard highway has been built leading up and along this ridge, making it a very scenic drive, overlooking the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers for miles. One can look along on three points of the compass into the state of Iowa and the cities of South McGregor, North McGregor and Prairie du Chien. From this ridge one can also see the continuous traffic on the railroads which wind along both sides of these rivers and the steamers churning the waters of the mighty Mississippi.

Little and Big Canyons

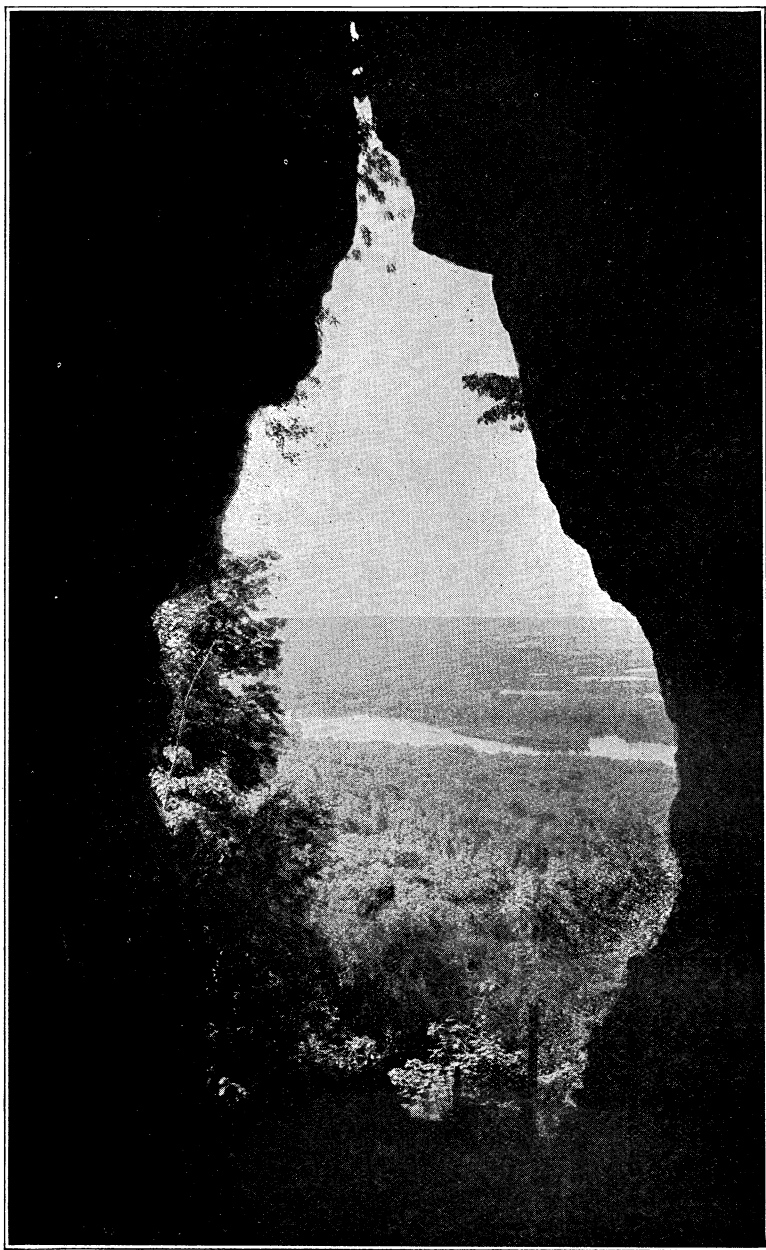
These canyons are also very interesting, being cut out through solid rock by the continuous flow of water, making them resemble miniature canyons with solid walls of ragged rocks rising on both sides.

Pictured Rock

By going up the south miniature canyon, one comes to what is known as Pictured Rock, Cave or Glenn Grotto, being about fifty feet in diameter, formed in brilliantly colored sandstone with a waterfall tumbling over its side, and a column of petrified moss forty feet high at the entrance. It is one of the many natural beauty spots in the park.

Sun Shine Hill and Eagle Eye Bluffs

These prominences are about 530 feet above the river level commanding a very beautiful view of the surrounding country. From these bluffs one can look as far as the eye can see west and north along the Mississippi river and east over the rolling thickly wooded hills and valleys.



The Wisconsin Valley from the Cave on the Nelson Dewey State Park

Point Look Out

This is known as the first point from which Father Marquette (the discoverer) had his first glimpse of the mighty Mississippi river, the Father of Waters. This is a very beautiful and scenic point, and is one of the most interesting in the park. A good drive-way has also been built to this point and a considerable amount of other improving has been done for the benefit of the visiting public.

Underneath this point is what is known as Point Look Out Cave, with tunnels extending back quite a distance into the precipitous bluff. Trails and stairways have been built leading to this cave, running some places through ragged crevices and again hugging the high walls of the bluffs, making this a very interesting walk.

Signal Point

Signal Point is a high and rocky Bluff extending and overlooking both the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers and valleys, which was used as a signal station by the warring Indians in the early days. One may get a panoramic view of both rivers and the rising bluffs on the Wisconsin and Iowa sides. Also one can look down over the ledge hundreds of feet directly below upon the forest covered bottom lands of the rivers through which runs the old military road used by troops and immigrants to Iowa and Minnesota in the early forties and fifties.

Other points of interest are the bottomless pits, the Wisconsin Ridge and Big Chief Bluffs and the Big Sand Cave with its walls of brightly colored sandstone.

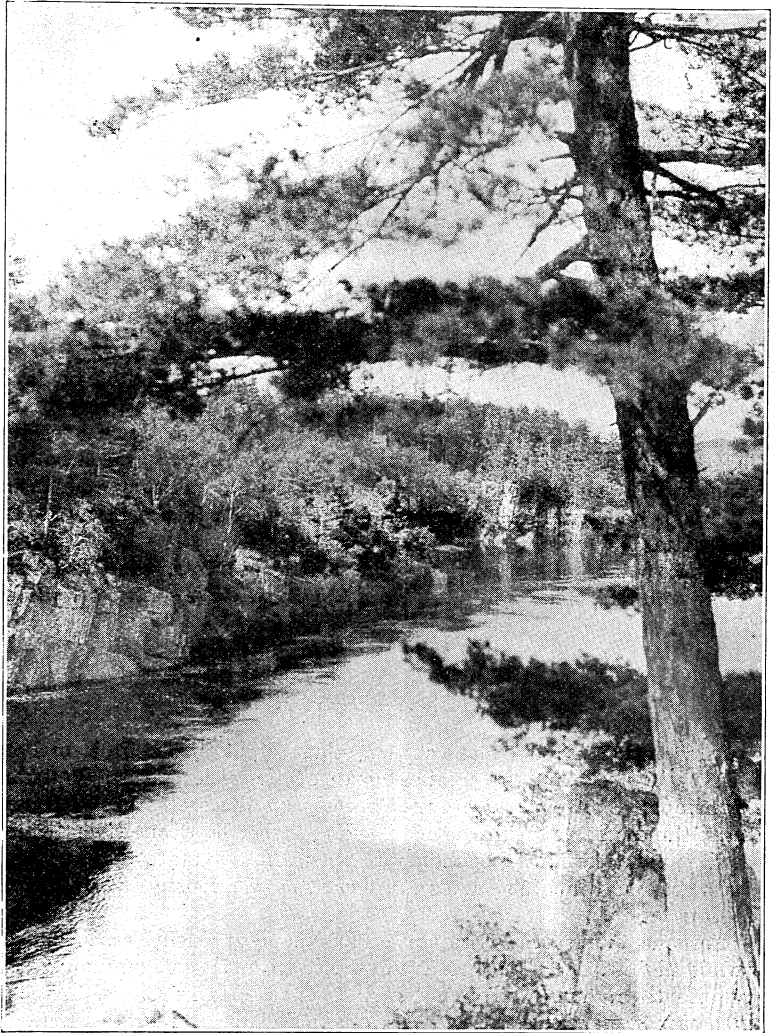
INTERSTATE PARK

Interstate Park is located at the village of St. Croix Falls in Polk County. It is about fifty miles north of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The park is owned jointly by the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, as it lies on both sides of the St. Croix river, which at that point forms the boundary between the two states. It contains 730 acres, of which 580 acres are owned by Wisconsin and 150 acres by Minnesota.

For the tourist the Interstate Park is most easily reached over trunk highways 35 and 14 from the Wisconsin side and over the Minnesota highways running north from the Twin Cities. Accommodations over the Soo line to St. Croix Falls and over the Northern Pacific to Taylor's Falls on the Minnesota side can be had. During the summer season excursions to this park are often run over the Northern Pacific from the Twin Cities. Hotel accommodations can be had in either the village of St. Croix Falls or Taylor's Falls.

The Dells of the St. Croix River are the chief features of the park. The river here flows through a narrow gorge in the Keweenaw

wan trap rock, which at one point rises to a height of more than 200 feet. There are several picturesque rock formations, the most interesting of which are "The Old Man of the Dalles," a remarkable profile stone face on the Wisconsin shore, and the "Devils Chair,"



The Dalles of the St. Croix

a column of rock on the Minnesota side. A series of pot holes varying in diameter from one to six feet and in depth from one to eighty feet are found on the banks, chiefly on the west side of the river. These pot holes, now to be seen high above the river, were worked into the

solid rock by the grinding action of spherical boulders, many of which still remain in them.

Professor Martin, in "Physical Geography of Wisconsin," says:

"Before the Glacial Period the upper St. Croix had a course to the West in Minnesota. Its middle course in the St. Croix Dalles is postglacial. Before the Glacial Period its lower course was occupied by a short stream whose headwaters were the Apple River. The St. Croix River was the outlet of two of the glacial lakes in the Lake Superior basin, north of Stillwater, Minnesota, the valley is fairly wide, with gently sloping terraced sides" * * * * *

"The rock ledges (at the Dalles) are ancient lava flows, of which seven may be identified, rising like giant steps above the river. The lava or traps, is well-jointed, so that there are vertical precipices and isolated crags along the St. Croix river."

The state of Wisconsin has established a large trout hatchery in the park and the springs which flow from the side hills and which are remarkable for their size and purity of water are partially used for the fish ponds. Visitors to this park will appreciate this hatchery and the millions of fish reared there as one of the chief attractions.

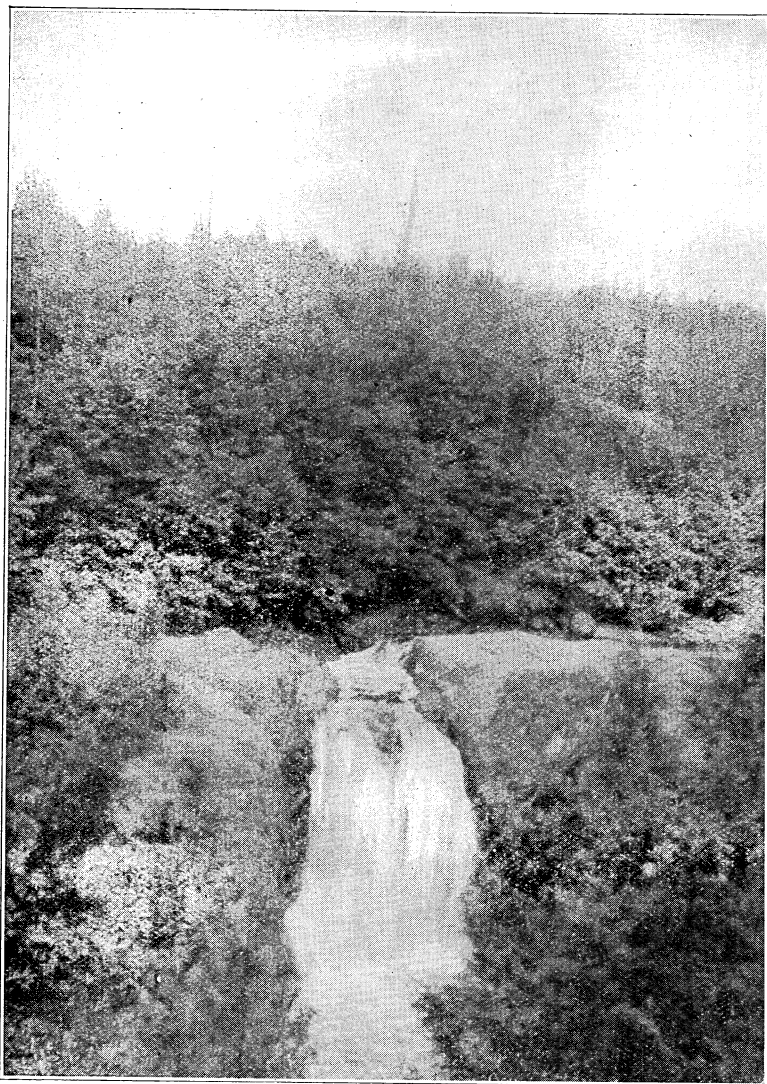
The park offers opportunities for camping, bathing, picnicking, climbing and the general outdoor recreations. The area is well wooded with a large variety of both hard and soft wood trees. The whole valley of the St. Croix is in a natural wild condition and the views from St. Croix Falls, both up and down the stream are remarkable and very pleasing.

PATTISON STATE PARK

The Pattison State Park is located twelve miles to the south of the city of Superior in Douglas county, on trunk highway No. 35. It consists of 660 acres of land, which was generously donated to the state for park purposes by the late Martin Pattison of Superior. This area is one of those so situated and so favored by nature that the people of that entire region have always sought it as a natural camping place. At this point Black River breaks over the range in a drop of 165 feet, forming the highest waterfall in the state. This falls has long been known to the Indians as Gitchee Monido or falls of the great spirit. This name has been translated to Manitou Falls, by which name it is generally known.

Manitou Falls is by far the greatest attraction of this park. The falls are caused by the volcanic or trap rock, which forms an embankment of more than 100 feet in height, over which the water of the river rushes. North of the falls lies the Superior plain of red clay, underlain by sandstone into which the water has cut a deep gorge extending several miles below the range. The falls are caused by the sudden change from the soft sandstone to the hard, unyielding Keeweenawan volcanic rock. The scenery is surprisingly beautiful. The falls themselves are surrounded by tall trees, principally white

and Norway pine, which have been left in their natural state. The gorge below the falls in the volcanic rock is quite narrow but a short distance to the north it widens out in the sandstone and when the



The Little Falls, Pattison State Park

edge of the forest is reached a view of the great Superior plain, with a background of the Duluth hills opens up in the distance—an entrancing vista, beyond the power of description.

General outdoor conveniences for camping and picnicking are to be found in the Pattison park. The area has not been fully developed as yet, but improvements are steadily being made. A limited supply of provisions can be had on the park, but the main base for supplies of all kinds is the city of Superior. There are no opportunities for bathing or boating on this area.

NORTHERN FOREST PARK

This forest park is located in the central part of Vilas County, and as its name indicates it is a state forest as well as a state park. This area can be reached by rail over the C. & N. W. Ry., the nearest station being Woodruff, or the C. M. & St. P. Ry., which runs through the park, or by auto over trunk highways 10 and 72. This is the largest of the state parks, and is primarily a wilderness area of lakes, streams and wooded country. Within its limits of sixteen miles east and west by nine miles north and south the state owns 76,000 acres of land.

The Northern Forest Park lies at a general level of about 1600 feet above the sea. The country is typical of the glaciated region of Northern Wisconsin, being rolling or sharply broken, with limited areas of level land here and there. The whole region is interspersed with lakes and streams flowing between them. Numerous springs occur. Trout Lake is about centrally located in this forest park. It is the largest lake in the region, and one of the deepest in the state. On the north shore of Trout Lake the main camp and headquarters of the park superintendent are located. In addition there are about forty other lakes in the park, the principal ones being Star, White, Sand, Plum, Ballard, Big Muskellunge and others. All of these inland waters are crystal clear and exceptionally attractive. The entire park is wooded with second growth timber, while small tracts of the virgin woods occur here and there. In its virginal condition this area was covered with a pine forest. This has been largely cut-over, but the second growth of mixed pine and hardwoods have reached a good size, and is highly attractive. The soil is sandy and dry under foot.

This forest park was established by legislative act in 1925. The lands, however, had been previously owned by the state. They were originally purchased for a forest reserve, but for years had been held and were classified merely as vacant state lands. Having special adaptation for forest park purposes these lands were finally set aside during the past session of the legislature as a forest park, and a definite use and destiny officially declared for them. For years they have been protected from fire and improved, and there is now a complete fire protective system established as well as a good system of roads, trails, telephone lines and other improvements, and this area is immediately usable for the purposes intended. It makes an ideal forest park, and as a park it offers all the outdoor attractions and



Deer in the Northern Forest Park

activities including bathing, fishing, camping and picnicking. Several fine summer resorts are located in the park, and there are many camping places established. The neighboring towns carry a full line of tourists' supplies.

CUSHING MEMORIAL PARK

The Cushing Memorial Park is located about a half mile west of Delafield, Waukesha county, on the site of the old Cushing homestead. It comprises about eight acres, one-fourth of which is low and marshy, along the Bark river, the remaining portion rising slowly in a dry even slope. At the crest of this slope is located the shaft erected in memory of the "Three Wisconsin Cushings," while on the site of the old farm home, no traces of which remain, but in which two of the boys were born, a large stone marker has been placed.

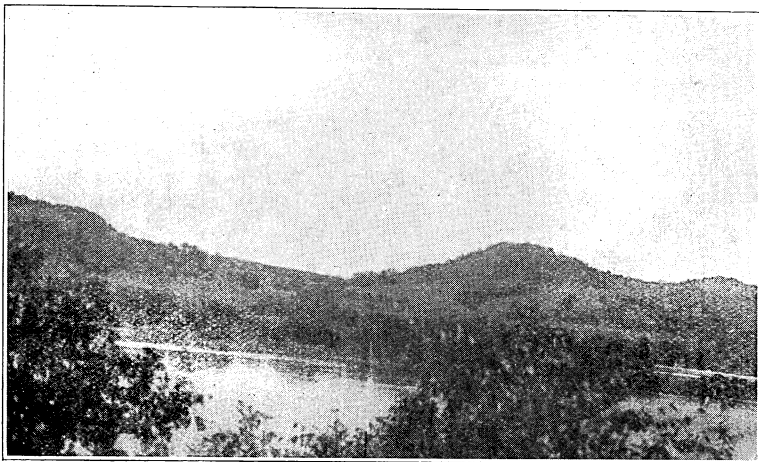
The three Cushings, William B., Alonzo H., and Howard, won unusual distinction for bravery during the days of the rebellion. William B., practically single handed, sank the ironclad ram Albemarle, which has been pronounced by Colonel Roosevelt as one of the most daring deeds on the pages of naval history. Alonzo H. fell at the crest of the battle of Gettysburg, after being shot four times. He did much to turn Pickett's charge and to win the day. Howard B. the third brother was in command of a troop fighting the Apaches in the southwest, and lost his life in a hand to hand conflict with the Indians. No other Wisconsin family, perhaps, produced such a trio of brave fighters.

The Waukesha County Historical Society was chiefly instrumental in the creation of this park. The land was donated by various citizens to the Society, who accepted it in trust. Later, when the erection of an appropriate monument was considered, and because the funds of the society were insufficient to erect a suitable monument, the aid of the state was solicited. The legislature of 1911 authorized the Governor to cooperate with the Historical Society in the erection of a monument to mark the birth place of the Cushings. As a result, \$5,000.00 was appropriated and a very imposing and beautiful obelisk was erected in their honor. This shaft was dedicated May 31, 1915. The unveiling was done by Miss Catherine Cushing, the daughter of William B. Cushing, who sank the Albemarle.

Cushing Memorial Park is a delightful place to stop for a short time when travelling in that general section of the state. It is not an area that we would recommend for a prolonged stay nor are the facilities for the general outdoor recreations such as have been developed on most of the state parks. The foreman of the fish hatchery at Delafield, which is located adjacent to the park, has direct charge of this area and full information concerning the grounds, etc. can be obtained from him.

PERROT PARK

Perrot park, an area of 910 acres along the bluffs of the Mississippi, is located 25 miles north of the city of La Crosse. This area was presented to the state by John A. Latsch of Winona, Minn. The park can be reached on the C. & N. W. R. R., the Burlington, and also over the trunk line highway system. This park is not developed in any way, but there are opportunities there for camping and picnicking. Provisions and other supplies can be had at the village of Trempealeau, which is located on the edge of the park.

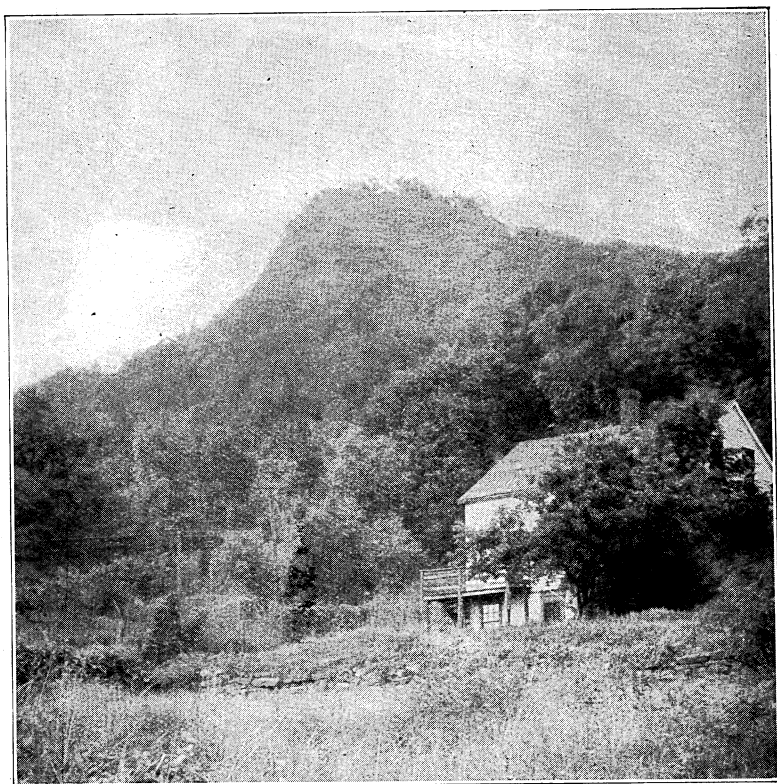


The Bluffs of Perrot State Park

Trempealeau Mountain, the important point on the park is called by the Winnebagos, "Hay-nee-ah-chah" or "Soaking Mountain," and the French voyageurs adopted the native term, but in their own language and the present term is an anglicized corruption of the latter part of the French designation, and no one who has ever voyaged on the upper Mississippi and has seen from the deck of the boat the lofty crest of the noble peak towering above him as if from midstream, can question the appropriateness of the name.

Father Louis Hennepin discovered Trempealeau Mountain in 1680 and five years later Nicholas Perrot and party going to build a fur trading post among the Sioux Indians, was overtaken by bad weather near this site, and took up their quarters at the foot of the mountain, where they remained until the spring of 1686. Three years later they planted the arms of Louis XIV and in his name took possession of all the land drained by the waters of the Upper Mississippi. In 1731 a fort was built on the site of Perrot's wintering post by a representative of the French Government.

In recent years the State Historical Society and interested local historians have succeeded in locating the site of Perrot's post of 1685 and Linctot's fort of 1731-36. Several hearthstones were uncovered, one with a rude chimney; a blacksmith forge was found, and many other relics of white occupancy. Thus, of the ten or more forts built by the French in Wisconsin, to Trempealeau belongs the distinction of possessing the only ones whose ruins have been certainly identified.

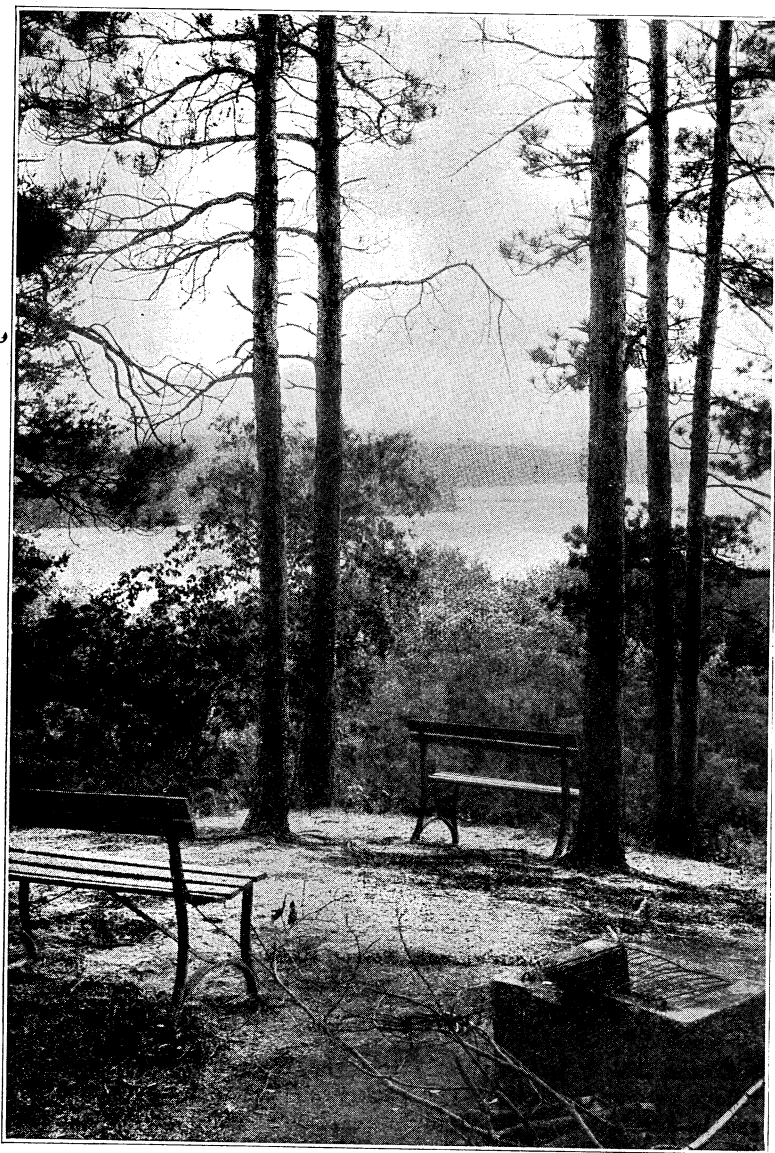


Brady's Peak, Perrot State Park

TOWER HILL

Tower Hill is located just across the Wisconsin River from the village of Spring Green. The park itself lies in Iowa County, and can be reached over trunk highway No. 41 which passes right by this area. This park was accepted by the state from Mrs. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

Tower Hill marks a site of the old shot tower for the making of lead bullets in the early days in the village of Helena established in 1831 by Daniel Whitney, a Green Bay merchant. It flourished about



Overlooking the Wisconsin River from Tower Hill

thirty years and then vanished before changing industrial and transportation methods. The old shot tower cut through the solid line stone rock is still in evidence, and this area is of value chiefly because of its historic connections, although it also possesses an imposing view over the Wisconsin river.

RIB HILL

Rib Hill has been accepted as a state park because it is the highest point in the state. It is located on top of Granite Mountain, several miles south of the city of Wausau in Marathon County. The land was acquired by the Kiwanis Club of Wausau and tendered to the state. This park consists of 160 acres of land. It is only accessible at the present time by foot from the roads leading up to the foot of Rib Hill. It offers a very splendid view over that part of the state. Opportunities for camping, bathing, or any of the other customary outdoor activities are not to be had in this park, inasmuch as there is no water available, and the accessibility of the area at the present time is difficult.

BRULE PARK

The Brule Park lands are located up and down the Brule Valley for a distance of seven miles, with the center at the village of Brule. They consist of part of the Nebagamon Lumber Company grant of 4,321 acres of land along the Brule River in Douglas County. The Brule has always been rated as a first-class trout stream. The area can be reached over the Northern Pacific and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railroads, and is within easy walking distance from Brule and Winnebougou stations. Trunk Highway No. 10 runs through the village of Brule. Opportunities for fishing, boating, camping, picnicking, etc., are to be had on these state lands, and there are a number of desirable cottage sites available for lease. The lands for the most part have been cut over, but there is a thrifty stand of second growth timber on the lands at the present time.

OLD BELMONT

(The First State Capitol)

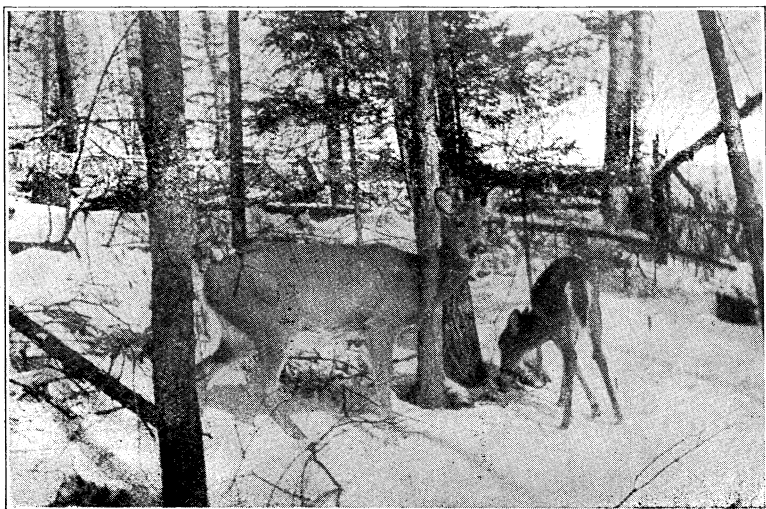
The site of the first capitol of the state was located a short distance from the village of Belmont, Lafayette county. It is situated between Platt and Belmont mounds, landmarks which are visible for twenty-five miles in every direction. It can be reached best over the regular trunk line highway system to and from Belmont Village. This park of two acres is of particular interest because of its historical significance. It is here the first capitol of the state has been restored on its original site.

Wisconsin territory was created by Act of Congress April 20, 1836. The temporary site of the territorial government was established at Belmont, a village built for the occasion with the possible hope

that it might become the capital city of the future state, a hope which was soon shattered. In anticipation of the coming of the first territorial legislature a frame building had been erected by James Atchison, from whom it was subsequently rented for the use of the legislature. This building was a two-story structure with a battlement front 25 x 40 feet in dimensions. The timber for the building was purchased in Pittsburgh and brought down the Ohio river, up the Mississippi by steamboat, and landed at Galena from whence it was hauled twenty miles to Belmont. The interior was lathed with split oak and plaster, making a very substantial frame building for the time.

The territorial legislature met in this building in a forty-six day session between October 25th and December 9th, 1836. A long struggle took place in both the council and the house of representatives to fix the location of the future capital city. After considerable discussion Madison was finally selected largely through the efforts of Judge James D. Doty, later governor, who had made a survey of the present site of the city of Madison in anticipation of its being made the capital city. After the capitol was taken away from Belmont the village lost its importance, and the territorial capitol building finally in the later eighties was moved about one hundred yards south, where it was used as a barn until purchased by the state in 1919. The work of restoration of the building was carried on and completed by the Belmont Capitol Commission, and in 1924 the area was finally turned over to the Conservation Commission to be administered as a state park.

None of the outdoor attractions, such as bathing, camping, etc., are to be had in this park. It is primarily a point of historical interest to be visited for a brief period of time.



Northern Forest State Park

WISCONSIN STATE FISHERIES

By BRAYTON O. WEBSTER

THE artificial propagation of fish as is practiced in this state has been going on in the world since long before the Christian Era. It is recorded that fish were artificially hatched and planted in China many thousands of years ago. The methods employed and success obtained has naturally improved as time has gone on. Today there are still vexing problems that fish culturists have to face and on account of the lack of scientific knowledge, many times disastrous losses occur. The ordinary fish culturist is usually a man of limited education and his fish culture knowledge has been obtained from practical experience so that when trouble comes to his young fish he has to depend upon a few simple remedies like the use of a salt bath (which has been universally used for all kind of sickness among fish since fish culture began) to cure the trouble.



BRAYTON O. WEBSTER.

Fish culture work has been carried on in Wisconsin since 1873. Under Chap. 211 of the Session Laws of that year, the sum of five hundred dollars was appropriated to be expended under the direction of Prof. Spencer F. Baird who was then U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries for the artificial propagation of fish for our lakes and streams. As near as can be estimated, twenty

thousand salmon were hatched at the private hatching house of H. S. Dousman, Esq., located at Waterville in Waukesha County and planted in lakes around Madison and Lake Geneva.

The following year, under Chap. 253 of the Session Laws of 1874, there were appointed Commissioners of Fisheries,—three men, namely William Walsh, A. Palmer and P. R. Hoy. To these men that year the legislature appropriated three hundred and sixty dollars to carry on the fisheries work, and they say in their report to the Governor of that year that with the funds placed at their disposal they were able to do but little. Twelve other states named respectively as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Alabama, California and Michigan, had already been provided with fish commissioners.

The first appropriation asked for by the newly appointed commission was from eight to ten thousand dollars. From that small but well laid foundation one of the finest fish propagation organizations in the world has been developed.

The first hatchery in this state was established in the year 1875 and was located about five miles out of the city of Madison and was known for many years as the Nine Springs Hatchery. It is now known as the Madison Hatchery and is still in operation. Millions of rainbow and brown trout eggs are collected each year from the fine stock of brood fish that are held in the ponds on the grounds.

From time to time in the past fifty years other hatcheries have been established as needs required and the money was available, until now the state is operating fifteen fish hatcheries located in the following places: Madison, Bayfield, Wild Rose, Minocqua, Delafield, Oshkosh, St. Croix Falls, Sturgeon Bay, Sheboygan, Osceola, Lakewood, Hayward, Westfield, Spooner and Eagle River. In these various hatcheries are hatched and distributed about one hundred and fifty million fish each year, the report of which is given for each hatchery farther on.

Kinds of Fish

Nearly every kind of fresh water fish that are known as fine fish in Wisconsin are distributed by the Commission. In the fifteen hatcheries brook, rainbow, brown and lake trout and whitefish are hatched for our cold water streams and Lake Superior, Green Bay and Lake Michigan; while bass, blue gills, pike, muskellunge, pickerel, whitebass, perch, bull heads and many other kinds of pan fish belonging to the sunfish family are either hatched at the hatcheries or rescued from the overflowed lands of the Mississippi, Fox and Wisconsin rivers and planted in our inland lakes and rivers.

Commercial Work

This state is the only one of the Great Lakes States that carries on a very extensive commercial fish propagation work. At least one-half of the fish work done at the Bayfield station is of the commercial kind as millions of fish are hatched there each year for planting in Lake Superior. We also receive for that station each year from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries from one to two million lake trout that are hatched at their U. S. Duluth hatchery for planting in Wisconsin waters. The inland trout stream work is also well taken care of from that hatchery as millions of brook and brown trout eggs are taken every year from the stock of brood fish that are always held there. The other commercial hatcheries are located at Sheboygan and Sturgeon Bay, each hatchery having a capacity of about sixteen million lake trout and fifty million whitefish eggs.

The Commission does not feel that any new kinds of fish need to be introduced into the waters of this state inasmuch as we have all of the finest varieties of the fresh water finny tribe native to our waters, but for the benefit of the commercial fisheries, experiment in the introduction of Pacific salmon to the waters of Lake Superior is being carried on at the Bayfield plant. Only two hundred thousand

fish are planted each year, which is a very small amount for such a large body of water and in comparison to the millions of lake trout that are planted there each year. This experiment has been going on for about five years now, but only occasionally are the salmon caught by any of the fishermen.

Distribution

The methods of rearing fish for distribution were entirely changed in the last five years. Until very recently it was almost universally acknowledged that the best way to get results from all kinds of fish planting was to hatch and plant them while they were quite small, or what is known as the fry stage. That method today is universally taboo. Insofar as it is possible, all fish are raised in the hatcheries now until they have learned to feed, and grown to a size that makes it reasonably sure that a large percentage of them will come to maturity. This method has made it necessary to increase our fish car rolling stock; consequently the Northwestern Railway Company was requested this year to furnish the Commission with two baggage cars, which they very kindly did. These cars were equipped with living quarters for the crews and a very fine pumping system to enable each can of fish to have a fresh supply of oxygen from the time they were taken from the cool, live flowing water in the hatchery until they were delivered to the applicant at the nearest railway station near where they were to be planted. By the use of plenty of ice during the hottest weather, many thousands of cans of fish are delivered each year with comparatively small loss.

Rescued Fish

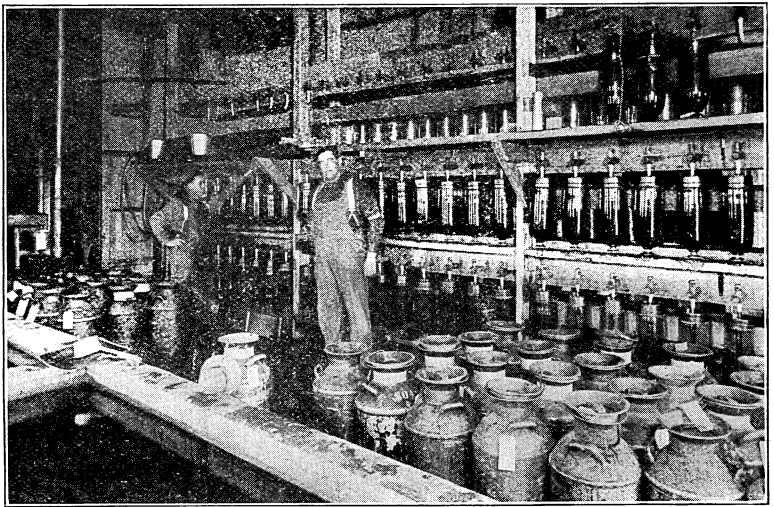
The fisheries work is not all confined to the work done in the fifteen hatcheries in the state as there are several places in the state where millions of fish are rescued from overflowed lands and planted in lakes and rivers where they have a good chance of growing to a catchable size to fish.

Carp Fishing

Some thirty-five or forty years ago the state officials were besieged with applications from all over the state for young carp for planting in our inland waters. It was thought at that time that they were a very fine food fish. The federal government furnished the first supply and as the demand became more urgent, Wisconsin made an effort to raise their own and these operations were carried on until most of our southern waters were fairly well stocked. The introduction of these fish was a great mistake as has been proven as the years have gone by and in order to keep down the population of this species to a point where they will not entirely drive out the fine fish, the

Commissioner issues permits to commercial fishermen to take them out with seines only and their catch last year was valued at about \$117,784.00. They furnish food to a large number of people.

Wisconsin has thousands of lakes and about ten thousand miles of trout stream that have a fine fish population that make the state an ideal place for sportsmen.



Inside of Fish Hatchery During Shipping Season.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN

By JOHN J. HANNAN

THE management of the Charitable, Mental and Tubercular Curative, Correctional Reformatory and Penal institutions of Wisconsin, is vested in the State Board of Control. This body also has supervising power over county tubercular sanatoria, county asylums for the insane, county and city jails and lockups, county and city poor farms or houses, the child caring and child placing agencies of Wisconsin. The Board under the law sits as a commission



JOHN J. HANNAN

in lunacy in the cases of inmates of state or county institutions, as a parole board for the State Prison, the Milwaukee House of Correction and the reformatory and correctional institutions. It is the guardian of neglected and dependent children committed to the State Public School. It administers the law providing for the sterilization of defectives. It supervises and audits the state and county aid to the blind, aged, dependent children, and is the auditor of state and county payments for the care of the tubercular, the insane and the feeble-minded. The State Board of Control also administers the adult probation law in all counties other than Milwaukee, and the Juvenile Department for the administration of the child protection statutes.

Such in outline is the field of activity of this agency of the state government. Clothed by the law with broad administrative powers, it is the aim to so conduct all these activities as to realize the intent expressed in the first sentence of the creating statute, Chapter 46.

"To secure the just humane and economical administration of the laws concerning the charitable, curative Reformatory and Penal Institutions of this State, there is hereby constituted the State Board of Control of Wisconsin. And in addition to the functions expressly authorized by law, the Board shall have powers necessary to the full and complete performance thereof."

Thirteen chapters, and in addition thereto, more than 90 separate and scattered sections of the Wisconsin Statutes, contain the body of the law pertaining to the institutions, the agencies and the welfare, treatment, custody and disposal of inmates of institutions, administered by the State Board of Control.

To care for the mentally and physically handicapped, the neglected and dependent, the incorrigible, the delinquent and the criminal, the state, its counties and municipalities maintain institutions as follows:

UNDER STATE BOARD OF CONTROL MANAGEMENT

Hospitalization—	Post office—
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane	Mendota
Northern Hospital for the Insane	Winnebago
Central State Hospital for the Insane	Waupun
Wisconsin Memorial Hospital (for insane)	Mendota
Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School (for feeble-minded)	Chippewa Falls
Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School (for feeble-minded)	Union Grove
Wisconsin State Sanatorium (tubercular)	Statesan
Tomahawk Lake Camp (Convalescing tubercular)	Tomahawk Lake
Penal—	
Wisconsin State Prison	Waupun
Wisconsin State Reformatory	Green Bay
Industrial Home for Women	Taycheedah
Correctional and Educational—	
Industrial School for Boys	Waukesha
Industrial School for Girls	Milwaukee
Educational—	
State Public School	Sparta
Wisconsin School for the Deaf	Delavan
Wisconsin School for the Blind	Janesville
Workshop for the Blind	Milwaukee

Under County and City Management

Supervised by Board of Control

- 36 County Asylums for the Chronic Insane
- 1 County Asylum for Tubercular Chronic Insane
- 15 County Tuberculosis Sanatoria
- 52 County and City Poor Farms or Houses
- 368 County and City Jails and Lockups

Private Agencies

Supervised by Board of Control

- 25 Private Benevolent Institutions
- 32 Child Caring Institutions, Orphanages
- 17 Child Placing Agencies

Prior to 1881, the state institutions then existing were managed by local boards. In 1881 the management was centralized in a body known as the State Board of Supervision. In 1891 this body was superseded by the State Board of Control. Although from time to time there were changes in the law with respect to the number constituting said Board, the powers and duties of the Board of Control have remained basically the same as conferred by the 1891 statute, with only such expansions of duties as were made necessary by the establishment of new institutions, agencies and activities necessary to meet the needs of the state's growth and social development.

In 1881, when the centralized plan of handling the problem was adopted, the state institutions numbered 6. There are now 17. These state institutions, on December 1, 1926, had a population of 6,132 as compared with 5,511 December 1, 1924. The county institutions had a population of 9,808 as compared with 8,456 December 1, 1924. On December 1, 1926, there were on parole from the state institutions 1,662, and on probation 334, making the total population directly and indirectly under the supervision of the Board 17,936.

Every state institution is inspected once in each month, by the Board or one of its members. The county asylums, and sanatoria are inspected four times each year. The county and city poor houses, jails, city police stations and village lockups, are inspected at least twice each year. Child caring institutions are inspected frequently and every placement by a Child Placing Agency is investigated and before it is made permanent must be approved by the Board.

During the two year period, 1924 to 1926, the courts placed on probation to the Board 434, in the year ending June 30, 1925, there were received 211, and ending June 30, 1926, the number was 223. During the prior biennium the total so placed was 347 as compared with 434 during the last period.

In the two years ending June 30, 1926, the Juvenile Department inspected 508 homes in which children were placed by Child Placing Agencies.

The investments of Wisconsin in its state institutions are as follows:

Land -----	\$1,015,878.16
Buildings -----	7,565,219.71
Other Property -----	2,287,360.41
Total -----	<u>\$10,868,458.28</u>

The total investment of Wisconsin to care for those who directly or indirectly come under the supervision of the Board can only be ascertained by adding the county investments to those of the state. The county investments are:

Land -----	\$3,006,101.68
Buildings -----	10,741,381.37
Other Property -----	3,295,484.36
Total -----	<u>\$17,042,967.41</u>

Added to this amount, the state's investment of \$10,868,458.28 in the State Charitable, Curative and Penal Institutions to the counties' investment of \$17,042,967.41 makes a grand total of \$27,911,425.69 invested in the state's and counties' Charitable and Curative Institutions.

Under the title of each institution will be found the details with respect to it. The operating cost of all of the institutions under the Board during the biennium ending June 30, 1926, was as follows:

	1925	1926
Operation -----	\$2,357,628.75	\$2,534,485.59
Repairs and maintenance----	205,997.18	263,637.84
	<hr/> \$2,563,625.93	<hr/> \$2,798,123.43

During the biennium, the capital expenditures for new buildings and additional real and personal property amounted to \$720,322.23. There were 1188 officers and employees in service under the Board, and the total amount paid in salaries in 1926 was \$1,166,311.37.

During the biennium the industries operated in connection with the state institutions produced manufactured goods for state account as follows:

1925 -----	\$948,700.36
1926 -----	1,095,964.55
Total -----	<hr/> \$2,044,664.91

The production of state institutional farms in 1925 was valued at \$283,840.69, and in 1926 to \$341,795.28, a total of \$625,635.97. The total value of all products of the state institutions for the biennium was \$2,669,300.88.

During the biennium there was paid in wages to prisoners employed at gainful occupations in the Wisconsin State Prison, \$71,521.99. There was paid into the general fund of the state as earnings of prisoners, \$364,088.25.

The largest industry is the production of binder twine. The output of this product for the past four years was as follows:

	Pounds	Receipts	Net Profit
1923 -----	5,721,800	\$425,184.00	\$ 81,349.38
1924 -----	5,267,400	325,824.48	63,098.30
Total for biennium -----	<hr/> 10,989,200	<hr/> \$751,008.48	<hr/> \$144,447.68
1925 -----	5,287,992	\$ 599,104.16	\$ 67,137.30
1926 -----	6,935,100	629,128.70	51,960.25
Total for biennium -----	<hr/> 12,223,092	<hr/> \$1,228,232.86	<hr/> \$119,097.55

The aim in operating this is to keep the price at as low a level as possible, consistent with safety of operation and if market conditions will permit, so that the farmers of the State may participate in the benefits of the industry.

The prison manufactures the auto license plates, the highway markers for the state, and shoes for state and county institutions. There were employed an average of 330 prisoners daily on contract in the manufacture of stockings.

At the State Reformatory industries are conducted as an incident to the teaching of useful trades. Granite polishing, cabinetmaking, tailoring, plumbing, carpentry, cement work and auto mechanics are the principal occupations.

At the close of the biennium the balances in the industries fund of the prison was \$306,286.99, and at the Reformatory, \$30,483.88.

Mental and physical examinations of all admissions and of all who appear for parole consideration at the correctional reformatory and penal institutions are made by the Psychiatric Field Service. During the biennium period, 4496 such examinations were made.

One hundred and eleven teachers were employed in state institutions on June 30, 1926. The School for the Blind, The School for the Deaf, the State Public School, are educational institutions, and at the two industrial schools the greatest emphasis is placed upon academic education, although vocational training is provided. At the Reformatories, the aim is to stress vocational training, although at these, too, academic instruction is provided. Classes for the illiterate are conducted at the Prison. Prisoners capable of so doing are encouraged to take University Extension courses, and during the biennium 85 prisoners were enrolled in such courses.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

Mendota, Wisconsin

Opened 1860

Capacity 425 Male, 281 Female, Total 706.

OFFICERS

Dr. M. K. Green.....	Superintendent
Dr. August Sauthoff.....	Asst. Superintendent and Clinical Director
Wm. H. Ramsay.....	Steward
Theresa G. Long.....	Matron

The State Hospital for the Insane is situated in the Town of Westport, Dane County. The institution is located on a beautiful tract of land overlooking Lake Mendota. The post office and railway station is Mendota; transportation from Madison to the institution over the Northwestern Railroad, or by bus.

The hospital buildings face a magnificent wooded lawn which slopes gradually towards the lake shore, a third of a mile distant. The original building, completed in 1860, is 65 x 120 feet, four stories. Since then many additional buildings have been erected, one east and one west wing to the main building, each 250 feet long, and two transverse wings, eighty-seven feet long. During 1904 there was added a large three story building to the rear of the main structure for general dining room, additional male ward, general bath rooms, bakery, etc. Later there was built a new power house, building for

laundry and shops, a nurses' home and a fifty bed structure for convalescing male patients. In recent years there has also been added new greenhouses, a sixty-five car garage, farm buildings and other buildings. There has also been installed a new sewage disposal plant and numerous other improvements. The lawns surrounding the buildings afford adequate grounds for outdoor recreation for the patients and employees.

Commitments to this institution are made by the courts in the following counties: Adams, Barron, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, La Fayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washburn and Waukesha.

Voluntary patients may be admitted to this institution upon a written application, supported by a certificate of two qualified physicians to the effect that such patient is in need of hospitalization because of mental or nervous disorder.

This hospital also admits for treatment patients, who are narcotic drug addicts; also patients suffering from venereal diseases.

The hospital medical staff, composed of six resident physicians, hold regular conference meetings at which the cases of all newly admitted patients are discussed for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment. Patients about to be paroled or transferred to the county institutions are also presented at these staff meetings.

The institutional medical staff works in close affiliation with the Psychiatric Department of the University Medical School. Students of the University Medical School serve a three weeks internship in the wards of this institution, giving them theoretical and practical experience in the diagnosis and treatment of nervous and mental diseases.

The laboratories and other resources of the University are at the disposal of the Medical Staff of this institution, thus affording us an opportunity to make a more accurate diagnosis.

The hospital is equipped to administer Hydrotherapy in its various forms in the treatment of disturbed cases.

An experienced psychiatric social worker is employed to visit paroled patients in their homes.

The institution maintains an occupational therapy department with two instructors.

The Institutional Farm comprises 226 acres of tillable land on which is erected barns and other farm buildings. The dairy herd consists of 110 head of Holstein cattle, 58 of which are pure bred.

In 1925 there was established in connection with this institution a Farm Colony for convalescent male patients. The Colony is on a large farm three miles north from this institution on Highway 113. During the past year some eighty patients have lived in the Colony at one time or another, which made it possible to give these patients out of door exercise and occupation, resulting in marked benefit to the patients' mental and physical welfare. There was also produced

a large additional amount of farm produce to meet the institutional requirements.

On July 1, 1924 there were 621 patients at the State Hospital receiving treatment; 740 were admitted during the year, making a total of 1361, who received treatment at some time during the year. 741 patients were discharged during the year, 133 as recovered and 132 as improved, while 83 died and 224 were transferred to the county institutions.

On July 1, 1925 there were 620 patients in the State Hospital; 781 were admitted during the year, making a total of 1401 who received treatment at some time during the year. 701 patients were discharged; 121 as recovered, and 185 as improved, while 102 died and 149 were transferred to the county institutions, and on June 30, 1926, 421 male and 279 female, or a total of 700 patients remained in the institution.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Winnebago, Wisconsin

Opened 1872

Capacity 412 Male, 252 Female, Total 664

OFFICERS

Dr. Adin Sherman.....	Superintendent
H. S. Cheney.....	Steward
Fanny Weiner	Matron

The Northern Hospital for the Insane is ideally located on the shores of Lake Winnebago, at Winnebago, Wis., on the C. & N. W. Railway approximately 4 miles from Oshkosh, Wis.

This institution is located in what is known as the Northern Hospital district, and persons adjudicated insane by the courts in the following counties are admitted to this institution: Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Calumet, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Iron, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Vilas, Washington, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, and Wood.

Besides a spacious institutional site, the state owns 650 acres of land at this institution, of which approximately 470 acres are tillable.

The number of voluntary patients admitted to this institution has increased from year to year. The prospects of benefitting a voluntary patient are superior to those existing in patients often times committed against their will, as the mental attitude is one of cooperation, always a large factor in the treatment of any disease, and especially valuable in the treatment of a mental disorder.

An Occupational Therapy department is maintained at this institution, offering employment, productive if possible, but essentially of a kind to hasten and promote recovery.

The available capacity of both state hospitals have been filled dur-

ing the past several years. During 1925 the average daily patient population of this institution was 637, occupying the available bed capacity 96 per cent, while the average daily patient population in 1926 was 637, and as a result the available bed capacity was 96 per cent occupied during that year. Appropriations have been made for a new psychopathic ward building at the institution, which will be built as soon as possible.

On July 1, 1924, there were 678 patients in the hospital; 705 new cases admitted during the year, making a total of 1383 who received treatment at some time during the year. 754 patients were discharged during the year, 8 as recovered, and 279 as improved, while 95 died and 291 were transferred to the county institutions.

On July 1, 1924, there were 643 patients in the institution, 688 new cases admitted, making a total of 1331 cases treated during the year. 687 patients were discharged, 3 as recovered and 241 as improved, while 108 died and 265 were transferred to county institutions, and on June 30, 1926, 401 male and 245 female, or a total of 660 remained in the institution.

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Waupun, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

W. A. Deerhake, M. D.....Superintendent and Steward
John Van Hengel.....Assistant Steward

The Central State Hospital for the Insane, located at Waupun, in Dodge County, on the Northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, also Chicago & Northwestern Railway at East Waupun, 70 miles from Milwaukee, 52 miles from Madison, 30 miles from Oshkosh, 18 miles from Fond du Lac. Highways 31, 33, 49 and 26. Bus lines to Fond du Lac and Madison.

Visiting hours for relatives, 8 to 11 A. M.—1 to 4 P. M.

Visiting hours for the public—3 P. M., except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Alienists and criminologists have come to a gradual realization during the last quarter of a century that the dangerous and criminal insane and defectives are a class by themselves, requiring a further specialization and segregation in their care. This population not only handicaps the administration of the penal institutions and hospitals for the civil insane, but is an injustice, so placed, to the class referred to, as well as to the normal population of either of the institutions named. It is now universally conceded that the dangerous and criminal insane require care by those specially trained, in a specially planned housing, which, while it guarantees the safety of a prison, eliminates prison appearance and effect.

The Legislature of 1909 made provision for the erection at the Northern Hospital for the Insane of a hospital for the criminal in-

sane for the detention of dangerous and criminal insane, by an appropriation of \$100,000.00.

A study of hospitals for the criminal insane was made. Plans were prepared and adopted for the construction of a building to provide for present and future needs. It was discovered that it was impossible to contract for the construction of those portions of the building to meet present requirements for the money appropriated, and no work was done.

The Legislature of 1911 deemed it inadvisable to locate the criminal insane and the insane criminals, with the general hospital for the insane at Winnebago, and made provision for \$20,000.00 for a site to be located at Waupun, Wisconsin.

With this the Board of Control was enabled to purchase a tract of seventy-two acres of the finest kind of garden truck land, such as could and would be worked by this class of insane.

It was again found that the appropriation was insufficient; accordingly only one hospital wing, a portion of the administration building, the connecting corridor, and the power house was built. The excavation for the foundations for the hospital was made by prisoners.

The first patients were admitted January 12th, 1914.

The Legislature of 1913, realizing the trend of modern thought, and the importance of the work to be accomplished by the new institution, created it as a separate and distinct institution under the name of Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control and the supervision of a medical superintendent.

The Legislature of 1913 also provided by the enactment of Section 604—3 as follows:—The said institution shall be used for the custody, care, and special treatment of insane persons of the following classes:

1. Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense and who became insane while in the state prison, state reformatory, house of correction, or other correctional institution.
2. Persons accused of crime but found not guilty because insane.
3. Persons accused of crime but not tried because of insanity.
4. Persons, who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies, are dangerous to themselves or others now in state or county hospitals or asylums for the insane.
5. Persons adjudged to be insane, who were previously convicted of a felony.

The same Legislature appropriated for completing the central connecting corridor by carrying it west and erecting hospital building C. Contracts were let for this early in 1914, and it was occupied January 26th, 1915.

The Legislature of 1915 provided for a small dairy and horse barn to house four cows and four horses. The same Legislature also provided for the erection of a concrete wall to enclose recreation grounds. The wall, which is fifteen feet in height is so constructed as to be but four feet above the ground level. This eliminates the

psychic effect of a prison wall, and is attained by a dry moat on the inside of the wall.

The name was changed by legislative enactment from Hospital for the Criminal Insane to Central State Hospital for the Insane.

The Legislature of 1919 provided for the erection of a ward building and a new dining room and kitchen building, the sum of \$100,000.00 but on account of the high cost of labor and material the appropriation was not sufficient. So the Legislature of 1921 made a further appropriation of \$55,000.00 and these buildings were completed and occupied in August, 1925.

All patients who can work are expected to do so and there is assigned to each the part he is best qualified to do.

All farm and garden work is done by the patients, lawns and shrubbery kept neat and trim, rooms and dormitory work are done by the patients. Some work in the kitchen, others in the dining room. A complete occupational therapy department, in charge of a competent occupational therapist, has been installed this year.

Amusements provided—The usual ward games and moving pictures, with occasional concerts and entertainments.

Religious services—Both Protestant and Catholic services are held in the auditorium. These services are conducted by the local clergy.

WISCONSIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mendota, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

R. L. Kenney.....	Medical Superintendent
J. S. Smith.....	Business Manager

This hospital has been in existence since 1921, when the first buildings were erected at Farwell's Point. The first appropriation was in the sum of \$250,000.00 and four buildings were erected. In 1923, an additional \$180,000.00 was appropriated by the Legislature and the administration building, recreation building, commissary and business office and convalescent buildings were erected. The physical plant of this hospital consists of a fifty acre wooded site on Lake Mendota and eleven buildings. Six of these buildings are devoted to the care of patients, one is residence for physicians, one an employees' building, a refectory, recreation building and occupational therapy building. The hospital has a capacity of 275 beds and a population of 262.

The Medical Staff consists of a Medical Superintendent, Clinical Director, three Junior Assistant Physicians, attending Roentgenologist and attending Dental Surgeon. There is a complete X-Ray Department, well equipped and maintained with a very competent Roentgenologist. This equipment permits of special X-Ray studies in mental diseases. The Dental X-Ray Department takes care of all dental Roentgenograms and the dental service is directed to the correction of dental defects.

The general laboratory work of the hospital is done here, special work being sent to the State Hygienic Laboratory and Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute. Blood Wassermann tests and blood chemistry analysis are routine procedures. The Basal Metabolism Department makes special study of the Basal Metabolism Rate in special cases and this procedure is used in study of mental cases, that is the relation of the Basal Metabolism Rate to their psychosis is studied. The hospital is well equipped with Hydro Therapy and some Electro Therapy apparatus. Occupational Therapy is provided. There are four instructors and about one hundred patients daily can receive Occupational Therapy. Many patients are engaged in outside activities, in gardening, construction, care of the lawns. Recreation facilities are numerous. A master radio set furnishes all buildings with radio programs. Movies are shown twice weekly, dances and other entertainment are on the program each month. The American Red Cross furnishes a Social Service Department which takes care of compensation claims, dependency and guardianship matters. The Knights of Columbus maintain a Recreation Worker and furnish entertainment and treats for the patients.

On July 1, 1921, the number of patients in hospital was 128; July 1, 1922, 160; July 1, 1923, 217; July 1, 1924, 235; July 1, 1925, 260; July 1, 1926, 265. The total number admitted as new patients from June 30, 1921, to June 30, 1926, was 572. There are at this writing 262 patients remaining in the hospital.

This hospital is devoted exclusively to the care of nervous and mental cases in ex-service men of the World War. Any ex-service man resident of the State of Wisconsin at the time of enlistment is eligible to treatment here.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

A. L. Bier, M. D. Superintendent and Steward

The Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, located at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, was formerly known as the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded. It was established by act of legislature in 1895 which appropriated the sum of \$100,000.00 for the purpose of selecting and purchasing a site and the erection of suitable buildings.

Years of patient, persistent effort and propaganda were exerted before the initial appropriation was made. The year 1885, when the State Board of Health memorialized the legislature with a resolution pointing out the urgent need for an institution providing custodial care and training for the feeble-minded, marks the first attempt to place the matter of the establishment of an institution of this type before the state legislature. The combined efforts of the State Medical Society, the State Board of Health, Teachers' Association and

Women's Organizations throughout the state were finally successful in bringing sufficient influence to bear upon the legislature of 1895, so that the establishment of an institution was affected.

The institution was formally opened June 11, 1897, when two inmate cottages, the laundry and the power plant were in readiness for occupancy and operation. The first inmate was received and admitted June 16th of the same year.

Since then an administration building having office and children's refectory space seating 700 inmates, five cottages for girls, five cottages for boys, two school houses, a hospital, bakeshop, a carpenter and machine shops were added. In addition there are two dairy barns, greenhouse and other less important agricultural buildings and also six residences for officers and employees of the institution.

Our institution is the largest of the state charitable and penal institutions. It now has a capacity for 1183 inmates and its premises embrace 1015 acres of which approximately 600 represent tillable land.

In accordance with statutory provisions our institution provides for the care, custody, and training of feeble-minded and epileptic cases. About 10% of our population are epileptics and about 30% belong to the uneducable grades.

Since the opening of the institution in 1897 there has been admitted 5020 cases and there has been received 6069 applications for admission. At present we have in our files approximately 430 applications for the admission of apparently urgent cases. This would tend to show that increased housing facilities for especial cases of the custodial type are required.

At the end of the last biennial period there were actually on parole 110 cases representing forty boys and seventy girls.

Our institution has a school department for the educable grades or classes, and a custodial department which provides for the helpless and lower types of feeble-minded children, and various industrial departments where both boys and girls receive occupational training.

Our school department accommodates approximately 250 children. We have eight academic rooms, an opportunity room, three rooms where girls receive training in home economics, sewing and art needlework. The boys receive training in loom work, chair caning, basketry and manual training similar to that which is followed in our public schools. Our institution also has its band and orchestra which are composed of inmates.

Mental deficient as a rule do not go beyond the fifth grade in academic work but can profit greatly by instruction that is given them along vocational or occupational lines. The adult inmates who have passed beyond the age where they become unable to profit by academic training are rendered useful and given additional instruction in industrial work in the various industrial departments of our institutions. Our 600 acres of tillable farm land and approximately 20 acres of garden together with a dairy consisting of 215 head of

cattle suggest activities that are inherently advantageous to both the patient under our care and to the economic interests of the institution. Our adult male inmates also find useful occupations in our power plant, machine, carpentry, mattress, shoe repair and bake-shops. Our girls, after training in academic work are rendered useful in domestic duties in our dining rooms, kitchens, dormitories and laundry.

Amusements, entertainments and recreational activities are not neglected and appropriate programs are rendered at seasonal times. The institution has its motion picture apparatus and provides programs weekly. Dances for our patients are held on Monday and Wednesday evenings throughout the school year under the supervision of our school department. Monday evenings are given over to the juveniles and Wednesday evenings for the adult inmates who wish to take part in this form of recreation. Our institution has its basket ball and baseball teams. Many games have been played and we are pleased to note that in the majority of instances we were victorious.

Recognizing the urgent need for dental attention to our patients, a dental room with equipment was provided by utilizing and re-modelling a basement room in our hospital. A resident dentist has been added to our staff and this feature of our work is now receiving careful attention.

Since the passage of the Wisconsin Sterilization Act the operation for the prevention of procreation has been performed upon 160 cases. Of these 68 have been paroled and our records show that 19 girls have been married. Twenty-nine sterilized boys and girls have been transferred to county asylums and the Southern Colony. Reports indicate that the paroled cases have made a favorable adjustment to extra-institutional life.

The condition popularly known as feeble-mindedness is fundamentally due to faulty brain development which is caused by factors operating either before birth or from accidental causes as trauma or diseases occurring during early infancy. As such mental deficiency becomes primarily a problem of medical interest and research and it accordingly becomes essential that an institution which is devoted to the treatment, care and training of mental deficient be thoroughly organized along medical lines.

Our institution has a medical staff consisting of a medical superintendent and three assistant physicians (the third assistant physician's position is still vacant) a dentist, and a nurse in charge of our hospital department.

In the conduction of the institution the physical and mental welfare of each case becomes our paramount consideration. All departments are under medical supervision and the assignment of inmates to the various departments whether for the purpose of employment or training is made at the suggestion and direction of the physician. The educational phase of our work is also of extreme importance. Our educational department is conducted as nearly as possible in

accordance with the manual prescribed for our public schools. Stress however is laid on individual instruction in so far as it is possible to accord the individual such training. We attempt to fit our educational methods to meet the requirements of the individual rather than compel the individual to adjust or adapt themselves to the school curriculum. Our greatest hope for results lies in the amount of intensive, persistent, training that we can accord the individual. Experience has demonstrated that mental deficient through specialized training can profit most by education that is directed along vocational, industrial or occupational lines and therefore an attempt is made to feature that type of training in our school department. In fact all departments of our institution may be said to be training centers.

The usual routine after the admission of a child is first his or her assignment to one of our cottages by a physician; the child next receives a physical examination and is given a psychometric test and thereupon its future course of training is outlined.

Our efforts in the future in order to assist in minimizing the problem of feeble-mindedness will be directed toward securing the rehabilitation or restoration of many of these cases in order that they may be returned to their communities or civil life, law-abiding, useful, productive individuals. In order that this be accomplished, greater and better facilities for training the institutionalized individuals must be provided.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Union Grove, Wisconsin

Opened 1919

OFFICERS

L. F. Murphy.....	Superintendent and Steward
O. J. Mottard.....	Assistant Steward

The first buildings of this institution were completed and opened to inmates February 14, 1919, under the name of the Southern Wisconsin Home for Feeble-minded and Epileptic. It is built on the cottage plan and at present has a rated capacity of three hundred inmates. There are now five inmate buildings completed, two of which accommodate girls and three, boys.

The Legislature of 1921 changed the name of the institution and it is now known as the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School. The change of name is significant as indicating the change in the idea of the purpose of such institutions, nearly all of which were formerly known as "Homes".

Not many years ago, the thought was accepted by social workers everywhere that the best that could be done for the feeble-minded was to provide them with comfortable places in which to live and give them such training as might be useful to life within an institu-

tion. Today, all this is changed. Students of the problem everywhere are coming to realize that many of the high grade feeble-minded can be trained to do certain kinds of work very acceptably, and the proper function of an institution is to educate and train such people until they have reached such a stage of efficiency that they may go out and take their places in the industry of the State. For this class of patients the training school idea becomes of prime importance and the institution then becomes a school as well as a home.

In the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School this idea is being carried out as extensively as possible. Six teachers are employed at present and the work is about equally divided between academic and vocational training. In addition to the strictly school work, opportunity is given for training in ordinary housework, cooking, sewing, plumbing, agriculture, dairying, painting and carpentry.

There is, of course, a large group of low grade defectives with whom much less can be accomplished, but an effort is being made to give even these some training which will serve to make their lives happier even though they must always remain institutional charges.

There are approximately twenty-five patients on parole at present, practically all of which are doing well.

Appropriations are now available for a receiving building and two additional cottages, which will considerably extend the usefulness of the institution. Following this, steps will undoubtedly be taken to provide a school building, thus doing away with the necessity of holding school in quarters needed for other institutional purposes. A custodial building and a hospital are among the early needs in the future development of this rapidly growing institution.

THE WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM

(For the Treatment of Tuberculosis)

OFFICERS

L. W. Dudley, M. D.....	Superintendent and Steward
M. F. Odenboven.....	Assistant Steward

The Sanatorium is located near Wales in Waukesha County. The post-office address is, Statesan, Waukesha County, and letters should be addressed to Doctor L. W. Dudley, Superintendent and Steward. Telegrams should be sent to Wales. Freight and express should be consigned to Wales; parcel post to Statesan.

Wales is located on the Madison Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, about twenty-seven miles west of Milwaukee, seven west of Waukesha, and fifty-five east of Madison. Railroad tickets should be purchased to Wales.

Anyone who is more than sixteen years of age, and who has lived in Wisconsin for at least one year prior to application, may be admitted for observation or treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

A positive medical diagnosis of tuberculosis is *not necessary* for admission. Doctors are urged to send suspicious cases to the Sana-

torium when in doubt, as the purpose of the establishment is prevention as well as cure.

The Superintendent will mail application blanks on request, and county judges, county nurses, prospective patients and their doctors should make sure that these are properly filled and forwarded to the Sanatorium by those seeking admission.

Anyone who has lived in the State for the required period, but who has not established residence in any *county* if unable personally to pay for care, may be admitted on application to the State Board of Control at Madison. Or anyone who can pay fifteen dollars weekly.

This charge covers medical and nursing care, food, lodging, and laundry, and is less than the actual cost to the State for the patients' maintenance.

Anyone who is unable to pay the full rate and is not eligible to come as a county charge may be admitted at half rate (\$7.50 a week) by making application to the State Board of Control.

Patients are also maintained at the Sanatorium by their respective counties. A prospective patient of this kind must appear before his county judge, make a statement of his financial condition, and secure the judge's written approval, *before* admission.

All patients receive exactly the same careful attention. For the comfort of mind of patients unable to pay for their own care, no other patient and no one except the Superintendent knows whether they are paying for themselves or not.

Doctors and prospective patients are always interested in the facilities and equipment. They are cordially invited to visit the Sanatorium. State Highway Forty-One is about a quarter of a mile from the entrance to grounds.

They will find that the Sanatorium grounds extend for over two hundred acres of beautifully wooded hills at an altitude ranging from one thousand to thirteen hundred feet. The gravelly soil provides splendid drainage, the hillside location insures a plenitude of those two great curative agents: sunshine and moving air.

The patients live in cottages whose broad verandas run for more than a thousand feet. Almost their entire time is spent here in the open air. The food is of the best, and long daily periods of absolute rest are required.

There is a good library and a Department of Occupational Therapy for those patients whose physical condition warrants prescribing exercise of this kind. There are motion pictures and other entertainments weekly.

Every Sunday there are religious services, both Catholic and Protestant.

The water supply is from a well thirteen hundred feet deep and has always had a high rating for purity.

The medical staff is composed of the superintendent and two assistant resident physicians aided by a force of twelve nurses and an X-Ray and Laboratory technician.

Visiting doctors will find much to interest them in the work in the

X-Ray rooms and laboratory. Close personal supervision of all patients is given by the physicians, and in selected cases artificial pneumo-thorax, on which special records are being kept in order that the results may be reported when completed to the medical profession at large.

Regulated exercise, sun light, the Alpine light, and other modern aids to recovery are, of course, employed as indicated.

The State's care for its tuberculosis citizens now ranks with the best in the country.

TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP

Frank A. Reich, Superintendent

Created in 1913 by an act of the Legislature and opened in 1915, Tomahawk Lake Camp is engaged in the work of rehabilitating physically and vocationally persons who are threatened with or convalescing from tuberculosis. When this disease has been arrested or made quiescent in an individual by a term in a sanatorium with its enforced idleness and consequent softening of muscles and enfeeblement of physical stamina, there is danger of another breakdown should the patient return immediately to daily labor. At Tomahawk Lake the convalescent does graded labor under medical supervision and gradually regains his bodily strength. Patients are recruited from the sixteen private and public sanatoria in Wisconsin. Twenty-four male patients are treated at one time, although buildings are being erected to care for 20 more immediately and additional units may be added later as needed so that an ultimate capacity of one hundred will be reached.

Tuberculosis is no longer the dreadful disease that up until recent years appalled civilization. It can be cured. But it differs from all other diseases of the body in length of time for a complete cure. To cure the average case of tuberculosis requires from one to five years. Months and sometimes years in bed, while driving out the tubercle bacilli from the lungs and other parts of the body, is bound to leave the system disastrously weak. There is a great need for the gradual hardening and preparing of such patients for a successful return to their occupations and their homes. Tomahawk Lake Camp fills this need. It restores physical strength and working capacity to men and they leave the Camp self-supporting and equipped to compete with their fellows in the struggle for a livelihood.

This state institution is healthfully located in Oneida County, three miles from the village of Tomahawk Lake, and the land it occupies was formerly a part of the State Forest Reserve of northern Wisconsin. Out of an area of five hundred and thirty-six acres, fifty have been cleared and turned into fertile garden and farm land. This cleared land is developed by the patients. The institution is maintained and cared for principally by patients. Thus the constructive work of inmate labor benefits the patients and is of economic profit

to the institution. With the opening of the new buildings now in construction, adequate treatment can be given to all state citizens requiring such treatment.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

OFFICERS

Oscar Lee	Warden
Guy S. Taft	Deputy Warden

The Wisconsin State Prison was located at Waupun, in July 1851. A Commission consisting of Messrs. John Bullen, John Taylor and A. W. Worth determined the location under a law enacted that year.

The reasons given for locating the prison at Waupun by the majority report of the Commissioners were as follows: "Waupun is a beautiful and healthful village, located about eighteen miles southerly from Fond du Lac, upon or near the contemplated route of the Rock Valley Railroad, which when completed, with the contemplated Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement, will afford convenient access from every portion of the State. Limestone is to be found in abundance, of a good quality for building purposes, which in many places appear at the surface, and generally from one to six feet below. Pure water may also be procured in abundance, by drilling from twenty to forty feet deep. Lumber and other materials needed for building, may be obtained at reasonable rates; and facilities for the furtherance of the interests of the State in the establishment and maintenance of a prison, are surpassed by no other place."

The construction of a temporary prison was begun at once. In 1853 a contract was let for the mason work on the south wing of the prison. This wing provided for all inmates for about twenty-five years, when the north wing was completed and occupied. The northwest and southwest wings have been added in recent years, and are of modern construction; it is intended to modernize the old cell wings also when funds are available.

The first record of the prison population is April 1st, 1852, when there were fifteen inmates. Since that time, a little more than 17,000 have been received. The population on June 30th, 1926 was 914, which is three less than the total ten years ago, the number on June 30th, 1916 being 917.

The Prison building and grounds occupy twenty-three acres of land.

All of the inmates work, except a few who are physically unfit on account of age or infirmities. About one-third are employed in making hosiery for a company which pays the State for the labor, and also gives the inmates a chance to make something for themselves by exceeding a fixed "task", and nearly all of those engaged in this work make a little money for themselves in this way. The other inmates are engaged in State work, making binder twine, shoes, automobile license plates, clothing—all clothing worn by the inmates

is made here—carrying on the farms, and doing the work necessary to the operation of the institution. The women do sewing and fine laundry work.

About fifty inmates are employed on the farms, which comprise a little more than a thousand acres of land, connected with the prison. Three of these farms are located about one mile east and southeast of the prison, while one is seven miles west. All are under the supervision of a farm superintendent, with a keeper at each. These farms supply the prison with vegetables, fruit, milk and most of the meat used. A small cannery and a dairy are connected with the kitchen, and many vegetables are converted into canned goods, and milk into butter and cheese, not only supplying the prison with these goods, but a considerable amount being furnished other institutions.

Prison Industries

The making of binder twine is the largest industry operated by the State, the output being about 6,000,000 pounds annually, and employing about 80 inmates. The shoe factory supplies this and other State and County Institutions with footwear. All of the State automobile, truck and motorcycle license plates are made here, as well as highway markers and arterial stop signs.

Chance for Self-Improvement

A chance for self-improvement through education is given the inmates by a school held parttime during eight months in the year, and having an average enrollment of 125. This school is under the supervision of the Superintendent of the City schools, with some of the better educated inmates as teachers. Further educational opportunity is afforded through the University of Wisconsin Extension division, a representative of which visits the institution each month, and in which more than twenty different courses are being taken by about eighty of the inmates, by correspondence.

A library is maintained for the inmates, which furnishes them with most of the leading magazines, as well as books with a wide range of subjects. Books and magazines for the library are purchased with money from the amusement fund. This fund accumulates from a charge of twenty-five cents made to tourists and sight-seers, who visit the institution, largely during the summer months. This fund is also used to pay a portion of bandmaster's salary, rental of moving picture films, lectures, concerts, band instruments, music, baseball supplies, etc. In none of these activities are State funds used.

Recreation

Recreation is afforded through the summer season by freedom in the yard each Saturday afternoon, with baseball games between the prison team and teams from the outside. Selected moving pictures

are shown weekly during fall and winter months. A band and orchestra made up of inmates, with citizen director, furnish good music while the men are marching to and from work during the summer, as well as the Saturday afternoon outings, and the orchestra plays in the dining room during the meals.

Parole System

The parole system established in 1907, has proved a success in Wisconsin, with less than seven per cent of violations, or about 100 out of 1650 paroled during that time. It gives the convicted man a chance to reestablish himself as a citizen and shorten his term of imprisonment.

Religion

The religious and moral welfare of the men is attended to by a resident Protestant Chaplain, who holds services each Sunday, except the fourth Sunday of each month, which is known as Catholic Sunday, and is taken care of by the Chaplain of the Waupun Catholic Church. Arrangements are also made so that upon request representatives of any Church may interview the members of that church, and minister to their wants.

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

OFFICERS

E. H. Eklund.....	Superintendent and Steward
Fred C. Bernhagen.....	Assistant Superintendent
B. P. Kramer.....	Assistant Steward

The Legislature of 1897, instructed the Board of Control to purchase two hundred acres of land, and erect a Reformatory to care for six hundred inmates, ranging in age from 16 to 30 for first offenders, appropriating \$75,000.00 to start the work. \$15,000.00 was paid in accordance for 198 acres lying between Green Bay and De Pere.

In April, 1898, James E. Heg was appointed Superintendent, and instructed to proceed with construction as far as was possible with balance of appropriation. This work has been carried on by inmate labor as fast as funds were available, until today the institution is practically completed, with exception of a chapel, and the proprietorship interest inventories \$1,125,780.47.

The industries have developed along more vocational lines, until today we have the following instructional departments: Carpenter, cabinetmaking, plumbing, tailor, blacksmithing, monument cutting, painting, baking, auto repairing and painting and farming.

Three honor camps are at present being operated—one at the Oneida Farm, where clearing has been in progress since the purchase in 1920, and the entire potato crop of 4,600 bushels was produced from this farm last year.

Camp No. 2 is located at State Park, Fish Creek, Wisconsin, where a program of restoration of the orchards has been in progress during 1926. A good potato crop is expected from this project.

The No. 3 camp is located at Amberg, Wisconsin, where a granite quarry is being operated to supply the Monument Industry, and also furnish rough granite for building purposes wherever such building is contemplated.

Recreation consists of baseball, basket ball, moving pictures, drill, and band concerts. A skating rink is contemplated for winter sports. All recreation funds are available from the visiting and candy store funds.

The object of the Reformatory is to return the young man to society, who has through error or otherwise committed some offense against the law, a better young man. The inmates here are properly clothed and fed, and are under the best medical supervision. Each young man is kept busy at some instructive employment, and is compelled to attend school. There are three school periods; all day sessions for the lower grades, one-half day sessions for the middle grades, and one and one-half hour recitation period for the upper grades.

Upon entering the institution each inmate is placed in the "Second Grade", and when he has had a good record for a period of six months he may enter the "First Grade." After a ninety day period in this grade he automatically becomes eligible to apply for parole, regardless of the length of his sentence.

Paroled inmates are placed at suitable work, reporting to the institution in writing each month, and remitting their surplus earnings, which are returned at the expiration of their sentence. Through the parole agent, an effort is made to rehabilitate the full term inmate, for this is a field for important work, as the inmate who serves his full sentence and discharged is more susceptible to again falling by the wayside than the paroled boy who is under state influences for a period at least.

The total number of inmates received since the opening of the institution up to June 30, 1926, was 5679. There remain in the institution June 30, 1926, 412 inmates.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

OFFICERS

Mrs. Pearl R. Phillips.....	Superintendent and Steward
Miss Grace Woods.....	Bookkeeper and Assistant Steward
Mrs. Anna M. Anderson.....	Parole Officer

The Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, opened in 1921, operates in accord with the rulings of chapter 54, Wisconsin Statutes.

Location:—Taycheedah, approximately four miles from the city of Fond du Lac, contiguous to Lake Winnebago.

Physical Unit:—244½ acres of land, 130 acres tillable soil, the remainder, beautiful wooded limestone ledge.

Buildings:—Administration, Inmate Cottage, capacity 67, Power Plant and Farm unit.

This is a reformatory institution providing for female offenders between the ages of 18-30 years. Admission is by court commitment only, through any court of record having jurisdiction. Sentence, indeterminate, subject to parole by the State Board of Control; discharge or pardon by the Governor of the State as outlined by statute. Commitments cover all classifications of delinquency, except second convictions for felony and murder in any degree.

Purpose:—An attempt to correct and remove evil tendencies, strengthen morale, develop character and under certain well defined rulings aid inmate women to return to the community as desirable citizens. Complete social history data is obtained and used as a basis for study and individual treatment while in the institution and for future usefulness in society.

Health:—Is safe-guarded and promoted through general and physical routine examinations and indicated course of treatment.

Hospital and maternity wards are maintained. 84 births are on record since 1921. Desirable and proper placement for mother and child receives special attention. Efficient medical and nursing service is maintained. Mental clinics, under direction of the State Psychiatric Field Service, function as further means of classification and diagnosis. New entrants, applicants for parole and special cases pass through this clinic as routine procedure.

Activities:—The usual crops are grown on our 130 acre farm and garden. With exception of the heavy labor of the farm, all activities incident to institutional life are carried on by detailed shifts of inmate groups. Activities include varied phases of housekeeping; canning processes, cooking, dining room service, dormitories, sewing, laundry, hospital and outside in garden, dairy and poultry. It is our aim to train these women to perform the ordinary useful tasks of life in a thorough and systematic way and fit them for definite responsibility outside the institution. Lack of appropriation for either vocational or academic training limits us to the outlined activities.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

OFFICERS

H. E. Philip.....	Superintendent and Steward
B. R. Krueger.....	Asst. Superintendent and Asst. Steward
Belle Purvis	Matron

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, located at Waukesha on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, and Soo Line railroads, also on State Trunk Highways 41 and 59, is one of the oldest of the State institutions. The institution was first called the House of Refuge and was opened July 25, 1860, for the care of juvenile delinquents of both sexes. During the first five years the name of the institution was changed twice—first to State Reform School and later to its present name. By 1872 the law had

been changed to exclude girls from the school and the last girls were released at that time.

The School is arranged on the cottage system. There are eleven cottages in all, each of which houses between thirty and thirty-five boys who are cared for by a cottage officer and matron. The boys in these cottages sleep in well-ventilated dormitories and all but about sixty of the youngest boys eat in a central dining room.

Boys are committed between the ages of eight and eighteen. All commitments are until eighteen years of age but boys may earn a parole in from fourteen to eighteen months. Two state agents are employed who investigate each boy's home and if their home is a suitable place, the boys are returned to their parents. If the home is not a place where the boy will have a chance to grow into a useful citizen, he is paroled to some good Wisconsin farmer. Experience has proven that one of the best places for a boy who has gone wrong in the city, is a home in some good rural community. While on parole, the boys are required to report to the superintendent in writing every three months and are visited at regular intervals by the state agents.

While at the institution, the boys are required to go to school four hours, work four hours, and have ample time for recreation. The school consists of nine grades and the course of study is practically the same as the course of study prescribed by the state superintendent for public schools. There is a manual training teacher and one who teaches vocal music. The school has a library of two thousand volumes. Magazines and newspapers are also supplied the students. A band of forty pieces is maintained and is in much demand throughout the county.

The school trains the boy in some one of the ordinary manual occupations—farming, gardening, dairying, tailoring, shoemaking, baking, painting, carpentry, blacksmithing, firing and printing.

The farm consists of six hundred and forty-two acres and is so managed as to give a large number of boys a splendid opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge in agriculture. The herd of cattle consists of two hundred ten head of Holstein which not only furnish an abundance of milk and butter for this institution but five hundred pounds of milk and one hundred fifty pounds of cream are sent daily to the Wisconsin State Sanatorium.

Some people have an idea that all boys go wrong after leaving this school. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The boy who goes wrong is the one the public hears about. The hundreds of boys who "make good" seldom are mentioned. The records show that about 70 per cent of all boys leaving this institution are never arrested again.

In a report written by former Superintendent C. O. Merica, he said, "This school is not a prison. It is not a big jail. It is not a place of punishment, nor even a penal institution at all, except by mistaken legal definition. It is a correctional school pure and simple.

As such there is no more reason for its boys to be under society's ban than for any boy to be so where wrongdoing at home has brought upon him the disapproval of his parents and consequent correction."

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

465 Lake Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Elizabeth B. Prescott.....Superintendent and Steward

The institution is comprised of five buildings in which the girls live, a chapel and laundry combined, a heating plant, a barn used as a garage, and a small schoolhouse. In each of the five buildings a group of girls, ranging in number from twenty-five to sixty-five, live under the supervision of a matron, a housekeeper, and two teachers.

The courts of record of this state may commit any girl under the age of 18 years to the School, all commitments to be until the age of twenty-one years, which includes the parole period. With this group of girls sent to the institution from all parts of the state and many of them from the worst of home conditions, the effort of the institution is to give these girls an idea of clean living and training in useful work to help them later earn a livelihood so that they may be independent and self-respecting.

As a girl's health is such a vital and important factor in her ability to adjust herself, accept discipline and training, and in her angle on life, it is given first consideration. On entering the School a girl is given a thorough physical examination by the School physician, with all findings carefully recorded so that they may be followed up properly. Eyes and teeth are attended to by specialists, with all minor ailments cared for by the School physician and a capable resident trained nurse. The School has the privilege of sending all cases needing special hospital care to the Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison, where they have the very best of attention.

The work of the institution, which is done entirely by the girls, is so arranged that each girl has an opportunity to receive training in the various departments, as kitchen, dormitory, sewing and laundry, as well as special classes in home economics and sewing. In the school department regular academic work is given and it is the desire to have this equivalent to that of the best public schools. There recently have been added full-time teachers of physical education and commercial work. There is urgent need of more provision for music, drawing and the many lines of handwork which are so beneficial to the girl of low mentality. Connected with this is the demand for a school building with ample and proper class room facilities.

The normal capacity of the institution is 200. During the fiscal year of 1925-26 the average population was 243, with a maximum of 256, both of which figures show the very crowded condition of the School and the extent to which the population exceeds the normal capacity. In the last three years the number of commitments yearly has increased from 80 to 131.

The making good of a girl on parole is the real test of the institution. On the average it takes 18 months to 2 years for a girl to earn her parole, depending on how she adjusts herself, and on her conduct record. During the year 1925-26 there have been an average of 136 girls per month on parole, who have had the supervision and careful guidance of the parole officer. In the last biennium 140 girls have been dismissed, all but a small number of these for a good parole record, and before reaching their majority. To have a fine wholesome happy girl, who has made a splendid parole record and saved during this time as high as \$224.00, come in and express her appreciation of the help the School has given her, is a real tribute to the School and keeps faith in the work.

The average number committed each year is 120. The average number of counties per year sending girls is 35. The counties pay \$2.50 per week to the State General Fund for each girl. The state in turn makes appropriation for the operation and maintenance of the School, and for all the necessary capital expenditure. The School was incorporated April, 1875, and has had 3801 girls committed to its care.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Located at Sparta, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

C. D. Lehman.....	Superintendent and Steward
Mrs. Margaret Casey.....	General Matron
Florence Knowlton, M. D.....	Resident Physician

The State Public School was established in 1886 for the care and education of the dependent and neglected children of the state. It was established along the same lines as the Michigan State Public School established some few years before at Coldwater, Michigan. Since established the institution has included the admission of babies and dependent crippled children of the state for care, education and surgical treatment.

The present law recites "Any child under sixteen years of age, a legal resident of Wisconsin, who is found by the County or Juvenile Court to be dependent or neglected, may be committed to the State Public School.

The object of the State Public School is to care for and educate physically, intellectually, vocationally and morally such dependent or neglected children as may be placed therein, find proper homes for those placeable and prepare those not placeable so that they may better care for themselves when released."

Concerning crippled children the law recites "There shall be received at the State Public School any children under 21 years of age, residents of this state, who are crippled or deformed in body; provided said crippled or deformed conditions are amenable to cure or amelioration by surgical or other means."

These cases are committed to the State Public School in the same manner as are dependent children not crippled. Two cottages are maintained at Madison as part of this institution and to these cottages the crippled children are sent as rapidly as the capacity of the cottages will permit. While there they receive surgical care and corrective treatment at the Wisconsin General Hospital. From the hospital they are returned to the cottages for observation and schooling. When they are discharged as cases for which nothing further can be done, they are either returned to their homes or in case of dependency sent to Sparta.

The institution maintains a complete graded school including manual training, domestic science, opportunity classes and kindergarten classes.

Our present population is 414 of whom approximately 255 are of school age.

Our staff of employees including school-teachers will average about 115 persons all, with few exceptions, are maintained completely at the institution.

The grounds comprise 223 acres of which approximately 100 are tillable for farm purposes, while ten to eleven acres are used as garden space, the rest being woods, pasture and institution grounds.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Delavan, Wisconsin

Opened 1852

Accommodation: 120 male, 80 female, total 200

OFFICERS

T. Emery Bray.....	Superintendent and Steward
Nellie M. Passage.....	Assistant Steward
Theodore Gilbert.....	Chief Engineer

The Wisconsin School for the Deaf is located at Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin, on the southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, incorporated by Act of Legislature, April 19, 1852.

The school buildings stand on the hill west of the city, which secures perfect drainage, and gives a commanding view of one of the most beautiful landscapes in all Wisconsin, diversified by forest, prairie, river, and lake. Remarkable immunity from disease through a long series of years attests the healthfulness of the place, while the quiet city in which the school is located affords the ideal site for an institution of learning.

Deaf children of Wisconsin of proper age are admitted to all the privileges of the school free of charge, being furnished tuition, books, board, and washing. There is no charge for board or tuition for children living in this state.

The school has turned out an unusually large number of graduates the past biennial period. Twelve of the Wisconsin boys and girls

have now qualified for Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C., placing Wisconsin in the front ranks in College work. From our vocational side it has been impossible to furnish graduates fast enough to supply the ever increasing demand for well trained boys and girls.

The law provides that all deaf residents of this state, of proper age and suitable capacity to receive instruction shall be received and taught free of charge. Articulation and lip-reading are taught by teachers of skill and experience with very gratifying success. The day is divided into hours for labor, study, and recreation, with the design of securing habits of industry and promoting health, as well as intellectual and moral development. A blank form of application is sent to anyone wishing to send a child to this school.

The aim of the institution is to educate every child so that when he leaves the institution he has a sound academic education, a vocation, lip-reading developed, and voice "manufactured", to such an extent that he is not visibly handicapped. The most startling work of the deaf school to an outsider is that children may be taught to talk, although they may have never been able to hear their own voices. In the schoolroom the sign language is never used, the children being taught to read by watching the movement of the lips.

Candidates for admission should not be under six or more than twenty years of age, of sound mind, and good morals. Imbecile, idiotic or feeble-minded children will not be received. The annual session begins the first Tuesday of September and continues for nine months.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

OFFICERS

J. T. Hooper.....Superintendent and Steward

The Wisconsin School for the Blind was organized in Janesville, August 27, 1849, under private management, with a private subscription of \$430.00. The following February the state legislature incorporated the school as its first benevolent institution. Until 1881 the official management of the school was entrusted to a local board of trustees, after which time it was placed under the charge of the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions, which in 1891 was changed to the State Board of Control.

The aim of the school is that set forth in the enabling act: "To qualify, as far as may be, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving on American citizens."

In accordance with this aim, the school has been organized and developed along broad educational lines. Literary courses are given paralleling those of the other public schools of the state from the kindergarten through the high school, the only difference being that

blind children read with their fingers books in embossed literature which are copies of those which seeing children read with their eyes. Our graduates are admitted on their certificate of graduation to the University of Wisconsin, colleges and normal schools, the same as graduates of the ordinary city high school.

In music we give extended courses in pianoforte, voice culture, and orchestral instruments, demonstrating the educational value and training which is afforded by such subjects.

Along the lines of home economics and manual arts, the work is very practical and intensive. The girls are trained in sweeping and dusting, darning and mending, and given a very practical course in sewing, cooking, serving, and laundry work. Both boys and girls are taught reed basketry, chair caning, and weaving. The boys are also given work in hammock making, broom making and piano tuning, repairing and player action work. Graduates of the Wisconsin School for the Blind are prepared for entering higher institutions of learning and continuing their studies, or for going at once into practical occupations in life and earning their own livelihood. All pupils of the school, from the fourth grade up, are trained to use the typewriter and many of them become expert typists and dictaphone operators.

A happy contented mind in a strong healthy body is absolutely essential for real development. To secure these conditions, physical training and supervised play, where free spontaneous action is sought under the direction of a trained supervisor, are part of the regular daily program. Plenty of wholesome food, carefully planned and well prepared and in which milk, fruit, and fresh vegetables predominate, is provided. The institution maintains a farm of 107 acres and a registered herd of high producing Holsteins. The health of the pupils is guarded by a resident trained nurse directed by a clinic of specialists and general practicing physicians. The aim is to prevent disease as well as to treat existing conditions.

However, education is a much larger process than training along the lines mentioned above. A man or woman without proper standards may be an educated rogue and a menace, not an asset, to society. Moreover, the blind must be definitely instructed in many things which a seeing child acquires through mere observation of the doings and conduct of others. We have children with us twenty-four hours of the day. As a result, a great deal of training falls upon us which ordinarily is acquired in the home. Correct posture, right habits of eating, social graces, and social etiquette must all be given strict attention by the teachers and officers of this institution. Our children must be thoroughly grounded and high standards of thinking and correct habits of judging and acting must be inculcated.

In short, we must give our pupils broad, thorough training along all lines,—physical, musical, literary, manual, and ethical,—we must focus on the child and use the school equipment for developing strength of body, strength of intellect, and strength of character. We aim to make our students, as far as possible, self-respecting, self-

supporting citizens, capable of giving real service to the best life of their community and assisting in the upbuilding of public well-being.

However, in the school proper is found not all the activities of the institution—our interests and endeavors reach out to all the blind of the state. There is a field worker of the school who visits homes and finds children who need the school. He also visits and instructs adult blind, giving them hope and cheer. The school is also the custodian of the state library for the blind of 4000 volumes. A trained librarian supplies the needs of blind readers with books carried free by the postal department of the federal government.

A summer school for adult blind held during the summer vacation, offers to those who become blind after school age a training similar to that provided for children, planned to meet the needs of adults. Under the direction of the Superintendent of the Wisconsin School for the Blind and the State Board of Control, the state provides special state aid for higher education sufficient to overcome the extra expense caused by the handicap of blindness.

In addition to the other functions, there was established in 1924 in the Wisconsin School for the Blind under the direction of the State Board of Control a Field Agency for the Adult Blind, whose duties and powers are broad. It was established to visit the adult blind, to investigate their condition, to instruct them, to aid and comfort them, to find employment for those capable of being employed, and to train them and perform such duties as seem likely in any way to assist to rehabilitate or ameliorate the condition of any adult blind in the state.

To carry out these functions, the Agency employs besides a director and clerical force, four home teachers, a field worker, a placement secretary, and a salesman, and in a general way the Agency takes care of the adult blind of Wisconsin.

The legislature of 1925 placed the Workshop for the Blind, which had formerly been run as a separate institution in Milwaukee, under the supervision of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, and the superintendent of that school thereby became ex-officio superintendent of the Workshop. This institution, which was established in 1903, has for its purpose the training and employment of adult blind.

At the Workshop, which is still located in Milwaukee, willow baskets and other reed and willow products are manufactured. The state provides machinery, tools, and raw material and takes care of the overhead expense of running the shop. When the finished products are sold, the difference between the cost of the raw materials, etc. and the sales price of the finished product goes into a fund which takes care of the wages of the blind artisans.

In addition to the regular wages, a bonus of \$3.00 a week and a light lunch at noon is furnished to each blind worker at state expense. Moreover, the state will provide railroad fare to any indigent adult blind of the state who desires to learn the trade and allows an amount up to \$75.00 for board and other expenses until the worker has become skilled enough in making baskets to earn a living

wage. During the past year there has been paid out to the blind workers at this institution for labor and bonus the sum of \$19,980.13. We have employed an average of 37 blind workers.

The workers are not provided with boarding house or any set maintenance from the state, each worker taking care of his own living expenses.

In all these ways, the Wisconsin School for the Blind, under its several divisions, is performing the service and carrying out the fundamental aims for which it is established.



Monument Rocks, south of Viroqua, near the
State Trunk Highway

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

C. A. HARPER, M. D., *State Health Officer*

THE work of prevention and education in the field of public health was continued during this period on the same lines as set forth in the 1925 Blue Book, but with several additional functions of much importance for the health and comfort of our citizens.



C. A. HARPER

Not only in the direction of communicable disease control has life been saved, but the accumulating statistics year after year show human life being lengthened and that we have better chances now than ever before to attain the fullness of advanced years.

The once common and deadly typhoid fever, by a number of measures both state and national, has reached a level of less than two deaths per 100,000 population, annually. Continuing work is hoped to reduce even this low figure.

There has been a gradual diminution of diphtheria as a serious menace to children as a result of the development of toxin-antitoxin for immunizing children against this disease, and of the wider use of diphtheria antitoxin for the cure of diphtheria cases.

New processes for the control of scarlet fever give hope for the eventual removal of this disease as a grave danger. Scarlet fever antitoxin is now proven to be a definite, successful agent for the cure of this disease, bringing quick results in checking the fever and clearing up the rash as well as assuring a more rapid recovery. A promising new toxin for use in preventing the disease in susceptible persons is undergoing experiments with every likelihood that it will become as successful and as widely applied as is diphtheria toxin-antitoxin today.

Tuberculosis also is gradually giving way to the campaign of education. Once virulently destructive, this disease is now at the lowest point in the state's history. It has exhibited a decline of more than one-third from its former high total, in 1900, through the extensive efforts for its control and the care of those afflicted.

As may be seen from the foregoing, there are few of the important communicable diseases of which we do not have full control or which can be controlled if we would but apply our knowledge of them. For example, in 1925 there was an outbreak of malignant smallpox in Wisconsin which cost the state 129 lives and a considerable amount of money expended in its control. This is old history

in relation to this disease, and we may be expected periodically to lapse in interest in vaccination. As yet we have no certain control over influenza, pneumonia, or infantile paralysis through vaccines or other medical agents. Control of these diseases is a matter of personal care during sickness, and of personal avoidance of cases wherever possible. It is to be hoped the future will develop better means of lessening influenza and pneumonia, which yearly harvest a vast toll.

Decline of the communicable diseases is so advancing the years of life that it is bringing us to an age when ills such as Bright's disease, cancer, various forms of heart trouble, hardening of the arteries and its various consequences become more conspicuous and seemingly more frequent. The increasing incidence of these diseases is resultant upon increasing age, and their future alleviation depends in part upon the personal care of themselves which individuals are taught to take in adult life, and especially during childhood.

The increasing attention paid to work for child welfare in general in our communities is showing a vast improvement, not only in lessening child mortality but in the physical betterment of the children of the state.

The education of the populace at large upon these matters is timely, and there is hope it will be provocative of results. There is everywhere evident a rising appreciation of the importance of public health work. This is manifested in part by the emphasis given to health education in the schools, in Parent-Teacher organizations, Woman's clubs, League of Women Voters, W. C. T. U., and in those civic relationships that cannot ignore the factors concerned in the health of the people.

The following figures show the mortality trend in Wisconsin in recent years:

	Deaths	Rate
1922 -----	27,440	10.2
1923 -----	29,336	10.7
1924 -----	28,205	10.2
1925 -----	29,380	10.5

Attention also is directed to the mortality tables for specific causes of death at the end of this chapter.

The Keeping of Vital Statistics

The Vital Statistics division of this Department is charged with the "bookkeeping" of the state's records relating to the three most important events in the life of its people—their birth, marriage and death. The filing of divorce records is an additional duty. One of the largest single items of daily correspondence is that relating to the recording of births, marriages and deaths. In countless ways the keeping of accurate records of these events is proving of

high importance for the social, financial and genealogical benefit of our citizens. Estates may be lost, insurance, passports, working permits, marriage licenses withheld, all because proof of age, marriage or demise cannot be shown. It is the function of the Bureau of Vital Statistics to promote registration of such events in human life, to keep them indexed, to furnish certified copies of any record, and to supply the Bureau of the Census at Washington with official duplicate copies. All registrations are indexed, bound in annual volumes, and permanently preserved in fireproof vaults.

The volume of annual business in vital statistics is indicated in the following:

	1924	1925
Births -----	59,963	58,024
Marriages -----	16,140	16,385
Deaths -----	28,205	29,380
Divorces -----	2,378	2,467

The Cause of Child Welfare

As indicated, much of the encouragement for longer life expectancy in our state comes from the results of child health work. This is now on such a firm basis that great rewards in stronger children and a finer adulthood are forecast.

Much of Wisconsin's child hygiene activities have been financed by the aid of federal funds. The major activities are county health centers and the child health truck, infant hygiene classes, advisory service for expectant mothers, and maternity and infancy nurses. In this work a valuable adjunct is the public health nursing service, which has been an indispensable ally.

In this period the Child Welfare Special, or traveling health center, visited rural sections, many remote from urban influences, in every section of the state, and at this writing is concluding its fifth year of operation for the benefit of preschool children and prenatal cases. Health examinations for these individuals are made by a woman physician and a nurse from April to November. The number of such examinations in this five-year program follows: 1922, 4,366*; 1923, 4,076*; 1924, 5,117; 1925, 5,077; 1926, 4,943; total, 23,579. (*This figure does not include "special" cases, such as school children referred by the family physician for further diagnosis, who in the first two years were not listed in the examiner's reports.)

The Bureau of Child Welfare is now maintaining county child health centers in the following cities: Antigo, Clintonville, Cuba City, Hartford, Jefferson, Ladysmith, Medford, Menomonie, Neillsville, New Lisbon, Oconto, Rice Lake, Rhineland, Tomah, Wausau, West Bend, and Whitehall. Other centers, started and long maintained by this Department and most of them still attended by our physicians, are held at Argonne, Eagle River, Edgerton, Fennimore, Fort Atkinson, Janesville, Lake Mills, Lancaster, Mosinee, Neenah-Menasha, Stevens Point, Stoughton, Waukesha, Waupaca,

Wausau, Williams Bay and Wisconsin Rapids. These are now known as local centers, maintained by home support, and many other such centers are giving service. A physician attends each center once a month, giving complete physical examinations for preschool children and prenatal cases, and advice suitable for each. Children found needing special care or treatment are referred to the family physician. Many cases of crippled children are given treatment at the Wisconsin General Hospital and other institutions. The total number of such examinations made in county and local centers in the year ending June 30, 1926, was as follows: Infants, 3,491; preschool, 2,921; prenatal, 232; total, 6,644.

In many communities special efforts have been made to examine children who were to enter school for the first time in the fall. This was a new venture undertaken in 1926, the procedure aiming to reveal physical deficiencies and to have them corrected so that the utmost efficiency may mark the school life of these children, and later disabilities be avoided. In one community (Edgerton), a 100 per cent record was made, every child in the city who was to enter school for the first time having received such health examination through health centers.

These preschool clinics, which are in addition to the regular monthly centers held for the same purpose, have brought about the examination of 935 children, as follows: Oshkosh, 82; Fort Atkinson, 53; Waukesha county, 91; Taylor county, 96; Rock county, 194; Forest county, 112; Oconto county, 139; Dane county, 168.

Under the Sheppard-Towner law the child welfare bureau is maintaining in each of several groups of counties a "maternity and infancy" nurse. Their duties are to organize permanent child health centers, promote public health nursing service and do health work generally in their districts. Their special field is the health of the child through the health center program.

All these child welfare agencies have been set in motion to reduce if possible Wisconsin's infant and maternal mortality. Results in this direction already are evident in the mortality figures. The Children's Bureau at Washington itself is authority for the statement that Wisconsin has a lower maternal mortality rate and a lower infant mortality rate since the Maternity and Infancy Act went into effect. The highest possibilities may be looked for, however, in the next ten or twenty years, when the children examined, and the children of mothers having had this service, reach maturity.

Some of the conclusions formed in surveying thousands of preschool children for physical defects may be stated as follows:

1. There is a growing health consciousness on the part of our rural population, as shown by their interest in health work of all kinds, and by the gradually increasing cooperative demand for public health workers of high standard.

2. The number of children found to be normal is gradually increasing because of the practical application of scientific knowledge of foods and feeding as well as of general hygiene.

3. Oral hygiene is of paramount importance. There is a need for a closer cooperation between the dentist and the physician in rural communities.

4. Goiter prevention work is to a certain extent a maternity problem. Goiter prevention frequently begins before the school period.

5. Demonstration centers such as are conducted by the Bureau of Child Welfare have their greatest value in reaching a large number of people in rural districts, stimulating in them a greater interest in health work.

The Teaching of Mothercraft

A new departure, purely educational, in the program for child welfare is the instruction of school girls in the care of the baby. Wisconsin is the first and only state to introduce this important study in the public school curriculum and to secure the full approval of the state educational departments for it. It consists of ten hours of study, and teaches only those facts concerning the care of the average normal baby that should be the common knowledge of school girls. A Manual has been prepared by this Bureau and is the authorized textbook for school use.

This course was introduced in 1924 when a full-time organizer was employed. An assistant was added two years later. When this was written, in 1926, the course was being given in 235 school systems in Wisconsin, and 4,158 certificates were awarded in 1925 to girls successfully completing it. It is a tribute to the value of this pioneering enterprise that the Wisconsin plan of educating girls for intelligent motherhood has attracted nationwide interest, as indicated by the fact that from 108 cities in 38 states and Hawaii, and from the federal educational authorities at Washington, have come requests for the literature in use in the teaching of the subject, and for the privilege of adapting and using it in their child welfare programs.

Back of this effort is a problem of great national concern—our high infant death rate and high infant illnesses with their aftermath of physically defective children. No other public institution offers a better medium for reaching all these potential mothers and mothers' assistants than does the school.

New Program for Indian Health

The past two-year period saw adopted the first measure for taking health service to the needy Indian population in the employment of two trained nurses to minister to deserving tribes. The last Legislature granted \$8,000 per year to this Board for health work among Indians. This sum was adequate for work on only two reservations. Those chosen as most in need of special health service were the Chippewas, on Court o'Reilles reservation, Sawyer county, and the Winnebagos, near Wisconsin Rapids. Once in the confidence of the Indians, the nurses rapidly came in position to overcome natural prejudices and, to a certain extent, tribal traditions, and to make

many of them friendly to the modern medical and nursing methods which are essential in combatting prevalent ills in the tribes. This experience represents the first attempt in this state to meet the special health conditions characteristic of many of these people.

Public Health Nursing Results

The Bureau of Public Health Nursing was created in September, 1924. Originally it was combined with the Bureau of Child Welfare, but the volume of heavy administrative duties falling to a single director led to a division of the responsibilities, and a director of public health nursing accordingly was appointed.

The Bureau of Public Health Nursing gives service to all health organizations in the state in the following ways: Meets and advises with public and voluntary health organizations upon request, regarding nursing problems; visits nurses in the field, advising regarding nursing and health problems; conducts sectional meetings of public health nurses; assists in promoting the establishment of public health nursing in communities so requesting; assists the Committee on Certification by securing the necessary credentials concerning candidates desiring certification for public health nursing in Wisconsin; serves as a placement bureau, aiding nurses in securing positions and communities in securing nurses; conducts office interviews and correspondence; outlines and revises, when necessary, all record forms; receives, compiles monthly reports from public health nurses throughout the state; gives talks on public health nursing to groups, including students in schools of nursing, and to students in the course for public health nursing offered by the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association at Milwaukee; publishes jointly with the Bureau of Child Welfare a monthly bulletin on public health nursing which is sent to public health nurses and health committee members throughout the state; has supervision of nurses provided by the state to work among the Indians.

In December, 1925, thirty-seven counties were employing public health nurses. The distribution was as follows:

Counties employing one nurse: Ashland, Chippewa, Crawford, Columbia, Dane, Dunn, Forest, Grant, Green Lake, Iron, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pepin, Racine, Rock, Rusk, Sauk, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Walworth, Washington, Waukegan, Waupaca, Winnebago.

Counties employing two nurses: Dane.

Counties employing four nurses: Milwaukee.

The records also show that 218 public health nurses were employed by voluntary and public health agencies in 1925 in the following cities:

One nurse: Antigo, Ashland, Beaver Dam, Burlington, Cumberland, Delavan, De Pere, Edgerton, Fort Atkinson, Horicon, Kaukauna, Lake Geneva, Marinette, Marshfield, Menomonie, Menasha, Merrill,

Monroe, Neenah, New London, Oconomowoc, Plymouth, Rice Lake, Ripon, Shorewood, South Milwaukee, Stevens Point, Stoughton, Two Rivers, Viroqua, Wausau, Waukesha, Watertown, Wisconsin Rapids, Whitewater.

Two nurses: Appleton, Chippewa Falls, Cudahy, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Manitowoc, Rhinelander, Superior.

Three nurses: Beloit, Eau Claire, Sheboygan, West Allis.

Four nurses: Green Bay, La Crosse.

Five to ten nurses: Oshkosh (5), Racine (8), Kenosha (9), Madison (10).

More than ten nurses: Milwaukee (115).

NOTE: The number of nurses employed by Visiting Nurse associations in cities is shown as follows: Beloit 2, Eau Claire 1, Madison 2, Milwaukee 40, Neenah-Menasha 1, Oshkosh 2, Rhinelander 1.

The number of nurses employed by other voluntary health agencies follows: Associated Charities, Chippewa Falls, 1; Service League, Kenosha, 2; Public Welfare Association, Madison, 1; Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Milwaukee, 2; Red Cross, Racine, 1; Child Welfare Organization, Sheboygan, 1; Red Cross and Anti-Tuberculosis League, Fond du Lac, 1. Industrial concerns in 24 cities employed 39 nurses.

Nursing Education on Firm Basis

In the interest of competent and skilled nursing service for the sick, nursing standards were created by this Board in 1921, to apply to all who hold themselves out as graduate, certified or registered nurses. Enforcement is vested in the Bureau of Nursing Education, a division of this Board. There are at present 5,565 nurses holding certificates from the State Board of Health through waiver, examination or reciprocity. This Bureau also supervises the work of nursing training schools in connection with hospitals, and enforces the state-imposed standards which are a requisite to the operation of such schools. The object of these rules is to safeguard the care of the sick through the highest types of training and the finest ideals to which our nurses can attain. The examination, licensing and control of nurses and the standards for their work are placed in the Committee of Nursing Education, representing health, medical, hospital and nursing organizations.

Deputy State Health Officers

The deputy state health officer is the right arm of the State Board of Health in enforcing state and local health laws and in furthering health education among the lay population. Five are employed. Each has a definite territory and the entire state is served. These officers are medical men with public health training. They investigate cases, epidemics and threatened outbreaks of dangerous disease; they intervene in settling difficulties over quarantine and diagnosis, at all times holding the rights of the public in mind evenly

with those of the patient, the local health officer and attending physician; they act in adjusting local disputes over public nuisances when recognized as such under the health laws.

In some ways the most effective function of the deputy health officer is the instruction of local health officers, municipal and township officials, and the general public in principles of health administration and the protective measures available for the prevention and cure of communicable diseases and other ailments. Schools and many other public assemblages heard hundreds of such health talks by these agents of the State Board of Health. These workers are recognized as a potent instrumentality for a better observance of health rules and a better understanding of health as a personal and public concern.

The State's Laboratory Service

With the uninterrupted regularity of an electric light system, the laboratories of the State Board of Health are constantly on guard to detect the presence of disease-producing organisms in specimens sent for examination. Laboratories are maintained as follows: Central, at Madison; branch, at Rhinelander; cooperative (with the city), at Beloit, Green Bay, Kenosha, Oshkosh, Superior, and Wausau.

In the central, branch and cooperative laboratories during the two-year period 1925-1926, a total of 143,675 examinations were made, of which 85,378 were credited to the central laboratory. The largest item of work was under the head of diphtheria, 59,856 specimens being handled. One of the special features of this report is the fact that diphtheria showed a continued decrease, the figures showing that in 1924-'25 the central laboratory did 12,240 fewer diphtheria diagnoses than in the year 1923-'24, and that this decrease continued so that in the year closing June 30, 1926, there were 4,799 fewer diphtheria diagnoses than in the prior year. This decrease, it is noted, took place throughout the whole country. The total volume of work done in the laboratories showed a material increase from year to year.

Venereal Disease Control

Wisconsin is fortunate in having a lower average venereal disease rate than most states. Since the enactment of the law, venereal diseases in communicable form have been reported directly to the State Board of Health, not to the local health officers. These reports come from physicians and dispensaries devoted to the treatment of these diseases, and from jails and institutions. They are reported by number and not by name, unless the law imposing certain restrictions on the patient is broken. In that event the name is reported to the state health department and the case investigated. In pursuance of its duties the State Board of Health has committed a considerable number of refractory individuals to institutions for treatment.

In order that indigents and those of limited means may receive treatment, twelve dispensaries under the indirect supervision of the State Board of Health are maintained in several cities, and seven social workers in different districts are supported by the venereal disease funds. Free arsenical and mercurial drugs for treatment of syphilis are furnished to physicians who are willing to treat a patient who cannot afford to pay for treatment. A number of physicians have availed themselves of this arrangement in the past year. Promiscuous and dangerous individuals are often found among the indigent class, and the state fund is used to cover the treatment of such persons as above explained.

The State Board of Health employs a male lecturer for work with high school boys and similar groups on the subject of social hygiene, and two women lecturers for high school and other girls, in an attempt to inform and warn young people of the dangers of these diseases. The number of lectures thus delivered in the year ending June 30, 1925, was 855, with audiences totalling 53,976 persons, while the number delivered in the year ending June 30, 1926, was 979, with a total of 48,843 persons reached by the social hygiene message.

Bureau of Embalming

The licensing of embalmers is also in the province of this Board, which cooperates with a committee of examiners recommended by the state association of funeral directors in conducting annual examinations for testing the qualifications of candidates. The Board also grants licenses to the successful candidates, as well as to embalmers from other states who are licensed by reciprocity. The present list of licensed embalmers totals 1,384. Nominal fees are paid, making the work self-sustaining.

SANITATION

Sanitation as it bears on the state health program may be considered in three general classes: (1) The inspection of certain business places and structural conditions where state rules have been applied, such as hotels and restaurants, beauty parlors and barber shops; (2) sanitary engineering, including the control of public water supplies, sewerage, and waste disposal; (3) plumbing and domestic sanitary engineering.

Sanitary Engineering

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering has direct control of water supplies, sewerage, waste disposal and stream pollution. Organized with competent engineers, this Bureau conducts sanitary surveys of municipal and private water supplies, obtains laboratory analyses of samples, and makes recommendations, based upon which orders are issued for the abatement of objectionable conditions found. Public

sewerage and many private waste disposal conditions are also surveyed and remedies applied. One phase of this problem of increasing importance is that of dairy waste disposal, usually in connection with creameries and cheese factories. Because the wastes from these plants decompose and cause nuisances if allowed to run untreated near residences and highways, they constitute one of our major problems. It is now required wherever such complaints are received that the plant owners make such changes in equipment or operation as will best remedy the fault. The Bureau usually makes an official inspection and report, and advises on best methods for improving conditions.

In 1925 the Bureau made 208 water, 88 sewerage and 177 industrial waste surveys, in connection with both public and private plants, and approved plans for 17 public water supply and 45 public sewerage systems. The majority of sewage treatment plants in the state were surveyed during the past biennial period, and practically all will have been investigated within the next year. Faults in design and operation when found are reported to municipal officials with recommendations for changes to secure greater effectiveness.

This period was marked by new and extensive activities for the elimination of pollution from Wisconsin waters. Extinction of fish life in many streams, objectionable odors, danger to bathers and generally bad conditions of certain important rivers became so pronounced that early remedies were demanded. The chief agencies contributing to stream pollution are paper and pulp mills, textile mills, chemical plants, milk products plants, coal tar or gas plants, packing or rendering plants, tanneries, and canning factories. The 1925 Legislature sanctioned the use of \$10,000 per year of the Conservation fund for studies in stream pollution and corrective measures. In cooperation with the Conservation Commission an additional sanitary engineer was employed, and part-time experts have assisted during the busy summer operating season. Industries co-operated with funds and personnel, the paper mills alone spending an estimated \$250,000 in the installation of improved equipment to recover fiber and other wastes formerly discharged into the streams with resulting objectionable pollution. One mill conducted elaborate experiments for the recovery of lime sludge produced by the sulfate process. The Wisconsin Cannery Association appropriated funds to assist in conducting experiments in the treatment of pea canning wastes at the Poynette plant, where substantial results were obtained. Extensive river surveys were made on the Fox, Wisconsin and Flambeau rivers. In cooperation with the paper and pulp industry, samples of water were taken during the summer and tested for dissolved oxygen, in order to reveal the actual effect of pollution at critical points. The entire study is expected to lead to definite and elaborate improvements for purer waters during the next few years.

Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering

In order that plumbing systems, drainage and related sanitary arrangements may conform with the healthful standards set by the state, the Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering enforced the requirements of the State Plumbing Code and made a large volume of inspections to that end. Three field workers in 2,277 visits to 493 communities in the biennium made 7,028 inspections. Written orders for required changes were issued in 302 cases. The rejections of installations, which totalled 589, represented a rejection rate of 9.14 per cent. This compares with a rate of 36 per cent in 1914, when the enforcement of statewide plumbing rules was instituted. All journeyman and master plumbers are licensed by this Department. The fees paid make this division self-supporting.

One of the important phases of this work is the increasing use of sewage disposal, water supply under pressure, and plumbing systems in rural homes where public systems are not available. This brings to the Bureau constant demands for assistance in design, location and operation. It is estimated that 9,000 private sewage disposal plants are in use on Wisconsin farms and in similar detached dwellings. These are encouraged as making housework and farmwork easier, living conditions more comfortable, and family health safer through removal of the danger of water-borne disease.

Another phase of the work supervised by this Bureau is the development of public comfort stations in all communities. The 1919 legislature passed a law making mandatory provision for such facilities in cities and villages. This is the only law of its kind in the United States and represents a distinctly pioneer enterprise on behalf of public sanitary conveniences. To date, out of 500 cities and villages in the state, 155 have made provision for public toilet accommodations. In these places there are 240 municipal comfort stations, which are in addition to the more than 500 maintained by gasoline filling agencies and also are exclusive of those units found in public parks and other public and semi-public places. There is a record also of 139 public rest rooms. State standards for the location and equipment of comfort stations are in effect, and are consistently enforced, with the public the clear beneficiary of the sanitary safeguards thus imposed.

Other Educational Services

As referred to, educational or inspection work is done in connection with sanitation in certain industries where the public's welfare and comfort are concerned. In each of these the inspections are made by one or more field workers, who follow careful schedules and aim to visit every licensed place at least once a year. When conditions are found contrary to the established standards, as outlined in a code governing sanitation in each industry, orders are issued to effect the improvement. These are followed up to insure compliance.

The sanitation of hotels and restaurants is supervised in the interest of the health and comfort of their patrons. The three field workers pay strict attention to general cleanliness, toilets, kitchens, garbage disposal, heating and ventilation, fire and accident risks, and many other phases of the work where carelessness or indifference may prove detrimental to the rights of patrons. In 1925 the Department issued 2,377 hotel and 7,320 restaurant permits. The field workers made 2,147 inspections of hotels and 6,278 inspections of restaurants, besides 1,263 inspections of temporary eating places at fairs. Nominal annual fees are charged by law, and are sufficient to make the work self-sustaining.

"All in all," to quote the Milwaukee Journal, "hotel and restaurant inspection in Wisconsin should go on, reasonably watchful and never arrogantly interfering, but on the job to see that all the state's public living and eating places get on the high plane that many have reached."

With much the same objects, another activity of the Department is concerned with seeing that barbers and beauty shops adhere to careful and sanitary processes in these rapidly developing lines of business. Barbers are licensed and shops are inspected for general cleanliness and hygienic trade practices. Use of the same towel for more than one patron and of the styptic pencil are among the prohibitions enforced in barber shops. In 1925-1926 the two barber inspectors reported 9,848 inspections in 2,270 visits to communities.

For the sanitary supervision of beauty parlors one woman inspector is employed for part-time duty. A code of sanitary rules also governs these places, and managers and operators are licensed. There are approximately 650 cosmetic shops in the state. In the two-year period the inspector completed 1,631 sanitary surveys of shops in 257 communities. Barber and beauty parlor sanitation is financed entirely by the fees paid.

Behind every public health activity described lies the principle that the people are entitled to the utmost enlightenment on public health policies that the officials of Wisconsin can extend. They are entitled to know the essential purposes and known benefits coming from the measures in use. It is confidently believed, also, that if the people of Wisconsin continue to hold themselves in accord with these administrative principles and volunteer even greater cooperation and support, the state will in the future exhibit achievements in the extension of life and general health betterment such as have been known to no other period.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN, 1920-1925

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Typhoid fever	70	78	81	60	29	56
Smallpox	9	15	2	2	11	129
Measles	221	41	44	195	74	62
Chickenpox	0	0	0	1	3	2
Scarlet fever	252	240	172	239	205	104
Whooping cough	295	165	100	163	128	114
Diphtheria	379	399	249	358	205	173
Influenza	2107	206	612	1077	425	905
Pneumonia	2901	2093	2463	2938	2511	2525
Erysipelas	87	96	67	85	32	66
Tuberculosis	2243	2017	1894	1819	1768	1736
Cancer	2325	2605	2512	2532	2777	2942
Meningitis	151	123	124	125	112	107
Apoplexy	1949	2033	2076	2357	2372	2265
Diarrhea (under 2 years)	647	763	503	515	410	572
Bright's disease	1422	1429	1625	1632	1729	1717
Puerperal septicemia	122	120	100	124	127	72
Old age	871	851	725	739	754	676
Suicide	265	355	304	313	369	377
Accidental death	1267	1368	1403	1505	1432	1576
Infantile paralysis	16	66	20	16	26	61
Encephalitis	45	64	42	43	37	47
Tetanus	18	29	33	18	16	31

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Deputy State Health Officers

G. W. Henika, M. D., Madison.....	First District
G. E. Hoyt, M. D., Milwaukee.....	Second District
V. A. Gudek, M. D., Oshkosh.....	Third District
Dr. I. D. Wiltout, Chippewa Falls.....	Fourth District
M. S. Corlett, M. D., Rhinelander.....	Fifth District

Bureau of Vital Statistics

C. A. Harper, M. D.....	State Registrar
L. W. Hutchcroft.....	Chief Statistician

Bureau of Communicable Diseases

H. M. Guilford, M. D.	Director
F. F. Bowman, M. D.	Epidemiologist
Aimee Zillmer	Social Education
Guro Burnson	Social Education

Bureau of Education

L. W. Bridgman	Director
----------------------	----------

Bureau of Child Welfare

Cora S. Allen, M. D.	Director
Charlotte Calvert, M. D.	Health Center Physician
M. Jean McBean, M. D.	Health Center Physician
Sylvia G. Stuessy, M. D.	Health Center Physician
Mrs. Gertrude S. Hasbrouck.....	Organizer Infant Hygiene Classes
Helen Thayer.....	Assistant Organizer, Infant Hygiene
Florence Hoesly, R. N., Eau Claire.....	Health Center Nurse
Ellen Raether, R. N., Humbird.....	Health Center Nurse
Walter Drews, Milwaukee	Mechanician, Child Welfare Special

Bureau of Public Health Nursing

Cecilia A. Evans, R. N.	Director
Marie U. Puls, R. N.	Field Advisory Nurse
Mary E. Bangasser, R. N., Wisconsin Rapids.....	Field Nurse, Indian Service
Mrs. Sarah Smith, R. N., Reserve.....	Field Nurse, Indian Service

Bureau of Nursing Education

Adda Eldredge, R. N.....Director
 Committee of Examiners:
 Elizabeth Casey, R. N., Ripon
 Jane Barclay, R. N., Appleton
 Grace Crafts, R. N., Madison
 Clara Lewis, R. N., Eau Claire
 Adda Eldredge, R. N., Madison

Laboratory Service

W. D. Stovall, M. D., Director of State Laboratories.....Madison
 M. S. Nichols, Chemist, State Laboratory.....Madison
 Etta Spence, Director Branch Laboratory.....Rhinelander
 Elizabeth Brown, Director Cooperative Laboratory.....Beloit
 Henry F. Miller, Director Cooperative Laboratory.....Kenosha
 Josephine Foote, Director Cooperative Laboratory.....Wausau
 Mrs. Bessie Keeney, Director Cooperative Laboratory.....Superior
 Clarissa McFetridge, Director Cooperative Laboratory.....Green Bay
 Marjorie Bates, Technician, Cooperative Laboratory.....Oshkosh

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering

C. M. Baker.....State Sanitary Engineer
 E. J. Tully.....Chemical Engineer
 L. F. Warrick.....Assistant Sanitary Engineer
 O. J. Muegge.....Assistant Sanitary Engineer

Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering

Frank R. King, Madison, State Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineer
 John H. Owens, Racine.....Field Adviser, Southern District
 Robert E. Hasselkus, Dousman.....Field Adviser, Eastern District
 Eugene Morse, Eau Claire.....Field Adviser, Northeastern District

Committee of Plumbing Examiners (12 to 15 days per year):

 Frank R. King, Madison
 Frank J. Smith, Milwaukee
 A. J. Matthias, Milwaukee

Hotel and Restaurant Division

Walter G. Mase, Madison.....Field Adviser
 B. A. Honeycombe, Madison.....Field Adviser
 Fred C. Borchardt, Jr., Manitowoc.....Field Adviser

Barber Division

Charles E. Mullen, Madison.....Chief Clerk
 E. C. Puerner, Fond du Lac.....Field Adviser
 Fred C. Beth, La Crosse.....Field Adviser

Committee of Barber Examiners (100 days per year):

 William L. Smith, Milwaukee
 Frank E. Zuehlke, Oshkosh
 John W. Hacker, Kenosha

Beauty Parlor Division

Charles E. Mullen, Madison.....Chief Clerk
 Jean Abell, Portage.....Field Adviser

Committee of Examiners (75 days per year):

 Mrs. Ella White Courtney, Madison
 Margaret Doherty, Milwaukee
 Belle Pickard, Ripon

Embalmers' Division

Committee of Examiners (6 days per year):

 C. J. Gibson, Blair
 David Brettschneider, Appleton
 A. A. Frautschi, Madison

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FROM TIME OF ORGANIZATION ON JUNE 27, 1876

Name	Residence	From	To
O. G. Selden, M. D.	Reedsburg	1877	1878
H. P. Strong, M. D.	Beloit	1877	1883
J. T. Reeve, M. D., Sec'y	Appleton	1877	1895
Gen. James Bintliff	Janesville	1877	1883
Solon Marks, M. D., Pres.	Milwaukee	1877	1902
John Favill, M. D.	Madison	1877	1882
E. L. Griffin, M. D., Pres.	Fond du Lac	1877	1882
G. F. Witter, M. D.	Grand Rapids	1878	1892
Knut Hoegh, M. D.	La Crosse	1882	1889
S. C. Johnson, M. D., Pres.	Hudson	1883	1894
B. O. Reynolds, M. D.	Lake Geneva	1883	1892
Prof. W. W. Daniels	Madison	1882	1892
A. D. H. Thrane	Eau Claire	1889	1894
F. H. Bodenius, M. D.	Madison	1892	1898
C. H. Marquardt, M. D.	La Crosse	1892	1898
U. O. B. Wingate, M. D., Sec'y	Milwaukee	1892	1904
J. W. Hancock, M. D., Pres.	Ellsworth	1894	1895
Henry Day, M. D.	Eau Claire	1894	1895
J. H. McNeel, M. D., Pres.	Fond du Lac	1895	1901
G. W. Harrison, M. D.	Ashland	1895	1903
Q. O. Sutherland, M. D.	Janesville	1895	1909
F. C. Suiter, M. D.	La Crosse	1898	1905
W. F. Whyte, M. D., Pres.	Watertown	1898	1925
L. E. Spencer, M. D.	Wausau	1901	1912
C. A. Harper, M. D., Sec'y	Madison	1902	1930
H. A. Mellike, M. D.	Clintonville	1903	1917
E. S. Hayes, M. D.	Eau Claire	1905	1926
L. P. Mayer, M. D.	Hudson	1905	1913
C. H. Sutherland, M. D.	Janesville	1910	1921
C. H. Stoddard, M. D.	Milwaukee	1912	1915
Otho Fiedler, M. D., Pres.	Sheboygan	1913	1927
J. M. Furstman, M. D.	La Crosse	1915	1919
C. A. Richards, M. D.	Rhineland	1917	1924
I. D. Steffen, M. D.	Antigo	1921	1923
G. Windesheim, M. D.	Kenosha	1919	1929
L. A. Steffen, M. D.	Antigo	1923	1928
Mina B. Glasier, M. D.	Bloomington	1924	1931
J. J. Seelman, M. D.	Milwaukee	1925	1926
Joseph Dean, M. D.	Madison	1925	1932

Publications of the Wisconsin State Board of Health

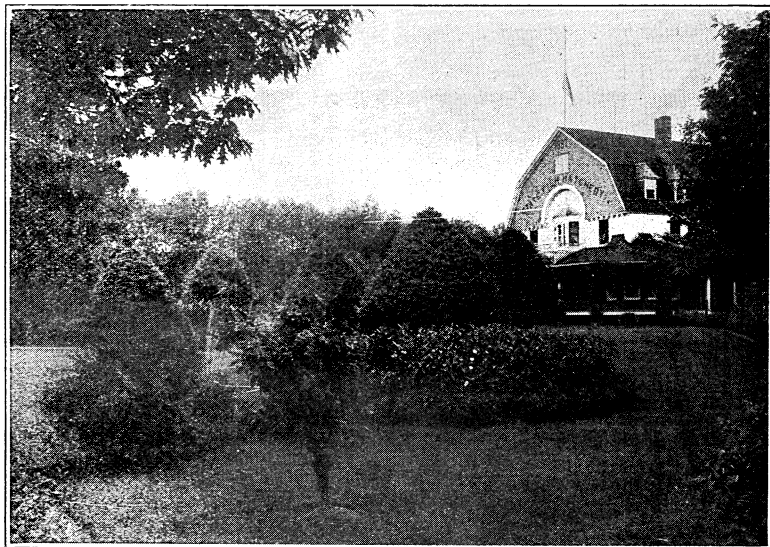
The Board has available for distribution a number of instructive pamphlets dealing with various phases of public health administration. Residents of Wisconsin may obtain copies free upon application to the State Board of Health, Madison.

NO.

PUBLICATIONS

23. Anti-spitting notices.
27. Barbers sanitary instruction for
22. Barber shops, rules governing sanitation of
11. Blindness, prevention of, in infants
2. Boards of health, powers and duties of, (for health officers)
1. Bulletin of State Board of Health (quarterly)
16. Industrial camp sanitation
34. Chemical and dry closet, code
- 3. Communicable diseases, prevention and control of all
- Communicable diseases, prevention and control (Separate pamphlets)
5. Diphtheria
10. Infantile paralysis
33. Measles
6. Scarlet fever
8. Smallpox
9. Tuberculosis
7. Typhoid fever
28. Whooping cough

13. Milk products waste (Information upon investigation only)
18. Dead, rules governing transportation of
25. Eating places on fairgrounds, rules governing
14. Hotels and restaurants, sanitation of
17. Information of prenatal, infant and child care and related subjects may be obtained by writing the State Board of Health
12. Laboratory of hygiene, instruction for use of
15. Slaughterhouses, rules governing,
35. Placards, separate cards for chickenpox, measles, German Measles, typhoid fever and whooping cough
19. State plumbing code
20. Privy, sanitary; also sewage disposal for residences (See Nos. 19 and 29)
24. Quarantine signs
29. Rural school privy, code
4. School, sanitary care of
26. Septic sore throat, epidemiological study of an outbreak
36. Shorewood's experience in the control of communicable diseases
21. State Board of Health, what the board is doing
30. Venereal disease control
 - Set A. For young men
 - Set B. For the general public
 - Set C. For boys
 - Set D. For parents of children
 - Set E. For girls and young women
37. Public comfort station code
38. Tourist camp site sanitation
31. Drowning prevention
39. Communicable skin diseases
40. Responsibility of teacher and physician
41. Goiter, prevention of
42. Baby bulletins
43. Farm and rural sanitation
44. Summer resort sanitation
45. Water, sewerage and refuse disposal code
46. Farm sewage disposal
47. Tonsils and adenoids
48. Vital statistics law
49. Care of the teeth



State Fish Hatchery near Bayfield is famed for its Beautiful Grounds.

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

By DWIGHT T. PARKER

Former Commissioner of Banking

THE office of bank controller was created in 1852. The duties of the office were prescribed in chapter 479 of the statutes of that year.

The legislature of 1868 abolished the office and from January 3, 1870, to April 24, 1895, Wisconsin had no bank controller or commissioner.



DWIGHT T. PARKER

James S. Baker of Green Bay was appointed in November of 1852 as the first bank controller and Jeremiah M. Rusk of Viroqua, later three times governor, was the last, going out of office in 1870.

In 1895 a banking commissioner, connected with the state treasurer's office was created and Edward I. Kidd was appointed.

The legislature of 1903 created a separate banking department as it now exists and Marcus C. Bergh was appointed commissioner as successor to Edward I. Kidd, who died in office. The first annual report of Mr. Kidd listed one hundred and

twenty-five state banks, one savings bank and five trust companies. The aggregate amount of the resources of these institutions was \$43,601,829.47. The growth of the state banking institutions has been rapid and the increase from year to year during the last several years has been especially marked. A single state bank in Milwaukee today has resources equal to the total of all state banks in 1903. October 28, 1926, the state banking department had supervision over the following:

Commercial banks	802
Mutual savings banks	7
Trust companies	15
Land mortgage associations	2
Building and loan associations	171
Credit unions	2
Trust departments of national banks	18
Loan societies	3
License to transmit money to foreign countries	26
Investment companies	1

A Total of 1,047

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENTS OF STATE BANKS, 1924, 1925, 1926

	Oct. 31, 1924	Sept. 28, 1925	Oct. 28, 1926
Number of State Banks.....	815	811	802
Number of Mutual Savings Banks.....	6	7	7
Number of Trust Companies.....	15	15	15
Total Number of Banks.....	836	833	824
RESOURCES			
Loans and Discounts, including re-discounts.....	\$340,309,927.42	\$353,745,237.25	\$372,022,904.86
Overdrafts.....	537,322.80	472,142.56	721,992.71
Customers liability on account of drafts paid under letters of credit.....		119,355.40	159,190.39
Customers liability on account of acceptances, executed by this bank.....	69,511.80	13,921.50	
United States Securities.....	28,905,382.34	28,379,450.60	24,857,949.91
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	273,600.00	269,200.00	268,694.07
Other stocks and securities.....	1,506,341.77	2,413,643.10	1,158,039.44
Other bonds.....	78,313,069.12	89,979,702.45	112,567,146.70
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	13,311,895.44	13,804,645.19	14,645,051.45
Other real estate.....	3,459,667.55	4,987,139.57	6,109,731.30
Due from other banks.....	1,940,249.48	2,402,918.75	1,940,530.62
Due from approved reserve banks.....	55,818,313.70	55,023,278.83	52,597,427.54
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	5,782,822.49	5,732,227.27	5,455,996.48
Gold coin and certificates.....	1,340,182.87	1,388,891.39	1,355,876.50
Silver coin.....	1,109,832.38	1,306,914.58	1,099,639.75
U. S. and National Currency.....	7,649,557.36	7,534,089.72	8,076,640.00
Nickels and cents.....	210,343.89	236,475.59	222,972.29
Exchanges for clearing house and checks on other banks in the same place.....	2,690,559.55	2,901,535.03	2,543,349.57
Checks on other banks in process of collection.....	1,636,596.22	1,537,275.48	1,730,478.64
Cash items.....	699,047.36	434,616.86	420,296.44
Other assets.....	795,128.99	630,379.87	253,850.15
Expense Accounts.....	30,030.45	25,539.81	33,449.23
Total.....	\$546,389,442.98	\$573,338,580.80	\$608,241,208.04
LIABILITIES			
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 35,169,000.00	\$ 35,488,600.00	\$ 36,014,000.00
Surplus fund.....	15,302,800.09	16,069,007.60	17,238,318.03
Undivided profits.....	11,939,130.60	12,396,754.23	15,058,660.04
Due to Banks Deposits.....	11,670,073.71	11,901,478.24	11,580,116.08
Dividends unpaid.....	27,080.97	290,382.26	18,720.25
Individual deposits subject to check.....	150,951,288.26	163,263,518.70	164,602,962.44
Demand certificates of deposit.....	20,323,299.40	21,447,810.94	20,852,700.27
Time certificates of deposit.....	141,531,917.18	146,379,010.55	160,594,942.95
Savings deposits.....	146,184,437.68	154,542,372.10	168,156,573.97
Certified checks.....	188,111.02	675,880.80	303,550.26
Cashiers checks outstanding.....	2,263,079.05	2,349,550.06	2,609,009.16
United States Deposits.....	211,497.95	339,294.19	135,712.50
Postal savings deposits.....	246,020.76	217,505.72	227,845.22
Debentures.....	83,515.31	129,367.62	59,537.25
Special.....	2,549,739.72	1,761,459.24	2,241,680.73
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, assignee, etc.....	1,530,118.44	1,483,808.69	1,515,558.27
Letters of Credit and travelers checks sold for cash and outstanding.....	42,808.50	128,444.55	147,592.54
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	1,424,415.45	1,144,405.01	1,490,553.60
Bills payable, including obligations for money borrowed other than re-discounts.....	4,129,610.56	3,065,483.86	4,808,028.02
Acceptances executed for customers.....		5,725.90	
Other liabilities.....	621,498.33	258,720.54	585,146.46
Total.....	\$546,389,442.89	\$573,338,580.80	\$608,241,208.04

The last report to the state banking department under date of October 28, 1926 of the state banks, mutual savings banks, trust companies and building and loan associations, show the resources of these institutions to have reached the highest point in the state's history.

Examinations of state banks, mutual savings banks, trust companies and building and loan associations are required by statute. The performance of these duties at the present time requires a force composed of one Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, one Chief Examiner, one Chief Clerk, one Building and Loan Supervisor, twenty Examiners, one Assistant Examiner and eight Clerks. The institutions under the supervision of the State Banking Department have grown from \$503,000,000, January 1, 1920, to \$785,000,000, October 28, 1926, being the date of the last call report, showing a gain of \$282,000,000 or nearly sixty per cent during the period. The increase in the resources of these institutions in six years exceeds in amount their combined total ten years ago.

While hundreds of banks, many of them large institutions, were closed in the states of the middle-west during the period 1920-1926, which might properly be called the post-war period, Wisconsin holds an enviable record of but twenty banks permanently closed by the Department during these years, practically all of which were comparatively small institutions in the agricultural section of the state. During the year 1926 there were eight banks taken over by the State Banking Department two of which were afterward reopened, reorganized or liquidated in a manner that caused no loss to the depositors, thus leaving but six small banks permanently closed during the present year. There were no failures among the trust companies, mutual savings banks and building and loan associations; altogether a record unsurpassed by no other state in the middle-west or possibly elsewhere. By comparison only can the people of Wisconsin know and appreciate fully how splendidly their state withstood the financial stress of the past few years. In adjoining states and others of the middle-west bank failures were numbered not singly, as in Wisconsin, but by the score and the hundred.

Wisconsin lies in two Federal Reserve Districts, the southern portion in the Seventh or Chicago District and the northern in the Ninth or Minneapolis District. The resources of the state and mutual savings banks and trust companies as shown by the last call report were \$514,979,468.88 accredited to the forty-five counties constituting the Seventh District and \$93,261,761.16 to the twenty-six counties of the Ninth District. The comparative soundness of Wisconsin banks is attributed largely to the high character of the state's banking laws which rank among the best in the country, their close supervision and the state's diversified farming and dairying interests.

Notwithstanding the excellency of its banking laws twelve amendments were made thereto by the 1925 legislature, principal of which are:

Minimum capital of bank \$15,000 in lieu of \$10,000.

That no active or salaried officer of a bank may vote proxies.

Providing for a board of not less than five directors in lieu of three.

Increasing the amount at which a bank may carry its banking house, furniture and fixtures to 50% of its capital and surplus.

Examination of banks once each year in lieu of twice.

Providing for not less than three reports each year in lieu of five.

Providing that the maximum amount a bank may loan to one borrower shall not exceed 30% in lieu of 50% of its capital and surplus.

Providing that assessments may be enforced upon a foreign stockholder in the same manner as upon a resident stockholder.

Providing also, that no loan may be made to a president, director, cashier, teller, clerk or other officer in excess of \$1,000 without authority by resolution of the directors previously made and recorded nor without security to be likewise approved by the directors—violation punishable by imprisonment.

Important changes also were made in the building and loan association laws, one of which was the creation of a chief officer or examiner, known as Supervisor of Building and Loan Associations, whose time and duties are devoted entirely to the examination and supervision of building and loan associations assisted by a force of examiners. It should be highly gratifying to our people to know that to whatever extent or in whatever manner past and present economic conditions may have adversely affected business throughout the country the banks of Wisconsin reflect a degree of solvency surpassed by no other state in the Union.



A YOUNG MONARCH OF THE LAND O LAKES

PROHIBITION COMMISSION

LOUIS C. GUNDERSON,

Former State Prohibition Commissioner

THE first State Prohibition Act, commonly called the Mulberger Act, was repealed by the 1921 Legislature and the present State Prohibition Act, known as the Severson Law was adopted, and became effective July 1, 1921. The following is a comparative report of the



LOUIS C. GUNDERSON

fines collected and paid into the State Treasury and credited to the State School Fund for violations of the State Prohibition Act, except that two per cent of the fines shown in the report are retained by the respective counties.

This report does not include fines collected for drunkenness, drunk and disorderly conduct, for driving an automobile while intoxicated, or fines collected under city ordinances or by the Federal Courts, but it includes all fines in State Courts for the unlawful manufacture, sale, transportation or possession of intoxicating liquors. The report shows the number of convictions and the amount of fines collected each year for the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 in each county of the state with the following totals:

1920—154	Convictions	.....	\$27,645.00	Fines	
1921—1544	Convictions	.....	283,636.00	Fines	
1922—4308	Convictions	.....	503,565.00	Fines	(2,271 Months Confinement)
1923—3212	Convictions	.....	432,208.00	Fines	(1,987½ Months Confinement)
1924—2684	Convictions	.....	355,370.00	Fines	(1,674 Months Confinement)
1925—3316	Convictions	.....	446,149.00	Fines	(2,504½ Months Confinement)

There are very few jail sentences during the year 1920, but this penalty was more frequently imposed in the year 1921, although no data was collected by our office on this subject. Jail, workhouse and state prison sentences increased to such an extent during the year 1922 that this department decided to obtain information on the months of confinement imposed in the several counties and this data has been included in the Commissioner's Comparative Report.

Numerous cities in the state have passed city ordinances for violations of the Prohibition Law and the fines paid by the violators have been retained by the respective cities. The fines and Jail sentences for being drunk, drunk and disorderly conduct, and for driving while intoxicated in violation of the city ordinances, are not included. The

reports received from eighteen (18) cities in the state were as follows:

City	Convictions	Acquittals	Fines	Months
Altoona -----	1	0	\$ 100.00	0
Ashland -----	21	5	1,900.00	4
Beloit -----	10	0	2,900.00	0
Chippewa Falls -----	3	0	1,050.00	0
Clintonville -----	64	0	2,775.00	15
Eau Claire -----	32	4	3,900.00	12
Hurley -----	16	1	1,625.00	0
Kenosha -----	40	4	9,450.00	2
Lake Mills -----	12	0	175.00	7
Marinette -----	10	1	2,010.00	1
Merrill -----	13	0	2,350.00	10
Neillsville -----	10	1	500.00	4
Racine -----	19	12	2,700.00	25
Rhinelanders -----	3	0	900.00	0
Rice Lake -----	6	0	500.00	3
Shawano -----	23	1	1,225.00	5
Superior -----	277	9	46,145.00	68
West Allis -----	14	2	1,300.00	0
Totals -----	574	40	\$81,505.00	156

The other cities have no ordinances or no convictions have resulted for violation of the city ordinance. The violators were prosecuted for a violation of the Severson Law.

According to the observations and experiences of the State Prohibition Commission, we find that many of the amateur bootleggers and moonshiners have been eliminated. It is now a question of the survival of the fittest. It is increasingly difficult to obtain evidence against the professional violator and more difficult to convict because of their ability to take advantage of technical objections in their trials. These technical difficulties arise in judicial constructions of the Severson Law, which has limited the manner and method of securing evidence of violations. The deputies, have, however, kept up with this situation and the most clever violators are continually being brought to justice.

There is practically no real bonded liquor in the state, with the exception of liquor obtained by prescription from druggists, and very little good beer, manufactured by dealcoholizing plants (breweries), is obtainable at the present time. The breweries are rather loath to take any chances in putting out real beer because the penalties of the Federal Department are very heavy and severe. The enforcement officers are especially concerned with, (1) the commercialized traffic in illicit liquor, usually termed privately manufactured distilled liquor, and commonly called "moonshine whiskey" nearly all of which is of an inferior grade, and (2) the unlawful traffic in grain alcohol, colored and uncolored, flavored and unflavored, diluted and undiluted, with and without forged labels and government stamps, most of which is imported from neighboring states, particularly from the city of Chicago. Also, there is considerable redistilled medicated or de-

natured alcohol on the market. This final product contains more or less of the denaturant, which was added to the grain alcohol for the purpose of making the alcohol unfit for beverage purposes. A great number of samples have been analyzed by the chemist of this department. Among some of the favorite and famous labels appearing on the fancy bottles and flasks were as follows: "Cedarbrook," "Highland Queen Whiskey", "Old Sunnybrook Bourbon", "Old Scotch Whiskey", "Rye Whiskey" (from Canada), "Canadian Club", "Black & White", "Old Jim Gore", "Old Grand Dad", "Cane Spring Whiskey", "Waterfill & Frazier", "Old H. & H.", "Old Pebbleford", "Geneva Gin", "Old Taylor", "Gordon & Company's Gin", "Golden Premium", "Old Lewis Hunter Rye", and a host of other equally well-known brands. The analyses of these samples showed them to be faked liquor and faked gin. The labels, seals and stamps were apparently genuine, but the examination has shown them to be counterfeit. These bottles with their good-looking labels, seals, and government stamps were in all cases fictitious and intended to deceive. This department has come to the conclusion that there is practically no genuine liquor obtainable from the bootlegger; all of the illicit liquor is very bad and dangerous to health and life.

The work of enforcement is difficult, arduous and dangerous. It necessitates many long, hurried journeys by rail or automobile, and involves considerable over-time, holiday and night work, but the deputies have never failed to respond promptly and enthusiastically, even under very trying conditions. It is gratifying to be able to report that there have been no fatalities, accidents or injuries as a result of our efforts.

It is the policy of this department to devote most of our time on the "Moonshine whiskey" and the other hard liquor traffic. The unlawful manufacture, sale and use of hard cider, fermented malt liquor (home brew), and wine has not resulted in many complaints and no prosecutions for such violations have been instituted by this department unless the product was being commercialized. The unlawful traffic in illicit liquor has not been suppressed in this state, but we believe conditions are gradually improving and we are informed by high Federal officials that the traffic in intoxicating liquor in Wisconsin is as well controlled here as in any state of the Union. The situation in Wisconsin is improving very much in the splendid manner in which local officials have responded in cooperation in the enforcement of the Severson Law.

The State Prohibition Commission requests the continued assistance and cooperation of all district attorneys, magistrates, sheriffs, chiefs of police, and other peace officers in the enforcement of the Severson Law to the end that all unlawful traffic in illicit liquor may be suppressed. It is a fact that successful law enforcement is nearly always the result of local assistance and cooperation.

**Receipts and Expenditures for Fiscal Years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924,
1925, and 1926**

Fines Collected and Paid into the State Treasury

For calendar year of 1920.....	\$27,635.00
For calendar year of 1921.....	283,636.00
For calendar year of 1922.....	503,565.00
For calendar year of 1923.....	432,208.00
For calendar year of 1924.....	355,370.00
For calendar year of 1925.....	446,149.00
Total	\$2,048,563.00

Disbursements

For fiscal year of 1920.....	\$8,038.25
For fiscal year of 1921.....	26,998.03
For fiscal year of 1922.....	60,000.00
For fiscal year of 1923.....	60,000.00
For fiscal year of 1924.....	59,517.15
For fiscal year of 1925.....	58,488.67
For fiscal year of 1926.....	59,999.86
Total	\$333,041.96

Appropriations

For fiscal year of 1920.....	\$15,600.00
For fiscal year of 1921.....	15,000.00
For fiscal year of 1922.....	60,000.00
For fiscal year of 1923.....	60,000.00
For fiscal year of 1924.....	60,000.00
For fiscal year of 1925.....	60,000.00
For fiscal year of 1926.....	60,000.00
Total	\$330,000.00

Summary

Total appropriations	\$330,000.00
Fees appropriated, as receipts on opposite page.....	16,041.11
Total	\$346,041.11
Unexpended balance, returned to General Fund.....	13,184.51
Total (expended for enforcement).....	\$332,856.60

Fines collected for calendar years.....	\$2,048,563.00
Receipts, (as below)	334,973.36
Total	\$2,383,536.36
Total disbursements	332,856.60
Balance (amounts collected in excess).....	\$2,050,679.76

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926

	Total	Fiscal Year 1919-1920	Fiscal Year July-June 1920-1921	Fiscal Year July-June 1921-1922	Fiscal Year July-June 1922-1923	Fiscal Year July-June 1923-1924	Fiscal Year July-June 1924-1925	Fiscal Year July-June 1925-1926
Total.....	\$334,973.36	\$2,424.10	\$13,764.26	\$55,850.55	\$35,183.27	\$69,700.51	\$81,029.47	\$77,021.20
Permit fees.....	184,150.00			49,440.00	28,020.00	29,060.00	41,090.00	36,540.00
Witness fees (nonappropriated).....	7,108.70	10.10	137.15	1,878.80	1,557.31	1,151.81	1,800.82	572.71
Non-intoxicating license fees—10%.....	125,526.91			4,199.50	4,106.50	39,488.70	38,100.80	39,631.41
Sale of seized alcohol.....	60.75			50.00			10.75	
Sale of confiscated vehicles.....	2,085.89			282.25	1,499.46		27.10	277.08
Fees appropriated.....	16,041.11	2,414.00	13,627.11					

The Effect of Prohibition on the "School Fund"

Section 2 of Article 10 of the State Constitution provides that the clear proceeds of all fines, collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund". For comparative purposes the State Prohibition Commission has taken the figures from the report of the Secretary of State for seven (7) fiscal years before Prohibition and seven (7) fiscal years of Prohibition in the State of Wisconsin. From 1913 to 1919, inclusive, the average fines collected for the School Fund was \$104,345.54; without the extra fines assessed against the City of Milwaukee, the average was only \$78,925.40. For the seven fiscal years of prohibition, 1920-1926 inclusive, under the Mulberger and Severson Laws, the average was \$428,706.76; and taking the last five (5) years of prohibition, under the Severson Act, the average for the fiscal year was \$541,545.34, an increase of \$462,619.94. The last five years was taken for a comparison for the reason that the enforcement of the State Prohibition Act was not being effective until 1922.

It is a fact that prohibition enforcement in the State of Wisconsin has materially increased, either directly or indirectly, the amounts collected for the school funds during the last seven (7) years. It would appear from these figures that the bootleggers and moonshiners in the State of Wisconsin are paying tribute to the support and maintenance of the common schools, academies, and normal schools in this state.

SCHOOL TRUST FUNDS FOR THE STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR FISCAL YEARS 1913 TO 1926 INCLUSIVE

1913—	\$59,449.23		
1914—	70,047.27		
1915—	66,326.23		
1916—	168,834.26	Includes fines for city of Milwaukee 1898-1908 of.	\$95,454.00
		Includes fine of Milwaukee Electric Light	10,000.00
			<u>10,000.00</u>
		Total	\$105,454.00
1917—	148,056.70	Includes fines for city of Milwaukee 1910-1915....	\$72,473.00
1918—	105,666.89		72,473.00
1919—	112,024.20		
1920—	132,267.59		
1921—	160,953.03		
1922—	429,146.90		
1923—	658,344.69		
1924—	537,263.60		
1925—	503,111.68		
1926—	579,859.81		

Summary

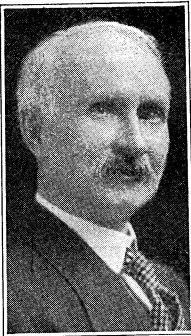
Total—1913-14-15-16-17-18-19, (7) years prior to Prohibition .....	(	\$730,404.78)
Average .....	(	104,345.54)
Total—1913-14-15-16-17-18-19, (7) years prior to Prohibition (without extra fines) .....	(	552,477.78)
Average .....	(	78,925.40)
Total—1920-21-22-23-24-25-26, (7) years of Prohibition (Mulberger and Severson Laws) .....	(	\$3,000,947.30)
Average .....	(	428,706.76)
Total—1922-23-24-25-26, Last (5) years of Prohibition .....	(	2,707,726.68)
Average .....	(	541,545.34)

OIL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

By THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM, *Supervisor, Chippewa Falls*

THE oil inspection department is under the supervision of a Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils who is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years.

The duties imposed upon the Oil Inspection Department are to test all petroleum products used for heat, light and power, except fuel oil and crude oil which are specifically exempted; to collect inspection fees monthly and remit the same to the state treasurer, with detailed reports, to investigate fires and explosions caused by petroleum products; to require state test signs to be placed on oil pumps, to enforce the so called "red can law" and to make an annual report to the governor.



THOMAS J. CUN-
NINGHAM

In the execution of these duties the state oil inspector is authorized to create inspection districts, to appoint deputy inspectors and other necessary help; to create rules and regulations governing the department and its employees, to prepare the proper seals and signs necessary and to make an annual report.

The duties of the deputy inspectors as at present prescribed are to make inspections of all petroleum products, to collect inspection fees, to make monthly reports to the state supervisor and the state treasurer, to investigate explosions and fires due to petroleum products, to enforce the "red can law", to check railroad stations for oil shipments made or received, to test the products of oil pumps and in general to educational work in arousing the public to an observance of the laws and to guard against the hazards of careless handling of petroleum products.

The so-called "red can law" requires that all gasoline and like inflammable products shall be sold and kept in cans painted vermilion red, and so labelled as to indicate their contents. The object of this law is to prevent the occurrence of mistakes in the handling of such products. Its enforcement has undoubtedly prevented many accidents which might otherwise have occurred from the mistaking of gasoline for kerosene.

The department inspected 5,162,074 barrels of gasoline and 875,025 barrels of kerosene in the year 1925-1926, and collected \$189,199.67

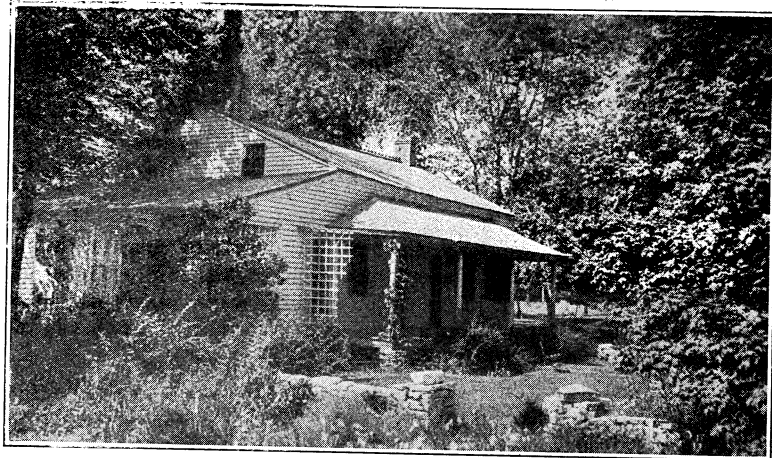
in inspection fees. The total cost of the department was \$135,252.02. At the close of the fiscal year there were 47 deputy oil inspectors. The office force consisted of the state inspector, chief deputy, and stenographer.

The growth of work of the oil inspection department is shown in the following five-year recapitulation, which also shows in large measure the increase in the use of gasoline and kerosene by the people of the state in the same period.

RECAPITULATION

1921-1926

	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926
Total No. Deputies	39	40	42	45	47
Total number barrels of oil inspected	789,201	899,325	991,647	1,010,463	875,025
Total number barrels of gasoline inspected	2,732,779	3,290,763	3,929,109	4,798,839	5,162,074
Grand total inspections	3,521,971	4,193,088	4,920,856	5,809,302	6,037,099



Old Tank Cottage, Now a Museum, at Green Bay. Built in 1795,
is the Oldest House in Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

By J. WINTER EVERETT, *Assistant Secretary*

THE Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board has now been in existence 7 years, and has had more work during the year 1926, than in any previous year of its existence, the increased work being largely due to the large number of Florida land, city subdivision and summer resort inquiries and hearings. The board has, during the past biennial period, attempted to raise the standard of the brokers given licenses by holding examinations of new applicants. These examinations, together with the inquiries which have been made into Florida land, city subdivision and summer resort properties have greatly increased the number of hearings held by the board since January 1, 1926, over the number held any previous year, the number of new applicants for licenses during 1926, having been larger than ever before in the history of the board since the initial year of its existence. Between January 1 and December 1, 1926, the board held 1005 hearings, of which about 800 have been hearings on new applicants for licenses. The attempt is made to hold these hearings on new applicants on the same day and at the same place that hearings are held on cases where there are complaints, so that the hearings on new applicants shall create as little expense as possible for the state. The number of applicants up to December 1, 1926, for brokers' licenses was 3931, against 3541, for the entire year of 1925. During the same period there have been 1552 applications for salesmen's licenses while there were only 1138 such applications during 1925. Up to December 1926, there were 41 denials of brokers' licenses, 1 of a salesman's license and 125 withdrawals of applications for brokers' licenses and 18 withdrawals of applications for salesmen's licenses, and 89 cancellations of salesmen's licenses, while during the entire last year there were 45 denials of brokers' licenses, 3 of salesmen's licenses and 39 withdrawals of brokers' applications, 10 withdrawals of salesmen's applications and 35 cancellations of salesmen's licenses. The number of revocations of licenses up to October 10, 1926 was 5 against 5 for the entire last year. While the license history of the board runs for the calendar year its expenditures and income, in accordance with the system of the state, are based upon receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year running between July 1 of one year and June 30 of the next year. The receipts of the Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board for the fiscal year 1924-25 were \$39,780.00 and its expenditures \$26,437.96, giving a profit to the state from the operations of the board of \$13,342.04, while the receipts for the fiscal year 1925-26 were \$44,865.00 and the expenditures for the

same period \$27,500.00 giving a profit to the state for the fiscal year of 1925-26 of \$17,365. The board is limited in its expenditures to \$27,500.00 during any fiscal year and the increased expenditures for the year 1925-26 over 1924-25 of \$1062.04 were largely occasioned by the expenses which have been entailed by inquiries into Florida lands, summer resort and metropolitan subdivision lot sales.

The outlook is that the receipts of the board for the fiscal year of 1926-27 will be fully as large if not larger than the receipts of the board for 1925-26. The board during its 7 years of existence has turned over to the state \$104,173.06 over and above the cost of its maintenance, giving an average annual profit to the state of \$14,881.86. The board has made inquiry into some 60 fraud complaints against brokers so far during 1926 and cash adjustments have been obtained in 34 cases up to December 1, 1926, the amount of the settlements having been \$20,609.35. During 1925, 32 cash adjustments were obtained through the medium of the board, and the total amount of said adjustments were \$33,279.11. Up to October 1, 1926, the board had made inquiry into some 60 summer resort propositions which it was proposed to sell in Wisconsin and has seen to it that the lots are offered for sale under the restrictions for sanitary regulations demanded by the State Board of Health. The real estate board has also seen to it that all subdivision properties are sold under proper advertising, and that the purchasers are insured when they make their first payment that the title to the property is in such shape that the buyers will obtain the lots on which the payments are made, when they fulfill their contracts.

During the seven years of its existence the board has denied 308 applications for brokers' licenses and revoked fifty-one licenses to brokers, while there have been altogether 739 withdrawals of brokers' and salesmen's applications, a large majority of which have been due to the inquiries of the board. The total cash adjustments which have been secured by the board have amounted to about \$200,000.

Agricultural Activities of the State

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

By J. D. JONES, JR., *Commissioner*

THE Wisconsin Department of Agriculture has nine separate divisions, each having a distinct function. The nine divisions are: Agricultural Statistics, Entomology, Feed and Fertilizer Inspection, Stallion Registration and Administration of Dog Law, Immigration, Seed and Weed Control, Live Stock Sanitation and Board of Veterinary Examiners.



J. D. JONES, JR.

The department is an independent entity. Its work is confined almost entirely to the field of administration. Sometimes, it is confused with the College of Agriculture, and perhaps it is well to point out that the College functions almost exclusively in the field of research and education. No duplication of effort exists in the activities of the two state agencies, and the spirit of cooperation that actuates them in matters of mutual concern, is all that can be desired. It might be suggested at this point, that this statement should include the Department of Markets and the Dairy and Food Commission. It is unavoidable that four distinct agencies, each concerned with separate problems of agriculture, should have frequent contacts. These contacts appear to have developed an excellent mutual understanding rather than friction—a condition that should be altogether satisfactory to the citizens of Wisconsin.

The department maintains a never-ending series of contacts with all phases of farm, garden and live stock husbandry. It maintains careful supervision over the sale of commercial preparations with which the soil is fertilized. Its seed and weed control work makes it possible for the grower to obtain seeds of known purity and germinating qualities, and in the case of certain of them, their source of origin. Two difficulties present themselves in connection with seed law administration. The first is the farm to farm traffic in seeds. In too many instances, farmers purchase grain and grass seeds from a neighbor without making any inquiry as to whether such seeds are sold in conformity with state laws, which, after all, are designed primarily for the buyer's protection. Only recently, it was necessary that a farmer be taken into court, charged with a violation of the seed law. He had sold several batches of seed oats, each of which contained a generous percent of quack grass seed. No farmer would deliberately purchase seeds of some of the best known weed pests, and, yet, in the instance cited, that is exactly what occurred. Farmers are urged for their own protection to use only

seeds of good quality, and, in case of doubt, submit a sample to the department for examination and test.

The second and greater difficulty encountered in Seed Control Work, is in connection with the direct sales made by mail, by out-of-state seed firms to Wisconsin purchasers. Such transactions fall within the category of interstate business, and are not subject, therefore, to the application of state laws. Within the borders of Wisconsin are a large number of seedsmen and seed dealer, engaged in both wholesale and retail business, who are amenable to state laws, and, who almost without exception, cooperate whole-heartedly in their enforcement and observance. It is unfortunate that it is possible for the unscrupulous seed dealer to set up a business under a temporary trade name and perhaps in a temporary location and engage in interstate trade outside the restraint imposed by state laws. Such a condition is unfair to the seedsmen permanently established and whose business practices are in harmony with state laws. It is unfair, also, to the purchaser, who may obtain seeds that are doubtful as to germination, purity and source of origin. To correct this condition, the Federal Government should enact suitable legislation, requiring that all seeds entering interstate commerce, shall be subject to the application of the state laws in force at the point of destination.

Immigration

Section 93.07 of the Wisconsin statutes defines the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture. It provides that; "It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture and he shall have the power:"

(1) "To promote the interests of agriculture, dairying, horticulture, manufactures and the domestic arts," * * *

(10) "To cause to be collected and printed, in the form best calculated to attract to the state desirable immigrants and capital, information relating to the advantages and opportunities offered by this state to the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the home-seeker and the summer visitor."

It may be noted, that the language of the statutes clearly contemplates that a well-balanced program for the development of the state should be attempted. Wisconsin was formerly one of the great timber-producing states of the Union. Only a few decades ago, it was thought that its magnificent stands of White and Norway Pine of Hemlock and the splendid hardwoods, were practically inexhaustible. But alas! the extensive forests, which constituted one of the state's greatest natural resources have largely vanished before the onslaughts of the logger. He exploited with ruthless zeal one of the most splendid treasures ever created by mother nature. The bright chapter in the story of the rise and decline of the timber business in Wisconsin is that which records incidents showing the daring, resourcefulness and courage displayed by the early lumbermen and the colorful lives, habits and customs of the "lumber jack".

Many tales have been told of the "lumber jack's" tremendous capacity for work and for combat, for food and for drink, for long winters of arduous toil and short seasons of concentrated dissipation following receipt of his pay check. He handed down by word of mouth certain extravagant tales of exploits of one Paul Bunyan—a mythical "lumber jack" hero, whose deeds of daring and unique originality are at once a source of delight and amazement to any one who loves the timber country, knowing something of its past and believing in its future.

A quarter century ago, Wisconsin was the leading lumber-producing state in the Union. Owing to the exhaustion of timber supplies, the industry has declined in this state and has moved on to the South and West. Only a few scattered remnants remain. It has left behind a "cut-over" area, comprising many millions of acres, portions of which have been settled in whole or in part by hardy pioneers. Dairying predominates, and it is apparent that the so-called "hardwood" belt, lying in North-Central Wisconsin is destined to become one of the greatest dairy areas in the world. It is noted, also, for its large production of high quality potatoes and peas. Despite the land clearing and settlement that has taken place in the "cut-over" areas, between 10 and 14 millions of acres of land still remain as the logger left them. Roughly speaking, this extensive acreage constitutes 28 percent of the state's land area and is approximately thirteen times the size of Dane County. Nature attempts to reforest these idle acres, but her efforts are frequently thwarted by fires that start ordinarily as a result of carelessness and which because of the lack of adequate fire control facilities, have repeatedly laid waste large portions of the unsettled "cut-over" lands.

Satisfactory returns are not received for farm products grown on lands now under cultivation. During the past six years, agriculture has suffered from an economical maladjustment as compared with other industries and callings. This maladjustment is not yet righted. During this period, there has been a steady and substantial movement from American farms to the cities. In the circumstances, it is apparent that Wisconsin's unsettled "cut-over" area is not needed for the purpose of food production, and it is economically unsound to advocate that it be so used. It is the judgment of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture that the proper utilization of the unused "cut-over" lands constitutes one of the big problems confronting the state. Probably ten millions of acres of stump land should be surveyed to determine whether it is potentially valuable for agricultural purposes, or if its character is such as to make it suitable for timber growing only. It is believed, that both classes of land should for the time being be included in a reforestation program. Later, when the demand for farm land becomes normal, the better soils may be used for food production. It is believed, that this state should adopt and adhere to a well-balanced program of development—one in which agriculture, urban industry and out-door recreation are encouraged. Economic stability is bound to follow the development of such a program.

State Fair

The Wisconsin State Fair is operated by the State Fair Division of the department. It has been the aim of the present management to make of the State Fair an institution that is substantially typical of Wisconsin's development and Wisconsin's institutions. To this end, the carnival and questionable games and amusements have been eliminated. The live stock features of the Fair have been enlarged. Some of the most desirable building spaces on the grounds have been assigned to the Department of Education. Under the capable supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Educational Department has grown to such a degree that it presents a



A Section of the Third Wisconsin Products Exposition, 1926.

fairly accurate birds-eye view of the state's entire educational structure. It includes extensive exhibits from the University of Wisconsin and Marquette University, from the minor colleges, the normal schools, the primary and intermediate schools, the county agricultural school group, from the trade and vocational schools, St. John's Military Academy and others that might be mentioned. When it is considered that almost one-half of all expenditures of public funds in Wisconsin goes for education, it is apparent that the State Fair is obligated to present a picture of educational progress and the means by which it has been attained.

Notable among the numerous exhibits in this department are those of state institutions and state departments.

The State Board of Control presents demonstrations of work carried on at Chippewa Falls and Union Grove; at the school for the

Deaf, at Delavan; the School for the Blind, at Janesville; the Waukesha Industrial School for Boys and numerous others in charge of the Board. In addition, the State Board of Health, the State Highway Commission, the Office of Secretary of State, the Department of Markets, the Dairy and Food Commission, the State Department of Agriculture and the Milwaukee County Institutions present to State Fair visitors, accurate and interesting information concerning the public service rendered by state and county institutions to the citizens of this state.

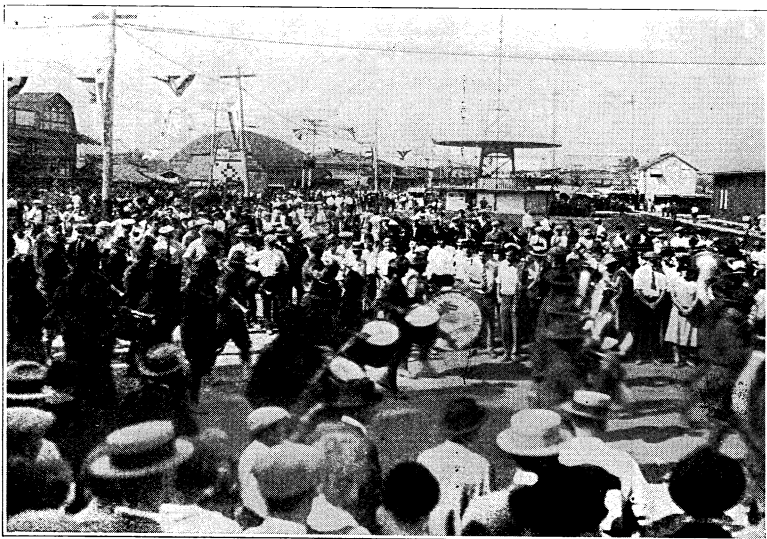


Fountain and Central Section of Manufacturers' Building.
Wisconsin State Fair Park.

The importance of a sound, industrial development program has not always been fully appreciated in Wisconsin or in other states. This is an age of machines and devices designed to lessen and lighten the burden of human labor and to brighten the lives and homes of all of our citizens. Modern commercialized agriculture needs the nearby markets created by urban industry. The manufacturer needs a prosperous and stable agriculture to purchase the output of his plant. It is apparent that the interests of agriculture and urban industry are identical, and that neither can be permanently prosperous at the expense of the other. To promote a better understanding between agriculture and industry, the State Fair Management, in 1925, induced the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association to put on an extensive display of Wisconsin's Industrial Products at the State Fair. The exhibition occupied all of the space in the new Manufacturers' Building, and was repeated in a more attractive way

in 1926. A check of the number of visitors at the industrial exposition demonstrated that nearly all of the Fair visitors passed through the Manufacturers' Bldg. The picture presented by the two great forces of production—Agriculture and Urban Industry—working side by side, was an impressive one and the response to it that has come from Fair Visitors is deeply gratifying to the State Fair Management. A well-balanced and sound program of development as between farm and factory growth in Wisconsin will bring to the state a degree of business stability that can be attained in no other way.

It is impossible in this brief space to give mention to all of the numerous and excellent features that make the State Fair a splendid educational institution. Two of them are, however, deserving of special attention. They are the Boys' and Girls' Club Work and the outstanding exhibits of Dairy Cattle.



Bands Always Interest the Fair Goers. A Typical State Fair Crowd.

The Boys' and Girls' Work is nation-wide in its scope and has enjoyed a fine growth in Wisconsin. Each year sees more boys and girls and more and better examples of their work at the Fair. A lack of housing facilities makes it necessary to quarter between 600 and 700 boys and girls in tents. This arrangement is unsatisfactory. These youngsters will be the leading citizens in the future of Wisconsin. The State Fairs at Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa have provided permanent dormitory quarters, in which the boys and girls of those states are cared for. Wisconsin should do likewise.

It is recommended that the legislature of 1927 provide funds that will enable the State Fair to construct cottage or log-cabin dormitories, in which the boys and girls may be housed. It might be noted,

that during the non-fair seasons, such dormitories might be used by groups of the so-called under privileged children in Milwaukee, for week-end camping excursions. It appears that leaders of Milwaukee Civic Organizations are disposed to sponsor and supervise such activities.

Wisconsin is the leading dairy state in the Union, and it is logical that the display of dairy animals at the State Fair should be outstanding. The 1926 Show exceeded all of its predecessors in this feature. All of the dairy breeds were represented by excellent entries and the number and quality of Holstein cattle displayed surpassed any showing made by the breed at preceding Fairs. In fact, many competent judges declared it to be the greatest show of Black and White cattle ever assembled. The champion bull and cow were undefeated wherever shown in 1926, and won the purple ribbons at the National Dairy Show, held at Detroit, a few weeks later.

Many competent observers believe that the Wisconsin Fair can and should stage the greatest dairy cattle show in the Nation. Its facilities for housing dairy cattle are, however, totally inadequate. The main cattle barn accommodates 650 animals, leaving between 700 and 800 head to be quartered in temporary buildings. The Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana State Fairs have provided splendid new, modern and commodious cattle barns to house cattle entries. Exhibitors of cattle at Milwaukee are entitled to similar consideration. A new cattle barn, with a capacity for 700 animals, is urgently needed, and, if possible, should be available for use at the 1927 Fair. Provision for it would be a fitting recognition by the state of the contribution that the breeders of pure bred live stock have made to its progress. A large addition to the dairy products building is nearing completion and a new cattle barn would round out the equipment necessary to stage a great dairy show.

Live Stock Sanitation

Under statutory mandate, the Live Stock Sanitary Board maintains supervision over the health of the state's live stock population. Wisconsin's agriculture is founded on the live stock industry and its stability is due to this fact. Eradication and control of animal diseases is the most important work carried on by the State Department of Agriculture. During the past two years, the eradication of bovine tuberculosis has received major attention. The area or county-wide plan of eradication, started in the state in 1919, has been prosecuted with such vigor, that all of the cattle in 41 counties have been completely tested and work is under way in 12 others. General retests have revealed a rate of infection below one-half of one per cent in eight counties and they have, therefore, been officially declared to be "modified Accredited". A report just received from Barron County indicates that less than 1/6th of one per cent of the cattle in that county have reacted to a general retest recently completed. Reports of the retests presently under way in Lincoln, Taylor and Clark Counties reveal a very satisfactory state of affairs

in those communities and indicate that they will shortly be added to the "modified Accredited" group. Only eight Wisconsin Counties have failed to file area test petitions, and it is understood that in most of this group, petitions are nearing completion. All told, 1,700,000 cattle have been tested under the area plan, and in excess of 300,000 under the accredited herd and state herd plans, making a total of 2,000,000 tested animals, which, roughly speaking, constitute two-thirds of the state's cattle population.

Since January 1, the most extensive program of work ever undertaken in this state, was started and carried through to a successful conclusion. The need for this large program was brought about by the action of the City of Chicago, in requiring that after April 1, 1926, all herds supplying that city with milk or cream, must have been tested and tuberculous animals removed. An area test was under way in Rock County when the Chicago requirements were announced, and their application made it necessary to conduct extensive group tests in no less than 15 counties. Altogether 150,000 cattle, belonging to Wisconsin dairymen, selling milk and cream to Chicago, were tested in the sixty-day period, beginning February 25, 1926. In certain of the counties, where this emergency work was conducted, an unexpected and unusually high rate of infection was revealed. In two counties not less than 45 per cent of the animals examined were found to be tuberculous. A total of 20,000 reactors were disclosed by the so-called Chicago market tests. As a result of this wholesale condemnation of tubercular cattle, it was found that State and Federal funds available for use during the last fiscal year were inadequate to meet indemnity claims. This condition was brought to the attention of the Governor of the State, and on April 15, 1926, a special session of the legislature convened for the purpose of giving this matter consideration. By unanimous vote of the members present in each house, the sum of \$450,000 was appropriated to supplement the regular appropriation of \$860,000, available for use during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1926. Later a special allotment of federal funds in the sum of \$125,000 was made to Wisconsin, but this amount was sufficient only to carry on the regular work conducted cooperatively by the state and the federal B. A. I., and indemnity claims, arising out of the emergency testing were met almost exclusively, therefore, out of the state appropriation. Cattle owners in two southern Wisconsin counties received state drafts for indemnity, aggregating approximately a half million dollars.

Since July 1, the department has carried on the regular area test program, and, in addition, has given testing service to all dairymen supplying Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Fond du Lac and other Wisconsin cities with milk and cream. Most of the large cities and a substantial majority of the smaller cities and villages in Wisconsin now have tested milk supplies. The successful completion of this tremendous emergency job within the short period of eight months, furnishes complete proof of the effectiveness of the State Tuberculosis Eradication force.

The action of health authorities in large city markets, in placing a ban on untested herds has changed the attitude of thousands of Wisconsin cattle owners toward the T. B. test. In the near past, it has been a somewhat difficult matter for the department to adhere to a sound and workable course between the rabid and unreasonable opponents of the work on the one hand and the ultra-enthusiastic protagonist of the test on the other. The former group resorted to the grossest misrepresentations to bolster up their opposition, and some of the latter seemed disposed to force the test, whether or no the cattle owners of a community were ready to accept it. As between these two extremes, the department has carried on a sustained program of work since 1923, adhering consistently to the position that the large expenditures of public funds, incidental to its prosecution, could be justified only on the ground that Bovine Tuberculosis was actually being eradicated. It took the position in 1923, that this work should be done well or not at all and has continually stressed the need for thoroughness in its prosecution. To this end it made effective the requirement that premises from which reactor cattle were removed, must be properly cleaned and disinfected. It made provisions for adequate supervision of veterinarians applying the intradermic test, and insists that a certain definite technique should govern its application and exacting care and skill exercised in its interpretation.

Retests applied to thousands of herds have demonstrated the wisdom of this policy. Granted that sufficient funds are available and that the standards heretofore set up are adhered to, and that the area test law is not set aside by legislative or court action, it is safe to assume that in 1931, all Wisconsin herds will have been tested and that bovine tuberculosis will have been reduced to such a minimum, that it can be readily controlled and will constitute no longer a serious menace to the live stock industry.

Within the past two years outbreaks of European Fowl Pest in poultry, and Foot and Mouth Disease in cattle, which have occurred in other states, have made it necessary for the Department to enforce stringent quarantine measures to protect live stock health. The movement into the state of feeder cattle, feeder sheep and horses requires the vigorous enforcement of established laws and regulations. Tuberculosis in cattle, scabies in sheep and glanders in horses would be frequently introduced by incoming live stock if such enforcement were lax. The application of a recent regulation, requiring that a sixty-day retest be applied to all incoming dairy and breeding cattle, except those from accredited herds and from modified accredited counties, has resulted in the detection of a considerable number of tuberculous animals. Cattle owners are urged to exercise the utmost precaution in their purchases of dairy and breeding stock. Tuberculosis in many Wisconsin herds can be traced directly to other herds, communities or public stock yards, from which cattle have been secured.

In the Fall of 1926, Hog Cholera broke out in a number of herds scattered throughout southern and eastern Wisconsin. It is be-

lieved that the outbreak was due largely to the fact that unimmunized hogs were shown at Fairs and were thus exposed to other infected animals. It appears, also, that the practice of feeding garbage to unvaccinated hogs resulted in a number of herd outbreaks. Experience has repeatedly shown that unimmunized hogs fed on garbage from a city, a camp or public or private institution, will almost invariably contract cholera. Garbage feeders are urged, therefore, to protect their hogs with the "double immunization" method. Hog Cholera did not reach epidemic proportions in the recent outbreak, and while losses to certain individual herd owners were severe, the aggregate losses were not extensive. The disease put in an appearance in a number of Central-West states at about the same time. The resulting demand for anti-hog-cholera serum exhausted all available supplies and for a period of two or three weeks no serum could be secured. Had serum been available, Dr. J. T. Purcell, the State-Federal Hog Cholera Specialist, and practicing veterinarians of the state would have confined the outbreak to a few herds and the losses in them would have been comparatively slight. Much credit, however, is due Dr. Purcell and to those who assisted him during the recent near-emergency. To avoid a recurrence of the situation, breeders of pure-bred hogs are urged to immunize all stock at weaning time. The same precaution should be taken in the case of hogs maintained on infected premises.

It is recommended, also, that the legislature make it possible for the State Department of Agriculture to carry on hand, at all times, a supply of anti-hog-cholera serum, sufficient to meet any probable need. A relatively small appropriation will provide insurance for the hog industry against this scourge.

Four of the members of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board are live stock breeders. Without exception, they are faithful in the performance of their duties and the department is grateful to them for their sound counsel and sincere cooperation. They receive no compensation for their services. The entire board membership is firm in its determination to enforce effective disease and control measures. Despite the importance of the live stock industry and the obvious necessity for maintaining satisfactory health standards in it, there are a few live stock owners, dealers and veterinarians who persist from time to time in trifling with serious animal diseases. To deal firmly with such infraction is not always an easy task. Happily, a great majority of live stock owners and veterinarians realize the importance of animal health and cooperate whole-heartedly with the department in measures affecting it.

Much might be said of the work of any one of the divisions in the department. Each one renders a distinct service to the state. Special attention has been given in this brief article to only three or four of them. It should not be inferred, however, that the work carried on in other divisions is unimportant. Quite the contrary is true. The work of each one is ably presented in articles and reports prepared by the Division Heads, to which the reader is referred.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

By Paul O. Nyhus, Director Division of Agricultural Statistics.
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

Dr. Carl C. Taylor, of the North Carolina State College, has made this significant comment as to the function of agricultural statistics:—

“Probably the greatest weakness in the farm enterprise is that each farmer conducts his business as if it were a business unrelated to others. Every other business recognizes clearly that it is the total business in the field of production in which it operates which controls the prosperity of that business. A knowledge of what the total production in the steel industry is, for instance, demands a knowledge of what every producer of steel in the world is doing. Farming is not the least different from this. Every farmer should, therefore, have laid before him what other farmers in competition with him are doing. * * * * *

“Since farming is carried on over a very wide area and by thousands of individuals the only way that an individual farmer can know what is happening throughout the whole area is to have some central agency assemble all the facts and lay them before him. * * * * *

“Practically every big business in the world, and farming is a big business, has come to depend upon a statistical analysis of what is now happening as a basis for future action. Until farmers learn to use this same type of information upon which to base their programs of production they will continue to cut each other's throats by over production in one period and under production in other.”

To the matter of collecting and supplying the Wisconsin farmers with information as to production of crops and live stock in Wisconsin and in the United States,—the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service is devoted. In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, more and more information as to production in foreign countries is becoming available for use by the farmers of the state.

Monthly forecasts of crop production, state and county statistics of crops and live stock, and general reviews of changes and developments in farm production—are the main products of this division.

People generally have come to recognize the Government, both state and federal, as the proper authority to collect and disseminate information concerning these matters. As an unbiased agency, it alone can be relied upon without question to faithfully collect and impartially distribute such information as desired by the public. The report of no private agency can command the unquestioned confidence of the public. Moreover, the existence of a periodical Government report presents false statements to be circularized which might otherwise be issued to deceive producers and the public.

Information Distributed Through the Newspapers of the State

The monthly forecasts of crop production, because of their timeliness, are especially sought for by the farmers and the public. Early information as to the probable production of leading crops is necessary in order that the farmer may decide as to the best time of marketing and the likelihood of increases or decreases in prices of the products which he has for sale. Purchasers of feed at prevailing prices are also governed by the knowledge of the size of the grain crops. These forecasts are begun in the spring as soon as the planting season is over and are repeated each month until harvest. The report relating to the first of the month is carried in the newspapers of the state usually by the 11th of the month. A printed report,—“The Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter”—carries more detailed statistics and description of crop conditions than it is possible to include in the newspaper stories. At present, approximately 5,500 copies are distributed to persons who assist in supplying information or who have requested the publication.

A biennial report is issued giving detailed statistics of crop and live stock production by counties. The publication carries charts and maps which bring out in a graphic manner the features of Wisconsin's agriculture. The county acreage statistics are based largely upon the annual farm census collected for the State Department of Agriculture by the assessors of the state. The reports of the 1,750 assessors are becoming more and more accurate each year. It can be said with confidence that the reports concerning crop acreages are fully as complete as those of the Federal Census taken each ten years.

Thousands of Farmers Supply Information

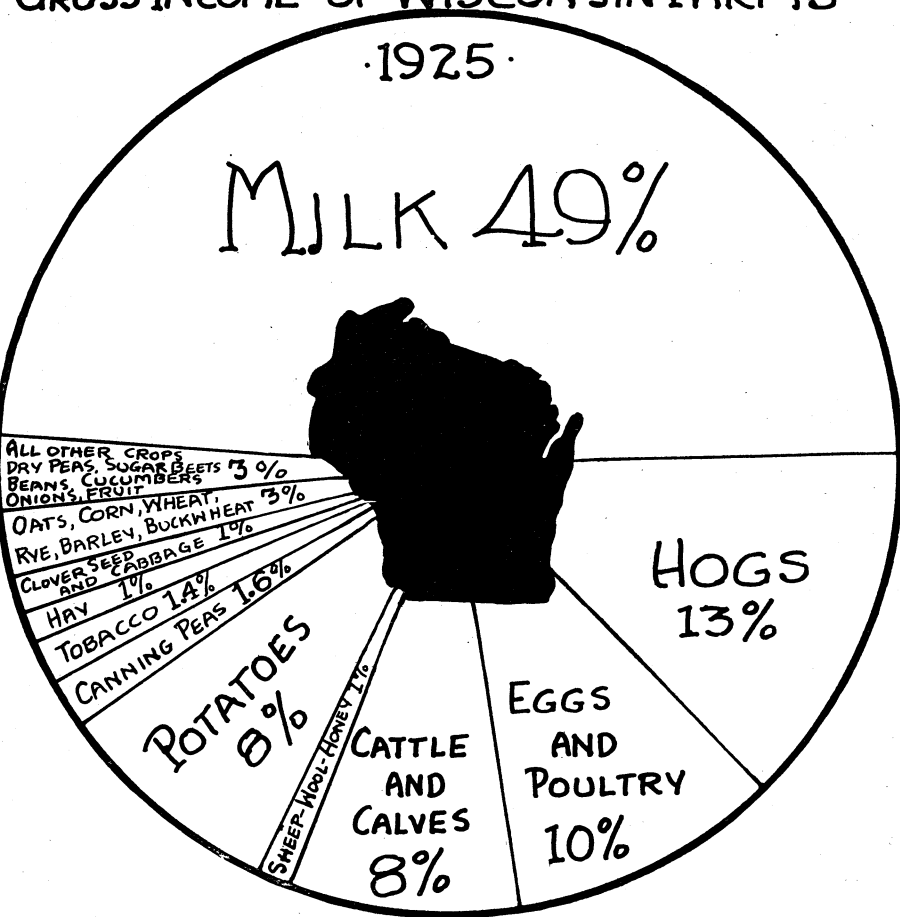
Government crop estimates are made possible by the voluntary aid of thousands of crop correspondents in Wisconsin and in the United States who state their judgment of crop conditions and yields in their localities. The faithfulness of these reporters makes it possible to assemble each month from all farming communities in the United States careful estimates of crop conditions and yields.

Since May, 1917 the Wisconsin State Department has cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture in the crop and live stock reporting work. Considerable saving in funds has been effected and the reports strengthened by the use of the combined facilities of the two departments.

General Review

An analysis of the sources of gain in 1925 reveals the influence of rather long-time cycles in prices of live stock and live stock products and in the annual changes of crop returns. Milk prices reached a relatively high level in 1923, falling off 34c per hundredweight in 1924 and gaining 17c in 1925. This recovery in 1925 together with

SOURCES OF THE GROSS INCOME OF WISCONSIN FARMS 1925.

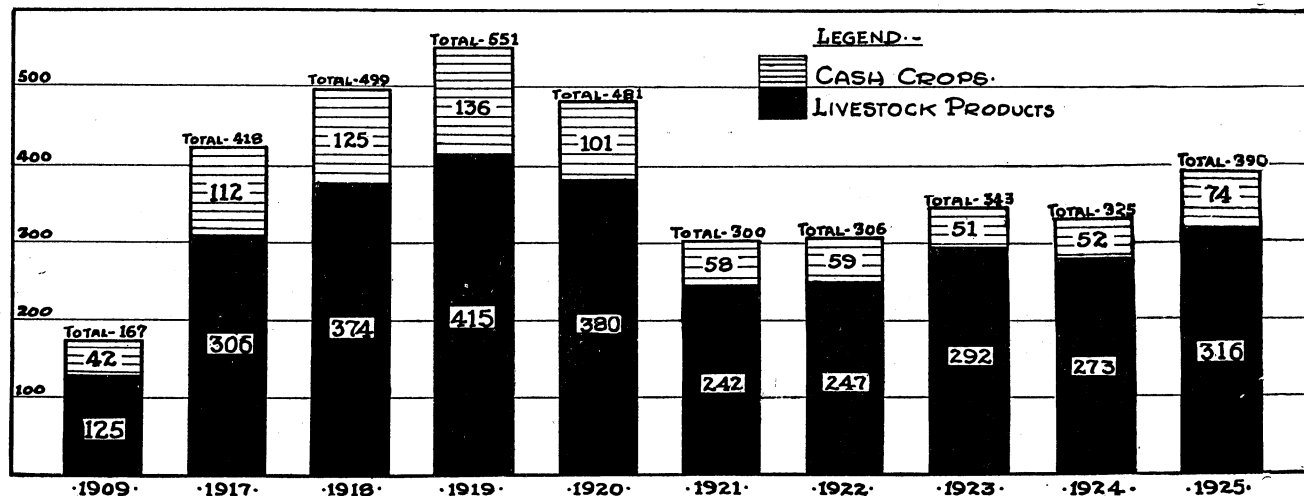


The gross income of Wisconsin farms in 1925 was 390 million dollars. Monthly milk and cream checks made up about half of this amount. The hog industry has been built up in many areas to its present extent to absorb local supplies of skimmilk and whey.

The poultry industry has grown up parallel with the dairy industry and the receipts from calves and cattle are inseparably related to the dairy herd.

Eighty-one per cent of the 1925 income was from livestock and livestock products—only 19 per cent from cash crops. Potatoes, canning peas and tobacco are of leading importance among the cash crops of a considerable variety.

GROSS INCOME OF WISCONSIN FARMS IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



There has been a gradual improvement in the gross income of Wisconsin farms since 1921, reaching the largest amount in 1925 due to better prices for potatoes, milk and hogs.

a 3 per cent increase in production added \$22,000,000 to the 1925 income. With hog production at a somewhat low level in the United States peak hog prices prevailed in 1925. A soft corn crop in 1924 sent light weight, unfinished hogs to market. Plenty of corn in 1925 kept hogs on farms to make heavier weights. Although Wisconsin hog production in 1925 was 20 per cent less than in 1924, the farm returns were almost \$10,000,000 more. An average price of 5 cents per dozen more for eggs in 1925 effected an increase of \$5,000,000 for eggs. Cattle and veal prices were also somewhat stronger in 1925.

In crop production the financial return from the 1924 potato crop was extremely discouraging. The big United States crop of 1924 was followed by a very small acreage and crop in 1925. Prices soared to high levels and the 1925 Wisconsin crop, although 25 per cent less in bushels, brought \$20,000,000 more than in 1924. Excellent yields and better quality than in 1924 made an additional \$3,000,000 return from tobacco. With the exception of hay, canning peas, grains, and cherries, the 1925 returns from crops were generally better than for the four preceding years.

A great portion of the improvement in the gross income of Wisconsin farms in 1925 must be attributed to a chance occurrence of many peak prices and yields in the enterprises that enter into the income of Wisconsin farms. In crop production and farm income, therefore, 1925 may be difficult to equal.

Gross income as discussed must be distinguished from net income or purchasing power. Measurements of the latter have not been made, but it is a familiar fact that the prices of many articles and services which farmers need are out of alignment with the prices of many farm products.

Crop Review for 1926

Satisfactory returns were realized in 1926 from the Wisconsin cash crops of potatoes, tobacco, cabbage and canning peas. The canning pea industry has grown rapidly since 1920. Fifty-one thousand acres or a gain of 83 per cent has occurred in the last five years. In its general distribution it has come to rank next to potatoes as a cash crop.

Potato yields were uniformly good throughout the state. Dry rot damage, however, reduced the amount of marketable potatoes and caused some losses to farmers, but prices were favorable due to the short crop in the entire United States.

Tobacco was quite uneven and somewhat late, particularly in southern Wisconsin in which section about four per cent of the acreage was unharvested at time of frost. The crop made average yields however, and good prices prevailed.

Corn had a backward start in the spring, and only 30 to 50 per cent of the crop matured without serious frost damage in southern and western counties. Some northern dairy counties failed to get enough corn to completely fill their silos. In southern counties some

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1926 AND 1925

TABLE I.

	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm Price Dec. 1		Farm Value Dec. 1 (000 omitted)		Unit
	1926	1915	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	
CEREALS											
Corn.....	2,119	2,185	34.5	46.5	73,106	101,602	\$.75	\$.72	\$ 54,830	\$ 73,153	Bu.
Oats.....	2,577	2,603	37.5	48.5	96,638	126,246	.40	.38	38,655	47,973	Bu.
Barley.....	521	461	34.5	36.8	17,974	16,965	.65	.66	11,683	11,197	Bu.
Rye.....	256	256	15.0	14.8	3,840	3,789	.84	.76	3,226	2,880	Bu.
Spring Wheat.....	63	60	20.0	21.0	1,260	1,260	1.26	1.36	1,588	1,714	Bu.
Winter wheat.....	65	53	20.6	19.0	1,339	1,007	1.25	1.36	1,674	1,370	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	23	29	15.0	16.0	345	464	.87	.79	300	367	Bu.
OTHER GRAINS & GRASSES											
Dry peas.....	36	35	20.5	20.0	738	700	2.35	2.25	1,734	1,575	Bu.
Dry edible beans.....	9	12	7.5	11.0	68	132	3.00	3.20	204	422	Bu.
Soy beans for seed ¹	1	2	11.0	9.0	11	18	3.00	3.00	33	54	Bu.
Flax.....	11	11	12.0	13.8	132	152	2.00	2.26	264	344	Bu.
Clover seed.....	292	222	1.7	1.9	156	232	17.70	14.60	2,761	3,387	Bu.
HAY AND FORAGE											
Clover and timothy.....	2,911	2,940	51.61	11.54	4,676	4,519	14.65	13.55	68,503	61,232	Ton
Alfalfa.....	341	310	2.60	2.65	887	822	17.30	16.75	15,345	13,768	Ton
Other tame hay.....	116	112	1.54	1.29	179	145	12.75	12.44	2,282	1,804	Ton
Wild hay.....	228	256	1.32	1.30	301	333	9.00	8.50	2,709	2,830	Ton
OTHER FIELD CROPS											
Potatoes.....	230	211	118	112	27,140	23,632	1.20	1.70	32,568	40,174	Bu.
Tobacco.....	29	32	1150	1375	33,350	44,000	1.28	.165	4,269	7,260	Lb.
Cabbage (commercial).....	13.1	13.9	9.6	9.8	126	136	11.39	8.93	1,436	1,213	Ton
Onions (commercial).....	1.2	4.96	290	355	342	341	.51	.90	174	307	Bu.
Hemp.....	4.2	4.4	775	850	3,255	3,740	.06	.06	195	224	Lb.
Sugar beets.....	16	15	9.1	11.2	145	168	7.25	7.30	1,051	1,226	Ton
Other roots.....	8	8	8.0	7.5	64	60	11.50	13.00	736	780	Ton
Sorghum for syrup.....	2	2	66	70	132	140	1.40	1.35	185	189	Gal.
Cucumbers for pickles.....	11.9	21	50	58	598	1,216	.92	1.03	550	1,252	Bu.
Peas for canning.....	106.1	111.7	22	20	2,335	2,234	2.86	2.86	6,678	6,389	Cwt.
Corn for canning.....	17.3	17.7	1.7	2.5	29	44	11.81	12.33	348	547	Ton
Beans for canning.....	3.2	3.6	1.2	2.0	4	7	73.83	73.19	288	527	Ton
FRUITS											
Apples.....	354	355			2,158	2,106	1.00	1.30	2,158	2,738	Bu.
Cherries.....	3	3	26.7	7.3	722	252	2.35	1.40	1,697	353	Crate
Cranberries.....	4575	4575			80	25	8.00	12.30	640	308	Bbl.
Maple syrup.....					155	110	2.50	2.28	388	251	Gal.
Maple sugar.....					18	28	.35	.30	6	8	Lb.
Strawberries.....	1.1	1.1	1950	1000	2,223	1,140	.18	.18	400	205	Qt.
Grand Total.....	9,514.3	9,514.36							\$259,558	\$288,021	

¹Not including acreage grown for hay or interplanted with corn for silage. ²Not included in total acreage. ³Trees. ⁴Trees tapped. ⁵Yield per acre computed from sums of acreage and production of clover, timothy, and mixed clover and timothy hay.

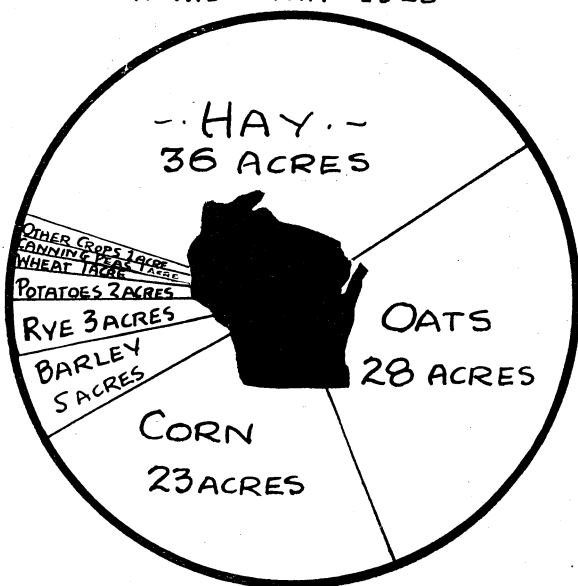
farmers had entire fields of hard corn, and for the state as a whole only one-third of the crop left for husking or shredding was of merchantable quality.

Tame hay made an average crop,—yields proving light in north-western counties due to a cold, dry June, fair in most of the state, and good in eight or nine southeastern counties. New seedings made usual yields but old meadows were very thin.

With the exception of oats, small grains yielded high. Drouth and rust reduced the oat crop, which caused only an average yield and light-weight grain. Barley made good yields, however, which together with the carry-over from the 1925 big grain crop relieves the feed situation created by a short oat crop.

Dry beans in central Wisconsin were not completely ripe at the time of frosts in late September so that 22 per cent of the crop was damaged and made unfit for sale.

ACREAGE OF VARIOUS CROPS IN
EACH 100 ACRES OF CROPPED LAND
IN WISCONSIN-1925

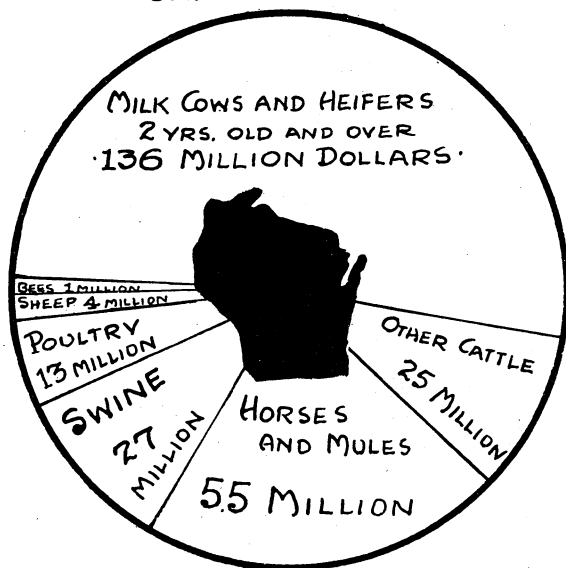


Ninety per cent of Wisconsin's crop acreage is feed crops for livestock. In addition, woodland and tame pastures make up an acreage almost equal to the entire crop acreage of the state.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Dairy expansion during the past five years has continued in Wisconsin in spite of the adjustments and the deflation following the war. In practically every county but especially in northwestern counties has the dairy industry gone forward. This is the most significant change in the live stock situation revealed by the farm census of 1925 and the 1926 estimates.

VALUE OF WISCONSIN FARM LIVE STOCK JAN. 1-1926



The aggregate value of the above classes of live stock on Wisconsin farms was \$261,000,000.

Fully 166,000 dairy cows have been added to the farms of the state during the past five-year period. This is a gain of 9 per cent over 1920—about an additional cow for every farm in the state—and indicates that farmers selected more dairying as a partial solution of their problem of what it was best to produce. The January, 1926, estimate of milk cows for Wisconsin was 2,055,000 head.

Beef or market cattle have brought relatively poor returns in recent years, and in western Wisconsin where market stock was a considerable part of the cattle numbers a shifting to strictly milk cows has been going on. The census establishes fewer cattle in these counties but more milk cows.

More Efficient Production for the Future

It is evident that with few exceptions expansion in the dairy industry has been the rule during the past years. This will undoubtedly continue in northern counties but for most dairymen in Wisconsin, it seems that improvement rather than expansion offers a more fruitful field in the years to come. In matters of herd improvement and more efficient production there remain great possibilities.

Horses Replaced by Tractors

The number of horses on Wisconsin farms has become less and less during the past ten years. The 1926 estimate is 118,000 under or 20 per cent less than in the peak year of 1915. In this same period farm tractors have come into common use—about 30,000 now being operated on Wisconsin farms. Surveys in the U. S. have indicated that reductions in horses have been carried to such a point that raising of colts may again be profitable.

Sheep Industry Grows

Since the spring of 1923 there has been a gradual building-up of the sheep industry of the state. The January 1, 1926 estimate is 27,000 more than on January 1, 1924. Of considerable importance in the sheep industry in Wisconsin is the commercial feeding of Western lambs in feed lots in southern Wisconsin.

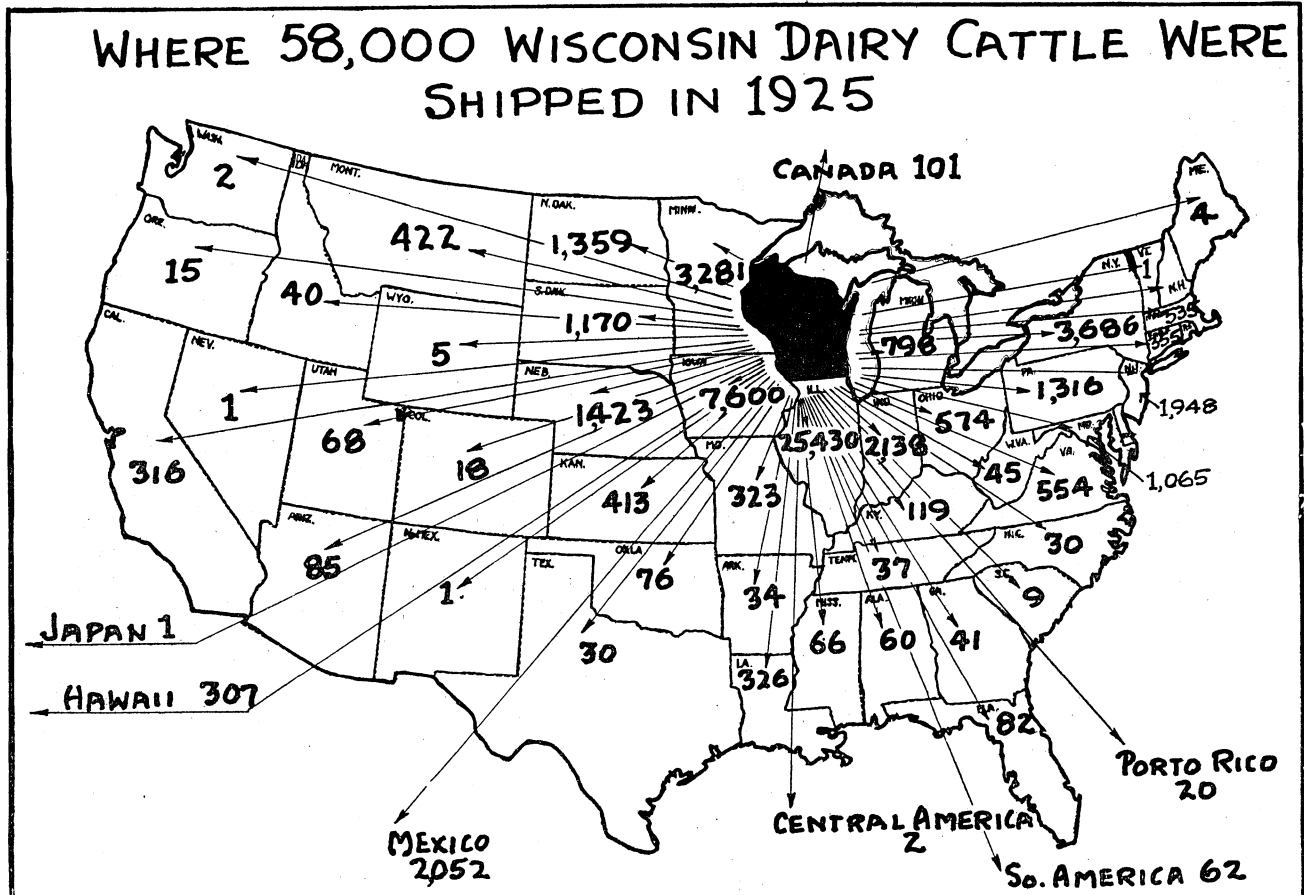
Poultry Industry Expanding

The income from eggs and poultry has come to be an increasing factor in the income of Wisconsin farms. As illustrated elsewhere, the number of chickens during the past forty years has increased proportionately with the number of dairy cows. Since 1920 likewise there has been a constant growth in the number of all poultry—a gain of 2,400,000 head or 20 per cent in the 6-year period.

WHERE 58,000 WISCONSIN DAIRY CATTLE WERE SHIPPED IN 1925

Map showing the distribution of Wisconsin dairy cattle in 1925. The map is divided into states, each with a number indicating the quantity shipped. The numbers are:

- CANADA 101
- N. DAK. 1,359
- S. DAK. 1,170
- NEB. 1,423
- MINN. 3,281
- ILL. 7,600
- IN. 25,430
- OHIO 574
- PA. 3,686
- N.Y. 1,316
- N.J. 1,948
- DEL. 1,065
- MD. 45
- VA. 554
- W. VA. 30
- KY. 9
- TN. 82
- GA. 60
- ALA. 41
- MISS. 37
- ARK. 34
- OKLA. 76
- TEX. 30
- CAL. 316
- NEV. 1
- UTAH 68
- ARIZ. 85
- N. MEX. 1
- MEXICO 2,052
- HAWAII 307
- JAPAN 1
- PORTO RICO 20
- So. AMERICA 62
- CENTRAL AMERICA 2



NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS ON JANUARY 1, 1927, 1926 AND 1925
TABLE II.

	Number (000 omitted)			Farm Price per Head ¹			Farm Value (000 omitted)		
	1927	1926	1925	1927	1926	1925	1927	1926	1925
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over milked or to be milked.....	2,014	2,055	2,015	\$ 74.00	\$ 66.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 149,036	\$ 135,630	\$ 110,825
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows.....	351	331	364						
Other cattle.....	610	619	656						
All Cattle.....	2,975	3,005	3,035	\$ 59.80	\$ 53.70	\$ 44.40	\$ 178,092	\$ 161,502	\$ 134,661
Horses.....	579	591	604	\$ 95.00	\$ 93.00	\$ 88.00	\$ 55,208	\$ 55,078	\$ 53,312
Mules.....	7	7	7	82.00	87.00	85.00	572	611	597
Swine.....	1,594	1,660	1,580	\$ 17.00	\$ 16.60	\$ 13.00	\$ 27,098	\$ 27,556	\$ 20,540
Sheep and lambs.....	461	401	360	\$ 9.80	\$ 11.00	\$ 10.20	4,507	4,399	3,685
Poultry.....	14,711	14,145	13,652	\$.93	\$.90	\$.80	\$ 13,681	\$ 12,731	\$ 10,922
Colonies of bees.....	128	128	128	\$ 7.60	\$ 7.60	\$ 7.60	\$.973	\$.973	\$.973
Total value.....							\$ 280,131	\$ 262,850	\$ 224,693

¹Farm price per head of all cattle, horses, mules, sheep and lambs computed in round numbers from farm value.

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION

B. G. PACKER, *Director*

INFORMATION sought from the Department of Agriculture is exceedingly varied. If the Division of Immigration were to prepare a digest of its inquiries—which run into thousands annually—the subjects asked about would range from peat to pulp and paper; they include manufactures, minerals, soils, crops, rainfall, growing seasons, creameries, churches, cheese factories, freight rates, fur farming, lakes and streams, grazing, newspapers, schools, delinquent drainage bonds, and scores of similar apparently unrelated subjects but important to him who asks.

The Division collects, publishes and distributes data regarding the resources and industries of Wisconsin. It is not an agency for the stimulation of land sales; it does not, and never did, directly or indirectly, place inquirers in touch with real estate operators or the owners of cut-over, or other lands. It endeavors to furnish unbiased and useful information to those wishing to know more about their state, or considering a location and makes the questions asked a matter of personal concern, not only through the office of the Division but also in all the various cooperating branches of service in the state.

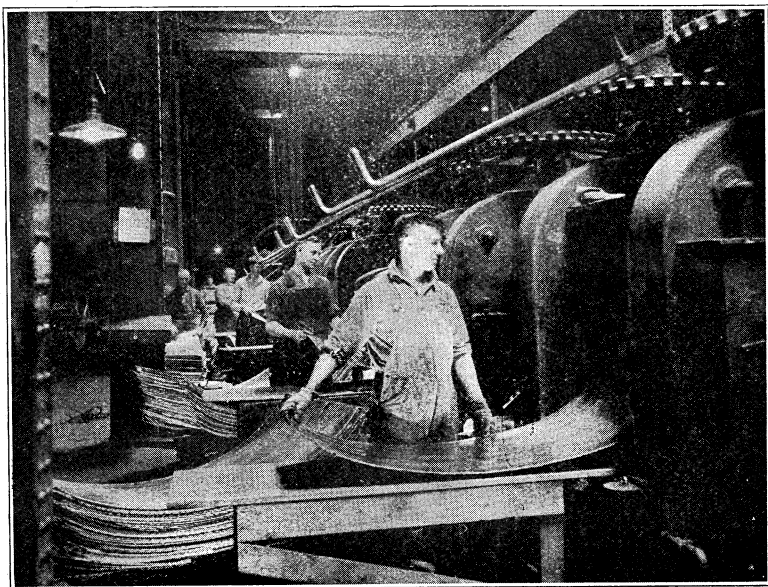
Of a thousand most recent inquiries received in 1926, distribution according to states of origin was as follows:

Illinois	394	Canada	6
Wisconsin	329	Ohio	5
Minnesota	89	Massachusetts	5
Iowa	39	North Carolina	5
Indiana	21	Texas	4
Michigan	17	Florida	4
Montana	3	S. Carolina	2
Washington	3	W. Virginia	2
California	3	New Jersey	2
Colorado	3	District of Columbia	2
Pennsylvania	3	Alabama	1
Oklahoma	2	Virginia	1
South Dakota	12	Louisiana	1
Missouri	9	Mississippi	1
New York	9	Georgia	1
North Dakota	7	Utah	1
Kansas	6	Maine	1
Nebraska	6	Holland	1

Slightly more than 37 per cent of inquiries ask about specific localities and 12 per cent about some special type of farming. Requests also come from industrial establishments, public and private

schools, state and municipal officers, committees of the legislature, departments and bureaus of the federal government, trade and sales organizations, writers and publishers.

Within the last two years more inquiries have been received from residents asking about the industries of the state than during any similar period since the department was organized. Attempt is being made to meet this demand by new work, gathering data at industrial establishments about materials used and source of supply, processes, and distribution of products. With such information assembled, a

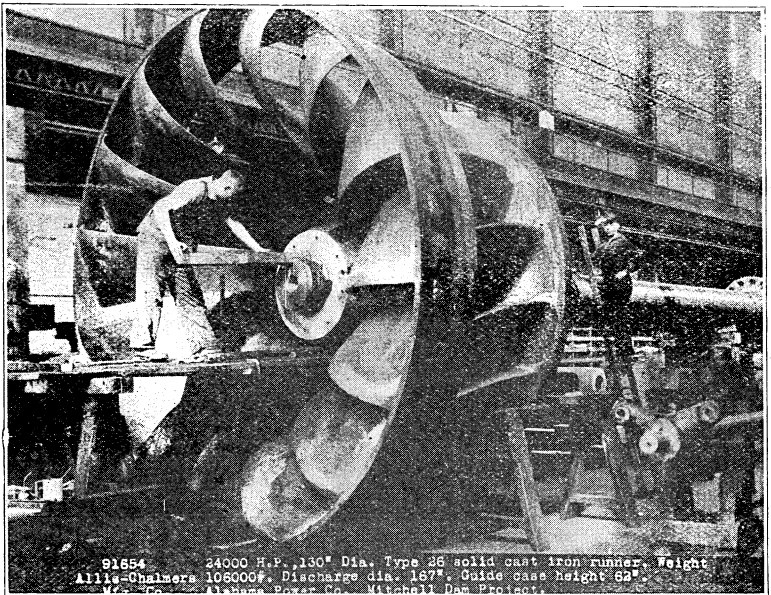


Rolling sheets of aluminum for the manufacture of household utensils and other ware. Wisconsin leads all states in the manufacture of aluminum goods.

new publication has been issued descriptive of the state's wood-using industries, whose annual output including all products made wholly or largely of wood, totals 14 per cent of the value of all manufactures in the state; an amount better understood when compared with creamery butter, cheese, and condensed milk, which amount to 12 per cent. Of the 70 per cent of the first 10,000 edition distributed during 1925, the greater volume was requested by the schools of the state for classroom use. Material is now ready for a similar but much larger publication describing the state's metal-working industries, and others will follow.

Of an estimate of 32,003 locating in Wisconsin from other states during 1920-1925, 60 per cent were natives of the East North Central states—Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana; 21 per cent, of the West North Central States—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and

South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, while the North Atlantic states contributed 13 per cent, and southern and western states, the remaining 6 per cent. Although inquiries received by the Division of Immigration during that period greatly exceeded the number stated, many originated in Wisconsin and no claim is made that it is solely to be credited with the estimated number of new arrivals. Of residents in Wisconsin born elsewhere in the United States, 42.5 per cent are natives of the East North Central States, 31 per cent of the West North Central States, 19 per cent of the North Atlantic states, and the remaining 7.5 per cent are natives of southern and western states.



Fitting the key in a solid cast-iron water wheel. This is part of the equipment necessary in developing water power. Wisconsin is a foremost builder of such machinery and many complete units have been exported to other countries.

The Division co-operates with the U. S. Immigration Service and American Consuls in Europe in helping residents of this state secure passage and entry for their families.

Space does not here permit detailed discussion of drainage district affairs in central and northern Wisconsin, or so-called trading areas, other than to say that we are required to keep in touch with the situation in order to furnish information to inquirers, and for refunding proceedings as provided by law. This is accomplished by digests of district organization, reports of drainage commissioners, and personal investigation.

LICENSING OF STALLIONS

M. H. ALBERTS, *Director*

THE Wisconsin Stallion Enrollment Law was the first in the country and has since been adopted by the leading horse breeding states of the Union and in other countries. The purposes of the stallion enrollment legislation are to regulate the use of public service stallions and to improve the horse industry. In 1907, when the stallion law became effective, only about 35% of all the stallions used for public service in the state were pure bred, and the remaining 65% were grades or scrubs. The enrollment certificate or license which is issued by the Division of Horse Breeding bears on its face the important facts regarding the stallion or jack. This gives the mare owner, after seeing the license (or a correct copy of it in the advertising) the opportunity of judging for himself as to the merits of the stallion or jack, so far as soundness and purity of breeding are concerned. This alone has proven an important guide in directing careless and unsuspecting mare owners to use higher class stallions. The demand for good horses is increasing, and according to the records in the office of the State Veterinarian approximately 14,000 horses were shipped into Wisconsin during the past year. These horses were sold for an average of about one hundred fifty dollars each. This means that over two million dollars were sent out of the state to purchase horses required for service within the state. Breeders realize that in order to produce horses of good quality they must select good mares and breed them to a good stallion, and as a result practically all stallions shipped in from other states are pure bred. Of the total number of stallions used for public service in Wisconsin in 1926, 78% were pure bred and only 22% were grades or scrubs. Through the gradual elimination of grades and scrubs the stallion enrollment license law has greatly improved the quality of work horses on the farms of Wisconsin.

DIVISION OF DOG LICENSING

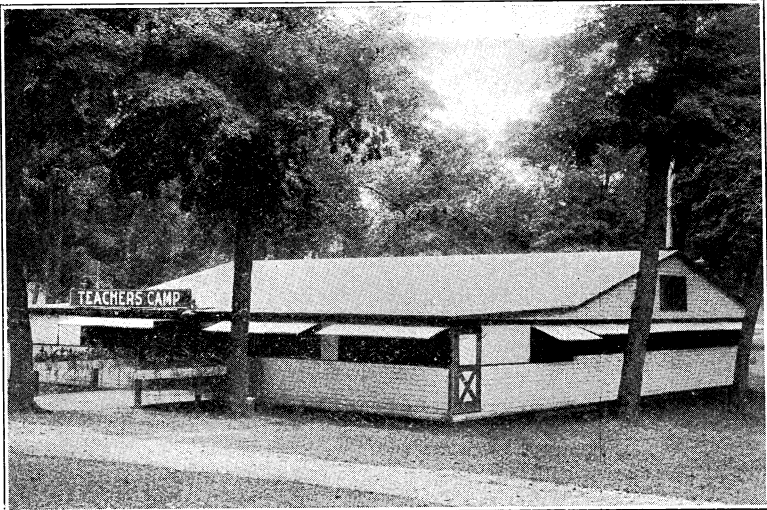
M. H. ALBERTS, *Director*

THE Division of Dog Licensing has general supervision of the administration of the law which requires the licensing of all dogs. Wisconsin's first dog license law went into effect July 1, 1920, due to the emphatic demand of sheep breeders and farmers. The original law provided for an annual license fee of three dollars for each male dog and five dollars for a female dog. These license fees were considered too high and the Legislature of 1921 reduced the annual fee to one dollar for a male dog and two dollars for a female. The enactment of the dog licensing law and its enforcement through the Department of Agriculture and county and local officials has greatly reduced the number of worthless and homeless dogs and the damages from the same. The license fees for each county are paid into a special fund, called the "Dog License Fund." The total amount collected by all counties during 1925, was \$166,000.00. This fund is in reality a form of insurance, whereby the license fees of all the dogs take care of the damages done by a few dogs. During the year of 1925, claims were filed for approximately 5,000 sheep, 30 goats, 100 cattle, 300 hogs, and 6,000 chickens. The total amount of damages paid by the counties during the year was over \$50,000.00. The balance which remains in the "dog license fund," after compensation for damages and the cost of administration are paid, is refunded to the town, village, and city treasurers in proportion to the amount which each treasurer contributed to the fund out of which the surplus arises. Prior to 1920, the farmers whose stock was killed had little recourse, due to the fact that the dog owner was usually either insolvent or unknown. Under the present law any person whose stock or poultry is killed or maimed by dogs, upon filing a claim and having the damages appraised as required by law, is entitled to indemnity from the dog license fund to cover his losses.

THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

A. B. ALEXANDER, *Business Manager*

THE Wisconsin State Fair, beginning with a small exhibition held at Janesville in 1851, was subsequently held at Madison, Oshkosh, Watertown and Fond du Lac, and did not end its nomadic existence until 1892, when the first fair was held on the present grounds at West Allis. In 1913 a legislative committee was appointed to investigate a proposal to move the fair to a more centrally



The new teachers' camp, erected in 1925, replacing the tent colony.

located point in Wisconsin, but after visiting Madison, Janesville, Oshkosh and Green Bay, all of which had applied for the fair, they decided that Milwaukee, being a metropolis of nearly half a million, with an excellent plant already located there, should retain the State Fair.

During its existence the State Fair has numbered among its guests nearly every Wisconsin governor and senator, and many nationally known characters. Abraham Lincoln visited the State Fair in 1859, and spoke from a platform wagon on the old grounds, located at what is now Thirteenth Street and Grand Avenue. Other special guests

during the period following the Civil War were General U. S. Grant, General W. T. Sherman and President Rutherford B. Hayes.

In 1910 the fair grounds were devastated by a tornado, but the damage was not nearly so great as that of 1914, when another tornado destroyed the cattle barn and several other buildings, and was followed shortly after by a disastrous fire, which burned the grand stand and many of the exhibit buildings. All of these buildings were subsequently replaced by buildings of brick, concrete and steel.

The State Fair Division, a part of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, is directly responsible for the management of the State Fair. The grounds, consisting of 147½ acres, are valued at approximately \$900,000.00, the buildings and equipment at \$1,102,000.00,



One of the demonstration booths in the Women's building showing the latest devices to aid in the kitchen.

making a total of over two million dollars. In addition to this amusement park equipment, placed on the grounds under a participating contract by private operators in 1924, is valued at \$200,000.00.

The annual state fair brings an average of 240,000 patrons from all parts of Wisconsin and nearby states. In the exhibits are included approximately 1,500 cattle, 400 horses, 700 sheep and 1,200 swine, many coming from distant points in the United States and Canada. There is also a mammoth showing of poultry, farm crops, fruit, flowers, dairy products, honey and educational exhibits from every county in the state.

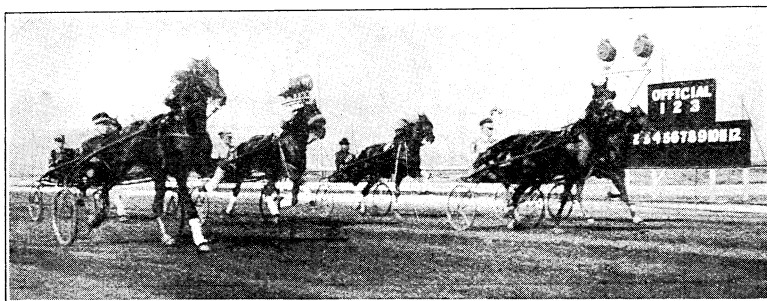
The industrial status of Wisconsin is displayed in the Wisconsin Products Exposition, which has been a part of the state fair for the past two years. The 75,000 square feet of space in the Manufacturers' Building is confined to exhibits of products made in Wisconsin. This

building, brilliantly illuminated and attractively decorated, is one of the great features of the fair.

The new grand stand, completed in 1925, brings the total seating capacity for track attractions to approximately 17,000. Patrons are entertained by first-class free attractions, harness races, auto races and fireworks spectacles.

An attempt has been made to put the fair on a strictly business basis, and to utilize the grounds and buildings during as much of the year as possible. The amusement park season opens in May and closes in September, and the revenue from this undertaking is approximately \$50,000.00 annually. Wherever possible the buildings are used for storage during the winter, and at the present time this storage space is being utilized by several automobile dealers, two carnivals and a tractor company.

Plans for the future call for extensive improvements on the grounds, new buildings to take care of enlarged projects and a well rounded program of educational and entertainment features to meet the desires of fair patrons.



A fast heat on the State Fair Track, recognized as one of the best in the United States.

PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS, 1925; STATE AID 1924 AND 1925.

Location	Appropriations Aid	Loans	Memberships	Gate Receipts	Gr. Stand and Bleachers	Entries Speed	Space and Privileges	Stall and Pen Fees	Advertisements	State Aid 1925	State Aid 1924
Antigo	\$5,000.00	\$10,500.00		\$3,848.31	\$1,388.50	\$310.00	\$904.00	\$	\$	\$3,272.60	\$4,417.25
Ashland	3,299.95	5,077.67		3,493.75	220.92		847.19	120.00	272.00	3,741.00	4,147.25
Athens		200.00	28.00				75.00		107.00	704.80	623.80
Augusta	6,546.70	4,500.00	25.00	3,167.75	863.25	180.50	663.16	574.50	626.00	5,431.32	3,976.44
Baraboo		3,000.00	30.00	6,153.75	1,624.25		1,408.76	234.00	474.50	4,392.05	5,411.50
Beaver Dam		11,500.00	6.50	12,510.14	7,138.60	609.00	7,002.14	400.50	873.00	5,486.37	5,352.50
Berlin	1,000.00			2,180.65	534.25		334.00			2,384.52	2,386.00
Blk. Riv. Falls	3,000.00			3,604.71	292.00	100.00	1,065.97			4,184.32	4,753.13
Bloomington			30.00	2,322.18	241.64	96.00	296.00	520.00	65.50	4,138.77	4,303.96
Boscobel		700.00		3,384.35	948.91	510.00	1,086.22	72.00	40.00	2,282.72	2,761.04
Cedarburg	2,500.00	22,000.00		4,450.25	1,383.75	270.00	1,514.05	964.25	178.00	4,582.37	4,278.38
Chilton	2,000.00			2,184.00	459.75	310.00	525.00	90.00	1,352.10	2,400.20	377.40
Chip. Falls	6,600.00	16,171.51	195.00	21,691.50	11,091.50	745.00	11,026.07	360.00	108.50	7,299.91	8,595.85
Crandon	2,500.00	2,300.00	82.00	1,378.63			275.00			1,596.05	1,566.76
Darlington	500.00	5,000.00	90.00	5,140.43	1,697.55	600.12	1,047.40			4,040.93	4,112.92
De Pere		4,000.00		14,921.90	10,066.10		4,273.95		1,436.00	5,571.00	4,926.50
Durand	1,500.00			6,184.14	1,607.09	597.50	709.00	987.50	511.75	4,902.00	6,825.48
Eagle River		3,000.00	168.00	1,360.57			170.00			1,805.40	1,547.60
Elkhorn			4,130.50	16,459.50	9,108.50	2,218.00	5,303.34	415.95		5,434.05	5,468.37
Ellsworth		600.00		560.00	567.25		2,434.72		45.00	3,332.60	5,477.00
Elroy	1,000.00	637.40	1,550.00	2,300.00			164.00	250.00	350.00	2,342.19	4,428.12
Evansville	750.00	9,000.00		3,801.64	944.75	999.00	1,187.42	171.00	504.71	4,013.60	4,960.63
Florence	500.00	1,074.35								1,371.60	1,222.20
Fond du Lac	10,009.00	7,100.00		4,764.86	593.25	594.00	1,088.09	656.00	363.00	6,376.80	5,743.25
Friendship	1,500.00	2,884.40	31.00	2,268.60	124.90		294.71	643.40		2,884.40	3,299.40
Galesville	1,500.00			2,722.25	235.20	490.00	1,108.64	1,315.70	412.50	3,964.80	4,892.13
Guys Mills				3,502.32	260.95		357.95	315.70		3,307.76	3,861.92
Glenwood City		1,575.00		1,378.00			187.80	121.20	213.50	1,420.00	1,461.00
Hayward	5,000.00	2,000.00	12.00	2,058.50	180.50		166.00		22.50	2,212.60	2,082.60
Hortonville	700.00	3,100.00	100.00	568.15			93.00		653.00	2,434.27	4,267.75
Iron River		4,292.00		1,039.50	93.00		87.00	169.00		2,907.80	2,146.80
Janesville	750.00			9,043.80	3,251.50	1,094.00	2,190.45			6,035.25	6,851.37
Jefferson	250.00	2,750.00		4,790.55	1,181.92	537.00	1,282.10	89.80	1,084.17	3,829.92	4,698.75
La Crosse	10,000.00	36,500.00	1,775.00	17,017.25	4,448.70	733.00	4,645.00	635.30	1,040.00	7,186.12	7,533.34
Ladysmith		1,600.00	50.00	2,763.75	271.25		660.83			1,501.48	1,186.64
Lancaster		4,200.00	305.00	4,727.00	441.90		648.00	659.00		4,840.25	4,837.50
Lodi	500.00	500.00		1,604.00	268.50	139.00	34.00	228.50	427.50	4,041.20	4,143.90
Luxemburg	1,500.00	2,000.00		3,437.32	791.25	230.00	739.65	739.65	973.50	3,150.24	3,948.60
Madison	3,000.00	9,927.66	295.00	13,199.70	3,918.50	1,655.00	4,606.75	251.00		4,913.07	6,266.63
Manitowoc				11,934.65	4,071.25	630.00	4,257.00	465.75	1,225.00	4,071.87	3,973.20
Marshfield	4,500.00	15,000.00	330.00	8,899.11	2,140.50	356.00	2,376.89	389.11	291.00	4,366.37	4,541.68

Location	Appropriations Aid	Loans	Memberships	Gate Receipts	Gr. Stand and Bleachers	Entries Speed	Space and Privileges	Stall and Pen Fees	Advertisements	State Aid 1925	State Aid 1924
Mauston	\$1,400.00		\$247.00	\$5,587.95	\$2,023.20	\$537.50	\$2,074.20	\$86.00	\$1,254.50	\$4,323.75	\$4,463.75
Medford	2,327.69	\$9,000.00	30.00	4,194.69	596.85		1,493.40		286.00	2,653.18	2,374.40
Menomonie	2,500.00	11,200.00	40.00	8,001.50	1,903.25	270.00	1,902.25	456.90	192.00	5,243.75	4,243.25
Merrill	3,500.00	5,500.00	3.00	4,684.73	944.50	405.00	2,014.82	349.15	563.00	5,189.30	4,942.52
Milwaukee	300.00		32.00							522.60	397.00
Mineral Point	1,500.00	4,225.00		5,506.50	1,270.10	720.00	1,341.10	655.60		4,225.55	3,631.28
Mondovi		3,250.00		2,619.25	49.75		418.50	458.00	356.00	2,775.60	5,988.75
Monroe		300.00		14,439.95	3,378.54	1,554.82	3,982.70	194.00	225.00	4,715.34	6,408.73
Neillsville	3,000.00	1,500.00		7,021.50	468.00		1,100.00	518.00		4,714.30	4,719.48
New Richm'd.				1,838.25	287.36	375.00	450.00	510.50		4,147.84	4,183.25
Oconto Falls	1,000.00		245.00	1,841.95	79.50		398.08			1,499.76	1,249.52
Oshkosh	10,000.00			17,675.40	5,143.50	1,138.50	4,448.25	564.65	675.00	4,648.50	4,681.87
Phillips	1,500.00	4,100.00	8.00	3,172.50	360.25		993.35	220.40		2,756.74	2,768.40
Platteville		4,000.00	120.00	6,230.95	2,011.75	399.00	1,409.95	59.65	80.38	3,538.76	3,397.96
Plymouth	2,000.00	1,200.00	144.50	9,689.00	3,259.50	1,150.00	2,238.96	421.75	948.00	4,474.87	4,294.20
Portage	195.00			3,535.75	887.75		1,015.50	448.00		4,203.12	6,427.87
Rhineland	11,066.64	4,200.00		3,387.65	631.42	110.00	1,049.91		10.00	3,137.00	2,801.20
Rice Lake	1,751.05	14,500.00	480.00	6,350.25	955.25	180.00	1,352.17			4,239.30	4,006.40
Richland Ctr.		3,250.00		4,977.30	1,155.59	360.00	1,608.50	80.25		4,310.37	4,109.88
Seymour	5,500.00	4,850.00		5,371.37	2,260.25	453.00	1,180.10		85.00	2,720.50	3,619.20
Shawano	3,000.00	3,035.00	113.50	5,457.00	594.75	480.00	1,323.38	163.50		4,212.57	3,436.04
Spooner	2,500.00	800.00		2,575.35	514.50	165.00	582.30		267.00	2,789.00	2,926.40
St. Croix Falls	250.00	3,500.00		3,021.63	479.00	100.00	599.61	146.50	206.00	2,982.84	4,257.50
Stevens Point		810.66		3,965.01	669.60		1,093.82	792.57	60.00	3,426.56	3,606.36
Superior	15,000.00			19,251.00	9,822.00	558.00	7,139.02	531.15	230.61	6,153.37	6,262.25
Tomah	2,000.00	4,481.32	25.00	3,050.60	475.55	340.00	635.92	196.00		4,047.80	7,343.82
Union Grove			1,490.00	4,349.55	541.25		1,758.10	348.55	695.00	3,000.20	2,625.20
Viola				1,518.00	168.25		302.50	65.10		1,965.80	3,123.80
Viroqua		4,400.00	12.00	5,702.65	713.50	369.25	1,464.00	256.50	614.00	4,355.24	3,969.24
Watertown				2,052.20	892.50	500.00	807.50		327.00	2,512.20	2,447.64
Waukesha			39.00	1,577.95			741.00	217.00	1,191.05	2,546.40	4,900.60
Wausau	500.00	500.00	75.00	13,314.63	9,093.80	565.00	7,881.03	283.50		5,675.31	6,984.00
Wautoma		1,500.00		3,356.90	295.25	150.00	627.00	322.50		3,043.20	
Webster	1,000.00	4,300.00		1,364.63		160.00	504.27	110.25	202.50	4,260.40	3,674.00
West Bend	7,000.00	8,000.00		3,320.10	1,462.25		835.01	1,764.50		5,418.30	5,369.50
Westfield	2,000.00	6,000.00	30.00	5,287.50	403.00		489.50	486.00		4,066.70	4,982.93
Weyauwega	1,300.00	5,700.00		6,029.95	1,151.60		1,986.20			4,170.82	4,556.47
Wilmot	300.00		175.00	2,151.45			1,019.15			2,232.60	1,766.20
Total	\$158,296.03	\$306,791.97	\$13,102.00	\$425,187.75	\$127,394.74	\$25,273.19	\$127,883.65	\$22,545.28	\$22,117.77	\$295,054.01	\$320,580.64

PRINCIPAL DISBURSEMENTS COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS, 1925; ATTENDANCE 1925.

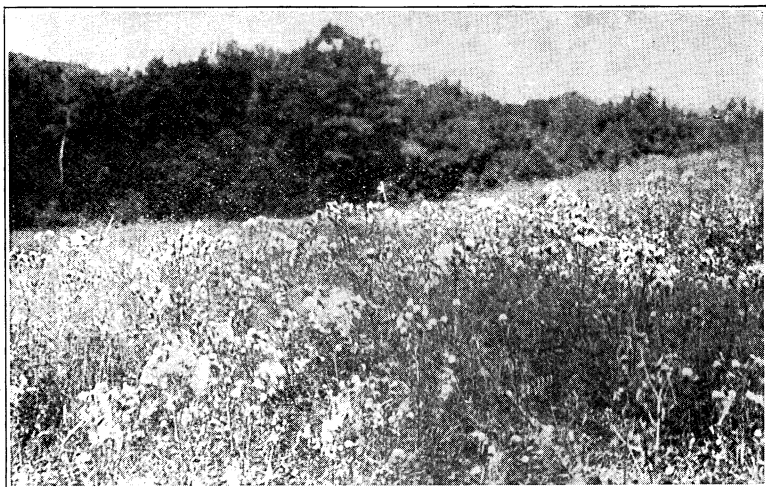
Location	Premiums	Loans and Interest	Plant and Equipment	Maint. Bldgs. & Grounds	Officers' Salaries	Purses Speed	Special Acts & Features	Advertising Publicity	Police, Gate other Help	Paid Attendance	Total Attendance
Antigo.....	\$6,290.00	\$11,275.88	\$ 135.00	\$ 87.50	\$ 500.00	\$2,953.70	\$1,845.00	\$951.65	\$1,733.31	7,696	8,496
Ashland.....	5,189.75	5,308.65		542.82	300.00	1,900.00	2,222.50	131.15	913.20	7,580	10,163
Athens.....	884.50	200.50	74.22		110.00		175.00	48.17	71.15		
Augusta.....	7,862.80	457.85	3,300.00	806.90	525.00	895.00	1,236.25	704.94	201.50	5,556	5,894
Baraboo.....	7,171.50	9,321.50	156.96	488.75	619.00	450.00	3,845.60	407.62	253.85	11,576	18,826
Beaver Dam.....	7,972.75	13,416.25	1,976.16		1,625.00	3,138.20	7,716.00	1,881.52	2,144.24	30,621	39,105
Berlin.....	3,120.75	27.00	466.84	509.80	300.00	851.00	1,900.00	97.35	130.00	4,600	4,600
Black River Falls.....	6,993.75	4,776.23	200.00	793.55	600.00	475.00	1,910.00	436.40	664.66	7,210	8,650
Bloomington.....	5,277.55			1,710.29	95.50	609.50	162.00	57.90	186.49	4,051	7,051
Boscobel.....	3,286.15	1,532.00	800.00	413.64	300.00	2,270.00	650.00	283.93	360.65	7,047	7,879
Cedarburg.....	6,111.75	23,110.00		1,681.37	350.00	1,780.00	3,506.47	631.64	742.96	8,930	12,510
Chilton.....	3,044.50	2,390.00	461.00	755.00	550.00	1,815.00	1,750.00	507.47	190.00	5,249	5,249
Chippewa Falls.....	11,743.02	9,675.07	14,294.91	2,974.40	2,300.00	4,090.12	3,080.00	3,664.07	3,849.49	37,791	40,505
Crandon.....	1,998.19	2,069.36		155.32		805.00	1,050.00	87.38	543.40	3,000	3,000
Darlington.....	5,330.12		480.81	1,836.45	400.00	4,447.50	2,666.00	624.95		10,281	10,821
De Pere.....	8,153.00	4,021.33	6,658.09	631.85	2,053.00	3,350.00	7,186.64	1,315.54	3,713.81	30,896	31,578
Durand.....	6,805.75	60.00	1,893.15	293.56	800.00	2,927.50	3,150.00	979.31	173.90	12,250	12,250
Eagle River.....		1,380.00	578.40	73.56	100.00		1,554.83	204.93	176.00	2,679	2,692
Elkhorn.....	8,837.50		2,047.72	3,138.15	1,637.00	6,810.00	7,888.78	1,301.55	3,484.58	33,763	33,763
Ellsworth.....	4,165.75	974.15	327.92	135.30	70.00	1,200.00	2,727.00	173.95	52.75	12,442	12,740
Elroy.....	2,927.74		150.00	260.75	300.00		3,318.60	575.80	59.40	3,545	3,545
Evansville.....	4,974.25	8,241.27		2,236.74	375.00	3,105.00	1,875.00	424.98	360.00	8,692	9,008
Florence.....	1,714.50	667.06	48.82	318.75		75.00	399.25	140.60	136.63		
Fond du Lac.....	9,953.95	620.31			1,800.00	2,661.61	3,900.00	2,299.53	1,214.10	9,858	9,858
Friendship.....	3,605.50	3,750.00	13.08	459.70	150.00	215.00	1,199.00	277.82	249.90	3,898	4,150
Galesville.....		5,420.59	174.00	865.04		1,522.00	1,585.00	760.13	521.20	5,585	5,585
Gays Mills.....	4,800.75	240.00	451.23	75.00			1,700.00	140.71	168.25	7,005	7,005
Glenwood City.....	1,803.75	1,535.39		186.00	96.00		1,050.00	289.66	55.45	3,492	3,650
Hayward.....	2,765.75	1,397.45		826.67	300.00	330.00	2,526.40	354.94	681.58	4,082	4,082
Hortonville.....	4,568.50			185.32	223.00		641.60	480.10	256.40	1,218	1,448
Iron River.....	3,592.50	2,146.80		213.38	325.00	197.50	300.00	120.56	180.00	1,662	1,662
Janesville.....	9,155.30	2,667.05	120.84	1,505.73		6,863.07	3,194.50	1,445.06	822.27	18,226	18,629
Jefferson.....	4,790.75	3,956.25	125.50	468.13	669.00	2,600.00	3,004.00	424.61	339.50	9,275	10,749
La Crosse.....	12,274.42	29,307.58	28,544.45	1,739.63	1,675.00	3,749.42	4,095.00	1,772.68	6,346.03	40,690	43,248
Ladysmith.....	2,077.85	1,250.00		213.24		1,729.50	996.80	99.09	168.30	5,688	5,926
Lancaster.....	6,734.00	4,491.38	608.74	675.04	275.00		1,387.79	371.90	299.50	8,526	8,526
Lodi.....	6,567.95	340.00	120.00	65.66	70.48	660.10	1,058.93	138.64	279.08	3,098	3,270
Luxemburg.....	4,117.50	357.78		468.08	625.00	1,230.00	1,790.00	322.68	291.22	6,536	6,730
Madison.....	9,220.20	10,363.97	1,936.70	521.15	1,260.00	6,200.00	4,600.00	1,767.34	1,268.00	23,760	23,760
Manitowoc.....	5,140.25		3,109.69	1,567.91	1,549.50	3,220.50	4,638.92	1,451.20	2,277.85	35,278	36,728
Marshfield.....	5,838.00	7,469.33	10,254.19	1,278.73	1,225.00	2,795.15	4,903.08	890.00	1,342.64	18,544	22,440

Location	Premiums	Loans and Interest	Plant and Equipment	Maint. Bldgs. & Grounds	Officers' Salaries	Purses Speed	Special Acts & Features	Advertising Publicity	Police, Gate other Help	Paid Attendance	Total Attendance
Mauston-----	\$5,666.75	\$1,009.17	\$2,222.87	\$725.27	\$240.00	\$2,036.25	\$4,626.50	\$1,642.89	\$422.86	10,836	16,836
Medford-----	3,864.15	1,585.69	50.00	6,419.90	100.00	800.00	4,802.75	1,173.68	890.80	8,030	9,000
Menomonie-----	7,501.00	11,205.62	457.09	81.50	250.00	2,203.00	4,501.04	307.90	967.70	12,033	13,293
Merrill-----	7,378.36	3,060.00			350.00	2,326.60	2,150.00	550.14	1,551.48	11,073	27,614
Milwaukee-----	491.50						2,860.00	395.13	342.00		
Mineral Point-----	5,469.60	4,474.53	361.89	709.49	288.50	2,700.00	2,860.00	395.13	342.00	11,615	11,615
Mondovi-----	3,479.50	3,596.96	1,186.98	537.55	339.15	600.00	1,852.50	349.20	162.45	5,625	5,906
Monroe-----	7,713.73	2,429.29		286.02	300.00	5,600.00	3,704.00	957.22	1,650.55	28,997	29,774
Neillsville-----	6,426.10	980.00	6,000.00	375.00	454.10	1,555.00	1,805.00	376.00	297.00	13,000	13,549
New Richmond-----	5,306.18	272.00	185.61	67.60		950.00	1,624.00	165.00	161.52	4,353	4,532
Oconto Falls-----	1,882.00	796.79	1,472.47	135.16	200.00		1,447.00	621.31	123.67	3,962	4,132
Oshkosh-----	6,495.75		16,896.81	375.00	1,500.00	5,588.50	7,004.50	1,250.76	1,679.50	41,146	45,118
Phillips-----	3,454.00	3,681.58		455.08	1,154.45	322.00	3,319.00	223.19	318.50	5,814	5,814
Platteville-----	4,681.55	3,360.55				3,099.70	3,105.00	558.84	112.00	20,075	20,075
Plymouth-----	5,951.74	5,935.03	5,857.18	694.25		3,896.10	4,353.00	1,284.81	1,100.40	16,585	17,388
Portage-----	5,406.25	162.50			400.00		4,311.50	1,026.74	408.21	6,230	6,230
Rhineland-----	3,930.25	8,366.64		1,118.25		1,588.40	3,158.93	499.71	752.38	6,077	7,117
Rice Lake-----	5,478.60	12,041.10	637.82	616.42	375.00	1,180.00	3,913.03	351.22	672.86	13,812	15,137
Richland Center-----	5,854.35			1,592.62	150.00	2,246.50	840.82	347.81		10,824	11,153
Seymour-----	4,662.55	2,020.60	4,317.37	176.56	600.00	2,476.50	4,148.87	1,238.55	603.55	10,337	10,713
Shawano-----	5,436.40	4,062.50	5,303.83		575.00	2,384.04	2,928.67	398.85	496.00	11,901	12,154
Spooner-----	3,520.25	425.64	4,704.93	481.84	400.00	858.00	1,667.60	495.67	280.22	5,416	5,536
St. Croix Falls-----	5,296.78	189.00		225.60	463.00	864.50	1,206.00	245.89	284.40	6,587	6,904
Stevens Point-----	4,289.95	315.00	106.04	493.15	325.00		2,908.71	891.00	381.95	5,468	5,468
Superior-----	9,149.35	12,256.82	964.86	4,038.16	884.35	4,610.00	11,246.02	3,808.51	4,000.28	38,502	38,502
Tomah-----	4,828.10	3,694.45	4,915.67	145.03	250.00	1,274.00	1,454.50	42.50	381.09	6,538	6,778
Union Grove-----	3,731.00		2,120.07	902.78			2,044.50	386.19	925.99	3,882	13,859
Viola-----	3,515.00	250.00			130.00	440.00	745.00	165.55	304.70	3,270	4,670
Viroqua-----	5,717.35	3,900.00		364.53	350.00	2,239.10	1,125.00	780.62	650.75	11,502	13,297
Watertown-----		339.78	930.58	467.40		2,900.00	2,225.00	337.43	718.68	4,791	5,665
Waukesha-----	3,687.48						403.37	301.53	152.35	4,174	4,334
Wausau-----	8,430.20	735.53	312.06	1,750.08	1,500.00	4,103.00	8,394.00	1,789.10	2,463.53	26,704	41,763
Wautoma-----	3,804.00			514.62	300.00	1,000.00	1,185.00	350.69		7,000	7,000
Webster-----	5,523.30	4,132.50	32.23	176.54		832.50	374.00	51.35	41.50	2,975	3,199
West Bend-----	7,635.50	11,256.06	932.70	494.03	360.00	1,897.00	3,022.40	450.00	649.55	6,803	7,365
Westfield-----	6,105.35	7,169.67	254.68	384.90	225.00	1,145.50	2,525.00	191.50	333.65	11,307	11,488
Weyauwega-----	5,980.65	1,762.05	986.98	456.46	350.00	2,154.75	1,739.70	418.22	946.47	11,809	13,911
Wilmet-----	2,793.00			432.00	325.00		650.00	308.78	144.20	4,500	4,500
Total-----	\$407,400.06	\$289,686.03	\$140,267.91	\$57,217.88	\$37,650.03	\$143,692.21	\$218,757.26	\$53,772.93	\$62,744.98	879,929	987,422

SEED AND WEED CONTROL

A. L. STONE, *Director*

INCREASED recognition is being given by farmers and others interested in agriculture to the necessity for the use of high grade seeds if Wisconsin lands are to produce at the maximum and the farmers of the state are to farm at a profit. It is useless to expect maximum crops if seeds of low germination and badly contaminated with other seeds are seeded on the farms of this state. If such seeds produce a crop at all, the yield is low and the quality of the product poor. "The best is none too good" should be the slogan of Wisconsin farmers when purchasing farm seeds.



What will happen to the land at the foot of the hill when Canada thistles are allowed to go to seed as in this field?

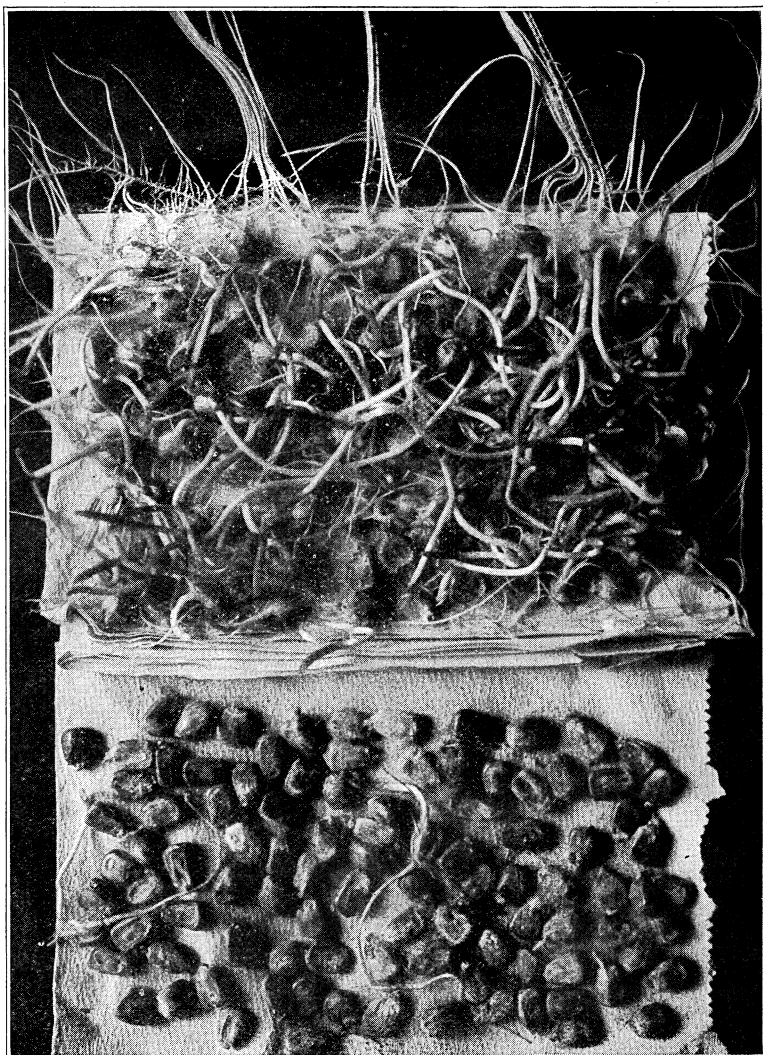
Seeds may be not only of low vitality, they may contain the seeds of various weeds some of which are exceedingly troublesome. They either proceed to supply intensive competition to the crops or require the expenditure of much time, labor, and money to control or eradicate them. Due to the inability of farmers to measure the loss caused by troublesome weeds and their failure to recognize the danger from their spread, the encroachment of these pests has been rapid and now weeds are a menace to agriculture in Wisconsin. On many farms the reduction of yields from weeds makes the difference between a profit or a loss.

The Seed and Weed Control Division is endeavoring to help solve this problem by presenting the facts at County Board, Weed Commissioners, School Board Conventions, School-Teachers, and Seed

Dealers meetings, by addresses at Farmers Institutes and by bulletins and articles in the agricultural press.

The seed law is being enforced and if farmers will examine the labels attached to the dealers' seed containers, they can know just what quality of seed they are buying.

So far as possible the weed law is being enforced through co-operation with town, village, and city officers. The effects are beginning to show and it is hoped Wisconsin will soon be recognized as "progressive" in its seed and weed control as well as in its politics.



Two samples of corn side by side under identical conditions. Both growers thought they had good seed corn. The test tells the story.

INSECT AND PLANT DISEASE CONTROL

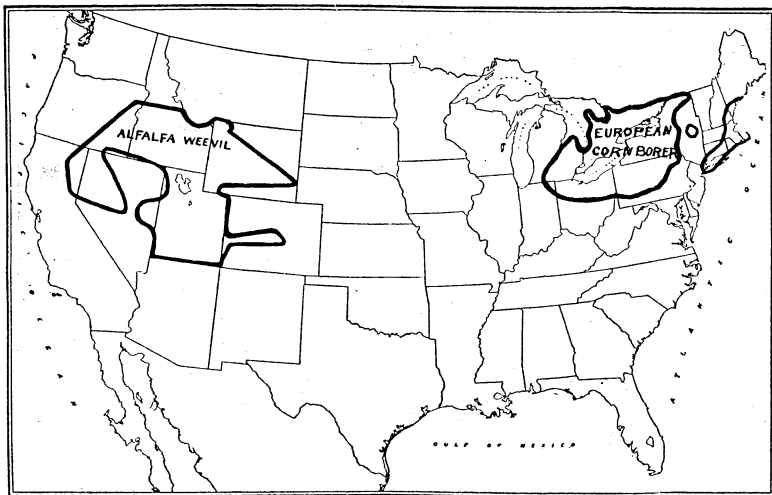
S. B. FRACKER, *Director*

AGRICULTURE cannot prosper when production is cut down by plant diseases, and farm labor is dissipated in raising crops which insects destroy.

This division is established primarily for preventing insect losses and taking action before outbreaks occur; secondarily for organizing control measures when pests appear in large numbers and threaten to cause extensive damage.

All nursery stock is inspected and the sale of diseased plants and trees prohibited. By this means San Jose scale on fruit trees in Wisconsin orchards has been kept to a minimum, and trees infested with borers and cankers are destroyed at the nursery and do not reach the grower. Owing to the prevalence of mosaic diseases, less than half the raspberry plantings inspected can be certified; the others are maintained a few years for fruiting purposes and as they "run out" are replaced with healthy stock.

The largest numbers of trees condemned are apples infected with crown gall, elms with elm canker, and poplars with poplar borer.



Map showing the spread of two serious imported insect pests in the United States. Neither has yet reached Wisconsin but each is approaching at 20 to 40 miles a year.

Other regions often suffer from pests unknown in Wisconsin and the department uses all available means to prevent their introduction. Quarantines are adopted and enforced for this purpose.

The most threatening of the insect pests which have not yet reached Wisconsin are the alfalfa weevil in the Rocky mountain states, and the European corn borer in the Lake Erie region. Both are spreading rapidly and causing heavy losses. The alfalfa weevil feeds on alfalfa leaves, and in Utah in favorable years, strips the plants completely. The European corn borer whose work in Ontario is disastrous to field and sweet corn, has now spread west in Michigan to within a few miles of Lake Michigan.

Quarantines are in force to prevent the accidental introduction of these pests in advance of their natural spread.

One of the important projects of the past two years has been assisting the Conservation Commission in controlling the hemlock spanworm in Peninsula state park, Door County. The hemlock and balsam trees, which were being stripped by the worms, were dusted with calcium arsenate from an airplane and the worms killed.

At the request of the beekeepers, the control of bee diseases is being carried on, on the area clean-up plan. Most of the counties of the eastern half of the state are being covered in cooperation with the county boards, the state supplying two-thirds of the cost, and the county, one-third. By this means American foulbrood losses have been reduced to such an extent that in many areas it is no longer an important factor in commercial honey production.

In 1926 a new cranberry pest control service was established with headquarters at Wisconsin Rapids. The cranberry specialist makes surveys for the discovery of incipient insect outbreaks, especially of the black-headed fireworm, and is also studying the forecasting of the keeping qualities of the berries.

Barberry eradication for the purpose of reducing grain rust losses is continuing. A farm-to-farm survey has been made and primary attention is now directed to the eradication of wild barberries where they have escaped in woods and pastures. Enough of the bushes have now been removed in Wisconsin and other grain growing states to have a pronounced effect in reducing black stem rust.

The introduction of tobacco wildfire into the state in 1922 threatened one of Wisconsin's most important cash crops. Through repressive measures the department has aided in limiting the spread of this disease and by discovery of its presence in seed beds has in many cases prevented its being transferred to the fields. It is still limited to a part of Dane county except for two or three isolated farms.

Through field work in the woods, the white pine blister-rust has been kept within the northwestern counties, where it first entered, and the more valuable woodlots have been permanently protected against destruction by the disease, by the removal of the currant and gooseberry bushes which distribute it.

Among the activities directed against pests and diseases already established may be mentioned apple fireblight control, San Jose scale spraying, grasshopper poisoning operations, the well-established volunteer pest-reporting service, and assistance to the state Board of Control in reducing insect and plant disease losses in the farms, gardens, and orchards, of the various state institutions.



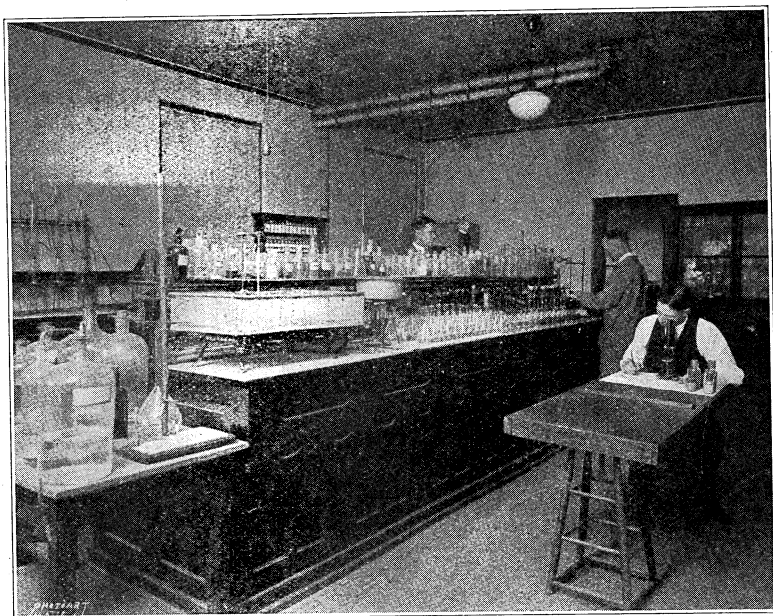
Airplane dusting to control the hemlock spanworm in Peninsula Park

DIVISION OF FEED AND FERTILIZER INSPECTION

W. B. GRIEM, *Director*

THE Division of Feed and Fertilizer Inspection enforces the provisions of the feed, fertilizer, agricultural lime, and soil inoculant laws.

The feed inspection work is the most important function of the division, as Wisconsin farmers are annually purchasing commercial feeds valued at over 15,000,000.00 dollars. About 1,200 samples, representing practically every brand of feed registered for sale in this state, are annually collected, for analysis, from wholesale and retail stocks, from all parts of the state. Mills and factories are inspected and manufacturers are required to change their processes if their products do not conform to the standards of quality which have been established. Recently mineral feeds have been declared subject to the feed law. It is impossible to determine the value of such feeds by physical examination. Regulations requiring that they be labeled with a chemical guarantee, prevent worthless products from being offered to Wisconsin stockmen. Before these mineral feed regu-



Conducting chemical and microscopical examinations of feeds and fertilizers.

lations were established a shipment was found on sale consisting of 80 per cent ground coal and 20 per cent salt, which was selling for \$100.00 a ton. The remarkable feature of the feed inspection work is its negligible cost. One cent is expended for every fifteen dollars worth of commercial feeds purchased on our markets.

Fifteen thousand tons of commercial fertilizers, costing about \$500,000.00 are now being used annually on Wisconsin farms. In the routine control work on fertilizers about 150 samples are now being collected from retail stocks and are analyzed. Determinations of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are made in order to verify manufacturers' guaranteed analyses.

The general use of agricultural limes is rapidly increasing. It is estimated that 15,000,000 tons of lime are necessary to overcome the acidity of our acid soils. Limestone is relatively inexpensive, but such factors as freight rates, degree of fineness, neutralizing value, and rates of application must be carefully considered in order to economically apply lime. Such information is compiled by this division so as to promote Wisconsin's liming program.

Leguminous plants generally produce larger and more profitable crops if they have nodules on their roots. The legume bacteria found in the nodules fix atmospheric nitrogen; thereby conserving and frequently adding to the soil supply of this valuable ingredient. Commercial legume cultures are tested by green house and plot experiments in order to determine their inoculating value. It is important that these cultures be of good quality as success or failure of a leguminous crop frequently depends on the inoculation. Products of poor or doubtful value are barred from our markets.

The results of all inspection work of the division are annually published and distributed. All costs are borne by fees paid by the manufacturers of the inspected products. It is difficult to estimate the actual value of such inspection, but the high quality of the products on our markets reflects, in a measure, the efficiency of the control work.

This division enjoys the whole-hearted cooperation and support of practically all manufacturers, jobbers, and dealers who are affected by the administration of these control measures.

LIVE STOCK SANITATION

V. S. LARSON, *Director*

THE live stock industry of Wisconsin represents a larger financial investment than any other industry in the state. The entire agricultural scheme in this state is based upon the live stock industry and any favorable or unfavorable condition existing in the live stock of the state is readily reflected in agriculture.

Over 80% of the incomes of farmers in Wisconsin is derived from the live stock industry. With a rapid development of this industry

there has been a corresponding increase in the trafficking of live stock and consequently a greater exposure to the various diseases to which domestic animals are susceptible which necessitates added precautions to prevent the spread of disease.

Some of the more common diseases that it is necessary to combat are Hemorrhagic Septicemia in cattle and sheep, Hog Cholera, Rabies, Glanders in horses, Black Leg in cattle, Pernicious Anaemia in horses, Tuberculosis in cattle, swine and poultry and many other diseases to which domestic animals are susceptible but are not common to this locality.

The laws of the state restrict the movement of live stock to prevent the introduction or spread of disease and the Live Stock Sanitary Board is vested with power to adopt rules and regulations to supplement these laws when new conditions arise requiring such action. During the past biennium it became necessary on different occasions to raise embargoes against the introduction into this state of different classes of live stock and commodities to protect live stock from contagious diseases of a malignant nature that were prevalent in other parts of the United States.

The eradication of bovine tuberculosis constitutes a major portion of the work done by this division. The legislature has devised three different plans by which this work may be accomplished. First, the plan known as the state plan or testing by local practicing veterinarians, second, testing under state and federal cooperative supervision, or accredited herd testing, and third, testing under the county or area plan.

Under the local veterinarians' plan there were about 200,000 head of cattle tested from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1926.

There are now 7,732 herds of cattle, comprising 172,834 head of cattle, fully accredited under the accredited herd plan, and in addition to this there are 83,548 herds, comprising 1,290,163 head of cattle being tested under the supervision of the State and Federal Government.

Testing of cattle under the two above named plans is optional with the cattle owner and is only done at his request.

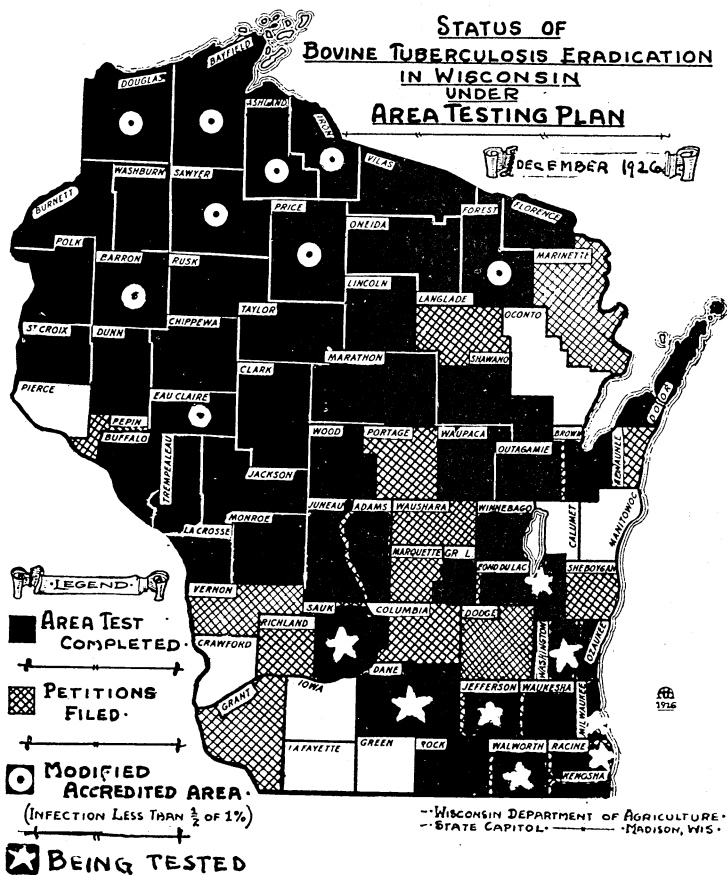
Under the area plan of tuberculin testing cattle, all cattle of a county are tested after a petition, requesting his work, signed by not less than 60% of the resident cattle owners of the county has been filed with the State Department of Agriculture. To date the following counties have had all cattle tested under this plan: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Green Lake, Iron, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Outagamie, Polk, Price, Rock, Rusk, Sawyer, Shawano, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vilas, Washburn, Waupaca, Wood.

The following counties are now in the process of being tested: Winnebago, Adams, Brown, Fond du Lac, Sauk, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Kenosha, Richland, Walworth, Washington, Milwaukee, Racine.

The following is a list of counties that have filed petitions that are legally sufficient and will have all cattle tested in the near future:

Portage, Pepin, Jefferson, Dane, Columbia, Kewaunee, Sheboygan, Marquette, Waushara, Dodge, Langlade, Marinette, Grant, Vernon.

This leaves but eight counties of the seventy-one counties in the state that have not made provision for the tuberculin testing of their cattle under this plan. The accompanying map indicates the present status of this work in Wisconsin.



The legislature of 1925 provided the sum of \$750,000 annually for this work and provided that not to exceed \$300,000 of this sum be used for indemnities arising from tests applied by local veterinarians, the balance of the appropriation to be used at the discretion of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. In addition to this at a special session of the legislature in 1926 an additional sum of \$450,000 was provided for this work.

The United States Department of Agriculture contributed the sum of \$353,000.00 for the past fiscal year.

THE DAIRY AND FOOD AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

By HARRY KLUETER, *Commissioner*

Name	Residence	From	To
H. C. Thom.....	Beloit.....	May 29, 1889	May 28, 1891
D. L. Harkness.....	Berlin.....	May 28, 1891	June 11, 1894
Thomas Luchsinger.....	Monroe.....	June 27, 1894	Feb. 7, 1895
H. C. Adams.....	Madison.....	Feb. 7, 1895	May 1, 1902
J. Q. Emery.....	Albion.....	Dec. 24, 1902	Feb. 10, 1915
George J. Weigle.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 10, 1915	Feb. 7, 1921
J. Q. Emery.....	Albion.....	Feb. 7, 1921	Aug. 31, 1926
Harry Klueter.....	Madison.....	Sept. 13, 1926	-----

THE Legislature of 1889 passed an Act creating the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State of Wisconsin. This Act clearly defined the powers and duties of the office with reference to administering the laws controlling adulteration of food, drink and drugs and provided for a Commissioner and two assistants. From time to time there have been additions and amendments to these laws. The fundamental principle set forth in Section 9, Article I, Declaration of Rights, in the Constitution of the State, viz:



HARRY KLUETER

"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"

is the foundation on which dairy, food, drug, weights and measures laws must be built to be a valid exercise of the police power of the State.

The execution of the functions of the Dairy and Food and Weights and Measures Department briefly stated, calls for such investigations by inspection, with chemical analysis when required, as are necessary to make the dairy, food, drug, paint and oil laws and the weights and measures laws a protection against wrong or injury to the people of the state, or, if violation of these laws has taken place, to bring before courts evidence as proof of wrongs or injuries, so that the penalty prescribed by law can be administered by the courts.

Thus it is apparent that the department must come in intimate contact with manufacturers of and dealers in foods, drugs, paints,

oils and the manufacturers, sellers and users of all measuring and weighing devices as scales, weights, measures and measuring pumps through its field service by inspectors.

Present Organization

Harry Klueter, chief chemist and assistant commissioner, who has been appointed dairy and food commissioner, ex officio state superintendent of weights and measures for the unexpired term of J. Q. Emery; John E. Boettcher, chief of butter division, A. T. Bruhn, chief of cheese division; C. J. Kremer, senior food inspector, George Warner, chief inspector of weights and measures, Dr. Richard Fischer, consulting director of laboratory; four chemists; Maude L. Walter, secretary to the commissioner; three stenographers; three clerks; twelve cheese factory and creamery inspectors; five food inspectors; eight weights and measures inspectors.

Activities

To be able to state in as concise yet as simple a manner as possible and hence be easy of understanding, it is thought best to present the activities of the department by divisions. However, though the activities and duties are so presented, it is not to be understood that these divisions are so isolated as to be separate and distinct units, but rather, on the contrary, the work is so correlated that though an inspector's principal duties are in one division, he is assigned duties in other divisions, so that in a single day he may perform duties in two or more divisions and may possibly function in practically all.

Dairy Work

The activities of this division divide themselves naturally into two main sections, each a large and important branch of the dairy industry of the State, namely, butter factory and cheese factory inspection.

To expedite the field service in the enforcement of the various dairy, food and licensing laws, the State is divided into twelve districts, or territories, each assigned to an inspector. The division is made as nearly as possible on the basis of work in the territory, using as a basis of division the number of creameries and cheese factories in the counties grouped together to form a district. Working in connection with these twelve inspectors are two chiefs designated as Chief of the Butter Division and Chief of the Cheese Division. The various field duties necessary for an efficient enforcement of the laws pertaining to dairying and dairy products are performed almost entirely by these fourteen men.

There are in the State approximately 185,000 dairy farms upon which 2,055,000 cows produce the milk used in the State either as fluid milk, market milk or cream, or for the production of butter, cheese, evaporated milk, ice cream and powdered milk. There are

in the State 599 creameries, 2,779 cheese factories, 1,097 receiving stations, and 89 condenseries, all of which dairy plants operate under a license granted by the Dairy and Food Commissioner dependent upon compliance or noncompliance with the laws and rules and regulations pertaining to licensing them. When it is learned that it is necessary to enforce the laws pertaining first to the production and sale of milk to creameries, cheese factories, condenseries, etc., from these 185,000 dairy farms and to inspect as to sanitary conditions and as to the production of legal dairy products in the 599 creameries, 2,779 cheese factories, 1,097 receiving stations and 89 condenseries, to inspect and test the milk delivered to all of the hundreds of city milk plants, to gather information as to qualifications of applicants for butter makers' and cheese makers' licenses, for butter factories and cheese factories, condenseries and receiving station licenses, one begins to comprehend the magnitude of the activities of the department in this one field.

In addition to these lines of work, each of the inspectors in his district receives from the office numerous complaints throughout the year which call for official investigations. The nature of these complaints is as follows: The operator of a creamery complains that neighboring creameries, condenseries or cheese factories are engaging in unfair practices in obtaining patrons from them by manipulation of the Babcock test. Such a complaint calls for arrangements to be made by the inspector whereby he can obtain a certain number of farmers to cooperate with him in delivering their product to the plant complained of. The milk or cream delivered is sampled by the inspector, unknown of course to the factory under investigation, and the delivery witnessed as far as possible and when the test given by the suspected factory is returned to the patron, it is compared with tests obtained in the laboratory on the samples taken by the inspector to learn whether the charges of overreading or underreading are true or false.

Innumerable calls are received at the office from the hundreds of cheese factories and creameries seeking investigations as to the causes of trouble in making butter or cheese, the reasons for excessive overruns at competing creameries, the matter of unfair discrimination by creameries, cheese factories or condenseries by paying more for butter fat in one part of the State than they do in another, or by paying more to certain individuals than they do to others, and calls for help of various kinds in connection with their work. This gives one some idea of the qualifications necessary to efficiently perform the work of a dairy, creamery, cheese factory inspector. In short, he must be an expert in practically all of the matters pertaining to the production of milk and its manufacture into food in creameries, cheese factories, condenseries, etc. He must be a man of wide experience, of excellent temperament, possessing the best of judgment, firm but reasonable, and he must perform his various and trying duties in a tactful manner. In addition to the aforesaid activities, each of these twelve inspectors performs the

work of testing the scales, weights, measures and inspects the Babcock glassware at all of the dairy plants, except those in cities visited by the State sealers of weights and measures or in cities having 5,000 or more inhabitants where such work is performed by the city sealer. That the work of these inspectors, beginning often early in the morning, many times as early as four o'clock, may be expedited, and owing to the fact that the livery stable no longer exists and the price of auto hire is prohibitive, it was found necessary to equip each of our men with a Ford automobile with which to perform his many duties.

The result of this work is reflected in two ways. First we have the direct result of having built a dairy industry for the State of Wisconsin surpassed by no other State in the Union and equalled by few, if any. By effective enforcement of our dairy laws resulting in dependable dairy products, Wisconsin has built for herself an enviable reputation which she must ever guard. Second we have been instrumental in developing an everlasting source of supply of food containing not only the commoner elements of nutrition, but the life sustaining, health producing elements necessary for the health and happiness of our people.

Food Inspection Division

There are five food inspectors employed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner with headquarters at Madison, Milwaukee, Eau Claire, Green Bay and Rice Lake. Their problems are many, intricate and changing, including the enforcement of the laws in relation to foods, drugs, white lead, linseed oil, turpentine and trading stamps. Their field of service takes them to every place where foods, or any of the above mentioned articles are manufactured, offered or exposed for sale or sold, of which there are many thousand.

The conditions under which food is being manufactured have materially changed and will change from time to time as new thoughts, new ideas, new foods and new men engaged in this industry take their place. It is clear that the food habits of the people change from time to time and will continue to do so. The trend is to get away from simple foods prepared in the home and the use of factory prepared foods is rapidly increasing. Manufacturers are endeavoring to produce food in such forms as to make possible their use with little or no change brought about by their preparation for the table in forms that will consume less time in preparation and in the use of which there is a minimum amount of waste. In bringing about these changes high pressure salesmanship and expensive advertising campaigns are used and these two agencies, together with changed economic conditions, will have a telling effect in bringing about changes in the methods of purchasing the family food. Further, as people become more efficiently trained in the science of nutrition, more attention will be paid to the nutritive value of the food they purchase.

Bearing in mind the numerous kinds, to say nothing of brands, of food, and the term food being defined by law so broadly as to include articles used in the preparation of food such as table salt, spices, condiments, etc., it can be easily understood that the work of the inspectors in the food division is of such a nature as to require considerable training and almost constant study with unceasing efforts to meet the evils that must be met in the way of adulterated or misbranded articles of food. The work of the food inspector is to a great extent the abolishment of articles of food the composition of which, or the branding or labeling of which, makes them adulterated or misbranded. Often these foods abolished in one form appear in a different form, dressed in a different garb, but for the same purpose, namely to deceive and mislead people into buying that which they otherwise would not buy if they knew the facts concerning the article under consideration. It is said to be a by-word among food manufacturers that the experts in their industry are at least "one jump" ahead of the Federal and State food officials. This may be true in certain instances, but it is our business to keep ahead of the experts in food lines, or at least up to them, in their mad rush for new and sometimes deceptive articles of food.

In the endeavor to secure for the people wholesome foods, honestly sold, the legislature has adopted two methods of control. One is licensing of establishments or occupations and the other is prescribing certain foods and making their sale, or even their possession with intent to sell, unlawful and punishable. The licensing system provides, in effect, that certain food producing or handling establishments cannot be operated unless a license is secured. In this case a license is intended to mean a permit from the Dairy and Food Commissioner to operate the particular establishment or to engage in the particular line of work licensed. The Food Inspectors inspect all places for which application for license is filed. No license is issued until an inspection has been made and the inspector has ascertained that the place conforms in all respects to the law. The licensing situation must be dealt with a conscientious regard for constitutional rights of citizens to engage in any lawful occupation and the powers of the State as to requirements promoting the public welfare. Licensed industries are: Bakeries, Bottlers, Canning Factories, Cold Storage Warehouses and Confectioneries, including ice cream factories.

Other places where food may be manufactured, handled, stored or sold, such as jelly and jam factories, sauerkraut factories, meat markets, drug stores, groceries, and others, as well as places where paint, linseed oil or turpentine are sold, are dealt with on the basis of helpful suggestions and prosecutions where flagrant and willful violations of the rules laid down by the legislature are found.

Food inspectors during the past two years made 2,279 inspections of bakeries, 384 inspections of bottlers, 782 inspections of canning factories, 92 inspections of cold storage warehouses, 771 inspections of confectioneries, and 5,839 other inspections. They collected a

goodly number of the 4,367 samples of foods, drugs, paints and linseed oil samples submitted to the laboratory and assisted in numerous prosecutions either as complainants or in some other manner.

Weights and Measures

In 1911, the first effective state weights and measures law was enacted. Prior to this time a few cities had ordinances and some counties had regulations covering the subject, but no extensive regulation of the weighing and measuring devices of the State was in effect.

Chapter 566 (now 125) Wisconsin Statutes abolished the office of county sealer and in lieu thereof provided for state and city sealers of weights and measures effective July 7, 1911, and made the Dairy and Food Commission Ex Officio State Superintendent of Weights and Measures with prescribed duties, some of the more important ones being as follows:

Take charge of the Standards received from the United States and such new ones as shall be made under the direction of the new superintendent in conformity therewith.

Keep a general supervision of the weights and measures of the State and in use in the State, calibrate apparatus used as standards.

Test annually scales and measures used in the penal and charitable institutions of the State.

Keep records of the standards, balances and other apparatus belonging to the State. Inspect all the standards used by the cities each two years and compare them with State standards every five years.

Supervise the local sealers, issue regulations for the guidance of all sealers and prescribe the amount of tolerance to be allowed.

Test all commercial weighing and measuring devices in cities under 5000 population (about twelve to fifteen thousand establishments included in this category).

Issue certificates covering all city standards and request city clerk to provide same if common council neglects to do so.

Prescribe the manner of marking apparatus tested. Designate who shall act ex officio as sealers at large in the State, investigate, hear, and decide charges of incompetence of sealers.

Prescribe rules and regulations necessary for carrying out provisions of milk and cream bottle law, obtain bonds and furnish identifying numbers to manufacturers.

Inspect tickets accompanying sales of coal, charcoal and coke.

Enforce standard weights per bushel for grain bought or received in store.

Investigate method of use of grain tester.

Acknowledge all notifications of purchase of new or unsealed apparatus.

Prescribe specifications for Babcock glassware.

The Commissioner and all city sealers are charged with enforcement of law which provides certain standard weights for loaves of bread and none other.

In performing the duties as above outlined there are now eight state sealers of weights and measures, about thirty-five city sealers, and, in addition, the cheese factory and creamery inspectors do weights and measures work in the country factories that they visit. The expenses of the city sealers' departments are paid by the respective cities. The necessity of accuracy in scales and measures will be seen by a few illustrations taken from only three industries. In Wisconsin over four billion pounds of milk and cream, valued at ninety million of dollars is weighed annually over about 4200 scales or an average of 952,380 pounds having a value of \$21,430 for each scale. An error of 1% or 1¢ on 100 would mean the loss or gain of \$214.26 to the operator of each scale so in error.

There are about 1,415 scales used for cream testing. If an error sufficient to cause a reading 1% less than correct existed in these scales, the loss to sellers would be nearly two million dollars, or over \$1400 for each scale. It has been estimated that computing scales in grocery stores are used on an average of about 100 times per day. If an error of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce occurs each time and the commodity averages .05 per ounce, there is a loss or gain of \$2.50 per day or \$750.00 per year of 300 days for each scale. Estimating that 80% of all gasoline sold in the State is measured by the 20,000 pumps in use, each pump measures annually 7,850 gallons, which at 22 cents per gallon amounts to \$1,727.00. This is not a very large amount for each pump, but when multiplied by 20,000 equals more than thirty-four and a half million dollars. A shortage of four cubic inches per gallon equals nearly six hundred thousand dollars annually.

With the initiation of weights and measures inspectional work, errors much greater than those used in the illustrations were found to exist in the apparatus tested. Quite frequently errors as large as mentioned above are found today, but it is the aim of the weights and measures department to find the errors before they get too large and correct them either by adjustment or condemnation.

Laboratory

Since the food and drug laws of the State and most of the dairy laws are regulative of the manufacture and sale of foods and drugs with respect to adulteration and misbranding, it is highly important that there be maintained as a part of the Dairy and Food Department a strong and efficient chemical laboratory. Prosecutions for the manufacture or sale of adulterated foods are to afford a remedy for a wrong received and it is of vital importance that the work upon which the decision to prosecute for violations of law is based, be the most reliable information obtainable. In order that there be no question as to the character of this information, it is necessary that only well trained chemists be employed and that they be supplied with all of the necessary equipment to perform the many technical and difficult analyses.

The work of a food chemist makes use of not only one branch of

that great science, but uses all branches. The remark has often been made that of all analytical chemistry, food analysis is perhaps the most difficult. Inasmuch as this branch of chemistry has to do with the protection of public health, certain it is that it is of equal if not more importance than any other branch of analytical work. During the biennial period ending June 30, 1926, 4,367 samples of foods, drugs, paints and oils were analyzed as a necessary part in the proper enforcement of the laws administered by this department.

As has already been pointed out, the character and type of food products of the people are continually changing. Large food manufacturing concerns no longer grope about in the dark in the matter of controlling the composition of the foods manufactured by them. Indeed, well-equipped laboratories and skilled chemists are employed so that their products may come within the requirements of the dairy, food and drug laws, but it is also a fact that standardization of foods, fixing minimum standards, has resulted in an attempt on the part of food producers to approach the minimum standard rather than the average, and it may be true that competition forces the adoption of that principle to make their business an immediate financial success.

Again, in order that the work of the dairy and food inspectors of this department may be efficiently carried on, it is necessary that they be kept informed concerning the legal status of food products found on the market and many times the only reliable source of such information is through analytical work.

One of the duties of the chief chemist of the department is to shape the work of that laboratory so as to be readily available not only to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, but to the various inspectors. While the claim is made that the experts in the industry are about "one jump" ahead of our experts, there are instances showing the contrary to be true. Continued analytical work on various lines, with a liberal amount of Court experience, tends to develop and broaden our chemists to a point beyond that reached by the purely commercial analytical chemists. The work performed in our laboratory must be of such quality as to successfully withstand the most painstaking and severe examination of opposing counsel and chemists in cases of prosecution.

In order to perform the necessary work so that our chemists can be and are ready to give testimony in the numerous cases of prosecution brought by the department, very complete and detailed records, including the original notes of every analysis made, must be kept, and the chemists therein employed, must at all times keep abreast of the developments in analytical chemical work.

There are employed in the laboratory besides the chief chemist, whose time is divided between the laboratory and the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner, and a consulting director, four chemists and one full time stenographic clerk.

Wisconsin the Leading Dairy State

There are several theories advanced concerning the development of dairying in Wisconsin, the best known of which among the older citizens is that due to the failure of wheat crops, a new line of agricultural activity was necessary and dairying seemed to appeal most to those making the choice. Like all other great achievements, undoubtedly our success in dairying is not the result of a single factor, but the result of a combination of circumstances. Fertile soil, together with good climatic conditions in this State, inhabitants whose tendencies leaned toward dairying and perhaps some of the greatest dairy leaders in the United States, if not in the world, the first Dairy School on the continent and the work of the Department of Agriculture, have all been contributing factors.

Dairy Statistics

The Legislature of 1915 enacted Chapter 391 requiring the Dairy and Food Commissioner to gather dairy statistics at least once in two years and a table of those statistics for 1925, the last gathered and compiled, follows:

	Pounds	Received for or Valued at
Cheese produced in factories, other than cottage, skim milk, cheese curd, cooked, buttermilk and cream cheese.	362,677,940	\$79,595,515.23
Cottage, skim milk, cheese curd, cooked, buttermilk and cream cheese	6,199,248	287,843.94
Cheese produced on farms.....	308,117	98,599.00
Butter produced in factories.....	168,617,861	73,758,913.73
Farm made butter	8,666,037	4,733,556.00
Condensary products:		
Evaporated, condensed, powdered, concentrated milk and evaporated cream	563,831,798	44,009,776.23
Evaporated, concentrated, powdered and condensed skim milk	6,270,787	189,465.06
Value of milk used in manufacture of malted milk, etc.		637,035.94
Ice cream (gallons)	6,616,388	6,944,520.31
Milk produced other than furnished cheese factories, butter factories, condenseries, and ice cream plants, (pints)	960,621,235	28,818,637.05
Skim milk	3,203,738,365	16,499,252.58
Whey	3,155,297,965	8,124,892.26
Estimated value of milk and cream shipped to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and other points outside of Wisconsin	307,676,431	5,845,852.19
Total		\$269,543,859.52

The accompanying graphs show the status of the dairy industry up to 1915, and 1919, and its development for the last ten years. The graph showing the source of incomes of Wisconsin farms for 1925 discloses that 49 per cent of the income of Wisconsin farms was derived from milk. This gives one some idea of the importance and extent of dairying in Wisconsin, as well as its rapid development. This vast production of milk is used in producing approximately 85 per cent of the Nation's factory made cheese other than

cottage and skim milk cheese, 12 per cent of the Nation's butter produced in factories, 37 per cent of the Nation's condensery products other than skim milk products and approximately 4 per cent of the amount of ice cream produced in the United States. Wisconsin ranks first in cheese production and in the production of condensed and evaporated milk and third in butter production, and in the manufacture of foreign type cheese such as Swiss, Brick and Muenster, she leads all other states, producing in 1925, 83 per cent of the Nation's Swiss cheese and 91 per cent of the Nation's Brick and Muenster cheese. Dairying has had, and will continue to have, a beneficial effect upon the agriculture of the State for the reason that this form of agriculture does not deplete her soil. To successfully carry on dairying means an investment in live stock, machinery and other equipment, it means a development of farming along substantial and sound lines and means that those engaged in this pursuit have an investment which holds their interest in their occupation. The ever growing markets for dairy products will assure dairymen of success for years to come so long as our dairy products continue to surpass and lead those of other states in quality and purity.

U.S. PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER
1925

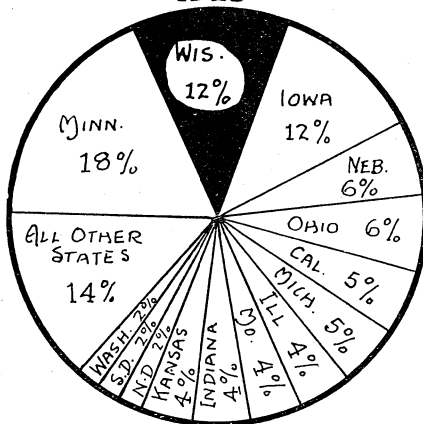


Table No. 31. Creamery Butter—

Minnesota	245,669,000	pounds
Wisconsin	161,369,000	"
Iowa	156,361,000	"
Nebraska	83,930,000	"
Ohio	77,566,000	"
United States	1,361,526,000	"

U.S. PRODUCTION OF
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK
1925

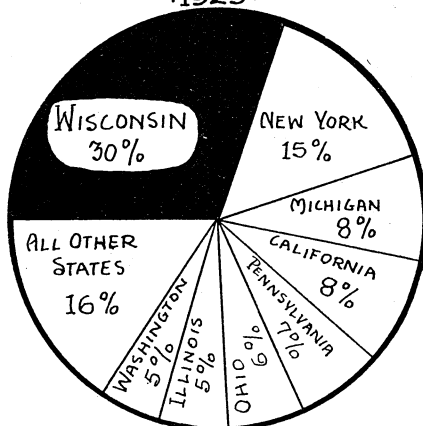


Table No. 32. Condensed and Evaporated Milk—

Wisconsin	532,978,000	pounds
New York	260,699,000	"
Michigan	146,668,000	"
California	146,540,000	"
Pennsylvania	113,809,000	"
United States	1,757,858,000	"

U.S. PRODUCTION OF AMERICAN CHEESE
1925

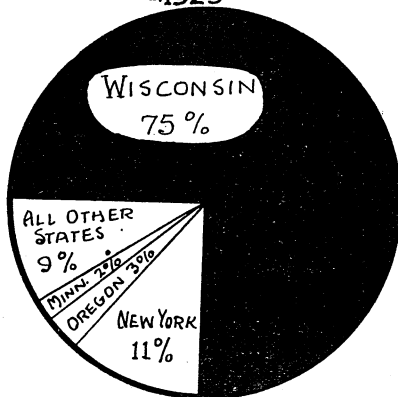


Table No. 33. American Cheese—

Wisconsin	258,684,000	pounds
New York	38,401,000	"
Oregon	9,903,000	"
Minnesota	8,419,000	"
Idaho	7,320,000	"
United States	347,240,000	"

U.S. PRODUCTION OF BRICK AND MUNSTER 1925

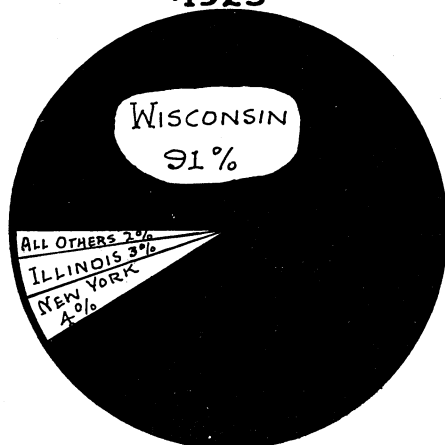


Table No. 34. Brick and Munster Cheese—

Wisconsin	30,971,000	pounds
New York	1,443,000	"
Illinois	876,000	"
Washington	186,000	"
Michigan	179,000	"
United States	34,101,000	"

U.S. PRODUCTION OF SWISS CHEESE. 1925

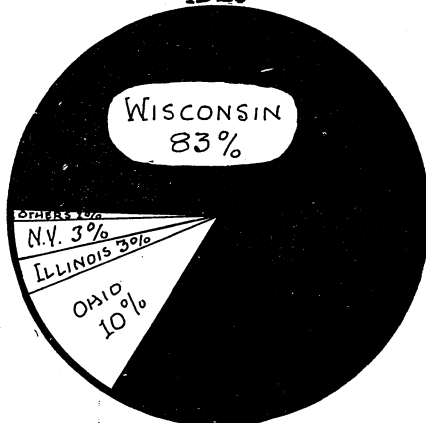


Table No. 35. Swiss Cheese—

Wisconsin	19,321,000	pounds
Ohio	2,308,000	"
Illinois	789,000	"
New York	753,000	"
California	176,000	"
Pennsylvania	110,000	"
United States	23,457,000	"

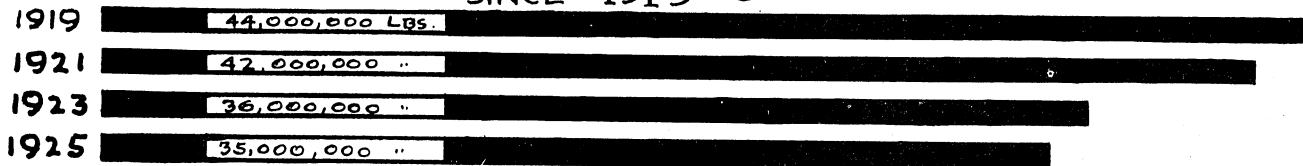
CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK MARKETS DURING THE WAR ATTRACTED MILK AWAY FROM BUTTER PRODUCTION, BUT THE BUTTER INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN HAS SINCE EXPANDED BEYOND ITS



AMERICAN CHEESE PRODUCTION IN WISCONSIN HAS GAINED 26 PERCENT IN THE PAST SIX YEARS. ~



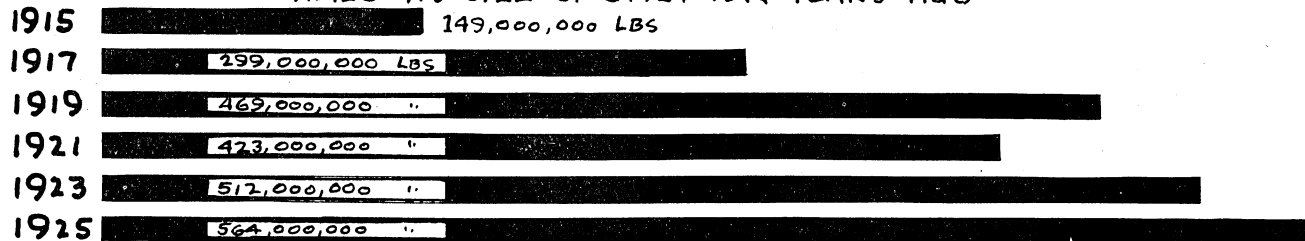
BRICK CHEESE PRODUCTION IN WISCONSIN HAS DECLINED STEADILY
SINCE 1919. ~



SWISS CHEESE PRODUCTION IN WISCONSIN STAYS AT THE 1919 LEVEL OF PRODUCTION



THE CONDENSED MILK INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN HAS GROWN RAPIDLY TO FOUR
TIMES ITS SIZE OF ONLY TEN YEARS AGO. ~



Expansion

The Legislature of 1889, while William D. Hoard was Governor of the State, enacted Chapter 452 of the laws of 1889 creating the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner. It is true that previous to that date there were some statutes attempting to regulate the production and sale of foods, including dairy products, but no adequate means of enforcement was provided. At the time of establishing this department, the law provided for a commissioner and two assistants, one to be a dairy expert and the other to be a chemist. From time to time the Legislature of the State, because of the necessity of food control and its support by popular opinion, has enlarged the scope of work to be performed, so that it became necessary to increase the number of employees. It is an interesting fact that in the early days of the department much of the correspondence of the commissioners was carried on in long hand.

The Legislature of 1909, amended the general food law and in addition thereto enacted definitions and standards for a great number of foods. The same year the laws pertaining to linseed oil, turpentine, white lead and zinc white were enacted. This increased the chemical work of the department considerably so that expansion was necessary in the laboratory.

The Legislature of 1911, enacted the present weights and measures law, creating that department and making the Dairy and Food Commissioner Ex Officio State Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

The Legislature of 1915, enacted a law relating to the licensing of butter and cheese makers and of persons operating butter or cheese factories. A law requiring licenses for receiving stations was enacted in 1919.

The Legislature of 1917, amended the law relating to the licensing of bakeries and confectioneries adding the work of enforcing that law to the work of this department and also enacted the Uniform Cold Storage Act. The Legislature of 1917, also enacted a law relating to licenses for persons, firms or corporations engaged in the business of manufacturing or bottling soda water beverages.

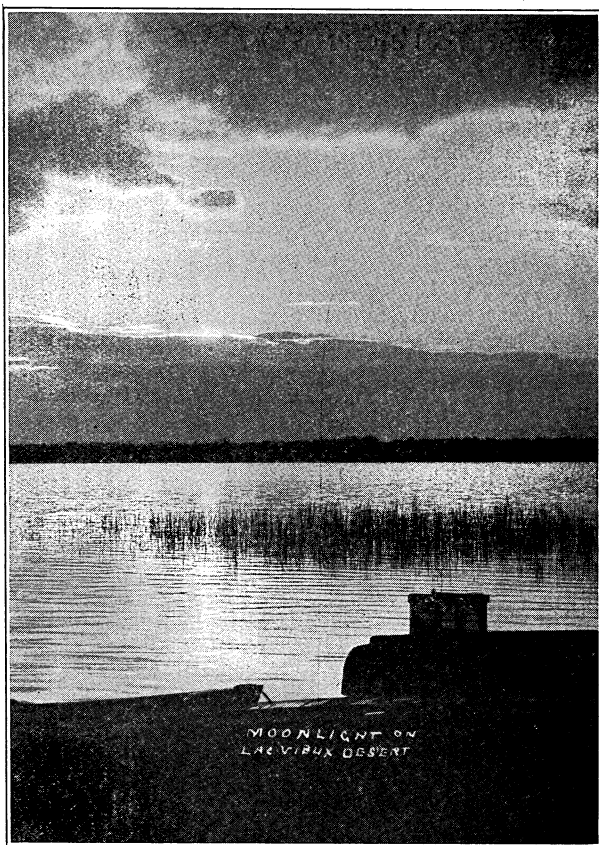
The Legislature of 1919, enacted a law relating to the licensing of condenseries and canning factories.

From the nature of the work of the department, to one who understands it must be apparent that the Dairy and Food Commissioner through his agents, inspectors, must come in intimate contact with the food producing and food selling interests of this State. The end sought, as was stated in the introductory paragraphs, is a remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which a person may receive in his person, property or character.

Food adulteration falls into two general classes, namely those foods which contain deleterious or poisonous substances and those which are fraudulent because of a reduced food value and which are imitations of genuine foods and sold as the genuine. It has been our

experience that manufacturers and sellers of food never hesitate to correct their food products when it can be shown that they contain deleterious substances, but the enforcement of the laws pertaining to fraud are more difficult. Elimination of fraud is a potent force in the destruction of unfair competition and an appropriate motto on the part of dealers therefore in connection with the laws dealing with fraud ought to be: In case of doubt give the public the benefit of the doubt.

Securing honest foods, manufactured in clean factories, honestly sold, for the protection of health, and the elimination of fraud, correct and honest weights and measures, affording a protection to the public in purchases and sales, are among the most important functions of this department.



THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT

By EDWARD NORDMAN

THE Wisconsin Department of Markets was established seven years ago for the purpose of improving the system of marketing and working towards the establishment of good markets and fair prices. To enable the Department of Markets to attain this object



EDWARD NORDMAN

the Legislature made it the duty of the department to locate farm products necessary to supply the demands of the people of the state, to furnish information regarding the location of markets, to devise and maintain economical and efficient systems of marketing, grading, standardizing and storing of farm products, to aid in determining proper shipping routes, to endeavor to reduce expenses and wastes incidental to the marketing of farm products and manufactured commodities and to obtain and furnish information relating to any factors affecting the market value of products or market conditions. In order to comply with the wishes of the Legislature the department has followed several lines of activities and its work

and accomplishments can be best understood by describing briefly the principal activities in which it is now engaged.

First in order of importance should be mentioned the assistance given to farm organizations. This assistance is given in the form of services rendered through the introduction of business methods in co-operative organizations, through investigations of their management, through direct assistance in organization and through legal advice and assistance.

Business Practices

This service consists of annual examinations, investigations and special examinations, audits, changes in the scheme of record keeping and installations of uniform accounting systems. Uniform systems of accounts have been devised for creameries, cheese factories, warehouses, oil stations, livestock shipping associations, general merchandise stores, dairy plants and potato associations. Hundreds of these systems are now in use; they are to be found in almost every county in the state. These various services are rendered by the Department of Markets free of charge and the only expense involved is the cost of the forms when an installation of a system is made.

It should also be mentioned that the accountants of the department have devised an exemption affidavit which was approved by the Federal government and which is available to the associations functioning as co-operatives for the filing of their applications for the exemption from the Federal income tax. The auditing and accounting work of the Department of Markets has played an important part in bringing about efficient management in farm organizations by periodically auditing their books, by keeping track of their business affairs and by counselling with and advising their managers as to the best method of conducting their business.

Legal Assistance

This service is in charge of an attorney regularly employed by the department and takes the form of legal advice to co-operative organizations on all matters with which the department is concerned. It is impossible to estimate the number of organizations which were given assistance in various ways. The number of those which were given direct assistance in organization amounts to over two hundred.

Among the organizations assisted by the department is the Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Pool which, according to the majority of its members, has meant millions of dollars to the tobacco growers of this state. The same is true of practically all the organizations assisted by the department. For instance, the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, which was given assistance on various occasions by the department, handles millions of dollars worth of cheese every year. That the organization is growing is proof of the fact that the members are deriving a benefit from it. To be sure none of these organizations are living up to the expectations of some of their members. That portion of the membership which expects cost of production regardless of market conditions and general business conditions in other industries is bound to be disappointed. However, the great majority of members of co-operative associations are wise enough to know that the impossible cannot be accomplished even by a co-operative organization and they do not expect impossible results.

Standardization and Inspection

The purpose of the work of standardization and inspection is to eliminate waste and unnecessary expense by making it possible to separate and eliminate from shipments products of low quality and to put a premium on good quality products. The benefits of this work are twofold: high quality products being separated from the poor ones command a higher price on the market; on the other hand, the extremely low quality products are eliminated, thus saving the expenses which their transportation entails.

Prior to the standardization work on farm products such products were bought and sold largely on a flat rate regardless of quality. Since the Department of Markets has started this work one product

after another has been standardized until now most Wisconsin farm products are marketed on the quality basis. Quality brings the price and farmers now have an inducement to produce a high quality article. It is safe to say that since the grading of farm products went into effect every commodity that was graded has shown an improvement in quality. The price has also increased over what it would have been without standardization. The department has established standards and grades on and inspects shipments of potatoes, cherries, apples, cabbage, onions, hay, honey, American and Foreign cheese and tobacco.

The best proof of the beneficent influence of standardization is contained in the following table comparing the prices of Wisconsin potatoes during the last few years with those of Minnesota, a state where no standardization program exists:

Sacked Round White Potatoes—Chicago Prices Per 100 Pounds

1923			1924		
	Wisconsin	Minnesota		Wisconsin	Minnesota
Oct. 5---	1.10-1.25	1.00-1.10	Jan. 5---	N. S.	N. S.
10---	1.10-1.30	1.00-1.15	10---	1.35-1.50	1.35-1.50
15---	1.10-1.25	1.00-1.15	15---	1.20-1.40	1.15-1.30
20---	.90-1.10	.85-1.00	21---	N. S.	N. S.
25---	.90-1.00	.80-. 90	25---	1.35-1.50	1.25-1.35
30---	.85-1.05	.85-1.05	30---	1.20-1.45	1.20-1.30
Nov. 5---	1.00-1.15	.90-1.10	Feb. 5---	1.20-1.45	Not quoted
10---	1.00-1.15	.90-1.05	11---	1.25-1.45	Not quoted
15---	.85-1.10	.80-. 95	15---	1.25-1.40	Not quoted
20---	.85-1.05	.85-1.00	20---	1.25-1.50	Not quoted
25---	.90-1.10	.85-1.00	25---	1.20-1.40	Not quoted
30---	N. S.	N. S.			
Dec. 5---	1.00-1.15	.90-1.00	Mar. 5---	1.20-1.35	Not quoted
10---	1.00-1.10	.90-1.00	10---	1.25-1.50	Not quoted
15---	1.00-1.15	.90-1.05	15---	1.15-1.30	Not quoted
20---	.90-1.10	.85-. 95	20---	1.20-1.40	1.10-1.20
25---	1.00-1.25	1.00-1.10	25---	1.20-1.30	Not quoted
30---	1.25-1.45	1.30-1.40	30---	1.40-1.50	Not quoted
1924			1925		
	Wisconsin	Minnesota		Wisconsin	Minnesota
Oct. 5---	.90-1.00	.85-. 90	Jan. 5---	1.10-1.20	N. S.
10---	.75-. 85	.75-. 85	10---	1.05-1.15	1.05-1.10
15---	.65-. 85	.85-. 90	15---	1.10-1.20	1.00-1.10
20---	.70-. 85	.70-. 85	20---	1.05-1.15	N. S.
25---	.75-. 95	.75-. 90	25---	1.05-1.20	N. S.
30---	.75-. 90	.70-. 85	30---	1.10-1.15	1.10
Nov. 5---	.75-. 85	.75-. 85	Feb. 5---	1.05-1.15	1.00-1.10
10---	.75-. 90	.70-. 90	10---	1.05-1.10	1.00-1.10
15---	1.00-1.10	1.00-1.10	15---	1.05-1.15	N. S.
20---	N. S.	1.00-1.05	20---	1.15-1.35	N. S.
25---	.75-. 90	.75-. 90	25---	1.05-1.25	1.00-1.10
Dec. 1---	.80-. 90	.80-. 90	Mar. 5---	1.00-1.10	N. S.
5---	.90-1.10	N. S.	10---	1.00-1.15	1.00-1.05
10---	.90-1.00	.90-1.00	15---	1.00-1.25	1.05
15---	.85-. 95	.85-. 95	20---	1.00-1.15	1.00
20---	.95-1.05	1.00	25---	.90-1.00	.90-. 95
25---	1.15-1.25	N. S.	30---	.90-. 95	N. S.
30---	1.15-1.25	N. S.			

1925			1926		
	Wisconsin	Minnesota		Wisconsin	Minnesota
Oct. 5---	1.85-2.00	1.85-2.00	Jan. 5---	4.15-4.50	4.00-4.25
10---	2.05-2.20	2.00-2.15	10---	4.15-4.35	4.10-4.25
15---	2.50-2.65	2.40-2.55	15---	3.90-4.25	3.90-4.05
20---	2.40-2.50	2.40-2.50	20---	3.75-4.00	3.65-3.85
25---	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	25---	4.00-4.15	3.85-4.00
30---	4.15-4.25	4.15-4.25	30---	3.75-3.95	3.65-3.85
Nov. 5---	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	Feb. 5---	3.90-4.10	3.80-4.00
10---	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	10---	3.80-4.00	3.75-3.90
15---	3.40-3.75	3.40-3.75	15---	3.65-3.90	3.60-3.75
20---	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	20---	3.65-3.90	3.60-3.80
25---	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	25---	3.60-3.80	3.50-3.75
30---	3.40-3.75	3.40-3.75	Mar. 5---	3.65-3.85	3.50-3.75
Dec. 5---	3.25-3.65	3.25-3.65	10---	3.85-4.10	3.65-3.80
10---	3.25-3.80	3.25-3.80	15---	4.00-4.30	N. S.
15---	3.40-3.65	3.25-3.50	20---	3.90-4.10	3.75-3.90
20---	3.50-3.75	3.40-3.65	25---	4.30-4.50	4.15-4.35
25---	4.00-4.50	N. S.	30---	4.50-4.65	4.30-4.55
30---	4.00-4.40	3.90-4.30			

* N. S. means no sale.

Poultry and Eggs

The poultry work carried on by the Department of Markets consists of the supervision of accredited hatcheries. This supervision takes the form of inspection of the hatcheries and breeding stock and aims to serve as a guarantee of standard quality in baby chicks sold under the State Trade-Mark. The work is very popular with both baby chick purchasers and hatchery men.

The work in egg marketing has been confined mostly to improvement in the quality of Wisconsin eggs which find their way to the market. This was done by establishing and enforcing grades. Dealers who have tried the graded method of buying have found that the quality of receipts improved and that the better class of producers would deliver their eggs from distances up to twenty miles. The price paid for graded eggs is from four to eight cents higher than for ungraded eggs.

Market Information

The various improvements in the methods of marketing advocated by the department would be incomplete without an adequate and reliable system of market information, for under modern conditions it is almost impossible to buy or sell farm products intelligently without accurate and up to the minute information as to market quotations and market movements.

The Department of Markets is endeavoring with its Market News Service to furnish the people of the state information covering the market on the greater part of Wisconsin farm products. This service is maintained for the express benefit of producers, distributors and consumers and is furnished free of charge to all applicants. It is closely linked with the news service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture through a co-operative agreement which places the

private leased wire of the Department of Agriculture at the disposal of the Department of Markets. This wire reaches all the important markets of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and an extension is installed in the office of the department at Stevens Point, thus keeping it in direct touch with the leading markets of the country. The market material containing the latest market information is gathered by trained market reporters stationed at the large terminal markets and in the leading shipping districts.

In order to provide the most rapid method of distributing market reports the department has established a radio market news service which surpasses in rapidity all previously used methods of transmission of market reports. By this method market information reaches the farmer only a few minutes after the quotations are made in the large central markets.

The market reports which are broadcast are first received over the branch of the leased market wire at Stevens Point. The reports are then sent out on a definite daily schedule which is punctually observed. The radio set used is powerful enough to cover the state during the day and anyone with the right kind of a receiving set can copy the markets.

The value of the radio market news service is best illustrated by quoting a few of the many letters which the department is receiving from farmers expressing their appreciation of this service:

From a Cheese Maker

"The money I made through your station runs into a couple of hundred dollars as time and again I have held my cheese because of your station broadcasting market conditions.

"I put out the market on potatoes, cabbage, etc., to those of my patrons who cannot afford a radio and they have told me time and again that I was lucky to have mine. Now I have four more patrons just because I give out the market report every morning at the factory, not mentioning all the good things they bring me for a little extra service."

Profits on Potatoes

"I wish to state that your valuable radio market reports have been of benefit to me financially.

"As you well know, Wisconsin Round White, U. S. grade No. 1 potatoes hit the top of the market at a little over \$4.00 per cwt. We thought that was a good price and discussed the probable conditions that were causing the rapid rise. We sold 200 bushels at \$3.25 per cwt. here at the local market. Just three days later the price of potatoes dropped one dollar on the cwt. and potatoes have never regained their former price level. Plain figures give us a profit of one dollar on every hundred pounds. I am of the opinion that radio is an asset to the farmer today."

Makes 1c a Pound More on all Live Stock Sold

"Am glad to let you know in what way we profit by your market reports. Every Tuesday and Saturday at 12:30 I take my pencil and tablet and put down your prices on hogs, cattle, vealers, and sheep. The twelve farmers living west of me that have something to sell call me up and ask what the price on such animal is which they have to sell. So when we get to the cattle yard we know what our animals must bring. We allow our cattle buyer a margin of 2¢ to 3¢ below the Chicago market. But before we received your market reports they used to take from 3¢ to 4¢ a pound so you can see we are all making a profit of 1¢ a pound on every animal we sell by receiving the market report on the day we ship."

Profit on Turkeys

"We have been listening in on your market and weather reports for over a year now and have found both helpful.

"The weather report last summer and fall was such a help that we got our hay all in without getting it wet.

"And this fall the market report helped me make a better sale on my flock of one hundred turkeys. I received 4¢ a pound more than any of my neighbors, not because I had better turkeys, but because I never failed to get the daily market reports from W-L-B-L."

Cheese

"We get your market reports as clear and loud as a bell. Not a clearer station is on the air.

"We own a cheese factory and farm. From January 1, to May 1, we made \$486 for the farmers by getting your markets on cheese. Then seeing cheese was going up in price we held the cheese in the factory until prices began to go down. After selling the cheese on the high market we found a total of \$486 gain."

Bonding of Warehouses

In addition to the activities mentioned above, the Department of Markets has charge of the administration of the State Warehouse Act. This Act enables co-operative associations and private individuals having goods in storage in public warehouses to obtain loans on these goods on the basis of warehouse receipts issued after the warehouseman is bonded and the warehouse and the goods contained therein inspected. This Act has been actively administered for nearly a year and during this period a number of bankers have advanced loans to co-operative associations, these loans amounting to many thousands of dollars. The loaning of money under this Act enables

the farmers to hold goods in storage and to market them under the best possible conditions.

The warehouse receipt issued under the provisions of this Act is an ideally safe collateral for loans. Its safety as such collateral rests upon a rigid system of inspection and investigation. The specialist in charge of bonded warehouses in the Department of Markets makes an examination of the warehouse to determine whether the building is a suitable place for the storage of commodities; the warehouseman is then required to furnish a financial statement and an investigation is made as to the character of the warehouseman, his integrity, reliability and so on. If the findings in regard to these various factors are satisfactory, the warehouseman is bonded and furnished with warehouse receipts. These receipts must show: (a) the amount of the bond; (b) the grade, weight and amount of insurance on the commodity covered by the warehouse receipt and other information of equal importance. After the warehouse is bonded and the receipts issued the Department of Markets makes at least four inspections a year to check up on the unused receipts, the cancelled receipts and on the commodity for which receipts are outstanding. The fact that the commodity stored in a warehouse is subject to unannounced periodical inspections makes the warehouse receipt a choice collateral for loans.

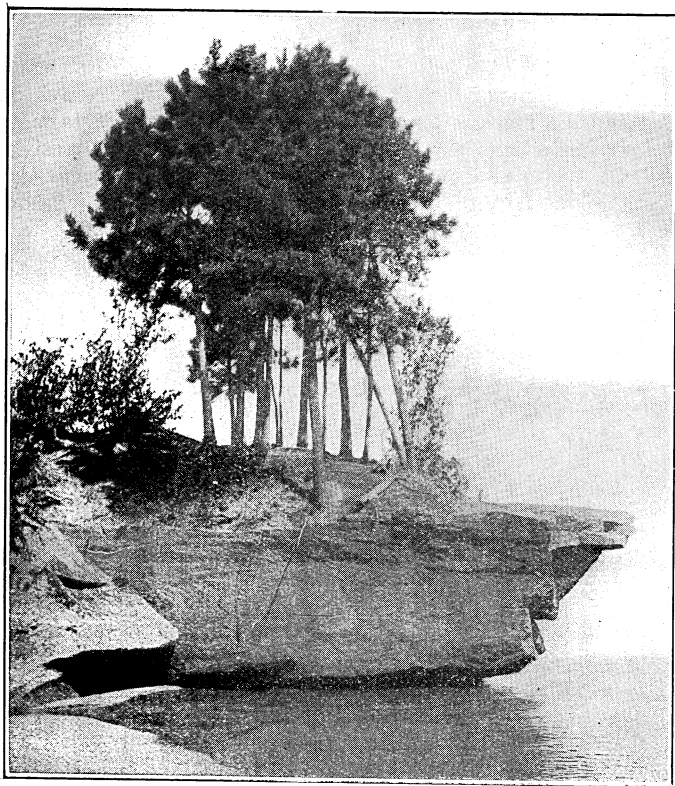
Other Activities

A number of other activities of the department dealing with various phases of marketing should be mentioned, chief among which are investigations of unfair methods of trade, investigations of the cost of distribution of farm products, and assistance to shippers in the marketing and handling of farm products and in the solution of transportation problems confronting them in busy seasons.

Conclusion

In conclusion it should be stated that marketing under present conditions is the crux of the economic life of modern society. It presents many complicated problems which the country must face sooner or later. The Department of Markets does not pretend that the work which it is doing will in itself solve the marketing problem. It claims that this work is only a step in that direction. The fact is that it must be supplemented by measures bearing on fundamental questions underlying the marketing problem. The investigation which the department has been making of the economic factors affecting market conditions reveals that the farmer's marketing troubles are, for the most part, the farmer's excessive overhead expense and the country's inadequate purchasing power as compared with the volume of wealth produced for the market. When purchasing power does not equal production the business world suffers as a result of

market surpluses. A remedy for these must be found before markets for farm products and manufactured commodities can become adequate. The Department of Markets, along with other state agencies, is now engaged in making a study of the problem of overproduction, being conscious of the fact that a solution of most of our agricultural difficulties lies in the disposal of farm surpluses.



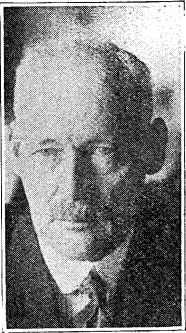
Chequamegon Bay, Near Washburn, one of State's most
Scenic Spots

Educational Activities in Wisconsin

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

By JOHN CALLAHAN, *State Superintendent*

THE office of State Superintendent is a constitutional office and the Department of Public Instruction is co-existent with the organization of the state in 1848. The state superintendent was formerly elected at the general election with the other state officers but since 1902 has been elected at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court. This is in conformity with an amendment to the state constitution designed to remove the office from partisan politics. The term of office is for a period of four years. The department functions as a general service organization for the welfare of education in Wisconsin. The work naturally classifies itself into the following nonstatutory divisions:



JOHN CALLAHAN

General office, school libraries and reading circles, certification of teachers, educational tests and measurements, special education for handicapped children, high schools and manual arts, state graded schools, elementary and rural schools.

In preparing a cross section of Wisconsin's educational progress the high school by virtue of its tremendous growth during the past decade must occupy an important position. This growth is indicated in the table given below.

Enrollment and Number of High Schools, 1915-1925

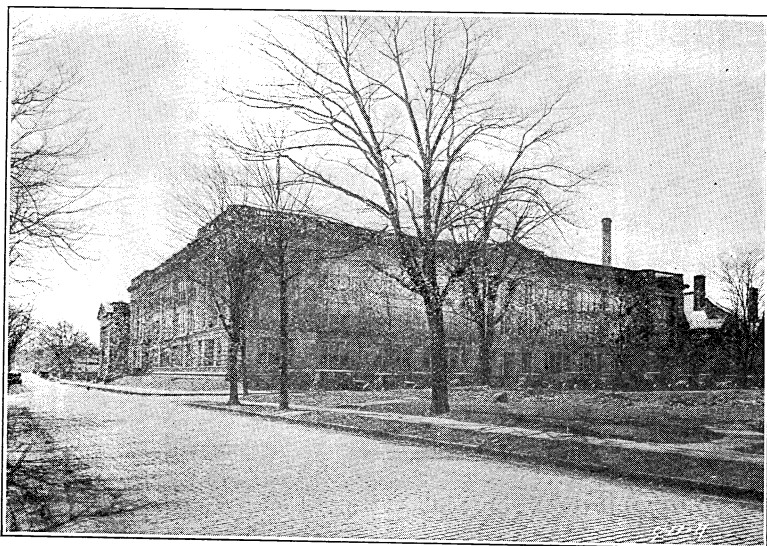
High School	1905	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Growth---	256	344	353	364	376	384	390	402	407	413	418	423
Enrollment	27,090	43,836	47,228	50,521	51,388	54,112	59,382	63,636	72,385	75,735	79,593	85,499

It is to be noted from this table that during the last decade ending in 1925 the number of high schools show an increase of 23%, and the enrollment shows an increase of about 95%.

In the year 1914 6,235 pupils graduated from the high schools of the state, and in the year 1924 13,419 graduated, a gain of 115%.

During the last decade the enrollment in special courses such as Manual Arts, Home Economics, Agriculture and Commercial courses

has in general shown a large increase. In Manual Arts from 1915-1925 the enrollment increased 85%. In Home Economics the increase is approximately 50%. In Agriculture the enrollment shows a loss of 8%, and in the Commercial courses the increase in enrollment during this period is 277%. The number of students attending high school from non-resident territory has increased steadily during this decade. In the year 1924-25 19,944 tuition pupils were enrolled in our high schools. This number constitutes almost one-fourth of the entire high school enrollment. It is to be noted in this connection that less than 20% of the area of Wisconsin lies in high school districts and that almost one-half of the assessed valuation of the state lies outside of high school districts.



Kenosha's New Central Senior High School covers practically the site of an entire city block, 264 x 297 feet; is located in the heart of the city; is of Roman-Corinthian design; three stories in height; of fireproof construction throughout, and faced with Bedford Indiana Oolitic limestone. Approximate cost including heating plant, furniture, apparatus and equipment, \$1,400,000.00.

For generations this building will stand a monument to the high educational and civic ideals of Kenosha and an inspiration and pledge for the future.

The financial resources of our high schools in Wisconsin have not kept pace with this tremendous increase in enrollment. Consequently many problems relating to high school finances have been placed before the department of public instruction for solution. One of the statutory duties placed upon the state superintendent of public instruction is to make "studies and investigations to determine the educational needs of the state and recommendations to the governor and the legislature upon needed changes in school laws and policies". Considerable time has been devoted by the department of public instruction to the solution of those financial problems of high schools

brought about in part by the increased enrollments cited above. A recent bulletin entitled "*The Financial Situation in Wisconsin High School Districts*" presents in detail the high school problem and suggests fundamental changes in state policy of financing high school education.

In the booklet, "*Equalizing Educational Opportunity in Wisconsin*" published in 1924, attention was definitely called to inequalities existing in the assessed valuation back of the one-room schools in various sections of the state. It was shown that the valuation back of operating the one-room schools varies from thirty or forty thousand dollars to almost a million. It was shown also that these inequalities exist in every county in the state. The question of establishing an equalization fund for the benefit of the common schools was prominently before the legislatures of 1923 and 1925.

School Building Program

In the first place the activities of the schools are becoming more functional, reaching out into the home, the farm, the industries, and the municipality as a whole. There is also a much wider recognition of our responsibilities to the child for his physical well-being and for providing an environment which will be hygienic and conducive to his comfort and satisfaction. The school is becoming a real civic center with its gymnasium, assembly hall, kitchen, shops, etc.

The meaning of school building efficiency has acquired new significance in the light of the foregoing conception of the functions of the school. The modern school building is or ought to be the most thoroughly planned structure in the community with adaptation as to maximum safety, adequate lighting, sanitation and conservation of space.

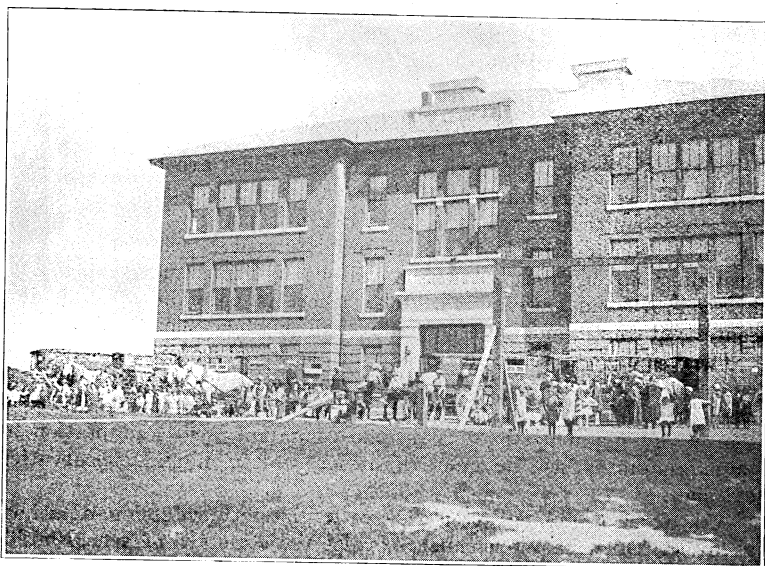
This conception has given rise to a distinct profession of school architect which has done much to raise the standard of school building construction. This professional aspect in Wisconsin and other states is bearing fruit in better planned buildings and a closer co-operation among the agencies of the state which can promote better building planning.

Under a co-operative arrangement between the industrial commission and the department of public instruction, all plans of school buildings sent to the former for approval as required by law are submitted to the latter for suggestive criticisms. Very gratifying results are obtained through this co-operation. It places at the disposal of school boards advice which in many cases has prevented serious defects in arrangements, etc. in the original plans. In the larger communities the matter of providing the assistance of a qualified architect is not a problem but it is in the smaller communities. Here the department frequently gives direct help in the direction of furnishing actual plans and specifications for one and two-room buildings both new and repair jobs as well as additions. This service is free and has resulted in a marked improvement in planning and

a more modern aspect of all facilities. Quoting from the last biennial report: "It will be noted that 300 plans were scrutinized and in nearly every instance a letter calling attention to betterments was returned to the architect. The amount of money involved is over \$9,000,000."

State Graded Schools

State graded schools are peculiar to Wisconsin. They are a class of schools which the legislature of 1901 thought could be greatly improved by a system of state supervision and aid if certain state standards were met as a result of the state's supervision. With this



Consolidated school. Town of Barksdale, Bayfield County, Wisconsin.
Seven Transportation Rigs

thought in mind a law was enacted creating two classes known as first-class state graded schools having three or more teachers in charge and second-class state graded schools with two teachers only. The first may do ten grades of school work and the second class eight grades of work only. The law requires that these schools shall have a nine months term, be supervised by the state, meet certain standard requirements as to teacher qualification, building, and equipment. When these conditions are complied with, a second-class school receives \$200 special state aid and a first-class school \$300 as special state aid. If either class meets certain standard requirements of industrial work in addition to their regular course of study, it is entitled to \$100 additional aid. These schools are steadily increasing in number until at present there are 255 first-class and 394 second-class, making in all 649.

Educational Tests and Measurements in Wisconsin

Standardized tests are tests that have been given to hundreds and thousands of children in the several grades. The pupils' papers are scored usually on the basis of the number of correct answers or upon the amount of time required to make the test and an average score is obtained for each grade. These averages are called standards or norms for each grade. They are furnished with each order for copies of tests. The person who makes the order gives the test questions to his particular group of children, gets the average of their scores and compares it with the standard. If the local school has an average which is above the standard, the class as a whole is better than the general average; but if the local average is below the standard, the class is below the average in their achievement.

In some schools it is quite evident from inspection that the pupils of certain grades are below standard. In such cases there is usually a demand for a test of the diagnostic variety. A diagnostic test is one that has been constructed in such a manner as to test pupils upon the specific things which are quite frequently missed by pupils. When a diagnostic test is given, the attention of the scorer is devoted to the incorrect answers, not to the correct ones. The aim is to study the nature of the mistakes which the children make in order that the efforts of the teacher may be placed at the points where they are most needed.

In still other places there may be a demand for a test that will cover a certain field entirely. For example, there are one hundred facts in simple multiplication which every one must know. A test is needed to show just which of the one hundred facts have been mastered by a given pupil and just which ones have not been thus mastered. Tests of this sort are called *inventory* tests.

Each of these three types has been widely used in Wisconsin during the past year. The following is a minimum estimate of the number of tests given in the state during the year.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of tests given</i>
Algebra -----	6,000
Arithmetic -----	28,000
English Composition -----	66,830
General Achievement -----	2,200
Geography -----	3,000
Handwriting -----	800
History -----	2,400
Intelligence -----	3,900
Physics -----	250
Reading -----	17,000
Spelling -----	1,585
Vocabulary -----	750
Total -----	132,715

Library Division

The chief duties of the Library Division of the Department of Public Instruction as defined by statute or from their nature assignable to it are as follows:

1. The administration of the school (township) library law under which there is prepared biennially a list of juvenile books from which the special aid to small school libraries is expended. This list now comprises more than two thousand titles.

2. The administration of the School Textbook and Encyclopedia Law, under which all publishers selling textbooks or encyclopedias to Wisconsin schools are compelled by law to file a bond of at least \$2,000 guaranteeing that all such publications offered for sale by them within the state shall be sold at specified prices filed and published; and that the prices listed are in all cases as low as the same books of the same copyright in the same bindings are sold for in any other states.

3. The preparation and distribution of pamphlets containing instruction in the rebinding of library books together with bids of leading book binderies for the rebinding of worn publications. This information must by law be sent out annually to the schools.

4. Sending out useful information bearing on the administration of the 6,400 rural school libraries; the 649 graded school libraries and 429 high school libraries.

5. Establishing standards for libraries in the different classes of schools, and by personal visits and in co-operation with regular supervisor of schools check libraries according to the standards established.

6. Secure for the State of Wisconsin all the latest thought and practice in library administration from other states.

7. Preparation and publication in collaboration with a Reading Circle Board an annual list of books for the State Reading Circle. This list now contains 2,000 volumes and the Reading Circle numbers over 200,000 members, teachers and pupils, who receive diplomas and seals annually.

Other clerical duties, such as the ordering of all books and periodicals required by department members and receiving, checking and assigning the same to proper shelves for permanent use; assisting on request other departments by supplying material and information desired; keeping permanent files of reports and other publications of this and other states, and performing any other duties assigned to this division by the state superintendent, make up the administrative duties of the Division of Libraries.

Special Education of Handicapped Children

The Division of Special Education of the State Department of Public Instruction consists of three specialists who give their time to examining handicapped children and advising about their placement and educational treatment. They also organize and supervise special classes which aim to help children overcome as much as possible the difficulties arising from their particular handicaps and to make better adjustments than would be possible in the regular grades. There are classes for the visually handicapped, the deaf and speech defective children of normal mentality and for children who are below normal mentally.

To encourage the establishment of special classes for handicapped children, state aid is offered for their partial maintenance. Three hundred dollars per teacher is given to help maintain classes for mentally deficient children, providing these classes meet certain requirements of the Division of Special Education. For blind and deaf children not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per year for each resident and four hundred dollars per year for each nonresident child is offered. No school board can, of course, collect more than actual expenditures. Special aid is allowed for speech-defectives in proportion to the time allotted the pupil by the special teacher.

During the school year 1925-26 individual psychological examinations were given to approximately one thousand children.

Some of these were subnormal; some had special disabilities, some had personality difficulties; others were perfectly normal children who were incorrectly graded or in some way misunderstood.

In 1925-26 there were 69 classes for mentally defective children in the following cities:

Appleton, Ashland, Baraboo, Barron, Chippewa Falls, Cudahy, De Pere, Eau Claire, Edgerton, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield, Mayville, Menomonee, Merrill, Milwaukee, Oconto, Oshkosh, Racine, Reedsburg, Rhineland, Shawano, Sheboygan, Superior, Waukesha, Wausau, West Allis, Wisconsin Rapids.

In 1925-26 there were 45 day school classes for the deaf in the following cities:

Antigo, Appleton, Ashland, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Hurley, Kaukauna, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Racine, Rice Lake, Sheboygan, Stevens Point, Superior, Wausau.

There are 26 teachers of corrective speech work in the following cities:

Appleton, Black River Falls, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kaukauna, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan, Shorewood, Superior, Watertown, Wausau.

Milwaukee and Racine are the only two cities maintaining classes for children with seriously defective vision. Milwaukee and Madison are the only two cities who have special teachers for crippled children.

School Board Conventions

Section 39.07, subsection 9, states in substance: The county superintendent shall annually call and hold at least one school board convention for the purpose of consultation, advice, and instruction upon matters pertaining to the management of the schools . . . each district clerk shall, and the director and treasurer may, attend each convention. Each member present shall be allowed four dollars a day for each day's attendance at the convention. . . . and mileage at the rate of three cents a mile each way, going and returning . . . paid from moneys in the school district treasury not other-

wise appropriated. County superintendent shall give to each member in attendance a certificate of attendance as a basis for paying him out of the district treasury. This law was enacted April 24, 1905, and has been carefully and faithfully observed since that time.

The legislators who made this law were looking forward to the improvement of the schools. It seemed to be the only law looking toward helping board members to study the many problems that they meet in the management of the free public schools. To show the extent to which it is appreciated by the people, over 23,000 school board members, teachers, and others, were in attendance last



Teacherage. Consolidated school, Town of Barksdale, Bayfield County, Wisconsin

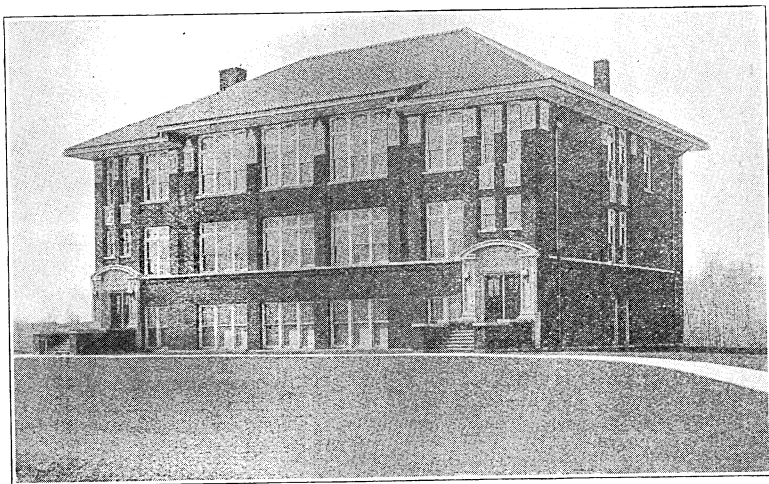
year from June 20 to December 16, at 78 conventions (six counties held two conventions each). Many excellent programs are given and many helpful interviews are held. Beside other persons and representatives from other departments, a representative from the Department of Public Instruction is at each convention. One very noticeable feature of general interest comes in form of a question box each afternoon into which any person may deposit any question which he wishes discussed. This free interchange of thought makes each person feel that he is a part of the meeting.

Thus these conventions are really a form of training for school board members for whom there is no other. A large per cent of these people bring help and inspiration and many more return home greatly helped as business managers of the educational system for

their local boys and girls. These conventions bring about a feeling of co-operation between boards and other school officers in county and state.

County Rural Normal

The county rural normal school is distinctly a Wisconsin institution. The first law establishing such schools was enacted by the legislature in 1899 as a result of a recommendation made by L. D. Harvey, then state superintendent. Two schools were authorized at this time and established in Marathon and Dunn Counties. Since that time the number of schools authorized has been increased by each legisla-



Location—City of Phillips. Site—nine acres of land. Four acre athletic field fully prepared. Building construction—two stories and basement brick and tile construction, fireproof. Equipment—steam heat, forced ventilation, pneumatic clock system, private telephone system, moving picture machine, complete domestic science department, etc. Building completed in 1923. Cost exclusive of furniture and fixtures, \$94,800.

ture, excepting those of 1909 and 1915, up to 1917, when the maximum number of 35 was set. At the present time there are 31 county rural normal schools in operation in the state.

When they were first established the requirements for entrance were graduation from the eighth grade. These requirements have been increased gradually until at the present time only high school graduates are admitted to these schools. The sole purpose for the establishment and continued maintenance of a county rural normal school is to provide an adequate supply of trained teachers for our one-room schools. While Wisconsin has 9 state normal schools, and 25 high school training departments training rural teachers, yet the needs of the state are so great these schools can not furnish a supply equal to the demand. During the past five years the average annual

demand for inexperienced teachers for our one-room rural schools has been 1700. In 1925 the county rural normal schools graduated 976 young people, and in 1926 graduated 853, most of whom became teachers in our one-room rural schools. The present enrollment and number of teachers is as follows:

<i>County</i>	<i>Where located</i>	<i>No. Pupils</i>
Door-Kewaunee	Algoma	30
Buffalo	Alma	17
Langlade	Antigo	32
Ashland	Ashland	28
Green Lake	Berlin	26
Columbia	Columbus	46
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	19
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	28
Rock	Janesville	31
Outagamie	Kaukauna	42
Rusk	Ladysmith	24
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	26
Marinette	Marinette	22
Dodge	Mayville	9
Taylor	Medford	23
Dunn	Menomonie	32
Lincoln	Merrill	24
Green	Monroe	20
Juneau	New Lisbon	26
Price	Phillips	18
Sauk	Reedsburg	33
Oneida	Rhineland	14
Barron	Rice Lake	30
Richland	Richland Center	42
Polk	St. Croix Falls	26
Sheboygan	Sheboygan Falls	33
Racine-Kenosha	Union Grove	30
Vernon	Viroqua	30
Marathon	Wausau	50
Waushara	Wautoma	22
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	19

Certification of Teachers

The certification of teachers is an important state function, exercised to insure to the public schools of the state a supply of teachers whose educational and professional training conforms to the requirements of the statutes.

The responsibility for the performance of this function is delegated to the State Superintendent, 72 county superintendents, and 87 city superintendents.

Approximately 19,000 teachers are employed in the public schools of this state. Of this number, about 7,000 are certificated by the county superintendents. This certification is based upon graduation from rural teacher-training courses of state normal schools, county rural normal schools, and training departments of high schools, as well as upon examinations given by county superintendents.

The statutes provide the city superintendents may certificate the teachers of elementary subjects under their supervision, according to regulations adopted by their boards of education and approved by the State Superintendent. About 1,000 of the teachers employed in the state are so certificated.

The remaining 11,000 teachers are certificated by the State Superintendent. Two general types of certificates are issued by him. The first type is a temporary license valid for one year, based upon graduation from a Wisconsin state normal school, Stout Institute, University of Wisconsin, or other approved normal school or college. The second type is an unlimited certificate issued by the State Superintendent to persons having had the training indicated above and who have taught two years successfully in the public schools of this state.

In addition to this method of certification by the State Superintendent, examinations are still held for limited and unlimited state certificates. Less than one dozen people are certificated in this manner each year. During the past year, ending July 1, 1926, approximately 5,000 one-year licenses were issued to graduates of approved teacher-training institutions. Two thousand and seven unlimited certificates were issued to teachers who, in addition to graduation from approved institutions, had taught successfully in the public schools of Wisconsin for a period of two years. These unlimited certificates are valid for life, unless revoked for cause by the State Superintendent.

Other lines of work in the department include a large volume of office correspondence in which school questions of various types are discussed and conclusions reached. Also, collection, compilation, and publication of statistics relating to schools and school finances; public addresses and the preparation and publication of bulletins to arouse interest in educational problems to promote improvements in the organization, government, and instruction in schools; publication of the school laws and the preparation of forms for school officers and of outlines for the conduct of school meetings; conduct of annual conferences of county superintendents, city superintendents, and county supervising teachers. Preparation and publication of courses of study for elementary, graded, and high schools, including courses in physical education, accident prevention, conservation, and farm economics, which are required in all common schools; publication of an annual pamphlet for the suitable observance of Memorial Day; publication of an annual textbook list approved for use in the schools of Wisconsin; inspection of rural, graded, and high schools for safety, convenience, etc. and approval of plans for school buildings; apportionment of the common school fund and thirteen distinct aids to schools and school districts entitled to same. This includes the computation of the amounts to which each district is entitled and the securing of satisfactory proof that the conditions upon which these aids are given have been complied with.

Under the statutes the state superintendent is also an ex officio member of the following boards and committees:

Board of regents of the university
 Board of normal school regents
 Board of vocational education
 Wisconsin mining school board
 Free library commission
 Annuity board of the teachers' retirement system
 Geological and natural history survey
 Committee to let contracts for the rebinding of school library books
 Committee to let contracts for school library books
 Committee on location of county schools of agriculture
 Committee to prepare codification of the school laws for presentation to the 1927 legislature

Personnel of the Department

Term July 1, 1929

John Callahan, State Superintendent
 O. H. Plenzke, Assistant State Superintendent
 Maybell G. Bush, Supervisor of Elementary Schools
 George S. Dick, Supervisor of Rural Schools
 George H. Drewry, Supervisor of State Graded Schools
 J. T. Giles, Supervisor of High Schools
 C. L. Harper, Second Asst. State Superintendent
 M. H. Jackson, Supervisor of School Libraries
 Delia E. Kibbe, Supervisor of Elementary Schools
 George Landgraf, Supervisor of State Graded Schools
 Chas. Limp, Director of Records and Reports
 Irene Newman, Asst. Supervisor School Libraries
 W. J. Osburn, Director of Educational Tests and Measurements
 H. W. Schmidt, Supervisor of High Schools and of Manual Arts
 J. F. Shaw, Publicity Editor
 S. M. Thomas, Supervisor of High Schools
 A. A. Thomson, Supervisor of State Graded Schools
 Stella Stillson, Acting Director of Special Education
 Lavilla Ward, Supervisor of Deaf, Blind and Defective Speech
 Henrietta V. Race, Clinical Psychologist

Total Expenditures for Education in Wisconsin

	1924-1925
Public schools.....	\$50,647,237.97
University.....	6,525,585.04
Stout.....	308,824.45
State normal schools.....	1,784,714.85
Mining school.....	30,622.34
Vocational schools.....	2,250,898.98
State Board of Vocational Education.....	**68,778.67
Department of Public Instruction.....	106,290.14
Reading Circle.....	1,200.00
Teachers institutes.....	1,806.22
Classes for exceptional children.....	8,973.20
State Board of Examiners.....	1,629.11
County training schools.....	376,306.26
County schools of agriculture and domestic science.....	207,328.18
County teachers institute.....	9,000.00
County supervising teachers.....	233,847.15
County superintendents.....	258,814.39
Total.....	\$62,821,856.95

*Includes capital outlay for school buildings.

**Includes Administration, Teacher Training, and Rehabilitation; for previous years, Administration only. \$63,543.31 additional furnished by the Federal Government. See report State Board of Vocational Education.

Number of Professional Workers

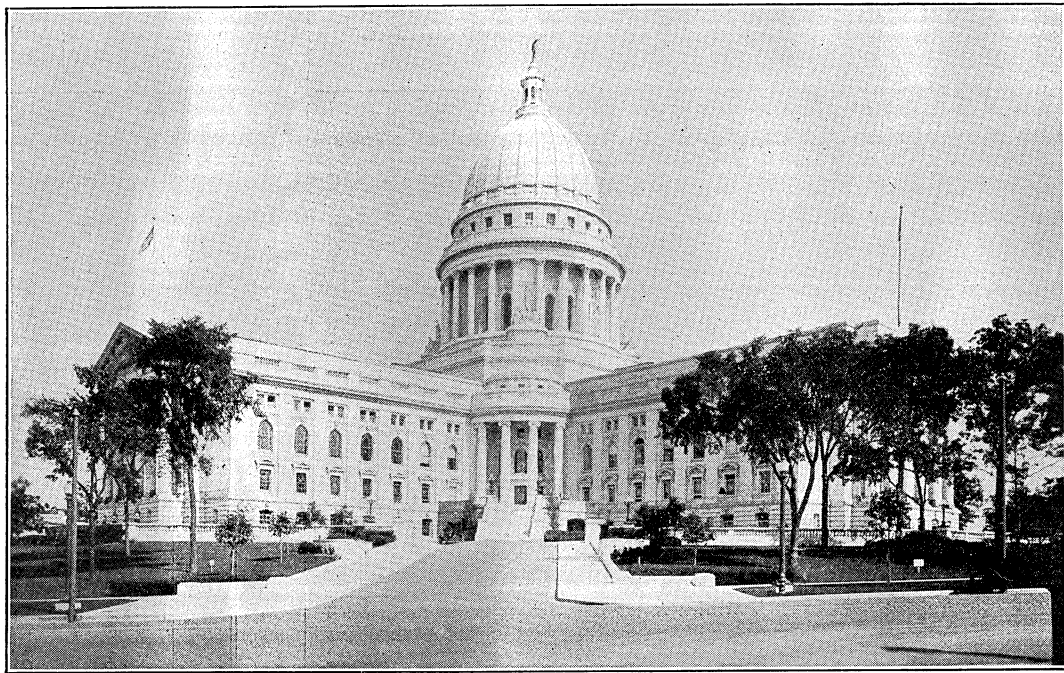
	1924-25
Number of Professional Workers	
City:—	
Kindergarten.....	505
Grades.....	4,175
High school.....	2,438
Principals.....	353
Supervisors.....	149
Superintendents.....	69
Assistants.....	9
	7,698
Country:—	
Rural.....	6,508
State Graded.....	1,888
	8,396
Village:—	
Grades only.....	1,443
High school only.....	1,708
Superintendents.....	72
Supervisors.....	109
	3,332

Enrollment in the Public Schools of Wisconsin

	1924-25
Enrolled in Kindergarten.....	23,935
Enrolled in City Elementary Schools.....	151,911
Enrolled in Village Elementary Schools.....	45,488
Enrolled in One-room Rural Schools.....	152,775
Enrolled in State Graded Schools.....	53,781
Enrolled in Rural High Schools.....	30,582
Enrolled in City High Schools.....	53,859
Enrolled in Continuation Schools (Day).....	31,335
Enrolled in County Normal Schools.....	1,443
Enrolled in County Schools of Agriculture.....	413

Number of School Buildings

	1924-25
Number of School Buildings	
City:—	
High Schools only.....	81
Grades only.....	410
High schools and grades.....	63
	554
Country:—	
One-room rural.....	6,669
State Graded.....	650
	7,319
Village:—	
Grades only.....	104
High school only.....	68
High school and grades.....	240
	412



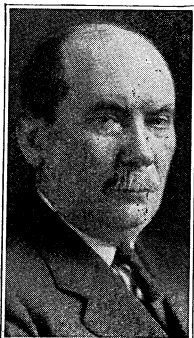
State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN'S SYSTEM OF NORMAL SCHOOLS

By EDWARD J. DEMPSEY

President Board of Normal Regents

STATE Normal Schools were authorized by the second constitutional convention in 1847-1848, but it was not until 1866 that the first normal school was established. In that year a state normal school was established by act of the legislature and located in the city of Platteville. This was followed by the establishment of four other normal schools within the next twenty years: at Whitewater in 1868; at Oshkosh in 1871; at River Falls in 1875; and at Milwaukee in 1885.



EDWARD J. DEMPSEY

In the next ten years two schools were established: one at Stevens Point in 1894, and the other at Superior in 1896. The last two schools which were opened were at La Crosse in 1909 and at Eau Claire in 1916.

The three score years of normal school history in Wisconsin may be divided into three rather definite periods, each of which is characterized by its own specific ideals and development.

During the first thirty years, seven of the nine normal schools were established. During this period the regents and faculties were occupied with the material growth of the schools. They were still in the experimental stage. As a result, each school developed along the line of the personality and individual educational policy of its president.

At this time high schools were few, and the number of graduates relatively small. For this reason many of the students who applied for admission to state normal schools were graduates of elementary schools only. The normal schools were obliged to take them as they found them and give them the best training possible in the limited time at their disposal. The student bodies of those years, however, were earnest, serious, hard-working young people, and, as a result, many strong men and women came out of the normal schools. The courses, were, to a large degree, reviews of grade and high school subjects, with an infusion of the art of teaching and school management.

The second period of normal school development in Wisconsin began in about 1900 and was of shorter duration. This has been characterized as the scholarship period in normal school development in this state. There had been a rapid development of high schools in

the previous few years, and a large proportion of the students who sought admission at this time were high school graduates. Many of the courses thus became advanced courses in the sense that they were based upon high school graduation for entrance.

The third and latest period of normal school development in Wisconsin extends over the last twenty years. During this time major policies of far-reaching importance have been established, and the normal schools have developed into institutions of recognized standards and standing. This is evidenced by the fact that the legislature of 1925 authorized these schools to grant degrees in education. As a part of this development they will be officially known as State Teachers Colleges after July 1, 1927.

Administration

The Board of Regents of Normal Schools in Wisconsin consists of ten members who are appointed by the governor and, in addition, the state superintendent of public instruction serves as an ex-officio member of the board. The governing board of normal schools has the same name and the same number of members that it had when it was established in 1858. During the sixty-eight years which have elapsed since its first establishment, this board has carried on a continuous and progressive policy in the development of teacher-training in Wisconsin which has had no parallel in continuity of administration in any other state.

Due to the continuity of office and freedom from change in the personnel of the Board, it has been possible to formulate and carry out major policies for the development of the schools which would not have been possible under a board in which a greater amount of change in personnel and statutory organization took place.

The nine presidents of the schools are organized into a council which meets at frequent intervals for discussion of policies and for the formulation of recommendations to the Board. The Board itself is organized into two committees: the educational committee and the business committee. The former has charge of all matters pertaining to teachers and instruction, while the latter has as its chief interest the needs of the physical plant and the affairs of the institutions which are not classed as strictly educational. The policies and proposals for action which are formulated by the council of presidents are presented to one or the other of these committees, and after their sanction by the committee, go to the full Board for final approval.

The Development of Special Departments

The organization of special departments for training teachers for particular fields has been one of the forward-looking features in the development of the Wisconsin normal school system. It has been the policy of the Board of Regents to establish at the several normal schools very strong special departments for the training of teachers of manual arts and vocational education, home economics, physical

education, commercial subjects and other similar lines. These departments are equipped and adequately staffed, and they render a very high grade of service.

In pursuance of this policy there has been established a department for training commercial teachers at Whitewater; teachers of manual arts and vocational education, and teachers of exceptional children, at Oshkosh; manual arts and agriculture at Platteville; agriculture at River Falls; home economics at Stevens Point; music, art and kindergarten at Milwaukee; and kindergarten at Superior. By establishing only a limited number of such departments, it has been possible to supply the state with a sufficient number of teachers for these lines of work and at the same time maintain exceptionally high standards for the training of these teachers, with special buildings devoted entirely to these special lines of work at some of the schools, well-trained faculties, sufficiently large groups of students to make instruction economical, adequate funds for equipment, and similar advantages. Experience indicates that a normal school is stronger and capable of rendering better service with one of these special lines highly developed, than it would be with all of them, each poorly developed.

The idea of a special department with specialized subject-matter applicable to a particular field of teaching service, has been carried over and applied with equal force to the preparation of general elementary and secondary school teachers.

Preparation for Rural School Service

The development of facilities for training teachers for rural school service,—including one-room rural schools and state graded schools, supervisors of rural schools, principals of state graded schools, and similar lines of work in the field of rural education—has been one of the strong features of recent normal school development in Wisconsin.

All of the normal schools have established well-organized departments for preparing young people for these several lines in the rural field. In a ten-year period, from 1911–1912 to 1922–1923, the annual number of graduates in these departments increased from 194 to 691. This was during the period of organization. There seems to be every prospect of a very large service to the state in this field during the next few years, for the reason that the State Department of Public Instruction is placing great emphasis upon the improvement of rural education in the state, and is stressing the training of teachers for this field. As a part of this program a degree course in rural education has been established at the Stevens Point school.

Coordination with State Engineering Department

The coordination of building construction, including all repairs and building operations, with the State Department of Engineering, was established in 1913. The Board has worked out and carefully

developed an efficient system of cooperation with the Engineering Department for prompt and efficient dispatch of business. This brings to the service of the normal schools expert advice, without cost, from the entire staff of the large and well-organized engineering department of the state.

The state chief engineer himself visits and inspects from time to time the various normal school buildings and is able to render valuable advice in connection with all problems of heating, lighting and construction. The state architect draws all plans and writes all specifications for new construction.

In administering construction and repairs the Board has worked out a plan of cooperation between their office, that of the State Engineer, and that of the Governor, by which plans, estimates of cost, authority to make expenditures and payment of bills, are handled with despatch, business like accuracy and absence of red-tape characteristic of big business corporations but which, at the same time, safeguards the interests of the state in the expenditure of funds and insures to the schools prompt service and effective results.

Financial Support

With the exception of the World War period, the legislature has given strong financial support to the normal schools. At present they have strong and well-paid faculties. Training school buildings are under way at Oshkosh, Stevens Point and River Falls. The dedication of these three buildings to the cause of elementary education will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the development of Wisconsin system of normal schools.



The immediate problem in reforestation is fire control.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—A LOOK BACKWARD AND FORWARD

By GLENN FRANK

President of The University of Wisconsin

ONE of the proudest possessions of the people of Wisconsin is the University of Wisconsin into which they have builded the dreams and the determinations of an enlightened commonwealth.

The spirit of such an institution may be buried in its statistics.



GLENN FRANK

And the merely meticulous recital of the incidents in the history of such an institution may fail utterly to uncover the actual power or plight of the institution at the moment. I shall not, therefore, undertake either to present a statistical summary of the achievements or to write a condensed history of the University of Wisconsin. Any citizen of Wisconsin concerned to refresh his mind on the history of the University can readily refer to Professor Pyre's admirable and analytical summary in The Blue Book for 1923. I shall append to this paper certain statistical tables and charts that will roughly show the skeleton of the University of Wisconsin, with revealing hints of the stages of its growth. But

aside from this I shall confine myself to an attempt to suggest some of the problems presented by its near past and to forecast some of the problems involved in its immediate future.

The life of an institution moves in cycles with occasional breaks in the otherwise smooth sweep of the cycles. Sometimes these breaks spell triumph; sometimes they spell tragedy. Sometimes these breaks result in a prompt advance; sometimes they result in a pitiful retreat. This formula seems to me to give the key to an understanding of the last twenty-five years of the University's history and to suggest a starting point for the planning of the next twenty-five years of the University's development.

I have been at the head of the University of Wisconsin, as a servant of the people of Wisconsin, for only a year and a half, so I can still speak with something of the objectivity of the outsider. Certainly I can speak of the last twenty-five years of the University's life with complete freedom from any personal relation either to the agreements or the differences that have obtained in this State and in this University where alert and living forces have battled for their respective principles and programs.

II

About twenty-five years ago in Wisconsin forces that had been gathering for a decade or more came to a flowering in a renascent politics and a renascent education. As a result of the vigor and vision that appeared simultaneously in these two fields, the people of Wisconsin saw a thing that is by no means a constant sight in the history of American commonwealths. They saw political leadership and educational leadership pulling together like a well-matched team.

Learning came out of the cloister and politics sought to subject its procedures to laboratory tests.

The University came to look upon the State, as well as its student body, as a client whose needs it was obligated to serve.

The State came to look upon the University, not as an unproductive child to be supported, but as a productive ally that could always be counted upon for cooperation in the searching study and sane treatment of the interests of the commonwealth.

The burning controversial issues in which the future and fortune of the rank and file of men and women throughout Wisconsin were involved became the raw materials of the University's social and economic research.

Farm and factory and shop brought their unsolved problems to the University's laboratories in confidence that a combination of scientific precision and social responsibility would be brought to their study.

In short, about twenty-five years ago, an honest attempt was made in Wisconsin to drive the power of the State and the knowledge of the University abreast. And for a considerable part of this twenty-five year period there was little if any mutual suspicion to mar this working partnership between the life of the state and the learning of the university. There was little if any fear that politics was trying to run education or that education was trying to run politics. It was a cooperation that moved in an air of mutual confidence. During this period, certainly during the early part of this period, it was not a matter of the University's playing a role of skillful getter and the State's playing a role of reluctant giver. I think it may be said with decent accuracy that during this period, when legislative appropriations were under consideration, the initiative for the development of the University was, at any moment, as likely to come from the political leadership of the State as from the educational leadership of the State.

But I need not here rehearse the story of how, during this period, the people of Wisconsin gave a forward thrust to the development of their University that made it indisputably the premier state university of the nation. That was a period in which the University of Wisconsin did not need to concern itself with publicity measures. The press of the world gladly sent its correspondents to Wisconsin to gather in detail this intimate and eagerly enthusiastic cooperation between the life of a State and the learning of a university which I

have tried to describe abstractly. I do not mean to suggest that this cooperation was always as rosy and as real as the magazine writers painted it. But I do mean to assert that the broad spirit of this period was essentially the spirit I have tried to suggest.

III

But, as is the case in the life history of so many institutions, little rifts began to appear in this intimate cooperation and mutual confidence. Rightly or wrongly, forces here and there began to challenge the wisdom of the various techniques by which the common counsel of Wisconsin's political leadership and Wisconsin's educational leadership had sought to bring the life of the State and the learning of the University into a fruitful union.

The future historian of Wisconsin will probably mark the time of these challenges as a time when one great cycle in the development of the University of Wisconsin struck its descending curve. Had no unexpected break come in this cycle and had no unusual factor entered into the situation, the University of Wisconsin, following the usual life chart of institutions in general, would probably have gone more or less smoothly into a period of retarded development or drift until, by some happy combination of circumstances, the hour struck for the beginning of another cycle in its development.

But an unexpected break came in the cycle. An unusual factor was injected into the situation. The United States became involved in the World War. And from this fact two results of fundamental significance to the university followed. Certain circumstances of this war period over which neither State nor University as such had control made a further slowing down of the development of the university inevitable. And, in addition to this slowing down that was enforced by economic necessity, certain other circumstances, induced and aggravated by the emotional instability, recklessness of judgment, and extravagance of expression that marked the war period everywhere, brought a breach between many people in Wisconsin and their University. I realize that I am here treading on delicate ground. I see no reason, however, for dodging a fact that is as obvious as a street corner lamp post. And, clearly, the healing power of a new understanding cannot be reached save by the road of complete candor. Dating from the war period, a good many people in Wisconsin became convinced that the essential spirit of the university was at variance with their spirit.

As a result of all this, an interesting situation obtained, in which an outsider, visiting the State of Wisconsin, could find many citizens convinced that their University was a stronghold of reaction and many citizens who were equally convinced that their University was a hotbed of radicalism. Manifestly this was a situation unhealthy alike for the State and for the University.

IV

Two observations seem to me necessary to the painting of any accurate picture of the problem that the University of Wisconsin to-day puts to the people of Wisconsin.

First, the spirit of intimate cooperation and mutual confidence between the life of the State and the life of the University which prevailed during the earlier part of the last twenty-five years is a factor without which both the life of the State and the life of the University will be poorer.

There is room for the widest difference of opinion regarding the techniques of such cooperation. It may well be doubted that it is possible intimately to interlock the machinery and personnel of a State University with the machinery and personnel of a State Government without, in the long run, causing more troubles than are cured. Democracy will not, and, if I may inject a personal opinion, should not abdicate in favor of even the most proficient expert. There is, I repeat, room for the widest difference of opinion regarding the techniques of cooperation between the life of a State and the learning of a University. But there is no room for difference of opinion regarding the vital necessity of the spirit of such cooperation.

Second, such vigorous opinions as may be entertained respecting either reaction or radicalism at the University of Wisconsin must be reviewed and revised in the light of the facts as they are to-day, not in terms of the hecklings and hysteria of war time.

It has been my privilege during the last year and a half to meet thousands of the citizens of Wisconsin in the various villages and cities of the State. It has also been my privilege to come to know with a fair degree of intimacy the personnel of the University. And I venture the guess that a cross section of either will reveal about the same range and variety of points of view that a cross section of the other will reveal. I suspect that the facts do not justify ironing out either the State or the University into any single type—radical or reactionary.

V

Happily, the people of Wisconsin, as they face the problem of guaranteeing and guiding the future of their University, do not have to look around for a new set of ideals. Upon accepting the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, I undertook to interpret the ideals that have guided the people of Wisconsin in its development as the ideals of sound scholarship and inspired teaching, of productive research and practical service, of the freedom to investigate and the courage to follow the facts wherever they may lead. I accepted, without reservation, these five major ideals that have guided the University's past as an adequate chart for the guidance of the University's future. And, in the light of these five major ideals, I stated

five major problems that the University of Wisconsin puts to the State of Wisconsin, as follows:

First, the State of Wisconsin must see to it that the University of Wisconsin is ever kept a genuine home of learning that will attract and hold great scholars.

Second, the State of Wisconsin must see to it that in the University of Wisconsin scholarship is ever brought creatively to life in the persons of inspired and inspiring teachers with a genius for guidance, interpretation, and stimulation.

Third, the State of Wisconsin must see to it that the University of Wisconsin ever provides encouragement and equipment for research, made possible by a state-wide realization that generous support of the tedious, toilsome, and often apparently impractical research of the pure scientist is the wisest investment an enlightened people can make. For out of such research come the conquest of disease, the discovery of new processes and new products that increase the earning power of farm and factory, the achievement of new insight into those processes of our own bodies and our own minds upon which our health and our happiness depend, and a sounder understanding of those economic and social policies by which a society becomes at once stable and progressive.

Fourth, the State of Wisconsin must see to it that the learning of the University of Wisconsin is ever linked closely with the life of the people in terms of practical service, serving alike the youthful minds on the campus and the adult minds beyond the campus, making all the knowledge and all the insight of the University available to men and women throughout Wisconsin for the economic betterment, the intellectual stimulation, and the spiritual enrichment of their lives.

Fifth, the State of Wisconsin must see to it that the University of Wisconsin ever safeguards the right of its scholars to pursue their investigations without fear of interference and to publish their findings without fear of consequence.

All of the policies and projects looking toward the future of the University, in which the present administration has had any part, are designed to further these five major ends. Several of the more important developmental policies under consideration are not ripe for public announcement, being still dependent for their final formulation upon the result of several extensive studies that have not been completed at the moment of writing. I may, however, list a few things, proposed or in process, that look toward the fulfillment of these five insistent demands.

VI

The Experimental College

By a virtually unanimous vote the faculty of the College of Letters and Science has figuratively roped off a limited area within its boundaries large enough to take care of two hundred and fifty students and an adequate teaching group. Inside this area an experimental attempt will be made to find improved methods of approach to the

work of the Freshman and Sophomore years. Mr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former President of Amherst College, has been made Chairman of this Experimental College. The Experimental College is under no obligation to follow any existing academic tradition respecting either the content or the method of teaching. The University of Wisconsin, by this device, frees its hands for the boldest possible experimentation in higher education. With two hundred and fifty students who have freely elected to enter The Experimental College, the University may test out a form of curriculum and method of teaching so radically different from the prevailing curriculum and method that no University would feel justified in adopting it wholesale for its entire student body in advance of its being tested and tried. The absence, up-to-date, of any machinery for experimentation in higher education comparable to this Experimental College has undoubtedly made the progressive improvement of the quality of college teaching slower than necessary. Universities have everywhere acknowledged the need for such experimental machinery in higher education, but it has usually been thought of as involving a separate institution with extensive buildings and expensive budgets, and this factor of costly plant and all the attendant expense of a separate college has prevented the establishment of such experimental facilities even where their need was recognized. By making the Experimental College simply a segregation of a certain number of its students and a certain number of its teachers under special circumstances, the University of Wisconsin has hit upon a device that makes possible an Experimental College virtually without adding a dollar to the normal amount of funds that would be necessary to provide instruction for its two hundred and fifty students were they being taught in the general student body of the College of Letters and Science.

The specific plans of this Experimental College and the personnel of its teaching staff will be announced well in advance of the opening of the academic year of 1927-28 when it is scheduled to begin operation.

The Enrichment of the Service of the College of Engineering

Far-reaching plans are maturing for the placing of the College of Engineering upon a basis that will enable it to serve the rapidly developing industrial life of Wisconsin as the College of Agriculture has served the developing agricultural life of Wisconsin since the days it played such a part in the maturing and stabilizing of the dairy production of the State. These plans involve, among other things, the provision for adequate laboratories for the College of Engineering and the focussing of the research facilities of the College upon the pressing problems of Wisconsin's industrial production.

Special Professorships

Plans are under way, as yet uncompleted, for the establishment of a series of special professorships with special compensation to in-

crease the possibility of attracting to the University of Wisconsin scholars of national and international repute whom the University might not otherwise be able to attract in the face of the vigorous competition of the larger private universities.

Better Provision for Advice and Guidance of Students

With the Registrar's office as a nucleus, steps are being taken to create a bureau of educational records and guidance that will go beyond the mere keeping of grades to the assembling of a wide range of information respecting the life and work of the students as the background and basis for the development of an effective service of counsel and guidance to the students—an end that is not always achieved by the prevailing system of advisers. This bureau will likewise be the assembly point for a richly detailed fund of information regarding the nature and results of the educational processes to which the students are subjected. This will provide facilities that will make it possible for the University to keep up a continuous study of the results of its enterprises and to take its own educational pulse.

An Institute of Social and Economic Research

To the end that living social and economic issues arising in the life of Wisconsin as well as in the nation at large may be subjected to research, the comprehensiveness and impartiality of which shall be specially guaranteed, and the results of which shall be insured contact with the public mind, it is proposed that there be set up a Wisconsin Institute of Social and Economic Research, with a board made up of lay representatives of all the basic social and economic groups of the State. When a research has been finished upon any of the living social or economic problems of Wisconsin, the plan proposes that, prior to publication, the results of the research be brought to the attention of these representatives of the basic occupational groups of the State, such as agriculture, labor, industry, and the like; that these representatives be permitted to subject the results to close scrutiny, and that, face to face around a table, these representatives of agriculture, labor, industry, and the like, discuss the results. If any one of these groups is able to find a flaw in the research, to disprove any statement of fact, or to uncover any overlooked facts, the plan imposes upon such a group the responsibility of stating its contention to the whole board. If the contention is proved to the satisfaction of the other groups and to the satisfaction of the scholars responsible for the research, the necessary correction is to be made. If any group undertakes to indulge in special pleading it must run the gauntlet of the other groups across the table. If any group makes a criticism of the research, and is unable to convince the other groups or the scholars of the soundness of the criticism, that group, if still convinced of the soundness of its own contention at the end of the discussion, is to have the right to enter its protest over its signature as a footnote to the published results of the research.

This device has promise of value as a means of insuring a living contact between the learning of the University and the life of the State, of adding to the guaranty of comprehensiveness and impartiality in the research, and of affording an excellent training in the technique of diverse groups working together.

Better Service to the Dairy Interests

The modernization of the plant, the enrichment of the staff, and the intensification of the service of the Dairy Department is a good symbol of the plans under way in the College of Agriculture for the further development of its comprehensive program that includes the three essential factors of extensive and expert research on those long-time fundamental scientific problems upon the solution of which so many practical agricultural problems depend, of work that makes the more strictly applied science approach to immediately urgent problems of raising the quality and reducing the cost of agricultural production, and of study and leadership in the field of those economic difficulties respecting distribution which may, unless wisely met, render the expertness in production of less value to the individual farmer.

A New Cycle in University Extension Development

Roughly speaking, it may be said that the new period of Extension development upon which we are now entering will be marked by an effort to make Extension less and less a separate arm of the University and more and more the channel through which the whole University will function in the life of the State.

VII

These are set down, not as a catalogue of major developments, but simply as illustrations of the spirit in which the next twenty-five years of the University's development is being considered. The last twenty-five years of the University's life has witnessed both a quantitative expansion and a qualitative development. The normal growth of the student body and the opening up of new and fruitful fields of investigation and training will make some quantitative expansion still necessary from time to time, but the heart of the University's problem to-day is a matter of qualitative development.

**ENROLLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
BY COLLEGES AND BY SCHOOLS
1849-1925**

TABLE NO. 1

Years	Letters and Science*	Agriculture	Engineering	Law School	Schools of Medicine & Nursing	Total (Net)
Feb. 1849	20					20
1849-1850	27					27
1850-1851						
1851-1852	22					22
1852-1853	63					63
1853-1854	56					56
1854-1855	85					85
1855-1856	114					114
1856-1857						
1857-1858	191					191
1858-1859	220					220
1859-1860	228					228
1860-1861						
1861-1862	182					182
1862-1863	260					260
1863-1864	361					361
1864-1865	306					306
1865-1866	331					331
1866-1867	304					304
1867-1868	394					394
1868-1869	480			15		495
1869-1870	472			13		485
1870-1871	462			23		485
1871-1872	478		5	34		517
1872-1873	581		11	49		641
1873-1874	380		5	23		408
1874-1875	359		13	37		409
1875-1876	305		15	25		345
1876-1877	286		13	17		316
1877-1878	349		8	31		388
1878-1879	390		11	48		449
1879-1880	410		19	52		481
1880-1881	354		19	64		437
1881-1882	327		24	50		401
1882-1883	282		37	48		367
1883-1884	310		42	36		388
1884-1885	316		33	38		387
1885-1886	336		25	60		421
1886-1887	383		52	70		505
1887-1888	425		74	113		612
1888-1889	468		89	119		681
1889-1890	532		113	112		762
1890-1891	614		137	118		877
1891-1892	662		152	126		947
1892-1893	767		179	166		1,113
1893-1894	736		201	169		1,110
1894-1895	816	10	225	266		1,317
1895-1896	978	10	207	223		1,418
1896-1897	1,001	10	218	216		1,445
1897-1898	1,081	13	227	182		1,503
1898-1899	1,141	10	242	214		1,607
1899-1900	1,262	9	327	231		1,829
1900-1901	1,276	24	411	266		1,977
1901-1902	1,304	21	513	260		2,098
1902-1903	1,317	36	585	226		2,164
1903-1904	1,421	60	744	201		2,426
1904-1905	1,558	87	804	183		2,632
1905-1906	1,692	143	768	154		2,757
1906-1907	1,675	150	799	165		2,789
1907-1908	1,788	160	921	159	25	3,051
1908-1909	1,951	250	896	165	32	3,294
1909-1910	2,253	403	781	159	49	3,645
1910-1911	2,495	602	807	148	47	4,099
1911-1912	2,463	743	728	158	57	4,149
1912-1913	2,475	851	678	167	66	4,237
1913-1914	2,675	1,022	738	169	82	4,686
1914-1915	2,992	1,126	733	181	96	5,128
1915-1916	3,150	1,017	677	184	103	5,131
1916-1917	3,409	929	657	190	133	5,318
1917-1918	2,906	620	552	82	126	4,286
1918-1919	2,857	531	599	72	114	4,173
1919-1920	4,912	942	1,119	179	142	7,294
1920-1921	4,971	934	1,229	176	161	7,471
1921-1922	5,201	875	1,283	235	162	7,756
1922-1923	5,333	886	1,189	254	163	7,825
1923-1924	5,743	796	1,142	239	156	8,076
1924-1925	5,887	746	1,080	240	189	8,142
1925-1926	6,066	742	987	261	275	8,331

*Including Library School and School of Music.

**ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
BY COURSES
1881-1925**

TABLE NO. 2

Years	Long Course	Middle Course	Home Economics	Total	Winter Dairy Course	Short Course	Total, including these two courses
1881-1882	(6)			(6)			
1882-1883	(7)			(7)			
1883-1884	(9)			(9)			
1884-1885	(9)			(9)			
1885-1886	(2)			(2)			
1886-1887						19	19
1887-1888						25	25
1888-1889	5			5		41	46
1889-1890	5			5		27	32
1890-1891	8			8	72	17	97
1891-1892	7			7	100	45	152
1892-1893	6			6	101	68	175
1893-1894	4			4	103	66	173
1894-1895	10			10	101	102	213
1895-1896	10			10	90	90	190
1896-1897	10			10	100	105	205
1897-1898	13			13	108	156	277
1898-1899	10			10	121	195	326
1899-1900	9			9	120	252	381
1900-1901	24			24	119	297	440
1901-1902	21			21	132	295	448
1902-1903	36			36	126	299	461
1903-1904	60			60	155	310	525
1904-1905	87			87	135	304	526
1905-1906	143			143	163	322	628
1906-1907	150			150	145	327	622
1907-1908	160			160	144	390	694
1908-1909	215	35		250	148	461	859
1909-1910	277	74	52	403	100	461	964
1910-1911	402	100	100	602			602
1911-1912	508	101	134	743	133	424	1,300
1912-1913	579	107	165	851	154	431	1,436
1913-1914	682	135	205	1,022	155	450	1,627
1914-1915	730	146	250	1,126	169	464	1,759
1915-1916	610	133	274	1,017	166	402	1,585
1916-1917	549	104	276	929	153	318	1,405
1917-1918	313	44	263	620	80	209	909
1918-1919	252	41	238	531	35	138	704
1919-1920	561	108	273	942	133	403	1,478
1920-1921	537	121	276	934	95	360	1,389
1921-1922	528	65	282	875	126	252	1,253
1922-1923	526	49	311	886	99	195	1,180
1923-1924	434	35	327	796	80	178	1,054
1924-1925	393	19	334	746	99	169	1,014
1925-1926	402	12	328	742	75	163	980

ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE BY COURSES 1849-1925

TABLE NO. 3

	Ltrs. & Sc.	Com- merce	Nor- mal Sch. Grad.	Jour- nal- ism	Phar- macy	Chem. & Chem. Com. Cse.	App. Arts	Ind. Ed.	Phys- ical Ed.	Hu- man- ities	Ph.B. Gen.	Musie	Total
Feb. 1849	20												20
1849-1850	27												27
1850-1851													22
1851-1852	22												63
1852-1853	63												56
1853-1854	56												85
1854-1855	85												114
1855-1856	114												191
1856-1857													220
1857-1858	191												228
1858-1859	220												182
1859-1860	228												260
1860-1861													361
1861-1862	182												306
1862-1863	260												331
1863-1864	361												304
1864-1865	306												394
1865-1866	331												480
1866-1867	304												472
1867-1868	394												462
1868-1869	480												478
1869-1870	472												581
1870-1871	462												380
1871-1872	478												359
1872-1873	581												305
1873-1874	380												286
1874-1875	359												349
1875-1876	305												390
1876-1877	286												410
1877-1878	349												354
1878-1879	390												327
1879-1880	410												282
1880-1881	354												310
1881-1882	327												316
1882-1883	282												336
1883-1884	282				28								383
1884-1885	274				42								425
1885-1886	296				40								468
1886-1887	337				46								532
1887-1888	387				38								614
1888-1889	419				49								662
1889-1890	497				35								736
1890-1891	558				56								816
1891-1892	599				63								978
1892-1893	703				64								1,001
1893-1894	695				41								1,081
1894-1895	778				38								1,141
1895-1896	751				46								1,262
1896-1897	796				60								1,276
1897-1898	850		31		59								1,304
1898-1899	879		54		53								1,317
1899-1900	962		53		48								1,421
1900-1901	904	81	56		44								1,558
1901-1902	944	95	64		32								1,692
1902-1903	959	136	64		33								1,675
1903-1904	969	177	65		38								1,788
1904-1905	1,093	210	69		33								1,951
1905-1906	1,228	222	77		32								2,253
1906-1907	1,250	200	65		37								2,495
1907-1908	1,387	219	73		32								2,463
1908-1909	1,519	216	72		44	41							2,475
1909-1910	1,765	250	62		42	57							2,675
1910-1911	1,944	311	54		47	65							2,992
1911-1912	1,865	340	58		38	88							3,150
1912-1913	1,879	335	66		42	77							3,409
1913-1914	1,938	396	45	88	40	73							3,906
1914-1915	2,139	484	52	107	31	77							2,857
1915-1916	2,197	554	50	114	37	106							4,912
1916-1917	2,262	657	67	108	49	112							4,971
1917-1918	1,963	539	52	94	35	93							5,201
1918-1919	1,917	562	30	124	29	97							5,333
1919-1920	2,673	1,379	52	225	93	140		48	137				5,743
1920-1921	2,830	1,345	64	237	89	107		37	95				5,887
1921-1922	3,137	1,111	69	268	96	94		81	129	20			6,066
1922-1923	3,366	884	75	303	90	78		23	141	36			
1923-1924	3,632	764	112	324	104	119		31	157	45	180		
1924-1925	3,868	636	107	281	110	131		23	153	48	279		
1925-1926	3,958	579	92	298	124	140		22	175	58	346		

*Includes all graduates in the College of Letters and Science.



Milwaukee Vocational School.

THE WORK OF THE STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

By GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT, *Director,*
State Board of Vocational Education

THE State Board of Vocational Education and the beginning of part-time school contacts for young people who go to work early instead of going on to high school and college were parts of the constructive program of the famous legislative session of 1911.

Over a quarter of a century ago, agitation for the recognition of the cultural value of hand work resulted in the addition of manual training to the curriculum of the elementary grades and high schools. This development in education was almost a universal phenomenon of the United States.



GEORGE P. HAM-
BRECHT

Many educators were satisfied with this arrangement. Some, however, insisted that our schools having as they did culture as their primary purpose were not meeting the needs of all. They urged and secured the establishment of full-time trade schools which would have as their primary object, not culture, but preparation for a vocation.

But when manual training had been put into practically every school and when trade schools had been established in the very large cities, a vital defect in our educational program was disclosed. This defect was the failure of these schools, enriched and inviting as they were, to reach a large percentage of the youth of school age. A large number of those who needed training most were for one reason and another simply not exposed to it.

This failure led to the appointment by the Wisconsin Legislature of 1909 of a committee to study the problem. The committee consisted of the State Superintendent, Mr. C. P. Cary; President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin; the Superintendent of the Milwaukee Schools, Mr. Pearse; Dean L. E. Reber of the University Extension Department; and Dr. Charles McCarthy of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library. Dr. McCarthy acted as Secretary and visited those European states credited with having reached some reasonable solution of the problem of training the young worker.

The committee's recommendations to the legislature of 1911 were carried out by the adoption of a measure which marked the begin-

ning of a program for reaching all the children of the state with the training needed to make them better citizens and better workmen.

The full-time school law at that time provided for compulsory full-time school attendance to the age of 14. At that age a permit to work could be secured if the child had completed the fifth grade or had been seven years in school. The law of 1911 provided that cities of 5000 or over must establish part-time schools and bring into them for five hours a week for six months in the year all the young people working on permits between the ages of 14 and 16. The law directed that these young people should be taught "English, citizenship, sanitation and hygiene and the use of safety devices, and such other branches as the state superintendent and the state board of industrial education shall approve." It provided for state aid to these part-time schools and for a State Board of Industrial Education to control that aid.

The State Board of Industrial Education was to be composed of nine members; three employers and three skilled employees, appointed by the governor; the State Superintendent of Education, the Dean of the extension department of the University, and the dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin. (*Laws of 1911, Chapter 616.*) The composition of the State Board was changed in 1917 (*Ch. 494, Laws 1917*). It now consists of three employers, three employes, three farmers, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The power of this board was also enlarged to carry out more fully the purposes in the part-time school law.

Another law of 1911 provided for, but did not make compulsory, an extension of part-time education beyond the age of 16. This was the apprenticeship law which gave the newly created state industrial commission supervision over this form of training on the job. Any young person could be indentured as an apprentice at the age of 16, and must thereafter attend school five hours a week throughout the period of indenture, for instruction in English, in citizenship, business practice, physiology, hygiene and the use of safety devices, and in "such other branches as may be approved by the State Board of Industrial Education." (*Laws of 1911, Chapter 347.*)

In 1915 the part-time school law was amended to require part-time attendance to the age of seventeen. (*Laws of 1915, ch. 420*) The law provided for attendance five hours a week for eight months or four hours a week for ten months to the age of sixteen, and five hours a week for six months or four hours for eight months to the age of seventeen.

In 1917, the legislature lengthened the time to eight hours a week for at least nine months of the year or as many months as the full-time schools of the city are in session. Further changes in 1921, raised the age for part-time attendance to 18 and then required attendance half-time on the part of those between fourteen and sixteen and eight hours a week for those 16 to 18 years of age.

During the same period notable changes were also made in the grade of attainment required in order to obtain a labor permit. In 1911, the requirements were fourteen years of age or over and com-

pletion of the fifth grade, or seven years in school. These requirements have been gradually increased until now it is necessary to be fourteen years of age or over, and to have completed the eighth grade or to have attended school nine years beyond the kindergarten.

All these changes in the law have greatly affected the nature of the work which the part-time school can and ought to do. In 1911, it dealt with juveniles almost entirely, chiefly sixth graders or thereabouts. The work had to be mainly the general work of the upper elementary grades plus vocational guidance and pre-vocational work. There was little opportunity or demand for real occupational extension work; little chance of training a pupil for a job and coordinating that work with his job at the time.

The changes in the law which result in extending educational opportunity to the age of 18 make it possible for a pupil to lay a good foundation before specific training for a vocation starts, and then to get a considerable start in that training. The pupil in the school from the age of 14 to 18 at least finds out enough about a particular occupation to know whether he wants to begin training for it. He gets enough training in the line he chooses to know whether or not he wants to be apprenticed or to get his training in some other way.

In 1917, six years after the law providing for the establishment of part-time schools by the state, came an act of the federal government known as the Smith-Hughes Act. This act set aside large sums to be given to each state which would match the federal aid, to encourage the teaching of agriculture, trade, industrial, and home economics subjects. A certain percentage of the money in each state could be used to pay the salaries of teachers and of supervisors of these subjects, and a certain percentage for the training of teachers in these subjects. One-third of the whole sum appropriated for salaries in the trades and industries and home economics must be spent upon the salaries of teachers engaged in part-time school work with young people over fourteen years of age. The act also provides that each state must have a State Board of Vocational Education to distribute the funds.

Wisconsin already had a State Board of Vocational Education. The state and local communities were already spending far more on the part-time schools for young workers than was necessary to match federal funds. The federal funds for Wisconsin were accordingly turned over to the State Board of Vocational Education.

The Board decided that the fairest use to which it could put that part of the federal funds dedicated to salaries was the improvement and extension of the training of those already at work. Accordingly, it was distributed among the part-time and evening schools of the state, which, by accepting the funds, placed themselves indirectly under federal regulation and federal supervision.

Present Status of Wisconsin's Day Part-Time Schools in Cities of 5,000 or Over

Last year, (1925-26) there were 32,474 young people enrolled in the 38 cities which maintain part-time vocational schools. A few

thousand of these are attending school half-time; the others for one day a week. In Milwaukee alone, 18,600 young people were given educational contact one day a week. This means a different group of 3700 pupils every day of the five days in the week.

The part-time school in each city is administered by a local Board of Industrial Education, consisting of the superintendent of schools, and four others elected by the local school board; two representing the employers and two representing the employees of the city.

The Work of the Part-Time School

What regular school contact of one day a week actually means to the child who works for his living for the five other days, cannot be described in terms of subject matter. Exposure to a mental atmosphere of growth and development, interest, sympathy, and helpfulness over a critical and impressionable period of life may well spell the difference between a stunted, warped and discouraged life and a hopeful, happy one, steadily developing in experience and power. All this is intangible, however, except for those who see the school influence at work.

Vocational Guidance and General Instruction

The part-time school curriculum is more tangible. The school aims to help every child to find out what training he wants and needs; and then to give him every assistance possible in acquiring that training. For that reason the young person who comes to school at fourteen spends his first year or two at work which will furnish a good background for what he may decide upon for intensive training. The try-out course gives the boy an opportunity to spend several weeks with a specialist in each shop whose task it is to give the best possible idea of the occupation or occupations to which this shop work is related. English work of this first year is based on a study of the occupations of the community, of the literature available on these various occupations, of people who have succeeded in various lines of work, and of opportunities for extended training in the day and evening schools and the industries of the United States. The mathematics and general science throw light upon the nature of the various occupations and their relation to these two subjects. The whole plan of these first years is to help the youth to choose intelligently some line of training which is worth while; not fixed and unalterable, but valuable in developing his powers even though he may change his plans in the future. At the age of sixteen he may choose apprenticeship with not less than four hours in school, or he may choose to go on without apprenticeship, spending eight hours a week in school.

If he decides upon some shop for special training in school, he devotes, according to the program suggested by the State Board of Vocational Education, six of his eight hours in school to shop practice, related mathematics, science, English, hygiene, safety and drawing. The other two hours are devoted to general English and citizenship.

Instruction in English and Citizenship

The English work, after the first year devoted to the study of Occupations, includes grammar, punctuation, etc. as needed; various short unit courses such as Business Writing; the Newspaper; Magazines; simple public speaking; the literature of his trade, and such practical and popular literature courses as the pupil can get in in the time he has; e. g., Wisconsin Literature; American Literature; General Literature. The aims of these literature courses are to broaden the outlook and to stimulate the interest in reading and in development through reading and study.

The citizenship courses likewise aim to be short and definite. They include units on Wisconsin geography and industries; Wisconsin history and institutions; general history; American history; industrial history; elementary economics; insurance, including the Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Act, the Mother's Pension Law and other measures which vitally affect the young people of this group; Organization and Problems of Industry; Taxation; United States Government, and others.

Trade and Industrial Education

The part-time school aims to assist every pupil to obtain training in whatever occupation he desires, after the school has done all in its power to help him choose intelligently. This does not mean that in every city the part-time school has a shop representing every trade in that city. A city the size of Milwaukee can, of course, maintain shops and equipment for training in numerous occupations, including architectural drawing, auto mechanics, automobile electricity, automobile painting, baking, barbering, bricklaying, blacksmithing, boiler-making, cabinetmaking, carpentry, electricity, drafting, engraving, glove cutting, heat treatment of steel, machine shop, meat cutting, moulding, machine adjusting, nursing, painting and decorating, patternmaking, pharmacy, photography, plastering, plumbing, printing, shoemaking, shoe repairing, sheet metal, show card writing, sign painting, steam engines, steam fitting, stone cutting, templet making, tool making, upholstering, watchmaking, welding and wood finishing. Milwaukee is in a class by itself, however. The city of Racine may be taken as typical of a second group. The city of Racine offers automechanics, bricklaying, cabinetmaking, carpentry, drafting, electricity, printing, shoe cutting. Two Rivers, typical of a third group, offers auto mechanics, cabinetmaking, drafting, printing and sheet metal. Some of the smaller schools have only one shop, a general one, planned and equipped to give experience along the line of numerous occupations. In Milwaukee, all the boys take work first in one of these general shops, known as the home mechanics shop.

But even a school which has only one shop may assist in getting for the pupil the training he wants. There are several alternative ways of doing this. Here are some of them,

1. At the age of 16 the pupil may be apprenticed to a firm which will give him such training as it can supply him in what he desires. The school, in the four hours a week provided by law, or longer, if the firm so provides, will supplement this training with such shop practice, related science, mathematics or English as seems desirable, or with a general education when that seems to be the thing needed. What the employer can do and what the school can do are matters for mutual discussion in the individual case.

2. The pupil may, without apprenticeship, be placed, under the supervision of the school, in employment which will give him the training he desires. The school may use the eight hours a week for general instruction and for related instruction such as it can give. Part of this eight hours may be given to instruction in the employment supervised by the school.

3. The school may employ local specialists along various lines to come into the school for a few hours a day or week to give some of their time to instructing pupils.

4. The school may pay regularly for a share of the time of an itinerant teacher of a trade or occupation, other neighboring schools cooperating to employ the rest of his time. Under this arrangement an itinerant instructor in plumbing is employed by Madison, Racine, West Allis and Waukesha; another instructor in plumbing by Sheboygan, Green Bay, Appleton, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh; one in painting and decorating by Madison, Racine and Fond du Lac; one in paper making by Kaukauna, Appleton, Neenah and Menasha; one in electricity by South Milwaukee, Waukesha, West Allis and Fond du Lac.

The itinerant instructor spends, as a rule, one day in each of the schools employing him. Part of the day is usually given to making contacts with his industry in that city and part to actual instruction of apprentices. The evening is usually devoted to the instruction of volunteer classes of journeymen. In some cities, advisory committees of employers and employees work with the instructor in making the work practical and useful.

Instruction in Home Making

Over 10,000 girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years of age are receiving instruction in home making in the part-time schools. Their needs vary widely. Many of them, as high as 50 per cent in some schools, are actual home makers, taking the place of mothers to little brothers and sisters and housekeepers for fathers. Immature and inexperienced, they are in need of emergency assistance.

Then there is the girl who does not attend school full-time because she is needed at home as the mother's chief helper in a large family. What she learns at school she puts into practice immediately at home.

Many girls attending the part-time schools are employed in domestic service. It is here that the teacher can make the training function immediately, if the employer is interested and sympathetic,

as many of them are. The girls are instructed in the planning, preparing and serving of meals, and such other activities as their employers and teachers think will make them better workers, and which will at the same time improve the personality of the girls and their attitude toward life.

Many of the girls of the part-time schools are working in such industries as hosiery, underwear, candy, box making, and many other kinds of factory work not closely allied to home making. These girls are given the training which will best prepare them to become more efficient workers. Instruction which will improve the girls' health and personal appearance is given; also training in courtesy, choice, cost and care of clothing and other subjects which will add to their present and future efficiency as house daughters and home makers.

Among the subjects which are included in the curriculum for the part-time girls are: children's clothing; underwear; home dressmaking; home millinery; laundry; house planning; infant care, home nursing; first aid and safety; textile fabrics and purchasing; repair of clothing; thrift; meal planning, preparation, and serving; house planning and decorating; and nutrition. These phases of the home making occupation are organized in short unit courses to meet the individual and group needs of the girls.

The recreational problems of these young girls are partially met by school parties, games and girls' club organizations. It is not easy to find recreation which can compete with the commercial recreation of the dance hall and its attendant evils, but the schools have done a good work along this line in the way of creating an interest in good reading, music and games which may become a part of their home recreation.

The home making training is made interesting but difficult by the varied nationalities and customs of the girls. The chief nationalities represented are Polish, German, Austrian and Italian. In some of these groups the girls marry very young. This makes it especially important that they be introduced early to the best home making customs of their adopted country, instead of their being left to pick up as they may those of questionable value.

Pupils who choose a Home Economics course continue throughout their part-time school attendance to receive instruction in English and Citizenship. In English they study literature as well as correct speaking, with special attention to literature suitable for children. This bears immediate fruit, in most cases, in the improvement of reading matter and the development of interest in reading among the younger children in the pupil's home or in the home of her employer.

Instruction Along Commercial and Business Lines

Opportunities for commercial training range from the class in typewriting or shorthand or bookkeeping in some of the smaller schools, to the complete commercial school found in some of our cities, giving clerical, accounting, stenographic, secretarial, filing, mechan-

ical, bookkeeping, comptometer work or salesmanship training, etc., as thoroughly as possible. Some of the best organized schools make in the first year or two a beginning at all these kinds of work, in order that the pupil may decide for himself in what he wants intensive training. Intensive training along some one or two of these lines may then be chosen.

In all commercial work, the necessity for contact with people, for display of general intelligence and for good English is readily granted. English, the study of correct speech and of literature; history, economics, commercial geography and commercial law are all important subjects in the development of the background of general information and culture which is helpful to advancement in business life and even essential to the attainment of skill in typewriting and shorthand in certain kinds of business. These subjects, therefore, must have a place in the programs of the commercial department of the part-time school.

General Continuation Instruction

There are, of course, among employed young people, pupils who do not want Home Economics, trade, or commercial training. They may want to put not just a part, but all of their time on the acquirement of a general education. The fact that a boy or girl works in some capacity and goes to school only part of the time does not mean, necessarily, that he or she wants to learn a trade or industrial or domestic occupation. He may want to acquire a background for some one of the professions.

For such pupils as this, a program of training can be arranged whereby all the school time can be given to work along general cultural lines. A regular high school program may thus be carried on a part-time basis, if desired.

The Evening School

The local Boards of Industrial Education are empowered to establish evening classes as well as day classes. There are, in fact, local Boards of Industrial Education in some cities not required by law to have day part-time schools. These local Boards have established evening classes only. Last year (1925-26) over thirty thousand Wisconsin people went to school at night.

For some the evening school is an elementary school; for some it corresponds to high school or college; for some it is a vocational school. It is an elementary school for those who have just come into this country, and who want to learn to read and write; as well as for those who are born here, but who somehow have missed a common school education. It is a high school or college for those who, having an elementary education, desire to go on in language, mathematics, history, and so forth. It is a vocational school for those who want to learn how to do something, or how to do something better in order that they may make a better living.

The evening school is whatever the community wants to make it. A course is given on petition of a sufficient number to justify the expense. A prospective student can have whatever he wants, provided he can find a sufficient number of others who also want it.

Because the evening school does reflect so clearly the character and aspirations of the community it is a most interesting study. In every city we find housewives, and those who expect to become home makers coming to school in the evening. They used to come merely to learn how to cook and how to sew, how to make new garments and how to alter old ones, and how to make their own hats. They still do that. But they have also grown interested in the question of what to cook and why; of the feeding, care, and training of their children; of home nursing and home decoration. Home making has thus very greatly broadened. In practically every city we find groups of foreign speaking men and women who want to learn to speak English and to become acquainted with American Institutions. This phase of evening school work is perhaps better known than any other; so well known, in fact, that to many people the expression "evening school" is synonymous with classes in elementary English and citizenship. Very mistakenly so, however.

There is a demand for vocational training of many sorts. One of the heaviest demands is for instruction along commercial lines: shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, salesmanship, comptometer practice, business forms, commercial law, and so forth. Young people employed in all sorts of ways—in stores, homes, and factories, believe that if they can prepare themselves to work in an office, they can get ahead.

Other forms of occupational training are not so popular and do not appear so rapidly in response to the natural demand of the community. Unfortunately, although industry is greatly in need of trained people, and although the classroom offers an effective method of giving the tradesman the related information which he should have, industrial workers and those who might find real opportunities in industry do not so spontaneously seek instruction as do those who want commercial training. This is partly the fault of the schools themselves, which have not yet in some cases demonstrated effectively their ability to offer instruction of great practical value. One of the great tasks of the schools in the future is to prove their usefulness in giving evening instruction in a variety of occupations. We do find already a considerable variety. There are evening classes in auto mechanics, machine shop, patternmaking, printing, woodwork, upholstery, sheet metal, telegraphy, photography, and so forth. In Milwaukee alone we can run the whole gamut of evening school training;—auto mechanics, auto electricity, gas engines, cabinetmaking, carpentry, electricity, machine shop, painting and decorating, plumbing, printing, engraving, watch repairing, roof framing, sheet metal, welding, pharmacy, needle art, millinery, hair dressing. We find here advanced related courses: architectural drawing, blue print reading, industrial chemistry, engineering, freight traffic, heating and ventilating, heat treatment of steel. In the Madison Vocational School

we find interesting evening classes; one a class of journeyman carpenter apprentices, who are required by their union to attend; the other a class of journeyman masons. The carpenter apprentices are taught by a former journeyman carpenter and foreman contractor, now a day-school teacher. The masons have for their instructor a registered architect who is a member of a Madison firm of architects.

The itinerant trade teacher is helping rapidly to solve the problem of the evening trade class. In most of the cities in which he gives instruction to the young people during the day, he has, at least during part of the year, evening classes made up of journeymen in voluntary attendance.

One group which seeks extension education through the vocational evening classes is the group of bank employees. We find classes for them in Milwaukee, Madison and Janesville.

Nurses in training also use the evening school where it seems desirable. In cities like Madison and Milwaukee, the colleges provide for them. In other cities, such as La Crosse and Green Bay, classes must be organized for them by the Vocational School; courses in anatomy and physiology, occupational therapy, massage, psychology, chemistry.

In all of its evening "extension" courses; i. e., courses in which the students are receiving instruction related to their present employment, the local board may be, if there are sufficient funds, granted federal aid.

But the evening school, as we said before, is not merely an elementary school for prospective citizens, and a vocational school for home makers and for those who want to engage in commercial or industrial pursuits, or in the professions. It is also a school for the general education of those who want to take advantage of it. We find subjects usually thought of as regular high school and college courses, such as chemistry, history, foreign languages,—French, Spanish, Italian—political science, industrial management, public speaking, English literature and composition.

People also ask for evening school courses in their avocations. Radio fans have petitioned for and have received instructors. There are many women taking courses in arts and crafts, in the weaving of furniture from reeds or fibre; in basketry, lamp making, china painting, art needlework, art wax, pottery, and fancy work of various sorts. Some take these as vocational courses, and learn to make articles for sale. Others take them as amateurs and desire only to make an article or two for themselves. Most of the evening woodworking courses in the state belong in the same category.

The evening school is also used as a source of recreation. General gymnasium work, swimming and basket ball are found on the list. So are music and band practice.

Agricultural Education

Agricultural education, both full-time and part-time, had received much more attention than trade and industrial education prior to the

establishment of the State Board of Industrial Education in 1911. The Agricultural College had begun its work about 1880. The Agricultural Short Course at the University began in 1886. The first County Agricultural schools were established in 1902. By the year 1910, four high schools in the state had introduced courses in agriculture. In 1911, as a part of the program recommended by the committee mentioned previously, state aid was granted for courses in agriculture. By 1916, eighty-three high schools were receiving state aid on their agricultural courses.

In the year 1917, the Smith-Hughes Act granted federal aid to agriculture. This aid was to be administered by State Boards of Vocational Education. The state of Wisconsin in that same year reorganized its State Board of Industrial Education, adding three farmer members. The Board, as now, consisted of three representatives of employers, three employees, three farmers, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one member of the Industrial Commission.

The State Board of Vocational Education distributed all the federal funds for trade and industry and home economics to the part-time and evening schools. The federal funds for agriculture, on the contrary, were given to aid those courses in agriculture in high schools and county schools of agriculture which thus came under the supervision of the State Board of Vocational Education. Thus agricultural funds were at first used chiefly in aid of full-time education.

Vocational Agriculture in the High Schools

The importance of the federally aided work in vocational agriculture in the full-time high school is comprehended only when it is realized that the pupils in these classes are farm boys who, were it not for the departments of vocational agriculture in the high school, would be led away from the farm rather than toward it; or else would not come to high school and consequently would receive no training at all.

Since 1919, the enrollment of boys in departments of vocational agriculture in high schools has been as follows:

1919-1920	-----	1,116
1920-1921	-----	1,133
1921-1922	-----	1,402
1922-1923	-----	1,546
1923-1924	-----	1,584
1924-1925	-----	1,971
1925-1926	-----	2,362

The enrollment in the agricultural departments of the full-time high schools is growing, but there are hundreds of young people who do not have access to these courses.

Part-Time Education in Agriculture

In 1918, part-time education in agriculture for farm boys fourteen years old and over, not in a full-time school, was begun in Wood

County. A teacher in the Wood County School of Agriculture carried on the class. In 1919, the policy of encouraging the development of part-time instruction in agriculture for persons over fourteen years of age was inaugurated by a state appropriation of \$25,000 which could be used to pay one-third of the salaries of teachers of part-time school courses. This would mean that if federal funds were also available for this purpose, part-time courses could be established with the local community paying only one-sixth of the teacher's salary. But the federal funds were already absorbed in full-time education. This may have made the development of part-time and evening courses among farm youths slower than it would otherwise have been. Experience indicates, however, that better results are obtained where the local community provides a substantial part of the income of the instructor. The growth of part-time and evening schools has been steady. In the year 1925-26 there were 22 evening schools held with a total of 381 students, and 34 part-time schools with an enrollment of 482.

Instruction in part-time agricultural classes has been provided in several ways. In some places, the agricultural instructor in the high school or in the county school of agriculture teaches the part-time or evening classes also. In two cases the county agent has organized and supervises the work. In one case a farmer who is a graduate of the college of agriculture conducts the course for the young people of his neighborhood.

Among the courses suggested for part-time and evening school agricultural classes are the following: 1. Courses in plant husbandry; legume culture; soils and fertilizers; field crops; forage and pasture crops; orchard management; market gardening; crop insects and diseases.

2. Courses in Animal Husbandry; Feeds and Feeding; Dairying; Live Stock Sanitation; Poultry; Sheep; Swine; Horses; Live Stock registration and pedigrees; Beekeeping.

3. Courses in Farm Mechanics; Farm Home Sanitation; Farm Carpentry; Rope, Belt and Harness Work; Gas Engine and Auto Mechanics; Farm Building; Farm Machinery.

4. Courses in Farm Economics; Farm Records and Accounts; Marketing Farm Products; Rural Finance.

Part-time education for the farm youth out of school is now being worked out. A recent study of 64 communities in which agricultural courses are taught in the high school showed 1563 farm boys in high school and 2593 farm boys 14-20 years of age in the same community not in full-time school. It also showed 465 boys enrolled in part-time school. This leaves a wide field for educational development. The chief difficulty in the development of part-time work has been that of getting men who could carry on this work, except in connection with an established institution. The solution is now attempted by putting departments of vocational agriculture into small rural high schools with each instructor conducting one or two part-time schools out in the country each year.

Directed Agricultural Practice for Full-Time and Part-Time Pupils

Whether in the all day or part-time school, probably the most valuable part of the regular instruction is given out on the home farms of the boys, while they are actually engaged in the occupation for which they are preparing. In the year 1925-26, for example, 264 boys had poultry projects, working with a total of 17,540 birds and realizing a net income of over \$12,000. Two hundred thirty-two boys were enrolled in corn projects, with a total area of 556 acres and an income of \$22,886.46. Three hundred fourteen boys raised 320 dairy calves, with a net income of over \$12,000. The total net project income of 1780 boys enrolled in projects, in connection with all day school work, was \$110,259.57.

In part-time schools, as a result of directed practice work, in 1925-26, 248 boys put in 1,007 acres of new seeding alfalfa; 79 boys kept herd records on 874 cows; 40 boys grew 146 acres of pure bred corn; 60 boys fed improved rations to 672 cows; 59 boys grew 321 acres of soy beans; 24 boys treated 570 bushels of seed to prevent disease; and 18 boys kept complete records of their home farm business. There were 738 farmers in part-time and evening schools enrolled in projects, which brought about increases in incomes amounting to thousands of dollars as a result of improved practices, and economies in production and distribution.

Rehabilitation of the Handicapped

In 1920 a new duty was placed upon the State Board of Vocational Education when Congress passed a law providing for federal aid to assist the states in the training of civilian handicapped persons. We receive from the Federal Government \$25,000 a year provided we match it dollar for dollar. The federal money and the state money which matches it are to be used in maintaining office and agents to:

- (1) Seek out those in need of training.
- (2) Provide artificial appliances.
- (3) Aid them in selecting a suitable vocation.
- (4) Provide training, tuition, books, tools, etc.
- (5) Place in industry.

Two very important expenses for which federal funds cannot be used, and for which the state funds matching federal funds cannot be used are medical and other services needed for physical restoration, and maintenance while in training. A large per cent of those who need training for some work are unable to pay for medical care to get them ready for the training, or for their board while in training. About 15 per cent are injured in industry and are consequently entitled to workmen's compensation.

The first problem, that of medical service, is now met by the state hospital at Madison, which gives free service to those who need it. The second, that of maintenance, is met, very inadequately, by an extra state appropriation of \$2500 annually for the purpose. As a large percentage of those who need training are unable to pay for

board and room while in training, the number who can be helped is really determined by this factor.

Much of the training is done in the vocational schools. A few are trained on the job. For a very few a tutor going to the home has had to be provided. Here are a few typical cases of rehabilitation:

- (1) Farmer lost his arm at the shoulder in a runaway accident. Trained in milk testing at the U. W. Short Course. Successful in his work.
- (2) Boy lost his right leg years ago. Recently trained as book-keeper and accountant.
- (3) Deaf and dumb man, 50 years of age. Had no trade. Out of work. Trained as upholsterer. Earning good wages.
- (4) Man 56 years old; ankle broken; hand deformed; wife and five children. Supported by charity. Trained as a baker. Now earning \$35 a week.
- (5) Deaf boy. Trained as linotype operator.
- (6) Girl. Crippled foot and leg. Trained for dressmaking and millinery.

In the five years that the work of rehabilitation has been carried on, 3,256 persons have been registered for rehabilitation. 1036 have been rehabilitated and restored to remunerative work.

The total cost to the nation and the state of the rehabilitation work over the five year period, 1921-1926, has been \$235,015.94, an average cost of \$227.19 per person rehabilitated. The total gross earnings of rehabilitated persons after rehabilitation have been \$2,977,500.30. The average yearly wage per rehabilitant is \$1,119.64 or over five times the average cost per rehabilitation.

These figures tell quite adequately the story of the accomplishments of the Wisconsin Rehabilitation division during the first five years of its service. Before rehabilitation, the majority of handicaps had been dependent on the county or state for existence. Rehabilitation not only removes the disabled person from dependency but enables him to care for those who are dependent upon his wage earning ability. It is most evident that the economic return to the government on the comparatively small investment is very great.

The State Scholarship Fund

The legislature since the year 1917, has permitted the State Board of Vocational Education to use enough money to help out a few of the most flagrant cases of unequal educational opportunity which part-time school requirements and the rehabilitation law have brought to light. Most of these cases fall into four classes.

First, there are the children who have lost both parents, and who must work for their room and board either with some relative—usually as poor as they are themselves—or with a stranger.

Second, are the fatherless children supported by widowed mothers. Whether the family is large or small, and often it is very large, the mother, untrained for work outside the home, has a hard struggle to keep the older children in school. Even though she receives, as many do receive, a mother's pension for the younger ones, it seldom suffices to permit those of high school age to go to school.

Third, are the children of unusually large families whose fathers are unskilled laborers with low wages and intermittent work; or farmers carrying on a hopeless struggle on some poor bit of farm land which refuses to render a living to those who tend it.

Fourth, are the crippled and maimed whose poverty added to their own sensitiveness, keeps them from obtaining the training which would make them self-supporting members of the family and of society.

The need for help is discovered in various ways. Sometimes a teacher, or school superintendent, or high school or grade school principal, hearing that a child has dropped out of school to go to work, questions him about it, and gets the whole story of home conditions. Sometimes a teacher in the part-time school, finding a pupil who would make a good teacher or professional worker of some sort, inquires why he does not go to high school. Sometimes teachers and school authorities learn of conditions in a home which make it essential that the child from that home develop wage earning capacity as soon as possible. Sometimes a local charity worker asks the State Board of Vocational Education to help put a family on its feet by educating one of its members. Sometimes it is the representative of the Rehabilitation Department who finds that poverty of the parents has made impossible the training of handicapped children which will make them able to take care of themselves. Often the schools learn of the need when the parent or parents of the child come to the part-time school, complaining of the difficulty of providing for the family unless the children can be released from part-time school attendance to work full time. Some of the worst cases of real suffering and need have been disclosed in this way. Often mothers, ignorant of the existence of the mother's pension and other remedial laws, can think of no way to save their children from starvation except to let the older ones work full-time to support the younger ones. Because they themselves are poor and untrained, their children must be poor and untrained. It is only another link forged in the chain which binds poverty to ignorance and ignorance to poverty.

The \$20,000 which the State Board of Vocational Education is allowed to use each year in helping deserving children to go on with their education, means \$15.00 a month throughout the school year for 133 bright children. Even the coldest, most meagre outlines to which we can reduce their lives, cannot hide completely the anxieties, the sufferings, the longings, which they represent. Here are a few of them:

Boy, 16 years old. Father dead. Mother has 4 children to support. Boy wants to finish high school.

Girl, 14 years old. The second in a family of 7 girls. Oldest girl has had to stop school to go to work. This one is ready for high school and anxious to go.

Girl. The mother, a widow, washes to support herself and 5 children. Mother wants this daughter to go through high school, and earn money to help the others.

Girl, 17 years old. Mother a widow with 3 children. Girl a senior in high school. Wants to finish her commercial course so that she can get work as a stenographer.

Girl, 14 years old. Oldest of 8 children living in a one room log house on a small farm in northern Wisconsin. Attending state graded school.

Boy, 16 years old. He and his widowed mother support three younger children on a small farm. The scholarship pays for his clothes and books so that he can attend high school. An exceptionally good student.

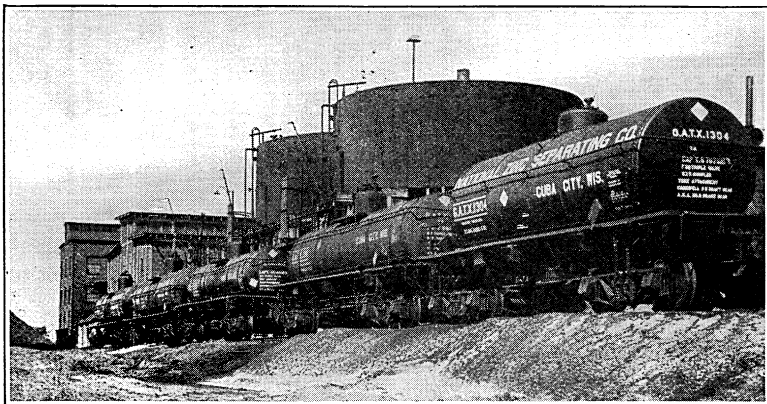
Girl, 15 years old. Parents dead. Living in a city with relatives, working and attending part-time school. Scholarship enabled her to attend high school as she desired.

Girl, 17 years old. Parents dead. Lives with aunt, who sent her through the grades. Girl wants to complete high school; aunt wants her to get out and go to work. Scholarship enables her to stay in school.

Boy, 16 years old. Father crippled with rheumatism. Weaves baskets at home. Family of six children. This boy works in a grocery store Saturdays and after school, and with the scholarship, is able to remain in high school.

Girl, 14 years old. The father is dead; the mother in a sanitarium. The girl and small brother live with uncle and aunt, who, without the scholarship, would not send her to high school.

These scholarships of \$15.00 a month have pulled many families out of the slough of despond. They have given back hope to people who had given up the idea of a chance for their children; they have given self-respect to children who had almost resigned themselves to membership in the "submerged tenth." They have rehabilitated whole families by increasing the earning power of one member, and by starting that member along the line of growth and development. Letters of application come from children who have neither the words nor the skill to express their longings. The letters of gratitude to the state a few years later come from boys and girls who, through closer contact with it, have learned to respect the gift of an education more than before and who have made unbelievable improvement through the use of it.



Sulphuric acid is an important by-product of Wisconsin's zinc industry. Tank cars are being filled with acid at Cuba City, Grant County.

WISCONSIN MINING SCHOOL

By H. B. MORROW, *Director*

THE officers of the Wisconsin Mining School are Mr. John Callahan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, president ex-officio of the board of regents; Mr. William N. Smith, manager of the Vinegar Hill Zinc Company, Platteville, secretary of the board, and a third member, Mr. John Beck of Benton, Wisconsin.



H. B. MORROW

Beginnings are of universal interest. The first robin in the spring furnishes comment for a day. Where gold was first discovered in California is written on the pages of history. Signers of the Declaration of Independence are heroes to use because their pens marked the first act that began our separate existence as a nation. To those of us in the Mining School, whether students, faculty, alumni, regents, or as citizens loyal to the schools of the state the beginning of the institution has peculiar and abiding interest.

It is a commonplace of state history that the first settlement of southwestern Wisconsin was due to the lead mining industry. With the passage of years, time came when the deeper deposits began to be exploited and in 1906 there were 212 mining companies in this district. Commercial methods of reducing zinc ore were being developed. The development of the mining industry brought problems of engineering that required machinery, skilled operation, and some technical knowledge. Questions were continually arising for which no answer was at hand and no ready source of information available. Few men indeed, could be found who were even partially trained to analyze problems and solve difficulties as they arose.

A group of progressive citizens realized the necessity of having better trained employees. The idea of a school where men could be trained found ready support among men in the midst of mining problems, and subsequently the bill creating the institution was passed by the state legislature about July 1st, 1907.

The city chosen for the location of the school was Platteville, the largest in southwestern Wisconsin and admirably located. It lies in the heart of the driftless, non-glaciated area of southwestern Wisconsin, northwestern Illinois, and northeastern Iowa. The region as a whole is rather rugged. The underlying rock formations which are exposed in many places afford an excellent opportunity for field study by classes in geology.

The local mining district also affords unusual opportunity for the practical instruction of students in mining methods. The methods of prospect drilling, the milling machinery, the transformation of the sulphur content of the ore into sulphuric acid are processes which are open to the observation of the students and materially supplement the classroom instruction.

The location of the city, in the heart of the lead and zinc region, has had a great influence on its history. From the earliest days of

the Wisconsin Territory the city has been noted for its educational advantages. Platteville Academy was first chartered by an act of the territorial legislature of 1839. It did not function as an educational institution until 1842 under a new act of incorporation. The central portion of the building now occupied by the Mining School was originally erected for the Academy in 1853.

Mr. Duncan McGregor, one of Wisconsin's foremost educators, was an assemblyman from Grant County when a bill to establish a Mining School was introduced in the legislature. The bill was signed by Governor Davidson about July 10th or 11th, 1907, in the presence of a gentleman whom the Governor subsequently appointed one of the first regents. Mr. Davidson said to him "that the school to be most successful must be kept practical and within the possibilities of students of moderate means." Governor Davidson at that time also gave utterance to the following striking sentence, "in formulating your course of study don't make it hard for a boy to get into the school, but make it hard for him to get out."

An education is the birthright of every American boy and girl. Free public education is one of the cornerstones upon which this republic was founded. Many of the young men who fail to finish high school in nearly every instance realize their handicap soon after leaving. Some of them wish to return to school but find there is no place for them as they are usually too proud to return to high school and a college or university will not receive them. This is the type of student the Wisconsin Mining School seeks to help.

It is now a well recognized fact that there is a great difference between education and training. The education of men for the higher experimental or research work does not come within the scope or purpose of the Mining School. This is truly the function of the University.

Training along the lines of a young man's choice in the more practical affairs of engineering certainly ought not to be denied him simply because he has not had a high school education. Those are accepted who are sufficiently mature and whom we think able to do the work creditably. Such young men not only have the ambition to better their condition but usually come with a serious purpose as is proven by the results obtained and the progress they have made.

The courses of study are arranged and given so that they can be mastered by the average student who will make a reasonable effort. Every course has been developed with the idea of giving the student the most in practical engineering work that possibly can be given in the time allowed. Each course requires more time in the classroom than is ordinarily given, but the student spends much less time in outside preparation. The instructors, therefore, not only have time to give more personal attention to the student but also have a better opportunity to assist in building sturdy characters.

The instructors are men who have great love for their work. They realize that the student is dependent upon them for the greater part of his inspiration. They teach both the individual and the subject, the aim at all times being to inculcate in the student a sense of responsibility, a desire for accomplishment, a wish to excel.

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

By R. E. LOVELAND, *Secretary*

THE Wisconsin State Retirement System for teachers, established in 1921, supersedes the 1911 System, yet makes ample provision for the Wisconsin teachers who were not under the 1911 law or who were under that law and might be discriminated against by being obliged to change completely from that law to the present one. The provision made for these teachers who had given Wisconsin many years of service prior to 1921, and were well along in years is unusually liberal, but to write such provisions into the law is a difficult task and most of the complications in the law are in connection with these provisions.



R. E. LOVELAND

The law as it applies to future entrants and those who have entered the service since 1921, is not difficult to understand. Each teacher in the system over 25 years of age deposits 5% of his salary and at the close of the year the state makes a cash deposit for the teacher based on the teacher's salary and the number of years the teacher has taught in any school either in Wisconsin or elsewhere, and so far as that year of teaching is concerned the state is through with that teacher except to keep the money invested and return it with the interest it has earned to the teacher or his beneficiary or estate in accordance with law at the proper time.

The Wisconsin System is one of the few financially sound systems in the United States and has the elements necessary for reciprocity, which would make migration from one state to another free from any forfeiture of any rights earned.

The fundamental principles in the law as it applies to present and future entrants are as follows:

(1) There is no definite number of years a teacher must teach, or age which he must attain, in order that he may withdraw from teaching in Wisconsin without forfeiting any rights earned.

(2) Contributions by the State for the teacher are based not only on the amount deposited by the teacher but on his entire teaching experience whether in Wisconsin or elsewhere.

(3) The contributions by the state for the teacher are on a cash basis, the teacher receiving full credit for the same at the close of the school year.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, now has a system, which, while it differs from ours in some particulars as local conditions require, embraces the above principles and there is reciprocity between these two systems. A Wisconsin teacher forfeits nothing he has earned in Wisconsin by going to Minneapolis and he steps into line with teachers in the Minneapolis system and immediately begins receiving the same deposit from the city that he would if all his teaching had been in the Minneapolis schools, while his account in Wisconsin is kept invested for him. The same principle applies for a Minneapolis teacher coming into the Wisconsin schools.

Every teacher's account consists of the following items:

(1) The amount deposited by the teacher, plus interest earnings.

When a teacher ceases to teach he may at any time withdraw this item in cash six months after making application for it; or he may use it to buy an annuity regardless of his age or of the number of years he has taught; or he may leave it in the fund and it will be kept invested for him until he calls for it, or dies, and in the latter event it will be paid to his beneficiary or estate.

(2) The amount deposited by the state for the teacher, plus interest earnings.

When the teacher ceases to be employed as teacher, regardless of where his last teaching was done, also regardless of the number of years he has taught, he may, if he is fifty years of age, or more, use this item then or any time thereafter to purchase an annuity, which will be based on his age and the amount of this item at the time of such purchase. If when he ceases to teach he is not fifty years of age, he may upon becoming fifty, or any time thereafter, use this item to purchase an annuity as just explained. In case of the death of the teacher at any age, after any number of years of teaching, regardless of where he may be teaching at the time of his death or whether he has previously ceased teaching, this item, if it has not already been used to purchase an annuity, will be paid to the teacher's beneficiary, or his estate, as a death benefit.

(3) There is a third item carried on the books in the name of each teacher who taught prior to June 7, 1921 in the schools now included in the retirement system. This consists of what the state deposits would amount to on account of such prior service if the present law had been in force. This is carried forward with interest the same as the other two items are but the teacher acquires no right or title of any kind to it until he shall have given to the schools now in the system, twenty-five years of teaching service.

Upon the completion of said twenty-five years of service, this item becomes the property of the teacher to be used the same as item number two for the purchase of an annuity; or to be paid as a death benefit, except in case of the few teachers not in the service between June 7, 1921 and July 16, 1923; the latter date being the time the law was amended making this item unavailable as a death benefit for future entrants.

Those who were members under the 1911 law and find upon retir-

ing that a strict application of the 1921 law results in a smaller annuity than the old law would give, retain the right to choose the annuity provided by the old law subject to the conditions of the old law.

In case of total disability before the age of fifty a teacher is entitled to \$25.00 a month during such total disability in addition to all other benefits.

	Year ending June 30, 1925	Year ending June 30, 1926
Amount received from teachers:		
Public schools -----	\$637,061.39	\$651,029.49
Normal schools -----	52,096.39	65,928.85
University -----	70,195.09	79,431.87
Number receiving annuity -----	520	567
Amount paid in annuities -----	\$197,012.70	\$209,640.77
Amount of Death Benefits paid -----	15,498.87	78,368.88
Members' deposits withdrawn by retiring teachers -----	168,752.88	195,255.24
Received from surtax after remitting 40% of the amount paid by the city of Milwaukee -----	1,427,494.24	1,348,632.52
General administration expense -----	29,356.48	27,407.96
Investment expense -----	14,219.88	16,518.47
Ledger Assets -----	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1926
Balance in State Depositories -----	\$347,315.56	\$1,274,423.74
United States Bonds -----	877,243.61	306,426.69
Canadian Bonds -----	1,390,206.50	1,391,139.54
Wisconsin Municipal Bonds and Loans --	1,442,245.67	1,709,868.66
Wisconsin Public Utility Bonds -----		89,724.96
Wisconsin Real Estate Mortgage Bonds --	1,052,872.20	1,065,471.52
Wisconsin Real Estate Mortgage Loans* -----	2,463,534.06	3,713,155.82
Total -----	\$7,573,417.60	\$9,550,210.93

* The Real Estate Mortgage Loans consist mostly of the regular two to ten year loans.

Thirteen amortized loans amounting to \$117,250 were made prior to July 1, 1926. This loan is made for 35 years. A certain amount of the principal is to be paid on each semi-annual interest date, thus paying off the loan in 35 years. The borrower has the option, however, on any interest date, of making as many advance payments on principal as he wishes, thus reducing the term of the loan.

WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE LOANS OUTSTANDING

County	June 30, 1925		June 30, 1926	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Ashland -----	10	\$35,150	33	\$107,450
Barron -----	38	163,850	41	169,050
Bayfield -----	36	91,700	53	134,200
Buffalo -----	4	10,700	4	10,700
Chippewa -----	15	99,500	17	107,000
Clark -----	10	50,850	11	56,350
Columbia -----	3	21,050	7	56,550
Crawford -----	9	43,100	11	55,100
Dane -----	23	355,700	48	599,700
Dodge -----	--	-----	1	5,000
Douglas -----	49	164,000	72	215,950
Dunn -----	28	126,400	30	129,650
Eau Claire -----	27	153,250	35	187,150
Forest -----	--	-----	2	5,100
Grant -----	15	154,000	24	242,500
Green -----	4	46,000	9	91,050
Green Lake -----	1	12,000	2	22,000
Iowa -----	12	110,050	20	195,100
Jackson -----	5	37,700	5	42,300
Jefferson -----	1	10,500	2	19,500
Juneau -----	8	52,750	13	71,300
Kenosha -----	--	-----	1	4,000
La Fayette -----	9	88,500	20	198,020
Langlade -----	1	2,500	1	2,500
Lincoln -----	4	11,600	6	14,950
Marathon -----	17	102,150	17	103,150
Marquette -----	--	-----	1	2,000
Monroe -----	4	28,400	4	27,400
Oneida -----	2	5,850	2	5,850
Pepin -----	2	12,250	3	18,750
Pierce -----	5	45,500	12	98,000
Polk -----	3	14,100	3	12,050
Portage -----	5	12,600	5	12,600
Price -----	1	2,500	2	4,500
Richland -----	11	101,000	21	157,750
Rock -----	3	23,500	8	64,500
Rusk -----	13	35,950	17	44,750
St. Croix -----	4	28,400	8	53,900
Sauk -----	--	-----	1	9,000
Sawyer -----	4	22,100	5	32,650
Taylor -----	1	7,500	1	7,500
Trempealeau -----	10	56,550	14	79,200
Vernon -----	9	69,950	17	110,200
Vilas -----	--	-----	1	12,000
Washburn -----	8	32,325	24	92,025
Waupaca -----	2	15,500	2	15,500
Wood -----	1	5,500	1	5,500

FREE LIBRARY SYSTEM

By C. B. LESTER

Members	Residence	Term expires
Supt. of Public Instruction, John Callahan.....	Madison.....	Ex-Officio
President of University Glenn Frank.....	Madison.....	Ex-Officio
Supt. Wisconsin Historical Society, Joseph Schafer.....	Madison.....	Ex-Officio
Miss Zona Gale.....	Portage.....	June, 1931
J. H. A. Lacher.....	Waukesha.....	June, 1931
C. B. Lester, Secretary.....	Madison.....	

THE Wisconsin free library commission was established by act of the legislature in 1895. Its officers are: Chairman, Zona Gale; vice chairman, Joseph Schafer; secretary, C. B. Lester.

Chiefs of departments: Legislative reference, E. E. Witte; library school, Mary Emogene Hazeltine; traveling library and study clubs, Harriet C. Long; book selection, Mary K. Reely.



C. B. LESTER

It is the duty of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission (1) to assist in the establishment, maintenance and operation of public libraries, (2) to instruct students in library work and to continue the instruction of active librarians through visiting and advice, (3) to maintain a legislative reference library of material especially needed by members of the legislature and state officers, and to provide trained assistants for members in the technical drafting of bills, and (4) to make available books, traveling libraries, pictures and other educational material for individuals, organizations and communities not having adequate local library service.

Helps Public Libraries

The commission assists communities desiring to establish public libraries and advises in the selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, the selection of books, and in any effort to make books more available to the people.

This assistance is given through visits and consultation by some person trained in the particular problem at hand—for instance, cataloging or book selection. Many such questions are answered by mail.

The commission also publishes a monthly bulletin containing instructional material, numerous notes on current library practice, and a selected list of current books recommended for library purchase.

Roosevelt said: "After the church and the school, the free public library is the most effective influence for good in America."

Every village or city in Wisconsin able to provide an adequate local library service already has its own public library. But nearly half the people in this rural state are without any local library service. For them we must look forward to an early development of a comprehensive county library system. We have already twenty counties which are appropriating public funds for free library service to all their people. Equal opportunity for city and country requires the use of an agency which includes both city and country; such an agency is the county.

County library service is cheap because it spreads the cost over a wide area and many people. It is democratic because it provides equal opportunity for all, both in city and country. It is effective because it is large enough to provide adequate service and small enough to give real service quickly wherever it is needed.

Library School

The commission conducts a library school from which have been graduated 587 students since 1907. In addition 1,032 students have taken the short course of instruction in the summer. The school provides courses of training for library work in both public libraries and school libraries.

Through an economical organization of work the trained staff of the school are also available for consultation and advice for libraries throughout the state.

There is a large volume of correspondence answering specific questions on library management and helping in the solution of problems of every day work. This help and guidance always available makes possible much better service in smaller public libraries which cannot afford the services of a trained librarian.

Traveling Library Department

The commission provides a library service to supplement the resources of small public libraries, sends selected libraries for the use of women's clubs, study clubs, parent-teacher associations, boy scouts, farmers' associations, and many other kinds of organizations, and sends books directly to individuals living outside of communities with local public libraries.

In this service the Commission sent out 161,861 books during the last fiscal year, which is a 100% increase in only six years. Of these books, 10,198 were sent to community traveling library stations; 43,213 were sent to public libraries to supplement their local resources; 48,365 were sent to rural schools; 6,328 were sent to study

clubs and similar organizations; and 53,757 were sent directly to individuals. This was in response to a total of 26,185 requests for books.

Legislative Reference Library

As the name implies, the legislative reference library was organized primarily to give to members of the legislature such assistance as they might desire in the discharge of their duties as lawmakers. Members of the legislature may call upon this library to supply them with the best available information upon both sides of any public question of current interest. They can also get digests of the legislation in other states and in foreign countries upon any subject in which they may be interested, as well as information upon attempts made in this state to enact such legislation. They can also call upon the trained research workers who constitute the legislative reference library to make any special study for them which relates to pending or contemplated legislation. In addition members of the legislature through the reference library can get the assistance of experienced draftsmen, who are employed only during sessions, in preparing bills and amendments to bills for introduction in the legislature.

To be in a position to furnish up-to-date and accurate information upon public questions, the reference library watches all the principal sources for such data—public documents, books and pamphlets, newspapers and magazines. When necessary it also sends out letters and questionnaires to get information not available in published form. It also keeps in touch with legislative reference bureaus and other similar research organizations in other states upon the work which they are doing and through arrangements for an interchange of material gets copies of all digests and other studies of these bureaus. It has also made an index of all bills introduced in the Wisconsin legislature since 1899, and has prepared the only complete index available anywhere of the private and local laws which have been enacted in this state.

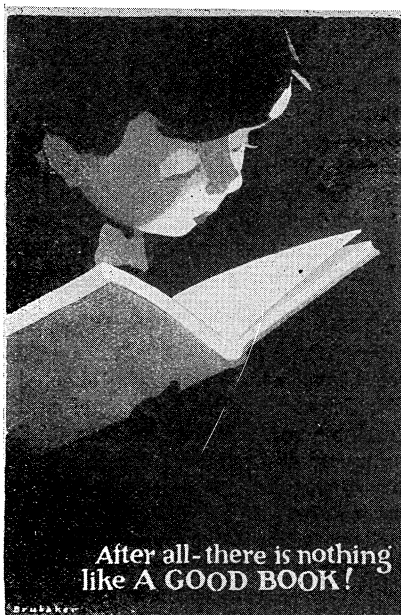
The reference facilities of the legislative reference library have by law been made available not only to members of the legislature, but also to state departments and private citizens as well. Nor is it necessary to visit this library to get its service, as numerous reference questions are answered by letter. The drafting of bills, however, is done only upon written instructions from members of the legislature, or at the request of the governor or the heads of state departments. All services rendered are free and confidential, and strictly non-political and nonpartisan.

The legislative reference library was the first institution of its kind in the entire United States. It was organized in 1901 and from date of its organization until 1921 was under the direction of the late Dr. Charles McCarthy.

During the regular 1925 session 2247 bill drafting requests were handled, and in the special 1926 session 27 requests. In the session of 1925 there were introduced 101 fewer bills than in 1923, but this department handled 91 more drafting requests due principally to a

larger percentage of amendments drafted. Every member of both houses who introduced any bills or resolutions, or amendments thereto, made use of the service of this department. During this session also the reference library answered 755 requests which required research and could not be answered while the inquirer waited for the information desired. In the last fiscal year (following the session) nearly 1500 requests involving research, often very extensive in scope, have been handled by this library.

Nearly all state departments and many private organizations and citizens also make constant use of this library. Most other states as well as the federal government have copied this Wisconsin idea and now have similar research and drafting departments to assist legislators in making better laws.



**National Guard and List
of State Patriotic
Societies**

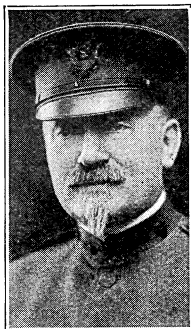
THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

By GENERAL JOHN G. SALSMAN

Adjutants General of Wisconsin

Name	Residence	From	To
William R. Smith	Mineral Point	July 20, 1839	April 1, 1851
William A. Barstow	Waukesha	April 1, 1851	April 1, 1852
William L. Utley	Racine	April 1, 1852	April 1, 1854
John McManman	Milwaukee	April 1, 1854	April 1, 1856
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point	April 1, 1856	Feb. 6, 1860
James A. Swain	Mineral Point	Feb. 6, 1860	April 25, 1861
William L. Utley	Racine	April 25, 1861	Jan. 7, 1862
Augustus Gaylord	St. Croix Falls	Jan. 7, 1862	April 30, 1866
James K. Proudfit	Madison	May 1, 1866	May 28, 1868
Edwin E. Bryant	Madison	May 28, 1868	Jan. 2, 1872
Robert Montieith	Madison	Jan. 2, 1872	April 11, 1874
Alfred C. Parkinson	Madison	April 11, 1874	Jan. 11, 1876
George A. Hannaford	Milwaukee	Jan. 11, 1876	May 9, 1876
Edwin E. Bryant	Madison	May 9, 1876	Jan. 2, 1882
Chandler P. Chapman	Madison	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 7, 1889
George W. Burchard	Ft. Atkinson	Jan. 7, 1889	Jan. 5, 1891
Joseph B. Doe	Janesville	Jan. 5, 1891	Dec. 15, 1893
Otto H. Falk	Milwaukee	Dec. 15, 1893	Jan. 7, 1895
Charles King	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 4, 1897
Charles R. Boardman	Oshkosh	Jan. 4, 1897	Sept. 30, 1913
Orlando Holway	Merrillan	Oct. 1, 1913	Feb. 3, 1923
John G. Salsman	Madison	Feb. 9, 1923	June 1, 1923
Ralph M. Immell	Blair	June 1, 1923	

IN PREPARING the roster of the Wisconsin National Guard for publication in this issue it was suggested by the editor that the roster be prefaced with a sketch of the history of the Wisconsin Militia and the Wisconsin National Guard from the earliest days until the perfection of the present organization.



JOHN G. SALSMAN

The Territory of Wisconsin was organized April 20, 1836 and Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. On July 20, 1839 William R. Smith of Mineral Point was appointed Adjutant General. He functioned until April 1, 1851. General Smith was a gentleman of the old school and according to his portrait now hanging on the wall of the Adjutant General's office still wore his hair in a cue, tied in a braid hanging down his back.

The first entry in the record book of the Adjutant General's office, dated March 26, 1846, shows a notification from citizens of Mineral Point, of the organization of a military company to be known as the Mineral Point Guards, with

John Clowney, Captain
Theodore Rodolf, First Lieutenant
Timothy Burns, Second Lieutenant
William T. Henry, Third Lieutenant

The next notification, received on April 17, 1846 pertained to a Company in Dane County to be known as the Heyworth Volunteer Company with

Augustin Harasythy, Captain
Charles Wilson, First Lieutenant
Charles Reeve, Second Lieutenant
Robert Leech, Third Lieutenant

On June 8, 1846 the Governor, Henry Dodge, issued a proclamation informing the people of the territory that the President of the United States requests the organization of one regiment Volunteer Infantry for service during the war with Mexico. The record shows that the Crawford County Volunteers, Dodge Guards with

Hiram Knowlton, Captain
Charles Brisbois, First Lieutenant
John H. Fonda, Second Lieutenant

were mustered into the service of the United States at Prairie du Chien on June 24, 1846 and were placed in garrison at Fort Crawford near Prairie du Chien.

Meanwhile under the provisions of the territorial law the voters assembled at the county seats and organized military regiments by electing field officers of regiments. This was done in all the counties of the territory as then organized.

On August 20, 1846 there were organized in Dane County the Madison Artillerists with

Beriha Brown, Captain
Barlow Shackelford, First Lieutenant
Theodore W. Sutherland, Second Lieutenant

and in Iowa County the First Company Wisconsin Dragoons, with

John F. O'Neill, Captain
Ripley C. Kelley, First Lieutenant
George W. Cobb, Second Lieutenant

and in Iowa County the Mississippi Guard, with

James Collins, Captain
John W. Cox, First Lieutenant
Morrison Williams, Second Lieutenant

Meanwhile the Militia of the Territory were being organized into divisions and brigades.

The First Division

1st Brigade

Counties of Racine, Milwaukee and Waukesha.

2nd Brigade

Counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Winnebago and Calumet.

The Second Division

1st Brigade

Counties of Iowa, Green and Richland.

2nd Brigade

Counties of Grant, Crawford, St. Croix, Chippewa and La Pointe.

The Third Division

1st Brigade

Counties of Walworth, Jefferson, Dodge, and Columbia.

2nd Brigade

Counties of Rock, Dane, Sauk and Portage.

The general officers appointed were:

First Division:

Major General Erastus B. Wolcott

1st Brigade

Brigadier General Michael Frank

2nd Brigade

Brigadier General William Dickinson

Second Division:

Major General James H. Gentry

1st Brigade

Brigadier General Thomas Jenkins

2nd Brigade

Brigadier General William S. Anderson

Third Division:

Major General Jesse Meacham

No record available as to the names of the Brigade Commanders.

On January 7, 1847 were organized in Milwaukee the Milwaukee Rifle Company with

George D. Meffert, Captain

George Brosius, First Lieutenant

Henry Luers, Second Lieutenant

This ends the record of events as recorded in the Adjutant General's office during the territorial days.

The first entry in the record after the organization of the state is on March 11, 1851 and is a manuscript copy of the Militia Law passed by the state legislature and approved by Governor Nelson Dewey on that date. During the early years of the state government little attention was paid to the organized volunteer militia companies. They were in existence and were, probably, in number about 375 officers and men as that is about the number of muskets that the state reported to the General Government.

Under date of December 31st, 1855 General John McManman, the

Adjutant General, reported to Governor Barstow on the inspection of the uniform companies of the city of Milwaukee, comprising the:

Artillery Company
Dragoons
Rifles
Black Jaegers

and he reports that since the time of this inspection there were organized in the city of Milwaukee the Milwaukee Light Guard and the Union Guards.

The next report of the Adjutant General was dated December 17, 1860 and this report shows that the militia of the state was organized into eleven divisions, 22 brigades and 44 regiments, and reports the organization of Volunteer Companies as:

Infantry -----	23 companies	922
Artillery -----	6 companies	198
Cavalry -----	2 companies	104
Riflemen -----	19 companies	769
Total -----		1,993

Infantry

Name of Company	Location	No. Rank and File
Milwaukee Light Guard.....	Milwaukee	54
Montgomery Guard.....	Milwaukee	48
Racine Governor's Guards.....	Racine	33
Company A, 5th Regiment.....	Whitewater .....	..
Geneva Independents	Geneva	45
Kenosha Washington Light Guard..	Kenosha	34
Beloit City Guards.....	Beloit	36
Shullsburg Light Guards.....	Shullsburg	44
Miners' Guards.....	Mineral Point.....	40
LaFayette Light Guard.....	Darlington	40
Lancaster Guards.....	Lancaster	40
Governor's Guards.....	Madison	49
Madison Guard.....	Madison	42
Portage Light Guard.....	Portage	40
Waupun Light Guard.....	Waupun	43
Citizens Guard.....	Fox Lake.....	40
Horicon Guard.....	Horicon	40
Union Guards.....	Port Washington	45
Hoyt's Guards.....	Port Washington	39
Washington Hibernian Guards.....	Fond du Lac.....	32
La Crosse Light Guard.....	La Crosse	54
Hudson City Guards.....	Hudson	44
Prescott Guards.....	Prescott	40
Total rank and file Infantry.....		922

Artillery

Washington Artillery.....	Milwaukee	43
Governor's Artillery.....	Watertown	35
Jefferson Artillery Company.....	Jefferson	40
Albany Artillery.....	Green County.....	40
Potosi Artillerists.....	Grant County.....	..
Rough and Ready Artillery Co.....	La Crosse	40
Total rank and file, Artillery.....		198

Cavalry

Milwaukee Dragoons.....	Milwaukee	44
Dane Cavalry.....	Madison	60
Total rank and file, Cavalry.....		104

Riflemen

Milwaukee Riflemen.....	Milwaukee	40
Black Yager Rifles.....	Milwaukee	45
Racine Rifle Co. No. 1.....	Racine	40
Burlington Rifles.....	Racine Co.....	42
Kenosha Rifles.....	Kenosha	46
Watertown Rifles.....	Watertown	42
Black Hawk Rifle Company.....	Fort Atkinson	53
Eagle Guards	Brodhead	40
Sauk Rifles	Sauk City.....	49
Mayville Rifles.....	Dodge County.....	37
Cedarburg Rifles.....	Ozaukee County	44
Grafton Rifles.....	Ozaukee County	40
Union Rifle Guards.....	Eldorado .....	..
Lima Rifle Guards.....	Hingham	46
Sheboygan Rifles.....	Sheboygan	49
Oshkosh Riflemen.....	Oshkosh	30
Neenah Guards.....	Neenah	40
Menasha Riflemen	Menasha	40
La Crosse Riflemen.....	La Crosse	46

Total rank and file, Riflemen..... 769

All of these organizations were armed by the state and assigned to the various militia regiments from 1 to 44 and the organization so remained until 1861, when President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers came to the state, its quota being 1 regiment of infantry to serve three months, when at once the 1st regiment was assembled in camp in Milwaukee.

The following is a list of the field and staff officers:

John C. Starkweather.....	Colonel	Milwaukee
Charles L. Harris.....	Lieut.-Colonel.....	Madison
David H. Lain.....	Major.....	Kenosha
A. R. Chapin.....	Adjutant.....	Milwaukee
Dwight W. Keyes.....	Quartermaster.....	Milwaukee
Harry Bingham.....	Asst. Quartermaster.....	Madison
B. F. White.....	Surgeon.....	Prairie du Chien
L. J. Dixon.....	First Asst. Surgeon.....	Madison
James Crugom.....	Second Asst. Surgeon.....	Madison
J. W. Plows.....	Commissary.....	Milwaukee
Charles Fairchild.....	Asst. Commissary.....	Madison
Samuel Brooks.....	Aid to Colonel.....	Racine

This regiment comprised the following companies:

COMPANY A—Milwaukee Light Guard

George B. Bingham, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Charles Dudley, 1st Lieut.....	Milwaukee
George F. Williams, 2nd Lieut.....	Milwaukee

COMPANY B—Milwaukee Union Rifles

Henry A. Mitchell, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Edward D. Luxton, 1st Lieut.....	Milwaukee
Henry L. Bruyeres, 2nd Lieut.....	Milwaukee

COMPANY C—Horicon Guard

O. B. Twogood, Captain.....	Horicon
J. C. Adams, 1st Lieut.....	Horicon
S. E. Tyler, 2nd Lieut.....	Horicon

COMPANY D—Black Yagers

Pius Dreher, Captain	Milwaukee
J. C. Harttest, 1st Lieut.....	Milwaukee
A. Bingenheimer, 2nd Lieut.....	Milwaukee

COMPANY E—Madison Guard

Geo. E. Bryant, Captain.....	Madison
Wm. H. Plunkert, 1st Lieut.....	Madison
Wm. H. Miller, 2nd Lieut.....	Madison

COMPANY F—Beloit City Guard

Wm. M. Clark, Captain.....	Beloit
T. P. Northrup, 1st Lieut.....	Beloit
Noble W. Smith, 2nd Lieut.....	Beloit

COMPANY G—Park City Greys

Donald C. McVean, Captain.....	Kenosha
W. W. Pettit, 1st Lieut.....	Kenosha
Levi Howland, 2nd Lieut.....	Kenosha

COMPANY H—Milwaukee Riflemen

Willhelm George, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Phillip Horwitz, 1st Lieut.....	Milwaukee
Charles Sarnow, 2nd Lieut.....	Milwaukee

COMPANY I—Fond du Lac Badgers

James V. McCall, Captain.....	Fond du Lac
Thomas H. Green, 1st Lieut.....	Fond du Lac
Henry Decker, 2nd Lieut.....	Fond du Lac

COMPANY K—Governor's Guard

Lucius Fairchild, captain.....	Madison
Dewitt C. Poole, 1st Lieut.....	Madison
James K. Proudfit, 2nd Lieut.....	Madison

The total strength of this regiment on muster-in was 810 officers and enlisted men.

The second regiment was assembled under the same call and camped at Madison. The regiment was refused by the War Department as three months men and the companies were called on to volunteer for three years or the war. This was immediately complied with and the regiment went into the service with this organization.

The following table shows the names of the Field and Staff Officers, also the commissioned officers of the companies with their respective commands, to-wit:

S. Park Coon, Colonel.....	Milwaukee
Henry W. Peck, Lieut. Colonel.....	Green Co.
Duncan McDonald, Major.....	Milwaukee
Halbert E. Paine, Quartermaster.....	Milwaukee
Edward M. Hunter, Adjutant.....	Milwaukee
James M. Lewis, Surgeon.....	Waukesha
Thomas P. Russel, 1st Ass't Surgeon.....	Oshkosh
P. S. Arndt, 2d Ass't Surgeon.....	Brown Co.
Rev. J. C. Richmond, Chaplain.....	Milwaukee

COMPANIES**COMPANY A—Citizens Guard, Fox Lake**

George H. Stevens, Captain.....	Fox Lake
Edward B. Mann, 1st Lieut.....	Fox Lake
Wm. W. Jones, 2nd Lieut.....	Fox Lake

COMPANY B—La Crosse Light Guards

Wilson Colwell, Captain.....	La Crosse
Frank Hatch, 1st Lieut.....	La Crosse
Robert Hughes, 2nd Lieut.....	La Crosse

COMPANY C—Grant County Grays

David McKee, Captain.....	Lancaster
C. K. Dean, 1st Lieut.....	Boscobel
William Booth, 2nd Lieut.....	Boscobel

COMPANY D—Janesville Volunteers

Geo. B. Ely, Captain.....	Janesville
A. B. McLean, 1st Lieut.....	Janesville
Dana D. Dodge, 2nd Lieut.....	Janesville

COMPANY E—Oshkosh Volunteers

Gabriel Bouck, Captain.....	Oshkosh
John Hancock, 1st Lieut.....	Oshkosh
H. B. Jackson, 2nd Lieut.....	Oshkosh

COMPANY F—Belle City Rifles

Wm. E. Strong, Captain.....	Racine
A. O. Doolittle, 1st Lieut.....	Racine
Wm. L. Parsons, 2nd Lieut.....	Racine

COMPANY G—Portage City Guards

John Mansfield, Captain.....	Portage City
A. S. Hill, 1st Lieut.....	Portage City
Samuel K. Vaughn, 2nd Lieut.....	Portage City

COMPANY H—Randall Guard

J. F. Randolph, Captain.....	Madison
A. A. Meredith, 1st Lieut.....	Madison
Nat. Rollins, 2nd Lieut.....	Madison

COMPANY I—Miner's Guards

Thomas S. Allen, Captain.....	Mineral Point
Wm. W. Le Fleische, 1st Lieut.....	Mineral Point
Thomas W. Bishop, 2nd Lieut.....	Mineral Point

COMPANY K—Wisconsin Rifles

A. J. Langworthy, Captain.....	Milwaukee
Caleb Hunt, 1st Lieut.....	Milwaukee
Wm. A. Hopkins, 2nd Lieut.....	Milwaukee
Total officers and enlisted men 1048.	

The next regiments of volunteers were largely composed of volunteer militia companies, some of older and many of newer organizations, but most were of the kind that now would be called the National Guard.

During the next four or five years the activity of the Adjutant General's office was taken up mainly with the war and the organization of troops under the calls of the President as required, so that but little attention was given to the volunteer militia in the state. There were such but they do not figure in the reports until after the war.

The Adjutant General's report of September 30, 1869 lists these organizations as uniformed and equipped:

Platteville Light Artillery, Platteville
 Beaver Dam Light Guards, Beaver Dam
 Trojan Volunteer Battery, East Troy
 Milwaukee Battery Light Artillery, Milwaukee
 Milwaukee Light Guard, Milwaukee
 Merchants Zouaves, Milwaukee
 Sheridan Guards, Milwaukee
 Milwaukee Zouaves, Milwaukee
 Mechanics Zouaves, Milwaukee
 Green County National Guards, Monroe
 Manitowoc Volunteers, Manitowoc
 Delavan Volunteers, Delavan

In the report for 1870 appeared new companies:

Cream City Guards, Milwaukee
 Evergreen City Cadets, Sheboygan
 Oconomowoc Zouaves, Oconomowoc

South Side Turner Rifle, Milwaukee
 Sauk County Light Guard, Baraboo
 Mauston Light Guard, Mauston
 Middleton Guard, Middleton

In the report for 1872 the following new companies are shown:

Germania Guards, Milwaukee
 Juneau Guards, Milwaukee
 Kosciusko Guards, Milwaukee
 Prairie City Battery, Ripon
 Bayfield Rifles, Bayfield
 Governor's Guard, La Crosse
 Monroe Guards, Tomah
 Fond du Lac Rifle Co., Fond du Lac

In 1873 are reported new organizations:

Black Jaegers, Milwaukee
 Emmett Zouaves, Milwaukee
 La Crosse Guards, La Crosse

In 1874:

The Vernon County Light Guard, Viroqua

In 1875:

Mineral Point Guards, Mineral Point
 Germania Guards, Wausau
 Eau Claire Sharpshooters, Eau Claire
 Governor's Guard, Madison
 American Rifles, Milwaukee
 Clark County Zouaves, Neillsville
 Iowa County Rangers, Dodgeville
 Milwaukee City Guard, Milwaukee

In 1878:

Beloit City Guard, Beloit
 Custer Rifles, Whitewater
 Guppy Guards, Portage
 Janesville Veterans, Janesville
 Janesville Guards, Janesville
 Kolmbach Rifles, Ft. Howard
 La Crosse Light Guard, La Crosse
 Ludington Light Guard, Menomonie
 Oshkosh Guards, Oshkosh
 Randall Guards, Darlington
 Ripon Rifles, Ripon
 Sherman Guards, Neillsville

In 1879:

The Power City Rifles, Janesville
 Lake City Guards, Madison

From these organizations were taken the companies, who, in a total number of 23 companies from this state and one company from Chicago, were present at the Great Soldiers Reunion held by the Grand Army of the Republic in Milwaukee in June 1880. These guard companies acted as guards and escorts and were present with the G. A. R. during the great parade in that city. During the camp a competitive drill was held at which prizes were awarded to the:

Janesville Guards, Captain H. A. Smith—1st Prize \$500.00.
 To the Chicago Cadets, Illinois National Guard, Lieutenant E. C. Phillips—2nd Prize \$300.00.
 The Evergreen City Guards, Captain C. A. Born—3rd Prize \$150.00.
 The Guppy Guards, Captain W. D. Womer and the Mauston Light Guard, Captain Wm. M. Remington shared in the 4th prize \$50.00.

These were the companies, with a few changes and additions here and there, that made up the force of the Wisconsin National Guard that was organized into battalions and regiments in the year 1882 by Chandler P. Chapman, then Adjutant General of the state.

FIRST REGIMENT

Company A.....	Janesville Guards	Janesville
Company B.....	Bower City Rifles	Janesville
Company C.....	Custer Rifles	Whitewater
Company D.....	Delavan Guards	Delavan
Company E.....	Beloit City Guards	Beloit
Company F.....	Racine Light Guards	Racine
Company G.....	Garfield Guards	Racine
Company H.....	Monroe City Guards.....	Monroe

SECOND REGIMENT

Company A.....	Manitowoc Volunteers	Manitowoc
Company B.....	Oshkosh Guards	Oshkosh
Company C.....	Evergreen City Guards	Sheboygan
Company D.....	Ripon Rifles	Ripon
Company E.....	Fond du Lac Guards	Fond du Lac
Company F.....	Oshkosh Rifles	Oshkosh
Company G.....	Appleton Light Infantry	Appleton
Company H.....	Prairie City Guards	Ripon
Company I.....	Rankin Guards	Manitowoc

THIRD BATTALION

Company A.....	Sherman Guards	Neillsville
Company B.....	Governor's Guards	La Crosse
Company C.....	La Crosse Light Guard.....	La Crosse
Company D.....	Mauston Light Guard	Mauston

FOURTH BATTALION

Company A.....	Governor's Guard	Madison
Company B.....	Guppy Guards	Portage
Company C.....	Lake City Guards	Madison
Company D.....	Watertown Rifles	Watertown
Company E.....	Burchard Guards	Beaver Dam

With companies not assigned to regiments:

Sheridan Guards, Milwaukee
 Bayfield Rifles, Bayfield
 Germania Guards, Wausau
 Ludington Guards, Menomonie
 Kosiusko Guards, Milwaukee
 South Side Turner Rifles, Milwaukee
 Lincoln Guards, Milwaukee
 Light Horse Squadron, Milwaukee

This organization was perfected by completing the third regiment by assigning of northern companies and organizing the 4th Battalion by assigning the four Milwaukee companies.

This was the organization that held until the Spanish War when the entire Guard were mustered into the service of the United States. This phase of the history of the Wisconsin National Guard has been admirably related by General Charles King in the Blue Book of 1923, as has the later history of the Guard been related by General Ralph M. Immell in the Blue Book of 1925. To say more would be only repetition of a story heretofore eloquently told.

The present organization of the guard and the location of the units comprising the force are detailed in the following roster:

ROSTER WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD*Commander-in-Chief*

JOHN J. BLAINE, MADISON

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE

STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS**THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT**

The Adjutant General

With rank of Brigadier General

Ralph M. Immell.....Madison

Adjutant General

With rank of Lieutenant Colonel

Nicholas M. Schantz.....Madison

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

With rank of Lieutenant Colonel

Edgar N. Caldwell.....Madison

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Judge Advocate With rank of Major

Timothy BurkeGreen Bay

With rank of Captain

Lawrence J. Brody.....La Crosse

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Chief Quartermaster

With rank of Lieutenant Colonel

Harry G. Williams (U. S. P. & D. officer).....Camp Douglas

With rank of Major

Henry C. Hengels (Surveying Officer).....Milwaukee

Allan B. Ellis.....Camp Douglas

With rank of Captain

Donald M. Farris.....Madison

With rank of 2nd Lieutenant

Dewey E. Hilton.....Madison

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Ordnance Officer

With rank of Major

James W. Spradling.....Sparta

With rank of 1st Lieutenant

Fred J. Caffrey.....Milwaukee

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

With rank of Lieutenant Colonel

James P. Dean.....Madison

With rank of Captain

Fred J. Hodges.....Madison

MILITARY STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF**Military Secretary**

Colonel Frank W. Kuehl.....Madison

With rank of Colonel and Aides-de-Camp

W. Stanley Smith.....Madison

J. P. Smelker.....Dodgeville

Michael F. Blenski.....Milwaukee

Benoni O. Reynolds.....Lake Geneva

Alexander E. Frederick.....Sparta

August O. Paunack.....Madison

With rank of Major and Aide-de-Camp

Verne G. Milum.....Viola

John Peterman.....Portage

Alf E. Anderson.....Stevens Point

Lyle K. Austin.....Boscobel

Earl Olds.....La Crosse

DIVISION TROOPS**HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION****Aides**

Captain Bruce R. McCoy.....Sparta

1st Lt. Lambert A. Hansen.....Sparta

1st Lt. Tyler D. Barney.....Sparta

General Staff Section

Lt. Colonel Daniel L. Remington.....Mauston

Lt. Colonel Charles F. Sammond.....Milwaukee

Quartermaster's Section

Lt. Colonel Francis X. Ritger.....Madison

Captain George N. Nehf.....Hartford

1st Lt. Joseph H. Rossbach.....La Crosse

Ordnance Section

Lt. Colonel Alva E. Garey.....Edgerton

Chaplain's Section

Major Gustav Stearns.....Milwaukee

Adjutant's Section

Major Leo B. Levenick.....Madison

Inspector's Section

Lt. Colonel Harry G. Williams.....Camp Douglas

SPECIAL DIVISION TROOPS**32nd Military Police Company—Arcadia**

Captain.....Samuel B. Slaughter

2nd Lt.....Michael J. Kamla

32nd Tank Company—Janesville

Captain.....Herbert S. Marker

1st Lt.....Oscar F. Rauch

1st Lt.....Lawrence A. Wright

2nd Lt.....Lester W. Schuler

2nd Lt.....Amel G. Simonson

SIXTY-FOURTH BRIGADE, INFANTRY DIVISION

Brigadier General

George F. O'Connell.....Madison

Brigade Executive

Major Malcolm K. Whyte.....Milwaukee

Adjutant and Supply Officer

Captain John F. Mullen.....Madison

Aides1st Lt. Robert C. McCoy (Plans and Training Officer)....Sparta
1st Lt. John E. Hayden (Intelligence Officer).....Madison**Headquarters Company—Sparta**

Captain.....Spencer W. Barlow

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF
INFANTRY**64th Brigade, 32nd Division**Colonel William B. Hall.....Oconto
Lieutenant Colonel Forest H. Himes (Executive Officer).Crandon**Machine Gun Officer and Regimental Gas Officer**

Major Frederick W. Hoffman.....Appleton

Adjutant

Captain Hugh M. Fanning.....La Crosse

Chaplain

Captain Andrew J. Boe.....Superior

Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer

Captain John Kohl.....Marshfield

Supply Officer

Captain Reinhold F. H. Schultz.....La Crosse

Headquarters Company—MilwaukeeCaptain.....Ira M. Jones
2nd Lt.....Joseph C. Ranzinger**Service Company—Oshkosh**Captain.....Theodore F. M. Engelke
1st Lt.....Arthur W. Gaul
1st Lt.....Edwin H. Fritz
2nd Lt.....Leo J. Weber**Band Section—Waupaca**

Charles T. Carroll.....(Warrant Officer)

Howitzer Company—WaupacaCaptain.....Loren L. Gmeiner
1st Lt.....Dayton C. Baldwin
2nd Lt.....Harvey E. Peterson

Medical Department Detachment—Ripon

Major.....Luther N. Schnetz
 Captain.....Edwin C. Johnson (D. C.)
 Captain.....Herman A. Schulz (M. C.)
 Captain.....George R. Randall (M. C.)
1st Lt. (M. C.)

First Battalion

Major Fred T. Finn.....Madison

Headquarters Company—Menasha

1st Lt.....William A. Draheim (Bn. Adj.)
 2nd Lt.....Harvey W. Dederling

Company "A"—Marinette

Captain.....Lester B. Lindsay
 1st Lt.....Norman B. Langill
 2nd Lt.....Leonard C. Palmateer

Company "B"—Rhineland

Captain.....Wm. H. Zumach
 1st Lt.....Laurence B. Gauthier
 2nd Lt.....Joseph W. Pelletier

Company "C"—Oconto

Captain.....Erwin O. Schoenebeck
 1st Lt.....Ernest C. Hidde
 2nd Lt.....Willard Vullings

Company "D"—Appleton

Captain.....Erwin F. Grundeman
 1st Lt.....Clyde P. Schroeder
 2nd Lt.....Hubert J. Piette

SECOND BATTALION

Major Edward J. Schmidt.....Manitowoc

Headquarters Company—Ripon

1st Lt.....George S. Splitt (Bn. Adj.)
 2nd Lt.....

Company "E"—Manitowoc

Captain.....Robert H. Franz
 1st Lt.....John P. Klinkner
 2nd Lt.....

Company "F"—Sheboygan

Captain.....Eugene A. Hickey
 1st Lt.....
 2nd Lt.....John A. Ehren

Company "G"—Oconomowoc

Captain.....Frederick G. Schuehle
 1st Lt.....Charles W. Bender, Jr.
 2nd Lt.....Edward G. Karnopp

Company "H"—Oshkosh

Captain.....Everett L. Hansen
 1st Lt.....Herbert A. Smith
 2nd Lt.....Milton Ziebell

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

THIRD BATTALION

Major Emil G. Prellwitz.....Ripon

Headquarters Company—Whitewater

1st Lt.....George L. Brown (Bn. Adj.)
2nd Lt.....Willis F. Madden

Company "I"—Neenah

Captain.....Wm. H. Kuehl
1st Lt.....Carl F. Gerhardt
2nd Lt.....Dan A. Hardt

Company "K"—Milwaukee

Captain.....Walter J. Szulakiewicz
1st Lt.....Frank Reszczynski
2nd Lt.....Stanley Tarzynski

Company "L"—Jefferson

Captain.....Charles P. Lane
1st Lt.....Merrald H. Haag
2nd Lt.....Clarence J. Kriedermann

Company "M"—Fond du Lac

Captain.....Henry Vogt
1st Lt.....Lisle B. Harris
2nd Lt.....Raymond G. Mayrand

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF
INFANTRY**64th Brigade, 32nd Division**

Colonel Paul B. Clemens.....Milwaukee
Lt. Colonel Albert Nathness (Executive Officer).....Menomonie

Machine Gun Officer and Regimental Gas Officer

Major Scott A. Cairy.....Platteville

Adjutant

Captain Thayer Z. Clayton.....Milwaukee

Chaplain

Captain William F. Hood.....Superior

Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer

Captain Edward C. Van Wie.....Tomah

Supply Officer

Captain Arney O. Petersen.....Neillsville

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF
INFANTRY**Headquarters Company—Tomah**

Captain.....Adelbert H. Wilson
2nd Lt.....Edwin G. Wilson

Service Company—Neillsville

Captain.....Leo M. Jackson
1st Lt.....Benjamin J. Brown
1st Lt.....Harland A. Kintzele
2nd Lt.....James A. Musil

Band Section—Wausau

B. F. Schultz.....(Warrant Officer)

Howitzer Company—Ashland

Captain.....Edwin A. Johnson

1st Lt.....

2nd Lt.....

Medical Department Detachment—Superior

Major.....Victor E. Ekblad

Captain.....James W. McGill (M. C.)

Captain.....Adolph L. Kylo (M. C.)

Captain.....Erwin W. Chamberlain (D. C.)

1st Lt.....George J. Hathaway (M. C.)

FIRST BATTALION

Major William A. Holden.....Sparta

Headquarters Company—Hudson

1st Lt.....Oliver G. Erickson (Bn. Adj.)

2nd Lt.....William J. Burton

Company "A"—Menomonie

Captain.....Gustav A. Hitz

1st Lt.....Cecil M. Russell

2nd Lt.....Stanley Wm. Solem

Company "B"—Eau Claire

Captain.....Wilbur J. Mahoney

1st Lt.....Walter C. Roseberry

2nd Lt.....Floyd E. Garton

Company "C"—Marshfield

Captain.....Fred B. Rhyner

1st Lt.....William F. Beseler

2nd Lt.....Alfred E. Speerbecker

Company "D"—Rice Lake

Captain.....Warren D. Leary

1st Lt.....Sam O. Haugen

2nd Lt.....Lewis K. Leonard

SECOND BATTALION

Major John G. Graham.....Tomah

Headquarters Company—Reedsburg

1st Lt.....Herman C. Miller (Bn. Adj.)

2nd Lt.....Lorenz E. Spratz

Company "E"—Beaver Dam

Captain.....Albert A. Parker

1st Lt.....Henry A. Piszczek

2nd Lt.....Frank Wrzesinske

Company "F"—Portage

Captain.....Guy F. Goodell

1st Lt.....David Leach

2nd Lt.....

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Company "G"—Madison

Captain.....Theodore G. Lewis
 1st Lt.....
 2nd Lt.....William A. Wall

Company "H"—Baraboo

Captain.....Paul L. Stewart
 1st Lt.....Otto Arndt
 2nd Lt.....Robert F. Holmes

THIRD BATTALION

Major William Smith.....Chippewa Falls

Headquarters Company—Edgerton

1st Lt.....Earl W. Shaw (Bn. Adj.)
 2nd Lt.....Edward H. Short

Company "I"—Stoughton

Captain.....Fred J. Mattingly
 1st Lt.....Edwin O. Olson
 2nd Lt.....

Company "K"—Monroe

Captain.....Charles A. Schindler
 1st Lt.....Delbert L. Cook
 2nd Lt.....Oscar A. Moldenhauer

Company "L"—Beloit

Captain.....Waldo G. Hansen
 1st Lt.....Carl A. Sparks
 2nd Lt.....Ralph C. Baumgarde

Company "M"—Platteville

Captain.....William B. Shepard
 1st Lt.....Paul L. Karrman
 2nd Lt.....

**57TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, 32ND INFANTRY
DIVISION****Brigadier General**

.....

Executive

Major George L. Simpson.....Eau Claire

Adjutant

Captain Albert T. Sands.....Eau Claire

Intelligence Officer

1st Lt. Bernard A. Busacker.....Milwaukee

Plans and Training Officer

Second Lieutenant Christian J. Randall.....Wausau

Supply Officer

Captain Herbert E. Beglinger.....Oshkosh

Headquarters Battery—Whitefish Bay

Captain.....Wm. F. Rosenberg
 2nd Lt.....

107TH AMMUNITION TRAIN, RIVER FALLS

Captain.....Kenneth S. White
 1st Lt.....Charles J. Phillips
 2nd Lt.....Paul F. Weber

ONE HUNDRED TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF FIELD
ARTILLERY

(75 mm.) 32nd Division

Colonel Alvin A. Kuechenmeister.....Milwaukee

Executive

Lieutenant Colonel Albert H. Smith.....Wilton

Adjutant

Captain Joseph F. Gruber.....Milwaukee

Liaison Officer

Captain Eric D. Lindberg.....Appleton

Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer

First Lieutenant Harold L. Plummer.....Cadott

Chaplain

Captain William T. Dorward.....Milwaukee

Headquarters Battery—Superior

Captain.....Scott A. McLean (Com. Officer)
 1st Lt.....Charles F. Garvey (Asst. Com. Officer)

Service Battery—Sheboygan

Captain.....Emil F. Stielow (Supply Officer)
 1st Lt.....Erwin Wolf
 2nd Lt.....Marvin C. Biehl (1st Bn. Supply Officer)
 2nd Lt.....Jacob A. Spies (2nd Bn. Supply Officer)

Band Section—Appleton

Edward F. Mumm.....(Warrant Officer)

Medical Department Detachment—La Crosse

Major.....William E. Bannen (M. C.)
 Captain.....John H. Gatterdam (D. C.)
 Captain.....Perl F. Strait (V. C.)
 Captain.....Edward T. Evans (M. C.)
 Captain.....Paul C. Gatterdam (M. C.)
 1st Lt.....George E. Evenson (V. C.)

FIRST BATTALION

Major Stanley G. Gordon.....La Crosse

Adjutant

Captain Orlando G. Holway.....Chippewa Falls

Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer

First Lieutenant George Scott.....La Crosse

Liaison Officer

First Lieutenant John F. Kling.....La Crosse

Headquarters Battery and Combat Train—Viroqua

Captain.....Ernest G. Stout
1st Lt.....Elmer P. Kuehn
2nd Lt.....Stanley Jackson

Battery "A"—La Crosse

Captain.....Glenn R. Hall
1st Lt.....Arthur H. Kofta
2nd Lt.....John H. Walter
2nd Lt.....Theodore C. Garder

Battery "B"—La Crosse

Captain.....George F. Robb
1st Lt.....Kenneth J. Hough
1st Lt.....Lloyd O. Falke
2nd Lt.....Stewart F. Brokaw

Battery "C"—Chippewa Falls

Captain.....Calvin F. Schwenker
1st Lt.....Elmer F. Charland
2nd Lt.....Maurice J. Stone
2nd Lt.....Malvin P. Wang

SECOND BATTALION

Major Percival B. Slater.....Milwaukee

Adjutant

Captain Ralph L. Youngren.....Milwaukee

Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer

First Lieutenant William E. Roth.....Milwaukee

Liaison Officer

First Lieutenant Richard Jones.....Milwaukee

Headquarters Battery and Combat Train—Stevens Point

Captain.....Ferdinand A. Hirzy (Bn. Com. Officer)
1st Lt.....John F. Knope
2nd Lt.....Alfred C. Spindler

Battery "D"—Stevens Point

Captain.....Arthur L. Oberst
1st Lt.....Frank A. Love
2nd Lt.....Richard J. McInnis
2nd Lt.....Francis N. Knope

Battery "E"—Wisconsin Rapids

Captain.....Chester J. Severance
1st Lt.....Alwin N. Howalt
1st Lt.....George G. Lane
2nd Lt.....

Battery "F"—Merrill

Captain.....Harold A. Morgan
1st Lt.....Joseph A. Brassard
2nd Lt.....

THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION TRAIN, INFANTRY DIVISION QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Major Clarence J. Wesley.....Rhinelander

Train Headquarters—Rhinelander

1st Lt.....Edwin W. Swedberg (Adj.)

2nd Lt.....Byron P. Dolan (Supply Officer)

M. R. S. No. 113—Rhinelander

1st Lt.....Ernest R. Smith

Wagon Company No. 113—Abbotsford

Captain.....Harry T. Ketcham

1st Lt.....Fred A. Ridderbush

2nd Lt.....Maxwell Jenks

Medical Department Detachment—Clintonville

Captain.....James H. Murphy (M. C.)

Captain.....R. Frank Fletcher (V. C.)

CORPS TROOPS ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT FIELD ARTILLERY

(155 mm.)

FIRST BATTALION

Major Robert C. Graewein.....Boscobel

Adjutant

Captain Roy W. Bailey.....Hartford

Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer

First Lieutenant Joseph E. Barnett.....Boscobel

Liaison Officer

First Lieutenant Merton Martenson.....Barron

Headquarters Battery and Combat Train—Hartford

Captain.....Carl J. Rhodes (Bn. Com. Officer)

1st Lt.....Raymond A. Loos

2nd Lt.....Elmo F. Place

Battery "A"—Whitefish Bay

Captain.....Edward A. Bolzendahl

1st Lt.....Charles H. Weiss

2nd Lt.....George S. Oliver

2nd Lt.....

Battery "B"—Green Bay

Captain.....Henry J. Lurquin

1st Lt.....Ross J. Quatsoe

2nd Lt.....Lawrence P. Becker

2nd Lt.....Orby F. Dandois

Medical Department Detachment—Manitowoc

Captain.....Max P. Staehle

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIFTH MEDICAL REGIMENT

Colonel Edgar C. Barnes.....Ripon
 Lieutenant Colonel Wm. F. Lorenz (Executive Officer)..Madison

Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer

Major Raymond L. Kenney.....Mendota

State Dental Surgeon

Major Clyde R. Modie.....Madison

State Veterinary Surgeon

Major Stanley L. Pilgrim.....Milwaukee

Adjutant

Captain William J. Bleckwenn.....Madison

Chaplain

Captain Peter Leo Johnson.....St. Francis

Service Company—Madison

Captain.....Charles L. Woldenberg (MAC)
 Captain.....Louden N. Webster (MAC)
 Captain.....Glenn W. Stephens (MAC)
 1st Lt.....Hans W. Lawrence

Band Section—Marshfield

Albert J. Rasmussen.....(Warrant Officer)

Ambulance Company No. 183 (motor)—Milwaukee

Captain.....William J. McKillip (M. C.)
 Captain.....William M. Ruggaber (MAC)

Ambulance Company No. 184 (motor)—Waupun

Captain.....William A. Deerhake (M. C.)
 Captain.....Edward W. Hooker (MAC)

Hospital Company No. 183 (motor)—Waukesha

Captain.....Herbert F. Sydow (M. C.)
 Captain.....Frederick Vater (D. C.)
 Captain.....Eugene L. Dallwig (M. C.)
 Captain.....Harry H. Heiden (M. C.)
 1st Lt.....Harold O. Highley (MAC)
(M. C.)

Veterinary Company No. 135—Clintonville

Captain.....Grover W. Krubsack
 1st Lt.....Frederick W. Hansen

ARMY TROOPS

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION

General Staff Section—Milwaukee

Colonel.....J. Tracy Hale
 Major.....Reginald N. Hamilton

Ordnance Section—Milwaukee

Major.....Jesse G. Crownhart

Judge Advocate's Section—Madison

Major.....John B. Sanborn

Signal Section—Milwaukee

Lt. Colonel.....Elmer G. Meyer

Adjutant's Section—Neenah

Lt. Colonel.....Frank J. Schneller

Captain.....Lyll C. Stilp

Inspector's Section—Madison

Lt. Colonel.....Thomas Byron Beveridge

Medical Section—Ripon

Captain.....William E. Kiley

FIFTY-THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE**Executive**

Major Charles S. Mercein.....Milwaukee

Adjutant

Captain Robert S. Allen.....Madison

Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer

Captain Oren L. Dwight.....Milwaukee

Supply Officer

First Lieutenant George F. Harrington.....Milwaukee

ONE HUNDRED FIFTH REGIMENT CAVALRY

Colonel James J. Quill.....Milwaukee

Lt. Colonel John C. P. Hanley (Executive Officer).....Stanley

Adjutant

Captain Fred C. Coggeshall.....Wauwatosa

Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer

Captain Kellogg W. Harkins.....Milwaukee

Chaplain

Captain Myron G. Argus.....National Home

Supply Officer

Captain William E. Duthie.....Janesville

Headquarters Troop—Stanley

Captain.....Leo W. Veesser

1st Lt.....Douglas J. McKenzie

2nd Lt.....Laverne H. Brinkman

Service Troop—Eau Claire

Captain.....Rex S. Hovey

1st Lt.....Julius E. Rekstad

1st Lt.....Walter C. Crocker, Jr.

2nd Lt.....Wm. A. Sherman

Medical Department Detachment—Sheboygan

Major.....George H. Scheer (M. C.)

Captain.....Otto B. Hinz (D. C.)

Captain.....Carl A. Wilske (M. C.)

1st Lt.....Walter W. Arzberger (V. C.)

1st Lt.....Edwin G. Thom (V. C.)

FIRST SQUADRON

Major Rudolph H. Mieding.....Milwaukee

Adjutant

First Lieutenant Otto F. Schroeder.....Milwaukee

Headquarters Detachment—Milwaukee

1st Lt. Herbert E. Whitaker.....

.....(Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer)

2nd Lt. Gilbert W. Embury.....(Supply Officer)

Troop "A"—Milwaukee

Captain.....Paul L. Johnson

1st Lt.....Atwood C. Elliott

2nd Lt.....Elmer F. Roeming

Troop "B"—Milwaukee

Captain.....Willard E. Baum

1st Lt.....Charles V. Narlow

2nd Lt.....Allyn H. Tidball

Troop "C"—Milwaukee

Captain.....Everett C. Hart

1st Lt.....Gerhardt H. Freihube

2nd Lt.....Erwin P. Beyer

SECOND SQUADRON

Major John D. Alexander.....Kenosha

Adjutant

First Lieutenant George A. Flad.....Kenosha

Headquarters Detachment—Milwaukee

1st Lt. George C. Schley.....

.....(Intelligence, Plans and Training Officer)

2nd Lt. Everett J. Yance.....(Supply Officer)

Troop "E"—Kenosha

CaptainClaud Anderson

1st Lt.....Melbourne E. Rabedeau

2nd Lt.....Albert E. Axtell

Troop "F"—Fort Atkinson

Captain.....Harry O. Mueller

1st Lt.....Louis B. Reich

2nd Lt.....Floyd S. Phelps

Troop "G"—Watertown

Captain.....Jacob Sproesser

1st Lt.....Edwin R. Kaercher

2nd Lt.....Bernard J. Richter

WISCONSIN PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

By JOHN G. SALSMAN

PRACTICALLY all of the National Patriotic Societies are represented in Wisconsin by not only local branches, but also State Organizations. In seeking to compile these various organizations, which date back from the Colonial and Revolutionary periods to our recent World War, an effort has been made to place the list of officers and something about the purposes of the organizations before the readers of the Blue Book.

A compilation has been made stating the purposes of the patriotic societies, so that their activities may be understood. The early pioneers who came to Wisconsin were many of them descendants of families who had taken part in the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods in the east. The path of migration for the most part being from the east to the Ohio valley and then to Wisconsin. There was also a considerable sprinkling of early settlers who came from Virginia or who had stopped in Tennessee or Kentucky on the way west. This accounts for the presence of many of the older patriotic societies that will be found in the following columns.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department Commander.....	Henry Stannard, Greenbush
Senior Vice Commander.....	Joseph Cooper, Racine
Junior Vice Commander.....	A. P. Van Matre, Darlington
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General	
.....	Geo. W. Morton, Berlin

The objects of the order are: (1) to keep green the memory of the events and associations of the Civil War; (2) to aid unfortunate comrades; and (3) to keep alive and active the spirit of patriotism.

The first Post was organized April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Illinois. The first National Encampment was held November 20, 1866, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Department of Wisconsin was organized June 7, 1866, and the first Wisconsin Post was chartered at Madison, June 10, 1866. This Post was known as the Lucius Fairchild, No. 11, is still active. Post No. 4 of Berlin was chartered September 8, 1866, and has maintained ever since an unbroken organization. It is said to be the oldest post in existence with an unbroken record.

The Department of Wisconsin reached its largest membership in 1889, when its members numbered 13,944.

The State of Wisconsin by law established in the Capitol building a Grand Army memorial hall for the preservation of relics and books

commemorative of the Civil War, pictures of war scenes, and portraits of men and women who did good service for our country. The library contains about 1,600 books, 500 pamphlets and 360 pictures and many war relics.

TRUSTEES WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME, WAUPACA

Robert Law, President.....	Neenah
Frank A. Walsh, Vice-President.....	Milwaukee
Hosea W. Rood, Secretary.....	Milton
May L. Luchsinger, Treasurer.....	Monroe
George D. Breed.....	Chilton
Col. E. C. Barnes.....	Ripon
Henry Stannard, Ex-officio.....	Greenbush

The Wisconsin Veterans' Home, situated on the "Chain-O-Lakes" four miles from the city of Waupaca, was established as a home for soldiers of the Civil War, their wives, mothers and war nurses, in 1888.

The grounds comprise 103 acres of land, including a beautiful island of eleven and one-half acres, and a farm garden of twenty-three acres, where vegetables, fruits, etc., are raised for the use of the Home.

The Home is really a small village, having dormitories, etc., thirty cottages, a hospital of one hundred and seventy rooms, central power and heating plant, bakery, laundry, chapel, amusement hall, library, post office, etc.

At the present time four hundred and sixty members are being cared for, the eldest man of whom is ninety-seven, and the eldest woman is ninety-three years of age. The average age of men is eighty, and women, seventy-five years.

CUSHING MEMORIAL PARK COMMISSION

A State Memorial Park at Delafield, dedicated to the Cushing Brothers, Civil War heroes and in charge of:

Directors, for G. A. R.	
E. B. Heimstreet, Chairman.....	Lake Mills
Fred Wardrobe, Secretary.....	Waukesha
Robert J. Arthur.....	Milwaukee
Henry Stannard.....	Greenbush
C. L. Harrington, Superintendent of State Parks.....	Madison

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

Department President, Mrs. Anna F. Huot.....	Superior
Senior Vice President, Mrs. Rosina Oram.....	Racine
Junior Vice President, Mrs. Freda Herrick.....	Neenah
Secretary, Virgie M. Kielley.....	Superior
Treasurer, Mrs. Agnes C. Gordon.....	Milwaukee

In 1881 the society received the official recognition of the Grand Army of the Republic and took the full title "Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic." The Department of Wisconsin was organized at La Crosse, June 26, 1884. Eligible to

membership are all loyal women, whether kin to soldiers of the war or not.

Department and national conventions are held at the same time and places as the encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The objects of the society are: To especially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead, to assist such union veterans as need help and protection and to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans, to find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends: to cherish and emulate the deeds of our army war nurses and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to their country in her hour of peril: to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children, and in the communities in which we live; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, and to encourage the spread of Universal liberty and equal rights to all men.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department of Wisconsin

President, Frances Coffeen.....	Peebles
Senior Vice President, Julia Crane.....	Milwaukee
Junior Vice President, Alma Morehouse.....	Kenosha
Secretary, Laura Nims.....	Fond du Lac
Treasurer, Adeline Klatt.....	Milwaukee

This society of loyal and patriotic women is said to have had its origin in Portland, Maine, in 1867, under the name of The Loyal Ladies' League. The first organized department was that of New Jersey in 1881; the Wisconsin Department was organized in 1893.

The stated objects of the order are:

"To unite with loyalty, love for one another; to practice precepts of true fraternity of feeling toward all the sisters of our order, thus emulating the spirit that unites our fathers, husbands, and brothers; to honor the memory of our fallen heroes; to perpetuate and keep forever sacred Memorial Day; to assist the Grand Army of the Republic in its high and holy mission, aid, encourage and sympathize with them in their noble work of charity; to extend needful aid to members in time of sickness and distress; to aid sick soldiers, sailors and marines, and do all in our power to alleviate suffering."

Eligibility to membership required an applicant to be of good moral character and the mother or wife, sister or daughter of an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the Union Army during the Civil War of 1861-1865.

NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF THE G. A. R.

Commander, Stella Bell.....	Milwaukee
Senior Vice Commander, Ella Schweitzer.....	Racine
Junior Vice Commander, Eva Kemmerling.....	Janesville
Assistant Adjutant General, Ruby Esser.....	Milwaukee
Assistant Quartermaster General, Myrtle Stage.....	Milwaukee

The Daughters of the G. A. R. was instituted at Springfield, Illinois, on June 23, 1907, and consisted of daughters and grand-daughters of honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors and marines of the war of 1861-1865. The object of the organization is to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers of the Civil War, and the name of the G. A. R. Also to promote patriotism and loyalty in our country—our motto being—"Lest We Forget."

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS

Wisconsin Department

President, Mrs. Mary J. White.....	Milwaukee
Senior Vice President, Mrs. Jessie Buraw.....	Waukesha
Junior Vice President, Mrs. Emma Williams.....	Elkhorn
Secretary, Miss Carrie Meyer.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Nehs.....	Waukesha

The National Alliance Daughters of Civil War Veterans of the U. S. A. was organized on May 30, 1885, and incorporated on December 12, 1885, upon the advice and help of Major William McKinley, martyred president.

In 1900 it was endorsed by the Grand Army of the Republic at the thirty-fourth National Encampment held in Chicago. Loyalty in the organization has never wavered and every commander-in-chief has given his personal endorsement.

Women from all parts of the United States whose fathers and grandfathers fought to preserve the Union have been organized since 1885 to perpetuate the memory of the brave Union soldiers, sailors and marines, and the few of these brave men who are still living, are being made happy in their remaining days by the attention showered upon them by this patriotic society known as The National Alliance Daughters of Veterans.

Money alone, cannot buy admission into the organization. It requires proof of an honorable discharge to father or grandfather from the war department before one may be taken as a member. A small admission fee and nominal annual dues, varying in the different tents, according to local conditions, keep the membership in the order.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Wisconsin Division

Commander, P. F. Sheehy.....	Prairie du Chien
Senior Vice Commander, F. H. Tupper.....	Sheboygan
Junior Vice Commander, George Perringo.....	Racine
Secretary and Treasurer, Maurice S. Hoover.....	Superior

One of the active organizations auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic is the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America.

The order was established November 12, 1881, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and is based on the following principles:

(1) A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, and a realization that under His beneficent guidance the free institutions of our land, consecrated by the services and blood of our fathers, have been preserved, and the integrity and life of the nation maintained.

(2) True allegiance to the government of the United States, based upon a respect for, and devotion and fidelity to its constitution and laws, manifested by discountenancing anything that may tend to weaken loyalty, incite insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any way impair the efficiency and permanency of our national union.

Objects: To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union; to aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for disabled and helpless veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and maintain the proper observance of Memorial Day; to aid and assist worthy and needy members of our order; to inculcate patriotism and love of country, not alone among our members, but among all the people of our land; to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.

Membership: Members must be at least eighteen years old, and sons of deceased or honorably discharged Union soldiers. The sons of members of the order are eligible to membership on becoming twenty-one years of age.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS AUXILIARY

Wisconsin Division

President, Frances Bartlett Drews.....	Sheboygan
Vice President, Mabel McIntyre.....	Beloit
Secretary, Sadie V. Tupper.....	Sheboygan
Treasurer, Nette A. Hayes.....	Milwaukee

The object of this order is to aid the sons of Veterans in the work to which they are pledged, especially to foster the spirit of patriotism in the young.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

Department Commander, Rae Weaver.....	Beaver Dam
Senior Vice Commander, E. W. Simmons.....	Milwaukee
Junior Vice Commander, W. W. Kradwell.....	Baraboo
Department Adjutant, Andrew P. Schweiger.....	Beaver Dam
Department Quartermaster, Wilfred H. Edgerton.....	Beaver Dam

The organization known as the United Spanish War Veterans is composed of veterans of the War with Spain, the campaigns incidental to the Philippine insurrection and the China Relief Expedition.

History records the completeness of the work accomplished, but in order to unite and promote the comradeship and fraternal bonds there created, this National Organization was formed, whose members are solemnly pledged.

(a) To promote the lofty principles of Freedom, Patriotism and Humanity.

(b) To honor the memory and preserve from neglect and oblivion the graves of the dead.

(c) To assist former comrades and shipmates, their widows, orphans and dependent relatives, such as need help, encouragement and protection.

(d) To inculcate the principles of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all mankind, loyalty to our country, reverence for its institutions, obedience to its laws and respect for its magistrates, to encourage honor and purity in public affairs, and to discountenance whatever tends to weaken these sentiments among our people.

(e) To educate our people to a sense of the necessity for making provision for National defense, and training the youth of our land so that they may be able to efficiently serve their country and defend our flag in time of war and further to so develop our order that it may be a valuable aid to the army, navy and the government during any future war.

AMERICAN LEGION DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

Commander, D. J. Kenny.....	West Bend
Vice Commanders, Ferdinand Hirzy.....	Stevens Point
Charles F. Garvey.....	Solon Springs
Harrison L. Garner.....	Madison
Adjutant and Finance Officer, Austin A. Peterson....	Milwaukee

The American Legion is an organization of American Veterans of the war against Germany.

The purposes of the organization are stated in the preamble to the constitution adopted by the first national convention held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on November 10, 11, 12, 1919:

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

"To Uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the Community, State and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Membership. The constitution of the American Legion provides for active membership only. There are no honorary memberships in the Legion. The following are eligible to membership:

(1) Men and women who served honorably in any branch of the army, navy or marine corps for any length of time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

(2) Men and women who served in the naval, military or air forces of any nation associated with the United States in the war, pro-

vided that at the time of their entry into this service they were American citizens, and that they have resumed their American citizenship by the time they apply for membership in the Legion, and did receive upon discharge an honorable discharge or its equivalent.

THE AMERICAN LEGION WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

Department of Wisconsin

President, Mrs. W. H. Cudworth.....	Milwaukee
First Vice President, Mrs. R. B. McCoy.....	Sparta
Second Vice President, Miss Harriet Wratten.....	Racine
Secretary, Miss Cora Brown.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Mrs. H. N. Hilts.....	Augusta

The objects of the auxiliary are stated in the Preamble of the Constitution:

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association during the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to participate in and to contribute to the accomplishment of the aims and purposes of the American Legion; to consecrate and sanctify our association by our devotion and mutual helpfulness."

Membership: Any person shall be eligible for membership in the American Legion Auxiliary who is a wife, mother, sister or daughter of a man or woman who is a member of the American Legion or who was in the naval or military service of the United States at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who died in line of duty or after honorable discharge and prior to November 11, 1920; or persons who stand in a similar position in their various states.

There will be no form or class of membership except an active membership as herein above provided.

SERVICE STAR LEGION

Wisconsin Division

President, Mrs. Geo. R. Reay.....	1301 State St., La Crosse
Honorary President, Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand.....	214 W. Gilman St., Madison
First Vice President, Mrs. Philip Orth.....	492 Lafayette Pl., Milwaukee
Second Vice President, Mrs. Geo. Ogden.....	Edgerton
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude McKeigue.....	102 Union St., Janesville
Executive Secretary, Mrs. W. D. Curtis.....	1102 Spaight St., Madison
Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Moyer.....	Oshkosh

Objects of the Legion: (1) To promote and guard the welfare of soldiers, sailors and marines who were engaged in the World War, to lend aid to their families.

(2) To preserve the memory of the men and women who sacrificed their lives for the liberty of the world.

(3) To foster a spirit of sisterhood and democracy among women.

(4) To cooperate in civic and patriotic work.

(5) To protect and preserve American ideals and traditions.

Service Star Legion is not sectarian and not partisan in political subjects, therefore partisan politics and sectarianism shall not be introduced into organization activities.

Membership

(1) Members shall be mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and grand-mothers of soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses who were engaged actively and honorably in the military and naval service of the United States of America in the prosecution of the World War on or before November 11, 1918.

(2) Army and Navy nurses and women enlisted as yeomen who were actively and honorably engaged in the World War on or before November 11, 1918, are eligible to membership.

(3) Sisters and female lineal descendants of the men and women who were actively and honorably engaged in the service of the United States of America during the World War as above described, when eighteen years of age shall be eligible to membership.

(4) Any stepmother or foster-mother shall become a member of the Service Star Legion on written request of the ex-service man or woman.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Department of Wisconsin

Commander, Frank Kempf.....	Sheboygan
Senior Vice Commander, Grover Jones.....	Wausau
Junior Vice Commander, Arthur Kreuter.....	Sheboygan
Quartermaster, Edward J. Schmidt.....	Manitowoc
Adjutant, Joseph Nussbauer.....	Sheboygan

The objects of this Order are stated in the Preamble and Article 1 of the Constitution:

"Preamble: We, officers and enlisted men, and honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States of America, who have served in Foreign Wars of the United States of America, do unite to establish a permanent organization, which shall be known as Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

"Article 1. The objects of this association are fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational; to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead, and to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its constitution and laws;

to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whatsoever."

Membership: Any officer, or any honorably discharged officer (including contract or acting assistant surgeon, dental surgeon, or veterinary surgeon) or enlisted man, who has served or may serve in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America, in any foreign war, insurrection or expedition (which service shall be governed by the issuance of a campaign badge by the government of the United States of America) as the By-Laws may provide, shall be eligible for membership.

Persons who may have conferred, or who by reason of their influence may confer, a lasting benefit upon the organization, or persons not eligible to active membership, who shall have accompanied the forces of the United States in any campaign or expedition recognized by this association, under the provision of the by-laws, governing eligibility to active membership may be elected Honorary Members of the National Encampment by the unanimous vote of the delegates present at any regular meeting thereof, or of any subordinate Post by the unanimous vote of the members present at any regular meeting thereof, provided that due notice in writing, of one week, setting forth the name of the candidate and the reason for his election, shall be given each member.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Wisconsin

Commander, Otto Fischer.....	Milwaukee
Senior Vice Commander, Joseph Gorski.....	Milwaukee
Junior Vice Commander, A. Schwartz.....	Milwaukee
Adjutant, Edward S. Frantl.....	Milwaukee

This organization shall be known as the "Army and Navy Union of the United States of America."

The objects and purposes of this organization are to bind together in bonds of fraternity our comrades and shipmates, the soldiers, sailors and marines, regular and volunteers, commissioned officers and enlisted persons (men and women), veterans of all wars in which the United States has been, or may hereinafter be engaged in, and those now in active service or who have served honorably at any time in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States of America, and to fraternally invite them to join with us in forming one great, perpetual, patriotic and all-powerful semi-military and naval organization of veterans in the country.

All persons (men or women) who are applicants for membership in the Army and Navy Union must possess an honorable discharge from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America, or be at date of application in active service of the same.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES

Commandery of the State of Wisconsin

Commander, Dr. Arthur T. Hollbrook.....	Milwaukee
Senior Vice Commander, Colonel Charles M. Pearsall.....	Milwaukee
Junior Vice Commander, Mr. William F. Woolard.....	Milwaukee
Recorder, Paymaster Justin W. Meacham.....	Milwaukee
Registrar, Mr. Kossuth K. Kennan.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Mr. Irving P. Robinson.....	Milwaukee

The purposes of the organization are stated in the preamble to the constitution adopted at the time of institution, April 15, 1865:

"We, officers and honorably discharged officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, whose names are hereunto annexed, having aided in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of the National Government at a critical period of its history, and holding in remembrance the sacrifices in common made and the triumphs together shared in discharge of its sacred duty, unite to ordain and establish a permanent association for the purposes and objects hereinafter set forth, and to this end pledge our honor, as officers and gentlemen, to be governed by the following constitution and by-laws."

Title

This association shall be known as The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Principles

This order acknowledges as its fundamental principles:

(1) A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, extolling Him under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the Flag vindicated, and the blessing of civil liberty secured, established and enlarged.

(2) True allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for the fidelity to the National Constitution and Laws, manifested by discountenancing whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite insurrection, treason or rebellion, or impair in any manner the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions.

Objects

The objects of this order shall be to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship-in-arms; advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States especially of those associated as Companions of this Order, and extend all possible relief to their widows and children; foster the cultivation of military and naval science; enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government; protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain national honor, union and independence.

Members

The Companions of the Order shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided from the classes defined in this article and shall be known as Original and Hereditary Companions; but no one having an ancestor eligible, but not a Companion of the Order, shall, during the lifetime of the ancestor, be eligible for election.

ORIGINAL COMPANIONS

Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States army, navy and marine corps, regular or volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the Secretary of War or Navy, who were actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion prior to the fifteenth day of April 1865, and whose names appear in the official registers of the United States army and navy and of the volunteer force of the United States army, or appeared upon the official records of the United States war or navy department during their term of service as commissioned officers of organizations mustered into the service of the United States, and not restricted to service within any given state, for a period of service not less than ninety days, or who served under the President's call of the fifteenth day of April 1861; or, who, having served as non-commissioned officer, warrant officer or enlisted men, during the War of the Rebellion, have since been or may hereafter be commissioned as officer in the United States regular or volunteer army, navy or marine corps; and persons, who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men as aforesaid, shall have become eligible to membership by descent from members of the order, or officers who were eligible as such, who shall have died. All midshipmen in the United States navy and all cadets of the United States army, who while pursuing their course in the United States Naval Academy or the United States Military Academy at West Point actually rendered service, and which service has been or shall be recognized by the United States congress or the navy department or by the war department as service rendered during the War of the Rebellion. Those elected under the provisions of this section shall be designated Original Companions.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Wisconsin Commandery

Commander, General John G. Salsman.....	Madison
Vice Commander, Major George N. Hidershide.....	Arcadia
Secretary, Major Charles E. Butters.....	Madison
Registrar, Lieutenant Colonel J. Tracy Hale.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Lieutenant Henry L. Lenz.....	Boscobel

The National Commandery of the Order was instituted December 27, 1894, and the Wisconsin Commandery of the Order was chartered in March, 1901.

The objects of the order are as provided in the preamble to the national constitution:

"Whereas, In the Providence of God, Victory has crowned the efforts of the forces engaged in establishing and maintaining against foreign foes, the principles contended for by the North American Colonies, and later, by the United States of America, in the conflicts known as:

The War of the Revolution
The War with Tripoli
The War of 1812
The Mexican War, 1846-1848
The War with Spain, 1898
The China Relief Expedition, 1900
The Vera Cruz Campaign
The Nicaragua Campaign
The Mexican Campaign, 1916
The World War.

"Whereas, The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Wisconsin Commandery, has been instituted to honor and perpetuate the names of the brave and loyal men, to keep in mind the memory of their glorious deeds and the victories which they helped to gain; to strengthen the ties of fellowship among the Companions to the Order, to foster the cultivation of Military and Naval Science, and to maintain National Honor, Union and Independence."

Companionship

There are three classes of members: Veteran Companions, "Hereditary Companions" or "Honorary Companions."

Veteran Companions

Shall be honorably discharged officers of the army, navy or marine corps, who did active service in any of the wars of the United States listed above.

Hereditary Companions

These shall be the direct male lineal descendants, in the male line of any Veteran Companion, or of a commissioned officer who did active duty in the wars listed above.

Honorary Companions

The president of the United States, ex-presidents of the United States, general officers of the army of the United States, flag officers of the navy shall alone be eligible to Honorary Companionship in the order.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Wisconsin Society

President, Harry C. McDermott.....	Milwaukee
First Vice President, Rt. Rev. Wm. Walter Webb....	Milwaukee
Second Vice President, Henry B. Nelson.....	Milwaukee
Secretary, E. B. Heimstreet.....	Lake Mills
Treasurer, William Stark Smith.....	Milwaukee

The permanent organization of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of American Revolution was perfected February 25, 1890, as provided in Article II of the Constitution adopted.

The purposes of the society are, "To keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution; and to promote social intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter."

Membership

Any person shall be eligible to membership in the society who is above the age of twenty-one years, who is a resident of Wisconsin and who is descended from an ancestor who, either as a military or naval officer, soldier, sailor, or as an official or recognized subordinate in the service of any of the thirteen original colonies or states, or of the national government representing or composed of those colonies or states assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution.

SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Governor, William Stark Smith.....	Milwaukee
Deputy Governor, Major Howard Greene.....	Milwaukee
Secretary, A. W. Dwight.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Ellis B. Usher.....	Milwaukee

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Wisconsin was organized at a meeting held in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on April 26, 1897. The articles of incorporation were adopted and signed at a meeting held in Milwaukee on July 28, 1897. In these articles the objects of the society were declared to be "They declare that they associate for the purpose of forming a corporation under said revised statutes, and that the purposes thereof are to cultivate and advance literature and art and to foster and promote patriotism, by collecting and preserving manuscripts, rolls, relics and records pertaining to the history of the American Colonies; by providing suitable commemorations or memorials, and by preparing historical papers relating to the American Colonial period; by perpetuating the names and the services of those who, in military, naval and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, assisted in the establishment, defense and preservation of the American Colonies; by inspiring in the members of the corporation the fraternal and patriotic spirit of the Colonies and by

increasing in the community respect and reverence for those whose public service made the freedom and unity of the United States possible.

Membership

Any male person of twenty-one years of age and above, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of Wisconsin, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor:

(1) Who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman under the authority of the Colonies which afterwards formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said colonies in any wars in which the said colonies were engaged or in which they enrolled men from the date of the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the date of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775.

(2) Who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as:

(a) Director General or Vice Director General in the Colony of New Netherlands.

(b) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or Lord Proprietor in the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

(c) Lord Proprietor, Governor or Deputy Governor in Maryland or the Carolinas.

(d) Governor, Deputy Governor or Governor's Assistant in any of the New England Colonies.

WISCONSIN DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Regent, Mrs. Ralph Hess.....	Madison
Vice Regent, Mrs. J. F. Trotman.....	Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary, Miss Gene Sturtevant.....	Oshkosh
Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. L. Olds.....	Madison
Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Perrigo.....	Beloit

Objects of the Society

(1) To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of the Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people: "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge" thus developing an enlightened opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Membership

Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not less than eighteen years of age, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier or civil officer in one of the several colonies or states, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto, provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the society.

NATIONAL SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812

State of Wisconsin

President, Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand.....	Madison
First Vice-President, Mrs. Carroll M. Towne.....	Milwaukee
Second Vice-President, Mrs. Ralph E. Newton.....	Milwaukee
Third Vice-President, Mrs. Charles A. Maynard.....	Milwaukee
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Michael J. Cleary.....	Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank L. Pillsbury.....	Milwaukee
Registrar, Mrs. William D. Brett.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Mrs. John H. Burnham.....	Milwaukee

Objects of the Society

To preserve records of the names and services of all those who rendered military, naval, civil or other material aid to the United States from the ratification of the treaty of Paris January 14, 1784, to the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, November 2, 1815.

To bind together in fraternal interests those women whose lineal ancestors rendered such service.

To make this society a factor of educational and patriotic progress by furthering in every way possible the preservation of the records for the period commemorated by the United States Daughters of 1812.

Membership

(1) Any woman shall be eligible to membership in this society who is above the age of eighteen years and whose lineal ancestors rendered any of the services specified in the eligibility list, provided such applicant be acceptable to the society.

(2) Juniors between ten and eighteen years of age may join this society, and shall be called "Juniors." They shall be governed by the rules that govern all other members, except that they shall be debarred from holding office and from voting until they shall have reached the age of eighteen years.

(3) The eligibility list comprises: Women whose ancestors rendered military or naval service in one of the following wars or belonged to the United States army or navy during this period:

1782-1784-1787	Wyoming Valley disturbances, Pennsylvania.
1786-1787	Shay's Rebellion, Massachusetts.
1790-1795	War with Northwest Indians.
1791-1794	Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1798-1800	War with France.
1799	Fries Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1801-1805	War with Tripoli.
1806	Burr Conspiracy.
1807	Sabine Expedition, Louisiana.
1808	Embargo Troubles, Lake Champlain.
1811	United States Frigate "President" engaged the British ship "Little Belt" on her claim of right to search.
1811-1813	War with the Northwest Indians.
1812	Florida or Seminole War.
1813	Peoria Indian War, Illinois.
1813-1814	Creek Indian War, Alabama.
1814	Commodore Patterson's expedition against La Fitté's Pirates.
1812-1815	War with Great Britain, War of 1812.
1815	War with the Barbary Powers, March to August, 1815.

WISCONSIN SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

Governor, Miss Alice G. Chapman	578 Cass Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Deputy Governor, Mrs. John W. Mariner	70 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Secretary, Mrs. Robert A. Williams	410 Summit Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Treasurer, Mrs. John F. Jackson	1536 Humboldt Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Membership

"All persons over eighteen years of age, who are descended from a passenger on the 'Mayflower,' on the voyage which terminated at Plymouth, New England, in December, 1620, or from a signer of the 'Compact' shall be eligible to membership. They must be proposed, seconded, and elected. They shall pay the initiation fee and dues, and comply with the conditions in the Constitution and By-Laws.

"After the formation of a Society in any State, all persons residing in such State desiring to join the Society of Mayflower Descendants shall do so through the local State Society, unless permission in writing be obtained from that Society to join some other."

ORDER OF DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS, IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Chairman, Mrs. John W. Mariner, Milwaukee.
 Registrar and Genealogist, Mrs. Mattie Culver van Ostrand, Madison.

Membership

Men and women who are lineal descendants of Governors and Deputy Governors of the American Colonies prior to the Revolution are eligible to this order.

Purposes

Patriotic, historical and genealogical.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

President, Mrs. George Manierre.....	Milwaukee
First Vice President, Mrs. Charles M. Morris.....	Milwaukee
Second Vice President, Mrs. Carol M. Allis.....	Milwaukee
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Loyal Durand.....	Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alfred P. Wettstein.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Mrs. John F. Harper.....	Milwaukee
Registrar, Mrs. Thomas E. Balding.....	Milwaukee
Historian, Mrs. George P. Miller.....	Milwaukee

The objects of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wisconsin are to collect and preserve manuscripts, traditions, relics and mementos of by-gone days; to preserve and restore buildings, connected with the early history of the United States and to diffuse intelligent information and create popular interest in our Colonial history.

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America is composed of Societies of the thirteen colonial states, the Society of the District of Columbia and the Societies of the non-colonial states. Members are proposed by the local society, for admission by the Colonial State Society, in which the designated ancestors served, before they can be admitted to any non-colonial society.

All services which constitute a claim to membership must have been rendered before July 5, 1776—but this date is held to include all the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

WISCONSIN CHAPTER NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS

President, Mrs. John Joys.....	Milwaukee
Vice President, Mrs. Edward Ferguson.....	Milwaukee
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carrol M. Towne.....	Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James F. Trotman.....	Milwaukee
Registrar, Mrs. Wm. D. Brett.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Miss Margaret Joys.....	Milwaukee

Objects

(1) To associate congenial women whose ancestors struggled together for life, liberty, home and happiness in this land when it was a new and unknown country; and whose line of descent came through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War.

(2) To teach reverent regard for the names and history, character, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriotic descendants; and to inculcate patriotism in the present and succeeding generations.

(3) To discover and preserve family records and history, otherwise unwritten and unknown, of the first Colonists their ancestors and descendants.

(4) To commemorate events of the history of the Colonies and of the Republic, and in time of war to obtain and forward supplies for field hospitals.

IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Table compiled from records in the Adjutant General's Department in Madison concisely showing important statistical features.

Name of Organization	Organized at	Organization perfected	Original strength	Gained by recruits	Total strength	Killed or died of wounds	Died of disease	Died of accident	Total loss	Per cent of death rate	No. of engagements	Date of completion of muster out
1st Wisconsin Cavalry-----	Ripon and Kenosha	Feb. 2, 1862	1,124	1,417	2,541	72	320	12	404	15.938	45	July 19, 1865
2nd Wisconsin Cavalry-----	Milwaukee	Mr. 10, 1863	1,127	998	2,125	23	285	8	316	14.870	18	Nov. 15, 1865
3rd Wisconsin Cavalry-----	Janesville	Jan. 31, 1862	1,186	980	2,166	66	127	27	220	11.569	37	Oct. 27, 1865
4th Wisconsin Cavalry ¹ -----	Racine	July 2, 1861	1,047	998	2,045	116	284	33	433	20.684	31	May 28, 1866
1st Wisconsin Heavy Art. ² ---	Madison and Milwaukee	June 11, 1861 to Nov. 8, 1864	1,777	386	2,163	4	74	9	87	4.207	4	June 26, 1865 and Sept. 2, 1865
1st Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Racine	Oct. 10, 1861	155	114	269	4	25	2	31	11.524	15	July 18, 1865
2nd Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Racine	Oct. 10, 1861	153	42	195	13	13	-----	13	6.666	1	July 10, 1865
3rd Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Racine	Oct. 10, 1861	170	67	237	5	21	-----	26	10.126	5	July 3, 1865
4th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Racine	Oct. 1, 1861	151	100	251	2	21	1	24	9.562	7	July 3, 1862
5th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Racine	Oct. 1, 1861	155	70	225	5	19	-----	24	10.666	17	June 6, 1865
6th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Racine	Oct. 1, 1861	157	85	242	6	20	2	28	11.570	10	July 3, 1865
7th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Racine	Oct. 4, 1861	158	94	252	9	20	2	31	12.301	6	July 20, 1865
8th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Racine	Jan. 8, 1862	161	102	263	1	28	-----	29	11.026	11	Aug. 10, 1865
9th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Burlington	Jan. 27, 1862	155	63	218	-----	5	1	6	2.752	1	Sept. 30, 1865
10th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	New Lisbon and Racine	Feb. 10, 1862	47	121	168	2	26	-----	28	16.666	35	Apr. 20, 1865 and June 7, 1865
11th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery ³ -----	Oconto	Feb. 22, 1862	87	8	95	-----	1	1	2	2.116	12	July 10, 1865
12th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Madison	April 2, 1862	99	12	311	9	22	1	32	10.289	12	June 26, 1865
13th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery-----	Milwaukee	Dec. 29, 1863	156	32	188	-----	13	2	15	7.979	-----	July 20, 1865
Co. G. 1st U. S. (Berdan's Sharpshooters)-----	Madison	Sept. 23, 1861	105	80	185	21	13	-----	34	18.378	37	Sept. 22, 1864
1st Wis. Infantry (3 mos.)-----	Milwaukee	May 17, 1861	810	-----	810	2	-----	1	3	0.370	1	Aug. 21, 1861
1st Wis. Infantry (3 yrs.)-----	Milwaukee	Oct. 19, 1861	945	563	1,508	132	103	-----	235	15.583	5	Oct. 13, 1865
2nd Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	June 11, 1861	1,051	152	1,203	238	74	6	318	25.602	25	July 2, 1864
3rd Wisconsin Infantry-----	Fond du Lac	June 29, 1861	979	940	1,919	165	116	2	283	14.747	26	July 18, 1865
5th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	July 13, 1861	1,058	994	2,052	194	130	3	327	15.905	30	July 11, 1865
6th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	July 16, 1861	1,108	832	1,940	243	110	6	359	18.490	30	July 14, 1865
7th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	Sept. 2, 1861	1,029	601	1,630	281	139	7	427	19.264	31	July 3, 1865
8th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	Sept. 13, 1861	973	369	1,342	59	208	13	280	20.864	43	Sept. 5, 1865
9th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Milwaukee	Nov. 26, 1861	870	333	1,203	78	106	11	195	16.200	8	Jan. 30, 1866
10th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	Oct. 14, 1861	916	105	1,021	86	145	8	248	24.293	20	Nov. 3, 1864
11th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	Oct. 18, 1861	1,029	573	1,602	86	284	11	381	23.783	16	Sept. 4, 1865
12th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	Nov. 5, 1861	1,045	622	1,667	96	229	4	329	19.736	19	July 16, 1865
13th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Janesville	Nov. 13, 1861	970	569	1,539	5	182	14	201	19.735	7	Nov. 24, 1865
14th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Fond du Lac	Jan. 30, 1862	970	940	1,910	123	194	10	317	17.120	26	Oct. 9, 1865
15th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	Feb. 13, 1862	801	98	899	94	237	14	345	38.376	26	Feb. 13, 1865
16th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	Jan. 31, 1862	1,066	891	1,957	147	246	8	401	20.490	16	July 12, 1865
17th Wisconsin Infantry-----	Madison	Mar. 15, 1862	941	736	1,677	41	220	14	275	16.419	16	July 14, 1865

18th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Mar. 15, 1862	962	467	1,429	43	163	9	226	15,815	11	July 18, 1865
19th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	April 30, 1862	973	241	1,214	54	113	5	161	13,262	7	Aug. 9, 1865
20th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Aug. 23, 1862	990	139	1,129	107	138	10	255	22,586	8	July 14, 1865
21st Wisconsin Infantry	Oshkosh	Sept. 5, 1862	1,002	169	1,171	121	174	11	206	26,135	21	June 8, 1865
22nd Wisconsin Infantry	Racine	Sept. 2, 1862	1,009	496	1,505	79	163	6	248	16,478	13	June 12, 1865
23rd Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Aug. 30, 1862	994	123	1,117	41	262	13	316	28,299	17	July 4, 1865
24th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Aug. 22, 1862	1,003	74	1,077	110	83	6	199	18,477	18	June 10, 1865
25th Wisconsin Infantry	La Crosse	Sept. 14, 1862	1,018	426	1,444	53	414	4	471	32,618	30	June 7, 1865
26th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Sept. 17, 1862	1,002	87	1,089	187	73	6	266	24,426	16	June 13, 1865
27th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Mar. 7, 1863	865	331	1,196	22	239	5	266	22,241	6	Aug. 29, 1865
28th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Oct. 14, 1862	961	176	1,137	13	226	10	249	25,857	6	Aug. 23, 1865
29th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Sept. 27, 1862	961	128	1,089	81	235	18	334	30,670	19	June 22, 1865
30th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Oct. 21, 1862	906	313	1,219	2	68	3	73	6,989	1	Sept. 30, 1865
31st Wisconsin Infantry ⁴	Pra. du Chien.	Dec. 24, 1862	878	200	1,078	23	90	3	118	10,761	6	July 8, 1865
32nd Wisconsin Infantry	Oshkosh	Sept. 25, 1864	993	481	1,474	27	252	7	286	19,403	18	June 12, 1865
33rd Wisconsin Infantry	Racine	Oct. 18, 1862	892	174	1,066	33	167	10	210	19,700	24	Aug. 9, 1865
34th Wisconsin Infantry ⁵	Mad. & Mil.	Dec. 31, 1862	661	-----	961	-----	19	4	23	2,393	-----	Sept. 8, 1863
35th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Feb. 27, 1863	1,066	22	1,088	2	275	6	282	25,919	2	Mar. 15, 1866
36th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Mar. 23, 1864	990	24	1,014	156	172	12	340	33,530	18	July 12, 1865
37th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	June 25, 1864	708	436	1,144	155	87	5	247	21,599	10	July 27, 1865
38th Wisconsin Infantry ⁶	Madison	Sept. 17, 1864	913	119	1,032	57	56	2	115	11,143	10	July 26, 1865
39th Wisconsin Infantry ⁷	Milwaukee	June 3, 1864	780	-----	780	3	29	-----	32	4,102	1	Sept. 15, 1864
40th Wisconsin Infantry ⁷	Madison	June 9, 1864	776	-----	776	-----	19	1	20	2,577	1	Sept. 16, 1864
41st Wisconsin Infantry ⁷	Milwaukee	June 16, 1864	578	-----	578	-----	18	-----	18	3,114	1	Sept. 17, 1864
42nd Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Sept. 9, 1864	877	131	1,008	-----	57	3	60	5,952	-----	June 20, 1865
43rd Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Milwaukee	Sept. 30, 1864	867	46	913	1	76	1	78	8,434	1	June 24, 1865
44th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Feb. 15, 1865	877	237	1,114	-----	60	1	61	5,475	1	Aug. 28, 1865
45th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Feb. 7, 1865	859	142	1,001	-----	36	1	37	3,696	-----	July 17, 1865
46th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Mar. 2, 1865	914	33	947	-----	21	-----	21	2,218	-----	Sept. 27, 1865
47th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Feb. 23, 1865	927	58	985	-----	42	-----	42	4,264	-----	Sept. 4, 1865
48th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Milwaukee	April 4, 1865	828	4	832	-----	16	-----	16	4,191	-----	Mar. 24, 1866
49th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Mar. 5, 1865	986	16	1,002	-----	48	1	49	4,989	-----	Nov. 8, 1865
50th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	April 18, 1865	942	16	958	1	40	4	45	4,697	-----	June 14, 1866
51st Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Milwaukee	April 29, 1865	841	391	1,232	-----	23	1	24	1,984	-----	Aug. 30, 1865
52nd Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	April 18, 1865	486	25	511	-----	9	-----	9	1,761	-----	July 28, 1865
Total			56,316	21,012	77,328	3,749	8,022	400	12,216			
Assigned to other organizations and unassigned					14,051							
Total number furnished by Wisconsin					91,379							

The total muster out from specific Wisconsin organizations at the close of the war 54,052 men. During the war 15,193 were discharged. The remainder embraced 4,685 remaining in the service, transfers to other organizations, missing, desertions, etc.

¹ Organized as infantry and changed to cavalry Sept. 1, 1863. ² Co. "A" organized at Madison: "B," "C" and "D" at Milwaukee; "E" to "M" at Madison. ³ Originally Oconto Guard for 17th Wisconsin Infantry, later known as Battery "L," 1st Reg. Illinois Light Artillery. ⁴ Four companies organized at Racine, Dec. 24, 1862. ⁵ Organized at Madison and Milwaukee to serve nine months. ⁶ Four companies organized April 15, six others later. ⁷ Organized to serve 100 days. ⁸ Organized to serve one year.

The 53rd regiment was started, several companies recruited and merged into the 51st. Official date of close of war, by ruling of U. S. Supreme court, was August 26, 1866.

(5) To meet together for debate on current events, criticism of books, historical purposes and for social enjoyment.

Membership

Eligibility for membership is founded upon descent from patriotic ancestry in unbroken line through the Colonial times and the Revolutionary War.

WISCONSIN IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898

Name of organization	Where perfected	Date of organization	Original strength	Gained by recruits	Total strength
Battery A, 1st Lt. Art.	Camp Douglas	July 7, 1898	109	-----	109
1st Regiment Infantry	Camp Harvey	April 28, 1898	1,357	-----	1,357
2nd Regiment Infantry	Camp Harvey	April 28, 1898	1,349	-----	1,349
3rd Regiment Infantry	Camp Harvey	April 28, 1898	1,353	-----	1,353
4th Regiment Infantry	Camp Douglas	June 27, 1898	1,301	-----	1,301
Total	-----	-----	5,469	-----	5,469

Name of organization	Killed in action	Died of disease	Died of wounds	Total loss	No. engagements	Date of muster out
Battery A, 1st Lt. Artillery	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Oct. 8, 1898
1st Regiment Infantry	-----	45	-----	45	-----	Oct. 19, 1898
2nd Regiment Infantry	-----	38	-----	38	2	Nov. 21, 1898
3rd Regiment Infantry	2	41	-----	43	2	Jan. 15, 1899
4th Regiment Infantry	-----	17	-----	17	-----	Feb. 28, 1899
Total	2	141	-----	143	4	-----

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

Wisconsin National Guard Organizations Mustered into the United States Service at Camp Douglas on June 30, 1916.

	Officers	Enlisted men	Total
Troop A, 1st Cavalry	3	98	101
Troop B, 1st Cavalry	3	85	88
Battery A, 1st Field Artillery	5	140	145
Field Hospital Co. No. 1	6	65	71
Medical Dept. and Hospital Corps	13	69	82
Dental Corps	1	-----	1
1st Regiment Infantry	49	1,203	1,252
2nd Regiment Infantry	51	1,256	1,307
3rd Regiment Infantry	52	1,069	1,121
	183	3,985	4,168

WISCONSIN IN WORLD WAR

The Wisconsin National Guard responded to the call of the President, July 15, 1917, with the following organizations and strength.

	Officers	Enlisted men
Staff Corps and Department.....	3	5
1st Battalion Engineers.....	15	504
1st Battalion Signal Corps.....	14	247
Sanitary Troops.....	20	387
Headquarters 1st Infantry Brigade.....	4	15
1st Infantry.....	56	1,969
2nd Infantry.....	55	1,917
3rd Infantry.....	50	1,894
Headquarters 2nd Infantry Brigade.....	4	15
4th Infantry.....	47	2,005
5th Infantry.....	53	1,687
6th Infantry.....	47	1,446
1st Cavalry.....	56	1,473
1st Field Artillery.....	47	1,231
	471	14,795
Aggregate:		
Officers.....	471	
Enlisted men.....	14,795	15,266
Voluntary enlistments and men inducted by local Selective Service Boards.....		106,949
		122,215

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Number of United States Troops, Militia and Volunteers Engaged.

Wars	From	To	Regulars	Militia, volunteers selected	Total
War of the Revolution.....	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars.....	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795			8,938
War with France.....	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800			24,593
War with Tripoli.....	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805			23,380
Creek Indian War.....	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
With Gt. Britain, 1812.....	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War.....	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Blk. Hawk Indian War.....	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee Disturbance.....	1836	1837		9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War.....	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War.....	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook Disturbance.....	1836	1839		1,500	1,500
War with Mexico.....	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache and Navajo War.....	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,561
Seminole Indian War.....	1856	1858		3,687	3,687
War of the Rebellion.....	1861	1865			32,772,408
Spanish-American War.....	April 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898			274,717
Philippine Insurrection.....	1899	1900			60,000
World War.....	April 9, 1917	Nov. 11, 1918			4,764,071

¹ Including all branches of the service. ² Naval forces engaged. ³ Confederate troops, about 600,000. ⁴ Troops actually engaged about 60,000.

These facts for the Mexican Border Troubles and War with Germany have not yet been compiled at Washington.

STATUE OF COL. HANS. C. HEG

By authority of the legislature of 1925, a cenotaph to Colonel Hans C. Heg has been placed on the capitol grounds near the east entrance at Madison, Wisconsin. A voluntary fund was raised for the statue as a memorial to the 15th Wisconsin. The sculptor was



HANS C. HEG

Paul Fjelde. Dedication exercises were held on the capitol grounds Sunday, October 17, 1926. The following is taken from the legislative memorial authorizing the statue:

"Colonel Hans Christian Heg was the most distinguished Norwegian-American soldier in the Civil war. Leading a brigade of the American army in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, he fell mortally wounded on September 19, 1863, and died the following day. One of the regiments of his brigade was the famous Fifteenth Wisconsin. Colonel Heg had taken the lead in organizing this regiment in Wisconsin during the fall of 1861. Almost every soldier enrolled in it was a Norwegian. The Fifteenth played a gallant part in the war, particularly in the Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Georgia operations of the Union forces. Among more than a score of battles in which the regiment

fought were Island No. 10, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Rasaca, New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain. More than one-third of the soldiers of the regiment made the supreme sacrifice, placing the Fifteenth—in respect to mortality—in the front rank of all the valorous regiments representing Wisconsin.

"Colonel Heg typifies the attitude of the Scandinavians in America in the sixties. He abhorred slavery and gave unqualified support to Lincoln and the cause of the north. His life is a record of good Americanism. Americans of Norwegian descent have particularly delighted to honor his memory and the fighting regiment which he led."

Election Statistics

State Candidates In The Primary

Judicial Election Tables

Primary Election Tables

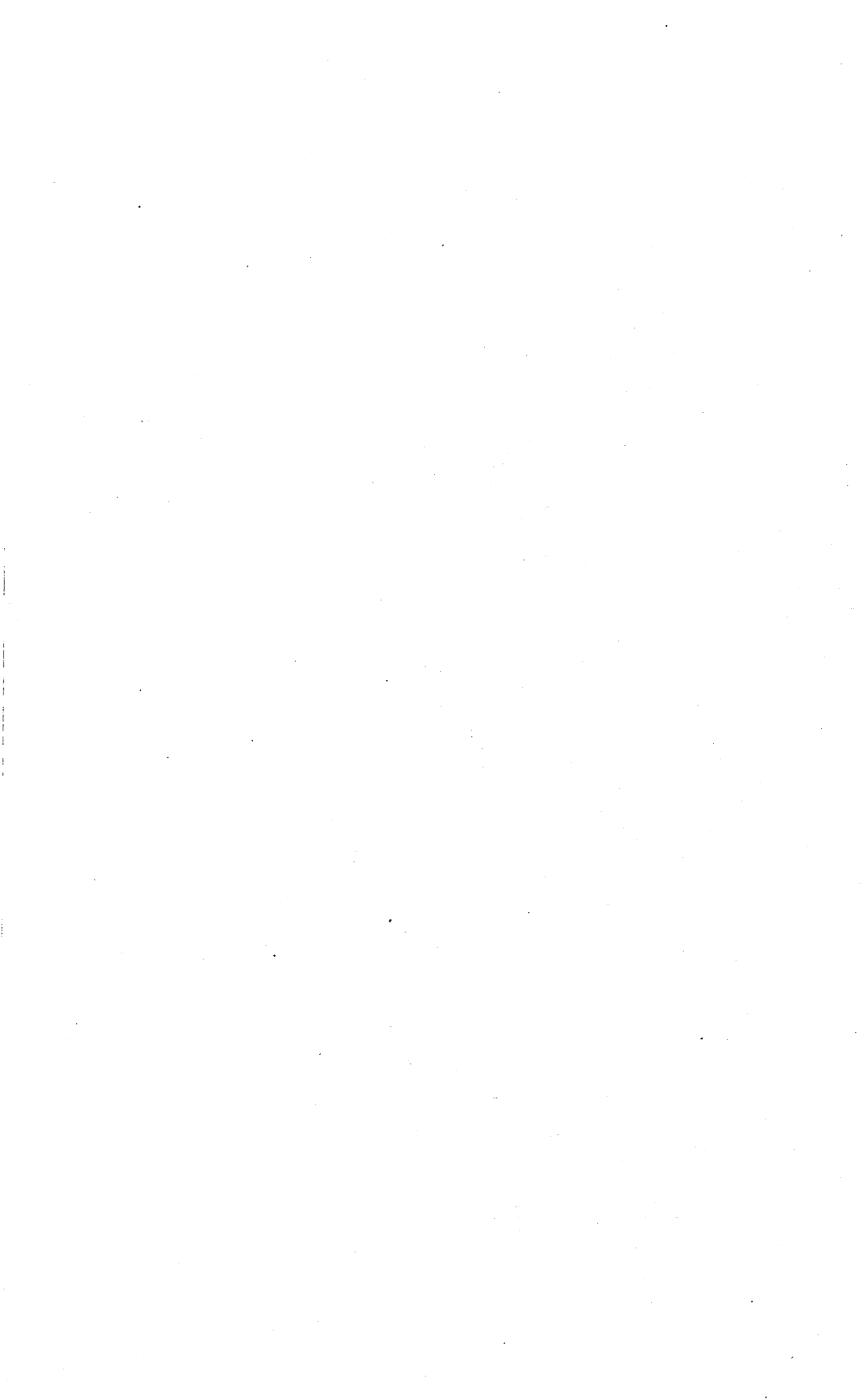
Platforms and State Central Committees

General Election Tables

Summary Vote For President

Constitutional Amendments

County Officers



CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES

Primary, September 7, 1926

DEMOCRAT TICKET

- Governor—**
Virgil H. Cady, 1318 East Street, Baraboo.
- Lieutenant Governor—**
Wm. G. Evenson, 309 Fourth Avenue, Baraboo.
- Secretary of State—**
Albert C. Wolfe, 1510 Madison Street, La Crosse.
- State Treasurer—**
Frank J. Grutza, 391 Fifth Avenue, Milwaukee.
- Attorney General—**
David Gardner, Jr., 431 Rountree Avenue, Platteville.
- United States Senator—**
Thos. M. Kearney, 2219 Washington Avenue, Racine.

PROHIBITION TICKET

- Governor—**
Adolph R. Bucknam, Norrie.
David W. Emerson, R. 1, Ashland.
Alexander McEathron, Birch Creek, R. 1, Holcombe.
- Lieutenant Governor—**
Henry H. Tubbs, 311 West Court Street, Elkhorn.
- Secretary of State—**
Clara G. Miller, 640 Balsom Street, Rhinelander.
- State Treasurer—**
Warren J. Robinson, 2330 East Dayton Street, Madison.
- Attorney General—**
Burton S. Hawley, Sparta.
- United States Senator—**
Ella T. Sanford, 1115 Ellis Street, Stevens Point.
Alfred B. Taynton, 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

- Governor—**
Herman L. Ekern, 313 North Brearly Street, Madison.
Charles B. Perry, 130 East Milwaukee Avenue, Wauwatosa.
W. Stanley Smith, 1127 Sherman Avenue, Madison.
Fred R. Zimmerman, Lake, P. O. Station D., R. 2, Milwaukee.
- Lieutenant Governor—**
Conrad Hansen, Burke, R. 1, Madison.
Henry A. Huber, Stoughton.
J. N. Tittmore, Poygan, R. 22, Omro.
- Secretary of State—**
Homer G. Bell, Greenfield, R. 4, West Allis.
Pearle Bowen, Augusta.
Theodore Dammann, 1035 Cramer Street, Milwaukee.
John M. O'Rourke, 180 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee.
- State Treasurer—**
C. B. Ballard, Grand Chute, R. 6, Appleton.
Norman E. Henze, Port Washington.
Solomon Levitan, 10 East Gorham Street, Madison.
- Attorney General—**
John W. Reynolds, 1025 Cherry Street, Green Bay.
George M. Sheldon, 213 East Lincoln Avenue, Tomahawk.
Albert T. Twesme, Galesville.
- United States Senator—**
John J. Blaine, Boscobel.
Frank J. Kelly, Hales Corners.
Irvine L. Lenroot, 606 East Seventh Street, Superior.

SOCIALIST TICKET

- Governor—**
Herman O. Kent, 2412 Cherry Street, Milwaukee.
- Lieutenant Governor—**
Peter Gilles, R. 1, Arkansas.
- Secretary of State—**
George Eaglehill, 311 North Broadway Street, Green Bay.
- State Treasurer—**
Ada Burow, Horicon.
- Attorney General—**
Benjamin W. Reynolds, 983 Oakland Street, Milwaukee.
- United States Senator—**
Leo Krzycki, 1023 Becher Street, Milwaukee.

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

Election, April 6, 1926

Counties	Franz C. Eschweiler	Counties	Franz C. Eschweiler
Adams	818	Marinette	5,761
Ashland	1,357	Marquette	1,114
Barron	2,932	Milwaukee	25,932
Bayfield	2,703	Monroe	3,205
Brown	9,279	Oconto	4,564
Buffalo	1,586	Oneida	3,068
Burnett	1,424	Outagamie	7,159
Calumet	1,794	Ozaukee	1,603
Chippewa	5,457	Pepin	862
Clark	4,523	Pierce	2,044
Columbia	3,997	Polk	2,911
Crawford	2,259	Portage	4,160
Dane	17,285	Price	2,511
Dodge	8,431	Racine	6,633
Door	2,491	Richland	2,135
Douglas	8,669	Rock	7,806
Dunn	2,153	Rusk	1,928
Eau Claire	3,111	St. Croix	2,627
Florence	703	Sauk	3,225
Fond du Lac	3,739	Sawyer	1,267
Forest	1,376	Shawano	3,233
Grant	5,916	Sheboygan	7,940
Green	1,855	Taylor	2,370
Green Lake	1,479	Trempealeau	2,237
Iowa	2,506	Vernon	3,003
Iron	1,237	Vilas	943
Jackson	2,291	Walworth	4,439
Jefferson	7,285	Washburn	1,502
Juneau	2,835	Washington	3,227
Kenosha	4,593	Waukesha	6,015
Kewaunee	1,832	Waupaca	4,053
La Crosse	7,141	Waushara	1,565
Lafayette	2,376	Winnebago	7,397
Langlade	4,043	Wood	5,536
Lincoln	3,068		
Manitowoc	5,357	Total	293,857
Marathon	9,975		

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

BRANCH NUMBER FIVE

Election, April 6, 1926

County	Total Vote	Gustav G. Gehrz	Scattering
Milwaukee.....	25,679	25,662	17
Total.....	25,679	25,662	17

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Election, April 6, 1926

County	Total Vote	Fred Beglinger	Scattering
Calumet.....	2,001	1,996	5
Winnebago.....	11,499	11,499	-----
Total.....	13,500	13,495	5

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Election, April 6, 1926

County	Total Vote	Byron B. Park	Byrde M. Vaughan	Scattering
Portage.....	7,486	6,359	1,127	-----
Waupaca.....	6,937	4,506	2,431	-----
Waushara.....	2,363	1,702	661	-----
Wood.....	8,931	5,008	3,922	1
Total.....	25,717	17,575	8,141	1

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Election, April 6, 1926

County	Total Vote	George Thompson	Scattering
Buffalo.....	2,031	2,012	19
Dunn.....	2,693	2,691	2
Pepin.....	1,138	1,136	2
Pierce.....	2,837	2,830	7
St. Croix.....	3,599	3,595	4
Total.....	12,298	12,264	34

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

BRANCH NUMBER ONE

Election, April 6, 1926

County	Total Vote	E. C. Frank Meier	Herman W. Sachtjen	A. G. Zimmerman
Dane.....	23,431	1,751	8,539	13,141
Sauk.....	5,075	1,090	1,351	2,634
Total.....	28,506	2,841	9,890	15,775

PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 7, 1926
VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
ADAMS CO.									
Adams	5				19	5	5	16	
Big Flats					14			12	1
Colburn					21	1		7	
Dell Prairie	1				12	6		29	
Easton					6	13		32	
Jackson	2				16	9		29	1
Leola	1				9	0		8	
Lincoln					20	1	2	16	
Monroe					19	3		19	
New Chester	1				19	2	1	29	
New Haven	4			1	12	8		28	
Preston					17	3	2	28	
Quincy					12	3		20	
Richfield					18	4	3	9	
Rome	1			1	8	3	2	32	
Springville	1				11	7		21	
Strongs Prairie	1		1	2	108	12	4	42	
Friendship, vil.	2				51	10		84	
City of Adams, 1st wd.					99	16	3	41	
City of Adams, 2nd wd.	1				168	10	2	58	2
Totals	20		1	4	659	116	26	560	4
ASHLAND CO.									
Agenda	1				18	7	33	12	1
Ashland	1				44	7	18	34	
Butternut	3				19	8	36	26	3
Gingles			3		47	4	28	30	
Gordon	1				46	15	39	33	
Jacobs	2				26	18	173	58	
La Pointe	2				5	6	4	32	
Marengo					28	7	18	19	1
Morse	1				59	11	29	35	
Peeksville	1				8	3	29	16	1
Sanborn	3				153	8	29	23	
Shanagolden					3	7	29	6	
White River	2				27	5	20	56	
Ashland City:									
1st ward	2				121	14	56	50	
2nd Ward	2	1	2	2	148	34	87	86	
3rd ward					110	71	80	120	
4th ward					96	18	52	66	
5th ward	9	1			127	23	63	84	
6th ward	7				124	28	107	98	
7th ward	1				176	19	93	70	
8th ward	3				187	13	58	24	3
9th ward	1				156	11	66	35	
10th ward					177	18	49	39	3
Mellen city:									
1st ward	5				56	30	25	69	1
2nd ward	2				43	25	21	34	1
3rd ward	2				24	19	15	23	
Butternut, vil.	5				46	15	71	26	
Totals	56	2	5	2	2,074	444	1,328	1,204	14
BARRON CO.									
Almena	1				75	8	4	70	
Arland					69	8	2	66	
Barron	1		1		61	18	3	99	5
Bear Lake	2				33	2	1	21	1
Cedar Lake	1	1	1	1	12	8	2	40	
Chetek	1		2	3	73	21	4	88	1
Clinton	1				113	11	4	67	
Crystal Lake					23	6	3	93	
Cumberland	2				74	7	2	97	
Dallas	2		2		81	6	2	92	
Dovre	1				125	5	4	40	
Doyle	4	1			39	5	1	37	
Lakeland	4				37	4	4	27	
Maple Grove	2		2	2	105	24		216	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
BARRON CO.—Con.									
Maple Plain				1	15	5	2	17	
Oak Grove	3	1		1	60	7	4	35	
Prairie Farm	1				48	3	2	74	
Rice Lake					71	6	4	51	2
Stanford					65	3	4	42	1
Stanley			1		53	4		55	4
Sumner	2			1	39	1		43	
Turtle Lake	2				26	2	1	15	
Vance Creek	3				39	4	1	51	
Cameron, vil.		1			61	23		74	
Dallas, vil.	2				46	2	1	61	
Haugen, vil.	3				15	3	4	23	
Prairie Farm, vil.	3				17	4		28	
Turtle Lake, vil.	1			3	19	8	2	61	
Barron, city	14	1		1	119	58	8	232	
Chetek, city	6	3			89	11	2	114	4
Cumberland, city	5	1			46	21	9	167	
Rice Lake, city:									
1st ward	5				75	10	5	60	
2nd ward	1			1	43	11	7	41	
3rd ward	2				68	26	1	88	
4th ward	1				56	2	1	58	1
5th ward	1			1	55	1		52	
6th ward	2		1		52	2		33	
7th ward	3				35	2		25	1
8th ward	1			1	28	1	2	32	
Totals	80	9	10	19	2,160	353	102	2,585	20
BAYFIELD CO.									
Barksdale			1		41	4	11	31	1
Barnes					16	1	8	18	
Bayfield				1	38	3		66	1
Bayview					56	6	13	31	
Bell	1				12	5	11	25	
Cable					7		4	32	
Clover	1				20	3	4	14	
Delta		1			9		1	9	1
Drummond	4		1		86	12	8	93	
Eileen		2			34	2	7	13	1
Hughes					23	4	4	18	
Iron River	3				17	9	13	81	
Kelly	3				30	2	1	35	
Keystone	3				14	3	3	19	
Lincoln	2				25	3	1	20	
Mason			1		57	5	6	33	
Namekagon	1				9		2	20	
Orienta	1				14	11	4	11	
Oulu					27	15	6	47	2
Pilsen					9	1	6	20	
Port Wing					59	4	6	61	1
Pratt	1			1	29	2	8	37	1
Russell					49	4	2	33	
Tripp	1		1		16	1	4	15	
Washburn					45	6	11	16	
Cable, vil.					3	6	2	44	
Mason, vil.					12		8	26	
Bayfield, city:									
1st ward					15	3	7	41	1
2nd ward					9	4	2	24	
3rd ward					16	2	4	36	
4th ward	1				14	4	2	35	
Washburn, city:									
1st ward	1				73	9	22	110	
2nd ward					56	1	10	30	
3rd ward	1	1			44	7	10	26	
4th ward					52	2	10	46	
5th ward					49	7	7	35	
6th ward		1	1		36	1	12	27	
Totals	24	5	5	2	1,181	152	240	1,278	9

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Eme- rson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
BROWN CO.									
Allouez	58				85	22	6	93	2
Ashwaubenon	13				32	3	3	29	
Bellevue	26			1	7	5		9	
De Pere	16				12	12	7	38	
Eaton	25	1			16	1	3	16	
Glenmore	33				28	4	10	55	
Green Bay	9				15	2	2	34	
Hobart	6				7	4	1	19	
Holland	30				69	2	5	13	
Howard	36				15	7	4	28	
Humboldt	20				20	4	4	29	
Lawrence	10	1			43	13	10	94	
Morrison	18				78	6	6	74	2
New Denmark	6				97	2	6	65	
Pittsfield	7				26	9	3	27	
Preble	40				126	22	28	142	2
Rockland	26				18			25	
Scott	13				35	6	7	50	
Suamico	17	1	1	1	13	6	5	59	
Wrightstown	22				36	8	6	43	
De Pere, city:									
1st ward	45				34	40	9	148	
2nd ward	72				34	3	10	76	
3rd ward	56				84	23	16	91	
4th ward	25	1			37	14	8	47	12
Green Bay, city:									
1st ward	73				76	90	8	218	1
2nd ward, 1st prec.	80				113	72	18	205	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	28				77	23	9	57	1
3rd ward	104				98	84	23	169	
4th ward	66		1		112	58	23	155	1
5th ward	41				162	22	10	133	
6th ward	45		2		82	33	15	118	
7th ward	20				95	33	11	96	
8th ward	28	1	1		128	32	26	134	1
9th ward	20				86	28	15	71	4
10th ward	16				108	18	18	90	
11th ward	9	1	1		153	10	11	85	
12th ward	22				109	19	9	67	1
13th ward	21		1		178	33	7	127	2
14th ward	34		1		153	30	13	109	
15th ward	53				87	60	13	159	
16th ward	56				126	33	19	154	
17th ward	20				105	17	13	93	
18th ward	17				154	5	10	67	
19th ward	18				174	18	12	111	3
20th ward	9	1			152	7	9	88	3
Denmark, vil.	25				46	6	7	64	
Pulaski, vil.	25				46	24	25	27	
Wrightstown, vil.	16				46	4	4	34	
Totals	1,470	7	8	2	3,611	977	487	3,935	35
BUFFALO CO.									
Alma		1			92	2	1	35	
Belvidere					14	3		43	
Buffalo	2				14	1	4	29	
Canton	3		1		21	14	2	39	
Cross	3				43	1	2	23	
Dover	1				42	12		35	
Gilmanton	2		1		29	45	7	64	
Glencoe	1				34	5	3	15	
Lincoln	1				51	1	3	26	
Maxville	2				26	9	3	29	
Milton					12			12	
Modena					93	1	4	48	
Mondovi	1				30	24	3	52	
Montana					16	1	2	21	
Naples	1				54	11	1	37	
Nelson			1		90	15	4	75	
Waumandee					16	1	4	35	
Alma, city:									
1st ward	4				39	3	2	54	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
BUFFALO CO.—con.									
2nd ward.....	2				31	3	2	31	
3rd ward.....					40	2	3	20	
Buffalo, city.....	1				11	1		13	
Fountain, city:									
1st ward.....	3				40			31	
2nd ward.....	1				38	3	3	37	1
Mondovi, city:									
1st ward.....					31	11	5	99	
2nd ward.....					58	9	4	115	
Cochrane, vil.....					35	1	4	32	
Totals.....	27	1	3		1,000	179	66	1,050	1
BURNETT CO.									
Anderson.....	1				61	6	4	12	1
Blaine.....					13	2		10	
Daniels.....					58	10	8	24	
Dewey.....			1		20	6	10	26	
Grantsburg.....	1				58	5	8	35	
Jackson.....					13		2	11	
La Follette.....	1				19	6	5	22	
Lincoln.....					13	5	3	17	
Meenon.....	1				23	8	9	43	
Oakland.....	2				29	6	2	28	
Roosevelt.....	1				14		2	10	
Rusk.....					9	1	1	12	1
Sand Lake.....	2				17	2	1	16	
Scott.....					12	1	1	10	
Siren.....			1		53	11	7	46	
Swiss.....					23	4	9	50	
Trade Lake.....	1		2		125	15	8	47	
Union.....					9	2	1	14	
Weblake.....					6	2		13	
West Marshland.....					18	3	1	7	
Wood River.....	1				82	21	12	67	
Grantsburg, vil.....			1		67	19	15	105	
Webster, vil.....	2				9	7	9	76	3
Totals.....	13		5		761	142	118	701	5
CALUMET CO.									
Brillion.....	3				35		6	77	
Brothertown.....	11			1	45	4	3	18	
Charlestown.....	25				33	2	10	19	2
Chilton.....	21				9	4	2	9	
Harrison.....	21				51		22	39	
New Holstein, town.....	1		1		54	1		12	4
Rantoul.....	6				26	1	6	38	
Stockbridge.....	22				8		1	20	
Woodville.....	13				38	2	4	23	
Chilton, city.....	87				82	13	29	36	
Kiel, vil.....									
2nd prec.....	4				3	2	2	13	
Brillion, vil.....	11				66	2	8	68	
Hilbert, vil.....	3				31	5	17	19	
New Holstein, city.....	7				142	10	9	59	1
Stockbridge, vil.....	6		1		5	1	5	25	
Totals.....	241		2	1	628	47	124	475	7
CHIPPEWA CO.									
Anson.....	1				48	16	4	192	
Arthur.....		1			41	14	5	103	
Auburn.....					57	4	5	57	
Birch Creek.....				2	13		2	27	1
Bloomer.....	1			1	52	2	6	85	
Cleveland.....					17	10	7	74	
Colburn.....					62	17	2	50	
Delmar.....	2				111	15	10	78	
Eagle Point.....					113	4	10	172	
Edson.....	1	1			182	21	4	103	
Estella.....					15	1	2	80	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emers- on Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
CHIPPEWA CO.—con.									
Goetz.....					55	4	2	109	
Halley.....					35	13	6	99	
Holcombe.....					17	2		91	
Howard.....					71	2	5	40	3
La Fayette.....					116	5	4	134	
Ruby.....	2				8	8	1	44	
Sampson.....	2				58	9	2	54	2
Sigel.....	1				29	7	5	55	
Tilden.....					102	3	5	84	
Wheaton.....	1		1		77	14	8	66	
Woodmohr.....					81	5	7	81	
Bloomer, city:									
1st ward.....					42	3	12	26	
2nd ward.....					37	6	7	67	
3rd ward.....					27	5	15	90	
4th ward.....					37		12	26	
Chippewa Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	1				143	8	5	137	
2nd ward.....					183	4	19	122	
3rd ward.....				1	121	7	10	155	
4th ward.....					95	14	8	138	
5th ward.....					196	15	20	252	
6th ward.....					100	6	6	150	
7th ward.....					106	4	8	79	
8th ward.....					120	11	15	135	
9th ward.....					106	2	6	94	
10th ward.....	1				91	3		101	
Stanley, city:									
1st ward.....	1	2			64	18	3	84	
2nd ward.....	3	1			34	6	4	54	
3rd ward.....					55	9	3	45	
4th ward.....			1		78	7	6	67	
Boyd, vil.....					80	11	1	39	
Cadott, vil.....	3				56	15	8	84	
Cornell, vil.....	3				39	12	7	204	
New Auburn, vil.....					19	8	1	67	1
Totals.....	23	5	2	4	3,189	350	278	4,093	8
CLARK CO.									
Beaver.....					51	1	5	51	
Butler.....		1		2	8	2	3	7	1
Colby.....	1				40	6	8	32	1
Dewhurst.....					5	3	4	9	
Eaton.....	1				24	16	7	106	1
Foster.....					2	1	4	8	
Fremont.....	1	1	1	1	95	9	6	120	
Grant.....	1				94	15	10	86	
Green Grove.....	1	1	1		35	5	9	55	6
Hendren.....					22	1	12	47	
Hewett.....					14	1	3	26	
Hixon.....	1				42	9	11	101	
Hoard.....	1				43	5	14	94	
Levis.....					24	5	5	33	
Longwood.....	2				37	10	9	74	1
Loyal.....	2				35	10	10	117	
Lynn.....					72	4	7	58	1
Mayville.....		1			47	6	2	31	1
Mead.....	1				22	2	1	25	
Mentor.....					41	13	9	78	
Pine Valley.....	3	1			59	5	9	77	
Reseberg.....	1				24	5	10	67	
Sherman.....	2	1	1		18	14	11	37	
Seif.....					24	4	1	23	
Sherwood.....	1	1			1	6	4	15	
Thorp.....	4	2	3		64	16	10	44	
Unity.....	1				37	12	6	66	
Warner.....		1			37	3	9	114	1
Washburn.....					18	4	5	32	
Weston.....					72	11	9	45	2
Withee.....	1				43	11	12	32	
Worden.....	2				67	12	8	59	
York.....					76	14	12	126	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
CLARK CO.—con.									
Colby, city, 2nd ward					13		3	29	
Colby, city, 3rd ward					16			33	
Greenwood, city	2	1			30	13	14	151	
Neillsville, city:									
1st ward	3				57	5	10	27	
2nd ward					49		6	147	
3rd ward	1				64	11	4	120	
4th ward					28	4	5	92	
Abbotsford, vil.	1	1			37	9	1	52	
Curtis, vil.					21	1	3	22	
Dorchester, vil.					18	3	7	26	
Granton, vil.	1			1	32	4	3	66	1
Loyal, vil.	4	1			39	7	6	120	
Owen, city:									
1st ward		1			1			31	
2nd ward	4				6	5	5	48	
3rd ward					5		5	51	
4th ward					15	3	3	49	1
Thorp, vil.					25	11	10	59	
Unity, vil.	1				9	2	2	22	
Withee, vil.	1				26	10	5	56	
Totals	45	14	6	4	1,784	329	337	3,096	17
COLUMBIA CO.									
Arlington		1		1	65	16	2	90	1
Caledonia	1			1	76	10	6	115	
Columbus	7	1			52	3	5	34	
Courtland	3				46	9	4	88	1
Dekorra	1		2		39	21	5	124	
Fort Winnebago	1				65	26	3	56	
Fountain Prairie	5				48	12	5	59	
Hampden	1				69	5	2	36	1
Leeds	1				84	6	3	54	
Lewiston		1			40	20	4	59	
Lodi					66	7	2	46	
Lowville	1				71	16	6	75	
Marcellon	3				53	30	4	72	
Newport	3				30	5	1	17	
Otsego					111	17	3	62	
Pacific					20	6	2	39	
Randolph				1	22	22	5	83	1
Scott					41	5	5	52	
Springvale	2				52	21	1	47	
West Point					61	6	4	56	
Wyocena	1				40	19	4	63	
Cambria, vil.	2			1	47	21	6	231	
Doylestown	12				46	5	2	14	1
Fall River	1				12	7	1	67	
Kilbourn, city:									
1st ward	3				32	5	1	64	1
2nd ward	3				22	7	1	60	
3rd ward	4		1		15	7	1	28	1
Lodi, vil.					122	23	9	193	2
Pardeeville, vil.	7				66	10	1	177	1
Poynette, vil.			1		54	10	1	151	
Randolph, vil.					5	4	1	115	
Rio, vil.	2				144	19	1	97	
Wyocena, vil.	4				36	8	3	69	
Columbus, city:									
1st ward	32				65	31	16	231	
2nd ward	27				60	20	11	81	
3rd ward		1			46	11	6	115	2
Portage, city:									
1st ward	2				61	6	9	59	
2nd ward	5				169	21	10	193	
3rd ward	12				114	23	5	198	
4th ward	7				201	22	8	259	
5th ward	7				244	11	8	181	
Totals	160	4	4	4	2,692	553	184	3,910	13

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
CRAWFORD CO.									
Bridgeport.....	4		1		32	30	1	18	
Clayton.....	34	1		1	106	10	10	86	
Eastman.....	16				32	15	8	52	
Freeman.....	7	1			90	10	4	65	
Haney.....	6				33	16	7	75	
Marietta.....	5	1	2		111	26	6	64	
Prairie du Chien.....	6				23	9	1	18	
Scott.....	2				116	41	14	79	
Seneca.....	17				54	13	13	72	
Utica.....	4	1			221	19	9	81	
Wauzeka.....	3				76	9	9	29	
Bell Center, vil.....	5				11	2	4	30	
De Soto, vil.....	1			1	6	1	1	10	
Eastman, vil.....	4				41		3	29	
Ferryville, vil.....			1	1	22	3	3	28	
Gays Mills, vil.....	8				45	5	1	90	
Lynxville, vil.....	2				29	5	1	18	1
Soldiers Grove, vil.....	3		1		59	5	6	54	
Steuben, vil.....					44	11		28	
Wauzeka, vil.....	2				54	11	9	50	1
Prairie du Chien, city:									
1st ward.....	5		1		40	7	9	18	
2nd ward.....	23	1	1		130	32	10	129	
3rd ward.....	15				172	26	20	110	1
4th ward.....	7				31		4	24	
Totals.....	179	5	7	3	1,578	279	153	1,257	3
DANE CO.									
Albion.....					170	8	3	94	
Berry.....					103	3	6	57	1
Black Earth.....		2			30	2	5	46	
Blooming Grove.....	4	1			175	14	17	109	
Blue Mounds.....	2				122		4	61	
Bristol.....	1				49	4	5	33	
Brooklyn.....		1	3						
Burke.....	1				162	11	3	119	
Christiana.....	2			1	169	4	5	48	
Cottage Grove.....	5			1	50	9	1	39	2
Cross Plains.....	2			1	151	3	15	56	
Dane.....	1				56	6	8	37	
Deerfield.....	2				82	2	2	46	
Dunkirk.....	3				153	5	1	48	3
Dunn.....			1		82	8	4	32	
Fitchburg.....	8				103	3	13	56	1
Madison.....	3	2			189	18	9	288	
Mazomanie.....	1	2	1		30	3	3	46	
Medina.....	5		1		62	1	1	30	
Middleton.....	3		1		74	9	9	150	
Montrose.....	1				60	10	5	54	
Oregon.....			1		43	2	6	47	
Perry.....					134	4	1	32	
Pleasant Springs.....	3				101	6	2	6	
Primrose.....					114	1	2	24	
Roxbury.....					114		3	14	
Rutland.....	1				118	7	6	52	
Springdale.....	3				138	5	9	92	1
Springfield.....	3				222	5	13	40	2
Sun Prairie.....	1				47	4	6	45	1
Vermont.....					98	1	2	30	
Verona.....	2			1	62		8	95	
Vienna.....					47	3	4	35	1
Westport.....	4		1	1	129	10	14	71	1
Windsor.....					101	3	1	79	
York.....	1				48	3	3	32	
Belleville, vil.....	5			1	31	8	9	64	
Black Earth, vil.....	1				77	3	3	83	
Blue Mounds, vil.....					25	1	5	19	
Brooklyn, vil.....					6	1		17	
Cambridge, vil.....	1				85	6	1	56	
Cottage Grove, vil.....	5			1	20	2	2	30	
Cross Plains, vil.....					49	3	4	23	
Dane, vil.....	2				32	3	9	29	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
DANE CO.—con.									
Deerfield, vil.	2	—	—	—	55	4	4	59	—
De Forest, vil.	—	—	—	—	75	—	4	51	—
Marshall, vil.	5	—	—	1	53	4	—	51	1
Mazomanie, vil.	9	—	—	1	63	1	3	117	—
McFarland, vil.	—	—	—	—	63	2	2	44	—
Middleton, vil.	2	—	—	—	115	11	17	178	1
Mt. Horeb, vil.	8	—	—	1	301	15	23	162	—
Oregon, vil.	6	—	—	—	77	11	8	109	—
Rockdale, vil.	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	27	—
Sun Prairie, vil.	10	—	—	—	99	8	8	110	2
Verona, vil.	2	—	—	—	36	3	9	56	—
Waunakee, vil.	3	—	—	—	117	6	20	74	—
Madison, city:									
1st ward.	10	—	—	—	266	17	166	81	—
2nd ward, 1st prec.	7	—	—	—	263	15	10	319	—
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	3	—	—	—	227	8	12	117	—
3rd ward, 1st prec.	3	1	1	—	210	14	16	181	—
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	5	—	1	—	410	22	14	294	—
4th ward.	4	—	—	—	595	33	20	304	—
5th ward, 1st prec.	8	1	1	—	312	23	14	253	2
5th ward, 2nd prec.	7	—	—	—	253	9	8	225	1
6th ward, 1st prec.	4	2	—	—	377	10	10	198	2
6th ward, 2nd prec.	6	1	2	—	441	7	23	200	4
6th ward, 3rd prec.	3	—	—	—	347	34	22	271	3
7th ward, 1st prec.	14	1	—	—	688	36	50	442	—
7th ward, 2nd prec.	3	3	—	—	203	9	18	181	2
8th ward.	12	—	—	—	577	26	23	261	2
9th ward, 1st prec.	4	1	—	1	206	4	27	104	3
9th ward, 2nd prec.	6	—	—	—	343	14	21	290	—
9th ward, 3rd prec.	6	3	1	—	196	9	5	198	1
10th ward, 1st prec.	12	—	—	—	511	53	29	592	—
10th ward, 2nd prec.	7	—	1	—	455	57	10	667	—
Stoughton, city:									
1st ward.	1	—	1	—	143	10	1	77	—
2nd ward.	1	—	—	—	206	5	4	61	—
3rd ward.	—	1	—	1	176	3	3	111	—
4th ward.	6	—	1	—	210	12	4	176	—
Totals	255	22	17	12	12,596	700	838	9,112	37
DODGE CO.									
Ashippun.	3	—	—	—	107	9	4	58	1
Beaver Dam.	17	—	—	—	54	12	14	95	1
Burnett.	11	—	—	—	75	4	13	136	—
Calamus.	10	—	1	—	14	4	5	72	—
Chester.	5	—	—	—	40	7	5	56	—
Clyman.	20	—	1	—	54	4	7	60	—
Elba.	31	—	—	—	47	7	8	66	1
Emmet.	28	—	—	—	105	5	2	61	—
Fox Lake.	3	—	—	—	14	1	10	62	1
Herman.	5	—	1	—	137	5	10	64	—
Hubbard.	2	—	—	—	89	4	5	113	2
Hustisford.	19	—	—	1	60	5	9	61	1
Lebanon.	—	—	—	—	254	1	20	43	—
Leroy.	7	—	—	—	43	11	20	99	—
Lomira.	9	1	—	—	50	9	4	140	—
Lowell.	9	—	—	1	94	9	17	87	1
Oak Grove.	15	—	—	—	72	11	7	157	—
Portland.	8	—	—	—	74	9	6	53	—
Rubicon.	19	—	—	—	48	10	11	42	1
Shields.	14	—	—	—	52	7	2	32	—
Theresa.	8	1	1	—	90	6	9	68	2
Trenton.	6	—	—	—	54	6	10	94	—
Westford.	5	—	—	—	20	1	11	59	—
Williamstown.	3	—	1	—	52	8	11	81	2
Beaver Dam, city:									
1st ward.	11	—	—	1	29	2	13	56	—
2nd ward.	38	—	—	—	91	5	21	127	—
3rd ward.	15	—	—	1	63	18	12	158	1
4th ward.	65	—	—	—	69	19	16	147	4
5th ward.	39	—	—	—	27	1	8	29	1
6th ward.	31	—	—	2	47	7	9	103	—
7th ward.	26	—	—	—	68	13	19	144	2

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
DODGE CO.—con.									
8th ward.....	27	-----	-----	1	80	12	9	209	1
Horicon, city:									
1st ward.....	18	-----	-----	-----	43	10	5	149	5
2nd ward.....	8	-----	-----	-----	21	3	1	114	3
3rd ward.....	9	-----	-----	-----	34	14	3	175	8
Juneau, city:									
1st ward.....	29	-----	-----	-----	39	5	1	60	-----
2nd ward.....	17	-----	-----	-----	42	3	3	48	1
3rd ward.....	19	-----	-----	-----	20	3	7	59	-----
Mayville, city:									
1st ward.....	9	-----	-----	-----	133	2	5	99	1
2nd ward.....	8	-----	-----	-----	56	2	10	52	-----
3rd ward.....	20	-----	-----	-----	115	6	12	129	10
Watertown, city:									
5th ward.....	8	-----	1	-----	58	6	9	60	1
6th ward.....	13	-----	-----	-----	78	4	8	49	-----
13th ward.....	5	-----	-----	-----	98	1	7	43	-----
14th ward.....	18	-----	-----	-----	45	11	5	38	-----
Waupun, city:									
1st ward.....	7	-----	-----	-----	44	35	6	116	-----
2nd ward.....	2	-----	-----	-----	43	47	6	99	-----
3rd ward.....	1	-----	-----	-----	28	20	6	66	-----
4th ward.....	1	1	-----	-----	16	14	5	66	-----
Clyman, vil.....	15	-----	-----	-----	13	1	1	34	-----
Fox Lake, vil.....	29	-----	-----	-----	89	14	15	166	-----
Hustisford, vil.....	22	-----	-----	-----	54	12	5	57	1
Iron Ridge, vil.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	35	3	3	37	-----
Lomira, vil.....	2	-----	-----	-----	28	5	10	83	-----
Lowell, vil.....	3	-----	-----	-----	21	32	2	20	-----
Neosho, vil.....	8	-----	-----	-----	7	2	3	29	-----
Randolph, vil.....	11	-----	-----	-----	19	6	3	145	-----
Reeseville, vil.....	4	-----	-----	-----	81	1	3	39	-----
Theresa, vil.....	6	-----	-----	-----	39	7	6	52	1
Totals.....	801	3	6	7	3,481	462	477	4,916	53
DOOR CO.									
Baileys Harbor.....	3	-----	-----	-----	39	2	3	55	1
Brussels.....	2	1	-----	-----	118	10	8	70	-----
Clay Banks.....	-----	1	-----	-----	30	16	4	27	-----
Egg Harbor.....	4	-----	-----	1	54	6	15	78	-----
Forestville.....	1	-----	-----	-----	82	11	3	66	-----
Gardner.....	1	-----	-----	-----	29	7	3	51	-----
Gibraltar.....	2	-----	-----	-----	42	12	4	34	-----
Jacksonport.....	1	-----	-----	-----	34	11	4	63	2
Liberty Grove.....	-----	1	2	1	7	22	3	103	-----
Nasewaupee.....	2	-----	-----	-----	73	9	4	67	-----
Sevastopol.....	3	-----	-----	-----	92	32	5	88	1
Sturgeon Bay.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	37	10	4	57	-----
Union.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	33	5	2	37	-----
Washington.....	-----	1	-----	-----	17	5	-----	13	-----
Ephriam, vil.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	16	10	-----	17	-----
Sister Bay.....	-----	2	-----	-----	23	4	2	23	-----
Sturgeon Bay, city:									
1st ward.....	1	1	-----	-----	87	40	6	143	-----
2nd ward.....	1	2	1	-----	37	34	4	112	-----
3rd ward.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	57	38	5	101	-----
4th ward.....	2	-----	2	-----	85	18	7	79	-----
Totals.....	23	9	5	2	992	302	86	1,284	4
DOUGLAS CO.									
Amnicon.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	45	2	7	30	-----
Bennett.....	1	1	-----	-----	42	3	1	33	1
Brule.....	1	-----	-----	1	82	2	4	53	1
Cloverland.....	-----	-----	1	-----	23	1	2	36	-----
Dairyland.....	1	-----	-----	-----	7	5	1	19	-----
Gordon.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	3	9	53	-----
Hawthorne.....	1	-----	1	-----	55	3	7	43	-----
Highland.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	7	-----
Lakeside.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	32	4	4	28	-----
Maple.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	1	4	18	1
Oakland.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	56	4	5	45	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
DOUGLAS CO.—con.									
Parkland					62	2	12	45	
Solon Springs	2				25	5	5	30	
Summit					55	2	12	43	
Superior, town:									
1st ward	1				63	9	8	72	
2nd ward	1				18	2	3	23	
Wascott	1				35		3	21	
Superior, city:									
1st ward					280	71	52	292	1
2nd ward	9		1	1	288	42	48	456	
3rd ward, east prec.			1		118	16	14	96	
3rd ward, west prec.					78	6	63	85	2
4th ward, 1st prec.	5			1	55	10	107	51	
4th ward, 2nd prec.	2			1	131	17	126	95	2
5th ward, N. prec.	6	2	1	2	314	33	22	308	1
5th ward, S. prec.	3				322	33	52	449	
6th ward, E. prec.	4				159	20	60	136	
6th ward, W. prec.	3				162	25	61	117	
7th ward, 1st prec.	7	2	2	1	278	40	74	405	
7th ward, 2nd prec.	4		2	2	305	47	83	658	1
8th ward	1	1	1	1	124	15	22	281	
9th ward, E. prec.	1	1	1		176	12	21	136	
9th ward, W. prec.	3	1	1		167	23	22	218	2
10th ward, E. prec.	2	2			79	6	2	52	
10th ward, W. prec.	2	2			127	4	27	80	
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	2	1	1		37	2	4	30	
Oliver, vil.					42		1	11	
Poplar, vil.		1	1		23	3	5	54	
Solon Springs, vil.						4	11	24	
Totals	65	12	13	10	3,898	476	964	4,628	12
DUNN CO.									
Colfax			1		77	6		11	
Dunn					110	26	8	119	
Eau Galle			1		109	30	7	72	
Elk Mound	1				58	5	5	48	
Grant					73	8	8	16	
Hay River					52	5	3	69	
Lucas					41	12	7	115	
Menomonie	1				126	17	9	185	1
New Haven					35	17	9	84	
Otter Creek					44	3	5	14	2
Peru					23	3	2	21	
Red Cedar	1				81	12	11	136	
Rock Creek		1			69	7	7	36	
Sand Creek	1			1	63	9	4	31	
Sheridan	1				45	1	3	47	
Sherman					31	3	4	148	
Spring Brook					82	11	5	94	
Stanton	1				41	18	6	130	
Tainter					58	8	2	41	2
Tiffany	2			1	32	6	4	68	
Weston	2	1			65	9	10	90	
Wilson					70	5	5	30	2
Boyceville, vil.	2	1			22	4	10	90	
Colfax, vil.	1	1	1		101	23	5	56	
Downing, vil.		1			11	7	3	64	
Elk Mound, vil.					23	7	1	65	
Knapp, vil.	3				23	7	9	85	
Ridgeland, vil.					14	1	4	20	1
Wheeler, vil.					30	1	2	32	
Menomonie, city:									
1st ward					168	11	11	85	
2nd ward	2				101	51	6	105	
3rd ward	2		1		168	97	21	210	
4th ward					190	30	17	183	
Totals	20	5	4	2	2,236	460	213	2,603	8
EAU CLAIRE CO.									
Bridge Creek	1		1		46	7	2	81	
Brunswick					37	15	4	68	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
EAU CLAIRE CO.—con.									
Clear Creek.....	1			1	80	5	3	40	1
Drammen.....					60	4	1	18	
Fairchild.....	1				9	9	2	32	
Lincoln.....					135	4		33	1
Ludington.....					87	7	4	49	
Otter Creek.....	1				37	12		42	
Pleasant Valley.....					84	23	1	59	
Seymour.....		1			46	6	5	40	1
Union.....	3				68	15	4	102	
Washington.....	1				88	19	5	92	
Wilson.....	1				30	9		85	
Altoona, city:									
1st ward.....					78	3	3	52	1
2nd ward.....			1		140	4		52	
Augusta, city.....	1		1		71	38	1	249	1
Eau Claire, city:									
1st ward.....	3		1		157	15	9	124	
2nd ward.....	2		2		204	38	19	185	1
3rd ward.....	5	1	1		214	171	31	495	
4th ward.....	2	1			74	11	9	69	
5th ward.....	4		1		144	72	12	277	
6th ward.....			1		247	67	22	300	1
7th ward.....	1		1		210	41	15	174	1
8th ward.....			1		226	21	26	140	
9th ward.....	1				283	35	18	286	1
10th ward.....	8		2		405	38	13	294	1
Fairchild, vil.....	4				35	11		61	
Fall Creek, vil.....			1		150			40	
Totals.....	40	3	14	1	3,445	700	209	3,529	10
FLORENCE CO.									
Aurora.....	1			2	15	8	10	131	
Commonwealth.....	1				43	5	6	35	
Fern.....					10		4	20	
Fence.....					14	2		47	
Florence.....	1	1		1	77	83	17	244	1
Homestead.....					24	1		83	1
Long Lake.....					12	1	1	18	
Tipler.....	1				35	12	1	42	1
Totals.....	4	1		3	230	112	39	620	3
FOND DU LAC CO.									
Alto.....	5				9	17	2	120	
Ashford.....	5				60	9	15	108	
Auburn.....	2				30	5	7	62	
Byron.....	45				27	14		131	1
Calumet.....	7	1			99	12	2	36	
Eden.....	35				35	9	16	63	
Eldorado.....	12	1			40	7	16	141	
Empire.....	15				30	13	8	51	
Fond du Lac.....	29				56	18	10	152	
Forest.....	5				29	4	5	55	
Friendship.....	14				63	6	6	76	
Lamartine.....	10				45	25	6	130	1
Marshfield.....	3				76	5	12	94	
Metomen.....	1				32	4	4	70	
Oakfield.....	3				17	11	1	81	
Osceola.....	9				50	8	10	66	
Ripon.....	2				50	15	1	112	
Rosendale.....					31	14	3	81	
Springvale.....	3			1	46	21	6	87	
Taycheedah.....	32				78	14	12	143	
Waupun.....	2				15	13	2	66	
Brandon, vil.....	8				37	16	2	129	
Campbellsport.....	7				78	7	9	120	
Eden, vil.....	13				35	4	8	17	
Fairwater, vil.....	1				3	14	1	42	
N. Fond du Lac, vil.....	6	1			370	10	9	110	
Oakfield, vil.....	4				17	13	4	119	
Rosendale, vil.....					11	4	1	83	
St. Cloud, vil.....					10	1	5	37	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Eme- rson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
FOND DU LAC CO.—con									
Fond du Lac, city:									
1st ward					104	5	24	47	
2nd ward	9	1		1	90	9	10	127	
3rd ward	6		1		91	21	14	133	1
4th ward	9				99	18	24	180	
5th ward	1	1	1		76	12	15	101	
6th ward	13			1	171	12	30	253	1
7th ward	13				111	21	13	175	1
8th ward	15				99	20	15	184	
9th ward	13		1	1	100	15	21	179	
10th ward	26		3		77	30	15	204	
11th ward	10				52	66	11	220	
12th ward	10				91	31	23	186	
13th ward	9	2		1	68	7	20	65	
14th ward	9		1	1	49	5	9	55	1
15th ward	8			2	109	10	9	82	
16th ward	13	1		2	170	15	30	143	
Ripon, city:									
1st ward	3		1		48	26	6	101	
2nd ward	4				67	163	2	192	
3rd ward	10	1	1		74	60	12	141	1
4th ward	5		2		65	68	80	200	1
Waupun, city:									
5th ward	5	1			28	2	3	46	1
6th ward	3				52	29	5	130	1
Totals	472	10	11	10	3,370	958	574	5,726	10
FOREST CO.									
Alvin	15		2		5	3		27	
Argonne		4			95	8	4	73	1
Armstrong Creek					16	2	6	48	
Blackwell					119	2	1	10	3
Caswell	1				51			15	
Crandon	2				15	8	3	44	
Freedom					21		2	18	
Hiles	2		1		24	3	11	35	
Laona	10	2	2		119	16	7	242	1
Lincoln	2				18	13	4	50	1
Nashville	1				55	3	4	69	
Newald									
Popple River	1				23		1	13	
Ross	1				16	5	1	52	
Wabeno, city:									
1st ward	3		1		215	17	8	105	
2nd ward					15	3	3	21	
Crandon, city:									
1st ward	3				72	2	2	81	
2nd ward					14		2	34	
3rd ward	2				92	6	6	66	
4th ward					27	5		41	
5th ward					30	7		61	
Totals	43	6	6		1,042	103	65	1,105	6
GRANT CO.									
Beetown	5				32	12	2	61	3
Bloomington	2				45	6	1	55	
Boscobel					21	4	1	14	
Cassville					48	3		8	
Castle Rock	25				23	7	1	19	
Clifton		2			56	10	3	81	
Ellenboro		1			18	1	1	100	
Fennimore	2				85	30	2	71	
Glen Haven	6				37	10	3	51	
Harrison	1			1	30	6	1	34	
Hazel Green	1				32	2	3	33	
Hickory Grove	5				91	13	2	34	
Jamestown	4				61	5	5	14	
Liberty	3				59	5	1	69	
Lima	7	1			25	7	4	88	
Little Grant					13		2	38	
Marion	2				44	8		25	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
GRANT CO.—con.									
Millville	1				6	6		43	
Mt. Hope	7				7	3	6	51	
Mt. Ida					36	22	4	57	
Muscoda	7				3	4	2	33	
North Lancaster	4				16	7		67	
Paris	1				127	4	4	14	
Patch Grove	1				23	4	1	49	
Platteville	5				49	3		68	
Potosi	6		1		142	17	3	52	1
Smelser	1				53	3	1	71	
South Lancaster	3			1	30	4	3	105	
Waterloo	3				22	14		39	
Watterstown	2				27	12	1	35	
Wingville	4				60	12		34	
Woodman	2				28	6	2	20	
Wyalusing	5		2		23	6	2	54	
Bagley, vil.					11	8	2	47	
Bloomington, vil.	9		1		43	3	2	121	
Blue River, vil.	7				37	2	2	53	
Cassville, vil.	1				63	4	1	55	
Cuba City, vil.									
Hazel Green, vil.	6				26	7	1	50	
Livingston, vil.	1				35	7	1	118	
Montfort, vil.	6		1		77	1	1	73	
Mt. Hope, vil.					8	5	1	69	
Muscoda, vil.	25				59	5	6	71	
Patch Grove, vil.					17	2	5	32	
Potosi, vil.	3				63	12	1	34	
Woodman, vil.	1	1			14			13	
Boscobel, city:									
1st ward					75	6	4	73	
2nd ward	1				100	14		69	
3rd ward	2		1		58	11	5	55	
4th ward					88	16	4	31	
Cuba City:									
1st ward	1				11	5	1	43	
2nd ward	11				19	2	2	21	
3rd ward	7				21	10	1	21	
4th ward	2				17			41	
Fennimore, city:									
1st ward	1				44	5	1	43	
2nd ward					49	7	3	68	
3rd ward					46	4	2	22	
4th ward	8				62	4	2	57	
Lancaster, city:									
1st ward	1				62	5	2	71	
2nd ward	6				38	19	3	121	
3rd ward	4				62	9	1	142	
4th ward	10				57	7	3	132	
Platteville, city:									
1st ward	2	1			43	1	1	52	
2nd ward	2	1			48	5		104	
3rd ward	3				27	4	2	115	
4th ward	5	2			27	2	3	70	
5th ward	4	1	1		37	8	1	63	
6th ward	11	1	1		48	9		105	
7th ward	12		1		44	13	2	108	1
8th ward	4				31	2	1	38	
Totals	271	11	9	2	2,939	480	129	3,988	5
GREEN CO.									
Adams	2				52	1	7	25	
Albany	1	1			12	11	2	52	
Brooklyn					17	3	2	42	
Cadiz	1				49	12	2	46	
Clarno					44	9	4	105	
Decatur		1			11	6	3	54	
Exeter	4	1			44	8	5	37	
Jefferson	1	1			54	3	4	163	1
Jordan					18	9	5	45	
Monroe	2				33	10	4	67	
Mt. Pleasant	2				41	1	2	44	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
GREEN CO.—con.									
New Glarus.....					102	4	2	23	
Spring Grove.....	1				20	4	3	54	
Sylvester.....	1				24	2	3	58	
Washington.....	1				37	2	1	37	
York.....	1				114	3		21	
Albany, vil.....	3	1	2		24	4	1	155	
Brooklyn, vil.....	2				17	8	2	34	
Browntown, vil.....					2	13	1	30	
Monticello, vil.....	1				75	4	5	72	
New Glarus, vil.....	2				191	1	9	59	
Brodhead, city:									
1st ward.....	4				30	23	2	111	
2nd ward.....	4	2			36	22	2	99	
Monroe, city:									
1st ward.....	1				156	73	15	241	1
2nd ward.....	2				130	23	7	171	
3rd ward.....	3				118	38	8	118	3
4th ward.....	1				92	60	12	187	
Totals.....	40	8	2		1,543	355	113	2,150	5
GREEN LAKE CO.									
Berlin.....	10				21	3	2	71	1
Brooklyn.....	3				60	30	8	115	
Green Lake.....	1				54	14	3	107	
Kingston.....	6				19	15	2	76	1
Mackford.....	1				24	7	5	58	
Manchester.....					48	9	3	82	
Marquette.....					66	5		45	
Princeton.....	2				87	5	7	63	
Seneca.....	10	1			20	3	6	37	
St. Marie.....	5				45	5	5	24	
Berlin, city:									
1st ward.....	25				40	32	9	103	1
2nd ward.....	22	1			69	47	10	155	1
3rd ward.....	8				86	20	6	138	
4th ward.....	3				61	6	4	37	
5th ward.....	5				49	13	9	53	
Princeton, city:									
1st ward.....	3			1	125	8	8	55	
2nd ward.....	4				71	5	6	63	
3rd ward.....	1				49	9	3	13	1
Green Lake, vil.....	2				23	37	2	137	
Markesan, vil.....	18				57	19	5	180	
Kingston.....	12		1		9	9	1	59	
Totals.....	141	2	2	1	1,083	301	104	1,671	5
IRON CO.									
Anderson.....	1				35	1	1	16	
Carey.....					18	3	3	17	2
Gurney.....					29	4	15	29	
Kimball.....	1				33	3	17	42	
Knight.....					74	5	23	61	1
Mercer.....	2				27	9	34	84	
Montreal.....									
1st ward.....					17	4	17	36	
2nd ward.....					7	4	14	20	
3rd ward.....					17	9	23	38	
4th ward.....					8	1	16	18	
Oma.....		2			42	10	7	57	1
Pence.....					35	3	51	22	
Saxon.....					56	10	76	64	1
Sherman.....					6	1	4	18	
Hurley, city:									
1st ward.....	3		1		54	15	62	68	
2nd ward.....	1				60	5	33	48	
3rd ward.....	1		1		61	8	64	39	
4th ward.....	1	1	1		67	16	29	84	
5th ward.....					8	4	16	26	
6th ward.....	2				21	7	22	29	1
Hamilton.....									
Totals.....	12	3	3		675	122	533	806	6

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
IOWA CO.									
Arena.....	1				48	7	5	106	2
Brigham.....					153	4	1	45	
Clyde.....					52	7	3	16	
Dodgeville.....			1		142	16	1	163	1
Eden.....	1		2		21	11	1	44	
Highland.....	6		2		73	8	6	34	
Linden.....	3				85	16	3	100	
Mifflin.....	2				26	6	3	98	
Mineral Point.....	1				83	11	4	142	
Moscow.....	2		1		203	2	4	31	
Pulaski.....	6		1		61	13	3	44	
Ridgeway.....		1	2		63	5	3	49	
Waldwick.....	3				41	5	3	79	
Wyoming.....	1				57	1	3	41	
Arena, vil.....					17	4	1	62	
Barneveld, vil.....			1		64	1		43	
Cobb, vil.....					16	8		35	
Highland, vil.....	9	1			78	10	5	26	
Hollandale, vil.....	2				75	1	1	6	1
Linden, vil.....	3				39	4	3	69	
Livingston, vil.....								4	
Rewey, vil.....					12	1	2	41	
Ridgeway, vil.....	1				69	2	5	49	
Dodgeville, city:									
1st ward.....	3	1	1		53	8	1	110	
2nd ward.....	6		1		99	32	2	204	
3rd ward.....		1	3		84	14	6	89	
Mineral Point, city:									
1st ward.....	7				101	14	4	119	
2nd ward.....	5				78	6	4	155	
3rd ward.....				1	49	5		38	
4th ward.....	1				40	4	1	56	
Totals.....	65	4	15	1	1,982	226	78	2,098	4
JACKSON CO.									
Albion.....	3	1			193	35	8	95	1
Alma.....	1				64	17	1	64	
Alma Center.....	1				34	9	1	63	1
Bear Bluff.....						3	2	17	
Brockway.....	2	1			22	13	1	25	2
City Point.....	1				31	4	2	23	
Cleveland.....	1				63	10		13	
Curran.....					110	4		16	
Franklin.....					102	10	3	20	
Garden Valley.....					49	10		39	
Garfield.....	1				60	4	2	33	
Hixton.....	1	2		1	44	9	1	35	
Irving.....					74	17	2	78	
Knapp.....					16	2	1	9	
Komensky.....					11	7	1	12	
Manchester.....		1		1	24	17	3	24	
Melrose.....	2				11	2		30	
Millston.....					12	3		16	1
North Bend.....					34	4	3	76	
Northfield.....		1			258	12		12	
Springfield.....	1				161	9	1	24	
Taylor.....					75	9	2	23	
Black River Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	7				63	36	1	112	
2nd ward.....	1				79	23		68	
3rd ward.....	1				50	9	2	49	
4th ward.....	1				46	18	2	52	
Hixton, vil.....	1				38	9	3	17	1
Melrose, vil.....					19	3	2	116	
Merillan, vil.....	2				32	12	4	45	1
Totals.....	27	6		2	1,775	320	48	1,206	7
JEFFERSON CO.									
Aztalan.....	5				81	8	8	83	
Cold Spring.....	2				16	2	2	35	
Concord.....	8				52	1	8	40	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
JEFFERSON CO.—con.									
Farmington.....	3		3		68	8	36	106	
Hebron.....	1		1		25	2	10	95	
Ixonla.....	6				90	11	8	96	
Jefferson.....					61	10	52		
1st prec.....	9		1		16	4	12	92	
2nd prec.....	4				19	4	3	66	1
Koshkonong.....	5				103	9	4	105	
Lake Mills.....	1				65	1	8	90	
Milford.....	3				60	10	4	115	
Oakland.....	6				22	4	3	116	
Palmyra.....	2				51	6	7	85	
Sullivan.....	4				33	2		89	1
Sumner.....	1				55	1	3	71	
Waterloo.....	4				114	5	2	68	
Watertown.....	6							76	
Ft. Atkinson, city:									
1st ward.....	12				17	5	9	138	
2nd ward.....	4		1		11	17	4	163	
3rd ward.....	2				21	5	2	86	
4th ward.....	3				26	8	5	135	
5th ward.....	2				23	2	6	110	
6th ward.....	2				24	3	2	86	
7th ward.....	3				28	2	1	81	
8th ward.....	2				27	2	2	97	
Jefferson, city:									
1st ward.....	15				41	11	17	123	
2nd ward.....	29				29	5	22	90	
3rd ward.....	27		1		41	4	37	131	
4th ward.....	7				34	11	24	68	
Lake Mills, city:									
1st ward.....					32	7		103	1
2nd ward.....	2				39	3	1	129	1
3rd ward.....	3		1		52	3	4	109	
Watertown, city:									
1st ward.....	12				75	15	17	86	
2nd ward.....	7				132	5	9	71	
3rd ward.....	32				46	23	18	36	
4th ward.....	44				71	7	7	48	1
5th ward.....									
6th ward.....									
7th ward.....	13	1			104	4	9	56	1
8th ward.....	7				53	26	16	74	
9th ward.....	7				72	19	8	85	
10th ward.....	9	1			113	9	12	96	
11th ward.....	12	1	1		159	9	9	107	
12th ward.....	6				36	19	11	51	
Johnson Creek, vil.	16				34	5	15	75	
Palmyra, vil.....	5				16	9	3	117	
Sullivan, vil.....	5				42	4	8	30	
Waterloo, vil.....	22	1			63	1	9	189	
Totals.....	380	4	9		2,392	330	457	4,198	6
JUNEAU CO.									
Armenia.....					29	1	2	20	
Clearfield.....					37	8	8	29	
Cutler.....					9	9	6	32	
Finley.....	1				8	1	3	11	
Fountain.....					55	7	13	42	
Germantown.....					38	8	3	11	2
Kildare.....					79	6	26	51	
Kingston.....					10	1	6	12	
Lemonweir.....	2				152	21	27	69	
Lindina.....	2				129	29	13	135	
Lisbon.....			1		53	9	4	30	
Lyndon.....	1				27	12	13	58	
Marion.....	2				5	6	7	44	1
Necedah.....	3				32	3	2	23	1
Orange.....	2				40	12	7	34	
Plymouth.....	2				107	16	14	107	2
Seven Mile Creek.....					72	15	18	59	
Summit.....					43	10	16	53	
Wonewoc.....					27	12	12	53	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
JUNEAU CO.—con.									
Camp Douglas, vil.	3				64	6	4	48	
Hustler, vil.	1								
Lyndon Station, vil.	3								
Union Center	4								
Wonewoc, vil.	8						15		
Hustler, vil.					32	2	3	21	
Lyndon Station, vil.		1			27	10	15	51	
Union Center, vil.					16	8	8	16	
Wonewoc, vil.					53	5		86	
Necedah, vil.	4				94	28	7	60	
Elroy, city:									
1st ward	3			1	123	5	6	143	
2nd ward	2			1	139	8	11	122	
Mauston, city:									
1st ward	8				118	12	15	114	
2nd ward	1		1		137	22	21	263	
New Lisbon, city:									
1st ward					105	9	5	72	1
2nd ward					74	8	5	66	
Totals	52	1	2	2	1,934	309	315	1,935	7
KENOSHA CO.									
Brighton	20				32	7	6	41	
Bristol	11		1		30	4	5	194	
Paris	12				24	3	2	80	
Pleasant Prairie	23				104	18	8	262	1
Randall	7			1	26	5		45	
Salem	22				41	4	13	160	
Somers	28				73	21	8	256	
Wheatland	5				25	1	4	14	
Kenosha, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.	66	3		1	157	12	18	162	4
1st ward, 2nd prec.	21			2	45	3	9	105	2
2nd ward, 1st prec.	70	1	1	1	118	2	9	84	2
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	64				88	4	9	83	
3rd ward, 1st prec.	49		1		117	14	9	214	1
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	31				90	22	10	420	
4th ward, 1st prec.	27		1		91	20	10	391	1
4th ward, 2nd prec.	13				67	7	10	186	4
5th ward, 1st prec.	44	2		3	145	6	15	227	4
5th ward, 2nd prec.	5		1	1	14	1	5	32	
6th ward, 1st prec.	36				93	4	2	114	
6th ward, 2nd prec.	21	2		2	92	5	7	127	
7th ward, 1st prec.	39		3		110	14	11	139	2
7th ward, 2nd prec.	19			2	131	7	12	189	8
8th ward, 1st prec.	29				112	12	18	286	3
8th ward, 2nd prec.	32		1		93	16	12	300	6
9th ward, 1st prec.	21				70	14	9	285	
9th ward, 2nd prec.	23				62	5	6	224	3
10th ward, 1st prec.	28				136	15	8	290	2
10th ward, 2nd prec.	9				79	9	11	270	
11th ward, 1st prec.	21				76	5	11	212	3
11th ward, 2nd prec.	7	1			71	6	13	205	2
12th ward, 1st prec.	7		1	1	48	9	7	97	1
12th ward, 2nd prec.	8		1	3	55	3	9	149	6
Totals	818	9	11	17	2,515	278	286	5,843	55
KEWAUNEE CO.									
Ahnapee	1				84		7	34	
Carlton	2				60		10	60	
Casco	5				35	7	4	15	
Franklin	3				36	24	10	28	
Lincoln	23				17	7	6	24	
Luxembourg	4	1			20	4	6	51	
Montpelier	2				98	15	13	67	
Pierce	3				53	5	30	23	1
Red River	2				20	4	4	53	
West Kewaunee	7				54	11	6	49	
Algoma, city	8	1	1	1	116	24	47	129	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
KEWAUNEE CO.—con.									
Kewaunee, city	21		1		169	19	19	125	
Casco, vil.	7				10		5	14	
Luxembourg, vil.					40	1	5	50	
Totals	88	2	2	1	812	126	150	722	2
LA CROSSE CO.									
Bangor					30	3	2	35	
Barre	2				57	3	2	42	
Burns	3				34	5	1	71	
Campbell	11				49	2	15	39	
Farmington	8	2	1		73	4	25	66	
Greenfield	6	1			33	1	8	11	
Hamilton	2				87	6	4	79	
Holland	4	1			101	4	26	108	
Onalaska	1	3	1		66		7	82	1
Shelby	5				42	3	7	42	
Washington	6				97		10	31	
Onalaska, city:									
1st ward	1				17	1	6	32	1
2nd ward	2			1	49	1	21	38	1
3rd ward	2				30	1	16	22	
La Crosse, city:									
1st ward	12	1	1	1	188	5	39	146	
2nd ward	14			1	133	5	22	74	2
3rd ward	19		1		177	5	51	95	2
4th ward	19	1		1	184	9	49	236	
5th ward	12			1	128	4	22	72	
6th ward	24				196	21	32	275	
7th ward	14		2		204	11	21	221	
8th ward	18				285	5	49	138	
9th ward	6				203	5	17	122	
10th ward	6			2	313	9	32	168	1
11th ward	49			1	169	1	22	106	1
12th ward	5				73	0	8	29	
13th ward	16		1		108	2	41	107	
14th ward	32				242	32	37	384	1
15th ward	13				200	2	21	58	2
16th ward	19			1	151	10	26	379	
17th ward	9	1	1	1	263	4	26	128	1
18th ward	16				215		56	98	1
19th ward	20				149	5	18	81	1
20th ward	4		1		232	5	26	67	1
21st ward	9				157	6	44	80	
Bangor, vil.	2				44	7	6	129	
Rockland, vil.					8	1	1	34	
West Salem, vil.	9	1			89	18	12	121	
Totals	400	11	9	10	4,876	206	828	4,046	16
LA FAYETTE CO.									
Argyle	10				106	5	4	45	
Belmont	1				37	1	6	65	
Benton	2				67	3	6	65	
Blanchard	4				68	2	2	21	
Darlington	23				61	20	13	211	
Elk Grove	3				69	3	7	91	
Fayette	11		1		77	6	11	89	
Gratiot	20		1		65	9	13	102	
Kendall	2				120	11	7	45	
Lamont	3				53	3	2	97	
Monticello	5				3	3	3	26	
New Diggings	15				91	12	23	103	
Seymour	11	1			41	9	20	100	
Shullsburg	15				15	9	13	45	
Wayne	4				28		3	44	
White Oak Springs	5				5	5	9	34	
Willow Springs	11				103	1	24	125	
Wiota	25	1	1		148	6	15	144	
Darlington, city:									
1st ward	12				114	15	13	238	
2nd ward	27				170	18	12	228	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
LA FAYETTE CO.—con.									
Shullsburg, city:									
1st ward	15				26	8	8	58	
2nd ward	16				30	13	15	65	
Argyle, vil.	7	2	1		111	6	11	102	
Belmont, vil.	3				42	2	3	87	1
Benton, vil.	14		1		124	7	15	86	
Blanchardville, vil.	3	1	1		107	6	3	65	
Gratiot, vil.	4	1			40		5	36	
South Wayne, vil.	3				13	6	4	72	
Totals	275	6	6		1,934	189	270	2,489	1
LANGLADE CO.									
Ackley	5				39	6	15	20	
Ainsworth	5				16	2	8	22	
Antigo	11	1		2	77	12	25	79	2
Elcho	3			2	27	6	15	68	
Evergreen	15				7	6	5	15	
Langlade	9				17	12	15	56	
Neva	9	4		2	42	7	20	62	1
Norwood	9				35	6	22	40	
Parish	2				8	12	7	21	
Peck	10	3		1	35	9	8	13	1
Polar	8				66	4	7	29	
Price	21	3	1		16	5	23	48	
Rolling	3			1	50	5	1	10	
Summit					36	2	7	9	
Upham	2	2			15	5	7	11	
Vilas	3				13	8	2		
Antigo, city:									
1st ward	19	3	2		83	45	31	114	
2nd ward	17	6		1	119	44	25	181	1
3rd ward	18				130	7	25	62	
4th ward	25	1	1		143	10	34	108	2
5th ward	23	2	1		67	19	21	106	
6th ward	38	9	1	3	125	40	77	152	
Wolf River, 1st prec.	4				11	11	5	19	
Wolf River, 2nd prec.	10				12	6	4	13	
White Lake, vil.	8	1		1	25	42	6	48	
Totals	277	35	6	13	1,214	330	411	1,332	7
LINCOLN CO.									
Birch	1		1		57	17	6	16	
Bradley	2				92	10	7	39	3
Corning					96	15	12	63	
Harding					10	6		2	
Harrison	1				74	6	3	14	
King	1				16	13	1	15	
Merrill	4	1			80	14	21	43	1
Pine River	1		2		131	18	17	56	
Rock Falls	3		3	1	21	13		12	1
Russell	2		1		54	17	3	33	
Schley	3			2	66	12	13	23	1
Scott	1				117	14	20	54	
Skanawan	1		1		22	7	1	15	
Somo	1	1			33	16		18	
Tomahawk	1		1		18	8		5	1
Wilson	2				10	2	1	4	
Merrill, city:									
1st ward	4	1			112	45	48	65	
2nd ward	19				55	46	26	62	
3rd ward	2				104	81	47	91	
4th ward	4		1		128	30	30	37	1
5th ward	1				58	56	19	59	1
6th ward	6				130	38	18	71	
7th ward	5				190	70	63	118	
8th ward	2				92	16	11	40	
Tomahawk, city:									
1st ward	4				17	7	2	32	
2nd ward	2				48	8	3	54	

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

469

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
LINCOLN CO.—con.									
3rd ward	6	2			81	29	4	77	
4th ward	1				101	16	4	108	
Totals	80	5	10	3	2,013	630	380	1,226	9
MANITOWOC CO.									
Cato	19	1			96	24	64	121	
Centerville	3				108	5	5	52	
Cooperstown	9				27	8	34	57	1
Eaton	1	1			44	8	23	60	1
Franklin	9				28	24	49	77	
Gibson	1				49	10	9	89	
Kossuth	7				34	22	33	94	1
Liberty	8				81	18	14	78	
Manitowoc	2				28	4	5	22	
Manitowoc Rapids	6				73	9	17	120	
Maple Grove	9				72	10	9	51	
Meeme	7	1			70	7	16	80	
Mishicot	9	1			103	13	32	107	
Newton	26	1			123	10	17	64	
Rockland	4				52	7	6	79	
Schleswig					94	1	10	53	
Two Creeks	3				29	3	5	27	
Two Rivers	3				65	6	16	69	
Kiel, city:									
1st ward	3				42	14	1	59	4
2nd ward	4	1			44	22	4	40	3
3rd ward	6				15	4	5	16	
Manitowoc, city:									
1st ward	42		1	1	225	40	40	129	
2nd ward	34	2			117	56	25	219	
3rd ward, 1st. prec.	25				173	21	25	165	2
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	26	2			225	33	38	209	2
4th ward	29	1			130	82	33	248	
5th ward	39				222	43	51	207	5
6th ward	38	1			175	65	27	246	4
7th ward	84	1	1		202	23	64	190	2
Two Rivers, city:									
1st ward	25				126	20	32	105	2
2nd ward	3				55	18	15	53	2
3rd ward	10	2			97	25	17	159	10
4th ward	12	1			162	63	40	162	1
5th ward	8	1		1	73	34	19	109	1
Reedsville, vil.	2				45	11	9	56	
Valders, vil.	1	1			36	31	12	21	
Totals	517	18	2	2	3,340	794	821	3,693	41
MARATHON CO.									
Bergen					27	7	6	24	
Berlin					53	5	8	62	
Bern					11	5	2	28	
Bevent	1				28	10	1	11	
Brighton	1				29	3	6	59	1
Cassel		1			62	10	32	64	
Cleveland				1	104	9	3	43	
Colby, city	1		1		7	1	2	13	
Day	1	1			65	3	13	63	
Easton					66	9	10	70	
Eau Pleine	1		1		33	8	6	57	
Elderon	1				25	6	5	32	
Emmet	4		2	1	45	13	14	85	
Flieith	4	1			37	5	16	52	
Frankfort					15	3	4	28	
Franzen					54	9	4	36	
Green Valley	3		1	1	20	3		17	
Guenther	2				8	8	2	12	
Halsey	1				35	2	6	26	
Hamburg	1				41	3	6	41	
Harrison			1	1	23	2	3	21	1
Hewitt			1		22	5	10	27	
Holton	4				28		2	27	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
MARATHON CO.—con.									
Hull.....	1				32	8	3	84	
Johnson.....					39	6	9	50	
Knowlton.....					31	10	5	46	1
Kronenwetter.....	3	1	2		69	8	11	111	3
Maine.....	3				95	11	15	57	
Marathon.....	1	1			50	6	15	52	
McMillan.....					54	4	18	82	1
Mosinee.....	1				55	5	5	44	1
Norrie.....		2	2		41	6	3	36	
Plover.....	2				8	6	9	56	2
Reid.....					7	21	23	35	
Rib Falls.....					41	6	17	73	
Reitbrock.....	1				33	6	20	50	
Ringle.....	4				19	8	11	50	4
Spencer.....	1				27	5	2	34	
Stettin.....	2				58	5	18	74	
Texas.....					66	3	6	60	2
Wausau.....		1			55	6	8	60	
Weston.....	2				71	10	9	44	
Wien.....	1				81	2	5	23	
Wausau, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.....	4	1		1	279	45	25	323	2
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	5		1		94	21	14	207	2
2nd ward.....	2				171	14	20	190	
3rd ward.....	3	1	1	1	124	30	17	198	1
4th ward.....	8				73	43	10	229	
5th ward.....	12	2			248	82	35	556	6
6th ward.....		1			215	32	32	203	6
7th ward, 1st prec.....	1				316	11	22	202	4
7th ward, 2nd prec.....	3	1	2	2	199	15	27	144	1
8th ward.....	1		1	1	281	39	41	260	13
9th ward.....	3	1		2	188	18	19	186	7
Abbotsford, vil.....		1	1		6	3		9	
Athens, vil.....	1				31	12	4	87	
Brokaw, vil.....	2				20	6	12	27	
Edgar, vil.....	2				76	8	16	74	
Elderon, vil.....	1				20	3	3	38	
Fenwood, vil.....					18	1	1	9	
Hatley, vil.....			1		7	6	4	19	
Marathon, vil.....					54	7	19	96	
McMillan, vil.....									
Mosinee, vil.....	14				139	13	17	174	
Rothschild, vil.....	1				30	8	5	47	2
Schofield, vil.....	4				89	13	6	74	2
Spencer, vil.....					25	15	9	46	
Stratford, vil.....	1		2		83	8	18	102	
Unity.....					17	2	3	28	
Totals.....	105	16	21	11	4,572	726	752	5,547	63
MARINETTE CO.									
Amberg.....			1		19	11	5	110	
Athelstane.....	1				19	1	8	51	
Beaver.....	2			1	31	24	15	84	
Beecher.....			1		6	9	7	38	1
Dunbar.....	1				9	8	4	37	
Goodman.....					19	15	8	124	1
Grover.....	2				74	64	10	232	
Lake.....	2				29	12	3	72	
Middle Inlet.....	5				10	12	2	45	
Niagara.....	1	2	1		22	3	2	28	1
Pembine.....	4		1		72	8	2	89	
Peshtigo.....					43	38	20	166	
Porterfield.....					50	28	13	120	
Pound.....	1				55	9	9	77	
Silver Cliff.....	3				8	1	3	4	
Stephenson.....	1		1		33	10	8	119	3
Wagner.....	1				12	13	15	32	
Wausaukee.....	2				20	10	8	35	
Marinette, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.....	4				85	11	19	95	4
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	1				78	25	16	97	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
MARINETTE CO.—con.									
2nd ward, 1st prec.			1		87	12	10	104	1
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	11	1		2	120	31	33	258	
3rd ward, 1st prec.	4				117	42	19	284	
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	4			1	124	48	19	276	
4th ward, 1st prec.	4				122	50	35	220	
4th ward, 2nd prec.	2				110	21	15	241	
5th ward, 1st prec.	7				97	39	13	272	
5th ward, 2nd prec.	4				113	42	18	201	
Peshigo, city:									
1st ward			1		47	23	4	54	
2nd ward			1		42	34	5	71	
3rd ward					35	70	4	62	
Coleman, vil.					30	7	7	47	
Crivitz, vil.	1				31	6	6	38	
Niagara, vil.	8		4		64	55	29	108	2
Pound, vil.	2				9	5	13	32	
Wausaukee.	4				40	35	19	56	
Totals	82	3	12	4	1,882	802	426	3,989	14
MARQUETTE CO.									
Buffalo	5				28	10	1	37	
Crystal Lake					22	1		9	
Douglas	11				12	4	1	63	
Harris	4				23	2	3	25	
Mecan	5				47	2	1	19	
Montello	9				27	2	3	10	
Moundville	3				25	26	4	103	
Neshkoro	11				6	4		4	
Newton	1				9	5		14	
Oxford					4	3	1	16	
Packwaukee	13				7	7	1	23	
Shields	4				26		1	23	
Springfield					14	4		22	
Westfield	2				6	8	4	38	
Montello, vil.	21				71	27	18	97	
Neshkoro, vil.					21	6	1	27	
Oxford, vil.	3				12	11	1	42	
Westfield, vil.	8				38	17	8	156	
Totals	106				398	137	48	730	
MILWAUKEE CO.									
Cudahy, city:									
1st ward	14				57	11	20	104	26
2nd ward	12	1	1		75	13	12	130	30
3rd ward	15				58	7	15	63	29
4th ward	10	2		1	17	4	14	41	10
No. Milwaukee, city:									
1st ward	8				116	46	4	59	23
2nd ward	13	1			89	37	5	57	17
3rd ward	4		1		26	11	10	23	35
So. Milwaukee, city:									
1st ward	14	1	1		118	30	15	208	7
2nd ward	21	1			77	28	20	196	25
3rd ward	5	1	1	1	82	9	18	126	14
4th ward	12	1			46	5	16	52	11
Wauwatosa, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.	7				29	249	3	86	1
1st ward, 2nd prec.	10				61	251	2	95	15
1st ward, 3rd prec.	5	1	1		114	112	6	143	19
2nd ward	5				49	258	2	56	6
3rd ward, 1st prec.	2				29	156	4	50	7
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	6		1		42	116	1	89	6
4th ward, 1st prec.	2				31	119	1	45	5
4th ward, 2nd prec.	7				45	127	5	118	4
West Allis, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.	13				80	22	17	69	41
1st ward, 2nd prec.	15				96	17	9	91	43
1st ward, 3rd prec.	6	1			69	8	7	51	37
1st ward, 4th prec.	12		1		85	37	9	45	45
2nd ward, 1st prec.	19	1	1	1	90	33	8	99	23

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.									
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	17	1			55	26	9	104	22
3rd ward, 1st prec.	11				70	25	4	160	9
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	13	1		1	58	60	12	151	12
3rd ward, 3rd prec.	7		1		41	31	7	103	17
4th ward, 1st prec.	10	1			72	24	6	101	45
4th ward, 2nd prec.	7			1	89	29	6	105	30
4th ward, 3rd prec.	14		2		53	22	6	97	32
Franklin, 1st prec.	6				20	7	6	49	6
Fox Point.	1				9	18		23	1
Granville:									
1st prec.	6				63	11	2	33	2
2nd prec.	3	1	1		116	10	1	45	13
Greenfield:									
1st prec.	6				36	16	17	72	12
2nd prec.	5				36	14	2	60	14
3rd prec.	2				9	4	2	30	13
4th prec.	1				30	26	13	64	5
5th prec.	2			1	30	25	3	65	17
Lake:									
1st prec.	7				69	18		223	59
2nd prec.	29				175	29	17	70	14
3rd prec.	12				26		3	47	10
4th prec.	1				6	2	1	28	33
5th prec.	7				27	14		79	37
6th prec.	11				42	3	3	53	6
Milwaukee:									
1st prec.	1	1	1	1	32	19	12	66	25
2nd prec.	5	1			40	8	9	46	26
Oak Creek, 1st prec.	7				22	6		41	4
Oak Creek, 2nd prec.	23		1		23	5	10	45	1
Wauwatosa, city:									
1st prec.	2		2		16	53	1	34	16
2nd prec.	1				39	6	2	38	6
3rd prec.	6				28	10	7	50	24
4th prec.	5		1		27	9	5	44	27
5th prec.	11				33	71	13	81	15
Shorewood, vil.									
1st prec.	3				21	50	3	95	
2nd prec.	5				53	58	6	130	3
3rd prec.	11				36	59	7	141	1
4th prec.	3				39	39	2	161	3
5th prec.	7	2			67	71	6	159	2
W. Milwaukee, vil.	7				88	47	10	76	71
Whitefish Bay, vil.	7		7		69	83	18	233	15
Milwaukee, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.	12	1			26	85	8	131	4
1st ward, 2nd prec.	18				84	21	23	52	9
1st ward, 3rd prec.	16		1		60	74	21	99	3
1st ward, 4th prec.	52				34	33	24	71	2
1st ward, 5th prec.	42				21	13	75	46	9
1st ward, 6th prec.	34				10	2	42	34	8
1st ward, 7th prec.	20				25	6	17	35	12
1st ward, 8th prec.	31	1			31	34	22	96	9
1st ward, 9th prec.	32				29	29	18	79	15
1st ward, 10th prec.	9				47	17	24	51	4
1st ward, 11th prec.	7				38	48	13	109	1
1st ward, 12th prec.	9				77	31	28	65	
1st ward, 13th prec.	4			1	22	3	7	17	12
2nd ward, 1st prec.	9				37	7	15	34	13
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	4				25	7	12	36	27
2nd ward, 3rd prec.	18				41	8	8	50	26
2nd ward, 4th prec.	14				69	19	8	46	26
2nd ward, 5th prec.	7				50	7	12	47	15
2nd ward, 6th prec.	12				54	7	14	32	28
2nd ward, 7th prec.	11		1		41	8	5	41	38
2nd ward, 8th prec.	14		1		68	12	27	66	16
2nd ward, 9th prec.	10				48	21	28	57	17
3rd ward, 1st prec.	11	1			38	98	9	9	14
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	5				55	53	8	84	3
3rd ward, 3rd prec.	13		1		51	28	7	51	2
3rd ward, 4th prec.	11				40	16	13	62	9
3rd ward, 5th prec.	19		1		30	53	8	92	13
3rd ward, 6th prec.	16				44	43	4	62	2

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.									
3rd ward, 7th prec.	10				46	53	9	66	5
3rd ward, 8th prec.	5				30	29	14	49	6
3rd ward, 9th prec.	5				139	5	16	61	19
4th ward, 1st prec.	10				36	17	12	55	7
4th ward, 2nd prec.	8				37	10	20	55	6
4th ward, 3rd prec.	13			1	35	23	40	80	18
4th ward, 4th prec.	19			1	50	22	9	78	5
4th ward, 5th prec.	11				25	10	13	43	1
4th ward, 6th prec.	18				74	36	46	85	14
4th ward, 7th prec.	17				71	28	16	81	8
4th ward, 8th prec.	5				34	28	14	47	4
4th ward, 9th prec.	10	1		1	22	33	15	68	3
4th ward, 10th prec.	14				62	29	26	58	5
5th ward, 1st prec.	8			2	66	5	8	42	24
5th ward, 2nd prec.	17	1	1		52	8	12	55	27
5th ward, 3rd prec.	13				51	12	8	48	18
5th ward, 4th prec.	18				62	12	4	70	17
5th ward, 5th prec.	23				48	9	8	44	17
5th ward, 6th prec.	9	2			48	8	11	54	44
5th ward, 7th prec.	22				54	7	13	109	35
5th ward, 8th prec.	10				48	11	5	72	27
5th ward, 9th prec.	7				61	6	6	60	11
6th ward, 1st prec.	11				65	18	12	68	29
6th ward, 2nd prec.	6			1	58	11	5	41	31
6th ward, 3rd prec.	7				54	15	5	57	18
6th ward, 4th prec.	6		1		47	17	7	38	16
6th ward, 5th prec.	2				35	6	13	64	25
6th ward, 6th prec.	6		1		39	11	17	40	21
6th ward, 7th prec.	5				41	8	7	55	13
6th ward, 8th prec.	9				52	6	14	36	37
6th ward, 9th prec.	1	2			40	3	4	22	38
6th ward, 10th prec.	4				23	8	6	27	10
7th ward, 1st prec.	3				53	5	4	50	62
7th ward, 2nd prec.	2				46	7	3	43	34
7th ward, 3rd prec.	2				26	5	5	36	35
7th ward, 4th prec.	5				52	5	6	42	37
7th ward, 5th prec.	3				72	8	4	74	45
7th ward, 6th prec.	6				60	16	2	45	60
7th ward, 7th prec.	2				40	6	3	65	37
7th ward, 8th prec.	6				50	15	4	57	41
7th ward, 9th prec.	6				60	5	7	48	42
7th ward, 10th prec.	6		1		53	6	5	41	37
7th ward, 11th prec.	5				64	6	4	43	33
7th ward, 12th prec.	3				62	8	6	42	26
8th ward, 1st prec.	10				34	12	16	48	12
8th ward, 2nd prec.	15				39	12	12	53	13
8th ward, 3rd prec.	5				52	6	5	60	46
8th ward, 4th prec.	6				27	8	8	24	20
8th ward, 5th prec.	36		1		28	9	13	48	36
8th ward, 6th prec.	44				22	13	14	56	19
8th ward, 7th prec.	26		1		30	16	12	41	25
8th ward, 8th prec.	38				23	9	15	42	14
8th ward, 9th prec.	34		1		38	10	7	60	42
8th ward, 10th prec.	47	2			23	10	15	50	23
9th ward, 1st prec.	7				53	3	7	42	17
9th ward, 2nd prec.	7				22	2	13	48	50
9th ward, 3rd prec.	9				38	5	5	22	55
9th ward, 4th prec.	3				52	9	7	33	69
9th ward, 5th prec.	4			1	48	7	8	49	41
9th ward, 6th prec.	4				29	5	11	51	41
9th ward, 7th prec.	6				32	2	9	32	76
9th ward, 8th prec.	22				56	9	6	57	45
9th ward, 9th prec.	7				34	3	6	18	50
10th ward, 1st prec.	9				48	2	5	34	40
10th ward, 2nd prec.	6				48	4	2	40	40
10th ward, 3rd prec.	2	1			34	7	6	57	42
10th ward, 4th prec.	10				39	10	9	72	52
10th ward, 5th prec.	3				40	1	4	43	27
10th ward, 6th prec.	6			1	40	19	6	42	78
10th ward, 7th prec.	4				41	5	6	42	28
11th ward, 1st prec.	13				21	2	8	36	46
11th ward, 2nd prec.	3				35	3	4	23	57
11th ward, 3rd prec.	12				29	4	13	43	50

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.									
11th ward, 4th prec.	18				26	7	9	54	44
11th ward, 5th prec.	26	1			17	1	4	35	37
11th ward, 6th prec.	12			1	45	12	5	58	38
11th ward, 7th prec.	12			1	36	7	10	49	40
11th ward, 8th prec.	17				90	8	12	69	22
11th ward, 9th prec.	11				34	2	6	18	17
11th ward, 10th prec.	4				249	10	10	42	16
11th ward, 11th prec.	11	1			40	16	3	84	42
11th ward, 12th prec.	11		2		62	6	6	79	51
12th ward, 1st prec.	14		1		49	5	3	41	29
12th ward, 2nd prec.	2				54	12	9	95	25
12th ward, 3rd prec.	6				23	2	5	33	44
12th ward, 4th prec.	19				37	6	8	31	36
12th ward, 5th prec.	35		2		21	2	7	39	37
12th ward, 6th prec.	23				26	5	10	56	16
12th ward, 7th prec.	35				24	3	13	42	15
12th ward, 8th prec.	31				37	6	8	46	18
12th ward, 9th prec.	15				52	11	7	39	26
13th ward, 1st prec.	19				35	7	14	70	10
13th ward, 2nd prec.	31				31	18	16	67	13
13th ward, 3rd prec.	33	1			30	8	30	72	19
13th ward, 4th prec.	12	1			41	6	16	74	20
13th ward, 5th prec.	4				41	16	7	48	34
13th ward, 6th prec.	11				62	16	3	53	39
13th ward, 7th prec.	8				69	18	9	70	30
13th ward, 8th prec.	5			2	74	25	10	88	19
13th ward, 9th prec.	7			1	68	21	10	94	30
13th ward, 10th prec.					53	15	7	57	28
13th ward, 11th prec.	5				72	19	12	69	5
13th ward, 12th prec.	7				54	16	2	36	34
14th ward, 1st prec.	54				23	6	11	50	28
14th ward, 2nd prec.	45	1			25	8	11	41	27
14th ward, 3rd prec.	34				16	10	15	50	28
14th ward, 4th prec.	53		2		18	9	8	66	19
14th ward, 5th prec.	35				36	7	10	63	39
14th ward, 6th prec.	27	1			20	11	16	49	20
14th ward, 7th prec.	19				35	7	11	45	35
14th ward, 8th prec.	48				22	5	10	61	30
14th ward, 9th prec.	23	1			13	5	6	38	27
15th ward, 1st prec.	20				66	18	14	88	33
15th ward, 2nd prec.	23				74	23	9	68	8
15th ward, 3rd prec.	24				65	38	16	111	27
15th ward, 4th prec.	11				74	21	8	77	10
15th ward, 5th prec.	11				86	25	9	72	23
15th ward, 6th prec.	22				50	39	6	78	19
15th ward, 7th prec.	20				70	55		75	5
15th ward, 8th prec.	4	1	1		89	25	8	79	19
15th ward, 9th prec.	4				37	40	5	109	7
15th ward, 10th prec.	5				59	53	14	113	16
15th ward, 11th prec.	9				72	37	12	80	23
15th ward, 12th prec.	7				33	9	5	38	19
16th ward, 1st prec.	10			1	54	42	10	81	8
16th ward, 2nd prec.	17				52	24	18	64	6
16th ward, 3rd prec.	19				69	20	37	58	20
16th ward, 4th prec.	6		1		46	41	21	54	3
16th ward, 5th prec.	16				92	89	15	121	8
16th ward, 6th prec.	23				153	26	22	76	20
16th ward, 7th prec.	10	1	1		101	32	13	76	14
16th ward, 8th prec.	15	1	1	1	125	18	20	63	11
16th ward, 9th prec.	16		1		72	57	17	106	1
16th ward, 10th prec.	6				65	10	19	45	52
16th ward, 11th prec.	11				40	28	16	87	11
17th ward, 1st prec.	6				22	9	22	108	38
17th ward, 2nd prec.	3				34	7	5	46	21
17th ward, 3rd prec.	10	2			69	17	13	114	33
17th ward, 4th prec.	5				36	16	8	88	34
17th ward, 5th prec.	4				38	4	6	30	32
17th ward, 6th prec.	31		1		26	4	27	63	50
17th ward, 7th prec.	4				49	6	10	48	57
17th ward, 8th prec.	3				71	13	11	97	28
17th ward, 9th prec.	6				41	12	10	136	19
17th ward, 10th prec.	5				56	19	14	159	22
17th ward, 11th prec.	8		1		60	32	15	150	12

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.									
17th ward, 12th prec.	12	---	---	---	64	11	11	109	14
17th ward, 13th prec.	10	---	---	---	67	19	8	123	21
17th ward, 14th prec.	3	---	---	---	30	10	3	71	39
17th ward, 15th prec.	3	---	---	---	65	14	13	133	75
17th ward, 16th prec.	3	---	---	---	24	4	9	49	39
18th ward, 1st prec.	6	1	---	---	32	58	5	135	7
18th ward, 2nd prec.	11	1	---	---	42	25	8	49	7
18th ward, 3rd prec.	29	---	---	---	47	19	12	72	15
18th ward, 4th prec.	24	---	---	1	50	59	10	129	3
18th ward, 5th prec.	13	---	---	---	18	83	3	120	3
18th ward, 6th prec.	6	---	---	---	16	85	9	102	---
18th ward, 7th prec.	10	---	---	---	34	144	7	150	2
18th ward, 8th prec.	7	1	---	---	34	101	5	134	1
18th ward, 9th prec.	23	1	---	---	51	57	11	119	5
18th ward, 10th prec.	8	---	---	---	60	32	15	108	15
18th ward, 11th prec.	9	---	---	---	67	80	16	148	15
18th ward, 12th prec.	6	---	---	---	55	81	10	100	1
18th ward, 13th prec.	19	---	1	---	49	24	10	75	7
18th ward, 14th prec.	14	---	2	---	79	62	22	148	13
18th ward, 15th prec.	7	1	---	---	30	103	7	123	1
18th ward, 16th prec.	9	---	---	---	21	72	7	120	---
19th ward, 1st prec.	6	---	1	---	54	22	9	64	68
19th ward, 2nd prec.	10	---	---	1	72	9	9	51	67
19th ward, 3rd prec.	5	---	---	---	47	7	9	57	27
19th ward, 4th prec.	2	---	---	---	35	12	10	49	18
19th ward, 5th prec.	6	---	---	1	61	10	14	51	52
19th ward, 6th prec.	9	---	1	---	88	14	20	76	33
19th ward, 7th prec.	13	---	---	---	73	22	6	76	17
19th ward, 8th prec.	8	---	---	---	71	22	14	94	18
19th ward, 9th prec.	12	---	---	---	69	25	6	78	19
19th ward, 10th prec.	10	---	---	1	78	30	20	127	24
19th ward, 11th prec.	7	1	---	---	79	9	4	85	21
19th ward, 12th prec.	9	---	---	---	54	21	9	95	23
19th ward, 13th prec.	10	---	---	---	52	38	9	114	11
19th ward, 14th prec.	7	---	---	---	78	48	8	139	12
19th ward, 15th prec.	17	---	---	---	49	26	11	82	10
19th ward, 16th prec.	5	---	---	---	66	51	7	139	16
20th ward, 1st prec.	6	1	---	---	40	9	5	37	44
20th ward, 2nd prec.	6	---	---	---	42	4	---	47	67
20th ward, 3rd prec.	4	---	---	---	51	12	2	30	58
20th ward, 4th prec.	4	---	---	---	41	4	8	32	38
20th ward, 5th prec.	3	---	1	---	46	16	5	42	62
20th ward, 6th prec.	4	---	---	1	51	14	6	41	46
20th ward, 7th prec.	5	---	1	---	50	8	8	46	48
20th ward, 8th prec.	3	---	---	---	53	7	4	46	36
20th ward, 9th prec.	6	---	---	---	58	8	5	52	46
20th ward, 10th prec.	2	---	---	1	76	12	7	84	63
20th ward, 11th prec.	5	---	---	---	42	8	7	55	51
20th ward, 12th prec.	2	---	---	---	41	9	5	42	28
20th ward, 13th prec.	3	---	---	---	43	8	4	55	19
20th ward, 14th prec.	11	---	---	---	58	16	4	57	33
20th ward, 15th prec.	10	---	---	---	51	11	14	60	58
20th ward, 16th prec.	5	---	---	---	52	16	12	50	25
20th ward, 17th prec.	8	---	1	---	57	8	3	49	65
20th ward, 18th prec.	3	---	---	---	71	33	13	128	22
20th ward, 19th prec.	10	---	---	---	82	40	10	106	14
20th ward, 20th prec.	1	---	2	---	55	40	6	99	19
20th ward, 21st prec.	2	---	1	---	74	30	6	104	34
20th ward, 22nd prec.	4	---	1	---	12	6	---	34	43
20th ward, 23rd prec.	---	---	1	---	14	3	1	31	8
20th ward, 24th prec.	1	---	---	---	20	6	5	24	23
20th ward, 25th prec.	16	---	---	---	79	15	13	114	49
21st ward, 1st prec.	18	---	---	---	30	15	13	61	20
21st ward, 2nd prec.	23	---	1	---	33	9	23	73	47
21st ward, 3rd prec.	8	---	---	---	51	12	7	43	47
21st ward, 4th prec.	10	---	---	---	35	5	13	40	33
21st ward, 5th prec.	4	---	---	---	75	6	3	44	32
21st ward, 6th prec.	16	---	---	---	56	8	5	55	48
21st ward, 7th prec.	3	---	---	---	76	9	7	59	26
21st ward, 8th prec.	6	---	---	1	65	21	2	46	25
21st ward, 9th prec.	1	---	---	1	58	9	6	37	35
21st ward, 10th prec.	5	---	---	---	46	6	4	36	21
21st ward, 11th prec.	2	---	---	---	32	4	5	56	54

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.—con.									
21st ward, 12th prec.	8	---	---	---	49	8	4	48	54
21st ward, 13th prec.	8	---	---	---	29	11	4	59	33
21st ward, 14th prec.	6	---	---	2	97	15	5	83	65
22nd ward, 1st prec.	2	---	---	---	57	10	5	65	37
22nd ward, 2nd prec.	2	---	---	---	78	10	2	68	42
22nd ward, 3rd prec.	4	---	---	---	42	17	9	52	55
22nd ward, 4th prec.	10	---	1	---	59	20	12	77	40
22nd ward, 5th prec.	8	---	1	---	59	7	11	60	41
22nd ward, 6th prec.	4	---	---	---	60	4	6	70	28
22nd ward, 7th prec.	9	---	---	---	73	14	12	73	33
22nd ward, 8th prec.	16	---	---	---	68	33	9	91	19
22nd ward, 9th prec.	11	---	---	---	55	15	6	44	25
22nd ward, 10th prec.	3	---	1	---	72	24	7	54	18
22nd ward, 11th prec.	8	1	---	---	74	25	6	104	14
22nd ward, 12th prec.	6	---	2	---	98	34	14	39	6
22nd ward, 13th prec.	5	---	---	---	55	20	8	80	22
22nd ward, 14th prec.	2	---	1	---	70	29	12	77	12
22nd ward, 15th prec.	6	---	---	---	66	24	5	133	11
22nd ward, 16th prec.	3	---	1	---	69	39	9	148	26
22nd ward, 17th prec.	12	1	---	---	76	38	8	115	22
22nd ward, 18th prec.	5	---	1	---	80	26	7	120	20
22nd ward, 19th prec.	3	---	---	---	61	19	7	70	14
22nd ward, 20th prec.	8	---	---	---	79	24	5	118	12
22nd ward, 21st prec.	6	---	---	---	51	18	6	78	35
23rd ward, 1st prec.	11	---	---	---	53	8	8	50	24
23rd ward, 2nd prec.	10	---	---	---	52	8	13	57	24
23rd ward, 3rd prec.	11	---	---	---	48	16	11	62	37
23rd ward, 4th prec.	5	---	---	---	45	4	8	69	46
23rd ward, 5th prec.	13	---	---	---	62	9	12	113	18
23rd ward, 6th prec.	10	---	---	---	59	9	9	94	16
23rd ward, 7th prec.	8	---	1	---	63	3	8	79	22
23rd ward, 8th prec.	8	---	---	---	42	8	8	66	56
23rd ward, 9th prec.	16	---	1	---	67	15	10	78	24
23rd ward, 10th prec.	11	---	---	---	51	18	10	85	23
23rd ward, 11th prec.	19	---	2	---	93	24	24	135	11
23rd ward, 12th prec.	15	---	---	---	60	8	8	163	11
23rd ward, 13th prec.	13	---	---	---	42	15	8	86	22
23rd ward, 14th prec.	8	---	---	---	52	5	8	83	43
23rd ward, 15th prec.	4	1	---	---	38	8	8	55	42
23rd ward, 16th prec.	2	---	---	---	48	10	3	79	32
23rd ward, 17th prec.	11	---	1	---	70	11	13	137	6
23rd ward, 18th prec.	3	---	---	---	19	9	8	64	2
24th ward, 1st prec.	24	1	---	---	39	6	12	64	32
24th ward, 2nd prec.	32	---	---	---	32	5	10	55	33
24th ward, 3rd prec.	22	1	---	1	50	5	15	62	44
24th ward, 4th prec.	10	---	---	1	52	10	5	78	31
24th ward, 5th prec.	9	---	---	---	43	11	6	62	38
24th ward, 6th prec.	12	1	---	1	62	4	10	77	46
24th ward, 7th prec.	6	---	---	1	50	2	3	52	47
24th ward, 8th prec.	12	---	---	---	31	5	11	66	59
24th ward, 9th prec.	3	1	---	---	50	17	5	80	59
24th ward, 10th prec.	28	1	---	---	31	8	15	77	33
25th ward, 1st prec.	1	---	---	---	91	12	11	39	65
25th ward, 2nd prec.	6	---	---	---	45	3	8	48	62
25th ward, 3rd prec.	7	---	---	---	57	3	2	42	54
25th ward, 4th prec.	2	2	---	---	46	5	5	60	52
25th ward, 5th prec.	4	---	---	---	57	11	3	44	39
25th ward, 6th prec.	3	---	---	---	68	10	5	65	75
25th ward, 7th prec.	2	---	---	---	43	8	4	42	57
25th ward, 8th prec.	5	---	---	---	63	12	6	49	48
25th ward, 9th prec.	3	---	1	---	43	6	5	27	58
25th ward, 10th prec.	5	---	---	---	47	7	2	43	34
25th ward, 11th prec.	3	---	---	---	50	9	5	69	40
25th ward, 12th prec.	3	---	---	---	41	3	8	52	55
25th ward, 13th prec.	5	1	---	1	74	7	7	64	55
25th ward, 14th prec.	16	---	---	---	126	18	11	103	65
25th ward, 15th prec.	5	1	---	---	71	6	5	58	63
Totals.....	4,080	61	78	38	19,416	8,449	3,652	26,518	9,921
MONROE CO.									
Adrian.....	---	---	---	---	54	1	7	27	---
Angelo.....	---	1	---	---	52	4	8	38	---

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

477

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Em- er- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
MONROE CO.—con.									
Byron		2			69	7	4	29	2
Clifton	1				105	6	5	49	
Glendale		1			60	11	5	65	
Grant	1				24	7		11	
Greenfield		13	2		43	2	3	49	1
Jefferson	1				178		6	23	
La Fayette	2				20	5	1	19	
La Grange					42	8	6	45	
Leon	2				128	6	5	46	
Lincoln	1				103	20	8	58	
Little Falls	6				65	13	12	79	
New Lynne	1				26	1	4	17	
Oakdale	1				61	12	6	49	2
Portland	1				184	2	9	26	1
Ridgeville	2	1			104	4	6	73	
Scott			1		8	2	3	4	
Sheldon			1		61		8	42	
Sparta	2	1	2		154	11	15	82	
Tomah	2				91	19	5	58	
Wellington	1		1		54	2	7	68	
Wells	1				77	2	5	15	
Wilton	2				103	4	10	58	
Sparta, city:									
1st ward	2		2		109	23	11	197	
2nd ward	11	3	1		111	24	15	177	
3rd ward	1				125	13	6	132	
4th ward	4	2	1	1	211	12	18	158	
Tomah, city:									
1st ward	3		1	1	98	20	14	113	
2nd ward	7		1		191	35	17	151	2
3rd ward	4				204	18	10	56	
Cashton vil.	2				159	1	5	55	1
Kendall, vil.		1			82	7	6	37	
Melvina					38			11	
Norwalk, vil.	3		1		109	2	15	81	
Ontario, vil.	1				20		1	16	1
Wilton, vil.	2				66	3	12	56	
Wyeville					38	1	1	2	1
Totals	67	25	15	2	3,427	308	279	2,272	11
OCONTO CO.									
Abrams	3				61	23	7	52	
Armstrong	1				68	10	6	34	2
Bagley			1		1	1	4	14	
Brazeau	5				39	21	4	53	
Breed					21	8		27	
Chase	7				65	7	8	35	
Doty					3	5	1	7	1
Gillett	1				66	15	8	69	
Howe	11				60	15	6	48	
Lena	2				66	34	11	44	
Little River	4				156	43	8	129	
Little Suamico	12				88	38	13	58	
Maple Valley	2				45	48	2	96	1
Morgan	1				79	13	1	53	
Oconto	2				96	67	14	120	
Oconto Falls	3				85	27	2	68	
Pensaukee	1				90	33	3	78	
Riverview					27	12	3	21	
Spruce	4			1	81	30	7	67	2
Stiles	2		2		46	49	7	73	
Townsend	1				40	6	3	40	1
Underhill	2			2	54	9	4	31	
Wheeler	1				31	16	5	30	
Oconto, city:									
1st ward	2				63	51	6	37	
2nd ward	2				69	36	4	24	1
3rd ward	4				70	26	4	22	
4th ward					48	71	1	30	
5th ward	11				61	82	1	48	
6th ward	12				49	40	4	42	
7th ward	7				104	76	6	44	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
OCONTO CO.—con.									
8th ward	8				81	74	3	46	
9th ward					67	39	8	21	
10th ward	4				67	34	9	33	
Oconto Falls, city:									
1st ward	3				33	16		61	
2nd ward					45	30	2	93	
3rd ward	6				98	22	3	66	
Gillett, vil.	1				66	62	10	85	
Lena, vil.	10				19	22	29	35	
Suring, vil.	5			1	49	11	3	33	
Totals	133		3	4	2,357	1,222	220	1,967	9
ONEIDA CO.									
Cassian	2				44	5	6	42	
Crescent	1				16	11	1	21	
Enterprisie					24	3	1	6	
Hazelhurst	4				5	1		17	
Little Rice	3				20		1	1	
Lynne	1				26	13	2	32	1
Minocqua	20		1		45	6	6	88	
Monico	4				33	2	3	30	
Newbold	4				34	8	6	18	2
Pelican	1				41	8	12	41	
Piehl	2				16			5	
Pine Lake	5		1		41	4	3	44	3
Schnepke	5				35	9	5	40	1
Stella	2				5		1	9	
Sugar Camp	6				12	4		27	
Three Lakes	4				28	6	9	84	
Tomahawk Lake	2				16	2	4	31	
Woodboro					2	2		15	
Woodruff	10				11	1	4	29	1
Rhineland, city:									
1st ward	6				120	12	10	79	1
2nd ward	5				90	10	11	84	
3rd ward	3				123	10	11	92	1
4th ward	9				53	56	8	121	1
5th ward	6		1		80	46	11	156	4
6th ward	12	1			152	30	15	193	6
Totals	117	1	3		1,072	249	130	1,305	21
OUTAGAMIE CO.									
Black Creek	2				49	5	5	41	
Bovina	1				15	7	7	31	
Buchanan	2				80	2	8	28	1
Center					177	5	21	73	
Cicero	1				80	2	1	81	
Dale	3				59	12	12	73	
Deer Creek	1				25	6	3	42	
Ellington	4		1		45	10	19	99	
Freedom	2				88	5	8	50	
Grand Chute	7				148	10	33	146	2
Greenville					59	2	11	116	
Hortonia		1			25	8	6	44	1
Kaukauna	1		1		18	4	8	34	1
Liberty					16	1	1	34	1
Maine	2			2	10		3	26	
Maple Creek	1				22	1	1	41	
Oneida	2	1			37	4	8	64	
Osborn					23	3	8	45	
Seymour					39		5	67	
Vandenbrook	4		1		27	5	12	40	1
Appleton, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.	2			1	130	48	36	463	
1st ward, 2nd prec.	2				110	34	32	314	1
2nd ward, 1st prec.	2				85	13	26	297	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	8				117	15	40	182	
3rd ward, 1st prec.					243	27	99	220	
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	4	2			181	10	66	195	
4th ward, 1st prec.		1			51	3	17	51	2
4th ward, 2nd prec.	4	1		1	180	4	46	145	3

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
OUTAGAMIE CO.—con.									
5th ward, 1st prec.				1	164	3	27	154	-----
5th ward, 2nd prec.	4		1	1	222	3	61	172	-----
6th ward, 1st prec.	3	1			100	3	18	190	-----
6th ward, 2nd prec.	1	1			195	8	24	205	-----
Kaukauna, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.	10	1	1		142	9	16	125	2
2nd ward, 2nd prec.					109	8	21	145	-----
3rd ward, 3rd prec.	7				181	3	8	155	3
4th ward, 4th prec.	12		1		136	3	14	129	-----
New London, city:									
3rd ward	3	2			56	5	10	98	-----
Seymour, city:									
1st ward	6				18	3	7	103	-----
2nd ward					36	3	4	57	-----
Bear Creek, vil.	1				10	9	5	18	-----
Black Creek, vil.					36	4	4	44	-----
Combined Locks, vil.	2				23	4	1	28	1
Hortonville, vil.	9				42	6	6	105	-----
Kimberly, vil.					142	7	27	85	-----
Little Chute, vil.	12				217	21	67	93	-----
Shiocton, vil.					25	7	8	57	-----
Totals	125	11	6	6	3,993	360	870	5,005	19
OZAUCKEE CO.									
Belgium	30		1		36	32	19	57	-----
Cedarburg	8		1		70	15	6	53	-----
Fredonia	14				63	17	4	57	1
Grafton	2	1			34	9	4	44	-----
Mequon	18		1		87	13	11	62	1
Port Washington	16		1		36	22	7	45	3
Saukville	20		1		42	9	11	45	-----
Cedarburg city:									
1st ward	30				69	13	4	18	2
2nd ward	8				35	10		23	2
3rd ward	18				32	9	1	15	-----
Port Washington, city:									
1st ward	37				43	15	12	29	-----
2nd ward	37				23	32	4	25	-----
3rd ward	43				32	43	7	40	1
4th ward	25				30	21	7	23	-----
5th ward	17				40	32	7	47	-----
6th ward	15				24	64	5	34	1
Fredonia, vil.	23				10	12	2	11	-----
Grafton, vil.	5				51	30	15	54	-----
Saukville, vil.	19				32	6	2	15	1
Thiensville, vil.	1				28	7	1	19	-----
Belgium, vil.	8				6	13	12	12	-----
Totals	394	1	5		823	424	141	728	12
PIERCE CO.									
Clifton					48	8	4	77	-----
Diamond Bluff					46	12	3	23	-----
Ellsworth	1	1			149	18	2	232	1
El Paso					103	31	14	97	-----
Gilman					56	21	6	73	-----
Hartland	1				108	15	7	131	-----
Isabelle					8	9	2	13	-----
Maiden Rock			1		15	5	2	38	-----
Martell				1	179	17		68	-----
Oak Grove	1				63	5	3	73	-----
River Falls	1				154	12	2	143	-----
Rock Elm	1				60	26	8	151	-----
Salem	1		1		30	7	1	148	-----
Spring Lake			1		38	23	4	53	-----
Trenton	1			1	28	24	2	136	-----
Trimbelle	1				203	18	6	161	2
Union	2	1			59	27	4	93	5
Prescott, city:									
1st ward	3				10	5	2	25	-----
2nd ward	1				11	2	4	33	-----
3rd ward					6	10	2	34	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
PIERCE CO.—con.									
River Falls, city:									
2nd El. Dist.	10			1	243	24	13	422	
Bay City, vil.					9	3	3	29	
Ellsworth, vil.			1		185	9	6	333	
Elmwood, vil.	2		1	1	58	12	1	121	
Maiden Rock, vil.	2				18	15	3	44	1
Plum City, vil.					31	9	6	36	
Spring Valley, vil.	2		1	1	41	42	1	92	
Totals	30	2	6	5	1,959	409	111	2,879	9
PEPIN CO.									
Albany					29	12	2	25	
Durand	1				16	27	3	19	
Frankfort			1		23	53	7	52	
Lima	1				25	19	8	25	
Pepin	1				40	17	5	58	
Stockholm					10	16	1	12	
Waterville	1				34	79	28	113	
Waubeck		1	1		7	18	1	15	
Durand, city:									
1st ward	5				71	72	15	66	
2nd ward	4	1			52	191	12	129	1
Pepin, vil.	6				33	46	37	42	
Stockholm, vil.	2				7	10	3	21	2
Totals	21	2	2		347	560	122	577	3
POLK CO.									
Alden		1		1	85	27	1	29	
Apple River					93	6	5	27	
Balsam Lake		1			55	8	3	35	1
Beaver	2			1	34	11	2	21	
Black Brook	1		1		91	10		24	1
Bone Lake	2				103	4	2	10	
Clam Falls	3				36	3	2	19	
Clayton	3		3		42	7	1	30	1
Clear Lake					61	2		34	
Eureka	1				80	2	1	28	
Farmington		1			70	7		27	
Garfield	2		1		59	10	3	35	
Georgetown					28	7	2	25	
Johnstown					18	5	1	37	
Laketown	1				61	8		28	
Lincoln					73	14	4	18	
Lorain					17	1	3	23	
Luck	5				48	6	2	22	5
McKinley					35	8		40	
Milltown	1			2	50	6	3	18	
Osceola		1			61	4	2	49	
St. Croix Falls	1		1		30	9		34	
Sterling					33	5	2	11	
West Sweden			1	1	42	12	2	26	3
Amery, city:					108	16	8	57	
Balsam Lake, vil.	2				16	6	3	59	
Centuria, vil.	1				27	4	1	38	
Clayton, vil.					15	2	1	38	1
Clear Lake, vil.					64	3		61	
Dresser Jct., vil.	2				34	1		29	
Frederic, vil.	2				23	7	1	58	1
Luck, vil.	1				27	9	2	63	
Milltown, vil.					22	4		31	
Osceola, vil.					32	3	1	80	1
St. Croix Falls, vil.			1	1	20	15	3	90	
Totals	30	4	8	6	1,693	252	61	1,254	14
PORTAGE CO.									
Alban	24				102	5	3	40	1
Almond	9				45	4	3	33	
Amherst	25				133	6	2	56	3
Belmont	3				43	11		53	
Buena Vista	26				64	12	5	80	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
PORTAGE CO.—con.									
Carson.....	11		1		56	9	10	35	2
Dewey.....	21	1			38	1		15	
Eau Pleine.....	8				104	3	7	67	
Grant.....	6				47		7	16	1
Hull.....	32				18	2	7	16	
Lanark.....	11		1		69	27	5	68	
Linwood.....	4				31	7	1	15	
New Hope.....	14		1		184	5	3	27	
Pine Grove.....	4				26	15	1	30	
Plover.....	7				63	25	5	103	
Sharon.....	169				17		9	6	
Stockton.....	81				46	2	10	53	
Stevens Point, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.....	32				128	25	20	172	
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	14				155	12	7	140	1
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	10				148	11	10	107	2
3rd ward, 1st prec.....	35				146	20	6	102	
3rd ward, 2nd prec.....	9				184	15	2	82	
4th ward, 1st prec.....	52		1	5	142	8	36	72	
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	25				71	9	27	63	
5th ward.....	19	1		1	249	6	3	114	5
6th ward.....	7		2		125	4	3	57	1
Almond, vil.....	3				31	10		56	
Amherst, vil.....	14				55	22	4	115	
Amherst Jct., vil.....	3				29	1	6	20	
Junction City, vil.....	4				48	3	4	20	
Nelsonville, vil.....	1				58		1	15	
Plover, vil.....	4				29	5		34	
Rosholt.....	1				53	2	1	48	
Totals.....	688	2	6	6	2,737	287	211	1,930	15
PRICE CO.									
Catawba.....			2		15	5	9	23	
Eisenstein.....	2		2		52	8	13	55	1
Elk.....					23	12	5	59	1
Emery.....	1				30	12	11	55	3
Fifield.....	5				67	10	23	54	
Flambeau.....	1				28	2	8	66	1
Georgetown.....					30	2	1	21	
Hackett.....					21	5	4	41	
Harmony.....	1				18	8	13	31	2
Hill.....					29	5	1	33	1
Kennan.....	1				20	6	4	32	1
Knox.....	2				38	10	1	28	2
Lake.....	6			1	82	12	41	122	
Ogema.....	1				50	17	7	138	1
Prentice.....		1	1		50	12	6	59	1
Spirit.....					32	26	5	45	2
Worcester.....	4				42	21	40	123	1
Park Falls, city:									
1st ward.....		1			49	10	30	69	1
2nd ward.....					49	6	33	38	1
3rd ward.....			1		80	13	45	82	
4th ward.....					31	6	18	51	1
Phillips, city:									
1st ward.....					53	13	11	122	1
2nd ward.....	2				38	6	18	124	
3rd ward.....					65	11	18	76	
Catawba, vil.....	3				11	4	3	30	
Kennan, vil.....	4				15	6	2	15	
Prentice, vil.....	3				25	19	15	83	
Totals.....	36	2	6	1	1,043	267	385	1,675	21
RACINE CO.									
Burlington.....	14				54	4	23	47	3
Caledonia.....	17				118	33	19	239	1
Dover.....	27			1	24	14	17	95	1
Mt. Pleasant.....	6	1	1		135	19	6	384	1
Norway.....	2			1	45	6	8	65	
Raymond.....	22				53	24	9	169	4
Rochester.....	8			1	18	5	9	46	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
RACINE CO.—con.									
Waterford	3			1	12	2	12	52	-----
Yorkville	2				56	12	7	161	-----
Burlington, city:									
1st ward	3				9	5	27	32	-----
2nd ward	23				60	19	30	119	-----
3rd ward	18				50	11	52	59	-----
4th ward	24		1		29	9	21	84	-----
Racine, city:									
1st ward	4				69	16	14	141	2
2nd ward	27			1	97	96	30	571	-----
No. 3rd ward	6		1		102	30	14	377	-----
So. 3rd ward	24				215	36	25	420	-----
Ea. 4th ward	10				162	25	13	181	1
W. 4th ward	8				127	31	22	287	9
5th ward	15		2	1	130	17	39	216	9
6th ward	7				100	26	26	231	1
7th ward, 1st prec.	9			1	128	15	21	233	5
8th ward, 2nd prec.	12		1	1	224	14	32	238	5
8th ward, 1st prec.	5			2	120	26	15	325	4
8th ward, 2nd prec.	5				121	11	34	444	1
9th ward, 1st prec.	6	1			118	11	17	267	6
9th ward, 2nd prec.	2		2		134	17	20	245	4
10th ward, 1st prec.	7				109	10	24	221	4
10th ward, 2nd prec.	10	1			141	14	14	154	5
11th ward, 1st prec.	6		1	1	97	23	5	375	7
11th ward, 2nd prec.	4	2			105	17	14	224	2
12th ward, 1st prec.	5				184	46	27	645	4
12th ward, 2nd prec.	11				169	25	19	494	4
13th ward, 1st prec.	11		2		101	12	23	295	3
13th ward, 2nd prec.	5				85	13	13	270	2
14th ward, 1st prec.	8			1	127	13	10	126	2
14th ward, 2nd prec.	6				120	17	22	283	1
15th ward, 1st prec.	7	2			135	19	25	193	11
15th ward, 2nd prec.	7		2		151	23	40	276	13
Rochester, vil.	2				3	12	2	60	-----
Sturtevant, vil.	3				22	7	11	57	-----
Union Grove, vil.	2				60	4		173	-----
Waterford, vil.	15				34	3	22	72	-----
Totals	419	7	13	12	4,153	797	833	9,646	115
RICHLAND CO.									
Akan					62	6	3	61	-----
Bloom	2	1			8	21	8	128	1
Buena Vista	5				50	13	9	135	-----
Cazenovia, vil.	2				55	6	3	39	-----
Dayton	8			2	44	5	1	124	-----
Eagle	5				29	9		60	-----
Forest	3				21	6		34	-----
Henrietta	4				40	13	17	142	-----
Ithaca	2				88	4	4	90	-----
Lone Rock, vil.	3				82	1	2	28	-----
Marshall	9	1			28	4	3	127	-----
Orion	3				41	14	4	88	-----
Richwood	8	1			64	9	4	76	-----
Rockbridge	1				34	10	2	132	-----
Richland	2				54	7	4	157	-----
Sylvan	3				31	9	2	88	-----
Viola, vil.	3				48	7		36	-----
Westford	2				42	3	2	23	-----
Willow	3				38	13	4	94	-----
Richland Center, city:									
1st ward	5				75	10	4	257	1
2nd ward	19	2			104	14	5	235	1
3rd ward	28			2	101	15	5	299	1
Totals	120	5		4	1,139	199	86	2,453	4
ROCK CO.									
Avon	1				18	5	1	39	-----
Beloit	3			2	107	28	9	161	-----
Bradford	1			1	17	9	5	85	-----
Center				1	23	7	4	62	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
ROCK CO.—con.									
Clinton	3	2			41	4	7	113	
Fulton			1		71	14	5	74	
Harmony	1		2		40	10	8	98	
Janesville					50	11	6	87	
Johnstown					11	15	8	80	
La Prairie					20	14	3	83	
Lima	2				14	4		93	
Magnolia					29	7	4	60	
Milton	9				51	13	5	239	1
Newark					52	13	1	30	
Plymouth	2				73	6	3	90	
Porter	1				51	9	1	46	
Rock	1				81	11	8	105	
Spring Valley					47	9		46	
Turtle				1	75	17	6	79	
Union	3				24	15	5	60	1
Beloit, city:									
1st ward	2				203	21	12	187	1
2nd ward					183	70	14	341	
3rd ward	2				238	45	10	324	2
4th ward	4		2		157	36	16	222	2
5th ward	3		1	1	171	18	11	189	
6th ward	6	1			205	29	16	199	
7th ward	5		1		216	46	8	188	
8th ward	5	1	1	1	220	38	12	251	3
9th ward	6		1		125	15	17	206	4
Edgerton, city:	9		1	1	225	33	13	426	
Evansville, city:	5		1	1	115	30	14	274	1
Janesville, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.	3				139	10	17	200	
1st ward, 2nd prec.	1		1		183	31	8	259	
2nd ward, 1st prec.	5		1		88	26	12	128	1
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	1		1	1	126	40	17	307	1
3rd ward	8		1	2	102	35	9	348	1
4th ward, 1st prec.	5				277	13	25	205	
4th ward, 2nd prec.					274	28	13	201	
5th ward	5				250	22	14	172	1
6th ward	3				128	40	9	506	
7th ward	3		1		115	21	10	223	
Clinton, vil.	3				74	23	6	207	1
Footville, vil.					16	4	4	69	
Milton, vil.	3				71	18	3	164	
Orfordville, vil.	2		1		70	6	1	59	
Totals	108	4	14	12	4,866	919	380	7,591	20
RUSK CO.									
Atlanta	2				30	46	2	56	
Big Bend	1			5	13	17		36	1
Big Falls			1		4	2		14	2
Cedar Rapids	1				10	2		15	
Dewey					34	15	2	45	1
Flambeau	2		1		29	29	5	86	1
Grant	1		1	2	42	47	13	109	
Grow	1				28	20	8	59	
Hawkins					17	3	6	25	
Hubbard	2				12	8	3	13	
Lawrence					10	5	1	25	
Marshall	4				23	8	4	66	6
Murray			1		23	16	2	21	
Richland					10	8		19	
Rusk			1		23	4	2	19	1
South Forks					15	1	2	9	
Strickland	4		1		23	5	9	22	3
Stubbs	3				29	22	11	95	
Thornapple					21	41	4	53	1
True			1		23	5	2	67	1
Washington				3	34	4	2	28	
Willard	1		1		5		1	9	
Wilson	1				10	5		33	1
Ladysmith, city:					4	1	3	10	
1st ward	3				13	42	1	38	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
RUSK CO.—con.									
2nd ward.....	2				32	43	8	48	
3rd ward.....	3				30	32	5	53	
4th ward.....	2		1		16	32	7	70	
5th ward.....	2			1	49	102	13	146	
6th ward.....	1				31	29	5	37	
Bruce, vil.....	2			1	14	42	1	40	
Conrath, vil.....	2				5	5		20	1
Glen Flora, vil.....					8		2	28	
Hawkins, vil.....	1				27	5		38	
Ingram, vil.....	3				13	9	6	16	
Sheldon, vil.....					8	1	2	22	
Tony, vil.....					18	9	6	15	
Weyerhauser, vil.....	1				33	10	2	64	
Totals.....	46		9	12	769	675	140	1,569	19
ST. CROIX CO.									
Baldwin.....	2		1		66	22	3	114	
Cady.....	1	1	1		43	15	2	86	2
Cylon.....	1				54	30	4	54	
Eau Galle.....	4				54	14	3	97	
Emerald.....	1	1		1	100	12	6	73	1
Erin Prairie.....					142	26	3	22	
Forest.....	4		1		73	6	3	43	
Glenwood.....			1		73	14	3	43	1
Hammond.....	2				60	15	9	110	
Hudson.....					24	14	3	104	
Kinnickinnic.....	1			1	73	9	1	66	
Pleasant Valley.....					16	4	2	36	
Richmond.....	3				49	49	1	33	
Rush River.....					47	3	3	54	
Somerset.....	3				18	33	8	16	
Springfield.....	4				69	18	8	132	
Stanton.....					39	130	3	41	
Star Prairie.....	1		1		30	52	3	62	1
St. Joseph.....	1				20	10	4	34	
Troy.....					69	23	4	43	1
Warren.....	3				75	24	4	175	
Glenwood, city:									
1st ward.....	1				11	1	1	29	
2nd ward.....					9	8	2	19	
3rd ward.....					16	12	1	44	
Hudson, city:									
1st ward.....	1				40	4	1	36	3
2nd ward.....	1				148	87	2	205	1
3rd ward.....	3	2			231	46	2	171	2
New Richmond, city:									
1st ward.....	3				19	108	1	64	
2nd ward.....	4	1	1	1	43	101	5	76	
3rd ward.....	2				46	33	3	29	1
River Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	1		1		31	1	1	49	1
Baldwin, vil.....	2				62	37	3	129	
Deer Park, vil.....					45	6	1	22	
Hammond, vil.....	1	1			33	22	3	87	
North Hudson, vil.....			1		131	1	3	64	
Somerset, vil.....	3				39	27	31	4	
Star Prairie, vil.....					24	30	3	27	
Wilson, vil.....					17	3	1	49	
Woodville, vil.....	1				16	25	2	57	1
Totals.....	52	6	8	3	2,162	1,075	146	2,599	15
SAUK CO.									
Baraboo.....	8				77	11	4	232	1
Bear Creek.....	4				95	2	9	22	
Dellona.....	9				11	6	5	48	
Delton.....	3				32	23	3	123	3
Excelsior.....	5				55	11	2	72	
Fairfield.....	3				15	10	2	67	
Franklin.....					165	4	2	11	
Freedom.....	1		1		27	7	4	67	
Greenfield.....	1				43	5	1	77	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
SAUK CO.—con.									
Honey Creek.....	5				120	3	1	51	
Ironton.....	3	1	1		34	29	9	47	
La Valle.....	4	3	1		41	18	4	70	
Merrimack.....	3		1		52	5	1	56	
Prairie du Sac.....	2				60	1		38	
Reedsburg.....	8	2			72	17	7	58	
Spring Green.....	5				35	3	1	24	
Sumpter.....	1	1			108	9	2	69	1
Troy.....	1	1			141	9		78	2
Washington.....	2				117	6	3	90	
Westfield.....	1		1		151	2	2	51	
Winfield.....	7				41	23	4	42	
Woodland.....	4	7	2		34	6	4	52	
Baraboo, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.....	17	2	1		100	17	6	278	
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	18				82	9	5	173	
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	9	2			142	15	2	262	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	14		1		165	7	11	207	1
3rd ward.....	18		1		126	12	25	127	
Reedsburg, city:									
1st ward.....	2	2		2	131	39	5	153	3
2nd ward.....	9	4			137	83	11	298	
Ableman, vil.....	4		1		64	5	4	38	
Ironton, vil.....	4	1			17	3	1	19	
La Valle, vil.....	3	1			21	11	8	62	
Lime Ridge.....					17	4	3	53	1
Loganville.....	2		1	1	51	14	1	14	
Merrimack.....				1	25	1		52	
North Freedom, vil.....	4				46	6	2	66	
Plain, vil.....					85	4	1	5	
Prairie du Sac, vil.....	3		1		124	10	2	158	
Sauk City, vil.....	5	1			255	7	3	64	
Spring Green, vil.....	4		1		53	32	2	91	
Totals.....	196	28	13	4	3,167	488	163	3,565	12
SAWYER CO.—con.									
Bass Lake.....	1				23	11		20	
Couderay.....	1				12	9	1	54	
Edgewater.....	1				14	4	1	12	
Fishtrap.....					5	14	1	14	
Hayward.....					46	29	16	109	
Hunter.....					4	29	1	14	
Lenroot.....					30	23	16	52	
Loretta.....					60	14	5	40	2
Meadowbrook.....	1				4	9	2	24	
Meteor.....			1		27	9	4	14	1
Ojibwa.....	2				18	8	1	27	
Radisson.....	4	1	1		11	7	3	38	
Round Lake.....	2		1		29	20	12	49	
Sand Lake.....	2				31	20	9	53	1
Spider Lake.....	1				9	13	12	40	1
Weirgor.....					17	7	1	21	
Winter.....	2		1		25	38	3	44	
Hayward, city:									
1st ward.....	1				71	50	26	32	
2nd ward.....					42	28	13	43	
3rd ward.....					44	17	19	40	1
Exeland, vil.....					6	13		22	
Couderay, vil.....	1	1			8	2		44	
Totals.....	19	2	4		536	374	146	806	6
SHAWANO CO.									
Almon.....	1				65		4	40	
Angelica.....	4		1		20	7	13	40	
Aniwa.....					38	2	4	19	
Bartelme.....					9	1	6	17	
Belle Plaine.....		1			131	10	6	89	1
Birnawood.....	1	1			37	6	6	30	
Fairbanks.....					58	8	1	53	
Germania.....					52	3	1	12	
Grant.....					58	14	7	125	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
SHAWANO CO.—con.									
Green Valley.....	3				59	10	5	55	4
Hartland.....	1		1		61	4	8	49	
Herman.....	1				84	9	6	87	
Hutchins.....					18	2	7	23	
Lessor.....	1				41	8	5	70	
Maple Grove.....	3	1			24	17	15	52	
Morris.....					68	4	5	20	
Navarino.....					39	2	3	36	
Pella.....	1				54	9	5	76	
Red Springs.....	1				28	9	4	59	
Richmond.....					115	12	11	79	
Seneca.....					53	4	9	43	
Tigerton.....		1							
Washington.....	2		1		71	6	5	58	
Waukechon.....					120	12	13	57	
Wescott.....	1				33	4	4	39	
Wittenberg.....	2	1			73	8	3	34	2
Shawano, city:									
1st ward.....	7				79	30	25	193	
2nd ward.....	1	1			59	20	8	130	
3rd ward.....	12		2		117	27	21	221	
Aniwa, vil.....	1				11	6	5	27	
Birnamwood, vil.....	3	1			19	13	3	59	
Bonduel, vil.....	1				51	3	14	46	
Bowler, vil.....					29	2		45	
Cecil, vil.....	1				49	5	1	20	
Eland, vil.....		2			31	3	5	27	
Gresham, vil.....					45		2	19	
Keshena, vil.....		1			26	1	3	24	
Mattoon, vil.....					12	3	24	35	
Neopit, vil.....			1		25	5	16	39	
Tigerton, vil.....	1				64	13	6	36	
Wittenberg, vil.....	10	1			93	15	7	60	1
Totals.....	59	11	6		2,119	317	296	2,243	8
SHEBOYGAN CO.									
Greenbush.....	8				31	15	6	33	
Herman.....	3				124	7	20	63	1
Holland.....	5		1		86	29	7	124	1
Lima.....	5				53	36	9	106	
Lyndon.....	2		1		56	13	3	54	1
Mitchell.....	9	1			22	4		9	
Mosel.....					95	3	2	49	
Plymouth.....	3	2			133	10	4	56	3
Rhine.....	4				67	4	2	40	2
Russell.....					26		5	7	
Scott.....	1				39	4	6	76	1
Sheboygan.....	3				145	41	43	127	5
Sheboygan Falls.....					50	5		80	15
Sherman.....	1				86	4	2	47	1
Wilson.....	3	2			68	12	5	48	3
Plymouth, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.....	4				76	12	4	43	
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	6				57	9	7	71	
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	9				72	19	12	59	2
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	12				54	24	7	70	2
Sheboygan, city:									
1st ward, 1st prec.....	25		1		162	203	24	138	6
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	14			2	286	254	48	266	17
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	17	1	1	2	211	124	29	189	12
3rd ward.....	2	1		1	108	37	20	59	19
4th ward, 1st prec.....	18		1		162	55	29	130	16
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	11	1		1	219	51	45	138	34
5th ward, 1st prec.....	8		1		180	27	37	110	24
5th ward, 2nd prec.....	5	1		3	148	17	20	86	12
6th ward.....	5				236	37	24	116	18
7th ward, 1st prec.....	3		1		249	49	26	127	34
7th ward, 2nd prec.....	13		2	3	144	20	45	98	30
8th ward, 1st prec.....	7		1		145	26	40	101	14
8th ward, 2nd prec.....	16				271	34	39	115	17
8th ward, 3rd prec.....	6			2	215	47	17	141	28

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
SHEBOYGAN CO.—con.									
Sheboygan Falls:									
1st ward	2	1			72	26	2	64	6
2nd ward	4				68	31	12	58	
Adell, vil.					26	18	2	24	
Cascade, vil.	2				30	2	1	26	
Cedar Grove, vil.					80	10	4	109	
Elkhart Lake, vil.	3				36	7	2	33	5
Glenbeulah, vil.	3				33	2	1	24	
Kohler, vil.					57	127	9	79	
Oostburg, vil.	1				24	17	6	129	
Random Lake, vil.	9				15	5	7	59	
Waldo	1				21	20	5	55	
Totals	253	10	10	15	4,538	1,497	650	3,636	329
TAYLOR CO.									
Aurora	1				22	2	2	22	
Browning		2			81	12	3	32	
Chelsea					84	8	12	42	
Cleveland	1	1			21	4	4	36	
Deer Creek	1				48	7	4	58	2
Ford	2				11	4	1	12	
Goodrich					24	5	5	26	
Greenwood	2				37		3	36	1
Grover					15	3	1	23	
Hammel	1				33	11	6	29	
Holway					44	16	5	48	
Jump River	1				24	1	3	52	
Little Black		1			136	14	20	63	
Maplehurst					17	6		22	
McKinley	1				15	12	3	58	
Medford	2				140	21	40	117	3
Molitor					11	8	11	14	
Pershing	2				22	5	5	18	
Rib Lake					34	6	4	47	
Roosevelt					10	3	4	37	
Taft					18	9	4	21	
Westboro	2				45	16	8	60	
Medford, city:									
1st ward	3				89	23	16	127	3
2nd ward					40	12	17	69	1
3rd ward	2				82	15	12	117	
Gilman, vil.				1	21	10	3	17	
Lublin, vil.					7	1	1	26	
Rib Lake, vil.	4		1	1	76	5	9	136	
Totals	25	4	1	2	1,207	239	206	1,365	10
TREMPEALEAU CO.									
Albion	1				67	7	5	13	1
Arcadia	6				179	13	24	56	
Blair, vil.					160	5	1	23	1
Burnside	2				25	2	6	10	
Caledonia	1			1	26	3	4	73	
Chimney Rock	3				69	2	2	13	2
Dodge					41	3	53	60	
Eleva, vil.	2				33	7	2	24	
Ettreck	1				347	11	14	54	
Gale	1		1		152	9	19	95	
Galesville, vil.	2		1		110	22	10	212	
Hale	3				217	8	4	45	
Independence, vil.	12				52	5	10	63	
Lincoln					101	2		18	
Osseo, vil.	7				126	16	1	63	
Pigeon					339	2	3	16	
Preston	1				295	8	2	31	
Sumner	1	1			86	9	3	25	
Trempealeau				1	86	4	12	40	
Trempealeau, vil.	5				30	4	2	42	
Unity	4				134	3	6	23	1
Whitehall, vil.	5			1	253	6	4	97	
Arcadia, city:									
1st ward			1		40	6	7	26	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emerson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
TREMPEALEAU CO.—									
con.									
2nd ward	9				67	3	12	31	
3rd ward	2				25	2	2	38	
Totals	68	1	6	1	3,060	162	208	1,191	5
VERNON CO.									
Bergen		1		1	68	1	1	14	
Christiana					212	4	1	22	
Clinton					149	7	7	36	
Coon		1			184	4	6	21	
Forest	1			3	42	6	5	85	
Franklin	1		1		219	9	3	68	
Genoa	2				73	3	5	50	
Greenwood	3				37	9	1	27	
Hamburg	3				65	3	5	32	
Harmony			1		90	4	3	44	
Hillsboro	5				7	9	8	37	
Jefferson	1			1	243	8	2	66	
Kickapoo				2	72	12	2	25	
Liberty	1				50		1	21	
Stark					52	4	3	48	
Sterling	1				128	7	6	67	
Union	3				21	4	5	47	
Viroqua					267	3	3	90	
Webster	5	1	1	1	71	14	7	89	
Wheatland					59	8	9	51	
Whitestown	2				63	4	5	36	
Viroqua, city:									
1st ward	3			1	158	5	3	186	
2nd ward	2				128	14	3	195	
3rd ward	1	1	1		121	12	9	175	1
Westby, city:									
1st ward	1				93		2	17	
2nd ward					98	2	3	46	
3rd ward	1				54	9	1	22	
Chaseburg, vil.				1	32	8	4	27	
Coon Valley, vil.	2		1		67		5	31	
De Soto, vil.					118	2	3	27	
Hillsboro, vil.					39	9	9	138	
La Farge, vil.	3	2			45	5	5	87	
Ontario, vil.	1				29	3	1	18	1
Readstown, vil.	1		2		36	2		37	
Stoddard, vil.	2				25	5	4	23	
Viola, vil.					24			20	
Totals	45	6	7	10	3,240	199	140	2,025	2
VILAS CO.									
Arbor Vitae									
1st prec.	1				9	2	2	41	
2nd prec.					7	1	1	36	
Cloverland	1				14	2	5	18	3
Conover					38	9	4	53	1
Eagle River	2	1			83	26	9	236	1
Farmington					19	1	2	33	
Flambeau									
1st prec.	2				72	2	2	49	
2nd prec.					1				
Lincoln	2				27	11	1	112	1
Phelps					52	20	9	253	1
Plum Lake					6	3		60	
Presque Isle	1				18	5	13	56	
State Line	2				7		2	30	
Washington									
1st prec.	1				9	2	1	20	
2nd prec.					8	2		19	1
Winchester					20	1	37	31	
Totals	12	1			390	87	112	1,077	8

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Eme- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
WALWORTH CO.									
Bloomfield	3				21	4		56	
Darien	4				24	28	5	70	
Delavan					23	19	7	49	
East Troy	1	1	3		33	21		49	
Geneva	6				21	8	1	65	
La Fayette	2				42	13	2	60	
La Grange	4				28	12	2	70	
Linn	10				11	11		85	
Lyons	9				152	7	1	44	2
Richmond					26			37	
Sharon	4				19	5		42	
Spring Prairie	6				31	6	4	54	
Sugar Creek					31	3	1	82	
Troy	3	1			21	11	2	56	
Walworth		1			9	19		67	
Whitewater	1				43	8	1	28	
Delavan, city:									
1st ward	1		1	2	37	26	2	117	1
2nd ward	2				30	22	2	94	1
3rd ward	5				22	25	4	127	
Elkhorn, city:									
1st ward	6	1	2		51	15	5	80	1
2nd ward	6	1			54	16	3	159	
3rd ward	2	3	8		66	24	2	125	
Lake Geneva, city:									
1st ward	9		3		20	10	1	130	
2nd ward			3		22	7	3	82	
3rd ward	3		1		30	3	2	89	
Whitewater, city:									
1st ward	9				54	1	5	84	1
2nd ward	13		1		116	23	4	333	2
3rd ward	6		1		58	7	1	143	1
East Troy, vil.	7		1	1	78	30	1	87	
Fontana, on Geneva									
Lake	1				3	7		50	
Genoa, Jct., vil.	1		1		9	3	1	34	
Sharon, vil.			1		29	10	2	85	
Walworth, vil.	2	2	1		32	13		122	
Williams Bay, vil.					2	8		38	
Totals	126	10	26	3	1,248	425	64	2,893	9
WASHBURN CO.									
Barronett	2				31	8	4	36	
Bashaw		1	1		62	10	11	43	
Bass Lake					4	4	5	14	
Beaver Brook	1	1			26	8	6	54	1
Brooklyn					18	7	4	21	
Birchwood					15	13	3	20	
Casey					9	3	5	8	
Chicog					5	5	2	14	
Crystal					24	7	6	20	
Evergreen	2		1		21	9	9	50	3
Frog Creek					18	6	2	18	
Gull Lake					7	2	3	10	
Long Lake					50		4	15	
Madge	2				21	5	3	27	
Minong					14	1	7	19	
Sarona					22	10	3	31	
Spooner	1	1			21		6	61	
Spring Brook			1		47	8	8	63	
Stinnett					11	12	6	36	
Stone Lake					3	12	4	15	
Trego					43	6	5	43	1
Spooner, city:									
1st ward	1				69	3	3	73	1
2nd ward	1				80	8	1	70	
3rd ward	1		1		60	8	5	54	
4th ward					68	4	9	64	3
5th ward	1			2	33	2	3	32	
Birchwood, vil.	2			1	21	18	8	48	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Eme- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
WASHBURN CO.—con.									
Minong, vil.	1	—	—	—	27	2	9	40	—
Shell Lake, vil.	1	—	—	—	100	23	22	157	1
Totals	15	3	4	3	930	204	166	1,156	10
WASHINGTON CO.									
Addison	15	—	—	1	66	22	20	106	—
Barton	10	—	—	—	37	7	6	48	—
Erin	20	—	1	—	35	2	3	22	—
Farmington	3	—	—	—	83	11	4	47	—
Germantown	19	—	1	—	62	17	5	81	—
Hartford	11	—	—	—	58	10	11	67	—
Jackson	12	—	—	—	61	9	9	64	—
Kewaskum	3	—	—	—	33	5	6	24	—
Polk	7	—	1	—	59	17	4	60	3
Richfield	20	—	—	—	47	24	20	68	1
Trenton	14	—	1	—	50	19	17	72	—
Wayne	8	—	—	—	61	10	14	57	—
West Bend	18	—	—	—	27	11	12	59	—
Hartford, city:									
1st ward	27	—	—	—	147	18	12	187	—
2nd ward	4	—	1	—	95	7	3	67	1
3rd ward	10	—	1	—	78	11	5	57	1
4th ward	11	—	—	—	71	9	4	84	1
West Bend, city:									
1st ward	20	1	1	1	93	38	16	102	—
2nd ward	42	1	—	—	109	93	18	151	4
3rd ward	19	1	—	—	90	68	20	89	2
Barton, vil.	26	—	—	—	26	10	8	35	—
Jackson, vil.	3	—	—	—	16	3	4	24	—
Kewaskum, vil.	9	—	—	—	70	13	10	54	—
Slinger, vil.	17	—	—	—	101	3	15	48	—
Totals	342	2	7	2	1,575	437	246	1,673	13
WAUKESHA CO.									
Brookfield	67	—	1	—	114	67	22	134	1
Delafield	6	—	—	—	94	59	33	196	—
Eagle	14	1	—	—	21	8	3	47	—
Genesee	9	—	1	—	61	47	8	208	1
Lisbon	12	—	1	—	64	20	9	143	1
Menomonee	7	—	—	—	87	13	24	94	4
Merton	17	—	—	—	50	21	14	74	—
Mukwonago	5	—	—	—	16	5	1	62	1
Muskego	2	—	2	—	44	6	25	168	—
New Berlin	14	—	—	—	71	29	15	86	2
Oconomowoc	18	—	—	—	81	16	56	112	7
Ottawa	8	—	—	—	21	15	1	84	—
Pewaukee	15	1	1	1	76	29	16	220	—
Summit	22	—	—	—	37	21	6	94	4
Vernon	—	—	1	—	43	29	3	147	—
Waukesha	7	—	—	—	50	33	8	158	—
Oconomowoc, city:									
1st prec.	16	—	—	—	71	11	6	96	1
2nd prec.	25	2	2	—	87	34	12	142	14
Waukesha, city:									
1st ward	21	2	—	—	178	73	30	420	1
2nd ward	39	1	—	—	282	43	15	279	5
3rd ward	9	—	—	2	147	33	25	134	2
4th ward	21	2	2	—	263	114	36	448	2
5th ward	10	1	2	—	180	76	11	395	1
6th ward	27	—	—	1	162	94	24	362	2
Dousman, vil.	4	—	—	—	18	4	2	58	—
Eagle, vil.	35	—	—	—	23	5	2	43	—
Hartland, vil.	15	—	—	—	27	21	9	81	1
Menomonee Falls, vil.	5	1	1	—	96	15	12	103	2
Merton, vil.	—	—	—	—	25	2	1	24	—
Mukwonago, vil.	6	—	—	—	24	21	4	76	—
New Butler, vil.	4	1	—	—	49	3	17	44	1
North Prairie, vil.	2	1	—	—	18	8	4	46	—
Pewaukee, vil.	24	—	—	1	47	26	10	154	—

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
WAUKESHA CO.—con.									
Sussex, vil.	5	-----	-----	-----	35	31	3	69	1
Wales, vil.	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	13	1	35	-----
Totals	491	13	14	5	2,669	1,045	468	5,036	54
WAUPACA CO.									
Bear Creek	2	-----	-----	1	69	18	4	126	-----
Caledonia	-----	-----	1	1	49	12	5	23	-----
Dayton	-----	-----	3	-----	8	23	1	128	-----
Dupont	-----	-----	1	-----	152	4	5	45	1
Farmington	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st prec.	-----	1	-----	-----	44	26	9	118	2
2nd prec.	12	-----	-----	-----	40	33	4	118	2
Fremont	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	14	4	19	-----
Harrison	3	-----	-----	-----	97	6	5	41	1
Helvetia	1	-----	1	-----	37	10	6	73	-----
Iola	1	-----	-----	-----	98	8	6	50	-----
Larrabee	-----	-----	1	-----	214	8	7	90	-----
Lebanon	5	-----	-----	-----	66	21	17	61	-----
Lind	5	-----	-----	-----	28	20	3	91	1
Little Wolf	2	-----	-----	-----	37	25	6	103	-----
Matteson	-----	-----	1	-----	57	17	4	50	-----
Mukwa	2	-----	-----	-----	31	24	4	49	-----
Royalton	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	9	7	77	1
Scandinavia	1	-----	-----	-----	74	10	4	107	-----
St. Lawrence	-----	-----	-----	-----	67	13	10	110	-----
Union	2	-----	-----	-----	58	32	3	113	-----
Waupaca	1	-----	-----	-----	34	21	10	114	2
Weyauwega	1	-----	1	-----	25	17	3	40	1
Wyoming	-----	-----	-----	-----	37	4	4	35	-----
Clintonville, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	2	-----	1	-----	54	4	5	134	1
2nd ward	-----	-----	1	-----	76	7	-----	69	-----
3rd ward	1	-----	-----	-----	69	6	3	114	-----
4th ward	3	-----	-----	-----	110	20	6	301	-----
New London, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	3	-----	-----	-----	55	25	8	125	-----
2nd ward	2	-----	-----	-----	13	4	9	43	-----
4th ward	3	-----	1	-----	81	20	17	178	-----
5th ward	5	-----	-----	-----	15	7	5	49	-----
Waupaca, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	-----	1	-----	-----	53	61	13	145	-----
2nd ward	2	-----	-----	-----	33	61	9	183	-----
3rd ward	-----	-----	2	-----	28	32	7	129	3
4th ward	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	46	7	192	-----
Big Falls	-----	-----	-----	-----	38	4	-----	21	1
Embarrass, vil.	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	2	1	32	-----
Fremont, vil.	-----	-----	-----	-----	16	7	6	23	-----
Iola, vil.	4	-----	-----	-----	137	11	6	127	6
Manawa, vil.	2	-----	-----	-----	34	31	12	140	-----
Marion, vil.	3	-----	1	-----	79	17	11	124	-----
Ogdensburg, vil.	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	7	4	55	-----
Royalton, vil.	-----	-----	-----	-----	23	30	9	42	-----
Scandinavia, vil.	-----	-----	-----	-----	57	7	1	74	-----
Weyauwega, vil.	2	-----	-----	-----	26	23	4	158	-----
Totals	70	2	15	2	2,454	807	274	4,239	22
WAUSHARA CO.									
Aurora	-----	-----	-----	-----	33	17	3	74	-----
Bloomfield	1	-----	-----	-----	53	3	4	80	-----
Coloma	3	-----	-----	1	42	3	3	108	1
Dakota	2	-----	-----	-----	76	5	-----	45	-----
Deerfield	-----	1	-----	-----	38	2	5	51	1
Hancock	-----	1	-----	-----	26	5	4	52	-----
Leon	-----	-----	-----	-----	38	10	1	80	-----
Marion	-----	2	-----	-----	56	11	3	110	-----
Mt. Morris	-----	-----	-----	-----	86	10	1	75	-----
Oasis	2	-----	-----	-----	46	3	-----	18	-----
Plainfield	-----	-----	-----	-----	57	4	2	28	-----
Poyssippi	10	-----	-----	-----	53	13	6	116	-----
Richford	-----	-----	-----	-----	82	6	1	29	1
Rose	1	-----	-----	-----	58	12	3	95	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Eme- rson Pro.	Mc Eath- ron Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
WAUSHARA CO.—con.									
Saxeville					30	4	6	61	
Springwater					29	11	4	86	
Warren	1				73	19	2	40	
Wautoma					69	5		108	
Berlin, city:									
2nd ward, 2nd prec.								3	
Hancock, vil.	1				49	7	2	92	
Lohrville, vil.			1		39	5		6	2
Plainfield, vil.					80	9	4	52	
Redgranite, vil.	3			1	111	19	2	103	5
Wautoma, vil.					175	20	5	299	
Wild Rose, vil.	3				36	4	2	153	1
Totals	27	4	1	2	1,435	207	63	1,964	11
WINNEBAGO CO.									
Algoma	1				64	122	8	85	
Black Wolf	2				39	24	9	47	
Clayton					49	29	2	110	
Menasha	6	1			31	17	3	45	
Neenah	2				29	19	4	34	
Nekimi	1				60	41	12	75	
Nepenskum	1				25	34	2	84	
Omro	1				37	71	1	92	
Oshkosh	5			1	67	68	17	145	
Poygan	3				21	48	10	40	
Rushford	6	1			44	83	6	127	
Utica					29	74	10	73	
Vinland	1	1	1		44	43	12	95	
Winchester					116	19	2	34	
Winneconne	2				16	46	2	53	
Wolf River	2				87	13	1	40	1
Menasha, city:									
1st ward	17				72	34	17	110	
2nd ward	42				101	15	23	95	
3rd ward	13				91	37	10	121	
4th ward	27	1			57	6	28	46	1
5th ward	23				99	23	32	73	1
Neenah, city:									
1st ward	7				163	91	13	290	2
2nd ward	5		1	3	105	48	11	230	
3rd ward	5	1			88	25	21	159	
4th ward	1			1	78	11	5	73	2
5th ward	6	1			33	38	11	180	
Oshkosh, city:									
1st ward			1		93	118	11	83	
2nd ward	13	1	1		217	143	27	138	1
3rd ward	5		1		151	52	26	90	
4th ward	8	4		1	113	196	24	99	1
5th ward	7	3	2	1	135	345	19	171	1
6th ward	2	1	2	3	219	24	28	32	1
7th ward	6		2		54	262	7	86	
8th ward	8	1	1	1	151	102	17	77	1
9th ward	6	3		2	251	95	45	151	2
10th ward	9	2		1	137	212	31	190	
11th ward	9	1	1	1	131	200	12	96	2
12th ward	8	4	2	2	87	142	20	111	
13th ward	10	8	5	3	153	56	24	59	3
14th ward	4		2	1	112	54	12	78	1
15th ward					48	114	15	98	
16th ward	7		4	1	53	18	11	51	
Omro, vil.	6	1	1		52	160	9	95	
Winneconne, vil.	1				62	69	9	83	
Totals	288	35	27	22	3,879	3,441	619	4,344	20
WOOD CO.									
Arpin	1		1		96	9	4	132	3
Auburndale	1				97	12	3	50	
Cameron					21	6	3	12	
Cary					15	9	3	29	
Cranmoor					12	1	1	22	
Dexter	1				10	6	1	21	
Grand Rapids	1	1			90	14	21	39	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Emer- son Pro.	Mc Eath- er Pro.	Ekern Rep.	Perry Rep.	Smith Rep.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.
WOOD CO.—con.									
Hansen					100	13	9	89	-----
Hiles	1				9	5		10	-----
Lincoln	1				51	21	23	109	-----
Marshfield	2				79	7	6	45	-----
Milladore	1				59	14	6	137	-----
Port Edwards	1				39	8	1	17	1
Remington					29	4	1	22	-----
Richfield					46	20	5	96	-----
Rock					38	12	7	91	1
Rudolph	2	1		1	107	10	10	64	1
Saratoga					51	8	6	41	1
Seneca	1				39	8	4	18	-----
Sherry					53	8	4	81	-----
Sigel	3	1	1	2	103	16	10	93	1
Wood	1	1			15	3	4	48	2
Marshfield, city:									
1st ward	1			1	195	23	55	81	-----
2nd ward	2				70	15	23	58	1
3rd ward	1				156	35	37	156	3
4th ward	2	1			177	42	42	209	-----
5th ward	2	1	1		96	33	24	157	1
6th ward	1				134	16	27	97	1
Pittsville, city:									
1st ward					12	12		25	-----
2nd ward					6		1	13	-----
3rd ward					6	3	2	15	-----
Wisconsin Rapids, city:									
1st ward	1				103	21	31	61	-----
2nd ward	3				187	40	34	113	-----
3rd ward	5	1			116	38	23	116	-----
4th ward	1	1		1	167	9	25	82	1
5th ward	2				166	8	17	60	1
6th ward	2				144	13	13	63	3
7th ward	2				104	25	10	56	3
8th ward	6				92	17	8	75	2
Auburndale, vil.					25	6	7	49	-----
Bron, vil.	5				36	6	1	32	-----
Port Edwards, vil.	1				61	15	10	60	-----
Nekoosa, city:									
1st ward	1				34	2	3	37	-----
2nd ward	3				41	16	8	55	-----
3rd ward	1				35	4	6	37	-----
4th ward		2			41	9	5	30	1
Totals	59	118	3	5	3,363	622	544	3,003	27

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Primary, September 7, 1926

	Demo- crat	Prohibition				Republican				Social- ist
	Cady	Buck- nam	Emer- son	McEath- ron	Ekern	Perry	Smith	Zimmer- man	Kent	
Adams.....	20	0	1	4	659	116	26	560	4	
Ashland.....	56	2	5	2	2,074	444	1,328	1,204	14	
Barron.....	80	9	10	19	2,160	353	102	2,585	20	
Bayfield.....	24	5	5	2	1,181	152	240	1,278	9	
Brown.....	1,470	7	8	2	3,611	977	487	3,935	35	
Buffalo.....	27	1	3	0	1,000	179	66	1,050	1	
Burnett.....	13	5	0	0	761	142	118	701	5	
Calumet.....	241	0	2	1	628	47	124	475	7	
Chippewa.....	23	5	2	4	3,189	350	278	4,093	8	
Clark.....	45	14	6	4	1,784	329	337	3,096	17	
Columbia.....	160	4	4	4	2,692	553	184	3,910	13	
Crawford.....	179	5	7	3	1,578	279	153	1,257	3	
Dane.....	255	22	17	12	12,596	700	838	9,112	37	
Dodge.....	801	3	6	7	3,481	462	477	4,916	53	
Door.....	23	9	5	2	992	302	86	1,284	4	
Douglas.....	65	12	13	10	3,898	476	964	4,628	12	
Dunn.....	20	5	4	2	2,236	460	213	2,603	8	
Eau Claire.....	40	3	14	1	3,445	700	209	3,529	10	
Florence.....	4	1	0	3	230	112	39	620	3	
Fond du Lac.....	472	10	11	10	3,370	958	574	5,726	10	
Forest.....	43	6	6	0	1,042	103	65	1,105	6	
Grant.....	271	11	9	2	2,939	480	129	3,988	5	
Green.....	40	8	2	0	1,543	355	113	2,150	5	
Green Lake.....	141	2	2	1	1,083	301	104	1,671	5	
Iowa.....	65	4	15	1	1,982	226	78	2,098	4	
Iron.....	12	3	3	0	675	122	533	806	6	
Jackson.....	27	6	0	2	1,775	320	48	1,206	7	
Jefferson.....	380	4	9	0	2,392	330	457	4,198	6	
Juneau.....	52	1	2	2	1,934	309	315	1,935	7	
Kenosha.....	818	9	11	17	2,515	278	286	5,843	56	
Kewaunee.....	88	2	2	1	812	126	150	722	2	
La Crosse.....	400	11	9	10	4,876	206	828	4,046	16	
Lafayette.....	275	6	6	0	1,934	189	270	2,489	1	
Langlade.....	277	35	6	13	1,214	330	411	1,332	7	
Lincoln.....	80	5	10	3	2,013	630	380	1,226	9	
Manitowoc.....	517	18	2	2	3,340	794	821	3,693	41	
Marathon.....	105	16	21	11	4,572	726	752	5,547	63	
Marinette.....	82	3	12	4	1,882	800	425	4,015	14	
Marquette.....	106	0	0	0	398	137	48	730	0	
Milwaukee.....	4,080	59	78	37	19,416	8,449	3,652	26,518	9,921	
Monroe.....	67	25	15	2	3,427	308	279	2,272	11	
Oconto.....	133	0	3	4	2,357	1,222	220	1,967	9	
Oneida.....	117	1	3	0	1,072	249	130	1,305	21	
Outagamie.....	125	11	6	6	3,993	360	870	5,005	19	
Ozaukee.....	394	1	5	0	823	424	141	728	12	
Pepin.....	21	2	2	0	347	560	122	577	3	
Pierce.....	30	2	6	5	1,959	409	111	2,879	9	
Polk.....	30	4	8	6	1,693	252	61	1,254	14	
Portage.....	688	2	6	6	2,737	287	211	1,930	15	
Price.....	36	2	6	1	1,043	267	385	1,675	21	
Racine.....	419	7	13	12	4,153	797	833	9,646	115	
Richland.....	120	5	0	4	1,139	199	86	2,453	4	
Rock.....	108	4	14	12	4,866	919	380	7,591	20	
Rusk.....	46	0	9	12	769	675	140	1,569	19	
St. Croix.....	52	6	8	3	2,162	1,075	146	2,599	15	
Sauk.....	196	28	13	4	3,167	488	163	3,565	12	
Sawyer.....	19	2	4	0	536	374	146	806	6	
Shawano.....	59	11	6	0	2,119	317	296	2,243	8	
Sheboygan.....	253	10	10	15	4,538	1,497	650	3,636	329	
Taylor.....	25	4	1	2	1,207	239	206	1,365	10	
Trempealeau.....	68	1	6	1	3,060	162	208	1,191	5	
Vernon.....	45	6	7	10	3,240	199	140	2,025	2	
Vilas.....	12	1	0	0	390	87	112	1,077	8	
Walworth.....	126	10	26	3	1,248	425	64	2,893	9	
Washburn.....	15	4	4	3	930	204	166	1,156	10	
Washington.....	342	2	7	2	1,575	437	246	1,673	13	
Waushara.....	491	13	14	5	2,669	1,045	468	5,036	54	
Waupaca.....	70	2	15	2	2,454	807	274	4,239	22	
Waushara.....	27	4	1	2	1,435	207	63	1,964	11	
Winnebago.....	288	34	27	22	3,879	3,441	619	4,344	20	
Wood.....	59	11	3	5	3,363	622	544	3,003	27	
Total.....	16,358	546	576	347	178,252	41,856	25,188	215,546	11,307	

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Primary, September 7, 1926

	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican			Socialist
	Even-son	Tubbs	Hansen	Huber	Tittemore	Gilles
Adams.....	21	5	238	697	329	4
Ashland.....	56	10	822	2,527	916	13
Barron.....	83	34	1,418	1,658	1,443	23
Bayfield.....	22	12	622	1,151	740	7
Brown.....	1,422	12	2,016	3,495	2,310	35
Buffalo.....	28	4	261	1,287	522	1
Burnett.....	16	5	316	859	379	5
Calumet.....	241	4	126	715	333	6
Chippewa.....	28	9	2,330	3,450	1,445	10
Clark.....	47	21	1,821	2,191	1,072	17
Columbia.....	156	7	1,367	2,821	2,135	8
Crawford.....	180	13	741	1,284	876	2
Dane.....	248	45	6,432	12,221	2,662	25
Dodge.....	779	20	1,846	3,711	2,413	53
Door.....	20	11	632	1,056	723	3
Douglas.....	71	38	2,979	3,821	1,599	13
Dunn.....	19	11	1,626	2,221	1,076	9
Eau Claire.....	32	16	1,667	3,344	1,958	7
Florence.....	15	2	426	253	237	2
Fond du Lac.....	482	28	1,074	4,469	3,278	10
Forest.....	42	10	367	1,078	689	5
Grant.....	272	24	1,170	3,540	1,586	6
Green.....	38	16	1,049	1,725	690	5
Green Lake.....	146	8	614	1,020	1,086	5
Iowa.....	68	21	636	2,381	773	3
Iron.....	10	4	476	873	342	5
Jackson.....	27	7	674	1,437	735	8
Jefferson.....	366	15	996	3,667	1,646	6
Juneau.....	48	8	1,076	1,840	1,058	8
Kenosha.....	814	27	2,348	3,720	1,642	50
Kewaunee.....	89	5	274	714	539	2
La Crosse.....	396	29	1,901	5,285	1,904	15
Lafayette.....	271	10	1,082	2,485	658	3
Langlade.....	276	23	546	1,261	1,031	7
Lincoln.....	80	52	516	2,063	1,327	7
Manitowoc.....	501	16	1,473	3,425	3,005	41
Marathon.....	126	40	2,081	5,949	2,455	60
Marinette.....	88	21	2,273	1,921	2,087	18
Marquette.....	93	0	280	454	461	0
Milwaukee.....	3,892	169	11,575	24,575	15,504	9,731
Monroe.....	52	46	713	3,668	1,349	12
Oconto.....	128	9	1,220	2,219	1,850	8
Oneida.....	115	2	420	1,287	602	20
Outagamie.....	122	20	2,308	4,342	2,540	19
Ozaukee.....	369	2	251	894	663	12
Pepin.....	20	2	178	485	700	3
Pierce.....	29	12	1,790	1,712	1,177	9
Polk.....	35	20	780	1,495	737	13
Portage.....	680	9	786	2,809	936	18
Price.....	30	6	566	1,715	656	12
Racine.....	415	29	3,122	6,591	2,817	110
Richland.....	121	10	823	1,487	852	3
Rock.....	108	33	3,312	4,911	2,810	21
Rusk.....	48	14	594	1,284	895	17
St. Croix.....	55	14	2,125	1,965	1,266	14
Sauk.....	191	41	1,968	3,596	1,103	12
Sawyer.....	17	4	337	840	425	5
Shawano.....	60	15	1,119	2,544	977	7
Sheboygan.....	252	40	1,792	4,695	2,862	313
Taylor.....	26	7	595	1,364	762	12
Trempealeau.....	68	8	757	2,439	708	3
Vernon.....	42	16	752	2,893	1,234	2
Vilas.....	12	1	457	595	333	6
Walworth.....	127	38	654	2,391	982	9
Washburn.....	15	12	399	1,340	493	11
Washington.....	341	10	312	2,272	944	15
Waukesha.....	489	28	2,116	3,793	1,868	50
Waupaca.....	73	19	1,556	3,128	1,984	21
Waushara.....	31	5	931	1,359	854	10
Winnebago.....	289	47	1,950	4,175	4,407	20
Wood.....	65	17	1,491	3,582	1,407	29
Total.....	16,024	1,348	95,885	200,514	106,807	11,054

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
Primary, September 7, 1926

	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican				Socialist
	Wolfe	Miller	Bell	Bowen	Dammann	O'Rourke	Eaglehill
Adams.....	22	5	202	184	642	202	4
Ashland.....	52	10	699	762	2,099	612	14
Barron.....	83	34	736	1,426	1,497	755	16
Bayfield.....	23	14	641	308	964	555	9
Brown.....	1,391	11	1,322	1,740	3,326	1,174	33
Buffalo.....	26	7	267	498	930	299	1
Burnett.....	15	6	250	298	793	181	5
Calumet.....	245	3	135	79	791	133	7
Chippewa.....	27	8	1,262	1,970	2,541	1,313	8
Clark.....	49	24	752	1,698	2,236	401	17
Columbia.....	154	9	1,733	1,873	2,082	731	9
Crawford.....	180	10	797	709	981	379	2
Dane.....	243	45	5,600	1,921	9,477	2,324	24
Dodge.....	774	16	2,391	928	3,478	1,376	53
Door.....	25	11	342	297	1,176	470	4
Douglas.....	72	32	1,890	1,570	3,173	1,454	12
Dunn.....	19	13	1,290	1,103	2,014	380	10
Eau Claire.....	53	19	1,905	2,311	2,183	594	8
Florence.....	3	2	203	403	194	119	3
Fond du Lac.....	475	24	2,451	1,253	3,131	1,641	10
Forest.....	42	9	368	350	886	510	5
Grant.....	270	21	1,127	1,804	2,443	675	5
Green.....	40	18	892	978	1,217	305	5
Green Lake.....	142	8	1,062	330	803	304	5
Iowa.....	65	20	571	1,234	1,757	294	3
Iron.....	6	5	303	249	608	504	5
Jackson.....	27	7	370	1,306	1,120	160	5
Jefferson.....	375	17	1,521	929	2,559	1,255	4
Juneau.....	45	5	683	879	1,882	566	7
Kenosha.....	814	26	1,925	1,624	2,524	1,575	52
Kewaunee.....	92	5	184	184	958	200	2
La Crosse.....	423	26	2,425	1,236	4,305	984	12
Lafayette.....	253	12	1,184	615	1,819	604	3
Langlade.....	275	52	555	441	1,382	406	7
Lincoln.....	77	22	1,020	872	1,639	371	7
Manitowoc.....	518	20	1,096	1,024	4,304	1,229	31
Marathon.....	117	43	2,055	2,071	5,138	1,190	62
Marquette.....	89	21	885	2,203	2,098	918	16
Marquette.....	94	0	227	348	393	179	0
Milwaukee.....	3,926	150	12,298	5,010	27,554	7,965	9,697
Monroe.....	52	45	507	1,657	3,155	385	12
Oconto.....	124	10	767	1,659	2,191	614	7
Oneida.....	109	5	614	377	929	327	21
Outagamie.....	121	22	1,372	1,198	4,752	1,453	22
Ozaukee.....	377	5	260	343	985	211	10
Pepin.....	20	0	246	587	294	184	3
Pierce.....	30	10	1,165	1,210	1,495	662	10
Polk.....	28	20	820	664	1,247	193	12
Portage.....	693	13	1,084	738	2,007	589	11
Priest.....	35	6	667	507	1,070	631	16
Racine.....	396	31	4,180	1,631	4,506	2,237	106
Richland.....	120	10	712	1,344	905	254	3
Rock.....	101	29	2,953	2,779	3,501	1,428	23
Rusk.....	49	17	513	1,008	777	465	19
St. Croix.....	52	10	1,743	1,262	1,574	843	16
Sauk.....	169	34	943	1,964	3,117	528	10
Sawyer.....	20	4	303	348	490	368	5
Shawano.....	58	19	558	730	2,583	676	8
Sheboygan.....	251	40	1,906	2,051	4,080	1,073	320
Taylor.....	25	7	799	511	1,120	230	9
Trempealeau.....	76	7	512	864	2,124	297	4
Vernon.....	41	13	1,062	1,047	2,354	276	2
Vilas.....	13	1	296	195	1,476	376	8
Walworth.....	122	33	943	1,190	1,070	798	9
Washburn.....	16	8	370	351	1,074	314	9
Washington.....	342	11	830	628	2,568	290	13
Waukesha.....	484	28	2,676	1,646	2,758	1,113	48
Waupaca.....	70	24	1,331	1,878	2,063	575	20
Waushara.....	27	5	1,160	722	1,063	171	10
Winnebago.....	277	52	2,211	3,163	3,305	1,167	17
Wood.....	61	15	974	1,735	2,998	768	25
Total.....	15,961	1,329	90,126	80,995	171,398	54,723	10,990

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER

Primary, September 7, 1926

	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican			Socialist
	Grutza	Robinson	Ballard	Henze	Levitant	Burow
Adams.....	21	5	171	160	936	4
Ashland.....	53	9	688	582	3,085	14
Barron.....	76	34	663	943	3,054	17
Bayfield.....	21	12	432	255	1,910	7
Brown.....	1,395	15	1,112	1,152	5,722	31
Buffalo.....	25	4	152	454	1,458	1
Burnett.....	15	6	163	350	1,150	5
Calumet.....	235	4	119	157	932	5
Chippewa.....	25	9	1,056	1,654	4,551	9
Clark.....	49	23	1,437	866	2,858	19
Columbia.....	151	8	1,319	910	4,323	7
Crawford.....	183	13	641	460	1,832	3
Dane.....	226	44	5,585	1,593	14,830	27
Dodge.....	770	17	1,598	1,431	5,155	52
Door.....	27	12	504	318	1,606	3
Douglas.....	64	33	1,553	981	6,340	12
Dunn.....	17	13	975	1,069	2,889	7
Eau Claire.....	30	18	1,515	1,245	4,196	8
Florence.....	4	1	107	464	356	2
Fond du Lac.....	469	27	1,995	1,364	5,560	10
Forest.....	39	10	270	426	1,434	9
Grant.....	255	20	1,403	964	4,251	3
Green.....	41	17	854	442	2,639	4
Green Lake.....	151	8	646	355	1,673	6
Iowa.....	61	18	771	438	2,813	2
Iron.....	10	6	375	325	1,065	4
Jackson.....	32	7	599	442	1,947	7
Jefferson.....	363	12	981	1,637	3,909	7
Juneau.....	45	8	839	644	2,626	7
Kenosha.....	798	32	1,959	1,445	4,410	48
Kewaunee.....	95	5	289	211	1,156	2
La Crosse.....	390	27	1,990	1,028	6,307	15
Lafayette.....	246	12	998	508	2,877	7
Langlade.....	266	54	493	428	1,998	3
Lincoln.....	74	22	568	904	2,420	8
Manitowoc.....	526	16	1,048	1,654	5,290	39
Marathon.....	123	37	2,203	1,849	6,495	62
Marinette.....	87	19	1,219	2,184	2,951	16
Marquette.....	93	0	284	170	710	0
Milwaukee.....	4,130	167	9,889	9,023	32,767	9,663
Monroe.....	63	47	628	1,054	4,046	11
Oconto.....	129	7	875	1,435	3,080	6
Oneida.....	114	3	409	429	1,514	20
Outagamie.....	122	18	3,170	1,184	5,329	16
Ozaukee.....	363	3	115	1,090	818	10
Pepin.....	20	4	192	554	590	3
Pierce.....	28	11	1,069	655	2,871	9
Polk.....	33	21	451	420	2,211	13
Portage.....	724	13	698	771	3,084	19
Price.....	723	6	524	579	1,939	16
Racine.....	395	30	2,367	2,462	8,275	109
Richland.....	120	10	846	522	1,904	3
Rock.....	109	27	2,930	1,418	7,235	19
Rusk.....	47	17	426	1,046	1,369	15
St. Croix.....	54	14	628	1,707	3,003	14
Sauk.....	168	35	1,808	653	4,353	11
Sawyer.....	18	6	227	498	871	5
Shawano.....	58	17	905	786	2,939	6
Sheboygan.....	241	41	1,059	2,477	6,023	307
Taylor.....	36	4	401	478	1,864	10
Trempealeau.....	70	7	530	645	2,821	5
Vernon.....	44	20	810	717	3,535	2
Vilas.....	12	1	428	166	815	8
Walworth.....	117	33	719	909	2,577	9
Washburn.....	14	10	354	304	1,552	8
Washington.....	337	10	326	1,006	2,225	11
Waukesha.....	468	28	1,707	1,893	4,569	47
Waupaca.....	64	16	1,420	1,167	4,243	21
Waushara.....	30	8	685	438	2,024	10
Winnebago.....	271	53	2,318	2,024	5,130	15
Wood.....	60	14	1,086	1,163	4,473	25
Total.....	16,043	1,328	79,574	72,135	259,757	10,938

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL
Primary, September 7, 1926

	Demo- crat	Prohibi- tion	Republican			Social- ist
	Gard- ner	Haw- ley	Rey- nolds	Shel- don	Twesme	B. W. Rey- nolds
Adams.....	20	4	713	217	247	4
Ashland.....	48	11	2,473	807	619	12
Barron.....	79	34	1,706	877	1,508	20
Bayfield.....	20	9	1,333	504	537	7
Brown.....	1,349	11	6,350	974	930	34
Buffalo.....	23	5	780	456	596	1
Burnett.....	14	4	774	486	224	5
Calumet.....	240	2	659	300	125	5
Chippewa.....	18	10	3,275	1,067	2,210	8
Clark.....	46	22	2,359	1,458	1,015	18
Columbia.....	148	7	3,086	1,540	1,205	11
Crawford.....	182	11	1,447	687	560	2
Dane.....	245	36	12,278	4,308	2,765	30
Dodge.....	760	15	4,094	1,871	1,431	52
Door.....	23	10	2,073	270	209	3
Douglas.....	71	29	4,264	1,881	1,591	10
Dunn.....	17	10	2,112	887	1,531	10
Eau Claire.....	28	14	2,378	1,846	2,037	7
Florence.....	5	1	292	214	405	1
Fond du Lac.....	470	23	3,510	2,655	1,708	10
Forest.....	41	10	1,045	415	605	8
Grant.....	301	22	2,931	1,790	918	5
Green.....	38	15	1,820	835	479	4
Green Lake.....	149	7	1,366	683	285	4
Iowa.....	63	20	2,021	1,026	501	3
Iron.....	9	2	964	455	197	4
Jackson.....	27	7	1,181	768	907	7
Jefferson.....	364	17	2,536	2,246	1,110	5
Juneau.....	46	5	1,862	1,056	912	7
Kenosha.....	798	21	3,355	2,221	1,755	52
Kewaunee.....	86	8	1,166	167	235	2
La Crosse.....	410	24	4,043	1,237	3,645	12
Lafayette.....	261	9	2,005	1,489	502	4
Langlade.....	264	50	1,454	871	457	8
Lincoln.....	77	20	1,323	2,288	370	6
Manitowoc.....	498	20	4,360	1,790	1,168	38
Marathon.....	116	40	5,749	2,641	1,471	66
Marquette.....	93	15	2,522	1,360	2,067	16
Marquette.....	91	0	486	329	269	0
Milwaukee.....	3,877	154	30,583	10,791	7,281	9,736
Monroe.....	64	44	2,859	1,374	1,153	13
Oconto.....	128	6	3,087	729	1,509	4
Oneida.....	113	3	974	1,088	165	19
Outagamie.....	113	17	5,326	1,867	1,407	17
Ozaukee.....	354	4	867	474	337	10
Pepin.....	18	4	344	358	538	3
Pierce.....	29	11	1,617	930	1,640	9
Polk.....	30	18	1,404	662	757	13
Portage.....	679	13	2,361	1,278	571	15
Price.....	32	5	1,077	1,270	443	13
Racine.....	390	26	6,434	3,428	1,560	116
Richland.....	120	13	1,270	959	653	4
Rock.....	109	29	4,657	2,633	2,563	17
Rusk.....	47	14	769	1,095	835	18
St. Croix.....	53	13	2,270	824	899	14
Sauk.....	171	32	3,592	1,942	666	10
Sawyer.....	16	4	592	503	339	4
Shawano.....	60	17	2,981	788	664	5
Sheboygan.....	238	34	4,542	2,123	1,956	319
Taylor.....	24	6	1,313	710	553	11
Trempealeau.....	68	8	1,443	843	1,833	4
Vernon.....	42	15	2,283	1,014	1,265	3
Vilas.....	15	1	699	361	139	7
Walworth.....	125	33	1,598	1,458	706	9
Washburn.....	14	6	1,013	675	342	10
Washington.....	334	8	1,607	966	553	14
Waukesha.....	468	26	3,703	2,352	1,342	48
Waupaca.....	66	17	2,807	2,329	1,061	21
Waushara.....	29	7	1,560	771	584	9
Winnebago.....	281	47	3,795	1,952	3,164	21
Wood.....	57	15	3,820	1,178	1,030	25
Total.....	15,702	1,235	201,342	96,697	77,814	11,042

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Primary, September 7, 1926

	Democrat	Prohibition		Republican			Socialist
	Kearney	Sanford	Taynton	Blaine	Kelly	Lenroot	Krzycki
Adams.....	19	3	2	723	72	583	3
Ashland.....	53	5	8	3,069	156	1,923	11
Barron.....	75	14	16	2,351	228	2,691	18
Bayfield.....	23	1	7	1,592	94	1,307	7
Brown.....	1,448	5	9	4,634	332	4,353	33
Buffalo.....	29	2	1	1,259	108	952	1
Burnett.....	13	2	3	972	99	687	3
Calumet.....	240	2	1	887	83	299	6
Chippewa.....	26	4	3	4,077	407	3,545	9
Clark.....	45	18	6	2,554	372	2,668	16
Columbia.....	158	9	3	3,299	294	3,767	7
Crawford.....	176	10	5	1,746	257	1,340	3
Dane.....	131	18	18	12,256	519	10,445	24
Dodge.....	787	12	4	5,450	468	3,394	50
Door.....	19	6	6	1,472	124	1,241	4
Douglas.....	66	16	16	4,977	213	5,635	9
Dunn.....	19	6	5	2,513	225	2,851	6
Eau Claire.....	32	6	10	3,956	271	3,761	7
Florence.....	5	0	2	329	47	680	4
Fond du Lac.....	485	16	11	4,690	470	5,404	9
Forest.....	36	9	1	1,198	89	1,032	6
Grant.....	257	12	11	3,518	419	3,667	4
Green.....	34	11	1	1,981	157	259	3
Green Lake.....	142	2	6	1,495	156	1,527	4
Iowa.....	64	9	12	2,091	241	2,060	3
Iron.....	9	3	2	1,274	105	798	5
Jackson.....	27	3	1	1,971	170	1,275	6
Jefferson.....	366	5	9	3,804	418	3,075	5
Juneau.....	45	5	3	2,480	277	1,823	5
Kenosha.....	854	9	22	3,817	713	4,602	52
Kewaunee.....	88	2	3	1,139	87	655	2
La Crosse.....	394	16	14	5,373	229	4,476	17
Lafayette.....	259	3	4	2,515	262	2,114	2
Langlade.....	267	27	22	1,784	125	1,480	7
Lincoln.....	78	12	8	2,594	289	1,418	7
Manitowoc.....	516	8	8	5,106	707	3,169	38
Marathon.....	112	26	17	6,653	852	4,291	61
Marinette.....	87	12	10	2,889	288	4,233	15
Marquette.....	94	0	0	560	52	71	0
Milwaukee.....	4,059	86	64	30,280	4,545	22,781	9,533
Monroe.....	54	31	14	3,903	247	2,206	11
Oconto.....	123	0	4	2,911	261	2,715	5
Oneida.....	114	1	1	1,439	194	1,192	20
Outagamie.....	116	10	7	5,750	449	4,054	17
Ozaukee.....	376	1	3	1,311	269	533	12
Pepin.....	20	0	2	536	94	1,050	3
Pierce.....	26	4	6	2,377	110	3,158	9
Polk.....	27	15	3	1,716	127	1,494	13
Portage.....	638	4	6	2,685	254	2,219	14
Price.....	31	6	2	1,678	261	1,528	18
Racine.....	502	13	10	6,485	928	8,094	110
Richland.....	119	7	3	1,237	216	2,378	13
Rock.....	99	17	7	5,707	275	8,371	19
Rusk.....	43	5	12	1,214	264	1,685	17
St. Croix.....	53	5	3	2,822	282	3,018	13
Sauk.....	173	10	22	3,806	346	3,281	10
Sawyer.....	18	3	1	782	146	1,021	2
Shawano.....	53	8	10	3,163	239	1,617	9
Sheboygan.....	241	10	26	6,388	491	3,540	311
Taylor.....	26	5	1	1,723	162	1,176	12
Trempealeau.....	63	3	4	2,544	203	1,733	3
Vernon.....	40	12	6	2,947	212	2,383	1
Vilas.....	12	0	0	824	82	802	8
Walworth.....	124	14	19	1,528	210	2,823	11
Washburn.....	10	5	2	1,162	134	1,209	8
Washington.....	326	4	6	2,318	490	1,102	10
Waukesha.....	493	9	16	4,141	733	4,366	45
Waupaca.....	71	5	13	3,461	453	3,922	22
Waushara.....	32	6	3	1,497	218	1,886	9
Winnebago.....	285	47	28	5,715	450	6,583	16
Wood.....	58	8	6	4,705	276	2,822	25
Total.....	16,003	683	600	233,803	24,096	208,738	10,791

SUMMARY PRIMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1925

Special Primary, September 15, 1925

	Democrat		Republican				Socialist
	Bruce	Rogers	La Follette	McGovern	Wilcox	Woodward	Work
Adams	25	2	655	65	81	86	5
Ashland	70	-----	2,402	191	656	74	27
Barron	49	-----	2,118	288	520	246	10
Bayfield	21	-----	1,198	258	275	34	13
Brown	203	5	3,361	353	2,598	458	51
Buffalo	33	-----	1,032	72	327	196	5
Burnett	11	-----	860	93	130	73	10
Calumet	82	-----	1,009	35	182	34	5
Chippewa	42	-----	1,707	233	966	2,022	12
Clark	46	2	1,981	213	803	1,213	20
Columbia	54	-----	2,897	213	1,258	506	17
Crawford	88	2	1,072	94	554	149	10
Dane	198	22	12,250	1,405	3,820	2,033	45
Dodge	311	17	4,100	269	1,149	347	24
Door	40	2	1,585	59	401	302	6
Douglas	43	-----	3,220	789	1,163	826	22
Dunn	26	-----	1,640	153	733	1,691	16
Eau Claire	28	7	3,369	291	1,952	1,777	14
Florence	12	-----	241	9	162	12	10
Fond du Lac	153	7	3,931	375	2,043	773	35
Forest	49	-----	526	56	254	109	9
Grant	125	8	2,543	251	1,362	863	23
Green	34	-----	1,514	105	849	269	10
Green Lake	108	-----	757	139	646	59	11
Iowa	61	-----	1,509	181	697	699	13
Iron	10	-----	569	45	209	12	10
Jackson	22	3	1,346	128	276	178	8
Jefferson	160	123	3,037	158	1,217	354	16
Juneau	30	-----	1,244	67	561	255	3
Kenosha	100	-----	2,323	282	2,719	1,379	80
Kewaunee	35	-----	1,132	35	361	13	4
La Crosse	105	-----	3,762	704	1,508	532	18
Lafayette	67	2	1,128	168	699	486	3
Langlade	83	1	1,623	79	733	42	11
Lincoln	44	-----	2,158	175	777	200	15
Manitowoc	145	5	3,616	153	1,214	139	56
Marathon	117	4	5,918	25	1,962	599	78
Marinette	73	-----	1,608	59	1,721	1,257	44
Marquette	40	-----	604	94	275	26	-----
Milwaukee	2,380	87	27,451	4,045	12,908	787	4,387
Monroe	43	-----	2,609	129	700	303	7
Oconto	100	-----	1,467	93	978	726	12
Oneida	31	9	1,199	104	521	43	23
Outagamie	83	4	5,427	422	2,435	833	30
Ozaukee	77	-----	1,312	132	247	3	19
Pepin	33	-----	244	40	453	544	8
Pierce	29	-----	1,144	228	397	484	13
Polk	39	-----	1,486	221	403	222	13
Portage	130	-----	1,933	391	901	201	21
Price	31	-----	1,172	110	276	112	17
Racine	195	-----	3,654	281	2,349	1,798	77
Richland	71	-----	794	85	542	368	4
Rock	86	7	2,801	280	4,492	3,826	28
Rusk	30	-----	912	165	289	836	27
St. Croix	48	-----	1,549	204	991	583	12
Sauk	48	7	2,741	144	720	814	15
Sawyer	19	1	390	109	165	123	8
Shawano	28	-----	2,222	69	430	221	19
Sheboygan	188	6	5,636	604	1,587	181	198
Taylor	24	-----	1,475	61	242	475	17
Trempealeau	33	2	1,541	142	422	384	2
Vernon	25	6	1,938	154	455	660	10
Vilas	34	-----	422	42	258	51	17
Walworth	89	15	1,211	217	1,900	1,003	15
Washburn	10	-----	761	140	251	109	16
Washington	102	-----	1,931	65	657	12	17
Waukesha	130	10	1,975	334	1,660	717	31
Waupaca	62	-----	2,497	317	986	335	21
Waushara	9	3	887	109	304	277	9
Winnebago	200	12	6,742	305	4,173	2,259	55
Wood	43	-----	2,973	147	929	753	34
Total	7,393	383	178,031	18,478	81,834	40,366	5,950

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE SEPTEMBER 7, 1926, FOR
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

First District

Counties	Republican
	Henry Allen Cooper
Racine.....	12,846
Kenosha.....	7,729
Walworth.....	3,480
Rock.....	8,788
Waukesha.....	6,698
Total.....	39,541

Second District

Counties	Democrat	Republican				
	Ernest C. Wrucke	Edward J. Gehl	Adolph H. Hartwig	Charles A. Kading	John H. Kaiser	John Ver Meulen
Jefferson.....	344	1,905	1,436	2,424	622	293
Columbia.....	132	1,970	525	2,483	761	550
Dodge.....	772	2,313	1,394	3,373	1,001	688
Washington.....	322	2,567	182	763	229	94
Ozaukee.....	352	345	102	783	860	23
Sheboygan.....	237	2,226	925	3,121	2,194	966
Total.....	2,159	11,326	4,564	12,947	5,667	2,614

Third District

Counties	Republican
	John Mandt Nelson
Crawford.....	2,387
Richland.....	2,252
Grant.....	4,393
Iowa.....	2,501
Dane.....	17,863
Lafayette.....	3,102
Green.....	2,481
Totals.....	34,979

Fourth District

Counties	Democrat	Republican	Socialist
	William J. Kershaw	John C. Schafer	Edmund T. Melms
Milwaukee (part).....	2,295	18,987	3,617
Totals.....	2,295	18,987	3,617

**SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE SEPTEMBER 7, 1926, FOR
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—Continued
Fifth District**

Counties	Democrat	Republican							Socialist
	Rose Horwitz	John P. Bennett	Ernst A. Braun	Victor Craun	Will O. Meilahn	Otto P. Seifriz	Wm. H. Stafford	Lawrence J. Timmerman	Victor L. Berger
Milwaukee (part)-----	1,664	1,950	3,929	414	1,618	2,169	12,478	4,629	5,958
Totals-----	1,664	1,950	3,929	414	1,618	2,169	12,478	4,629	5,958

Sixth District

Counties	Democrat	Republican		
	B. F. Sheridan	Florian Lampert	Roy E. Reed	C. H. Wiese
Marquette-----	89	628	494	80
Green Lake-----	142	1,069	1,723	209
Fond du Lac-----	498	4,439	4,254	1,013
Winnebago-----	278	7,990	1,878	2,105
Calumet-----	240	860	197	157
Manitowoc-----	507	5,527	1,623	984
Totals-----	1,754	20,513	10,169	4,548

Seventh District

Counties	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican		
	A. H. Schubert*	Henry N. Stephenson	J. D. Beck	Fred H. Ferguson	Merlin Hull
La Crosse-----	442	26	5,414	689	3,502
Jackson-----	22	3	866	79	2,574
Monroe-----	53	36	3,591	366	2,242
Clark-----	46	17	2,432	267	2,579
Vernon-----	41	13	3,181	331	1,951
Juneau-----	41	8	2,055	817	1,480
Adams-----	18	5	767	60	440
Sauk-----	162	34	3,874	465	2,729
Totals-----	825	142	22,180	3,074	17,497

*Lack 5% of party's vote for governor's necessary to go on general election ballot.

Eighth District

Counties	Democrat	Republican			Socialist
	R. J. Walsh*	Edward E. Browne	John T. Kostuck	Arthur W. Pohn	Henry Siebekorn*
Marathon-----	108	4,480	1,278	5,677	26
Portage-----	631	2,884	1,208	894	-----
Waupaca-----	68	4,177	390	3,106	-----
Waushara-----	25	2,510	174	775	-----
Wood-----	55	4,067	468	2,403	-----
Shawano-----	60	2,090	304	2,499	-----
Totals-----	947	20,208	3,822	15,354	26

*Lack 5% of party's vote for governor necessary to go on general election ballot.

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE SEPTEMBER 7, 1926, FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—Continued

Ninth District

Counties	Republican	
	Anton Holly	George J. Schneider
Langlade.....	1,185	1,761
Forest.....	287	1,712
Florence.....	261	543
Marinette.....	1,817	4,053
Oconto.....	1,634	3,727
Outagamie.....	2,313	7,235
Brown.....	2,695	5,264
Kewaunee.....	1,007	823
Door.....	828	1,629
Totals.....	12,027	26,747

Tenth District

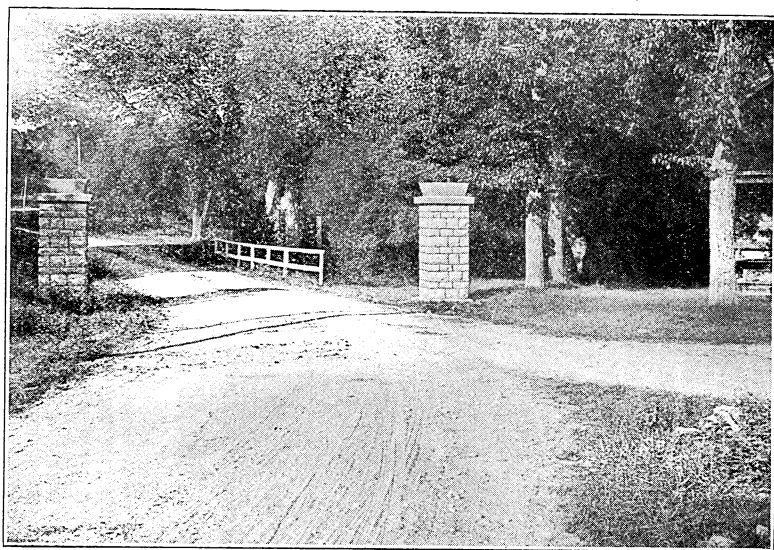
Counties	Prohibition	Republican
	Otto D. Kahl	James A. Frear
Dunn.....	10	4,516
Barron.....	27	4,218
Chippewa.....	9	5,927
Eau Claire.....	18	5,585
Trempealeau.....	4	3,087
Buffalo.....	3	1,702
Pepin.....	2	1,244
Pierce.....	5	4,196
St. Croix.....	8	4,802
Totals.....	86	35,277

Eleventh District

Counties	Prohibition	Republican		
	Helen Wright Crosby	J. H. Carroll	Ray J. Nye	Hubert H. Peavey
Douglas.....	27	1,096	5,915	3,068
Bayfield.....	9	442	1,017	1,499
Ashland.....	10	1,079	1,360	2,413
Iron.....	4	494	537	917
Vilas.....	1	264	564	639
Burnett.....	8	326	607	768
Polk.....	18	715	969	1,373
Washburn.....	9	297	1,013	968
Sawyer.....	4	208	721	833
Rusk.....	16	750	1,128	1,024
Price.....	8	848	1,009	1,370
Taylor.....	5	779	651	1,365
Oneida.....	2	626	744	1,053
Lincoln.....	15	789	1,277	1,785
Totals.....	136	8,713	17,512	19,075



One of the many charming Foot Paths in Peninsula Park.



Entrance to Peninsula Park, Fish Creek side.

POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS -- 1926

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES

The platform conventions of the several parties which met at Madison September 21, 1926, elected the following persons as members of their respective State Central Committees.

DEMOCRAT

John M. Callahan, Chairman, Milwaukee.
Miss Catherine Corscot, Vice Chairman, Madison.
Raymond J. Moore, Secretary, Milwaukee.
L. Hugo Keller, Treasurer, Appleton.

First District—George Dwinnell, Waukesha; Chris Hoen, Edgerton; Helen Harbert, Kenosha.

Second District—Paul Hemmy, Juneau; Herbert L. Zeidler, Columbus; Marie Yasgar, Horicon; Mrs. Thos. O'Meara, West Bend.

Third District—William Ryan, Madison; W. D. Carroll, Prairie du Chien; Mrs. Frank Flood, Prairie du Chien; Mrs. John Moran, Madison.

Fourth District—Peter S. Brzonkala, Milwaukee; W. J. McCormick, West Allis; Mrs. Mary Kryziak, Milwaukee; Miss May Nee, Milwaukee.

Fifth District—V. J. Schoenecker, Milwaukee; Chas. M. Morris, Milwaukee; Mrs. James Carrigan, Milwaukee; Mrs. J. W. Gross, Milwaukee.

Sixth District—M. K. Reilly, Fond du Lac; Leo P. Fox, Chilton; Mrs. Arthur Dana, Fond du Lac; Mrs. Harry Kelley, Manitowoc.

Seventh District—A. H. Schubert, La Crosse; Kyle Soule, Tomah; Mrs. Margaret Brown, La Crosse; Mrs. Chas. Graves, Viroqua.

Eighth District—J. R. Pfiffner, Stevens Point; Pat Stone, Wausau; Mrs. D. D. Conway, Wisconsin Rapids; Mrs. B. Royer, Shawano.

Ninth District—Harold M. Kuypers, De Pere; C. J. Quinlan, Antigo; Mrs. Louis Nelson, Kaukauna; Mrs. Wm. Kause, De Pere.

Tenth District—A. C. Smith, Durand; A. J. Osborne, Barron; Catharine Frawley, Eau Claire; Rose Winston, Menomonie.

Eleventh District—John Cadagan, Superior; Fred Russell, Superior; Katherine Maser, Webster; Mrs. E. L. Hanton, Superior.

PROHIBITION

Oliver Needham, Chairman, River Falls.

H. H. Tubbs, Secretary, Elkhorn.

First District—Henry H. Tubbs, Elkhorn; A. A. Glovier, Oconomowoc.

Second District—Will E. Mack, Fort Atkinson; Robert N. Keyes, Columbus.

Third District—W. J. Robinson, 2330 Dayton St., Madison; Alfred B. Taynton, 101 S. Webster St., Madison.

Fourth District—L. A. Willis, 403—15th Ave., Milwaukee; F. H. Sporleader, Wauwatosa.

Fifth District—Chas. H. Mott, 278 Pleasant St., Milwaukee; Mrs. Helen M. Halton, 2317 Prairie St., Milwaukee.

Sixth District—Charles L. Hill, Rosendale; August Fehlandt, Ripon.

Seventh District—Clyde D. Mead, Viroqua; Burton S. Hawley, Sparta.

Eighth District—Adolph R. Bucknam, Norrie; Mrs. Ella T. Sanford, Stevens Point.

Ninth District—Mrs. Maria J. A. Nelson, 201 South Oakland Ave., Green Bay; John H. Mallock, Detroit Harbor.

Tenth District—Otto D. Kahl, Prairie Farm; W. R. Shonat, Galesville.

Eleventh District—David W. Emerson, Ashland, R. F. D.; O. H. Caspers, Webster.

REPUBLICAN

John B. Chase, Chairman, Oconto.

George Leicht, Vice-Chairman, Wausau.

Mrs. Rose Meyers, Secretary, Sauk City.

H. F. Muchrecke, Treasurer, Oconto.

First District—Stephen Bolles, Janesville; Benjamin Davis, Pewaukee; Mrs. Bernice Gephart, Kenosha; Mrs. Du Evans Williams, Racine.

Second District—Louis Radke, Horicon; Mrs. Robert Ferry, Lake Mills; Joe Huber, West Bend; Mrs. Harry Thomas, Sheboygan.

Third District—Mrs. Mollie Humphrey, Patch Grove; Mrs. John A. Campbell, Dodgeville; A. O. Paunack, Madison; James Goodman, Argyle.

Fourth District—Mrs. Francis Kaupert, Milwaukee; Mrs. John P. Murphy, Milwaukee; Eugene Warnimont, Milwaukee; Emmet Young, Milwaukee.

Fifth District—Frank C. Klode, Whitefish Bay; Benj. F. Fuelbemann, Milwaukee; Mrs. Archie Teghtmeyer, Milwaukee; Mrs. W. F. Willis, Milwaukee.

Sixth District—Lawrence Ledvina, Wauwatosa; Mrs. Otto Zander, Brillion; Mrs. Ray Fairbanks, Fond du Lac; Wm. Krippene, Oshkosh.

Seventh District—W. V. Kidder, La Crosse; R. B. Wood, Adams; Mrs. Flora Teasdale, Sparta; Mrs. Rose Meyers, Sauk City.

Eighth District—Geo. Leicht, Wausau; Michel Donnermeyer, Stevens Point; Mrs. Arthur Brown, Shawano; Mrs. Anna B. Youngman, Wautoma.

Ninth District—Fred Bachman, Appleton; H. F. Muchrecke, Oconto; Mrs. Jos. G. Lazansky, Kewaunee; Mrs. Roy Empy, Green Bay.

Tenth District—W. L. Oltman, Ellsworth; Ole Eggum, Whitehall; Mrs. Hattie Robbin, Rice Lake; Mrs. W. W. Beggs, Eau Claire.

Eleventh District—Mrs. Molly Widell, Superior; Mrs. Mary Nelson, Clear Lake; Henry D. Klein, Ashland; Geo. M. Sheldon, Tomahawk.

SOCIALIST

Frank J. Weber, Chairman, Milwaukee.

William Coleman, Secretary, Milwaukee.

First District—Leland Birchard, Kenosha, Kenosha County; L. P. Christensen, Racine, Racine County.

Second District—Emil Freinwald, Horicon, Dodge County; John Bauernfeind, Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan County.

Third District—Walter P. Melchior, Madison, Dane County; F. S. Collins, Juda, Green County.

Fourth District—Mrs. Mabel Gauer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County; R. Kleist, South Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.

Fifth District—Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County; Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.

Sixth District—I. J. Noll, Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County; Martin Georgenson, Manitowoc, Manitowoc County.

Seventh District—C. A. Noetzelman, La Crosse, La Crosse County; Leonard N. Doud, Black River Falls, Jackson County.

Eighth District—Herman Marth, Wausau, Marathon County; Henry Siebenhaar, Pittsville, Wood County.

Ninth District—Albert Hoffman, Green Bay, Brown County; W. A. Maertz, Antigo, Langlade County.

Tenth District—C. H. Olson, Hudson, St. Croix County; Frank Harmon, Durand, Pepin County.

Eleventh District—Dr. Karl L. De Sombre, Medford, Taylor County; Charles H. Kingston, Spooner, Washburn County.

STATE POLITICAL PLATFORMS

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

Adopted Sept. 21, 1926

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin, in platform convention assembled, recognizes that as our government grows older new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people through nearly one hundred and fifty years of a nation's changeful history, remain and will ever remain the best and only security for continuance of a free and popular government, ever responsive to the public will. The cardinal principles of democracy first found lodgment in the Declaration of Independence. They were transmitted to us through the sturdy pioneers who broke the virgin soil and were written into the constitution of this state by the Democratic Party when Wisconsin was organized in 1848.

These fundamentals invoke among other things: The equality of all men and all women of whatever birth or creed before just laws of their own enactment. Equal rights and equal opportunity without class distinction. Freedom of individual thought and action consistent with the equal rights of others. Total separation of church and state for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom. The faithful education of rising generations, without governmental interference with parental right. Encouragement to agriculture and fairness to labor,—the foundation upon which progress and prosperity rest and depend. Taxation fairly and equitably imposed, restricted to the actual requirements of government economically administered. Rigid economy in the expenditure of public money that labor may be lightly burdened, and that agriculture and other forms of industry may not be oppressed. Strict accountability of all public servants to the people.

These fundamental principles will ever form the true basis of our liberty and the happiness of our people and none of them can ever be surrendered without destroying the balance of rights and powers which enables the state to be developed in peace and social order and be maintained by means of local self-government.

It is indispensable, however, to a practical application and enforcement of these principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as is constant recurrence to the popular will.

Pledge of Economy

We pledge the Democratic Party of Wisconsin to a faithful and impartial application of these fundamentals to present day conditions. We pledge the Democratic Party of Wisconsin to reform administration, to restore economy, to revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with the public good. We pledge the Democratic party to a simplification of state government through a strict adherence to a financial budget to be determined in advance and at the beginning of each fiscal year. We pledge the Democratic party to a reduction and consolidation of boards and commissions wherever possible and to the elimination of useless officials and employees wherever found. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the operations of the people should be cautious and considerate in method neither in advance or in arrears of sound public opinion but rather responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to a policy of looking forward with a spirit of fairness in the consolidation and elimination of boards and commissions retaining all that is useful, worthy and just, and to work out reforms with the view of promoting the public interests and not in hampering them. Taxes should be made and levied on the basis of equality and justice with the single thought and purpose of imposing taxation according to ability to pay and without intent to work harm or injury to any person or any interest, but rather to promote prosperity and do even and exact justice.

Klan Condemned

Asserting the equality of all men and all women before the law we hold it the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to treat alike all of its citizens of whatever nativity, race, or persuasion, religious or political. Our constitution guarantees to everyone the right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience and prohibits any religious test as a qualification for public office. The Democratic party from its origin as the champion of liberal emigration laws, political equality and social justice, has resisted and will ever resist political crusades operating in violation of the letter and the spirit of the constitution and who seek to interfere with the religious liberty or political freedom of any citizen and to limit the civic right of any citizen or body of citizens because of religion, place of birth or racial origin. Organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan are neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of this country nor are its principles in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguish the American system of popular government.

The Democratic party is committed to a policy of square dealing with all of its citizens. It is opposed to any policy in government savoring of duplicity and double dealing, of deceit, fraud, sham and false pretense. We therefore condemn any party policy straddling

or evading any subject of vital public interest and in like manner we condemn any candidate for public office wherever found who plays the role of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde at one and the same time as a means of securing public preferment.

For Vote on Prohibition

The Democratic party stands for law and order and for all reasonable measures conducive to the promotion of temperance and morality. As a political organization, the vast majority of its members are nevertheless opposed to national prohibition not only from principle as an infringement on the personal rights of the people, but also as an invasion on the part of the federal government of the rights of the state. Prohibition is now a part of the organic law of the land incorporated in what is known as the 18th amendment to the federal constitution. Its wisdom or the want of it must find expression in the ultimate judgment of the people. A change can be affected only through the orderly processes of government in the national congress re-submitting the question to the people of the states and we favor re-submitting. While prohibition is in force we pledge ourselves to respect the constitution and to impartially enforce the law.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the basic industry of this state and it is the least favored. We shall approve any reasonable proposal that may advance its interests in the diffusion of information, the strengthening of the marketing law and in a thorough and comprehensive investigation of the cost of production of farm products at home and abroad with the complete publication thereof. We favor and approve the unrestricted and unhampered right of co-operation and collective bargaining for agricultural organizations.

Labor

We pledge a state administration devoted to the principles of industrial democracy by the enactment and enforcement of welfare measures in behalf of those who toil. We recognize the right of labor to adequate compensation and to participate in the decisions which regulate the hours of labor and the general welfare. We believe in the right of all workers to collective bargaining and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. We stand for a maximum working day of not to exceed eight hours in manufacturing and its allied industries.

Reforestation

Wisconsin was in years gone by a great timber state. Its once extensive forests of pine, spruce, hemlock and other woods suitable for building material are no more. The lands that grew these forests are

for the most part unfitted for agricultural purposes. We believe that the state should engage in a systematic reforestation policy in all its non-agricultural lands and acquire further non-agricultural lands in different parts of the state and there extend the work of reforestation. Untimbered lands through which manifold streams flow no longer respond to the requirements of bringing adequate moisture back to the soil. Through a scientific policy of reforestation aided by adequate fire protection the soil now idle would produce lumber for the building of homes for the people at fair prices and raw material for paper mills and other woodworking industries. Thousands of acres of now idle lands in northern Wisconsin would thereby become used and useful. Those lands suitable for agricultural purposes based on the test of soil analysis would thereby be restored to a sphere of productive activity and increased industrial prosperity.

Conservation

Closely allied to a scientific reforestation policy is a policy of conservation of our national resources. The conservation for future generations of the natural beauty of Wisconsin woods, rivers, lakes and wild life is of profound concern to all of our people. Unless our conservation policy is founded on these principles the wild life and beauty of Wisconsin will soon become extinct. We demand a correction of state laws so as to provide for full and complete fire protection. We commend a thorough and practical conservation of the natural resources and practical reforestation as above outlined affirming that fire protection is the corner stone of this policy. We pledge that all revenues derived from an economically sound and permanent conservation program will be expended in developing and in perpetuating the natural advantages of Wisconsin.

We favor the expansion and diversification of both elementary and secondary education so that democratic equality of opportunity for preparation for the callings of their choice may be offered to the children of our people. We are opposed, however to any movement designed to abridge the right of the people to educate their children, if they so elect in private or parochial schools.

For Waterway

We are in favor of the construction of deep waterways canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

We demand vigorous action to protect the normal lake levels for the citizens of Wisconsin.

Taxation

We are opposed to the repeal of the personal property tax as involving an increase in taxation of all forms of real estate including the farms and homes of the humblest of our citizens. We favor the restoration of the income tax off-set. We favor a reasonable exemp-

tion from taxation to all homes. We favor reasonable exemption from taxation to settlers of land in sparsely inhabited regions of the state.

We favor legislation granting home rule to cities that will withstand the test of constitutionality in the courts; and we demand that a more just and equitable portion of moneys derived from income taxes be restored to the lesser units of government meaning thereby the cities, villages and townships throughout the state. We condemn any taxation policy which unnecessarily deprives the lesser units of government from a fair proportion of the taxes paid upon incomes or otherwise by the inhabitants thereof.

State Funds

We reiterate our plank of two years ago in which we warned the people of the state against the state deposit system so administered that deposits of state funds may be distributed to such state banks as were likely to induce them to reciprocate by depositing funds in banks in which state officers are interested.

Good Roads

We pledge the Democratic party to a continuation and amplification of the present road program in Wisconsin and such changes and betterments as experience shall prove desirable.

We charge past administrations with extravagantly conducting the affairs of the state.

Equal Rights

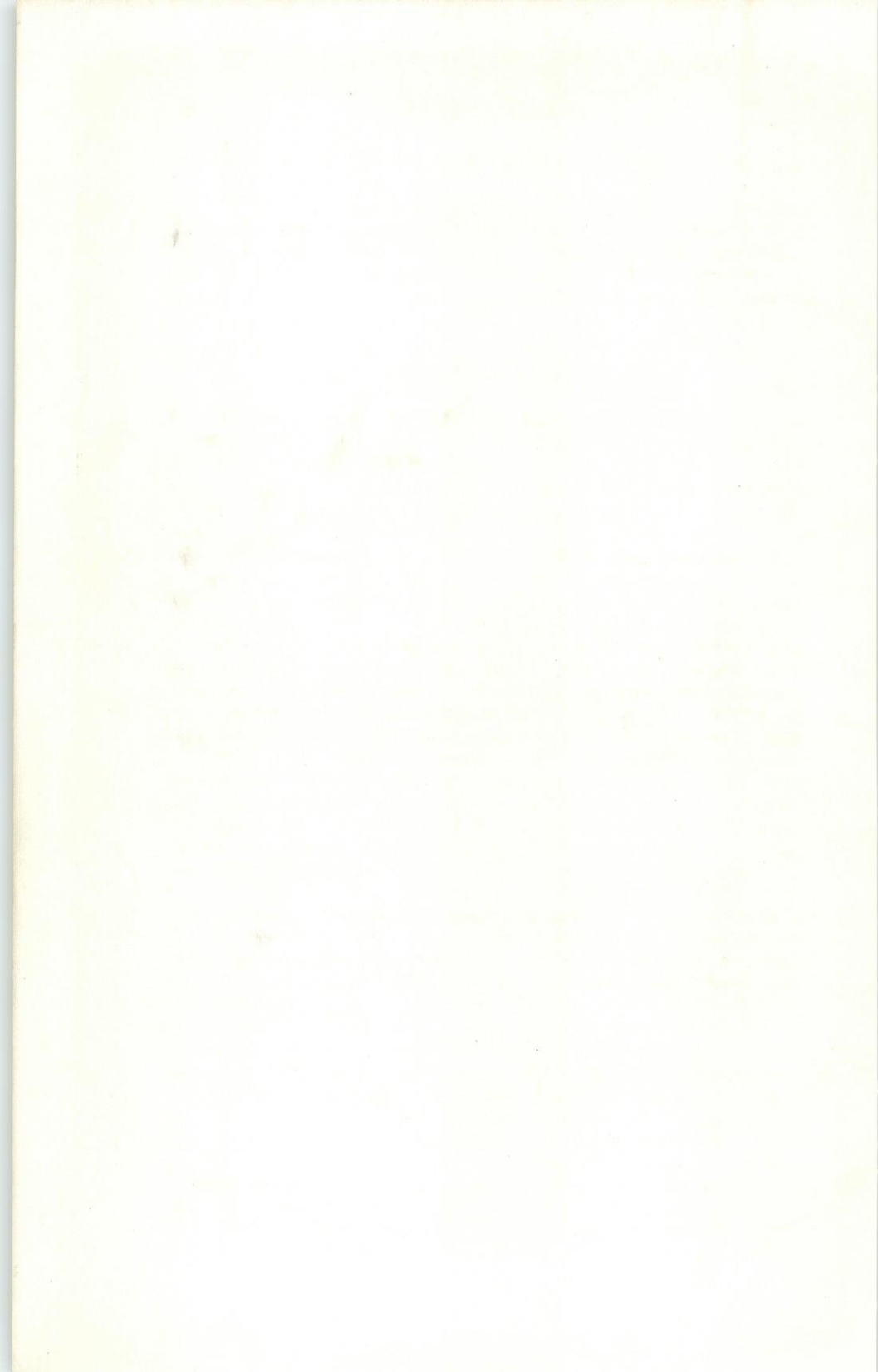
The principle of equality should be invoked respecting equal suffrage. We favor enlarging the functions of women in government conformably with the equal rights statute of this state, which we approve.

Utilities

The regulation of public utilities as administered by the railroad commission of Wisconsin gives rise to a situation demanding earnest and thoughtful consideration and action. Millions of dollars are being annually exacted from the people of this state in excessive electric rates charged by public utilities operating throughout the state under authority of law sanctioned by the railroad commission. These exactions strike with greatest force at the homes of the poor; the rates are graduated in such manner that the lesser users pay the highest rates. Under existing practice the people are powerless to obtain redress and the rates thus exacted constitute a burden upon the shoulders of the people so great that any form of taxation however excessive by way of comparison pales in insignificance. The Democratic party pledges the people of this state a correction of this overshadowing evil and in conformity with the policy of local self-government



Winding Road at Bear Lake
Photo by Hansen



and home rule to restore to the people of this state a fair measure of relief in the amendment of existing legislation and make the same respond to the will and the interests of the people.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party our cause is submitted in calm confidence that the popular voice will rise above mere party fealty and render a just verdict in the interest of the people.

PROHIBITION PLATFORM—1926

The platform convention of the Prohibition party, assembled according to law, in the State Capitol at Madison, on Tuesday, September 21, at 12 o'clock, hereby declares its purposes and principles as follows:

Prohibition

We maintain that the traffic in intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes is so inherently injurious that the prohibition of its manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation is justified by experience and that such prohibition, established by constitutional law, is amply fortified by legal decision. We declare it our intention when elected to office to use all power of government to carry out the purpose of the 18th amendment. We renew our pledge of allegiance to the Constitutions of the United States and of Wisconsin and are opposed to any modification, tending to weaken or nullify the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead law.

We maintain that this question is a political one and has nothing to do with the regulation of personal habits or practices and for that reason requires for its solution only a political administration in power. We, therefore, invite all citizens who recognize the evils of the drink traffic to join with us in bringing such an administration into control of the government.

Let it be understood that the Prohibition party when in power will enforce the law by the regular machinery of government, all departments of which will naturally cooperate to that end, thereby saving unnecessary special appropriations and eliminating the extra-enforcement machines.

Court Decisions

We stand absolutely against the right of Congress to annul decisions of our Courts in regard to the Constitutionality of any law.

World Court

We believe any nation being a party to problems of an international character, has a right to be heard before an impartial tribunal. The Prohibition party favors a capable impartial international court of justice to hear and decide and dispose of international problems.

Agricultural

It is our belief that farmers have as legitimate a claim on legislative consideration as railroads, telephones or any other lines of business. We believe that the legal foundation of every contract should be a fair and reasonable consideration or price; and to this end, the Prohibition party pledges adequate, speedy and appropriate legislation. We propose to meddle with or amend the law of contracts only to the extent that the consideration or price paid in all cases must be fair, just and reasonable in order to be upheld and sustained in our courts of law, and this shall include contracts for the payment of interest.

Tariff

We favor a tariff schedule so arranged as to equally protect the farming and manufacturing interests; to this end we favor a reduction of the tariff on all highly protected articles to a point where the taxes shall fall equally on the producer, be he farmer or manufacturer.

Better Government

We favor less politics and better government in nation and states. Specifically, we declare our purpose, if intrusted with power by the people, to institute effective minority representation in every department of national and state government, so far as the plan may be applied practically, to that end; that, while the principle of party responsibility shall be maintained, we may secure at all times the cooperation of the most patriotic and competent persons in the administration of the common affairs.

Taxation

We ask that the legislature obey Section 5, of Article 8, of the State Constitution, which says: The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expense of the State for each year, and that it return to local units their just share of taxation on the basis of division of 70% to the town, 20% to the county and 10% to the States.

We ask this same basis in the apportionment of the income tax. We ask a uniform system of taxation of public utilities, they to be taxed with local rates and the amount returned to the local governments on the same basis the general property tax is apportioned.

We ask the repeal of personal property tax on automobiles, absorbing the loss by a three cent gasoline tax.

We ask a change in the inheritance tax, giving 50% to the State, 25% to counties, 25% to localities.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM—1926

The overshadowing issue is the encroachment by the powerful few upon the rights and liberties of the many. Through concentration of wealth, trusts, monopolies, and combinations have sought and are demanding special privileges from government. It is this concentration of wealth, unrestrained, and unrestricted which is demanding subsidies in tariffs, concessions in the public natural resources, control of transportation and the wholesale and retail markets of the nation, and which seeks to shift and dodge its just share of the taxes of government, both state and federal.

The contest is centuries old. It is a contest that was on when the money-changers were driven from the temple, and the contest that will continue until the social scale is raised to the level of justice. New schemes are constantly being devised to despoil the people for the benefit of special interests. There was never such need as there is today for the progressive men and women in the state and in the nation to stand together in defense of the political, economic and industrial rights of the common people.

In this contest there can be no compromise; there will be no retreat, and there shall be advancement for the rights of the many.

Robert M. La Follette

The Republican party of Wisconsin with the entire State and Nation, mourns the death of its leader, Robert M. La Follette.

For twenty years the progressive movement has had its voice in the Senate of the United States. That voice, and the champion and pioneer of the movement in Wisconsin was Senator Robert M. La Follette. For over twelve years in private life and as Governor, and for twenty years in the United States Senate, he was the uncompromising representative of the people. The results of his constructive statesmanship are written into the statutes of our state, other states and the nation.

We propose to go forward and carry on that record of constructive achievement begun by him over thirty years ago, which made Wisconsin known throughout the world as a model commonwealth noted for its advanced and enlightened legislation, political and industrial liberty and widely diffused prosperity.

Our great leader is gone but the program he devised remains, a sacred trust in the hands of his people and of his comrades in the progressive movement.

To the fulfillment of that program, we here rededicate ourselves, and pledge our services under the inspiring example of Robert M. La Follette.

Primary Election

We reaffirm our adherence to primary election, and pledge our unstinted opposition to any effort to tamper with this statute or to introduce in any form whatsoever the convention system.

Taxation

We again pledge our adherence to the fundamental principle of taxation that taxes shall be levied according to ability to pay, and declare our vigorous opposition to any attempt to repeal or tamper with the inheritance or income tax laws, or to repeal the publicity of income tax returns. We recognize that real and personal property in Wisconsin is now carrying its full share of the expenses of government, and we pledge our opposition to any increase in the tax burdens upon real and personal property or any attempt to lower the income tax rates upon incomes of ten thousand dollars and above.

During the last six years the wealth of the state has increased 14% and the state taxes on property have been decreased 29%, or \$9,727,603.00 as compared with the six years preceding. During the past year all state taxes on property were wiped out. The tax dodgers and special interests have bitterly fought such tax reductions.

During the last six years they have been called upon to pay back income taxes amounting to \$7,473,658.93. Of this amount \$4,316,919.08 goes into the treasuries of the cities, villages, and towns where the tax dodgers and delinquent corporations and individuals were located. To protect the honest taxpayer we pledge continuation of this policy until every tax dodging corporation and individual has been compelled to pay all taxes withheld from their communities and the state. We pledge continued remission of all state taxes on real and personal property with continued economy in the state administration. We oppose increases of from 15% to 30% in taxes upon farms, homes, and other real property which would result from a proposed wiping out of about \$18,000,000 annually in taxes upon personal property, principally to benefit large mercantile and manufacturing corporations. We are opposed to the scheme of tax dodgers to impose sales taxes and poll taxes that they may escape just income taxes and we pledge continued and unremitting vigilance to compel a just distribution of the tax burden.

Constitutional Rights

We reaffirm our unwavering adherence to constitutional guarantees of free speech, free press, and free assemblage, and pledge our opposition to any attempt of bigotry to deprive the parents of Wisconsin of their right of educating their children in the parochial schools or to teach them foreign languages, or any attempt to interfere or infringe upon the inalienable right to worship God according to individual conscience.

Education

Education is the source of democracy. We favor adequate support fairly distributed between our common schools, normal schools, special schools, and the University.

We believe that the State of Wisconsin should maintain her edu-

cational institutions free from the corrupting and dangerous subsidizing of organized wealth and monopoly. We are whole-heartedly opposed to permitting Rockefeller or other monopolies, or their instrumentalities from corrupting democracy at its source. We pledge ourselves to the maintenance of our educational institutions free from trammeling influence from any source and declare our recognition of the principle of free and unrestrained search for the truth in all our institutions.

Water Power and Electricity

Recognizing the vital importance of electricity as the power of the future, we pledge ourselves to a thorough and scientific investigation, to be ordered by the legislature, of the entire subject of water power and electricity, to the end that such investigation shall produce a plan financially, scientifically, and legally sound for the retention and development of the State's present power sites, and the acquisition and development of sufficient additional sites so that the State or its subdivisions may control the water power of Wisconsin, in order that electricity for light and power may be made available at the lowest possible cost to farmers and laborers and to business and industry.

Economy

We pledge continued economy in the State Government, and the elimination of any unnecessary expenditures, but recognize that any substantial relief in the cost of government must be made by the local governmental units where the largest share of the public tax receipts are expended.

Initiative and Referendum

We favor concurrence by the next legislature in the constitutional amendments providing for the initiative and the referendum as adopted at the last session of the Legislature.

Esch-Cummins Transportation Act

We pledge continuation of the fight of the State Government before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the Courts and elsewhere against the robbery of our citizens under the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act.

Protection Against Extortion

We commend the vigorous action taken by our progressive state administration to expose the Wall Street Banker controlled St. Paul railroad receivership, to stop the Chicago Lake Water Steal, to prevent branch banking, to stop the Pittsburg Plus, and other monopoly

and trust practices, and to collect the Beggs and other inheritance and income taxes, and we pledge further vigorous prosecution of these and other efforts to protect the interests of the people of Wisconsin.

Conservation

We advocate that conservation in Wisconsin be taken absolutely out of politics and kept out; that a non-salaried State Board of Conservation, along the lines of the State Board of Health, be created to succeed the present political Commissioner; that the Conservation Fund be taken out of politics and placed under the control of the State Board of Conservation, where it belongs, and by them expended intelligently pursuant to a constructive, continuous program.

We favor the creation of an adequate forest fire protection system, at once, and the inauguration of a permanent State Fire Protection policy along the lines of those of Pennsylvania and the U. S. Government.

The destruction of our forests has subjected us to floods and droughts and it has become necessary to create retaining basins and dams to conserve our water supply and prevent the disastrous effect of floods. We favor a state-wide policy to remedy this situation by encouraging reforestation and the use of idle lands for growing trees and their effective protection from fire. Wisconsin by refusing to accept the proffered assistance of the Federal Government has fallen far behind her sister states of Minnesota and Michigan where fine Federal Forest Reserves now exist. We favor full cooperation with the U. S. Government to obtain for Wisconsin the benefits of the Federal Forestry Acts.

We favor the adjustment of taxes on standing timber so that the maintenance of forests may be encouraged.

Much of our game is exterminated, our deer, partridge and prairie chicken are fast becoming a memory. Our muskellunge has about disappeared and our other fish are in sad need of protection. Game laws should be properly enforced and the game and fish given a chance to propagate and increase.

Wild life refuges should be established. Indiscriminate drainage with such disastrous results as the Horicon Marsh shows, should be prohibited and the condition remedied and any damage caused by action of the State Board of Conservation should be paid by the state. The board should be given the fullest power over all matters in their department and should cooperate with manufacturers to eliminate stream pollution.

The Federal Government is ready to create and maintain at its own expense a great natural wild life refuge along the upper Mississippi River for the use and enjoyment of our citizens.

It will be our policy to cooperate with the U. S. Government and to obtain for Wisconsin the full benefit of the upper Mississippi Wild Life Refuge.

Highways

The highway legislation enacted in 1925 has given the state a basically sound policy for financing needed highway improvements. We favor a continuation of this policy, with such modification as experience may show necessary. We pledge the use of all moneys raised by the special taxes paid by automobile owners, whether to the state or federal government, for strictly highway purposes only.

Agriculture and Labor

Agriculture and labor are the foundations of our economic existence. We pledge the continued support and advocacy of the rights of agriculture to fair treatment from the Federal government and the utilization of the agencies of the state government to protect and foster the rights and interests of agriculture.

We favor the abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes and favor the complete right of the farmers and workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and conduct without hindrance cooperative enterprises.

Public Health, Dependents, and Delinquents

We favor liberal support of the public health and safety agencies of the state, and pledge our support to every sound measure for the care and treatment of the under-privileged child.

Secret Political Organizations

We declare opposition to the Ku Klux Klan, the Invisible Empire, Anti-Saloon League, and kindred organizations, as being subversive of the principles upon which the Republic was founded, and as inimical to the American ideals of free government. The Anti-Saloon League alone has spent in political campaigns in Wisconsin \$499,955 in recent years to defeat Progressive measures and candidates. It is financed in the nation by the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests and in Wisconsin by the water power trusts and other financial combines. The Anti-Saloon League and the Ku Klux Klan form a wicked alliance to defeat Progressive forward looking measures and candidates. These organizations are a part of the secret machinery of predatory wealth.

Progressive Members of Congress

We commend the progressive members of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress for their continuous fight against the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act, the Fordney-McCumber Tariff, Mellon Tax Plan, and the League of Nations World Court, and pledge our continued support of them in their fight for the retention of the income and inheritance tax laws and for a sound foreign policy in accord with

the principles laid down by the founders of the Republic. We take pride in the fact that the people of Wisconsin are now to be represented in the Senate of the United States by two United States Senators pledged to the principles of Robert M. La Follette.

We denounce the national administration at Washington as the most reactionary in the history of our country. We invite the attention of the farmers of Wisconsin to the hostile attitude of this administration toward their interests. Every measure introduced in the last Congress in the interest of farmers was delayed, weakened or totally destroyed.

The policy of strangulation of agriculture stands in sharp contrast with the precipitate haste of the national administration under its Wall Street leadership in lowering income and inheritance taxes of the favored few and in returning and remitting to a selected group of multi-millionaires enormous amounts of inheritance taxes which had been assessed, and in large part paid, under the law of 1924.

We denounce the administration for its unfriendly attitude toward labor and its failure to demand the abolition of the use of the injunction in all labor disputes.

We denounce the national administration for its violation of the mandate of the American people by forcing us into the World Court and thus ultimately to drag us into the League of Nations.

We denounce the foreign debt settlements made at the behest and in the interest of the Wall Street bankers whereby the people of the United States were looted of practically eight billions of dollars in principal and interest in order that international financiers could make hundreds of millions of dollars of profit. We remind the people of Wisconsin that their share in these acts of national profligacy exceeds greatly the total of all taxes of all kinds collected by the state government since Wisconsin was admitted into the Union in 1848.

We pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to defeat the continued machinations of Wall Street under the leadership of Andrew Mellon and we shall strive to reorganize so far as possible the national republican party along the lines so ably championed and clearly enunciated by the late Senator Robert M. La Follette.

PERSONAL PLATFORM OF FRED R. ZIMMERMAN

[Presented to Republican State Convention and rejected. Upon this platform Mr. Zimmerman made his successful campaign for Governor.]

FORWARD WISCONSIN

We appreciate the many advantages of our state—its favorable location, its natural resources, its scenic beauty, its healthful climate and, above all, its sturdy and enterprising citizenship. We have unbounded faith in its future. We pledge our best efforts to enact wise

and just laws for its further advancement and to promote peace, harmony and cooperation for the welfare of all.

La Follette

On this occasion it is proper and fitting that we pay our tribute to the memory of the late Senator Robert Marion La Follette, Wisconsin's greatest son. His untiring efforts on behalf of democratic government will be an inspiration and the result of his labors will be felt and appreciated by future generations.

This Convention

This is a Republican state convention. It must deal with problems effecting the State of Wisconsin. It should not attempt to intermingle state and national issues. State candidates should stand on state issues, and candidates for national offices on national issues.

Principles

Progressive principles of democracy were written into the Wisconsin statutes by Governor La Follette. These principles are fundamental. They have withstood the test of time. Adverse criticism by political opponents have only engraved them deeper into the hearts of the people. It is a remarkable coincidence that these principles should have their birth in the state which cradled the Republican party. From here the call went forth to Abraham Lincoln, the great champion of government for the people and by the people. These great principles of democracy Robert M. La Follette always maintained until his death. The primary law was enacted to provide a method whereby the will of the people could be made the law of the land. We condemn the small group of his former followers who, while proclaiming devotion to these principles, assume dictatorial powers over the progressive wing of the party and seek to control the primary to serve only their selfish, personal ends. We believe such manipulation of the primary is as pernicious and anti-progressive as the boss control of our former caucus system.

Taxes

In 1911 the Republican platform convention promised the repeal of the personal property tax and such promises were reiterated in the passage of the income tax law. Since that year many changes have been made in our tax laws, but the personal property tax has not been repealed.

We pledge ourselves to a revision of taxes which would be scientific and non-political and preserving and perfecting the income tax law. We pledge ourselves to a program of administrative economy and a re-distribution of inheritance and other taxes.

We favor the abolition and consolidation of boards and commissions where the duties of such boards and commissions are duplicative and where such abolition or consolidation will bring us to a point permitting of the repeal of the personal property tax WITHOUT the addition of any new tax on real estate.

We urge the repeal of the personal property tax on automobiles. The automobile is now assessed on the basis of a federal war tax, a license tax, a gasoline tax, and a personal property tax, AND if taxable income is derived from use of the automobile, its owner also pays an income tax.

Public Utilities and the Railroad Commission

We reaffirm our faith in the basic principles upon which the Railroad Commission of this state was built—an agency of service and justice both to the people and to the companies. The Railroad Commission was not intended to be a wall behind which our utilities could retreat and protect high and unusual profits, nor from which it could secure guaranteed returns at the highest rate held by the courts to be reasonable.

The commission law had two purposes—one to prevent the public from compelling a utility to operate at a loss or at rates which were confiscatory, and the other to prevent the companies from charging rates which were excessive.

We are in favor of a more fair and just policy toward the public in public utility matters, requiring all public utilities to comply with a rule of law which imposes upon them the burden of proving a rate increase clearly necessary before it can be granted. We favor a careful and thorough consideration of the Railroad Commission as at present conducted, with the end in view of protecting the public from unwarranted rate increases and the granting of reductions where proper.

We favor the preservation and development of the natural resources of the State and especially the water powers in the interests of all the people as against selfish private interests.

Conservation

Conservation is a most grave and important problem in Wisconsin. Within this all inclusive problem are definite and individual problems requiring definite and individual approach to proper solution. We submit that while the state administration is responsible for meeting these problems in the most economical manner, it must necessarily follow that the administration must co-operate with the recognized authorities and organizations on such problems in order that a sane and economical solution which would meet with the approval of taxpayers and conservationists alike may be arrived at.

We favor a program of forest fire prevention; we favor establishment of adequate wild game refuges and a program of wild game and fish propagation which will continually replenish the wild game

refuges and re-stock our lakes and streams with fish; we favor reforestation whenever and wherever practical and the judicious use for this purpose of the appropriation permitted by the constitution.

Deep Waterway

We favor the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence waterway which will give the products of our farms and factories a direct outlet to the markets of all the world.

We are opposed to the diversion of water from the natural water sheds, by any state, which results in benefit to one community and to the disadvantage of others.

Education

Education is fundamental in democracy. We believe that every boy and girl in Wisconsin, wherever he or she may live is entitled to the advantages of a good school. Only through education can we realize Lincoln's aim "that every child have an unfettered start and an equal chance in the race for life." The state has dealt generously with its University and Normal Schools, largely out of funds coming into the state treasury from special taxes. It must continue to support those institutions adequately but not extravagantly.

But primary education is basic and fundamental. It must be the first thought of the state or the whole educational structure will fall. State aid to the primary schools must be generous since upon the primary school rests the whole educational structure. Upward of seven millions of dollars annually is paid into the state treasury in taxes by the railroads. Of this sum, two and a half million is in reality a tax for the benefit of the common schools but has been diverted and used for other purposes. This injustice to the common schools must no longer be permitted.

We recognize that the parent has the right to determine the kind of school the child shall attend, whether state or private. We also recognize that public education must be controlled by the body politic which supports it. This can be done only through the regularly constituted political authority of the state. We deplore and condemn everything which tends to subordinate our educational institutions to the pernicious influence of petty personal politics and political chicanery.

Highways

Wisconsin is proud of her public roads. We point with pride to the splendid progress that has been made in highway construction since 1911, when the first state appropriation for this purpose was made. We look forward with anticipation to the completion of the great trunk highways. These highways should be paid for primarily by the users thereof—by a gasoline and license tax. But possession

and use of automobiles should not be discouraged by unjust and excessive taxation.

Drastic changes in our traffic laws are imperative. The registration law should be simplified. Irresponsible people and those who are mentally or physically defective should be prohibited from driving motor vehicles. Definite steps should be taken to eliminate dangerous railway crossings.

The Farmer

The deflation of the currency, following the close of the World War, has left the farmer in a serious situation. Every radical economic change ultimately spends its force on the producer. Just as the farmer was benefited by the inflation of the currency at the beginning of the war, so he lost by the deflation at its close. The state should help the farmer to solve his problems and assist him in marketing his products. He should be relieved of all avoidable tax burdens and be rendered all possible assistance through the various state agencies and organizations for cooperative marketing and buying.

Labor

All labor is honorable and entitled to its just reward. Therefore we oppose the product of prison labor, without proper regulation, being placed in competition with free labor. We are opposed to injunctions in labor disputes. Labor involves a human element and therefore is not a commodity. The worker has a right to organize and bargain collectively and leave his employment singly and collectively. We favor the effective enforcement of the child labor laws so as to safeguard health, life and morals, and since labor represents a great part of our citizenship it should be represented on administrative boards.

Women in Public Service

We are in favor of women participating in the affairs of government, both legislative and administrative. We pledge ourselves to appoint a committee of experienced women from the various state boards and state organizations to consider the social welfare problems in which women are most interested and best qualified to serve the state; such committee to consider what is most needed in social welfare legislation and make recommendations to the legislature.

Public Health

Greater attention to the public health is essential to the future welfare of the state. Courses in hygiene and sanitation should be fostered in the public schools for the purpose of preventing disease and epidemics. We will give sympathetic support to all effective measures in the interest of public health, and particularly to such as are in the interests of mothers and children.

Administrative Economy

We favor practical and actual economy in all departments and branches of government. Departments whose functions are similar and capable of being coordinated without loss of efficiency should be consolidated to reduce the overhead cost.

We are opposed to executive interference with the legislative and judicial branches of the government except as prescribed and restricted by the Constitution. The appointment of members of the legislature to administrative positions in the state service is wrong in principle and it may be pernicious in practice.

Initiative and Referendum

Through the initiative and referendum the people should be given an opportunity to voice their opinions on such important public questions as they may initiate, or which the legislature may refer to them.

Individual Liberty

We are opposed to and condemn the Ku Klux Klan or any other organization that would deny to any citizen the rights and privileges that are guaranteed to all by the Constitution; and we condemn the efforts of political self-seekers to further their own ends by stirring up class hatred and social, racial or religious prejudices. Our great Nation was conceived in liberty and founded on religious freedom and social equality, and Wisconsin ought to be the last state to foster intolerance.

SOCIALIST STATE PLATFORM—1926

The object of the Socialist Party is to merge capitalism gradually into Socialism. Socialism is defined as follows:

By Webster's Dictionary: Socialism—"A political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is governmental control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to co-operation and that the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned."

By Dictionary of American Politics, by Edward C. Smith: Socialism—"The political and industrial doctrines that the control of all the forces of a nation should be placed in the hands of the wealth-producing classes for the purpose of bringing about public ownership and operation of the principal means of production and exchange."

By American Yearbook: Socialism—"To be regarded, not primarily as a theoretical system or scheme of social reorganization, but as a class movement growing out of the facts of capitalist society, which has developed a body of theory and a program to meet its

needs. It aims at the establishment of economic liberty, international peace and social harmony through abolition of private ownership and control of socially necessary means of production and distribution, and the substitution therefor of public ownership and democratic administration, with production for use instead of profit."

By New International Encyclopedia: Socialism—"An ideal economic system in which industry is carried on under social direction for the benefit of society as a whole."

By Encyclopedia Britannica: Socialism—"That policy or theory which aims at securing by the action of the central democratic authority a better distribution, and in due subordination thereunto a better production, of wealth than now prevails."

This is largely a national problem and the Socialist national platform, which the Socialist party of the State of Wisconsin endorses, contains the federal program.

Socialists for Progress

The advance of any state in this country in its accomplishments in progressive legislation can be measured in proportion to the strength of the Socialist party. The educational efforts put forth by the Socialists during the past thirty years have brought many improvements, even in places where no Socialists have been elected to office, but the greatest advances have been made where there have been numerous Socialist officials elected. Consequently Wisconsin, having the strongest Socialist movement and the largest number of Socialist elected officials, has the most legislation for the benefit of the producers of wealth in mill, mine and factory and on the farm.

We are rightfully proud of the record made by the Socialist members of the state legislature. Practically all of the good legislation enacted in this state in recent years was either directly introduced, or indirectly initiated by the Socialists.

We pledge all Socialist state candidates earnestly and aggressively to fight to put the following state program in effect:

Public Ownership

1. Public ownership and public development of the water powers of Wisconsin and public ownership of a single state system for the production and transmission of electrical energy so that the people of Wisconsin may obtain power and light at the lowest possible cost.

2. The development of an effective state system of fighting forest fires and of reforestation. The creation of joint reforestation areas between the state and counties, between the state and cities, towns and villages, so that each unit contributes to the reforestation project and each unit derives a portion of the revenues arising therefrom.

Repeal of Public Utilities Act

3. The taking away from the Wisconsin Railroad Commission of all power to control and regulate public utilities and co-operatives.

Such power, in effect, has already been nullified by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court and by the technical developments of the public utility industries. The present Railroad Commission's control of public utilities is a costly and meaningless activity of the state government.

Expansion of Insurance

4. The expansion and extension of the state insurance department so as to include state insurance against unemployment and sickness; also hail and tornado insurance. The extension and expansion of the state life insurance fund and the state fire insurance fund and the creation of a state insurance fund in connection with the workmen's compensation act.

5. More liberal application of the Workmen's Compensation law and liberalization of the old age pension act.

6. Action to make the state constitution amendable by favorable action of one legislature and the favorable vote of the people on any specific amendment.

Right of Cities, Counties, Towns and State to Own and Operate Marketing Facilities

7. Granting the right to villages, towns, cities, counties and the state to own and operate all facilities necessary to market and distribute the products of Wisconsin farmers to the consumer; and to own and operate other industries.

Repeal of Personal Property Taxes

8. Gradual repeal of all taxes on personal property and of all taxes on improvements.

9. The merging of the two houses of the state legislature into one. There is no more need of two houses of the legislature than of two houses of the County Board of Supervisors in each county, or of two houses of the Common Council in each city.

10. Heavy penalties for the formation of private armies of vigilantes by any group of citizens for any purpose.

11. The development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

12. To maintain freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assemblage, freedom of conscience, religious and academic liberty. We are against race hatred, nationalistic hatred, religious hatred and mob rule.

Legal Right to Wines and Beer

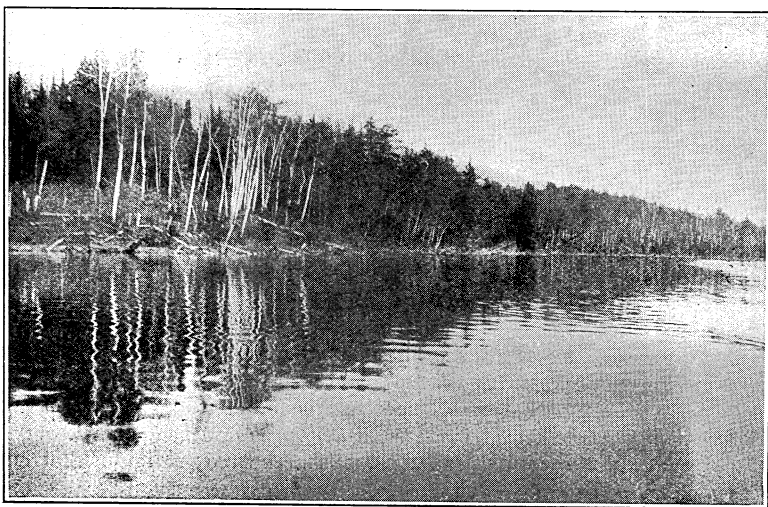
13. In the failure of prohibition enforcement in the United States, the Socialist party sees the result of blind, blundering legislative methods so characteristic of Republican and Democratic politicians. As the one sane solution of this serious problem, the Socialist party

advocates legislation that will permit of domestic use of light wines and beer, and the manufacture for sale of alcoholic beverages by the federal government alone under strict safeguards and proper restrictions. Wisconsin is the first state in the union to obtain the sentiment of the people on prohibition by the 1926 fall referendum. This referendum was made possible by a resolution introduced by a Socialist legislator and the people would not have been allowed to express their opinion on this subject had there been no Socialist in the legislature.

Socialists the Only Dependable Elected Officials

The Socialist party is the only political party which can guarantee that its elected officials will vote and act in behalf of the party platform.

We urge all lovers of freedom to join with the city workers and the farmers to support and strengthen the position of the Socialist party, which stands for human brotherhood and the right of every one to the full value of his labor.



Lake Owen, near Drummond, is noted for the beauty of its crystal waters.

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1926

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
ADAMS CO.							
Adams.....	9	1	26	---	4	---	---
Big Flats.....	---	---	14	---	4	---	---
Colburn.....	2	1	20	---	4	---	---
Dell Prairie.....	9	---	28	1	4	1	---
Easton.....	4	1	41	1	4	---	---
Jackson.....	2	---	43	4	2	---	5
Leola.....	3	1	17	---	4	1	---
Lincoln.....	10	---	37	---	2	---	2
Monroe.....	1	---	43	1	2	1	---
New Chester.....	1	---	36	---	5	---	---
New Haven.....	15	---	31	2	---	---	2
Preston.....	2	1	23	3	2	---	---
Quincy.....	---	2	26	---	3	---	---
Richfield.....	6	1	16	---	4	---	---
Rome.....	5	4	25	3	6	---	---
Springville.....	3	---	23	---	5	---	---
Strong's Prairie.....	6	6	94	1	3	---	1
Friendship, vil.....	22	3	54	7	7	---	---
City of Adams, 1st ward.....	20	2	55	12	12	2	---
City of Adams, 2nd ward.....	35	2	91	19	18	---	---
Totals (1,090).....	155	25	743	54	98	5	10
ASHLAND CO.							
Agenda.....	---	2	47	4	8	3	---
Ashland.....	3	2	74	6	7	---	---
Butternut.....	9	---	51	5	8	2	---
Gingles.....	5	12	66	1	10	2	---
Gordon.....	9	4	76	3	17	---	---
Jacobs.....	24	1	188	3	15	3	---
La Pointe.....	1	---	41	---	---	---	---
Marengo.....	2	1	53	1	3	1	---
Morse.....	4	2	71	1	27	1	---
Peeksville.....	4	---	28	---	2	1	---
Sanborn.....	4	---	61	---	90	1	---
Shanagolden.....	1	---	17	4	17	1	---
White River.....	2	---	91	1	13	---	---
Ashland, city							
1st ward.....	18	10	183	9	24	3	---
2nd ward.....	27	15	228	9	51	2	---
3rd ward.....	15	9	285	3	51	16	---
4th ward.....	19	4	143	4	37	10	---
5th ward.....	27	10	171	7	64	3	---
6th ward.....	53	12	202	4	82	4	---
7th ward.....	32	8	186	16	87	6	---
8th ward.....	22	2	144	29	79	4	---
9th ward.....	42	1	123	16	72	8	---
10th ward.....	8	1	170	31	54	1	---
Mellen, city:							
1st ward.....	13	---	85	1	26	---	---
2nd ward.....	10	---	63	2	22	1	---
3rd ward.....	3	1	32	---	13	---	---
Butternut, vil.....	18	---	92	---	28	2	---
Total (4,610).....	390	107	2,970	160	907	75	---
BARRON CO.							
Almena.....	4	4	117	2	59	4	---
Arland.....	7	9	115	5	29	1	---
Barron.....	13	8	166	6	12	1	---
Bear Lake.....	8	---	47	2	26	2	---
Cedar Lake.....	1	1	71	1	4	---	---
Chetek.....	2	8	177	11	19	3	---
Clinton.....	16	5	137	14	36	1	---
Crystal Lake.....	6	3	116	5	15	2	---
Cumberland.....	6	5	146	3	10	2	---
Dallas.....	10	6	153	4	13	2	---
Dovre.....	22	12	119	1	31	2	---
Doyle.....	6	3	70	2	6	---	---
Lakeland.....	6	1	69	1	8	2	---
Maple Grove.....	11	11	388	1	14	1	---

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
BARRON CO.—(con.)							
Maple Plain	-----	2	38	5	4	-----	1
Oak Grove	14	3	66	5	27	7	-----
Prairie Farm	-----	4	118	-----	20	2	2
Rice Lake	4	1	112	18	18	3	2
Stanford	6	2	107	8	8	2	-----
Stanley	4	1	107	10	12	1	-----
Sumner	3	4	97	5	15	4	-----
Turtle Lake	6	2	36	-----	16	-----	-----
Vance Creek	4	5	91	5	8	2	-----
Cameron, vil.	10	3	133	3	33	1	-----
Dallas, vil.	5	2	108	4	-----	1	-----
Haugen, vil.	5	2	22	-----	32	-----	1
Prairie Farm, vil.	2	4	49	-----	4	-----	-----
Turtle Lake, vil.	13	2	84	1	1	1	1
Barron, city	64	17	402	6	39	10	-----
Chetek, city	15	9	208	14	49	4	-----
Cumberland, city	20	5	237	3	33	2	-----
Rice Lake, city:							
1st ward	19	5	81	18	24	2	-----
2nd ward	8	7	77	11	16	1	-----
3rd ward	9	3	112	21	25	1	-----
4th ward	3	1	90	19	15	4	-----
5th ward	5	7	86	5	8	1	-----
6th ward	8	3	71	18	5	-----	-----
7th ward	7	2	48	10	1	1	-----
8th ward	4	3	59	7	5	-----	-----
Totals (6,155)	356	175	4,577	261	704	73	9
BAYFIELD CO.							
Barksdale	3	-----	87	4	3	-----	-----
Barnes	-----	2	35	-----	5	2	-----
Bayfield	2	-----	84	2	6	2	-----
Bayview	1	1	72	-----	9	1	-----
Bell	4	-----	48	4	2	-----	-----
Cable	1	-----	48	3	1	2	-----
Clover	-----	-----	33	3	1	1	1
Delta	1	-----	17	2	2	-----	-----
Drummond	4	5	171	8	9	2	-----
Eileen	4	6	38	5	10	1	-----
Hughes	6	2	17	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iron River	7	4	143	2	4	1	-----
Kelly	2	1	59	4	1	-----	-----
Keystone	3	-----	27	-----	-----	1	2
Lincoln	1	2	28	-----	3	-----	-----
Mason	1	1	76	5	3	2	5
Namekagon	1	-----	32	4	-----	1	-----
Orienta	-----	-----	25	-----	2	-----	-----
Oulu	3	4	132	9	-----	-----	-----
Pilsen	2	1	27	-----	8	1	-----
Port Wing	3	4	110	7	2	-----	-----
Pratt	9	8	64	6	6	3	1
Russell	6	3	45	1	6	-----	1
Tripp	-----	-----	43	1	1	1	-----
Washburn	-----	4	54	1	4	2	-----
Cabbe, vil.	4	1	56	-----	1	1	-----
Mason, vil.	1	-----	44	1	-----	-----	1
Bayfield, city:							
1st ward	2	2	46	-----	15	-----	-----
2nd ward	1	1	20	1	2	1	-----
3rd ward	1	1	54	3	1	-----	-----
4th ward	1	1	36	-----	5	-----	-----
Washburn, city:							
1st ward	20	2	119	1	26	1	-----
2nd ward	-----	-----	65	1	6	1	-----
3rd ward	3	-----	73	1	7	-----	-----
4th ward	2	-----	77	1	3	-----	-----
5th ward	1	2	58	3	11	1	-----
6th ward	3	3	25	-----	2	-----	-----
Totals (2,649)	102	61	2,193	89	167	30	13

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
BROWN CO.							
Allouez.....	110	3	194	15	57	1	-----
Ashwaubenon.....	29	2	60	2	7	2	-----
Bellevue.....	28	-----	34	3	5	-----	-----
De Pere.....	54	4	50	5	6	-----	-----
Eaton.....	114	-----	57	2	3	1	-----
Glenmore.....	89	3	76	35	16	2	-----
Green Bay.....	8	3	51	-----	14	3	-----
Hobart.....	15	2	66	2	3	1	-----
Holland.....	128	-----	44	-----	24	-----	-----
Howard.....	115	2	126	11	16	1	-----
Humboldt.....	41	-----	67	-----	9	1	-----
Lawrence.....	25	2	69	13	3	-----	-----
Morrison.....	55	1	114	24	10	-----	-----
New Denmark.....	58	5	137	8	41	3	-----
Pittsfield.....	38	1	88	4	10	-----	-----
Preble.....	92	10	267	21	39	4	-----
Rockland.....	51	1	43	7	10	1	-----
Scott.....	71	4	86	-----	21	-----	-----
Suamico.....	28	2	119	-----	13	-----	-----
Wrightstown.....	64	1	74	1	8	1	-----
De Pere, city:							
1st ward.....	116	2	238	4	15	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	182	5	186	4	11	2	-----
3rd ward.....	163	3	169	16	47	3	-----
4th ward.....	5	-----	79	76	6	-----	-----
Green Bay, city:							
1st ward.....	90	4	342	7	46	-----	-----
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	152	6	369	16	41	-----	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	72	4	135	14	31	1	-----
3rd ward.....	260	10	362	11	59	2	-----
4th ward.....	154	7	326	18	40	-----	-----
5th ward.....	118	7	261	28	34	8	-----
6th ward.....	78	6	250	19	34	1	-----
7th ward.....	53	2	191	9	31	-----	-----
8th ward.....	102	3	263	19	44	4	-----
9th ward.....	64	2	191	19	23	3	-----
10th ward.....	90	8	193	14	28	5	-----
11th ward.....	70	7	186	39	37	6	-----
12th ward.....	122	4	158	19	60	5	-----
13th ward.....	119	4	201	19	55	6	-----
14th ward.....	114	7	256	25	43	2	-----
15th ward.....	107	-----	315	13	25	4	-----
16th ward.....	107	11	304	21	34	4	-----
17th ward.....	64	8	210	34	27	2	-----
18th ward.....	79	7	210	42	30	5	-----
19th ward.....	52	9	147	41	23	2	-----
20th ward.....	69	3	179	71	26	-----	-----
Denmark, vil.....	61	2	93	1	70	6	-----
Pulaski, vil.....	100	3	55	6	4	1	-----
Wrightstown, vil.....	61	-----	70	3	-----	-----	-----
Totals (14,173).....	4,093	177	7,757	780	1,267	99	-----
BUFFALO CO.							
Alma.....	-----	3	48	12	7	1	2
Belvidere.....	4	-----	49	2	1	-----	-----
Buffalo.....	7	2	50	2	1	-----	-----
Canton.....	4	1	52	1	3	-----	-----
Cross.....	4	1	66	1	4	-----	2
Dover.....	5	3	70	-----	9	-----	-----
Gilmanton.....	4	-----	95	-----	21	-----	-----
Glencoe.....	17	1	43	-----	4	-----	-----
Lincoln.....	-----	1	37	21	2	-----	-----
Maxville.....	10	3	57	3	5	-----	-----
Milton.....	4	1	9	-----	4	1	-----
Modena.....	-----	5	70	9	10	-----	-----
Mondovi.....	2	-----	80	-----	6	-----	-----
Montana.....	8	-----	29	7	-----	-----	2
Naples.....	-----	-----	98	1	11	1	1
Nelson.....	16	3	153	-----	5	1	-----
Waumandee.....	3	1	52	-----	3	-----	-----
Alma, city:							
1st ward.....	5	-----	38	3	7	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
BUFFALO CO.—(con.)							
2nd ward.....	11		29	3	5		
3rd ward.....	3		22	14	2		
Buffalo, city.....			16	2	5		
Fountain, city:							
1st ward.....	17		50		8		
2nd ward.....	17	2	67	3	16		1
Mondovi, city:							
1st ward.....	8	9	110		16	1	
2nd ward.....	3	5	146	1	16	2	4
Cochrane, vil.....	2	1	45	12	5		
Totals (2,081).....	158	42	1,581	97	182	9	12
BURNETT CO.							
Anderson.....		1	84	10	1	3	
Blaine.....	1		19		1		
Daniels.....	5	1	85	7	13	1	3
Dewey.....	1	1	64			1	
Grantsburg.....	4	5	97	2	2	3	4
Jackson.....	1	1	19		1		3
La Follette.....	8		29	2	2		
Lincoln.....		1	39		2		
Meenon.....	5		77		4		
Oakland.....		2	56		5	1	2
Roosevelt.....		3	31	1		1	1
Rusk.....	2	2	19	2	3		1
Sand Lake.....	1		38	2			
Scott.....			18				
Siren.....	1	1	114	3	9	1	
Swiss.....	2		85	2		1	10
Trade Lake.....	1	11	173	10	18	8	6
Union.....			26	1	2	1	
Weblake.....		1	15		1		
West Marshland.....	4		43	1	1		
Wood River.....	2	1	184	1	7		
Grantsburg, vil.....	2	7	202		14		
Webster, vil.....	12		74	3	1	1	
Totals (1,865).....	52	38	1,591	46	87	21	30
CALUMET CO.							
Brillion.....	22	3	192	2	14		2
Brothertown.....	122		97		16	2	
Charlestown.....	82	6	127	4	8		2
Chilton.....	87	4	102	3	5	2	
Harrison.....	106	2	90	2	49	4	
New Holstein, town.....	46	3	79	9	6	3	1
Rantoul.....	46	1	138	1	8	2	
Stockbridge.....	109		98		5		
Woodville.....	49	3	80	1	25	1	
Chilton, city.....	318	9	209	12	33	2	
Kiel, vil.....							
2nd prec.....	11		19	1	1		1
Brillion, vil.....	41	4	217	7	15	1	
Hilbert, vil.....	45	1	66		18		
New Holstein, city.....	55		189	17	47	1	
Stockbridge, vil.....	43		32		13		
Totals (3,373).....	1,182	26	1,817	59	263	18	8
CHIPPEWA CO.							
Anson.....	12	5	157	6	63	2	
Arthur.....	8		110	2	29	2	
Auburn.....	15	1	142	9	14	8	1
Birch Creek.....	2	3	58	1	3		
Bloomer.....	21	4	159	7	15	6	
Cleveland.....	3		89		8	1	
Colburn.....	8	1	121		15	4	5
Delmar.....	27	6	122	1	46	10	
Eagle Point.....	11		234	1	35	1	
Edson.....	23	5	185	2	78	3	
Estella.....	1	3	76	1	6	2	
Goetz.....	10	3	137	2	5		
Halley.....	10	3	108	2	23	1	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
CHIPPEWA CO.—(con.)							
Holcombe.....	6	2	99	3	8	-----	-----
Howard.....	34	-----	63	7	9	2	-----
Lafayette.....	5	1	230	3	52	2	-----
Ruby.....	2	2	66	9	1	2	-----
Sampson.....	5	2	88	1	61	7	-----
Sigel.....	10	1	111	-----	10	-----	1
Tilden.....	10	2	138	-----	24	7	1
Wheaton.....	16	7	123	5	18	-----	-----
Woodmohr.....	16	-----	112	9	32	8	-----
Bloomer, city:.....	30	8	345	10	58	5	7
1st ward.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4th ward.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chippewa Falls, city:							
1st ward.....	16	1	245	3	33	5	-----
2nd ward.....	29	3	196	3	54	4	-----
3rd ward.....	30	1	203	1	27	2	-----
4th ward.....	11	-----	187	2	52	-----	-----
5th ward.....	60	4	227	2	73	3	-----
6th ward.....	13	4	195	1	34	4	-----
7th ward.....	11	1	172	1	15	-----	-----
8th ward.....	35	2	203	2	35	5	-----
9th ward.....	4	2	138	2	43	5	2
10th ward.....	7	1	180	2	25	-----	-----
Stanley, city:							
1st ward.....	4	4	139	1	25	6	-----
2nd ward.....	10	1	83	2	34	4	-----
3rd ward.....	10	2	105	-----	14	4	-----
4th ward.....	11	5	81	1	78	2	-----
Boyd, vil.....	16	2	57	1	62	2	-----
Cadott, vil.....	25	2	122	1	34	2	-----
Cornell, vil.....	10	3	194	3	33	5	-----
New Auburn, vil.....	3	-----	73	-----	25	-----	-----
Totals (8,233).....	590	98	5,874	117	1,309	228	17
CLARK CO.							
Beaver.....	1	-----	105	2	12	5	-----
Butler.....	7	2	25	-----	1	-----	-----
Colby.....	2	2	97	-----	8	1	-----
Dewhurst.....	-----	-----	15	-----	4	1	-----
Eaton.....	18	3	132	7	26	3	-----
Foster.....	4	-----	13	-----	2	-----	-----
Fremont.....	4	1	236	4	37	6	-----
Grant.....	11	3	172	17	31	9	-----
Green Grove.....	3	2	99	27	14	2	-----
Hendren.....	-----	2	56	19	4	22	-----
Hewett.....	2	-----	47	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hixon.....	13	7	161	2	5	3	-----
Hoard.....	6	4	123	3	16	-----	-----
Levis.....	6	-----	66	2	16	-----	-----
Longwood.....	14	2	152	6	15	1	-----
Loyal.....	23	4	177	3	21	4	-----
Lynn.....	4	1	148	15	8	1	-----
Mayville.....	15	4	109	5	5	-----	-----
Mead.....	2	-----	39	2	9	3	-----
Mentor.....	8	3	133	3	14	3	-----
Pine Valley.....	1	3	160	3	26	2	-----
Reseberg.....	13	3	114	1	12	6	-----
Sherman.....	6	2	139	3	11	-----	-----
Self.....	1	-----	37	1	8	-----	-----
Sherwood.....	2	3	30	-----	4	-----	-----
Thorp.....	11	4	136	1	43	4	-----
Unity.....	15	4	227	4	28	2	-----
Warner.....	20	1	154	2	11	5	-----
Washburn.....	2	-----	64	-----	3	1	-----
Weston.....	3	3	127	1	27	3	-----
Withee.....	50	1	71	1	47	4	-----
Worden.....	15	-----	107	6	51	8	-----
York.....	11	3	234	1	20	5	-----
Colby, city, 2nd ward.....	11	-----	60	1	7	1	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Sec.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
CLARK CO.—(con.)							
Colby, city, 3rd ward	6	2	68	1	7	0	
Greenwood, city	22	5	185	1	30	1	
Neillsville, city:							
1st ward	16		149		27	3	
2nd ward	8	2	191		17		
3rd ward	2	4	182		26	3	
4th ward	4		123	2	15		
Abbotsford, vil.	8	2	113	3	19	2	
Curtis, vil.	4		29	1	3		
Dorchester, vil.	21	3	57		12	2	
Granton, vil.	16	1	74		18		
Loyal, vil.	27	2	174		30	5	
Owen, city:							
1st ward	2	1	45		2		
2nd ward	5	2	97		10		
3rd ward	1	3	96		1		
4th ward	4		87		15		
Thorp, vil.	24	2	186	1	47	5	
Unity, vil.	6		31		4		
Withee, vil.	3	1	126	1	19	2	
Totals (7,517)	479	95	5,778	153	884	128	
COLUMBIA CO.							
Arlington	20	4	131	17	26	1	
Caledonia	21		153	4	33	7	
Columbus	24	2	49	4	8	1	
Courtland	7	1	86		2	1	
Dekorra	11	1	146	2	14		
Fort Winnebago	24		75		17	1	
Fountain Prairie	30	2	64	2	9		
Hampden	18	2	66	7	13	3	
Leeds	9	1	95	19	12	2	
Lewiston	12	2	89		11	5	
Lodi	7	2	75	5	21	4	
Lowville	9		101	1	28	2	
Marcellon	30	3	92		29		
Newport	6	3	37		2	1	
Otsego	23		127	8	29		
Pacific	8	2	44	2	3		
Randolph	6	3	122	5	8		
Scott	4		81	1	11		
Springvale	12		68	2	19		
West Point	17		89	6	36		
Wyocena	6		87	1	14	1	
Cambria, vil.	9	7	203		27		
Doylestown	39		27	4	8	1	
Fall River, vil.	4	2	84		10		
Kilbourn, city:							
1st ward	20	1	111	6	29	2	
2nd ward	18	3	83	6	15	1	
3rd ward	13	2	59		10		
Lodi, vil.	28	4	287	8	52	2	
Pardeeville, vil.	25	2	199	2	9	5	
Poynette, vil.	17	2	192	1	16	1	
Randolph, vil.	3	1	128		2		
Rio, vil.	24	4	159	3	25	4	
Wyocena, vil.	8	4	79	2	5	2	
Columbus, city:							
1st ward	65	3	222	5	26	4	
2nd ward	32	3	92	2	19	1	
3rd ward	42	4	115	2	6	1	
Portage, city:							
1st ward	69	1	89	1	10	1	
2nd ward	110	4	230	1	33	3	
3rd ward	55	5	206	2	44	5	
4th ward	62	2	304	2	87	2	
5th ward	49		329	5	46	3	
Totals (7,193)	1006	82	5,075	138	824	68	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
CRAWFORD CO.							
Bridgeport.....	12	3	37	1	8	4	-----
Clayton.....	122	14	208	1	9	1	-----
Eastman.....	46	2	61	2	1	-----	-----
Freeman.....	14	3	159	1	13	-----	-----
Haney.....	29	1	85	1	4	-----	-----
Marietta.....	37	1	67	-----	22	-----	-----
Prairie du Chien.....	24	-----	137	2	17	1	-----
Scott.....	58	4	81	-----	4	2	-----
Seneca.....	79	6	230	7	20	-----	3
Utica.....	41	7	47	20	18	-----	-----
Wauzeka.....	14	1	33	1	6	-----	-----
Bell Center, vil.....	13	2	12	-----	3	-----	-----
De Soto, vil.....	2	-----	61	-----	6	1	-----
Eastman, vil.....	11	-----	36	-----	8	1	-----
Ferryville, vil.....	3	1	128	-----	11	1	-----
Guys Mills, vil.....	52	4	28	1	21	-----	-----
Lynxville, vil.....	7	2	129	-----	11	-----	-----
Soldiers Grove, vil.....	25	4	45	2	7	-----	-----
Steuben, vil.....	7	1	83	2	14	-----	-----
Wauzeka, vil.....	16	4	41	1	8	-----	-----
Prairie du Chien, city:							
1st ward.....	14	2	181	2	31	1	-----
2nd ward.....	83	4	141	2	35	1	-----
3rd ward.....	84	2	24	-----	6	-----	-----
4th ward.....	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals (3,298).....	805	68	2,081	45	283	13	3
DANE CO.							
Albion.....	11	8	182	19	70	2	-----
Berry.....	3	1	55	1	43	9	-----
Black Earth.....	5	5	67	6	13	-----	1
Blooming Grove.....	23	8	181	20	42	4	11
Blue Mounds.....	21	3	59	4	24	-----	-----
Bristol.....	14	-----	47	4	15	-----	-----
Burke.....	12	5	157	11	27	-----	1
Burke.....	15	4	129	36	30	-----	1
Christiana.....	14	-----	100	8	7	-----	1
Cottage Grove.....	67	2	32	6	67	6	4
Cross Plains.....	14	1	57	2	35	1	-----
Dane.....	16	2	88	8	15	2	-----
Deerfield.....	19	4	132	7	21	2	-----
Dunkirk.....	21	4	70	11	14	-----	-----
Dunn.....	48	1	80	2	39	3	-----
Fitchburg.....	26	7	367	9	82	2	9
Madison.....	13	5	74	-----	10	1	-----
Mazomanie.....	28	5	73	6	11	2	-----
Medina.....	17	4	120	12	15	-----	-----
Middleton.....	26	2	52	7	14	-----	2
Montrose.....	22	2	56	3	14	1	-----
Oregon.....	18	2	84	11	28	-----	-----
Perry.....	8	3	93	7	20	3	2
Pleasant Springs.....	3	-----	70	3	10	-----	-----
Primrose.....	34	-----	21	17	56	3	-----
Roxbury.....	10	3	127	13	25	1	-----
Rutland.....	8	2	75	11	24	1	-----
Springdale.....	53	-----	24	-----	186	10	-----
Springfield.....	24	2	47	6	12	1	1
Sun Prairie.....	14	-----	45	6	24	2	-----
Vermont.....	11	4	109	3	12	-----	-----
Vienna.....	10	1	72	1	9	-----	-----
Westport.....	31	2	92	5	104	4	-----
Windsor.....	7	5	153	7	18	1	2
York.....	23	-----	71	3	10	-----	-----
Belleville, vil.....	15	3	95	-----	19	1	1
Black Earth, vil.....	7	5	137	10	15	2	1
Blue Mounds, vil.....	3	-----	31	1	6	-----	-----
Brooklyn, vil.....	3	2	27	-----	1	-----	-----
Cambridge, vil.....	2	-----	112	30	11	-----	-----
Cottage Grove, vil.....	17	-----	41	2	110	-----	-----
Cross Plains, vil.....	9	-----	12	-----	49	1	1
Dane, vil.....	17	2	26	3	119	-----	-----
Deerfield, vil.....	15	-----	106	5	15	-----	4
De Forest, vil.....	7	12	100	4	222	2	2

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
DANE CO.—(con.)							
Marshall, vil.	21	5	93	4	9	—	—
Mazomanie, vil.	35	6	119	3	25	2	—
McFarland, vil.	6	2	71	9	7	—	—
Middleton, vil.	26	2	144	1	39	1	—
Mt. Horeb, vil.	53	7	238	12	132	4	4
Oregon, vil.	41	7	178	1	33	1	—
Rockdale, vil.	7	1	29	3	1	1	2
Sun Prairie, vil.	84	6	142	2	60	1	—
Verona, vil.	12	8	79	3	11	1	—
Waunakee, vil.	37	3	70	3	111	3	1
Madison, city:							
1st ward.	48	8	326	13	182	3	—
2nd ward, 1st prec.	48	5	394	4	133	3	—
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	35	10	206	15	124	1	—
3rd ward, 1st prec.	38	5	219	16	105	4	14
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	91	6	391	54	211	5	—
4th ward.	95	14	368	10	343	4	22
5th ward, 1st prec.	77	14	365	47	154	2	—
5th ward, 2nd prec.	53	7	361	25	91	4	11
6th ward, 1st prec.	48	7	342	36	110	11	—
6th ward, 2nd prec.	74	14	422	91	144	9	11
6th ward, 3rd prec.	54	6	433	23	103	6	—
7th ward, 1st prec.	132	23	609	46	225	6	15
7th ward, 2nd prec.	41	9	226	42	89	4	—
8th ward.	103	3	344	36	305	5	19
9th ward, 1st prec.	46	3	128	13	91	4	5
9th ward, 2nd prec.	81	7	341	35	183	5	—
9th ward, 3rd prec.	23	8	243	21	69	3	2
10th ward, 1st prec.	81	57	394	28	302	1	—
10th ward, 2nd prec.	102	19	822	22	223	7	—
Stoughton, city:							
1st ward.	12	8	122	17	26	2	3
2nd ward.	13	6	153	36	20	—	2
3rd ward.	6	10	215	14	25	2	—
4th ward.	15	8	280	14	25	1	—
Totals (22,445)	2,427	425	13,215	1,029	5,029	172	148
DODGE CO.							
Ashippun.	52	1	75	70	7	1	—
Beaver Dam.	73	1	96	1	10	1	—
Burnett.	84	—	169	5	6	—	—
Calamus.	29	4	56	—	5	—	—
Chester.	27	2	77	1	15	1	—
Clyman.	94	—	74	3	16	—	—
Elba.	86	2	59	—	4	1	—
Emmet.	97	2	68	2	37	1	—
Fox Lake.	24	3	72	6	2	—	—
Herman.	72	—	109	21	25	3	—
Hubbard.	24	3	147	4	16	—	—
Hustisford.	76	1	75	3	16	1	—
Lebanon.	147	4	81	13	18	12	—
Leroy.	71	1	116	1	9	2	—
Lomira.	51	2	196	4	13	1	—
Lowell.	56	5	106	3	14	1	—
Oak Grove.	66	1	184	16	24	—	—
Portland.	38	—	77	3	11	—	—
Rubicon.	127	3	69	1	6	1	—
Shields.	67	—	33	2	11	1	—
Theresa.	36	—	103	50	14	1	—
Trenton.	59	1	113	1	15	2	—
Westford.	44	—	52	—	15	—	—
Williamstown.	34	2	83	22	19	—	—
Beaver Dam, city:							
1st ward.	76	3	56	1	7	—	—
2nd ward.	175	5	163	6	21	—	—
3rd ward.	66	3	260	4	16	1	—
4th ward.	175	4	195	3	23	1	—
5th ward.	86	3	31	—	2	—	—
6th ward.	93	2	148	—	15	—	—
7th ward.	84	4	226	4	12	3	—
8th ward.	105	3	273	4	14	2	—

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
DODGE CO.—(con.)							
Horicon, city:							
1st ward.....	36	-----	158	25	16	2	-----
2nd ward.....	15	1	127	7	13	1	-----
3rd ward.....	30	2	216	29	20		-----
Juneau, city:							
1st ward.....	67	1	69	5	16	1	-----
2nd ward.....	57	1	77	7	15	1	-----
3rd ward.....	62	1	57	2	9		-----
Mayville, city:							
1st ward.....	47	1	135	32	41	1	-----
2nd ward.....	28	-----	64	10	27	1	-----
3rd ward.....	66	2	157	42	42	1	-----
Watertown, city:							
5th ward.....	64	2	111	1	10		-----
6th ward.....	48	1	118	1	23	3	-----
13th ward.....	49	-----	106	5	20		-----
14th ward.....	63	1	68	2	11	1	-----
Waupun, city:							
1st ward.....	27	4	136	-----	36		-----
2nd ward.....	22	2	91	1	51	2	-----
3rd ward.....	22	3	74	-----	21		-----
4th ward.....	15	3	93	-----	16	1	-----
Clyman, vil.....	69	-----	13				-----
Fox Lake, vil.....	106	-----	236	4	34		-----
Hustisford, vil.....	79	-----	97	8	13		-----
Iron Ridge, vil.....	20	-----	53	2	8	2	-----
Lomira, vil.....	57	-----	130	3	29	1	-----
Lowell, vil.....	28	-----	52	4	4		-----
Neosho, vil.....	34	-----	26	1	2		-----
Randolph, vil.....	29	5	178	-----	1		-----
Reeseville, vil.....	22	1	73	1	18		-----
Theresa, vil.....	28	-----	63	21	13	1	-----
Totals (11,562).....	3,588	97	6,420	467	934	56	-----
DOOR CO.							
Baileys Harbor.....	6	-----	98	1	25	2	1
Brussels.....	10	1	54	2	132	7	-----
Clay Banks.....		1	64	1	28		-----
Egg Harbor.....	5	-----	101	1	45	4	1
Forestville.....	14	2	116	1	43	2	-----
Gardner.....	8	-----	60	1	29	2	-----
Gibraltar.....	3	1	76	2	32	2	-----
Jacksonport.....	6	3	78	2	27	3	-----
Liberty Grove.....		2	228	2	24	1	1
Nasewaupsee.....	12	1	114	5	63	5	-----
Sevastopol.....	10	11	174	2	69	4	-----
Sturgeon Bay.....	4	2	91	2	16	1	-----
Union.....		1	76		52	4	-----
Washington.....	1	3	58	1	6		-----
Ephraim, vil.....	1	2	27	1	7		-----
Sister Bay.....		3	48	-----	24		-----
Sturgeon Bay, city:							
1st ward.....	16	7	225	2	112	7	-----
2nd ward.....	9	2	163	1	47		-----
3rd ward.....	9	4	162	2	49	2	-----
4th ward.....	6	11	224	4	33	2	-----
Totals (3,356).....	120	57	2,234	33	861	48	3
DOUGLAS CO.							
Amnicon.....	1	2	77	-----	14		-----
Bennett.....	10	2	71	2	7		-----
Brule.....	5	2	82	5	7	2	-----
Cloverland.....	1	3	41		6	1	-----
Dairyland.....	1	2	42	1	2		-----
Gordon.....	1	1	118	-----	6	1	-----
Hawthorne.....	5	6	107	1	5	3	-----
Highland.....		-----	3	-----	5	1	-----
Lakeside.....	1	2	76	3	4	1	-----
Maple.....		1	36	3	28	1	-----
Oakland.....	1	4	89	4	11	1	-----
Parkland.....	7	2	111	3	10	1	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
DOUGLAS CO.—(con.)							
Solon Springs.....		2	78		3	3	
Summit.....		1	94	3	13	2	
Superior, town:							
1st ward.....	2	4	137	4	17	7	
2nd ward.....	4		45	1		3	
Wascott.....	1	4	59		6	1	
Superior, city:							
1st ward.....	34	18	572	13	52	5	
2nd ward.....	33	20	608	22	52	10	1
3rd ward, east prec.....	3	6	247	8	7	4	
3rd ward, west prec.....	9	8	232	8	5	1	
4th ward, 1st prec.....	5	4	275	12	11	3	
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	4	2	359	13	17	6	
5th ward, north prec.....	13	10	607	17	64	4	
5th ward, south prec.....	37	19	743	9	53	8	
6th ward, east prec.....	35	4	321	1	41	2	
6th ward, west prec.....	12	2	321	12	35		1
7th ward, 1st prec.....	67	15	645	6	77	3	
7th ward, 2nd prec.....	38	22	905	17	70	9	6
8th ward.....	17	15	500	5	26	4	
9th ward, east prec.....	3	6	348	7	19	3	
9th ward, west prec.....	15	6	319	10	43	4	
10th ward, east prec.....	1		112	9	23		
10th ward, west prec.....	14	2	220	6	21	6	
Lake Nebagamon, vil.....		3	69	1	5	1	
Oliver, vil.....			35		2		
Poplar, vil.....	1	2	84				
Solon Springs, vil.....	4	2	64	2	10	1	
Totals (10,548).....	385	204	8,852	208	789	102	8
DUNN CO.							
Colfax.....	3	1	58	2	9	1	
Dunn.....	19	5	212	1	32		
Eau Galle.....	5	1	85	18	46	3	
Elk Mound.....		3	81	1	8		
Grant.....	8	1	57	6	13	3	
Hay River.....			121	1	4	1	
Lucas.....	2	1	137	3	13	3	
Menomonie.....	8	1	211	4	57	2	1
New Haven.....	16	4	130	4	15		2
Otter Creek.....			43	7		1	
Peru.....	3	1	49		3		
Red Cedar.....	4		152		21		
Rock Creek.....	1	2	65	9	32	1	1
Sand Creek.....	3	4	98		3		
Sheridan.....	3	2	86	8	9	1	
Sherman.....	7	2	197	2	10	2	
Spring Brook.....	1	9	134	9	31	1	
Stanton.....	10	5	196	2	15		
Tainter.....	1	3	165	2	16	1	
Tiffany.....	2		120	8	21		
Weston.....	2	3	94	2	5	2	
Wilson.....	3		86	4	3	2	
Boyceville, vil.....	6	3	135	1	9	3	
Colfax, vil.....	18	7	168	3	21	5	5
Downing, vil.....	2	3	113	3	4		
Elk Mound, vil.....		2	87		9		1
Knapp, vil.....	14	2	139		23		
Ridgeland, vil.....	3	1	41	3		3	
Wheeler, vil.....	1	2	68	1	6		
Menomonie, city:							
1st ward.....	3	1	197	10	27	1	2
2nd ward.....	17	4	189	1	43	2	
3rd ward.....	29	6	327	6	103		
4th ward.....	10	6	330	6	43	6	
Totals (5,486).....	204	85	4,371	127	643	44	12
EAU CLAIRE CO.							
Bridge Creek.....	5	2	104	2	13	3	
Brunswick.....	10	2	98	1	21	3	
Clear Creek.....	7	2	86		25	1	4

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
EAU CLAIRE CO.—(con.)							
Drammen	1	2	70	1	25	—	—
Fairchild	4	3	34	—	5	—	—
Lincoln	1	—	95	3	23	1	2
Ludington	2	—	70	7	16	—	1
Otter Creek	3	—	76	—	10	—	—
Pleasant Valley	3	2	150	1	40	—	1
Seymour	—	—	52	—	18	—	2
Union	11	3	155	6	38	1	1
Washington	13	6	144	3	30	4	—
Wilson	10	2	37	3	46	1	—
Altoona, city:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st ward	4	3	63	4	37	5	—
2nd ward	12	1	75	6	60	—	—
Augusta, city:	7	3	212	5	48	—	1
Eau Claire, city:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st ward	19	2	142	11	110	9	—
2nd ward	28	10	277	8	128	2	2
3rd ward	36	13	650	4	208	5	—
4th ward	10	3	114	3	31	2	—
5th ward	27	2	402	3	134	5	—
6th ward	44	8	427	1	209	2	—
7th ward	24	14	321	4	121	8	—
8th ward	18	14	300	—	—	—	—
9th ward	29	13	522	14	120	6	—
10th ward	53	13	439	11	207	7	—
Fairchild, vil.	7	—	32	1	14	1	1
Fall Creek, vil.	3	2	89	2	52	11	3
Totals (7,862)	391	125	5,355	107	1,789	77	18
FLORENCE CO.							
Aurora	3	4	215	—	14	4	—
Commonwealth	—	—	62	2	7	1	—
Fern	1	—	32	1	—	—	—
Fence	1	—	59	—	4	1	—
Florence	10	3	389	2	33	6	—
Homestead	—	—	120	4	6	2	—
Long Lake	6	1	27	—	—	3	—
Tipler	2	—	100	—	3	—	—
Totals (1,128)	23	8	1,004	9	67	17	—
FOND DU LAC CO.							
Alto	7	6	215	1	16	1	—
Ashford	27	1	183	4	19	1	—
Auburn	15	2	140	—	7	3	—
Byron	83	4	125	3	14	—	2
Calumet	43	2	46	2	86	6	—
Eden	99	6	96	7	7	1	—
Eldorado	49	—	189	2	12	2	—
Empire	56	2	79	—	13	1	—
Fond du Lac	72	3	177	2	7	—	—
Forest	48	1	78	—	27	3	—
Friendship	63	—	118	2	5	4	—
Lamarline	39	—	130	4	12	1	—
Marshfield	89	3	75	4	51	6	—
Metomen	13	2	103	—	8	1	—
Oakfield	25	2	105	—	6	—	—
Osceola	42	4	101	2	21	3	—
Ripon	19	1	152	2	7	—	—
Rosendale	9	1	100	2	10	1	—
Springvale	26	1	108	1	11	—	—
Taycheedah	86	2	159	—	40	7	—
Waupun	28	—	87	—	12	5	—
Brandon, vil.	15	2	147	—	11	1	—
Campbellsport	32	1	200	10	19	—	1
Eden, vil.	34	1	30	—	10	1	—
Fairwater, vil.	8	—	58	2	6	—	—
N. Fond du Lac, vil.	148	11	282	15	59	5	1
Oakfield, vil.	17	—	156	1	4	1	—
Rosendale, vil.	2	1	89	1	1	—	—
St. Cloud, vil.	17	—	30	—	14	1	—

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
FOND DU LAC CO.—(con.)							
Fond du Lac, city:							
1st ward.....	15	1	146	9	28	3	-----
2nd ward.....	59	2	223	3	27	6	-----
3rd ward.....	64	7	261	7	23	1	-----
4th ward.....	69	2	264	10	32	-----	-----
5th ward.....	26	1	205	8	17	1	-----
6th ward.....	79	5	476	17	38	3	-----
7th ward.....	68	1	296	10	17	4	-----
8th ward.....	78	1	261	1	45	1	-----
9th ward.....	96	1	254	7	39	2	-----
10th ward.....	109	10	212	3	49	1	-----
11th ward.....	73	4	289	-----	50	-----	-----
12th ward.....	111	3	240	8	46	2	-----
13th ward.....	77	-----	123	3	11	-----	-----
14th ward.....	50	-----	106	8	10	1	-----
15th ward.....	82	4	198	5	13	2	1
16th ward.....	153	5	284	9	46	2	2
Ripon, city:							
1st ward.....	12	-----	106	1	28	1	-----
2nd ward.....	19	3	201	2	71	1	-----
3rd ward.....	29	4	170	4	34	-----	-----
4th ward.....	26	2	216	-----	40	2	-----
Waupun, city:							
5th ward.....	24	4	49	3	20	2	-----
6th ward.....	28	5	134	-----	51	5	-----
Totals (12,489).....	2,558	124	8,270	185	1,250	95	7
FOREST CO.							
Alvin.....	38	1	29	1	3	-----	-----
Argonne.....	25	4	137	2	24	1	1
Armstrong Creek.....	2	2	61	-----	3	1	-----
Blackwell.....	8	-----	98	1	10	1	-----
Caswell.....	1	1	36	2	9	-----	-----
Crandon.....	23	-----	37	2	5	-----	-----
Freedom.....	6	-----	25	-----	1	-----	-----
Hiles.....	6	1	65	-----	6	-----	-----
Laona.....	21	4	213	4	18	3	-----
Lincoln.....	9	1	45	-----	5	-----	-----
Nashville.....	4	4	77	-----	3	-----	-----
Popple River.....	1	-----	20	-----	-----	1	1
Ross.....	8	-----	53	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wabeno:							
1st ward.....	36	7	251	7	28	2	-----
2nd ward.....	3	2	27	1	7	-----	-----
Crandon, city:							
1st ward.....	11	4	119	-----	14	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	4	1	50	-----	1	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	19	3	103	2	22	2	-----
4th ward.....	3	-----	63	1	5	-----	-----
5th ward.....	7	-----	63	-----	16	1	-----
Totals (2,098).....	275	35	1,571	23	180	12	2
GRANT CO.							
Beetown.....	17	2	139	3	4	2	-----
Bloomington.....	6	-----	96	1	14	-----	-----
Boscobel.....	5	-----	19	4	10	-----	-----
Cassville.....	7	-----	44	-----	16	5	-----
Castle Rock.....	51	-----	30	-----	18	4	-----
Clifton.....	13	2	119	6	20	1	-----
Ellenboro.....	4	3	116	2	3	-----	-----
Fennimore.....	19	1	117	5	56	2	-----
Glen Haven.....	11	3	98	1	22	-----	-----
Harrison.....	8	1	102	1	7	1	-----
Hazel Green.....	27	2	77	2	9	1	-----
Hickory Grove.....	18	1	97	5	31	-----	-----
Jamestown.....	95	3	53	1	59	2	-----
Liberty.....	2	1	100	14	15	4	1
Lima.....	16	2	118	-----	9	1	-----
Little Grant.....	9	-----	39	-----	9	-----	-----
Marion.....	4	1	46	4	18	1	-----
Millville.....	2	2	57	-----	2	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
GRANT CO.—(con.)							
Mt. Hope.....	32	---	90	---	5	---	---
Mt. Ida.....	14	5	116	---	19	1	---
Muscoda.....	5	2	38	---	6	---	---
North Lancaster.....	6	2	109	1	6	---	---
Paris.....	110	1	49	1	16	5	1
Patch Grove.....	12	1	59	1	10	---	---
Platteville.....	11	2	96	---	2	1	---
Potosi.....	22	3	157	---	53	9	---
Smelser.....	14	1	121	3	7	3	---
South Lancaster.....	15	1	105	2	20	3	---
Waterloo.....	13	2	84	3	10	3	---
Watterstown.....	7	1	59	3	10	---	---
Wingville.....	18	1	101	---	17	---	1
Woodman.....	24	3	28	1	19	4	---
Wyalusing.....	9	1	91	2	5	1	---
Bagley, vil.....	---	---	72	---	7	---	---
Bloomington, vil.....	21	2	176	3	11	---	---
Blue River, vil.....	19	---	77	---	9	1	---
Cassville, vil.....	24	1	97	5	16	2	1
Cuba City, vil.....	---	---	---	---	13	1	---
Hazel Green, vil.....	30	2	130	---	17	1	---
Livingston, vil.....	7	2	146	2	17	---	1
Montfort, vil.....	17	4	138	1	33	3	---
Mt. Hope, vil.....	3	1	96	---	3	---	---
Muscoda, vil.....	90	1	91	2	48	2	---
Patch Grove, vil.....	4	---	58	---	2	---	---
Potosi, vil.....	23	4	85	3	30	---	---
Woodman, vil.....	7	1	12	---	10	---	---
Boscobel, city:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1st ward.....	10	1	90	3	47	1	---
2nd ward.....	20	1	107	7	66	1	---
3rd ward.....	9	2	79	3	37	---	---
4th ward.....	9	1	65	3	47	3	---
Cuba City:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1st ward.....	7	2	59	---	4	---	---
2nd ward.....	28	2	42	---	19	1	---
3rd ward.....	27	1	27	1	12	1	---
4th ward.....	3	---	44	---	12	---	---
Fennimore, city:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1st ward.....	4	---	80	1	16	---	---
2nd ward.....	16	---	70	2	31	1	---
3rd ward.....	9	1	50	---	30	1	---
4th ward.....	26	4	85	2	30	3	---
Lancaster, city:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1st ward.....	14	1	140	2	10	1	---
2nd ward.....	13	4	165	1	26	3	---
3rd ward.....	31	6	178	---	23	3	1
4th ward.....	24	4	160	1	---	---	---
Platteville, city:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1st ward.....	8	---	85	4	16	2	---
2nd ward.....	6	1	167	---	17	1	---
3rd ward.....	6	2	127	1	18	---	---
4th ward.....	9	2	105	1	6	1	---
5th ward.....	15	4	138	---	15	---	---
6th ward.....	15	2	192	---	22	---	3
7th ward.....	18	3	185	3	19	3	---
8th ward.....	10	2	83	---	11	---	---
Totals (9,301).....	1,208	115	6,469	120	1,284	90	15
GREEN CO.							
Adams.....	10	2	67	---	6	---	---
Albany.....	8	3	78	---	9	---	---
Brooklyn.....	5	4	57	---	4	1	---
Cadiz.....	13	10	90	---	31	---	---
Clarno.....	3	2	120	---	6	---	1
Decatur.....	3	---	79	---	3	1	---
Exeter.....	17	3	56	2	17	---	---
Jefferson.....	8	2	204	2	8	---	---
Jordan.....	4	2	56	1	5	---	---
Monroe.....	4	---	82	---	7	1	---
Mt. Pleasant.....	3	1	53	2	6	---	4
New Glarus.....	13	---	35	5	17	2	7

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
GREEN CO.—(con.)							
Spring Grove.....	2	—	87	—	4	—	—
Sylvester.....	1	—	79	1	8	—	—
Washington.....	3	—	53	1	12	1	1
York.....	20	1	86	5	15	—	1
Albany, vil.....	6	9	204	—	5	—	1
Brooklyn, vil.....	7	4	49	—	8	2	—
Browntown, vil.....	—	—	55	—	5	—	—
Monticello, vil.....	9	2	104	12	28	—	1
New Glarus, vil.....	63	1	99	10	22	4	—
Brodhead, city:							
1st ward.....	12	3	176	4	8	—	3
2nd ward.....	9	4	200	5	14	—	1
Monroe, city:							
1st ward.....	22	6	346	2	83	—	3
2nd ward.....	14	2	249	5	52	1	5
3rd ward.....	15	3	217	11	47	4	—
4th ward.....	17	7	272	2	45	1	—
Totals (4,206).....	291	71	3,253	70	475	18	28
GREEN LAKE CO.							
Berlin.....	15	2	74	1	11	4	—
Brooklyn.....	14	2	204	2	28	4	—
Green Lake.....	8	—	165	3	19	3	—
Kingston.....	11	6	124	—	10	—	—
Mackford.....	3	2	128	2	10	1	—
Manchester.....	9	2	151	1	14	4	—
Marquette.....	17	4	75	1	26	4	—
Princeton.....	13	2	135	—	34	8	—
Seneca.....	23	—	48	—	16	1	—
St. Marie.....	20	—	53	1	6	3	—
Berlin, city:							
1st ward.....	55	—	121	—	34	5	—
2nd ward.....	63	1	226	2	48	1	1
3rd ward.....	46	5	186	—	38	—	—
4th ward.....	18	5	89	2	31	2	—
5th ward.....	43	2	81	3	32	4	—
Princeton, city:							
1st ward.....	14	3	177	2	21	—	—
2nd ward.....	26	2	109	1	19	2	—
3rd ward.....	30	2	49	—	23	1	—
Green Lake, vil.....	12	1	192	—	28	1	—
Markesan, vil.....	22	8	63	—	5	—	—
Kingston.....	17	3	278	6	24	2	3
Totals (3,834).....	499	52	2,725	27	477	50	4
IRON CO.							
Anderson.....	9	—	42	—	7	2	—
Carey.....	—	1	59	2	—	1	—
Gurney.....	2	—	70	1	3	—	—
Kimball.....	—	1	91	5	5	5	—
Knight.....	3	—	131	6	6	5	—
Mercer.....	7	—	165	1	6	—	—
Montreal:							
1st ward.....	—	—	61	1	2	1	—
2nd ward.....	—	1	46	1	2	1	—
3rd ward.....	1	1	87	—	7	1	—
4th ward.....	—	1	58	—	4	2	—
Oma.....	—	7	90	6	8	2	—
Pence.....	1	1	85	—	3	1	—
Saxon.....	2	2	122	4	28	—	—
Sherman.....	1	1	26	—	1	—	—
Hurley, city:							
1st ward.....	9	2	123	5	34	8	—
2nd ward.....	9	2	99	2	26	2	—
3rd ward.....	6	1	105	3	16	5	—
4th ward.....	7	—	148	4	30	2	—
5th ward.....	—	—	54	—	2	—	—
6th ward.....	—	—	62	2	6	3	—
Totals (2,083).....	57	21	1,724	43	196	41	—

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
IOWA CO.							
Arena	36	1	167	2	29	2	-----
Brigham	12	-----	119	10	55	5	-----
Clyde	13	1	56	2	38	4	-----
Dodgeville	12	6	215	3	68	1	1
Eden	6	-----	66	-----	21	-----	1
Highland	12	4	92	2	60	2	-----
Linden	4	2	155	-----	58	3	-----
Mifflin	1	4	150	2	13	-----	-----
Mineral Point	7	2	173	1	93	4	-----
Moscow	11	1	105	9	85	5	-----
Fulaski	17	4	100	2	45	3	-----
Ridgeway	15	1	67	1	45	3	-----
Waldwick	10	1	96	1	33	5	-----
Wyoming	11	3	70	-----	25	1	-----
Arena, vil.	11	5	111	-----	6	-----	-----
Barneveld, vil.	11	2	85	11	24	2	-----
Cobb, vil.	7	3	54	-----	14	-----	-----
Highland, vil.	54	1	40	3	74	4	-----
Hollandale, vil.	5	-----	19	13	40	-----	1
Linden, vil.	3	2	102	-----	10	-----	1
Livingston, vil.	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rewey, vil.	1	1	65	1	1	-----	-----
Ridgeway, vil.	2	7	71	4	39	4	-----
Dodgeville, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	9	5	142	5	25	1	-----
2nd ward	25	9	242	4	71	1	5
3rd ward	7	7	163	1	47	-----	-----
Mineral Point, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	10	1	138	1	135	4	-----
2nd ward	25	3	199	2	63	2	1
3rd ward	2	-----	48	3	45	1	-----
4th ward	11	1	66	1	42	1	-----
Totals (5,070)	359	77	3,178	84	1,304	58	10
JACKSON CO.							
Albion	7	8	257	8	22	1	-----
Alma	5	4	89	3	6	1	-----
Alma Center	4	3	90	-----	16	1	-----
Bear Bluff	-----	1	10	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brockway	-----	-----	53	6	2	-----	-----
City Point	3	3	47	12	9	-----	-----
Cleveland	1	4	64	2	7	1	-----
Curran	3	-----	76	-----	6	1	-----
Franklin	7	1	87	6	7	1	1
Garden Valley	7	2	60	-----	7	1	-----
Garfield	1	2	72	1	9	1	-----
Hixton	1	7	83	3	4	-----	3
Irving	5	2	103	2	4	1	-----
Knapp	-----	-----	27	-----	2	-----	-----
Komensky	4	-----	19	1	6	-----	-----
Manchester	4	-----	42	2	8	1	-----
Melrose	3	-----	45	1	3	-----	-----
Millston	2	-----	21	1	5	2	-----
North Bend	3	-----	89	-----	1	1	-----
Northfield	1	-----	167	3	28	3	5
Springfield	8	-----	105	16	23	3	-----
Taylor	1	2	89	7	10	-----	5
Black River Falls, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	8	4	160	-----	23	1	1
2nd ward	7	-----	126	1	23	1	-----
3rd ward	6	3	80	-----	8	2	-----
4th ward	3	2	101	3	14	2	-----
Hixton, vil.	1	1	50	-----	3	-----	-----
Melrose, vil.	2	-----	116	-----	2	2	1
Merillan, vil.	9	-----	91	6	12	-----	-----
Totals (2,976)	106	49	2,424	84	270	27	16
JEFFERSON CO.							
Aztalan	34	1	97	3	24	-----	-----
Cold Spring	6	-----	40	2	12	1	-----
Concord	23	5	76	1	26	3	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns,*Cities, Villages and Election Precincts.	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
JEFFERSON CO.—(con.)							
Farmington.....	26	-----	114	1	27	2	-----
Hebron.....	13	-----	131	1	21	-----	-----
Ixonia.....	23	3	161	10	27	1	1
Jefferson, city:							
1st prec.....	36	3	147	4	47	2	-----
2nd prec.....	19	1	68	-----	3	1	-----
Koshkonong.....	21	-----	159	-----	10	2	-----
Lake Mills.....	5	4	133	8	35	2	2
Milford.....	15	3	133	-----	7	1	-----
Oakland.....	28	2	160	23	16	1	-----
Palmyra.....	9	-----	112	1	8	2	1
Sullivan.....	39	5	159	3	11	2	-----
Sumner.....	8	2	85	3	13	-----	-----
Waterloo.....	5	-----	53	9	10	2	1
Watertown.....	30	1	143	1	40	4	-----
Ft. Atkinson, city:							
1st ward.....	26	1	212	-----	14	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	21	6	252	-----	12	1	-----
3rd ward.....	7	3	180	1	19	2	-----
4th ward.....	12	4	171	2	14	2	-----
5th ward.....	19	3	140	4	12	2	-----
6th ward.....	7	6	149	-----	15	4	-----
7th ward.....	15	2	173	3	7	3	-----
8th ward.....	6	2	207	2	3	2	-----
Jefferson, city:							
1st ward.....	52	-----	163	-----	21	2	-----
2nd ward.....	71	2	117	3	16	4	-----
3rd ward.....	101	-----	154	3	22	2	-----
4th ward.....	89	2	63	2	9	1	-----
Lake Mills, city:							
1st ward.....	3	1	117	4	11	1	5
2nd ward.....	5	1	158	1	11	2	1
3rd ward.....	2	2	159	1	21	-----	-----
Watertown, city:							
1st ward.....	38	2	110	1	37	4	-----
2nd ward.....	68	-----	116	1	40	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	76	1	71	1	26	2	-----
4th ward.....	101	2	73	5	28	1	-----
7th ward.....	44	4	116	2	15	3	-----
8th ward.....	46	-----	99	5	37	1	1
9th ward.....	30	2	133	3	27	7	-----
10th ward.....	41	2	158	5	41	2	-----
11th ward.....	55	6	182	11	16	14	-----
12th ward.....	25	-----	94	2	15	-----	1
Johnson Creek, vil.	33	2	97	-----	11	1	-----
Palmyra, vil.....	11	1	148	-----	21	2	-----
Sullivan, vil.....	15	-----	65	3	27	-----	-----
Waterloo, vil.....	56	5	240	4	28	5	-----
Totals (8,754).....	1,415	92	6,088	139	913	94	13
JUNEAU CO.							
Armenia.....	2	2	45	3	4	1	-----
Clearfield.....	2	6	67	-----	9	-----	-----
Cutler.....	2	1	35	-----	4	-----	-----
Finley.....	3	1	19	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fountain.....	-----	-----	100	-----	3	1	-----
Germantown.....	8	-----	43	4	5	-----	-----
Kildare.....	9	1	114	2	29	2	-----
Kingston.....	2	1	28	-----	3	-----	-----
Lemonweir.....	13	2	168	1	26	2	3
Lindina.....	11	2	194	5	17	1	-----
Lisbon.....	3	1	92	-----	9	4	-----
Lyndon.....	2	3	77	-----	7	2	-----
Marion.....	6	-----	57	-----	1	-----	-----
Necedah.....	5	-----	54	1	5	1	-----
Orange.....	4	3	84	-----	7	-----	1
Plymouth.....	18	-----	148	8	14	1	-----
Seven Mile Creek	43	2	60	-----	8	-----	-----
Summit.....	12	-----	60	-----	7	-----	-----
Wonewoc.....	18	-----	71	1	16	-----	-----
Camp Douglas, vil.	14	3	93	7	17	-----	-----
Hustler, vil.....	5	-----	33	2	14	1	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
JUNEAU CO.—(con.)							
Lyndon Station, vil.-----	22	-----	70	-----	14	-----	-----
Union Center-----	5	-----	37	-----	12	-----	-----
Wonewoc, vil.-----	32	-----	142	9	10	1	-----
Necedah, vil.-----	30	3	120	2	16	-----	-----
Elroy, city:							
1st ward-----	9	6	171	11	41	-----	-----
2nd ward-----	17	2	175	9	20	2	-----
Mauston, city:							
1st ward-----	26	2	175	-----	26	-----	-----
2nd ward-----	28	5	345	5	32	-----	-----
New Lisbon, city:							
1st ward-----	12	2	166	3	32	1	-----
2nd ward-----	11	2	116	-----	20	-----	-----
Totals (4,139)-----	396	50	3,168	73	428	20	4
KENOSHA CO.							
Brighton-----	88	3	86	-----	5	-----	-----
Bristol-----	41	3	326	-----	4	-----	-----
Paris-----	55	1	151	1	7	1	1
Pleasant Prairie-----	144	11	478	6	18	3	-----
Randall-----	42	2	133	3	5	-----	-----
Salem-----	139	8	265	1	28	3	-----
Silver Lake-----	18	1	65	-----	3	-----	-----
Somers-----	133	4	436	4	22	-----	-----
Wheatland-----	68	-----	52	-----	19	3	-----
Kenosha, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.-----	272	4	334	28	30	3	-----
1st ward, 2nd prec.-----	66	4	146	7	7	7	-----
2nd ward, 1st prec.-----	216	6	179	14	32	2	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.-----	172	1	180	23	21	1	-----
3rd ward, 1st prec.-----	313	40	318	11	36	1	-----
3rd ward, 2nd prec.-----	161	1	518	-----	16	13	-----
4th ward, 1st prec.-----	141	2	511	10	18	1	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.-----	58	5	312	3	3	-----	-----
5th ward, 1st prec.-----	138	6	362	16	42	4	-----
5th ward, 2nd prec.-----	17	-----	43	3	1	2	-----
6th ward, 1st prec.-----	81	2	208	12	37	1	-----
6th ward, 2nd prec.-----	95	1	190	20	17	3	-----
7th ward, 1st prec.-----	135	1	259	4	20	-----	-----
7th ward, 2nd prec.-----	159	3	283	23	17	1	-----
8th ward, 1st prec.-----	142	1	378	13	29	2	-----
8th ward, 2nd prec.-----	116	2	412	19	22	1	-----
9th ward, 1st prec.-----	93	2	389	10	18	2	-----
9th ward, 2nd prec.-----	93	4	280	11	9	-----	-----
10th ward, 1st prec.-----	110	108	465	12	37	7	-----
10th ward, 2nd prec.-----	77	4	395	7	22	6	-----
11th ward, 1st prec.-----	84	-----	318	11	16	-----	-----
11th ward, 2nd prec.-----	43	2	310	8	20	-----	-----
12th ward, 1st prec.-----	31	1	171	5	8	3	-----
12th ward, 2nd prec.-----	26	4	259	19	8	4	-----
Totals (13,992)-----	3,567	237	9,012	304	597	74	1
KEWAUNEE CO.							
Ahnapee-----	18	2	84	32	15	1	-----
Carlton-----	25	3	78	6	30	-----	-----
Casco-----	50	-----	65	3	15	-----	-----
Franklin-----	54	-----	40	-----	45	2	-----
Lincoln-----	46	5	53	3	50	1	-----
Luxembourg-----	9	3	104	1	19	6	-----
Montpelier-----	36	3	167	9	63	6	-----
Pierce-----	14	-----	68	8	26	-----	2
Red River-----	14	-----	107	3	18	2	-----
West Kewaunee-----	34	1	100	2	25	1	-----
Algoma, city-----	42	6	237	27	61	1	-----
Kewaunee, city-----	68	4	262	18	79	5	-----
Casco, vil.-----	20	-----	27	-----	5	-----	-----
Luxemburg, vil.-----	5	1	92	-----	22	-----	-----
Totals (2,566)-----	435	28	1,484	112	478	25	2

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
LA CROSSE CO.							
Bangor.....	5		46		6		
Barre.....	35	1	54	1	3		
Burns.....	4		88		6		
Campbell.....	13	1	89	1	12		
Farmington.....	15	2	111		11	4	
Greenfield.....	22		49		14		
Hamilton.....	19	1	139	1	6		
Holland.....	9	6	182	1	20		
Onalaska.....	7	7	104	1	6	1	
Shelby.....	12		69	9	13		
Washington.....	66	1	59	2	23	1	
Onalaska, city:							
1st ward.....	6		45	1	2		
2nd ward.....	9	4	68	1	1	3	
3rd ward.....	12	1	57		2	1	
La Crosse, city:							
1st ward.....	79	5	260	4	33		
2nd ward.....	42	1	140	1	46		
3rd ward.....	77	3	257	7	1	45	
4th ward.....	79	10	325		30		
5th ward.....	41	4	189	4	33	3	
6th ward.....	85	5	351		43	3	
7th ward.....	64	4	332	2	42	4	
8th ward.....	121	4	352	5	104	4	
9th ward.....	25	5	279	4	25	6	
10th ward.....	54	9	366	7	46	2	
11th ward.....	52	4	272	8	32	1	
12th ward.....	19		78		8	2	
13th ward.....	60		218	7	26	2	
14th ward.....	110	8	527	4	68	3	
15th ward.....	84	2	203	6	26		
16th ward.....	48	6	456	5	49	2	
17th ward.....	65	3	186	4	135		
18th ward.....	99	3	244	3	68	2	
19th ward.....	57	1	183		29		
20th ward.....	30	4	205	5	54	5	
21st ward.....	55	1	246	1	42	1	
Bangor, vil.....	27	2	154		16	1	
Rockland, vil.....		6	38				
West Salem, vil.....	20	5	247	1	9		
Totals (10,308).....	1,627	119	2,268	96	1,092	96	
LAFAYETTE CO.							
Argyle.....	13		122	6	14	1	2
Blemont.....	11	1	91		8		
Benton.....	18	1	111	4	18	1	1
Blanchard.....	21		70	5	6		4
Darlington.....	38	2	235	2	12		
Elk Grove.....	28	2	147		4		
Fayette.....	61	5	122		16		
Gratiot.....	87	3	158	6	6		
Kendall.....	56	1	69	1	63	2	
Lamont.....	8	2	156	1	13		
Monticello.....	14		42		2		
New Diggings.....	42	1	167	5	6	1	
Seymour.....	76	4	99		8		
Shullsburg.....	56	1	69		1		
Wayne.....	10		37	1	5		
White Oak Springs.....	8	1	43				
Willow Springs.....	43	1	153		45	1	
Wiota.....	33	3	265	4	24	1	
Darlington, city:							
1st ward.....	74	5	238	4	58	3	1
2nd ward.....	128	3	260	5	53	1	2
Shullsburg, city:							
1st ward.....	42	2	98		11		
2nd ward.....	94		102		8	1	
Argyle, vil.....	14	5	182	12	26	3	
Belmont, vil.....	13		139	1	6		
Benton, vil.....	52	2	138	2	32	1	
Blanchardville, vil.....	36	4	154	8	22	2	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
LAFAYETTE CO.—(con.)							
Gratiot, vil.....	23	-----	54	-----	9	-----	-----
South Wayne, vil.....	12	2	96	-----	17	1	-----
Totals (5,458).....	1,159	51	3,659	67	493	19	10
LANGLADE CO.							
Ackley.....	62	-----	110	3	9	-----	-----
Ainsworth.....	27	1	44	-----	4	-----	-----
Antigo.....	102	9	242	4	23	4	-----
Elcho.....	36	11	246	4	16	-----	-----
Evergreen.....	53	-----	42	3	1	-----	-----
Langlade.....	54	6	67	-----	4	-----	-----
Neva.....	55	15	142	9	7	-----	-----
Norwood.....	76	4	149	4	18	1	-----
Parish.....	6	-----	32	1	3	-----	-----
Peck.....	26	9	63	1	2	-----	-----
Polar.....	45	9	108	4	49	3	-----
Price.....	65	3	92	-----	1	-----	-----
Rolling.....	61	8	156	3	13	-----	-----
Summit.....	15	-----	50	1	3	-----	-----
Upham.....	4	7	50	1	8	-----	-----
Vilas.....	18	3	43	1	2	-----	-----
Antigo, city:							
1st ward.....	113	7	245	9	29	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	138	15	341	12	39	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	142	8	200	14	-----	2	-----
4th ward.....	174	9	294	11	23	4	-----
5th ward.....	121	10	244	2	10	2	-----
6th ward.....	243	20	377	5	37	1	-----
Wolf River, 1st prec.....	15	1	66	-----	2	-----	-----
Wolf River, 2nd prec.....	28	1	26	1	-----	-----	-----
White Lake, vil.....	26	4	75	-----	11	1	-----
Totals (5,775).....	1,885	161	3,504	93	314	18	-----
LINCOLN CO.							
Birch.....	1	1	67	-----	36	4	-----
Bradley.....	13	5	112	12	24	6	-----
Corning.....	1	1	89	1	47	2	-----
Harding.....	-----	-----	6	-----	12	-----	-----
Harrison.....	8	-----	26	1	51	-----	-----
King.....	-----	2	48	-----	10	-----	-----
Merrill.....	6	1	116	8	19	3	-----
Pine River.....	6	1	143	8	45	2	-----
Rock Falls.....	7	3	48	3	16	1	-----
Russell.....	3	5	83	9	19	1	-----
Schley.....	6	6	91	4	28	5	-----
Scott.....	6	-----	128	7	67	4	-----
Skanawan.....	2	-----	39	2	6	-----	-----
Somo.....	7	3	39	3	15	1	-----
Tomahawk.....	2	-----	27	2	13	-----	-----
Wilson.....	1	-----	15	-----	2	2	-----
Merrill, city:							
1st ward.....	12	3	194	2	88	5	-----
2nd ward.....	31	3	97	1	67	3	-----
3rd ward.....	20	3	134	-----	135	1	-----
4th ward.....	18	3	133	7	83	4	-----
5th ward.....	11	2	93	3	82	3	-----
6th ward.....	12	2	163	4	64	4	-----
7th ward.....	47	2	215	6	113	5	-----
8th ward.....	10	4	114	4	48	2	-----
Tomahawk, city:							
1st ward.....	9	1	68	-----	16	1	-----
2nd ward.....	10	2	100	-----	34	4	-----
3rd ward.....	35	9	124	1	61	3	-----
4th ward.....	22	7	158	5	49	2	-----
Totals (4,452).....	306	69	2,666	93	1,250	68	-----
MANITOWOC CO.							
Cato.....	123	1	204	-----	41	-----	-----
Centerville.....	46	2	81	8	53	5	-----
Cooperstown.....	58	2	98	1	29	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Sec.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
MANITOWOC CO.—(con.)							
Eaton.....	38	3	129	1	25	1	-----
Franklin.....	93	3	125	-----	39	-----	-----
Gibson.....	18	2	128	2	36	2	-----
Kossuth.....	34	1	186	1	36	3	-----
Liberty.....	41	3	145	1	30	-----	-----
Manitowoc.....	13	-----	59	1	-----	-----	-----
Manitowoc Rapids.....	35	3	172	12	38	3	-----
Maple Grove.....	59	-----	79	5	31	3	-----
Meeme.....	64	1	85	1	37	4	5
Mishicot.....	49	4	178	2	41	-----	-----
Newton.....	67	1	144	7	48	-----	-----
Rockland.....	19	3	127	3	-----	1	-----
Schleswig.....	14	-----	124	10	39	2	-----
Two Creeks.....	21	1	41	1	10	1	-----
Two Rivers.....	25	2	109	13	30	-----	-----
Kiel, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	18	2	88	23	20	1	1
2nd ward.....	15	-----	110	13	36	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	18	-----	33	6	15	-----	-----
Manitowoc, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	142	4	326	10	89	4	-----
2nd ward.....	84	3	334	4	49	2	-----
3rd ward, 1st prec.....	92	3	290	13	53	3	-----
3rd ward, 2nd prec.....	87	5	398	13	62	-----	-----
4th ward.....	114	31	420	2	82	-----	-----
5th ward.....	109	8	417	23	63	3	-----
6th ward.....	91	8	434	10	62	5	-----
7th ward.....	258	11	422	9	64	7	-----
Two Rivers, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	58	1	166	7	45	2	-----
2nd ward.....	23	2	87	3	26	1	-----
3rd ward.....	22	5	252	21	29	3	-----
4th ward.....	54	2	287	12	89	1	-----
5th ward.....	84	3	134	4	38	-----	1
Reedsville, vil.....	14	1	93	2	18	1	-----
Valders, vil.....	13	-----	75	1	10	-----	-----
Totals (10,550).....	2,111	121	6,588	245	1,420	58	7
MARATHON CO.							
Bergen.....	9	-----	35	1	3	2	-----
Berlin.....	4	1	105	8	6	-----	-----
Bern.....	4	1	44	-----	4	1	-----
Bevent.....	5	-----	85	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brighton.....	4	3	99	4	5	1	-----
Cassel.....	38	3	93	-----	8	5	-----
Cleveland.....	16	6	69	43	16	1	-----
Colby, city.....	6	-----	29	1	3	-----	1
Day.....	17	2	95	-----	20	14	3
Easton.....	4	-----	125	1	8	1	-----
Eau Pleine.....	5	-----	66	2	12	2	-----
Elderon.....	3	-----	52	1	7	1	-----
Emmet.....	26	5	33	4	38	5	-----
Flinth.....	3	1	88	6	2	3	-----
Frankfort.....	5	-----	83	4	8	-----	-----
Frankon.....	15	1	51	-----	5	-----	-----
Green Valley.....	8	-----	30	-----	5	-----	1
Guenther.....	2	-----	19	1	-----	-----	-----
Halsey.....	6	1	57	7	2	8	-----
Hamburg.....	6	2	87	6	3	-----	-----
Harrison.....	4	-----	69	1	4	1	-----
Hewitt.....	1	-----	62	4	3	1	-----
Holton.....	13	3	107	10	4	1	-----
Hull.....	14	5	160	7	7	3	1
Johnson.....	10	-----	142	12	16	4	-----
Knowlton.....	10	2	65	3	15	1	1
Kronenwetter.....	15	3	137	4	24	-----	-----
Maine.....	5	1	119	14	26	2	-----
Marathon.....	4	1	72	3	13	5	-----
McMillan.....	22	1	168	-----	14	-----	3
Mosinee.....	11	2	97	3	11	1	-----
Norrie.....	12	5	63	2	26	5	1
Plover.....	2	2	62	4	-----	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
MARATHON CO.—(con.)							
Reid.....	6	-----	38	1	2	5	-----
Rib Falls.....	2	3	120	4	2	1	-----
Reitbrock.....	15	-----	93	5	18	17	-----
Ringle.....	4	2	80	7	4	-----	-----
Spencer.....	4	2	98	4	4	1	-----
Stettin.....	6	1	114	8	10	3	-----
Texas.....	2	1	128	23	4	-----	-----
Wausau.....	10	4	128	13	2	-----	-----
Weston.....	12	3	109	10	6	1	-----
Wein.....	6	2	103	5	9	2	1
Wausau, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	62	8	526	42	69	5	-----
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	14	2	292	31	29	4	1
2nd ward.....	23	4	326	43	28	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	24	6	311	21	44	3	-----
4th ward.....	31	2	301	9	55	-----	-----
5th ward.....	59	14	796	64	98	7	-----
6th ward.....	26	13	384	108	29	9	-----
7th ward, 1st prec.....	25	5	427	78	40	5	-----
7th ward, 2nd prec.....	12	4	297	70	28	1	-----
8th ward.....	16	4	499	94	48	12	-----
9th ward.....	14	2	307	76	36	2	2
Abbotsford, vil.....	1	-----	18	-----	4	1	-----
Athens, vil.....	18	1	143	4	3	2	-----
Brokaw, vil.....	1	1	85	-----	2	2	-----
Edgar, vil.....	5	1	90	-----	48	3	-----
Elderon, vil.....	3	1	46	-----	6	1	-----
Fenwood, vil.....	1	-----	27	3	3	-----	-----
Hatley, vil.....	1	1	32	1	15	1	-----
Marathon, vil.....	8	2	114	4	22	-----	-----
Mosinee, vil.....	11	5	197	4	57	3	-----
Rothschild, vil.....	6	1	101	12	4	-----	-----
Schofield, vil.....	8	3	135	63	9	4	-----
Spencer, vil.....	4	4	72	6	18	2	-----
Stratford, vil.....	16	9	132	5	45	1	-----
Unity.....	-----	2	47	-----	7	-----	1
Totals (12,724).....	798	166	9,437	985	11,156	166	16
MARINETTE CO.							
Amberg.....	8	4	118	8	26	2	-----
Athelstane.....	5	2	70	2	2	-----	-----
Beaver.....	7	-----	105	-----	16	-----	-----
Beecher.....	1	1	41	1	5	-----	-----
Dunbar.....	2	2	56	1	13	1	-----
Goodman.....	14	1	118	-----	7	-----	-----
Grover.....	1	2	181	3	16	2	-----
Lake.....	5	5	108	5	3	-----	-----
Middle Inlet.....	3	1	67	3	1	-----	-----
Niagara.....	3	1	41	-----	12	1	-----
Pembine.....	4	1	91	-----	56	-----	-----
Peshigo.....	10	-----	168	-----	11	1	-----
Porterfield.....	5	-----	121	-----	16	3	-----
Pound.....	4	2	109	1	5	-----	-----
Silver Cliff.....	2	-----	8	3	1	-----	-----
Stephenson.....	8	2	100	11	5	1	-----
Wagner.....	4	3	51	1	2	-----	-----
Wausaukee.....	4	-----	65	2	3	1	-----
Marinette, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	5	19	156	11	13	2	-----
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	6	3	166	20	6	3	-----
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	15	4	144	7	11	2	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	53	10	290	-----	47	6	-----
3rd ward, 1st prec.....	34	7	337	1	44	1	-----
3rd ward, 2nd prec.....	28	7	331	2	38	3	-----
4th ward, 1st prec.....	44	5	271	2	-----	45	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	23	4	259	-----	34	2	-----
5th ward, 1st prec.....	42	2	303	-----	67	2	-----
5th ward, 2nd prec.....	36	2	289	2	39	7	-----
Peshigo, city:							
1st ward.....	1	3	100	-----	11	1	-----
2nd ward.....	3	4	91	2	16	1	-----
3rd ward.....	8	-----	67	1	18	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
MARINETTE CO.—(con.)							
Coleman, vil.-----	4	-----	46	1	16	-----	-----
Crivitz, vil.-----	7	-----	47	2	7	1	-----
Niagara, vil.-----	18	6	163	1	49	2	-----
Pound, vil.-----	4	1	45	-----	5	-----	-----
Wausaukee-----	26	2	106	3	19	-----	-----
Totals (6,210)-----	447	106	4,831	96	640	90	-----
MARQUETTE CO.							
Buffalo-----	46	1	77	2	6	-----	-----
Crystal Lake-----	2	-----	44	-----	4	-----	-----
Douglas-----	46	2	101	-----	1	1	-----
Harris-----	21	-----	82	-----	8	-----	-----
Mecan-----	6	-----	62	-----	8	-----	-----
Montello-----	50	1	38	-----	10	-----	-----
Moundville-----	11	7	155	5	12	-----	-----
Neshkoro-----	27	-----	18	-----	12	-----	-----
Newton-----	1	-----	43	-----	6	-----	-----
Oxford-----	3	2	27	-----	5	-----	-----
Packwaukee-----	46	3	70	2	12	1	-----
Shields-----	17	1	67	1	7	-----	-----
Springfield-----	1	1	60	-----	8	-----	-----
Westfield-----	8	-----	50	-----	6	-----	-----
Montello, vil.-----	111	4	236	4	33	1	-----
Neshkoro, vil.-----	5	1	46	-----	5	1	-----
Oxford, vil.-----	7	2	48	1	11	2	-----
Westfield, vil.-----	24	2	189	-----	14	2	-----
Totals (2,054)-----	432	27	1,413	15	159	8	-----
MILWAUKEE CO.							
Cudahy, city:							
1st ward-----	29	1	183	82	29	3	-----
2nd ward-----	50	5	190	85	44	2	-----
3rd ward-----	31	1	106	81	38	1	-----
4th ward-----	42	1	95	33	13	2	-----
No. Milwaukee, city:							
1st ward-----	17	3	152	68	93	2	-----
2nd ward-----	20	13	119	74	42	2	-----
3rd ward-----	18	2	63	87	9	-----	-----
So. Milwaukee, city:							
1st ward-----	74	6	247	65	100	3	-----
2nd ward-----	73	6	248	91	71	-----	-----
3rd ward-----	54	3	190	86	48	8	-----
4th ward-----	30	2	110	30	25	-----	-----
Wauwatosa, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.-----	26	2	147	5	246	-----	-----
1st ward, 2nd prec.-----	15	4	191	64	272	-----	-----
1st ward, 3rd prec.-----	32	2	313	93	158	-----	-----
2nd ward-----	15	2	127	19	287	-----	-----
3rd ward, 1st prec.-----	9	5	100	8	169	-----	-----
3rd ward, 2nd prec.-----	27	3	135	26	148	1	-----
4th ward, 1st prec.-----	10	3	96	38	129	1	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.-----	33	4	215	28	131	-----	-----
West Allis, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.-----	43	1	151	111	42	-----	-----
1st ward, 2nd prec.-----	24	2	146	141	40	1	-----
1st ward, 3rd prec.-----	12	1	104	104	23	1	-----
1st ward, 4th prec.-----	35	2	212	106	65	2	-----
2nd ward, 1st prec.-----	49	5	177	62	50	-----	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.-----	46	4	173	66	23	1	-----
3rd ward, 1st prec.-----	37	7	214	38	36	11	-----
3rd ward, 2nd prec.-----	43	3	241	42	69	1	-----
3rd ward, 3rd prec.-----	38	2	144	52	26	2	-----
4th ward, 1st prec.-----	26	3	184	115	42	1	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.-----	32	4	158	89	49	-----	-----
4th ward, 3rd prec.-----	24	3	168	81	26	-----	-----
Fox Point-----							
Franklin, 1st prec.-----	5	-----	34	2	20	1	-----
Granville-----	26	1	86	30	22	1	-----
Granville:							
1st prec.-----	22	2	88	54	46	3	-----
2nd prec.-----	16	2	145	78	31	2	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.—(con.)							
Greenfield:							
1st prec.	19	1	124	56	28	1	
2nd prec.	28		88	65	29		
3rd prec.	9		11	4	3		
4th prec.	18	1	78	21	28	1	
5th prec.	9	1	83	49	24		
Lake:							
1st prec.	45		244	149	40	8	
2nd prec.	106	3	122	51	254		
3rd prec.	32	1	53	27	15		
4th prec.	4	1	57	60	6		
5th prec.	22	2	74	62	28		
6th prec.	22	2	88	28	30		
Milwaukee:							
1st prec.	14	1	114	85	26	1	
2nd prec.	13		104	102	13	3	
Oak Creek, 1st prec.	21	1	76	39	10	1	
Oak Creek, 2nd prec.	56	1	58	12	12	2	
Wauwatosa, city:							
1st prec.	11	2	91	50	48	2	
2nd prec.	5		60	28	16		
3rd prec.	22	3	148	41	85	2	
4th prec.	12	1	66	60	13		
Shorewood, vil.							
1st prec.	26	6	161	6	86	1	
2nd prec.	32	2	236	21	93	1	
3rd prec.	43	2	231	9	115	1	
4th prec.	38	1	214	12	115		
5th prec.	46	6	291	33	138		
W. Milwaukee, vil.	28	6	256	163	78	1	
Whitefish Bay, vil.	56	2	333	37	113		
Milwaukee, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.	40	1	216	10	93		
1st ward, 2nd prec.	58	2	80	28	75		
1st ward, 3rd prec.	50	4	168	10	129	1	
1st ward, 4th prec.	106	1	126	15	43		
1st ward, 5th prec.	81	1	65	48	50		
1st ward, 6th prec.	100	1	48	14	15	1	
1st ward, 7th prec.	47	2	43	28	36		
1st ward, 8th prec.	67		133	5	68		
1st ward, 9th prec.	61	3	88	27	46		
1st ward, 10th prec.	24	1	70	18	40		
1st ward, 11th prec.	32	2	140	10	78		
1st ward, 12th prec.	41	5	95	34	80		
1st ward, 13th prec.	12	2	34	23	25	1	
2nd ward, 1st prec.	20	1	72	70	16		
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	12		66	83	14		
2nd ward, 3rd prec.	37		73	21	18		
2nd ward, 4th prec.	38	2	119	49	26		
2nd ward, 5th prec.	21	1	77	80	24		
2nd ward, 6th prec.	27	2	84	91	24		
2nd ward, 7th prec.	30		69	53	13	1	
2nd ward, 8th prec.	61	1	85	41	39	1	
2nd ward, 9th prec.	53	1	85	37	43		
3rd ward, 1st prec.	33	3	129	7	99		
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	24		139	16	77		
3rd ward, 3rd prec.	44	1	84	28	42	1	
3rd ward, 4th prec.	24	2	112	52	19		
3rd ward, 5th prec.	44	3	111	15	68		
3rd ward, 6th prec.	45	1	90	6	43	1	
3rd ward, 7th prec.	33	1	138	28	41	1	
3rd ward, 8th prec.	35		88	11	27	3	
3rd ward, 9th prec.	21	1	82	30	69		
4th ward, 1st prec.	26		87	18	28	1	
4th ward, 2nd prec.	25	3	107	24	18	1	1
4th ward, 3rd prec.	55	2	118	47	36	2	
4th ward, 4th prec.	55	2	97	22	58		
4th ward, 5th prec.	54		36	11	26	3	
4th ward, 6th prec.	71	2	86	29	66	1	
4th ward, 7th prec.	66		104	14	42		
4th ward, 8th prec.	45		53	10	37		
4th ward, 9th prec.	29	2	75	16	50		
4th ward, 10th prec.	62	4	88	30	58		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Sec.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Sec. Lab.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.—(con.)							
5th ward, 1st prec.-----	32	4	67	104	10	2	-----
5th ward, 2nd prec.-----	39	1	68	119	22	1	1
5th ward, 3rd prec.-----	39	3	82	75	39	-----	-----
5th ward, 4th prec.-----	32	-----	94	61	23	3	-----
5th ward, 5th prec.-----	28	3	58	60	23	-----	-----
5th ward, 6th prec.-----	34	-----	65	145	20	1	-----
5th ward, 7th prec.-----	41	3	137	27	26	1	-----
5th ward, 8th prec.-----	29	3	94	51	19	-----	-----
5th ward, 9th prec.-----	25	-----	107	64	15	1	-----
6th ward, 1st prec.-----	34	1	120	66	47	-----	-----
6th ward, 2nd prec.-----	27	-----	90	84	31	-----	-----
6th ward, 3rd prec.-----	29	-----	111	50	21	1	-----
6th ward, 4th prec.-----	28	-----	76	55	33	-----	-----
6th ward, 5th prec.-----	12	-----	75	87	24	-----	-----
6th ward, 6th prec.-----	21	2	69	96	22	2	-----
6th ward, 7th prec.-----	24	-----	89	40	33	1	-----
6th ward, 8th prec.-----	32	1	86	89	24	1	-----
6th ward, 9th prec.-----	6	1	52	122	20	2	-----
6th ward, 10th prec.-----	7	3	45	100	24	3	4
7th ward, 1st prec.-----	13	-----	92	135	17	-----	-----
7th ward, 2nd prec.-----	14	2	83	102	16	1	-----
7th ward, 3rd prec.-----	7	2	57	97	11	-----	-----
7th ward, 4th prec.-----	27	-----	84	94	17	2	-----
7th ward, 5th prec.-----	17	2	119	132	49	-----	-----
7th ward, 6th prec.-----	12	4	99	129	22	-----	-----
7th ward, 7th prec.-----	15	1	107	85	21	-----	-----
7th ward, 8th prec.-----	20	2	110	107	30	-----	-----
7th ward, 9th prec.-----	13	1	102	126	24	-----	-----
7th ward, 10th prec.-----	10	-----	105	98	20	-----	-----
7th ward, 11th prec.-----	13	2	85	101	13	2	-----
7th ward, 12th prec.-----	17	1	102	86	37	-----	-----
8th ward, 1st prec.-----	35	-----	84	32	18	-----	-----
8th ward, 2nd prec.-----	20	2	90	62	22	-----	-----
8th ward, 3rd prec.-----	14	-----	105	100	20	-----	-----
8th ward, 4th prec.-----	20	3	54	52	11	2	-----
8th ward, 5th prec.-----	79	2	92	74	22	3	-----
8th ward, 6th prec.-----	79	2	89	57	26	1	-----
8th ward, 7th prec.-----	69	2	80	50	30	-----	-----
8th ward, 8th prec.-----	69	2	89	63	27	-----	-----
8th ward, 9th prec.-----	76	2	106	74	25	-----	-----
8th ward, 10th prec.-----	77	4	85	68	21	-----	-----
9th ward, 1st prec.-----	19	1	65	73	45	-----	-----
9th ward, 2nd prec.-----	18	2	73	121	10	1	-----
9th ward, 3rd prec.-----	24	-----	61	103	19	-----	-----
9th ward, 4th prec.-----	13	1	79	138	20	-----	-----
9th ward, 5th prec.-----	18	4	80	126	26	-----	-----
9th ward, 6th prec.-----	10	-----	82	132	16	-----	-----
9th ward, 7th prec.-----	16	3	65	144	18	-----	-----
9th ward, 8th prec.-----	34	1	73	111	61	3	-----
9th ward, 9th prec.-----	16	1	48	117	23	-----	-----
10th ward, 1st prec.-----	15	3	68	114	13	1	-----
10th ward, 2nd prec.-----	16	3	67	103	22	1	-----
10th ward, 3rd prec.-----	7	2	73	145	16	-----	-----
10th ward, 4th prec.-----	34	-----	114	115	14	1	-----
10th ward, 5th prec.-----	9	1	79	76	10	1	-----
10th ward, 6th prec.-----	12	3	72	154	23	1	-----
10th ward, 7th prec.-----	13	-----	69	87	16	1	-----
11th ward, 1st prec.-----	18	-----	67	94	5	1	-----
11th ward, 2nd prec.-----	10	-----	65	116	6	-----	-----
11th ward, 3rd prec.-----	30	-----	83	115	11	1	-----
11th ward, 4th prec.-----	27	-----	98	99	11	-----	-----
11th ward, 5th prec.-----	44	1	65	90	7	1	-----
11th ward, 6th prec.-----	28	2	109	99	19	-----	-----
11th ward, 7th prec.-----	51	-----	69	95	12	-----	-----
11th ward, 8th prec.-----	45	1	98	61	26	-----	-----
11th ward, 9th prec.-----	25	3	42	55	20	1	-----
11th ward, 10th prec.-----	112	-----	86	68	20	2	-----
11th ward, 11th prec.-----	27	2	101	124	26	-----	-----
11th ward, 12th prec.-----	29	5	117	118	7	2	-----
12th ward, 1st prec.-----	33	3	60	76	7	-----	-----
12th ward, 2nd prec.-----	19	-----	125	87	16	1	-----
12th ward, 3rd prec.-----	12	1	53	92	9	2	-----
12th ward, 4th prec.-----	35	2	79	87	18	1	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.—(con.)							
12th ward, 5th prec.	53	-----	88	69	19	2	-----
12th ward, 6th prec.	60	-----	78	39	23	-----	-----
12th ward, 7th prec.	70	-----	72	44	12	1	-----
12th ward, 8th prec.	49	-----	87	60	20	1	-----
12th ward, 9th prec.	35	1	92	84	14	-----	-----
13th ward, 1st prec.	70	3	111	27	16	1	-----
13th ward, 2nd prec.	83	1	124	35	22	-----	-----
13th ward, 3rd prec.	86	1	126	38	20	-----	-----
13th ward, 4th prec.	56	1	119	52	17	-----	-----
13th ward, 5th prec.	16	-----	83	104	22	-----	-----
13th ward, 6th prec.	22	1	122	97	25	-----	-----
13th ward, 7th prec.	34	-----	134	82	35	-----	-----
13th ward, 8th prec.	34	1	139	68	48	1	-----
13th ward, 9th prec.	16	1	159	76	37	-----	-----
13th ward, 10th prec.	14	3	119	35	26	4	-----
13th ward, 11th prec.	24	1	130	84	32	-----	1
13th ward, 12th prec.	16	1	102	84	21	-----	-----
14th ward, 1st prec.	91	1	97	68	19	-----	-----
14th ward, 2nd prec.	69	1	116	58	18	1	-----
14th ward, 3rd prec.	74	3	90	62	23	2	-----
14th ward, 4th prec.	92	2	92	61	19	1	-----
14th ward, 5th prec.	66	1	105	89	12	-----	-----
14th ward, 6th prec.	56	1	106	51	11	4	-----
14th ward, 7th prec.	48	3	77	63	27	-----	-----
14th ward, 8th prec.	81	3	94	67	20	3	-----
14th ward, 9th prec.	60	-----	72	55	6	4	-----
14th ward, 1st prec.	56	2	120	87	49	4	-----
15th ward, 2nd prec.	66	-----	97	41	67	1	-----
15th ward, 3rd prec.	43	2	168	71	58	2	-----
15th ward, 4th prec.	40	-----	123	53	42	2	-----
15th ward, 5th prec.	37	2	128	62	51	1	-----
15th ward, 6th prec.	29	-----	117	34	81	-----	-----
15th ward, 7th prec.	46	5	127	18	77	-----	-----
15th ward, 8th prec.	34	-----	179	34	38	-----	-----
15th ward, 9th prec.	35	-----	131	26	76	-----	-----
15th ward, 10th prec.	8	3	163	46	75	1	-----
15th ward, 11th prec.	24	7	110	85	56	-----	-----
15th ward, 12th prec.	20	-----	60	50	27	-----	-----
16th ward, 1st prec.	54	2	127	17	64	-----	-----
16th ward, 2nd prec.	46	1	57	21	74	-----	-----
16th ward, 3rd prec.	66	4	93	55	39	-----	-----
16th ward, 4th prec.	30	1	84	18	45	-----	-----
16th ward, 5th prec.	79	4	193	41	117	-----	-----
16th ward, 6th prec.	93	3	88	36	75	-----	-----
16th ward, 7th prec.	50	2	80	56	55	-----	-----
16th ward, 8th prec.	65	2	116	45	51	1	-----
16th ward, 9th prec.	77	2	126	5	76	11	-----
16th ward, 10th prec.	21	-----	99	102	18	3	-----
16th ward, 11th prec.	48	2	152	78	39	-----	-----
17th ward, 1st prec.	21	-----	148	88	25	1	-----
17th ward, 2nd prec.	21	-----	80	68	28	-----	-----
17th ward, 3rd prec.	37	-----	155	90	60	-----	-----
17th ward, 4th prec.	17	4	117	91	30	-----	-----
17th ward, 5th prec.	14	-----	53	90	27	1	-----
17th ward, 6th prec.	86	1	89	115	25	1	-----
17th ward, 7th prec.	18	-----	78	139	34	-----	-----
17th ward, 8th prec.	22	1	155	67	31	-----	-----
17th ward, 9th prec.	19	1	189	45	30	1	-----
17th ward, 10th prec.	28	-----	206	69	36	-----	-----
17th ward, 11th prec.	25	2	194	43	57	1	-----
17th ward, 12th prec.	34	1	164	57	48	-----	-----
17th ward, 13th prec.	52	1	153	79	47	-----	-----
17th ward, 14th prec.	11	2	105	99	20	-----	-----
17th ward, 15th prec.	33	2	220	147	29	1	-----
17th ward, 16th prec.	8	-----	86	106	7	-----	-----
18th ward, 1st prec.	32	3	181	16	72	-----	-----
18th ward, 2nd prec.	33	20	108	27	39	2	-----
18th ward, 3rd prec.	69	2	132	49	32	1	-----
18th ward, 4th prec.	75	4	199	8	89	-----	-----
18th ward, 5th prec.	43	4	178	5	83	-----	-----
18th ward, 6th prec.	29	-----	174	2	91	-----	-----
18th ward, 7th prec.	68	3	264	7	127	1	-----
18th ward, 8th prec.	30	4	223	10	100	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Sec.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Sec. Lab.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.—(con.)							
18th ward, 9th prec.-----	61	3	188	17	86	-----	-----
18th ward, 10th prec.-----	29	4	171	37	77	-----	-----
18th ward, 11th prec.-----	41	5	272	37	113	-----	-----
18th ward, 12th prec.-----	37	4	216	6	106	-----	-----
18th ward, 13th prec.-----	41	2	122	31	58	-----	-----
18th ward, 14th prec.-----	59	2	224	29	97	-----	-----
18th ward, 15th prec.-----	36	4	184	7	141	-----	-----
18th ward, 16th prec.-----	25	1	182	6	117	-----	-----
19th ward, 1st prec.-----	23	1	98	127	47	-----	-----
19th ward, 2nd prec.-----	21	-----	104	167	23	-----	-----
19th ward, 3rd prec.-----	19	-----	75	90	21	-----	-----
19th ward, 4th prec.-----	19	-----	83	64	27	-----	-----
19th ward, 5th prec.-----	24	1	89	118	35	-----	-----
19th ward, 6th prec.-----	37	-----	114	101	42	-----	-----
19th ward, 7th prec.-----	52	-----	109	63	54	-----	-----
19th ward, 8th prec.-----	55	3	142	79	41	-----	-----
19th ward, 9th prec.-----	34	-----	139	52	41	-----	-----
19th ward, 10th prec.-----	47	1	202	67	51	-----	-----
19th ward, 11th prec.-----	28	2	131	52	49	-----	-----
19th ward, 12th prec.-----	34	-----	139	54	46	-----	-----
19th ward, 13th prec.-----	28	2	135	22	70	-----	-----
19th ward, 14th prec.-----	58	-----	181	38	94	-----	-----
19th ward, 15th prec.-----	27	-----	109	41	59	-----	-----
19th ward, 16th prec.-----	25	-----	194	58	98	-----	-----
20th ward, 1st prec.-----	11	1	87	107	16	-----	-----
20th ward, 2nd prec.-----	10	-----	88	152	15	-----	-----
20th ward, 3rd prec.-----	16	2	87	142	23	-----	-----
20th ward, 4th prec.-----	8	-----	76	111	17	-----	-----
20th ward, 5th prec.-----	14	2	82	159	25	-----	-----
20th ward, 6th prec.-----	17	3	99	117	22	-----	-----
20th ward, 7th prec.-----	14	1	82	180	18	-----	-----
20th ward, 8th prec.-----	18	-----	107	119	21	-----	-----
20th ward, 9th prec.-----	11	1	117	122	34	-----	-----
20th ward, 10th prec.-----	27	-----	142	177	36	-----	-----
20th ward, 11th prec.-----	12	1	103	108	20	-----	-----
20th ward, 12th prec.-----	7	-----	82	86	26	-----	-----
20th ward, 13th prec.-----	8	-----	116	82	24	-----	-----
20th ward, 14th prec.-----	33	1	104	84	38	-----	-----
20th ward, 15th prec.-----	25	-----	109	126	28	-----	-----
20th ward, 16th prec.-----	11	2	107	89	34	-----	-----
20th ward, 17th prec.-----	22	1	95	132	28	-----	-----
20th ward, 18th prec.-----	27	2	183	62	49	-----	-----
20th ward, 19th prec.-----	42	3	184	52	36	-----	-----
20th ward, 20th prec.-----	22	2	170	47	64	-----	-----
20th ward, 21 st prec.-----	28	2	183	89	69	-----	-----
20th ward, 22nd prec.-----	13	2	40	87	13	-----	-----
20th ward, 23rd prec.-----	3	1	45	30	8	-----	-----
20th ward, 24th prec.-----	2	1	41	57	8	-----	-----
20th ward, 25th prec.-----	42	3	189	113	48	-----	-----
21st ward, 1st prec.-----	52	2	105	63	16	-----	-----
21st ward, 2nd prec.-----	54	4	147	62	25	-----	-----
21st ward, 3rd prec.-----	31	-----	108	122	18	-----	-----
21st ward, 4th prec.-----	25	2	106	74	12	-----	-----
21st ward, 5th prec.-----	10	-----	103	106	20	-----	-----
21st ward, 6th prec.-----	34	-----	102	113	35	-----	-----
21st ward, 7th prec.-----	26	2	98	61	25	-----	-----
21st ward, 8th prec.-----	18	2	115	92	35	-----	-----
21st ward, 9th prec.-----	8	-----	101	97	19	-----	-----
21st ward, 10th prec.-----	24	-----	112	84	23	-----	-----
21st ward, 11th prec.-----	14	1	95	119	21	-----	-----
21st ward, 12th prec.-----	28	-----	109	142	25	-----	-----
21st ward, 13th prec.-----	24	1	89	90	20	-----	-----
21st ward, 14th prec.-----	13	3	178	201	36	-----	-----
22nd ward, 1st prec.-----	8	2	103	124	21	-----	-----
22nd ward, 2nd prec.-----	7	-----	131	108	27	-----	-----
22nd ward, 3rd prec.-----	18	1	103	152	21	-----	-----
22nd ward, 4th prec.-----	26	-----	154	93	39	-----	-----
22nd ward, 5th prec.-----	12	-----	128	138	26	-----	-----
22nd ward, 6th prec.-----	18	2	63	118	27	-----	-----
22nd ward, 7th prec.-----	35	-----	133	92	45	-----	-----
22nd ward, 8th prec.-----	36	1	130	61	58	-----	-----
22nd ward, 9th prec.-----	39	1	74	85	42	-----	-----
22nd ward, 10th prec.-----	19	-----	110	60	54	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.—(con.)							
22nd ward, 11th prec.	33	3	144	37	61	---	---
22nd ward, 12th prec.	23	---	180	30	78	---	---
22nd ward, 13th prec.	28	---	121	71	52	---	---
22nd ward, 14th prec.	28	1	162	52	52	1	---
22nd ward, 15th prec.	28	---	178	57	52	1	---
22nd ward, 16th prec.	20	1	205	72	83	1	---
22nd ward, 17th prec.	41	1	181	42	62	---	---
22nd ward, 18th prec.	32	1	167	60	73	---	---
22nd ward, 19th prec.	29	1	105	60	44	1	---
22nd ward, 20th prec.	41	1	183	86	52	1	---
22nd ward, 21st prec.	25	1	118	102	28	---	---
23rd ward, 1st prec.	23	---	98	63	25	---	---
23rd ward, 2nd prec.	36	---	75	78	27	3	---
23rd ward, 3rd prec.	31	3	106	101	24	---	---
23rd ward, 4th prec.	19	---	89	123	24	---	---
23rd ward, 5th prec.	35	---	158	68	40	2	---
23rd ward, 6th prec.	38	---	117	42	31	---	---
23rd ward, 7th prec.	37	2	110	60	31	---	---
23rd ward, 8th prec.	20	1	92	114	21	---	---
23rd ward, 9th prec.	55	1	118	61	43	1	---
23rd ward, 10th prec.	27	1	127	69	37	---	---
23rd ward, 11th prec.	61	2	185	42	62	2	---
23rd ward, 12th prec.	65	---	208	45	26	---	---
23rd ward, 13th prec.	31	2	116	56	25	3	---
23rd ward, 14th prec.	23	1	138	82	18	---	---
23rd ward, 15th prec.	27	1	82	100	13	1	---
23rd ward, 16th prec.	20	---	98	88	37	2	---
23rd ward, 17th prec.	25	1	196	12	16	---	---
23rd ward, 18th prec.	22	1	154	9	12	---	---
23rd ward, 19th prec.	12	---	83	73	7	1	---
24th ward, 1st prec.	62	2	130	58	28	1	---
24th ward, 2nd prec.	61	2	120	85	21	1	---
24th ward, 3rd prec.	31	4	105	113	14	---	---
24th ward, 4th prec.	25	2	112	91	41	---	---
24th ward, 5th prec.	41	1	109	83	23	---	---
24th ward, 6th prec.	41	3	129	96	20	---	---
24th ward, 7th prec.	29	---	60	125	18	---	---
24th ward, 8th prec.	23	1	102	140	10	---	---
24th ward, 9th prec.	19	2	118	126	13	3	---
24th ward, 10th prec.	87	2	136	91	18	1	---
24th ward, 11th prec.	11	3	41	44	7	---	---
25th ward, 1st prec.	7	2	112	156	35	---	---
25th ward, 2nd prec.	11	---	91	148	16	---	---
25th ward, 3rd prec.	11	---	87	146	28	1	---
25th ward, 4th prec.	12	---	116	116	20	---	---
25th ward, 5th prec.	23	---	93	114	27	1	---
25th ward, 6th prec.	14	---	121	167	20	---	---
25th ward, 7th prec.	15	1	96	133	18	---	---
25th ward, 8th prec.	15	1	119	113	23	3	---
25th ward, 9th prec.	13	---	75	150	14	---	---
25th ward, 10th prec.	18	---	93	96	12	---	---
25th ward, 11th prec.	20	8	129	115	27	---	---
25th ward, 12th prec.	15	---	99	130	19	2	---
25th ward, 13th prec.	22	---	134	149	17	---	---
25th ward, 14th prec.	36	---	198	200	81	1	---
25th ward, 15th prec.	19	2	136	159	25	2	---
Totals (99,905)	12,386	603	43,948	27,250	15,411	293	14
MONROE CO.							
Adrian	4	1	41	---	5	---	---
Angelo	---	1	60	---	1	---	---
Byron	18	8	50	14	10	1	---
Clifton	13	4	84	1	32	---	---
Glendale	2	2	57	1	11	---	---
Grant	2	2	30	1	5	---	---
Greenfield	7	14	67	---	6	5	---
Jefferson	5	4	49	4	90	2	---
Lafayette	3	1	34	---	4	---	---
La Grange	4	2	56	1	2	---	---
Leon	4	1	118	---	12	1	---
Lincoln	4	5	112	13	28	1	---
Little Falls	5	9	82	1	4	---	---

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
MONROE CO.—(con.)							
New Lynne.....	7	2	28	1	3		
Oakdale.....	14	3	72	3	10		
Portland.....	2	2	76	7	60	6	
Ridgeville.....	7	2	85	1	10	1	
Scott.....	3	1	18		9		
Sheldon.....	4	3	63	2	1		
Sparta.....	8	11	34	2	28	1	
Tomah.....	14	3	92	2	5		
Wellington.....			64		6	1	
Wells.....	5	1	49	4	14		
Wilton.....	10		80	3	14	3	
Sparta, city:							
1st ward.....	17	10	232	1	22	3	
2nd ward.....	11	8	176	8	14	1	
3rd ward.....	8	10	199	2	13	1	
4th ward.....	22	10	196	2	50		
Tomah, city:							
1st ward.....	22	8	159	9	28		
2nd ward.....	20	12	216	16	37	1	
3rd ward.....	29	5	134	16	21	4	
Cashton, vil.....	12	7	85	6	96	2	
Kendall, vil.....	6	12	76	6	13	1	
Melvina.....	2		32	1	10		
Norwalk, vil.....	7	4	107	1	14	1	
Ontario, vil.....	3	4	17		2		
Wilton, vil.....	9	2	60	3	11	0	
Wyeville.....		1	17	8	5		
Totals (4.604).....	329	174	3,221	141	706	37	
OCONTO CO.							
Abrams.....	8		117	1	12		
Armstrong.....	11	1	54	3	22		1
Bagley.....	2		17		1		
Brazeau.....	13	4	71	1	12	1	
Breed.....	3	1	31	1	11		
Chase.....	7	1	70	4	11	2	2
Doty.....			12	1	3		
Gillett.....	4	1	121	2	21		
Howe.....	30	1	104		14		
Lena.....	11		58	1	27		
Little River.....	25	2	193	2	57		
Little Suamico.....	14		70	1	67	3	
Maple Valley.....	16	2	148	3	32	1	
Morgan.....	17		72	27	9	2	
Oconto.....	43	2	171		75	5	
Oconto Falls.....	14		94		40	1	
Pensaukee.....	2	3	140	2	31	1	
Riverview.....	1	1	43	2	9		
South Branch.....							
Spruce.....	19	1	96	1	36	4	
Stiles.....	21	1	106		31	1	
Townsend.....	7	1	64		19		
Underhill.....	3		76	1	14	2	
Wheeler.....	5	1	52		30		
Oconto, city:							
1st ward.....	9		110	2	41	2	
2nd ward.....	24	1	84	2	42		
3rd ward.....	29		43		42	4	
4th ward.....	19	1	76	2	37		
5th ward.....	25	2	99	1	64	2	
6th ward.....	23	1	77		53	1	
7th ward.....	31	1	104	4	95		
8th ward.....	38	1	86	1	69	1	
9th ward.....	27	2	39		81		
10th ward.....	23		60		84	1	
Oconto Falls, city:							
1st ward.....	9	2	90	1	24		
2nd ward.....	18		148		24		
3rd ward.....	53		96		55		
Gillett, vil.....	27	4	173		35	1	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
OCONTO CO.—(con.)							
Lena, vil.	35	-----	56	-----	36	-----	-----
Suring, vil.	32	-----	57	-----	21	-----	-----
Totals (5,610).....	698	38	3,379	66	1,391	35	3
ONEIDA CO.							
Cassian.....	11	-----	96	1	6	1	-----
Crescent.....	8	2	61	3	4	-----	-----
Enterprise.....	2	1	18	3	6	2	-----
Hazelhurst.....	4	1	45	-----	1	1	-----
Little Rice.....	5	1	8	-----	11	-----	-----
Lynne.....	3	1	59	2	10	2	-----
Minocqua.....	57	5	277	5	38	4	-----
Monico.....	7	-----	51	3	10	-----	-----
Newbold.....	7	4	43	6	8	3	-----
Pelean.....	7	3	130	6	1	2	-----
Piehl.....	1	-----	27	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pine Lake.....	8	2	58	6	8	1	-----
Schoepke.....	15	-----	72	-----	17	2	-----
Stella.....	2	-----	18	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sugar Camp.....	3	5	66	1	2	1	-----
Three Lakes.....	19	3	145	2	13	-----	-----
Tomahawk Lake.....	11	-----	64	-----	2	-----	-----
Woodboro.....	-----	-----	23	1	10	1	-----
Woodruff.....	10	1	78	6	6	-----	-----
Rhineland, city:							
1st ward.....	17	5	167	3	39	4	-----
2nd ward.....	30	8	176	8	26	4	-----
3rd ward.....	20	9	200	18	36	4	-----
4th ward.....	36	3	209	8	46	1	-----
5th ward.....	45	6	256	23	44	1	-----
6th ward.....	41	11	358	29	56	4	-----
Totals (3,714).....	369	71	2,702	134	400	38	-----
OUTAGAMIE CO.							
Black Creek.....	6	-----	108	3	11	1	-----
Bovina.....	3	-----	58	1	3	-----	-----
Buchanan.....	47	2	38	1	62	4	-----
Center.....	6	-----	255	6	61	4	-----
Cicero.....	1	-----	147	-----	7	2	5
Dale.....	17	3	176	2	21	2	-----
Deer Creek.....	14	1	61	2	21	2	-----
Ellington.....	23	8	172	2	58	6	-----
Freedom.....	45	2	132	1	83	6	-----
Grand Chute.....	36	2	303	2	55	7	-----
Greenville.....	21	-----	212	-----	29	5	-----
Hortonia.....	11	-----	88	1	6	-----	-----
Kaukauna.....	34	-----	37	2	26	1	-----
Liberty.....	3	1	50	1	3	3	-----
Maine.....	3	5	53	-----	4	-----	-----
Maple Creek.....	6	2	37	-----	11	3	-----
Oneida.....	54	3	108	1	23	2	-----
Osborn.....	9	1	82	4	5	2	-----
Seymour.....	11	-----	100	3	14	3	-----
Vandenbrook.....	13	-----	51	-----	22	1	-----
Appleton, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	29	8	646	6	45	3	-----
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	26	8	506	8	43	3	-----
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	27	6	399	10	28	-----	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	57	53	292	5	61	2	-----
3rd ward, 1st prec.....	163	8	366	11	155	15	-----
3rd ward, 2nd prec.....	79	6	401	7	90	9	-----
4th ward, 1st prec.....	5	-----	110	2	18	5	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	66	4	288	9	84	8	-----
5th ward, 1st prec.....	53	4	341	18	49	6	-----
5th ward, 2nd prec.....	65	5	439	8	77	7	-----
6th ward, 1st prec.....	16	2	432	8	37	3	-----
6th ward, 2nd prec.....	28	2	455	5	28	6	-----
Kaukauna, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	6	1	192	16	109	5	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	68	3	255	19	77	7	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
OUTAGAMIE CO.—(con.)							
3rd ward, 3rd prec.	66	7	241	21	131	7	
4th ward, 4th prec.	55	3	207	10	114	4	
New London, city:							
3rd ward	11	1	148	1	40	4	
Seymour, city:							
1st ward	17		136	3	9	1	
2nd ward	14	4	94	1	15	2	
Bear Creek, vil.	22	1	41	2	21		
Black Creek, vil.	3	2	100	1	14		
Combined Locks, vil.	6	1	34	9	12	1	
Hortonville, vil.	29	8	252	1	35	1	
Kimberly, vil.	42	3	186	3	69	4	
Little Chute, vil.	69	3	202	16	149	8	
Shiocton, vil.	3		77	2	14	1	
Totals (13,176)	1,444	173	9,105	234	2,049	166	5
OZAUCKEE CO.							
Belgium	192	5	46		37	1	
Cedarburg	67	3	115	5	16	1	
Fredonia	101	4	118	6	25	2	
Grafton	39	1	91	7	12		
Mequon	72		139	21	42	3	
Port Washington	81	2	68	5	28		
Saukville	54	2	86	1	21	1	
Cedarburg, city:							
1st ward	88	4	65	4	34	1	
2nd ward	48		69	4	4	2	
3rd ward	49	1	58	3	13		
Port Washington, city:							
1st ward	115		42	1		29	
2nd ward	118		38	1	23	1	
3rd ward	93	3	54	4	34	1	
4th ward	65		68	2	18	2	
5th ward	65		96	3	21		
6th ward	64	1	85	2	29		
Belgium, vil.	79	2	4		7		
Fredonia, vil.	86	1	18	1	12		
Grafton, vil.	41	2	110	3	60	3	
Saukville, vil.	74	1	24		11	2	
Thiensville, vil.	23		37	5	15		
Totals (3,713)	1,608	33	1,484	78	462	49	
PIERCE CO.							
Clifton	5		106	7	19		
Diamond Bluff	5	1	50	32	8		
Ellsworth	14	2	350	19	36	2	
El Paso	16		160	8	38	4	1
Gilman	9	1	137	10	16	5	
Hartland	4	6	208	12	45	5	3
Isabelle			29		5		
Maiden Rock			98	7	1		
Martell	12	3	175	46	15	2	2
Oak Grove	6	1	93	6	48	3	
River Falls	10	4	170	1	38	27	1
Rock Elm	8	3	135	13	43	2	
Salem	5	4	199	4	9	1	
Spring Lake	2	5	101	5	7	1	1
Trenton		8	180	4	11		
Trimbelle	5	7	229	73	45	2	
Union	4	5	118	46	23		
Prescott, city:							
1st ward	6		42	1	1		
2nd ward	5	1	49	2	9		
3rd ward	7		55		10	1	
River Falls, city:							
2nd El. Dist.	30	21	553	16	49	3	
Bay City, vil.	1	2	40		6		
Ellsworth, vil.	38	7	415	27	30		2
Elmwood, vil.	1	3	123	3	32	2	
Maiden Rock, vil.	7	2	85	2	3		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
PIERCE CO.—(con.)							
Plum City, vil.	5	1	52	14	9	3	2
Spring Valley, vil.	5	8	180	1	13	1	-----
Totals (5,436)	205	95	4,132	359	569	64	12
PEPIN CO.							
Albany	2	2	66	3	2	-----	-----
Durand	4	2	39	4	3	-----	-----
Frankfort	7	3	81	3	12	4	-----
Lima	49	-----	14	2	17	3	-----
Pepin	5	13	121	5	8	-----	1
Stockholm	-----	-----	43	3	2	-----	-----
Waterville	25	3	18	13	31	3	-----
Waubeck	7	-----	25	-----	8	-----	-----
Durand, city:							
1st ward	66	4	111	11	53	1	-----
2nd ward	38	2	201	9	70	-----	-----
Pepin, vil.	7	8	151	1	29	-----	-----
Stockholm, vil.	4	1	36	-----	7	-----	-----
Totals (1,602)	214	48	1,024	54	250	11	1
POLK CO.							
Alden	5	8	133	-----	21	-----	-----
Apple River	6	8	104	19	13	5	-----
Balsam Lake	7	3	92	8	30	4	-----
Beaver	9	2	66	12	2	-----	-----
Black Brook	6	6	99	-----	18	1	1
Bone Lake	4	1	87	15	11	7	1
Clam Falls	6	6	90	2	8	1	1
Clayton	5	6	84	-----	8	1	-----
Clear Lake	13	11	89	1	14	-----	-----
Eureka	8	7	135	5	9	5	-----
Farmington	8	-----	51	5	36	6	-----
Garfield	4	8	126	3	13	-----	-----
Georgetown	1	2	60	1	47	2	-----
Johnstown	2	2	57	4	3	1	-----
Laketown	4	4	104	1	8	2	4
Lincoln	9	7	125	1	23	2	-----
Lorain	4	3	44	1	5	2	3
Luck	12	11	68	8	5	2	-----
McKinley	2	1	75	-----	5	1	-----
Milltown	10	1	112	2	12	-----	-----
Osceola	7	3	101	-----	11	-----	-----
St. Croix Falls	3	7	105	1	10	1	-----
Sterling	1	3	61	1	15	1	-----
West Sweden	4	2	76	12	5	3	3
Amery, city	18	16	208	2	29	2	-----
Balsam Lake, vil.	8	1	92	-----	4	-----	-----
Centuria, vil.	6	3	93	-----	8	1	3
Clayton, vil.	1	3	68	3	7	-----	-----
Clear Lake, vil.	3	6	105	11	17	3	-----
Dresser Jct., vil.	4	3	48	-----	7	3	-----
Frederic, vil.	5	1	113	-----	8	1	-----
Luck, vil.	8	3	122	-----	2	2	-----
Milltown, vil.	2	1	78	2	2	-----	1
Osceola, vil.	3	5	115	3	15	-----	-----
St. Croix Falls, vil.	4	5	163	1	6	-----	-----
Totals (4,335)	204	148	3,349	124	437	56	17
PORTAGE CO.							
Alban	98	3	125	-----	9	-----	-----
Almond	23	4	108	-----	9	1	-----
Amherst	100	-----	188	5	9	2	-----
Belmont	68	3	102	-----	8	1	-----
Buena Vista	107	2	124	-----	14	-----	-----
Carson	111	1	74	4	21	1	2
Dewey	90	2	11	-----	-----	2	-----
Eau Pleine	44	2	137	5	15	4	-----
Grant	23	1	46	1	22	1	-----
Hull	176	-----	26	-----	10	-----	-----
Lanark	43	2	135	-----	14	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Sec.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
PORTAGE CO.—(con.)							
Linwood.....	27	2	56	2	5	1	-----
New Hope.....	79	1	147	1	28	4	-----1
Pine Grove.....	13	4	90	1	6	-----	-----
Plover.....	8	10	198	-----	38	-----	-----
Sharon.....	449	-----	28	-----	1	-----	-----
Stockton.....	367	-----	96	1	7	3	-----
Stevens Point, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	195	6	256	2	21	4	-----
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	84	3	238	2	35	1	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	88	2	205	2	31	4	-----1
3rd ward, 1st prec.....	186	6	226	1	33	5	-----3
3rd ward, 2nd prec.....	101	1	210	1	33	-----	-----1
4th ward, 1st prec.....	507	5	88	-----	4	2	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	272	3	48	2	15	-----	-----
5th ward.....	129	8	178	14	39	-----	-----3
6th ward.....	65	2	176	2	13	-----	-----
Almond, vill.....	9	-----	100	-----	10	-----	-----
Amherst, vill.....	23	2	183	2	9	1	-----
Amherst Jct., vill.....	33	-----	40	-----	5	-----	-----
Junction City, vill.....	9	1	48	6	5	-----	-----
Nelsonville, vill.....	6	-----	49	-----	11	2	-----1
Plover, vill.....	29	2	53	1	6	-----	-----
Rosholt.....	48	1	80	2	11	-----	-----
Totals (8,238).....	3,685	79	3,869	57	497	39	12
PRICE CO.							
Catawba.....	1	1	59	1	8	1	-----
Eisenstein.....	5	2	98	6	7	4	-----
Elk.....	8	-----	78	6	5	2	-----1
Emery.....	15	-----	101	13	3	3	-----
Fifield.....	7	1	124	4	27	3	-----
Flambeau.....	7	2	93	-----	13	-----	-----
Georgetown.....	-----	-----	54	2	11	1	-----
Hackett.....	8	2	63	-----	5	-----	-----
Harmony.....	9	-----	45	11	13	2	-----
Hill.....	-----	2	76	1	4	2	-----
Kennan.....	-----	2	47	3	14	1	-----
Knox.....	1	2	52	4	6	3	-----
Lake.....	3	3	198	2	46	5	-----
Ogema.....	7	1	235	5	20	6	-----
Prentice.....	3	7	115	7	8	1	-----
Spirit.....	5	3	97	4	12	2	-----
Worcester.....	9	-----	212	12	30	2	-----
Park Falls, city:							
1st ward.....	14	6	136	3	32	1	-----
2nd ward.....	3	2	100	1	49	1	-----
3rd ward.....	14	3	180	1	60	3	-----
4th ward.....	6	-----	109	3	25	1	-----
Phillips, city:							
1st ward.....	11	2	200	1	27	3	-----
2nd ward.....	14	3	163	1	31	1	-----
3rd ward.....	8	3	158	-----	24	2	-----
Catawba, vill.....	7	1	53	4	11	1	-----
Kennan, vill.....	16	2	35	-----	-----	9	-----1
Prentice, vill.....	13	5	131	-----	18	1	-----
Totals (3,926).....	194	53	3,012	95	518	52	2
RACINE CO.							
Burlington.....	78	4	75	2	73	5	-----
Caledonia.....	39	4	388	10	86	8	-----
Dover.....	55	5	121	2	33	2	-----
Mt. Pleasant.....	29	10	499	12	75	13	-----
Norway.....	11	1	149	5	10	1	-----
Raymond.....	38	4	217	8	25	-----	-----
Rochester.....	23	1	67	-----	10	1	-----
Waterford.....	12	3	104	9	28	2	-----
Yorkville.....	10	4	219	3	10	2	-----1
Burlington, city:							
1st ward.....	27	1	58	1	35	1	-----
2nd ward.....	83	3	187	6	95	4	-----

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

561

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emer- son Pro	Zim- mer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
RACINE CO.—(con.)							
3rd ward.....	82	5	112	2	88	6	-----
4th ward.....	65	7	122	-----	89	4	-----
Racine, city:							
1st ward.....	12	1	183	2	35	4	-----
2nd ward.....	59	1	684	6	104	3	-----
No. 3rd ward.....	45	5	445	2	84	5	-----
So. 3rd ward.....	82	3	444	14	176	53	-----
Ea. 4th ward.....	55	-----	237	2	87	4	-----
W. 4th ward.....	64	6	320	11	132	11	-----
5th ward.....	40	5	305	31	68	17	-----
6th ward.....	22	1	314	9	71	11	-----
7th ward, 1st prec.....	54	14	339	24	118	20	-----
7th ward, 2nd prec.....	58	7	343	23	163	10	-----
8th ward, 1st prec.....	18	6	469	18	42	6	-----
8th ward, 2nd prec.....	19	9	574	9	32	5	-----
9th ward, 1st prec.....	14	3	396	20	59	3	-----
9th ward, 2nd prec.....	17	5	328	30	64	18	-----
10th ward, 1st prec.....	31	6	278	9	71	10	-----
10th ward, 2nd prec.....	51	1	171	21	127	26	-----
11th ward, 1st prec.....	18	4	501	17	43	-----	-----
11th ward, 2nd prec.....	8	6	315	18	69	3	-----
12th ward, 1st prec.....	18	12	867	17	83	5	-----
12th ward, 2nd prec.....	17	4	653	9	62	6	-----
13th ward, 1st prec.....	20	6	383	11	56	7	-----
13th ward, 2nd prec.....	8	7	384	8	56	9	-----
14th ward, 1st prec.....	17	12	194	16	83	15	-----
14th ward, 2nd prec.....	22	4	300	19	105	8	-----
15th ward, 1st prec.....	22	2	310	24	96	2	-----
15th ward, 2nd prec.....	51	-----	378	26	86	13	2
Rochester, vil.....	14	-----	76	-----	9	2	-----
Sturtevant, vil.....	10	-----	81	7	18	-----	-----
Union Grove, vil.....	18	4	249	4	3	5	-----
Waterford, vil.....	37	1	119	1	49	-----	1
Totals (18,346).....	1,473	179	12,958	486	2,908	335	7
RICHLAND CO.							
Akan.....	21	7	121	3	2	3	-----
Bloom.....	17	7	206	4	3	2	-----
Buena Vista.....	29	5	253	4	21	2	-----
Cazenovia, vil.....	20	3	39	-----	44	-----	-----
Dayton.....	24	4	188	4	21	3	-----
Eagle.....	21	2	106	-----	12	1	-----
Forest.....	10	2	80	1	2	2	-----
Henrietta.....	17	7	221	3	12	3	-----
Ithaca.....	38	3	122	1	56	5	-----
Lone Rock, vil.....	36	3	76	2	30	2	-----
Marshall.....	14	12	175	2	3	1	-----
Orion.....	19	4	136	1	16	2	-----
Richwood.....	37	11	164	4	26	4	-----
Rockbridge.....	12	8	163	-----	17	3	-----
Richland.....	13	9	191	1	14	2	-----
Sylvan.....	24	3	147	-----	3	-----	-----
Viola, vil.....	12	3	122	-----	18	-----	-----
Westford.....	11	1	25	2	39	2	-----
Willow.....	6	1	148	-----	16	-----	-----
Richland Center, city:							
1st ward.....	29	6	316	2	39	1	-----
2nd ward.....	55	6	278	2	53	2	-----
3rd ward.....	84	27	357	3	14	-----	-----
Totals (4,877).....	549	134	3,634	39	483	38	-----
ROCK CO.							
Avon.....	2	-----	78	-----	3	-----	-----
Beloit.....	2	2	217	3	16	1	-----
Bradford.....	2	1	105	-----	4	-----	-----
Center.....	9	1	85	1	7	-----	-----
Clinton.....	10	2	154	1	-----	-----	-----
Fulton.....	15	2	106	10	18	-----	-----
Harmony.....	6	1	133	4	7	1	-----
Janesville.....	-----	2	77	-----	14	-----	-----
Johnstown.....	2	2	129	3	2	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

J Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Sec.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Sec. Lab.	Scatter- ing
ROCK CO.—(con.)							
La Prairie.....	10	5	107	-----	2	1	-----
Lima.....	5	-----	121	1	7	-----	-----
Magnolia.....	5	2	109	1	2	-----	-----
Milton.....	26	5	315	5	12	3	-----
Newark.....	1	1	107	1	3	-----	-----
Plymouth.....	13	1	138	-----	16	2	-----
Porter.....	10	1	87	6	8	-----	-----
Rock.....	9	1	108	5	16	2	-----
Spring Valley.....	6	1	95	2	12	1	-----
Turtle.....	12	3	123	4	17	1	-----
Union.....	10	5	142	4	10	-----	-----
Beloit, city:							
1st ward.....	3	5	218	1	106	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	27	9	334	3	77	1	-----
3rd ward.....	24	4	500	1	76	1	-----
4th ward.....	12	9	366	5	52	2	-----
5th ward.....	18	5	280	6	55	2	-----
6th ward.....	21	8	411	9	64	4	-----
7th ward.....	22	4	300	4	119	4	-----
8th ward.....	21	8	388	6	68	3	-----
9th ward.....	18	4	409	3	87	7	-----
Edgerton, city.....	37	2	524	31	92	2	-----
Evansville, city.....	13	10	548	7	27	1	-----
Janesville, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	14	4	239	-----	36	-----	-----
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	13	-----	313	5	54	5	-----
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	12	3	168	4	33	2	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	19	2	334	6	46	3	-----
3rd ward.....	33	6	386	1	36	-----	-----
4th ward, 1st prec.....	18	1	227	4	93	2	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	27	6	318	-----	69	4	-----
5th ward.....	42	2	210	3	58	4	-----
6th ward.....	15	4	516	1	36	1	-----
7th ward.....	20	9	316	2	33	4	-----
Clinton, vil.....	12	2	280	-----	26	3	-----
Footville, vil.....	4	1	86	-----	6	2	-----
Milton, vil.....	8	10	316	1	5	-----	-----
Orfordville, vil.....	1	4	124	4	7	1	-----
Totals (13,260).....	641	160	10,697	155	1,537	70	-----
RUSK CO.							
Atlanta.....	10	4	104	3	22	-----	-----
Big Bend.....	4	3	62	5	8	-----	-----
Big Falls.....	-----	-----	16	1	1	-----	-----
Cedar Rapids.....	-----	-----	17	2	6	1	-----
Dewey.....	2	2	57	2	27	2	-----
Flambeau.....	6	5	121	1	22	2	-----
Grant.....	5	6	164	3	23	3	-----
Grow.....	3	5	71	1	10	-----	-----
Hawkins.....	-----	1	40	5	5	1	-----
Hubbard.....	2	-----	27	-----	1	-----	-----
Lawrence.....	2	1	35	2	8	1	-----
Marshall.....	5	4	87	13	17	4	-----
Murray.....	4	2	50	1	19	-----	-----
Richland.....	5	-----	22	-----	4	-----	-----
Rusk.....	3	2	60	3	7	1	-----
South Forks.....	6	1	18	2	5	-----	-----
Strickland.....	6	-----	39	3	18	1	-----
Stubbs.....	10	5	115	3	13	5	-----
Thornapple.....	2	4	97	1	20	1	-----
True.....	9	4	75	2	14	2	-----
Washington.....	1	1	50	8	2	-----	-----
Wilkinson.....	-----	1	13	1	2	-----	-----
Willard.....	5	4	44	2	4	1	-----
Wilson.....	4	3	12	-----	4	-----	-----
Ladysmith, city:							
1st ward.....	4	4	63	1	37	5	-----
2nd ward.....	7	2	81	3	49	4	-----
3rd ward.....	10	2	76	-----	41	-----	2
4th ward.....	3	4	113	3	24	2	-----
5th ward.....	10	4	199	6	98	1	-----
6th ward.....	10	-----	81	-----	34	1	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scattering
RUSK CO.—(con.)							
Bruce, vil.....	5	2	97	—	35	—	—
Conrath, vil.....	2	—	16	2	7	1	—
Glen Flora, vil.....	—	3	35	—	9	2	—
Hawkins.....	9	4	67	1	10	—	—
Ingram, vil.....	1	2	36	1	5	—	1
Sheldon, vil.....	2	—	34	—	6	—	—
Tony, vil.....	1	3	29	—	22	1	—
Weyerhauser, vil.....	5	3	84	1	14	1	—
Totals (3,445).....	157	91	2,407	84	658	45	3
ST. CROIX CO.							
Baldwin.....	4	4	135	4	6	—	—
Cady.....	3	—	135	7	12	1	—
Cylon.....	6	2	113	1	35	1	—
Eau Galle.....	8	4	142	1	3	1	—
Emerald.....	7	—	95	—	60	5	—
Erin Prairie.....	39	1	52	2	95	4	—
Forest.....	2	2	56	7	39	4	—
Glenwood.....	17	2	104	4	18	3	—
Hammond.....	21	2	153	—	16	2	—
Hudson.....	10	3	109	4	11	1	—
Kinnickinnic.....	3	4	71	9	59	2	—
Pleasant Valley.....	1	1	59	1	10	—	—
Richmond.....	6	—	77	—	67	—	—
Rush River.....	6	1	62	3	5	1	—
Somerset.....	11	2	44	—	45	1	—
Springfield.....	12	4	157	2	28	1	1
Stanton.....	9	2	79	—	120	2	—
Star Prairie.....	5	2	112	3	34	2	—
St. Joseph.....	9	2	71	3	14	6	—
Troy.....	13	—	78	12	24	6	—
Warren.....	11	5	184	6	23	—	—
Glenwood, city:							
1st ward.....	7	—	42	1	2	—	—
2nd ward.....	4	1	34	1	4	1	—
3rd ward.....	6	3	58	—	12	3	—
Hudson, city:							
1st ward.....	6	4	59	8	7	1	—
2nd ward.....	30	9	296	33	62	—	—
3rd ward.....	35	6	271	48	59	7	—
New Richmond, city:							
1st ward.....	11	6	125	—	107	2	—
2nd ward.....	11	3	139	1	129	3	—
3rd ward.....	3	—	87	1	32	4	—
River Falls, city:							
1st ward.....	8	1	43	1	7	2	—
Baldwin, vil.....	7	7	201	3	20	—	3
Deer Park, vil.....	—	—	60	3	11	2	—
Hammond, vil.....	19	6	137	—	13	—	—
North Hudson, vil.....	7	1	97	29	35	1	—
Somerset, vil.....	8	1	25	—	54	10	1
Star Prairie, vil.....	1	—	50	1	13	—	—
Wilson, vil.....	2	1	49	—	11	—	—
Woodville, vil.....	4	4	97	—	3	1	—
Totals (6,023).....	372	96	3,958	207	1,305	80	5
SAUK CO.							
Baraboo.....	25	7	239	7	17	1	—
Bear Creek.....	72	1	25	3	6	2	—
Dellona.....	23	—	41	—	2	1	—
Delton.....	28	10	120	4	10	1	—
Excelsior.....	33	3	71	1	8	—	—
Fairfield.....	5	1	111	2	—	—	—
Franklin.....	67	—	26	2	—	1	2
Freedom.....	10	2	76	—	5	—	—
Greenfield.....	10	4	84	—	6	—	—
Honey Creek.....	5	—	74	20	12	—	2
Ironton.....	22	4	51	—	28	2	—
La Valle.....	26	2	75	1	6	2	—
Merrimack.....	8	—	63	1	9	—	—
Prairie du Sac.....	17	—	52	6	6	1	—

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
SAUK CO.—(con.)							
Reedsburg.....	39	1	72	2	13		
Spring Green.....	16	1	38	5	11		
Sumpter.....	31		93	2	19	2	3
Troy.....	11	2	120	7	30	2	7
Washington.....	44	3	127	4	28	2	
Westfield.....	74		62		20	2	1
Winfield.....	45	1	42	3	14		
Woodland.....	16	15	98	1	3		1
Baraboo, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	91	6	262		10	1	
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	69		147		17		
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	104	2	266	8	32	2	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	135	2	197		35	1	4
3rd ward.....	110	6	142	1	13	1	2
Reedsburg, city:							
1st ward.....	71	10	193	3	39	2	
2nd ward.....	82	15	354	4	42	1	4
Ableman, vil.....	9	1	40	3	12	1	
Ironton, vil.....	9	2	29	4	9		1
La Valle, vil.....	12		65	2	9		
Lime Ridge.....	5	2	58		9		
Loganville.....	31	4	30	3	5		
Merrimack.....	16	3	44	5	1		2
North Freedom, vil.....	6	4	92		10		
Plain, vil.....	33		3		30		
Prairie du Sac, vil.....	39		201	15	32	3	3
Sauk City, vil.....	76	7	100	55	51	1	7
Spring Green, vil.....	28	2	134	5	42	1	
Totals (6,721).....	1,553	123	4,117	179	667	33	39
SAWYER CO.							
Bass Lake.....	4		26		6		
Couderay.....	3	4	56	3	4	1	
Edgewater.....	3	1	15		3		
Fishtrap.....	1	1	14	1	4		
Hayward.....	1	7	118		4	1	
Hunter.....	2		40		3		
Lenroot.....		1	83	7	2		
Loretta.....	6	5	74	7	4	1	
Meadowbrook.....	2		19		1	1	
Meteor.....	1		29	11	6		
Ojibwa.....	5	4	29		7		
Radisson.....	6	3	59		3	2	
Round Lake.....	7		88	1	4		
Sand Lake.....	9	1	54	1	18	1	
Spider Lake.....	1		47	2	3		
Weirgor.....	1	2	29	2	7		
Winter.....	14	5	89	2	21	1	
Hayward, city:							
1st ward.....	10	1	91		21	2	
2nd ward.....	3		85		10		
3rd ward.....	4	1	68	1	10		
Exeland, vil.....	1	4	30		9		
Couderay, vil.....	1		36		3	1	
Totals (1,504).....	85	40	1,177	38	153	11	
SHAWANO CO.							
Almon.....	2		65	60	12		1
Angelica.....	28		50	7	3		
Aniwa.....		1	62				
Bartelme.....	1		10		2		
Belle Plaine.....	10	3	136	36	13	2	
Birnamwood.....	13	1	49	5	11	1	
Fairbanks.....	1		76	4	11		
Germania.....	1	1	34	4	5		
Grant.....		1	111	1	9	2	
Green Valley.....	8		91	6	13	1	
Hartland.....	1		78	7	1	1	
Herman.....	3	1	95	9	13	3	
Hutchins.....	6	3	55	1	1		
Lessor.....	6	2	83	1	8		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emer- son Pro.	Zim- mer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
SHAWANO CO.—(con.)							
Maple Grove.....	33	3	57	-----	12	-----	-----
Morris.....	13	3	70	2	9	2	-----
Navarino.....	2	4	53	4	-----	1	-----
Pella.....	1	-----	84	2	8	-----	-----
Red Springs.....	5	-----	43	4	2	-----	-----
Richmond.....	6	3	102	36	4	3	1
Seneca.....	3	-----	62	5	6	-----	-----
Washington.....	8	1	86	13	12	3	-----
Waukechon.....	11	2	54	23	17	3	-----
Wescott.....	1	1	40	4	2	-----	-----
Wittenberg.....	6	3	84	8	15	1	-----
Shawano, city:							
1st ward.....	34	2	211	28	28	2	-----
2nd ward.....	19	2	116	7	15	1	-----
3rd ward.....	44	2	203	18	35	-----	1
Aniwa, vil.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Biramwood, vil.....	7	6	91	1	4	-----	-----
Bonduel, vil.....	4	-----	75	15	12	1	-----
Bowler, vil.....	3	1	52	1	10	-----	-----
Cecil, vil.....	4	2	51	12	14	-----	-----
Eland, vil.....	6	2	37	6	31	-----	-----
Gresham, vil.....	13	1	25	10	13	1	-----
Keshena, vil.....	3	-----	30	1	1	1	-----
Mattoon, vil.....	23	5	53	-----	9	2	-----
Neopit, vil.....	14	-----	56	-----	2	1	-----
Tigerton, vil.....	10	2	86	2	15	2	-----
Wittenberg, vil.....	17	5	126	23	25	1	2
Totals (4,200)	370	63	2,942	372	403	35	5
SHEBOYGAN CO.							
Greenbush.....	26	2	88	1	26	1	-----
Herman.....	46	1	88	24	64	3	2
Holland.....	27	4	223	8	50	1	-----
Lima.....	28	1	180	7	42	-----	-----
Lyndon.....	22	4	99	1	47	1	-----
Mitchell.....	45	-----	45	10	9	-----	-----
Mosel.....	11	1	53	16	43	2	-----
Plymouth.....	28	8	115	25	59	1	2
Rhine.....	18	2	59	23	43	2	-----
Russell.....	30	1	16	5	6	-----	-----
Scott.....	23	-----	99	3	19	-----	-----
Sheboygan.....	46	4	116	40	100	6	-----
Sheboygan Falls.....	23	-----	84	34	35	-----	-----
Sherman.....	23	1	100	12	26	1	3
Wilson.....	32	-----	56	24	30	4	-----
Plymouth, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	38	-----	69	5	62	2	-----
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	29	2	97	12	49	1	-----
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	43	3	82	11	67	1	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	23	-----	121	6	57	-----	-----
Sheboygan, city:							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	89	4	187	22	237	3	-----
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	125	10	407	61	357	8	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	127	3	200	31	186	5	-----
3rd ward.....	33	2	101	25	88	1	-----
4th ward, 1st prec.....	77	6	181	69	137	1	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	118	7	215	90	160	10	-----
5th ward, 1st prec.....	42	-----	145	84	127	11	-----
5th ward, 2nd prec.....	29	1	86	73	113	3	-----
6th ward.....	67	5	158	84	175	6	2
7th ward, 1st prec.....	66	7	183	91	186	4	-----
7th ward, 2nd prec.....	69	4	102	81	126	3	-----
8th ward, 1st prec.....	45	1	101	47	131	1	-----
8th ward, 2nd prec.....	100	1	104	58	175	5	-----
8th ward, 3rd prec.....	86	2	160	89	187	7	-----
Sheboygan Falls:							
1st ward.....	39	6	88	24	47	1	-----
2nd ward.....	53	-----	134	9	237	3	-----
Adell, vil.....	8	2	42	-----	16	-----	-----
Cascade, vil.....	9	-----	49	1	20	-----	-----
Cedar Grove, vil.....	4	3	215	5	26	-----	-----
Elkhart Lake, vil.....	19	1	58	16	21	2	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emer- son Pro.	Zim- mer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
SHEBOYGAN CO.—(con.)							
Glenbeulah, vil.....	15	-----	38	-----	13	-----	1
Kohler, vil.....	31	2	122	9	100	-----	-----
Oostburg, vil.....	14	2	132	1	25	-----	-----
Random Lake, vil.....	64	1	52	1	27	1	-----
Waldo.....	12	3	91	-----	15	-----	1
Totals (12,082).....	1,902	107	5,141	1,238	3,581	102	11
TAYLOR CO.							
Aurora.....	3	-----	41	1	16	-----	-----
Browning.....	3	2	105	16	14	3	-----
Chelsea.....	2	-----	113	15	4	-----	-----
Cleveland.....	4	2	59	2	5	-----	-----
Deer Creek.....	8	3	128	6	21	2	-----
Ford.....	5	-----	23	-----	1	-----	-----
Goodrich.....	1	2	48	5	3	1	-----
Greenwood.....	2	2	69	12	4	-----	-----
Grover.....	1	1	37	3	1	-----	-----
Hammel.....	2	1	56	4	6	1	-----
Holway.....	3	1	79	4	16	-----	-----
Jump River.....	5	-----	67	3	1	1	-----
Little Black.....	4	1	159	15	43	1	-----
Maplehurst.....	3	1	45	7	4	-----	-----
McKinley.....	3	2	60	-----	7	1	-----
Medford.....	15	3	251	40	39	-----	-----
Molitor.....	1	-----	42	-----	3	-----	-----
Pershing.....	4	-----	28	2	6	-----	-----
Rib Lake.....	-----	-----	80	2	4	6	-----
Roosevelt.....	2	-----	69	1	6	-----	-----
Taft.....	4	-----	34	2	20	3	-----
Westboro.....	11	-----	9	6	17	1	-----
Medford, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	18	5	165	16	50	1	-----
2nd ward.....	7	-----	103	10	30	2	-----
3rd ward.....	12	2	154	13	48	2	-----
Gilman, vil.....	3	3	33	-----	10	-----	-----
Lublin, vil.....	2	1	21	-----	4	-----	-----
Rib Lake, vil.....	10	7	164	5	13	1	1
Totals (3,125).....	140	40	2,332	190	396	26	1
TREMPEALEAU CO.							
Albion.....	13	1	83	2	30	5	7
Arcadia.....	81	5	411	-----	57	8	-----
Blair, vil.....	8	-----	133	2	55	1	1
Burnside.....	15	1	54	7	5	4	-----
Caledonia.....	5	3	31	-----	15	-----	-----
Chimney Rock.....	13	-----	63	1	12	-----	1
Dodge.....	10	2	194	-----	1	1	-----
Eleva, vil.....	1	-----	91	1	11	-----	-----
Ettrick.....	23	3	326	3	28	3	-----
Gale.....	5	3	206	7	23	-----	-----
Galesville, vil.....	13	5	262	2	33	1	1
Hale.....	18	5	223	3	41	4	-----
Independence, vil.....	5	4	153	2	48	4	-----
Lincoln.....	11	4	78	-----	31	-----	-----
Osseo, vil.....	19	5	123	-----	37	-----	5
Pigeon.....	3	-----	207	9	62	9	-----
Preston.....	5	3	264	11	44	5	-----
Sumner.....	8	1	77	-----	13	-----	-----
Trempealeau.....	9	2	166	3	4	4	-----
Trempealeau, vil.....	13	5	80	-----	6	-----	-----
Unity.....	5	33	127	5	13	1	-----
Whitehall, vil.....	21	2	242	4	97	4	-----
Arcadia, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	14	2	101	1	19	1	-----
2nd ward.....	43	1	176	2	22	3	-----
3rd ward.....	25	5	90	-----	12	1	-----
Totals (5,356).....	432	95	3,961	65	728	60	15

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
VERNON CO.							
Bergen.....	1	2	59	1	20	-----	-----
Christiana.....	7	-----	101	28	30	6	-----
Clinton.....	4	4	135	1	21	5	-----
Coon.....	9	1	115	7	26	3	-----
Forest.....	3	11	126	-----	6	1	-----
Franklin.....	10	4	203	10	34	4	-----
Genoa.....	15	2	67	18	17	2	-----
Greenwood.....	9	2	67	3	9	-----	-----
Hamburg.....	2	2	81	-----	35	1	-----
Harmony.....	1	4	106	7	8	2	-----
Hillsboro.....	14	3	67	1	5	2	-----
Jefferson.....	5	1	173	14	40	5	-----
Kickapoo.....	12	5	110	3	15	1	-----
Liberty.....	5	2	50	1	12	1	-----
Stark.....	6	1	102	1	9	2	-----
Sterling.....	6	4	148	2	21	5	-----
Union.....	11	5	70	2	13	2	-----
Viroqua.....	13	7	257	23	41	4	-----
Webster.....	7	4	152	-----	16	2	-----
Wheatland.....	2	2	85	-----	8	1	-----
Whitestown.....	6	9	82	1	12	2	-----
Viroqua, city:							
1st ward.....	18	5	242	5	30	1	-----
2nd ward.....	6	4	255	5	26	3	-----
3rd ward.....	16	6	224	5	35	-----	-----
Westby, city:							
1st ward.....	5	-----	58	4	22	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	8	3	37	5	27	2	-----
3rd ward.....	5	1	52	3	5	1	-----
Chaseburg, vil.....	2	2	48	-----	15	-----	-----
Coon Valley, vil.....	3	2	92	3	10	-----	-----
De Soto, vil.....	4	-----	50	-----	1	-----	-----
Hillsboro, vil.....	18	1	156	2	6	1	-----
La Farge, vil.....	8	5	128	1	19	-----	-----
Ontario, vil.....	2	1	37	3	5	1	-----
Readstown, vil.....	11	9	84	1	8	-----	-----
Stoddard, vil.....	1	3	55	1	4	1	-----
Viola, vil.....	1	4	63	-----	7	-----	-----
Totals (5,204).....	256	121	3,987	161	618	61	-----
VILAS CO.							
Arbor Vitae							
1st prec.....	3	2	50	3	3	-----	-----
2nd prec.....	3	-----	30	-----	2	-----	-----
Cloverland.....	4	-----	17	1	1	-----	-----
Conover.....	-----	-----	63	4	2	1	-----
Eagle River.....	28	12	145	10	12	4	-----
Farmington.....	-----	-----	33	-----	1	-----	-----
Flambeau							
1st prec.....	1	1	51	2	5	-----	-----
2nd prec.....	1	-----	27	-----	1	-----	-----
Lincoln.....	2	-----	61	3	10	-----	-----
Phelps.....	4	5	168	4	3	1	-----
Plum Lake.....	2	1	56	-----	1	-----	-----
Presque Isle.....	9	-----	79	3	4	1	-----
State Line.....	-----	1	38	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington							
1st prec.....	2	-----	21	2	-----	-----	-----
2nd prec.....	-----	-----	17	1	2	-----	-----
Winchester.....	2	1	51	1	-----	-----	-----
Totals (1,081).....	61	25	907	36	45	7	-----
WALWORTH CO.							
Bloomfield.....	14	1	107	-----	5	-----	-----
Darien.....	22	7	205	-----	34	3	-----
Delavan.....	14	9	151	1	18	-----	-----
East Troy.....	13	8	93	1	24	1	-----
Geneva.....	19	5	132	-----	10	-----	-----
Lafayette.....	14	3	111	4	9	1	1
La Grange.....	15	1	119	3	16	-----	-----
Linn.....	27	3	164	-----	3	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Sec.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
WALWORTH CO.—(con.)							
Lyons.....	81	8	82	14	113	1	-----
Richmond.....	9	2	66	2	5	-----	-----
Sharon.....	7	1	94	1	7	-----	-----
Spring Prairie.....	19	8	103	2	24	-----	-----
Sugar Creek.....	7	-----	132	1	8	-----	1
Troy.....	15	7	122	1	9	-----	-----
Walworth.....	3	7	120	1	8	1	-----
Whitewater.....	7	2	70	-----	15	1	1
Delavan, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	26	8	288	3	31	1	-----
2nd ward.....	26	-----	225	1	50	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	15	15	279	1	22	2	1
Elkhorn, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	13	6	129	1	23	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	32	3	188	5	35	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	20	15	217	-----	31	1	-----
Lake Geneva, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	20	9	263	-----	4	7	-----
2nd ward.....	8	5	188	1	8	2	-----
3rd ward.....	16	8	208	1	5	1	2
Whitewater, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	39	9	190	12	22	3	2
2nd ward.....	53	11	539	9	63	2	-----
3rd ward.....	28	23	274	5	46	-----	-----
East Troy, vil.....	30	3	146	2	45	1	-----
Fontana on Lake Geneva.....	5	1	86	-----	3	-----	-----
Genoa City, vil.....	2	3	125	-----	-----	1	-----
Sharon, vil.....	6	7	141	5	12	2	-----
Walworth, vil.....	8	4	217	1	6	-----	-----
Williams Bay, vil.....	3	4	117	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals (7,364).....	636	206	5,691	78	714	31	8
WASHBURN CO.							
Barronett.....	6	-----	36	1	7	-----	-----
Bashaw.....	-----	-----	76	1	2	1	-----
Bass Lake.....	-----	-----	19	-----	-----	-----	-----
Beaver Brook.....	3	1	54	3	2	-----	-----
Brooklyn.....	-----	2	28	-----	2	-----	-----
Birchwood.....	1	5	42	1	4	-----	-----
Casey.....	2	-----	19	1	-----	-----	-----
Chicog.....	-----	-----	15	2	4	-----	-----
Crystal.....	-----	1	41	3	3	-----	-----
Evergreen.....	3	1	55	4	2	1	-----
Frog Creek.....	-----	-----	39	1	1	2	-----
Gull Lake.....	3	-----	13	-----	1	-----	-----
Long Lake.....	2	2	48	-----	6	-----	2
Madge.....	2	-----	30	4	4	1	-----
Minong.....	2	-----	31	1	-----	-----	-----
Sarona.....	3	2	56	-----	2	-----	-----
Spooner.....	1	1	70	-----	3	-----	-----
Spring Brook.....	2	7	85	4	8	2	-----
Stinnett.....	-----	-----	50	2	-----	1	-----
Stone Lake.....	-----	3	26	-----	1	-----	-----
Trego.....	2	1	75	4	9	2	2
Spooner, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	1	1	91	7	26	5	-----
2nd ward.....	5	1	80	7	25	2	-----
3rd ward.....	3	-----	76	2	33	2	-----
4th ward.....	5	-----	77	13	23	1	-----
5th ward.....	1	2	30	4	15	2	-----
Birchwood, vil.....	3	-----	72	3	10	-----	-----
Minong, vil.....	1	-----	45	-----	3	1	-----
Shell Lake, vil.....	6	2	193	8	15	-----	-----
Totals (1,975).....	57	32	1,572	76	211	23	4
WASHINGTON CO.							
Addison.....	113	1	118	3	44	1	-----
Barton.....	53	-----	93	4	12	-----	-----
Erin.....	63	-----	35	-----	7	-----	-----
Farmington.....	60	-----	100	9	10	-----	-----
Germantown.....	73	1	199	9	25	1	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scattering
WASHINGTON CO.—(con.)							
Hartford.....	79	-----	133	-----	12	1	-----
Jackson.....	43	-----	122	5	13	3	-----
Kewaskum.....	10	1	61	-----	17	-----	1
Polk.....	39	2	115	13	8	-----	-----
Richfield.....	84	3	145	9	13	1	-----
Trenton.....	80	3	96	7	9	3	3
Wayne.....	37	3	92	2	14	-----	-----
West Bend.....	94	1	74	3	8	3	1
Hartford, city:							
1st ward.....	131	2	221	6	48	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	77	4	86	7	19	1	-----
3rd ward.....	92	2	65	9	36	1	-----
4th ward.....	52	2	97	5	19	1	-----
West Bend, city:							
1st ward.....	137	1	190	10	26	2	2
2nd ward.....	151	3	207	20	52	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	88	1	196	16	29	1	-----
Barton, vil.....	65	-----	53	2	6	-----	-----
Jackson, vil.....	16	-----	45	2	4	1	-----
Kewaskum, vil.....	35	-----	79	2	47	2	2
Slinger, vil.....	63	-----	102	13	36	-----	-----
Totals (5,192).....	1,735	30	2,721	156	519	22	9
WAUKESHA CO.							
Brookfield.....	142	1	170	23	91	11	-----
Delafield.....	35	6	249	10	53	1	-----
Eagle.....	30	2	73	1	11	-----	-----
Genesee.....	43	2	191	1	37	1	-----
Lisbon.....	51	2	195	1	19	1	-----
Menomonee.....	46	1	123	23	52	3	-----
Merton.....	56	7	151	2	21	3	-----
Mukwonago.....	13	3	72	2	3	3	-----
Muskego.....	21	1	185	9	13	-----	-----
New Berlin.....	69	1	95	10	39	-----	-----
Oconomowoc.....	61	2	195	23	23	1	-----
Ottawa.....	24	-----	99	-----	9	-----	-----
Pewaukee.....	77	5	216	7	26	-----	-----
Summit.....	45	3	145	14	35	1	-----
Vernon.....	14	10	203	1	22	1	-----
Waukesha.....	29	1	175	2	25	-----	-----
Oconomowoc, city:							
1st prec.....	50	6	181	29	42	2	-----
2nd prec.....	64	11	293	40	45	1	-----
Waukesha, city:							
1st ward.....	93	6	470	12	72	1	1
2nd ward.....	105	5	377	17	83	4	-----
3rd ward.....	68	4	156	5	48	7	-----
4th ward.....	141	14	490	15	124	1	-----
5th ward.....	82	6	441	4	131	-----	-----
6th ward.....	75	3	399	7	112	1	-----
Dousman, vil.....	16	1	61	1	5	-----	-----
Eagle, vil.....	63	-----	39	-----	11	1	-----
Hartland, vil.....	44	7	122	4	23	1	-----
Menomonee Falls, vil.....	34	4	176	12	29	1	1
Merton, vil.....	6	4	40	-----	6	-----	-----
Mukwonago, vil.....	33	6	84	-----	12	-----	-----
New Butler, vil.....	7	2	52	3	21	8	-----
North Prairie, vil.....	8	-----	55	1	13	-----	-----
Pewaukee, vil.....	69	3	148	6	48	1	-----
Sussex, vil.....	16	4	113	3	15	-----	-----
Wales, vil.....	-----	1	43	-----	8	1	-----
Totals (9,834).....	1,730	134	6,277	298	1,337	56	2
WAUPACA CO.							
Bear Creek.....	15	-----	106	5	64	16	-----
Caledonia.....	3	-----	60	-----	22	2	-----
Dayton.....	4	2	127	-----	6	-----	-----
Dupont.....	-----	-----	102	1	46	-----	-----
Farmington:							
1st prec.....	5	2	159	9	13	2	-----
2nd prec.....	25	6	173	5	13	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmer- man Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
WAUPACA CO.—(con.)							
Fremont.....	1	1	29	1	15	4	-----
Harrison.....	6	1	80	1	9	1	-----
Helvetia.....	3	-----	81	2	5	-----	-----
Iola.....	1	1	129	3	13	1	-----
Larrabee.....	-----	-----	198	13	77	7	-----
Lebanon.....	31	1	78	1	25	-----	-----
Lind.....	10	1	79	1	16	-----	-----
Little Wolf.....	-----	1	95	1	13	1	-----
Matteson.....	4	1	92	4	3	1	-----
Mukwa.....	16	2	70	-----	4	1	-----
Royalton.....	3	-----	78	4	6	1	-----
Scandinavia.....	1	1	167	-----	5	-----	-----
St. Lawrence.....	-----	1	161	2	23	1	-----
Union.....	2	3	141	3	16	4	-----
Waupaca.....	4	2	138	8	8	3	-----
Weyauwega.....	2	-----	49	3	3	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	-----	1	60	-----	3	-----	-----
Clintonville, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	12	1	183	1	32	3	-----
2nd ward.....	19	4	109	2	39	4	-----
3rd ward.....	14	1	170	2	26	3	-----
4th ward.....	20	4	367	3	54	3	-----
New London, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	27	3	151	1	20	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	9	1	47	3	21	2	-----
4th ward.....	30	4	195	2	31	2	-----
5th ward.....	9	1	69	-----	10	-----	-----
Waupaca, city:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward.....	10	1	205	2	37	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	12	3	226	2	44	1	-----
3rd ward.....	7	4	171	4	20	1	-----
4th ward.....	11	2	194	4	43	-----	-----
Big Falls, vil.....	8	-----	40	1	4	3	-----
Embarrass, vil.....	3	2	71	1	8	-----	-----
Fremont, vil.....	2	-----	38	2	10	-----	-----
Iola, vil.....	7	-----	211	10	19	-----	-----
Manawa, vil.....	10	1	141	-----	17	-----	-----
Marion, vil.....	30	2	181	2	12	-----	-----
Ogdensburg, vil.....	-----	-----	61	-----	6	-----	-----
Royalton, vil.....	5	-----	71	-----	9	-----	-----
Scandinavia, vil.....	6	2	107	1	7	1	-----
Weyauwega, vil.....	11	2	179	3	23	3	-----
Totals (7,195).....	398	65	5,637	112	905	78	-----
WAUSHARA CO.							
Aurora.....	9	2	124	-----	10	1	-----
Bloomfield.....	2	-----	120	-----	7	1	-----
Coloma.....	2	5	189	3	6	-----	-----
Dakota.....	1	-----	88	-----	9	2	-----
Deerfield.....	3	-----	74	-----	8	-----	-----
Hancock.....	3	4	72	-----	9	-----	-----
Leon.....	4	1	127	1	2	1	-----
Marion.....	12	5	146	3	20	1	-----
Mt. Morris.....	5	1	98	-----	2	-----	-----
Oasis.....	5	2	59	2	6	-----	-----
Plainfield.....	3	1	106	1	18	-----	-----
Poyssippi.....	20	3	237	-----	10	-----	-----
Richford.....	1	1	65	2	11	2	-----
Rose.....	6	-----	114	1	18	3	-----
Saxeville.....	3	2	90	2	3	1	-----
Springwater.....	5	-----	99	-----	9	-----	-----
Warren.....	19	1	72	5	30	5	-----
Wautoma.....	4	-----	122	-----	10	2	-----
Berlin, city.....	3	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hancock, vil.....	11	3	119	-----	23	2	-----
Lohrville, vil.....	4	-----	47	6	8	1	-----
Plainfield, vil.....	3	9	161	-----	43	3	-----
Redgranite, vil.....	24	7	150	10	34	2	-----
Wautoma, vil.....	14	1	340	5	44	-----	-----
Wild Rose, vil.....	6	2	151	-----	11	1	-----
Totals (3,613).....	172	50	2,972	41	351	27	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
WINNEBAGO CO.							
Algoma.....	24	-----	158	2	50	-----	-----
Black Wolf.....	8	1	82	2	31	1	-----
Clayton.....	11	5	136	-----	19	-----	-----
Menasha.....	13	-----	68	-----	16	-----	1
Neenah.....	11	1	65	-----	16	-----	-----
Nekimi.....	10	2	119	10	33	1	-----
Nepenskum.....	12	1	90	-----	26	2	-----
Omro.....	19	2	137	1	54	2	-----
Oshkosh.....	9	2	196	3	50	1	-----
Poygan.....	11	1	65	1	51	-----	-----
Rushford.....	15	2	161	1	84	-----	-----
Utica.....	5	2	132	3	41	1	-----
Vinland.....	4	1	100	8	28	1	-----
Winchester.....	11	-----	115	1	23	1	-----
Winneconne.....	8	-----	75	1	30	-----	-----
Wolf River.....	3	1	60	-----	11	1	-----
Menasha, city:							
1st ward.....	41	2	166	6	41	3	-----
2nd ward.....	139	1	168	6	55	6	-----
3rd ward.....	42	4	206	9	46	5	-----
4th ward.....	80	-----	77	4	24	2	-----
5th ward.....	83	3	129	4	64	1	-----
Neenah, city:							
1st ward.....	42	9	492	17	76	1	1
2nd ward.....	36	6	344	7	58	7	1
3rd ward.....	39	1	212	4	42	2	-----
4th ward.....	5	3	142	8	28	1	-----
5th ward.....	47	8	261	5	71	1	-----
Oshkosh, city:							
1st ward.....	54	2	212	10	103	2	-----
2nd ward.....	58	5	462	24	154	4	-----
3rd ward.....	60	2	335	43	65	1	-----
4th ward.....	69	4	379	16	185	6	-----
5th ward.....	54	11	526	10	224	4	-----
6th ward.....	83	8	293	49	100	8	-----
7th ward.....	39	1	244	2	212	2	-----
8th ward.....	39	5	329	39	87	7	-----
9th ward.....	85	8	537	43	131	14	-----
10th ward.....	50	13	560	11	88	3	-----
11th ward.....	72	3	432	30	191	7	-----
12th ward.....	42	10	394	9	126	2	-----
13th ward.....	107	3	277	32	103	6	2
14th ward.....	40	3	264	28	34	6	-----
15th ward.....	19	2	271	2	61	-----	-----
16th ward.....	16	3	158	6	31	-----	-----
Omro, vil.....	23	4	230	2	113	1	-----
Winneconne, vil.....	4	1	189	1	36	-----	-----
Totals (15,525).....	1,642	146	10,048	459	3,112	113	5
WOOD CO.							
Arpin.....	15	10	220	16	37	1	-----
Auburndale.....	11	2	173	2	50	5	-----
Cameron.....	5	3	44	1	10	-----	-----
Cary.....	2	3	70	1	-----	-----	1
Cranmoor.....	-----	-----	25	-----	6	-----	-----
Dexter.....	7	-----	46	6	1	-----	-----
Grand Rapids.....	8	5	117	13	29	1	-----
Hansen.....	8	5	213	9	28	5	-----
Hiles.....	2	1	25	6	3	-----	-----
Lincon.....	28	1	185	2	20	2	-----
Marshfield.....	15	2	86	1	65	4	-----
Milladore.....	14	2	190	5	82	2	-----
Port Edwards.....	-----	1	61	1	17	2	-----
Remington.....	2	1	64	2	12	1	-----
Richfield.....	8	7	191	1	30	-----	-----
Rock.....	12	2	171	3	10	-----	2
Rudolph.....	43	4	130	18	46	5	-----
Saratoga.....	9	-----	81	3	13	1	2
Seneca.....	4	1	40	7	11	1	-----
Sherry.....	7	6	152	1	19	3	-----
Sigel.....	29	2	205	11	40	2	-----
Wood.....	6	-----	112	14	9	1	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Cady Dem.	Emerson Pro.	Zimmerman Rep.	Kent Soc.	Perry Ind.	Gordon Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing
WOOD CO.—(con.)							
Marshfield, city:							
1st ward.....	37	5	210	3	104	5	-----
2nd ward.....	15	3	114	7	38	2	-----
3rd ward.....	39	3	326	11	100	4	4
4th ward.....	56	11	362	11	150	2	-----
5th ward.....	47	3	223	12	71	2	1
6th ward.....	35	-----	160	6	49	2	-----
Pittsville, city:							
1st ward.....	5	1	62	6	7	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	3	-----	26	-----	1	1	-----
3rd ward.....	-----	-----	21	-----	3	-----	-----
Wisconsin Rapids, city:							
1st ward.....	16	5	126	6	50	1	-----
2nd ward.....	24	1	235	5	112	1	-----
3rd ward.....	27	4	195	8	89	4	-----
4th ward.....	18	2	237	20	53	3	2
5th ward.....	19	3	155	37	29	7	-----
6th ward.....	20	4	137	33	59	4	-----
7th ward.....	18	1	145	26	31	5	-----
8th ward.....	20	3	132	19	51	2	-----
Auburndale, vil.	12	-----	79	1	26	1	-----
Biron, vil.	9	2	55	6	13	-----	-----
Port Edwards, vil.	16	3	154	6	28	3	-----
Nekoosa, city:							
1st ward.....	4	-----	68	2	35	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	9	1	101	2	44	1	-----
3rd ward.....	4	3	82	3	15	3	-----
4th ward.....	5	-----	80	5	14	1	-----
Totals (9,068).....	693	116	6,089	358	1,710	90	12

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Election, November 2, 1926

	Virgil H. Cady	David W. Emerson	Fred R. Zimmer- man	Herman O. Kent	Alex Gorden	Charles B. Perry	Scatter- ing	Grand Total
	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Soc.	Soc. Lab.	Ind.		
Adams.....	155	25	743	54	5	98	10	1,090
Ashland.....	390	107	2,970	160	75	907	1	4,610
Barron.....	356	175	4,577	261	73	704	9	6,155
Bayfield.....	102	61	2,193	83	30	167	13	2,649
Brown.....	4,093	177	7,757	780	99	1,267	-----	14,173
Buffalo.....	153	42	1,581	97	9	182	12	2,081
Burnett.....	52	38	1,591	46	21	87	30	1,865
Calumet.....	1,182	26	1,817	59	18	263	8	3,373
Chippewa.....	590	98	5,874	117	228	1,309	17	8,233
Clark.....	479	95	5,778	153	128	884	-----	7,517
Columbia.....	1,006	82	5,075	138	68	824	-----	7,193
Crawford.....	805	68	2,081	45	13	283	3	3,298
Dane.....	2,427	425	13,215	1,029	172	5,029	148	22,445
Dodge.....	3,588	97	6,420	467	56	934	-----	11,562
Door.....	120	57	2,234	33	48	861	3	3,356
Douglas.....	385	204	8,852	208	102	789	8	10,548
Dunn.....	204	85	4,371	127	44	643	12	5,486
Eau Claire.....	391	125	5,355	107	77	1,789	18	7,862
Florence.....	23	8	1,004	9	17	67	-----	1,123
Fond du Lac.....	2,558	124	8,270	185	95	1,250	7	12,489
Forest.....	275	35	1,571	23	12	180	2	2,098
Grant.....	1,208	115	6,469	120	90	1,284	15	9,301
Green.....	291	71	3,253	70	18	475	28	4,206
Green Lake.....	499	52	2,725	27	50	477	4	3,834
Iowa.....	359	77	3,178	84	58	1,304	10	5,070
Iron.....	57	21	1,724	43	41	196	1	2,083
Jackson.....	106	49	2,424	84	27	270	16	2,976
Jefferson.....	1,415	92	6,088	139	94	913	13	8,754
Juneau.....	396	50	3,168	73	20	428	4	4,139
Kenosha.....	3,567	237	9,212	304	74	597	1	13,992
Kewaunee.....	435	28	1,484	112	25	478	4	2,566
Lafayette.....	1,627	119	7,268	96	96	1,092	10	10,308
Langlade.....	1,159	51	3,659	67	19	493	10	5,458
Lincoln.....	1,685	161	3,504	93	18	314	-----	5,775
Manitowoc.....	306	69	2,666	93	68	1,250	-----	4,452
Marathon.....	2,111	121	6,588	245	58	1,420	7	10,550
Marquette.....	798	166	9,437	985	166	1,156	16	12,724
Milwaukee.....	447	106	4,831	96	90	640	-----	6,210
Monroe.....	432	27	1,413	15	8	159	-----	2,054
Oconto.....	12,386	603	43,948	27,250	293	15,411	14	99,905
Ontonagon.....	325	174	3,221	141	37	706	-----	4,604
Oneida.....	698	38	3,379	366	35	1,391	3	5,610
Outagamie.....	369	71	2,702	134	38	400	-----	3,714
Ozaukee.....	1,444	173	9,105	234	166	2,049	5	13,176
Pepin.....	1,608	32	1,484	78	49	462	-----	3,713
Pierce.....	214	48	1,024	54	11	250	1	1,602
Polk.....	205	95	4,132	359	64	569	12	5,436
Portage.....	204	148	3,349	124	56	437	17	4,335
Price.....	3,685	79	3,869	57	39	497	12	8,238
Racine.....	194	53	3,012	95	52	518	2	3,926
Richland.....	1,473	179	12,958	486	335	2,908	7	18,346
Rock.....	549	134	3,634	39	38	483	-----	4,877
Rusk.....	641	160	10,697	155	70	1,537	-----	13,260
St. Croix.....	157	91	2,407	84	45	658	3	3,445
Sauk.....	372	96	3,958	207	80	1,305	5	6,023
Sawyer.....	1,553	123	4,117	179	33	677	39	6,721
Shawano.....	85	40	1,177	38	11	153	-----	1,504
Sheboygan.....	374	63	2,999	318	35	406	5	4,200
Taylor.....	1,902	107	5,141	1,238	102	3,581	11	12,082
Trempealeau.....	140	40	2,332	190	26	396	1	3,125
Vernon.....	432	95	3,961	65	60	728	15	5,356
Vilas.....	256	121	3,987	161	61	618	-----	5,204
Walworth.....	61	25	907	36	7	45	-----	1,081
Washington.....	636	206	5,691	78	31	714	8	7,364
Waukesha.....	57	32	1,572	76	23	211	4	1,975
Waupaca.....	1,735	30	2,721	156	22	519	9	5,192
Waushara.....	1,730	134	6,277	298	56	1,337	2	9,834
Winnebago.....	398	65	5,637	112	78	905	-----	7,195
Wood.....	172	50	2,972	41	27	351	-----	3,613
Wood.....	1,642	146	10,048	459	113	3,112	5	15,525
Wood.....	693	116	6,089	358	90	1,710	12	9,068
Total.....	72,627	7,333	350,927	40,293	4,593	76,507	631	552,912

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
Election, November 2, 1926

	William G. Evenson Dem.	Henry H. Tubbs Pro.	Henry A. Huber Rep.	Peter Gilles Soc.
Adams.....	96	30	896	14
Ashland.....	271	85	3,719	46
Barron.....	285	206	4,791	88
Bayfield.....	93	71	2,240	46
Brown.....	3,499	263	7,953	411
Buffalo.....	119	46	1,788	14
Burnett.....	40	38	1,630	22
Calumet.....	956	40	2,197	46
Chippewa.....	303	111	6,890	60
Clark.....	365	137	6,390	113
Columbia.....	647	117	5,662	50
Crawford.....	725	56	2,305	112
Dane.....	1,712	596	18,034	253
Dodge.....	2,912	108	7,415	244
Door.....	97	74	2,690	18
Douglas.....	418	274	8,228	139
Dunn.....	148	140	4,553	42
Eau Claire.....	313	157	6,128	61
Florence.....	16	12	982	10
Fond du Lac.....	1,901	177	9,197	99
Forest.....	228	43	1,592	16
Grant.....	856	164	7,164	40
Green.....	165	122	3,424	25
Green Lake.....	406	51	2,873	24
Iowa.....	245	114	4,069	26
Iron.....	40	17	1,802	37
Jackson.....	83	59	2,609	27
Jefferson.....	1,122	116	6,118	43
Juneau.....	243	60	3,486	38
Kenosha.....	3,173	165	9,017	247
Kewaunee.....	416	29	1,909	21
La Crosse.....	1,234	155	8,055	77
Lafayette.....	1,021	57	3,891	15
Langlade.....	1,465	187	3,547	63
Lincoln.....	318	84	3,502	75
Manitowoc.....	1,905	111	7,591	177
Marathon.....	775	219	10,772	427
Marinette.....	347	105	4,919	83
Marquette.....	394	31	1,458	3
Milwaukee.....	12,368	826	52,072	27,411
Monroe.....	242	170	2,987	30
Oconto.....	562	41	4,484	43
Oneida.....	359	111	2,584	117
Outagamie.....	1,166	208	10,258	123
Ozaukee.....	1,243	34	1,862	69
Pepin.....	132	60	1,162	55
Pierce.....	119	125	4,428	138
Polk.....	138	153	3,685	47
Portage.....	3,341	87	4,435	34
Price.....	178	54	3,051	63
Racine.....	1,698	271	13,394	495
Richland.....	429	157	3,602	31
Rock.....	590	227	10,579	64
Rusk.....	180	105	2,659	50
St. Croix.....	298	136	4,617	62
Sauk.....	849	261	4,880	34
Sawyer.....	80	42	1,207	23
Shawano.....	276	74	3,618	81
Sheboygan.....	1,363	147	8,712	1,052
Taylor.....	102	50	2,626	111
Trempealeau.....	261	74	4,695	7
Vernon.....	207	143	4,647	22
Vilas.....	75	17	816	30
Walworth.....	493	352	5,705	42
Washburn.....	53	46	1,667	149
Washington.....	1,345	34	3,393	112
Waukesha.....	1,680	184	6,704	226
Waupaca.....	353	96	5,856	61
Waushara.....	110	82	3,072	28
Winnebago.....	1,288	272	12,806	159
Wood.....	435	182	7,546	157
Total.....	61,865	9,448	395,235	34,283

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

Election, November 2, 1926

	Albert C. Wolfe Dem.	Clara G. Miller Pro.	Theodore Dammann Rep.	George Eaglehill Soc.
Adams.....	90	31	876	15
Ashland.....	238	96	3,698	47
Barron.....	282	309	4,689	59
Bayfield.....	87	90	2,193	47
Brown.....	3,419	397	7,627	465
Buffalo.....	116	60	1,765	14
Burnett.....	38	52	1,586	24
Calumet.....	942	66	2,158	35
Chippewa.....	301	222	6,583	55
Clark.....	346	201	6,274	107
Columbia.....	599	187	5,453	43
Crawford.....	717	76	2,229	13
Dane.....	1,711	803	16,356	190
Dodge.....	2,688	220	7,612	191
Door.....	100	92	2,634	15
Douglas.....	424	357	7,919	117
Dunn.....	133	250	4,360	36
Eau Claire.....	328	235	5,626	47
Florence.....	16	20	979	7
Fond du Lac.....	1,805	765	8,494	90
Forest.....	210	90	1,588	10
Grant.....	858	280	6,987	35
Green.....	150	153	3,302	19
Green Lake.....	406	73	2,751	28
Iowa.....	239	181	3,919	17
Iron.....	32	22	1,792	36
Jackson.....	80	103	2,533	24
Jefferson.....	1,071	179	6,985	40
Juneau.....	228	79	3,450	39
Kenosha.....	3,402	269	8,790	212
Kewaunee.....	419	38	1,882	14
La Crosse.....	2,558	279	6,902	43
Lafayette.....	997	111	3,721	9
Langlade.....	1,427	267	3,863	47
Lincoln.....	302	137	3,466	68
Manitowoc.....	1,950	184	7,436	160
Marathon.....	791	301	10,661	396
Marinette.....	345	179	4,861	97
Marquette.....	387	60	1,414	4
Milwaukee.....	11,725	1,223	53,499	26,985
Monroe.....	238	216	3,892	32
Oconto.....	529	88	4,473	31
Oneida.....	334	271	2,445	102
Outagamie.....	1,303	320	10,030	109
Ozaukee.....	1,282	50	1,927	47
Pepin.....	135	86	1,130	19
Pierce.....	107	178	4,317	66
Polk.....	130	195	3,630	37
Portage.....	3,258	115	4,396	27
Price.....	165	94	2,959	72
Racine.....	1,709	419	12,886	448
Richland.....	436	254	3,408	35
Rock.....	530	335	10,385	57
Rusk.....	163	164	2,619	63
St. Croix.....	272	174	4,534	48
Sauk.....	491	365	4,918	27
Sawyer.....	79	63	1,180	19
Shawano.....	258	96	3,595	70
Sheboygan.....	1,239	201	8,836	971
Taylor.....	108	99	2,598	96
Trempealeau.....	289	102	4,608	5
Vernon.....	223	184	4,232	23
Vilas.....	53	27	841	28
Walworth.....	532	351	5,521	40
Washburn.....	49	69	1,605	43
Washington.....	1,315	67	3,382	99
Waukesha.....	1,637	293	6,634	192
Waupaca.....	306	135	5,789	61
Waushara.....	102	111	3,026	27
Winnebago.....	1,230	413	12,568	126
Wood.....	401	243	7,373	127
Total.....	60,860	14,525	387,600	33,047

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER
Election, November 2, 1926

	Frank J. Grutza Dem.	Warren J. Robinson Pro.	Solomon Levitan Rep.	Burow Soc.
Adams.....	80	26	920	15
Ashland.....	211	97	3,846	51
Barron.....	224	265	4,908	69
Bayfield.....	68	79	2,284	62
Brown.....	3,059	286	8,830	263
Buffalo.....	116	47	1,798	19
Burnett.....	31	48	1,652	26
Calumet.....	868	48	2,328	36
Chippewa.....	246	199	6,934	76
Clark.....	354	172	6,367	131
Columbia.....	510	151	5,814	64
Crawford.....	666	62	2,362	19
Dane.....	1,509	882	18,480	269
Dodge.....	2,647	117	7,782	209
Door.....	79	91	2,873	11
Douglas.....	333	353	8,483	130
Dunn.....	104	176	4,525	72
Eau Claire.....	239	209	7,003	67
Florence.....	15	15	992	7
Fond du Lac.....	1,663	288	9,143	102
Forest.....	205	49	1,645	19
Grant.....	754	215	7,372	88
Green.....	161	149	3,580	25
Green Lake.....	444	61	2,917	29
Iowa.....	220	150	4,205	31
Iron.....	32	23	1,838	40
Jackson.....	86	91	2,588	32
Jefferson.....	1,008	166	6,475	64
Juneau.....	212	76	3,528	47
Kenosha.....	3,030	319	9,345	201
Kewaunee.....	357	30	1,989	20
La Crosse.....	1,215	282	8,161	71
Lafayette.....	943	98	3,933	28
Langlade.....	1,288	225	3,896	50
Lincoln.....	275	98	3,541	97
Manitowoc.....	1,818	144	7,792	170
Marathon.....	769	270	10,749	430
Marinette.....	333	162	5,010	98
Marquette.....	379	50	1,495	4
Milwaukee.....	13,858	1,196	52,905	26,649
Monroe.....	202	189	4,037	39
Oconto.....	584	92	4,479	38
Oneida.....	369	147	2,633	115
Outagamie.....	936	276	10,618	138
Ozaukee.....	1,150	49	2,069	54
Pepin.....	119	70	1,173	21
Pierce.....	89	166	4,431	77
Polk.....	106	179	3,722	51
Portage.....	3,332	91	4,550	36
Price.....	160	68	3,163	70
Racine.....	1,465	395	13,758	404
Richland.....	400	241	3,541	83
Rock.....	466	303	10,844	77
Rusk.....	167	149	2,669	71
St. Croix.....	239	134	4,767	60
Sauk.....	421	315	5,213	42
Sawyer.....	73	51	1,218	25
Shawano.....	262	95	3,630	63
Sheboygan.....	1,101	176	9,254	986
Taylor.....	112	73	2,631	121
Trempealeau.....	279	85	4,721	23
Vernon.....	185	196	4,400	30
Vilas.....	61	24	871	25
Walworth.....	472	282	5,790	53
Washburn.....	33	56	1,718	43
Washington.....	1,246	59	3,494	102
Waukesha.....	1,533	267	6,984	227
Waupaca.....	281	113	5,979	96
Waushara.....	93	102	3,088	31
Winnebago.....	1,174	375	12,842	186
Wood.....	360	212	7,618	143
Total.....	57,879	12,495	406,193	33,422

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

577

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Election, November 2, 1926

	Burton S. Hawley Pro.	John W. Reynolds Rep.	Ben W. Reynolds Soc.	David Gardner, Jr. Ind. Dem.
Adams.....	30	879	26	19
Ashland.....	78	3,704	51	103
Barron.....	245	4,631	66	192
Bayfield.....	67	2,154	57	63
Brown.....	369	9,622	336	934
Buffalo.....	47	1,765	14	22
Burnett.....	49	1,580	21	35
Calumet.....	60	2,374	40	60
Chippewa.....	165	6,565	52	187
Clark.....	177	6,194	104	158
Columbia.....	134	5,536	45	175
Crawford.....	75	2,272	16	141
Dane.....	699	16,762	227	662
Dodge.....	195	7,741	206	340
Door.....	91	2,862	18	56
Douglas.....	308	7,829	193	345
Dunn.....	163	4,331	35	134
Eau Claire.....	176	5,863	57	202
Florence.....	15	960	9	22
Fond du Lac.....	680	8,687	107	406
Forest.....	49	1,605	19	39
Grant.....	221	6,363	40	1,300
Green.....	136	3,251	21	72
Green Lake.....	70	2,724	35	148
Iowa.....	131	3,909	20	178
Iron.....	21	1,792	37	31
Jackson.....	71	2,531	32	50
Jefferson.....	145	6,216	62	403
Juneau.....	65	3,362	42	72
Kenosha.....	271	9,070	242	507
Kewaunee.....	43	1,991	23	78
La Crosse.....	245	7,964	73	374
Lafayette.....	88	3,641	14	357
Langlade.....	252	3,915	52	89
Lincoln.....	97	3,430	82	230
Manitowoc.....	141	7,697	187	302
Marathon.....	230	10,626	418	261
Marinette.....	140	4,902	85	136
Marquette.....	47	1,448	5	34
Milwaukee.....	1,077	52,254	28,349	2,318
Monroe.....	205	3,896	36	74
Oconto.....	67	3,735	27	1,004
Oneida.....	129	2,531	115	127
Outagamie.....	284	10,070	142	752
Ozaukee.....	54	2,061	69	157
Pepin.....	66	1,133	27	54
Pierce.....	150	4,229	76	106
Polk.....	161	3,554	42	101
Portage.....	86	4,533	46	158
Price.....	56	2,874	83	157
Racine.....	333	12,302	515	1,591
Richland.....	194	3,361	45	244
Rock.....	255	10,312	57	206
Rusk.....	104	2,549	75	157
St. Croix.....	137	4,421	66	300
Sauk.....	321	4,941	45	183
Sawyer.....	46	1,170	22	49
Shawano.....	96	3,563	72	94
Sheboygan.....	147	8,959	1,017	355
Taylor.....	60	2,563	99	75
Trempealeau.....	85	4,623	11	66
Vernon.....	183	4,178	21	149
Vilas.....	23	835	26	23
Walworth.....	295	5,561	47	104
Washburn.....	51	1,569	42	70
Washington.....	52	3,540	111	83
Waukesha.....	233	6,724	219	345
Waupaca.....	104	5,703	76	177
Waushara.....	91	3,013	30	52
Winnebago.....	320	12,631	138	450
Wood.....	180	7,383	151	190
Total.....	11,931	389,519	35,066	18,888

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Election, November 2, 1926

	Thomas M. Kearney Dem.	Ella Tenney Sanford Pro.	John J. Blaine Rep.	Leo Krzycki Soc.	Richard Koeppel Soc. Lab.	Charles D. Rosa Ind. Pro. Rep.	J. N. Tittmore Ind.
Adams.....	95	30	611	15	9	275	32
Ashland.....	239	78	3,274	35	39	607	214
Barron.....	278	214	3,118	66	50	2,230	211
Bayfield.....	91	76	1,780	45	11	549	103
Brown.....	3,345	235	7,406	282	87	1,677	674
Buffalo.....	134	47	1,344	8	14	455	77
Burnett.....	57	54	1,357	16	16	291	75
Calumet.....	906	55	2,085	29	6	165	54
Chippewa.....	268	149	4,902	55	59	2,343	290
Clark.....	358	179	4,667	113	60	1,741	241
Columbia.....	632	114	3,613	42	43	2,332	253
Crawford.....	629	73	1,706	18	11	829	39
Dane.....	964	350	11,983	113	60	9,094	299
Dodge.....	2,800	125	6,506	165	31	1,238	287
Door.....	86	62	2,119	19	20	753	176
Douglas.....	451	263	6,924	75	86	2,335	301
Dunn.....	174	118	2,585	47	74	2,112	186
Eau Claire.....	390	184	4,586	34	48	1,999	548
Florence.....	21	13	764	10	13	247	24
Fond du Lac.....	2,042	155	6,436	90	57	2,640	763
Forest.....	202	75	1,463	25	30	582	57
Grant.....	648	160	4,848	52	77	3,437	214
Green.....	137	72	1,873	14	10	2,068	41
Green Lake.....	419	75	2,025	67	21	721	404
Iowa.....	190	70	2,129	27	18	2,331	38
Iron.....	36	29	1,798	29	21	119	47
Jackson.....	74	47	1,933	32	16	905	48
Jefferson.....	1,116	132	4,726	32	68	2,008	277
Juneau.....	199	52	2,785	41	34	848	123
Kenosha.....	4,364	223	6,790	158	35	1,788	207
Kewaunee.....	375	21	1,818	17	6	262	77
La Crosse.....	1,114	212	6,150	41	25	2,321	230
Lafayette.....	704	69	2,671	17	27	1,858	42
Langlade.....	1,472	210	3,535	34	10	936	244
Lincoln.....	264	76	2,921	46	29	498	558
Manitowoc.....	1,967	105	7,118	153	34	512	617
Marathon.....	992	255	8,912	371	70	1,561	497
Marinette.....	350	181	3,728	89	146	1,417	290
Marquette.....	400	58	1,001	8	16	475	63
Milwaukee.....	14,269	1,167	44,259	26,002	233	1,852	4,749
Monroe.....	191	178	3,140	28	5	1,003	167
Oconto.....	481	48	3,227	33	57	1,372	273
Oneida.....	447	139	3,267	103	17	533	132
Outagamie.....	982	210	8,547	88	94	2,370	741
Ozaukee.....	1,037	38	2,040	45	14	1,177	216
Pepin.....	145	71	828	19	22	321	140
Pierce.....	137	125	2,867	70	92	1,794	215
Polk.....	328	132	2,512	40	33	1,291	146
Portage.....	2,989	149	4,097	49	14	754	227
Price.....	180	78	2,631	71	66	713	184
Racine.....	6,803	255	8,206	304	162	1,736	760
Richland.....	429	214	1,745	54	108	2,048	141
Rock.....	501	161	4,989	49	43	7,623	91
Rusk.....	141	118	1,625	61	35	1,067	256
St. Croix.....	258	121	3,340	53	61	1,826	295
Sauk.....	496	154	3,272	32	45	2,269	181
Sawyer.....	95	55	932	18	12	364	69
Shawano.....	251	71	3,087	74	15	568	98
Sheboygan.....	1,346	134	7,415	755	47	1,443	717
Taylor.....	118	66	2,217	91	26	482	132
Trempealeau.....	283	101	3,774	7	28	947	127
Vernon.....	188	150	2,982	20	43	1,715	121
Vilas.....	99	19	683	28	9	118	101
Walworth.....	620	224	2,902	45	45	3,193	77
Washburn.....	74	57	1,169	39	16	492	78
Washington.....	1,344	63	3,166	92	7	221	169
Waukesha.....	1,866	272	4,857	205	45	1,925	477
Waupaca.....	316	120	4,114	60	52	1,955	417
Waushara.....	120	103	2,076	30	26	939	195
Winnebago.....	944	240	8,258	105	54	2,975	2,991
Wood.....	411	156	6,545	117	48	1,587	218
Total.....	66,672	9,885	299,759	31,317	3,061	111,122	23,822

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR 1925*

Special Election, September 29, 1925

	Ind. Soc. Lab. George Bauman	Ind. Dem. William G. Bruce	Ind. Rep. Edward F. Dithmar	Rep. Robert M. LaFollette Jr.	Socialist John M. Work	Scattering	Total
Adams.....	3	19	151	864	5	5	1,047
Ashland.....	5	57	442	2,451	19	3	2,977
Barron.....	9	46	719	2,549	26	6	3,355
Bayfield.....	4	31	271	1,210	10	-----	1,526
Brown.....	14	372	1,597	4,478	76	6	6,543
Buffalo.....	4	20	348	1,334	8	11	1,729
Burnett.....	4	15	167	988	5	-----	1,170
Calumet.....	1	109	149	1,432	18	1	1,710
Chippewa.....	9	80	2,926	3,813	19	-----	6,847
Clark.....	8	70	1,417	2,807	40	-----	4,342
Columbia.....	10	111	1,504	3,770	35	9	5,439
Crawford.....	13	171	423	1,814	27	5	2,453
Dane.....	16	334	5,769	15,490	71	16	21,696
Dodge.....	13	346	1,197	5,320	51	-----	6,927
Door.....	4	37	389	1,597	11	2	2,040
Douglas.....	20	65	1,770	3,610	28	8	5,496
Dunn.....	11	36	1,388	2,251	29	8	3,723
Eau Claire.....	13	60	2,550	4,781	28	19	7,451
Florence.....	1	9	150	265	9	-----	384
Fond du Lac.....	14	270	2,323	5,039	139	12	7,797
Forest.....	4	68	208	583	9	3	875
Grant.....	16	190	1,498	3,423	26	12	5,155
Green.....	10	48	1,061	2,115	20	5	3,259
Green Lake.....	5	89	589	1,267	8	4	1,982
Iowa.....	20	93	898	2,227	15	23	3,276
Iron.....	5	6	84	581	8	1	685
Jackson.....	7	21	302	1,626	10	3	1,969
Jefferson.....	13	208	1,687	4,482	18	4	6,412
Juneau.....	2	38	690	1,850	20	3	2,603
Kenosha.....	17	187	3,161	3,376	112	4	6,857
Kewaunee.....	3	39	234	1,394	6	-----	1,676
La Crosse.....	7	146	1,465	5,199	25	10	6,852
Lafayette.....	11	89	668	1,638	13	5	2,424
Langlade.....	8	82	435	1,777	30	2	2,322
Lincoln.....	8	76	538	2,306	30	-----	3,008
Manitowoc.....	8	158	1,242	4,855	98	5	6,366
Marathon.....	10	121	1,555	6,424	114	10	8,234
Marinette.....	11	94	1,740	2,264	62	7	4,172
Marquette.....	2	66	253	810	3	-----	1,141
Milwaukee.....	154	3,629	10,169	37,291	8,487	39	59,769
Monroe.....	6	54	799	3,323	26	18	4,226
Oconto.....	10	144	1,011	1,966	19	1	3,151
Oneida.....	7	33	372	1,434	50	13	1,909
Outagamie.....	18	178	2,377	6,548	54	5	9,180
Ozaukee.....	6	156	210	1,566	27	-----	1,965
Pepin.....	6	72	383	1,438	11	3	913
Pierce.....	7	29	967	1,427	16	7	2,453
Polk.....	10	17	704	1,991	19	5	2,746
Portage.....	14	136	786	3,065	29	-----	4,030
Price.....	5	29	273	1,368	33	2	1,710
Racine.....	14	329	3,181	6,317	143	4	8,988
Richland.....	8	103	1,710	1,179	29	-----	2,029
Rock.....	21	190	5,542	4,883	41	12	10,689
Rusk.....	11	43	1,627	1,184	26	6	1,897
St. Croix.....	8	102	1,090	2,243	25	7	3,475
Sauk.....	5	79	1,441	4,455	15	7	6,002
Sawyer.....	3	24	298	540	17	3	885
Shawano.....	3	29	521	2,648	36	5	3,242
Sheboygan.....	19	210	1,189	6,465	311	11	8,205
Taylor.....	4	42	361	1,579	36	4	2,006
Trempealeau.....	4	42	543	2,190	11	5	2,795
Vernon.....	10	30	973	2,806	24	3	3,846
Vilas.....	4	41	191	487	20	2	745
Walworth.....	13	125	2,243	2,356	22	23	4,782
Washburn.....	2	14	328	876	28	3	1,251
Washington.....	8	151	345	2,512	36	2	3,054
Waukesha.....	17	230	1,706	3,362	61	13	5,389
Waupaca.....	6	108	1,152	3,444	37	6	4,753
Waushara.....	-----	32	495	1,314	11	1	1,853
Winnebago.....	41	216	5,366	8,524	87	7	14,241
Wood.....	9	68	1,057	4,878	74	5	6,091
Total.....	795	10,743	91,318	237,719	11,130	430	352,135

*To fill vacancy caused by the death of Robert M. La Follette, June 18, 1925.

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR PRESIDENT 1924
Election, November 4, 1924*

	Democrat (Davis)	Prohibition (Faris)	Republican (Coolidge)	Independent (LaFollette)	Workers Part Party (Foster)
Adams.....	173	8	779	1,724	3
Ashland.....	452	25	2,272	4,204	50
Barron.....	386	47	2,703	6,010	39
Bayfield.....	211	32	1,675	2,601	81
Brown.....	2,351	51	7,611	10,024	61
Buffalo.....	181	7	1,324	2,474	24
Burnett.....	77	16	962	2,088	17
Calumet.....	571	15	938	3,503	20
Chippewa.....	562	35	5,135	6,517	58
Clark.....	552	42	3,130	6,208	76
Columbia.....	918	42	4,724	5,968	46
Crawford.....	940	29	1,687	2,977	29
Dane.....	2,099	101	12,230	24,595	150
Dodge.....	2,029	59	5,167	9,610	104
Door.....	237	30	1,892	2,715	30
Douglas.....	642	55	5,887	8,255	190
Dunn.....	288	28	3,180	4,385	29
Eau Claire.....	636	38	5,149	5,222	36
Florence.....	53	4	597	523	11
Fond du Lac.....	2,243	61	8,516	9,576	72
Forest.....	305	21	1,104	1,259	19
Grant.....	1,528	55	5,716	6,825	47
Green.....	430	59	2,922	4,885	43
Green Lake.....	1,090	22	1,988	2,187	20
Iowa.....	694	50	3,292	4,133	45
Iron.....	87	18	1,058	1,400	68
Jackson.....	257	28	1,662	3,167	39
Jefferson.....	1,391	44	4,250	7,885	59
Juneau.....	405	20	1,917	3,785	35
Kenosha.....	1,520	34	10,341	6,695	58
Kewaunee.....	399	11	1,018	2,804	24
La Crosse.....	1,260	56	5,733	10,543	54
Lafayette.....	1,273	45	2,671	3,681	36
Langlade.....	935	57	2,572	3,578	16
Lincoln.....	505	31	1,858	4,465	62
Manitowoc.....	1,609	34	4,829	9,814	64
Marathon.....	1,117	61	5,618	12,193	124
Marinette.....	583	58	4,911	3,411	22
Marquette.....	590	18	1,109	1,820	14
Milwaukee.....	14,510	261	50,730	81,697	564
Monroe.....	430	68	2,666	6,747	60
Oconto.....	605	29	2,562	4,506	34
Oneida.....	330	28	1,769	3,196	28
Outagamie.....	1,258	46	6,426	10,357	63
Ozaukee.....	598	8	1,015	3,264	23
Pepin.....	213	18	1,226	737	7
Pierce.....	300	24	2,788	3,661	34
Polk.....	320	39	2,793	4,251	32
Portage.....	2,011	37	2,854	5,347	25
Price.....	327	19	1,754	3,151	86
Racine.....	1,473	67	13,040	11,298	84
Richland.....	902	86	2,669	2,660	25
Rock.....	1,458	82	14,815	7,923	39
Rusk.....	279	26	1,932	2,677	34
St. Croix.....	723	46	3,606	4,693	19
Sauk.....	556	100	3,935	6,400	60
Sawyer.....	139	20	990	1,487	8
Shawano.....	472	29	2,063	6,337	61
Sheboygan.....	1,369	51	6,975	11,714	73
Taylor.....	185	23	1,329	3,079	34
Trempealeau.....	387	29	2,083	4,148	30
Vernon.....	412	66	2,670	5,559	34
Vilas.....	122	6	873	1,038	33
Walworth.....	1,173	76	7,484	4,335	22
Washburn.....	160	24	1,422	2,043	8
Washington.....	986	21	1,987	5,081	59
Waukesha.....	1,975	61	7,036	6,348	55
Waupaca.....	668	29	3,654	6,395	38
Waushara.....	253	19	1,607	2,606	43
Winnebago.....	1,811	60	11,239	9,891	82
Wood.....	557	56	3,475	7,303	62
Total.....	68,115	2,918	311,614	453,678	3,834

*In this election, Nov. 4, 1924, the Social Labor Party, independent, cast 453 votes, and the Commonwealth Land Party, independent, cast 270 votes. See Blue Book 1925, pages 516-517.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 2, 1926

First District

Counties	Total Vote	Henry Allen Cooper (Rep.)	Scattering
Racine.....	15,681	15,669	12
Kenosha.....	10,465	10,462	3
Walworth.....	5,924	5,919	5
Rock.....	10,944	10,944	-----
Waukesha.....	7,541	7,537	4
Total.....	50,555	50,531	24

Second District

Counties	Total Vote	Ernest C. Wrucke (Dem.)	Chas. A. Kading (Rep.)	John H. Kaiser (Ind. Pro. Rep.)	Scattering
Jefferson.....	7,541	965	5,629	946	1
Columbia.....	5,852	575	4,889	388	-----
Dodge.....	10,643	3,520	6,481	642	-----
Washington.....	4,755	1,361	3,122	272	-----
Ozaukee.....	3,407	932	1,516	959	-----
Sheboygan.....	10,690	932	8,148	1,610	-----
Total.....	42,888	8,285	29,785	4,817	1

Third District

Counties	Total Vote	John Mandt Nelson (Rep.)	Scattering
Crawford.....	2,312	2,309	3
Richland.....	3,483	3,479	4
Grant.....	6,678	6,674	4
Iowa.....	3,646	3,642	4
Dane.....	18,748	18,737	11
Lafayette.....	3,660	3,660	-----
Green.....	3,166	3,165	1
Total.....	41,693	41,666	27

Fourth District

Counties	Total Vote	Wm. J. Kershaw (Dem.)	John C. Schafer (Rep.)	Edmund T. Melms (Soc.)	Scattering
Milwaukee (part)....	42,341	7,099	20,324	14,911	7
Total.....	42,341	7,099	20,324	14,911	7

Fifth District

Counties	Total Vote	Rose Horwitz (Dem.)	William H. Stafford (Rep.)	Victor L. Berger (Soc.)	Scattering
Milwaukee (part).....	54,070	3,394	24,297	26,377	2
Total.....	54,070	3,394	24,297	26,377	2

Sixth District

Counties	Total Vote	B. F. Sheridan (Dem.)	Florian Lampert (Rep.)	Scattering
Calumet.....	3,325	1,114	2,211	-----
Marquette.....	1,852	550	1,302	-----
Green Lake.....	3,354	728	2,619	7
Fond du Lac.....	11,916	4,060	7,844	12
Winnebago.....	14,978	1,575	13,403	-----
Manitowoc.....	9,934	2,868	7,066	-----
Total.....	45,359	10,895	34,445	19

Seventh District

Counties	Total Vote	Henry N. Stephenson (Pro.)	Joseph D. Beck (Rep.)	A. H. Schubert (Ind. Dem.)	Scattering
La Crosse.....	9,304	498	7,220	1,584	-----
Jackson.....	2,676	69	2,433	166	8
Monroe.....	4,160	232	3,674	244	10
Clark.....	6,619	135	6,224	260	-----
Vernon.....	4,851	251	3,792	804	4
Juneau.....	3,683	61	3,489	132	1
Adams.....	953	26	896	30	1
Sauk.....	5,501	341	4,751	408	1
Total.....	37,747	1,613	32,479	3,628	27

Eighth District

Counties	Total Vote	Edward E. Browne (Rep.)	R. J. Walsh (Ind. Dem.)	Scattering
Marathon.....	11,663	10,424	1,223	16
Portage.....	5,234	4,819	412	3
Waupaca.....	6,581	5,905	659	17
Waushara.....	3,254	3,172	82	-----
Wood.....	8,134	7,647	486	1
Shawano.....	3,792	3,505	268	19
Total.....	38,658	35,472	3,130	56

Ninth District

Counties	Total Vote	Geo. J. Schneider (Rep.)	Scattering
Langlade.....	3,771	3,735	36
Forest.....	1,651	1,651	-----
Florence.....	941	941	-----
Marinette.....	4,960	4,960	-----
Oconto.....	4,702	4,700	2
Outagamie.....	11,238	11,234	4
Brown.....	9,357	9,348	9
Kewaunee.....	2,145	2,137	8
Door.....	2,793	2,792	1
Total.....	41,553	41,498	60

Tenth District

Counties	Total Vote	Otto D. Kahl (Pro.)	James A. Frear (Rep.)	Scattering
Dunn.....	4,898	122	4,775	1
Barron.....	5,247	264	4,981	2
Chippewa.....	7,144	159	6,985	-----
Eau Claire.....	6,648	100	6,548	-----
Trempealeau.....	4,904	97	4,806	1
Buffalo.....	1,837	36	1,801	-----
Pepin.....	1,376	49	1,326	1
Pierce.....	4,819	103	4,715	1
St. Croix.....	5,129	178	4,951	-----
Total.....	42,002	1,108	40,888	6

Eleventh District

Counties	Total Vote	Harriet Smith Olson (Pro.)	Hubert H. Peavey (Rep.)	Theodore M. Thomas Ind. Prog. (Rep.)	Scattering
Douglas.....	9,316	320	6,560	2,436	-----
Bayfield.....	2,530	89	1,802	638	1
Ashland.....	4,067	96	3,214	757	-----
Iron.....	1,953	22	1,752	179	-----
Vilas.....	919	28	782	109	-----
Burnett.....	1,771	57	1,238	473	3
Polk.....	3,982	124	2,713	1,140	5
Washburn.....	1,723	39	1,328	351	5
Sawyer.....	1,443	47	1,017	379	-----
Rusk.....	3,313	74	1,264	1,975	-----
Price.....	3,572	65	2,463	1,044	-----
Taylor.....	2,894	80	2,277	537	-----
Oneida.....	2,938	187	1,995	756	-----
Lincoln.....	3,926	140	2,700	1,086	-----
Total.....	44,347	1,368	31,105	11,860	14

28	Chippewa and Eau Claire.....	Herman T. Lange (Rep.).....	14,505	9,368	1928	R. B. Cunningham (Ind.).....	5,137
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk.....	Carl B. Casperson (Pro. Rep.)..	12,579	12,562	1930	Scattering.....	5
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida.....	James A. Barker (Rep.).....	13,327	8,900	1928	Scattering.....	17
31	Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette.....	Howard Teasdale (Rep.).....	9,939	9,882	1930	Dallas C. Hawkes, (Dem.).....	4,427
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau.....	V. S. Keppel (Rep.).....	21,803	20,932	1928	James Pederson (Ind.).....	3,466
33	Jefferson and Waukesha.....	John C. Schumann (Rep.).....	12,453	10,117	1930	Scattering.....	57
					1928	Henry N. Stephenson (Pro.).....	871
						Scattering.....	30
						Oscar F. Roessler (Ind. Dem.)	2,336
						Scattering.....	3

*Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Joseph D. Padway, Milwaukee.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1926

Counties forming Assembly Districts	Member of Assembly elected for 2 year term	Votes	Plurality	Defeated Candidates	Votes
Adams and Marquette	Robert B. Wood (Rep.)	2,451	2,425	Scattering	26
Ashland	B. J. Gehrman (Rep.)	3,805	3,805	No Opposition	
Barron	Charles A. Beggs (Rep.)	3,628	2,098	A. G. Strand	1,530
				J. G. Leisenring	457
Bayfield	Paul Ungrodt (Rep.)	2,407	1,396	Scattering	11
Brown, 1st Dist.	Malcolm A. Sellers (Rep.)	5,353	5,353	No Opposition	
Brown, 2nd Dist.	Gustav Zittlow (Rep.)	2,550	168	Harold M. Kuypers (Dem.)	2,382
				H. A. Miller	41
Buffalo and Pepin	Arthur A. Hitt (Rep.)	3,126	3,085	Scattering	16
Burnett and Washburn	L. L. Thayer (Rep.)	3,347	3,340	Scattering	7
Calumet	Carl Hillmann (Rep.)	1,957	597	Henry W. Hoffman	1,360
Chippewa	Gustave Rheingans (Prog. Rep.)	5,868	4,107	Fred W. Stevens	1,761
Clark	Arlo A. Huckstead (Rep.)	6,661	6,661	No Opposition	
Columbia	E. Merwyn Rowlands (Rep.)	5,787	5,787	No Opposition	
Crawford	Archie J. McDowell (Rep.)	2,376	1,576	W. D. Carroll (Dem.)	800
Dane, 1st Dist.	Alvin C. Reis (Rep.)	10,127	9,771	Portia Taynton (Pro.)	356
Dane, 2nd Dist.	James C. Hanson (Rep.)	3,695	3,678	Scattering	17
Dane, 3rd Dist.	Albert J. Baker (Rep.)	4,039	4,034	Scattering	5
				Frank E. Dewitz	1,412
Dodge, 1st Dist.	John M. Dihring (Rep.)	3,581	2,169	Percy Stueber	137
				Fred E. Morel (Rep.)	2,456
Dodge, 2nd Dist.	Philip J. Zink (Dem.)	3,349	893	Joseph Joselson	60
				B. D. Thorp (Ind.)	66
Door	Bernhard Hahn (Rep.)	2,554	2,488	Scattering	38
Douglas, 1st Dist.	Walter W. Lang (Rep.)	4,038	3,073	Fred A. Russell (Dem.)	965
Douglas, 2nd Dist.	Philip E. Nelson (Rep.)	4,036	4,036	No Opposition	
Dunn	J. D. Millar (Rep.)	4,653	4,630	Scattering	23
Eau Claire	Christian N. Saugen (Rep.)	6,483	6,446	Scattering	37
Florence	J. D. Grandine (Rep.)	5,348	5,314	Scattering	34
Fond du Lac, 1st Dist.	Math Koenigs (Rep.)	5,160	5,156	Scattering	4
Fond du Lac, 2nd Dist.	Thos. J. Dieringer (Rep.)	4,373	4,366	Scattering	7
Forest (See Florence)					
Grant, 1st Dist.	Harry E. Stephens (Rep.)	2,923	2,060	Geo. S. Witchen	863
Grant, 2nd Dist.	Leroy D. Eastman, (Rep.)	3,465	2,609	Frank F. Neff	856
Green	E. J. Hooley (Prog. Rep.)	3,259	2,895	Wm. Olson	364
				Scattering	2
Green Lake and Waushara	George M. O'Connor (Rep.)	5,818	5,188	Frank D. Becker (Ind. Dem.)	630
				Scattering	1

Iowa.....	John S. Jackson (Rep.).....	4,076	4,072	Scattering.....	4
Iron and Vilas.....	R. C. Trembath (Rep.).....	2,908	2,908	No Opposition.....	
Jackson.....	Emil G. Gilbertson (Rep.).....	2,774	2,770	Scattering.....	4
Jefferson.....	Don V. Smith (Rep.).....	6,226	5,097	Louis Zoelle (Dem.).....	1,129
Juneau.....	A. A. Telfer (Rep.).....	3,610	3,603	Scattering.....	2
Kenosha, 1st Dist.....	Conrad Shearer (Rep.).....	4,925	2,329	Scattering.....	7
Kenosha, 2nd Dist.....	D. J. Vincent (Rep.).....	3,210	724	Edward Dayton.....	2,596
Kewaunee.....	Anton G. Schauer (Rep.).....	2,293	2,290	Walter S. Dexter.....	2,486
La Crosse, 1st Dist.....	Gardner R. Withrow (Rep.).....	4,149	2,448	Scattering.....	3
				E. J. Kneen (Dem.).....	1,701
La Crosse, 2nd Dist.....	John L. Larson (Rep.).....	2,831	2,329	D. C. Chappel.....	195
Lafayette.....	Dell Penniston (Rep.).....	3,793	3,788	H. Shirley Smith (Dem.).....	502
				Oliver Needham (Pro.).....	32
Langlade.....	John Fronek (Rep.).....	3,056	710	Scattering.....	5
Lincoln.....	Richard Kamke (Rep.).....	3,645	3,568	Olive E. Kessler.....	287
Manitowoc, 1st Dist.....	Charles Schuette (Rep.).....	3,476	1,208	H. Freiburger.....	2,346
Manitowoc, 2nd Dist.....	Herman Roethel (Rep.).....	3,052	1,138	Scattering.....	77
Marathon, 1st Dist.....	Matt J. Berres (Prog. Rep.).....	4,089	4,089	Walter Wittman (Dem.).....	2,268
Marathon, 2nd Dist.....	Henry Ellenbecker (Rep.).....	7,085	6,442	David Le Clair.....	1,138
Marinette.....	Charles A. Budlong (Rep.).....	5,344	5,344	No Opposition.....	
Marquette (See Adams)				Reinhold Prochnow.....	643
Milwaukee, 1st Dist.....	Thomas H. Conway (Rep.).....	2,848	2,054	No Opposition.....	
Milwaukee, 2nd Dist.....	Michael Laffey (Rep.).....	1,910	1,105	Wm. J. Grogan.....	794
				Joseph Gara.....	781
Milwaukee, 3rd Dist.....	Albert F. Woller (Soc.).....	2,556	2,551	J. W. Higgins.....	636
Milwaukee, 4th Dist.....	Thomas M. Duncan (Soc.).....	1,865	487	Gustav Bieler.....	305
Milwaukee, 5th Dist.....	George L. Tews (Soc.).....	1,602	55	Scattering.....	1
Milwaukee, 6th Dist.....	Frederick J. Peterson (Rep.).....	943	82	Otto R. Werkmeister (Rep.).....	1,378
				Lewis E. Battger.....	1,547
Milwaukee, 7th Dist.....	Phillip Wenz (Soc.).....	1,509	422	John Lewin.....	861
Milwaukee, 8th Dist.....	Louis S. Polewczynski (Rep.).....	2,095	546	John B. Traynor.....	140
Milwaukee, 9th Dist.....	Julius Kiesner (Soc.).....	2,034	2,034	Henry Blackburn (Rep.).....	1,087
Milwaukee, 10th Dist.....	John W. Eber (Rep.).....	4,039	1,945	Frank Cieszynski (Soc.).....	1,549
Milwaukee, 11th Dist.....	Elmer H. Baumann (Soc.).....	2,576	2,576	No Opposition.....	
Milwaukee, 12th Dist.....	Henry A. Staab (Rep.).....	3,250	1,061	Walter G. Otto.....	2,094
Milwaukee, 13th Dist.....	Barney F. Spott (Rep.).....	1,725	641	No Opposition.....	
Milwaukee, 14th Dist.....	George Gauer (Soc.).....	1,984	32	Henry D. Padway (Soc.).....	2,189
				Max L. Wagner (Soc.).....	1,084
Milwaukee, 15th Dist.....	Theo. Engel (Rep.).....	4,193	2,067	Edward Volmer (Rep.).....	1,952
				Edward C. Werner (Soc.).....	344
				Paul E. Schmidt.....	2,126
				Chas. E. Doyle.....	306

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1926—Continued

Counties forming Assembly Districts	Member of Assembly elected for 2 year term	Vote	Plurality	Defeated Candidates	Votes
Milwaukee, 16th Dist.-----	Arthur J. Miller (Rep.)-----	3,000	1,932	Matt Wallner-----	1,068
Milwaukee, 17th Dist.-----	Clarence C. Krause (Rep.)-----	2,383	1,271	Joseph E. Fitzsimmons-----	230
Milwaukee, 18th Dist.-----	Frank L. Prescott (Rep.)-----	5,920	4,729	John Jetschko (Soc.)-----	1,112
Milwaukee, 19th Dist.-----	George C. Hinkley (Rep.)-----	2,617	1,120	John A. Krause-----	1,191
Milwaukee, 20th Dist.-----	William C. Coleman (Soc.)-----	3,327	648	John N. Schilling, Jr.-----	1,497
Monroe-----	Earl D. Hall (Rep.)-----	3,824	3,463	Robert B. Fairburn-----	328
Oconto-----	Carl Schoenebeck (Rep.)-----	4,544	3,879	Chas. Meising (Rep.)-----	2,679
Oneida (See Florence)				Gustin Schwarm-----	273
Outagamie, 1st Dist.-----	Oscar J. Schmiede (Prog. Rep.)-----	6,078	4,790	A. C. Papst-----	361
Outagamie, 2nd Dist.-----	Anton M. Miller (Prog. Rep.)-----	4,292	4,290	Scattering-----	10
Ozaukee-----	John Jungers (Rep.)-----	1,434	85	Joseph Melchoir-----	665
Pepin (See Buffalo)				Scattering-----	2
Pierce-----	Theodore Swanson (Rep.)-----	4,819	4,815	Fred Mueller-----	1,288
Polk-----	E. E. Husband (Rep.)-----	2,284	316	Scattering-----	2
Portage-----	M. J. Mersch (Dem.)-----	5,253	2,138	E. P. Neuens-----	1,349
Price-----	Helen F. Thompson (Rep.)-----	2,058	26	Fred J. Busse-----	804
Racine, 1st Dist.-----	Wallace Ingalls (Rep.)-----	3,601	1,307	Scattering-----	4
Racine, 2nd Dist.-----	Edward F. Hilker (Rep.)-----	4,984	489	Edward Swenson-----	1,968
Racine, 3rd Dist.-----	J. H. Kamper (Rep.)-----	3,425	2,316	Scattering-----	1
Richland-----	Harley A. Martin (Ind.)-----	2,779	811	Ben Halverson (Rep.)-----	3,115
Rock, 1st Dist.-----	John S. Baker (Rep.)-----	5,534	5,534	Scattering-----	1
Rock, 2nd Dist.-----	Erastus G. Smith (Rep.)-----	5,220	5,220	L. S. Shauger-----	2,032
Rusk and Sawyer-----	A. C. Schultz (Rep.)-----	4,142	4,142	Benj. E. Anderson-----	2,294
St. Croix-----	Robert M. Graham (Rep.)-----	3,547	1,328	Lars P. Christiansen-----	495
Sauk-----	Carl Koenig (Rep.)-----	5,108	4,543	Edward F. Rakow-----	1,109
Sawyer (See Rusk)				E. R. Cushman (Rep.)-----	1,968
Shawano-----	Paul Fuhrman (Rep.)-----	3,807	3,805	No Opposition-----	
Sheboygan, 1st Dist.-----	Ernst A. Sonnemann (Rep.)-----	4,991	3,551	No Opposition-----	
				No Opposition-----	
				Ethan B. Minier (Ind.)-----	2,219
				Scattering-----	1
				T. F. Howley-----	565
				Scattering-----	3
				Scattering-----	2
				Charles Haack-----	1,440

Sheboygan, 2nd Dist.-----	John Mentink (Rep.)-----	4,320	4,316	Scattering-----	4
Taylor-----	John Gamper (Rep.)-----	2,832	2,823	J. C. Hoffman-----	9
Trempealeau-----	George Schmidt (Rep.)-----	4,720	4,383	Scattering-----	3
Vernon-----	August E. Smith (Rep.)-----	3,050	989	Albert Hess-----	337
Vilas (See Iron)-----				T. C. Knudson-----	2,061
Walworth-----	Frank E. Lawson (Rep.)-----	5,763	5,369	Helen M. Tubbs-----	394
Washburn (See Burnett)-----				Scattering-----	4
Washington-----	Jos. J. Huber (Rep.)-----	3,607	2,155	William Warnkey-----	1,452
Waukesha, 1st Dist.-----	Evan G. Davies (Rep.)-----	4,141	3,683	Asa H. Craig-----	458
Waukesha, 2nd Dist.-----	William H. Edwards (Rep.)-----	2,502	1,184	Scattering-----	2
Waupaca-----	Adam Schider (Rep.)-----	5,937	5,925	Judson Hall (Dem.)-----	1,318
Waushara (See Green Lake)-----				Scattering-----	12
Winnebago, 1st Dist.-----	Chester Seftenberg (Rep.)-----	8,189	7,718	Thomas A. Getchins-----	471
Winnebago, 2nd Dist.-----	Nels Larson (Rep.)-----	5,055	5,046	Scattering-----	9
Wood-----	Peter R. Ebbe (Prog. Rep.)-----	7,996	7,993	Scattering-----	3

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND REFERENDA

Three questions were submitted and approved by a vote of the people at the November 2nd election in 1926. The first two questions passed were amendments to the Constitution and the third was a memorial to Congress. The first proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing a method for the recall of elective officers. The second constitutional proposal gives to the legislature power to increase the salary of the governor above \$5,000 a year. The third was a referendum to the people in the form of a memorial to Congress asking that the Volstead Act be modified so as to permit the manufacture and sale of beer for beverage purposes. This latter question was challenged in the supreme court in the case of *Fulton vs. Zimmerman, et al.* The constitutionality of the proposal was sustained in an opinion written by Justice E. Ray Stevens.

* * * *

No. 1.

That a new section be added to article XIII of the Constitution to read: (Article XIII) 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.

Submitted on November 2, 1926.

Adopted: For, 205,868; against, 201,125.

No. 2.

That section 5 of article V of the constitution be amended to read: (Article V) Section 5. The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed by law, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The compensation prescribed for governor immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment shall

continue in force until changed by the legislature in a manner consistent with the other provisions of this constitution.

Submitted on November 2, 1926.

Adopted: For, 202,156; against, 188,302.

No. 3.

Shall the congress of the United States amend the "Volstead Act" so as to authorize the manufacture and sale of beer, for beverage purposes, of an alcoholic percentage of 2.75% by weight, under government supervision but with the provision that no beverage so purchased shall be drunk on the premises where obtained?

Submitted on November 2, 1926.

Adopted: For, 349,443; against, 177,602.



This stove is the first article of iron made from Wisconsin ore.

SUMMARY OF VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

	No. 1 Jt. Res. No. 16, 1925 Relating to Recall of Elec- tive Public Officers		No. 2 Jt. Res. No. 52, 1925 To Increase Compensation of Governor		No. 3 Jt. Res. No. 47, 1925 Memorializing Congress in favor of beer	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Adams.....	380	457	329	470	564	487
Ashland.....	1,718	1,557	1,722	1,427	3,008	1,354
Barron.....	2,145	2,091	1,486	2,741	2,367	3,694
Bayfield.....	1,034	820	840	990	1,267	1,130
Brown.....	5,768	4,508	5,944	3,789	10,459	2,784
Buffalo.....	900	645	627	852	1,204	813
Burnett.....	799	565	517	798	864	929
Calumet.....	1,324	1,292	1,273	1,261	2,642	567
Chippewa.....	2,819	2,836	2,563	2,995	4,496	3,067
Clark.....	2,675	2,815	2,089	3,377	4,213	3,111
Columbia.....	1,950	5,621	1,764	3,636	3,466	3,509
Crawford.....	1,044	1,222	774	1,504	1,591	1,511
Dane.....	8,056	9,421	8,036	8,453	12,033	9,809
Dodge.....	3,875	4,413	3,825	4,186	8,187	2,581
Door.....	1,074	1,333	951	1,398	1,911	1,384
Douglas.....	4,393	2,601	4,011	2,627	6,543	3,821
Dunn.....	1,641	2,057	1,325	2,257	1,984	3,020
Eau Claire.....	2,629	2,865	2,603	2,829	4,510	3,018
Florence.....	343	345	330	334	631	334
Fond du Lac.....	4,124	4,590	4,015	4,421	8,088	3,960
Forest.....	928	529	807	577	1,253	628
Grant.....	3,055	3,879	2,228	4,743	4,402	4,808
Green.....	1,244	1,651	966	1,907	1,923	2,113
Green Lake.....	1,142	1,565	1,087	1,547	2,388	1,393
Iowa.....	1,379	2,113	1,135	2,321	1,652	3,134
Iron.....	791	499	691	528	1,341	415
Jackson.....	977	1,081	751	1,322	1,113	1,804
Jefferson.....	3,048	3,460	3,137	3,064	5,754	2,769
Juneau.....	1,360	1,323	1,162	1,459	2,007	1,672
Kenosha.....	5,620	4,122	6,199	3,274	9,397	3,810
Kewaunee.....	988	967	919	1,022	2,214	371
La Crosse.....	4,306	3,055	4,207	3,054	7,468	2,564
Lafayette.....	1,505	2,002	1,163	2,270	2,306	2,601
Langlade.....	2,236	2,202	2,531	1,899	3,774	1,835
Lincoln.....	1,576	1,709	1,584	1,558	2,893	1,128

Manitowoc.....	4,522	3,395	4,618	2,983	8,175	1,656
Marathon.....	5,754	4,535	5,764	3,991	9,481	3,082
Marinette.....	2,153	1,989	2,016	1,957	3,647	2,300
Marquette.....	523	1,046	433	1,119	1,054	953
Milwaukee.....	47,772	35,896	51,847	26,032	81,701	141,153
Monroe.....	1,536	2,094	1,237	2,084	2,477	2,158
Oconto.....	2,182	1,883	1,908	2,039	3,505	1,709
Oneida.....	1,401	1,220	1,434	992	2,585	1,006
Outagamie.....	4,690	4,351	4,920	3,830	9,505	3,040
Ozaukee.....	1,344	1,290	1,340	1,178	3,312	427
Pepin.....	508	552	371	638	803	771
Pierce.....	1,693	1,892	1,136	2,331	1,940	3,226
Polk.....	1,702	1,322	1,152	1,847	1,771	2,413
Portage.....	2,073	3,697	2,443	2,910	5,399	2,779
Price.....	1,393	1,205	1,194	1,310	2,245	1,253
Racine.....	6,923	5,003	7,072	4,563	11,990	5,360
Richland.....	1,335	2,167	916	2,580	1,604	3,140
Rock.....	3,842	5,149	3,713	5,303	5,707	7,038
Rusk.....	1,197	1,114	943	1,369	1,487	1,758
St. Croix.....	1,650	1,979	1,315	2,333	2,429	2,896
Sauk.....	2,041	2,577	1,778	2,774	3,144	3,008
Sawyer.....	569	504	512	540	795	631
Shawano.....	1,759	1,343	1,569	1,499	3,215	923
Sheboygan.....	4,500	5,851	5,788	4,612	9,352	2,622
Taylor.....	1,348	997	1,100	1,227	2,055	973
Trempealeau.....	1,451	1,704	1,217	1,865	2,811	2,180
Vernon.....	1,577	2,253	1,034	2,738	2,178	2,960
Vilas.....	522	249	529	250	754	291
Walworth.....	1,964	3,205	2,044	2,950	2,966	4,055
Washburn.....	751	617	627	766	1,017	879
Washington.....	1,785	1,780	1,641	1,876	4,234	709
Waukesha.....	3,335	4,014	3,903	3,316	6,061	3,524
Waupaca.....	2,382	2,407	2,147	2,521	3,928	2,843
Waushara.....	1,184	1,268	851	1,580	1,568	1,917
Winnebago.....	4,467	5,556	4,813	4,953	8,785	4,301
Wood.....	3,194	2,870	3,240	2,556	5,850	2,740
Total.....	205,868	201,125	202,156	188,302	349,443	177,602

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Prepared by George Brown—Department of State

If ratified	Year of vote	Art.	Sec.	Subject	First approval	Second approval	Submission to people	Date of election	For	Against	Total for Governor
-----	1854	4	4	Biennial sessions.....	Chap. 95 -1853	Chap. 89 -1854	Chap. 89-1854	Nov. 7, 1854	6,549	11,580	-----
-----			5	Biennial sessions.....	Chap. 95 -1853	Chap. 89 -1854	Chap. 89-1854	Nov. 7, 1854	6,348	11,885	-----
-----			11	Biennial sessions.....	Chap. 95 -1853	Chap. 89 -1854	Chap. 89-1854	Nov. 7, 1854	6,752	11,589	-----
-----	1862	5	5	Governor's salary (\$1,250 to \$2,500).....	Jt. Res. 4 -1861	Jt. Res. 6 -1862	Chap. 202-1862	Nov. 4, 1862	14,519	32,612	-----
*	1867	4	21	Salary of legislators (350-10c mile).....	Jt. Res. 9 -1865	Jt. Res. 3 -1866	Chap. 25-1867	Nov. 5, 1864	58,363	24,418	-----
*	1869	5	5	Governor's salary, \$5,000.....	Jt. Res. 9 -1868	Jt. Res. 2 -1869	Chap. 186-1869	Nov. 2, 1869	47,340	41,764	180,741
*		5	9	Lt.-Governor's salary, \$1,000.....	Jt. Res. 9 -1868	Jt. Res. 2 -1869	Chap. 186-1869	Nov. 2, 1869	-----	-----	-----
*	1870	1	8	Against Grand Jury.....	Jt. Res. 7 -1869	Jt. Res. 3 -1870	Chap. 118-1870	Nov. 8, 1870	48,894	18,606	146,908 (St.Supt)
*	1871		431 cr	Against private and local laws.....	Jt. Res. 13 -1870	Jt. Res. 1 -1871	Chap. 122-1871	Nov. 7, 1871	54,087	3,675	148,274
-----	1872	7	4	One chief and four associate justices.....	Jt. Res. 2 -1871	Jt. Res. 8 -1872	Chap. 111-1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	-----
*	1874	11	3	Limiting indebtedness of municipalities.....	Jt. Res. 11 -1872	Jt. Res. 4 -1873	Chap. 37-1874	Nov. 3, 1874	66,061	1,509	No state election
*	1877	7	4	One chief and four associate justices.....	Jt. Res. 10 -1876	Jt. Res. 1 -1877	Chap. 48-1877	Nov. 6, 1877	79,140	16,763	172,122
*	1877	8	2	Appropriations only by law.....	Jt. Res. 7 -1876	Jt. Res. 4 -1877	Chap. 58-1877	Nov. 6, 1877	33,046	3,371	-----
*	1881	4	4	Biennial sessions—							
*			5	Assemblymen chosen biennially.....	Jt. Res. 9s -1880	Jt. Res. 7A-1881	Chap. 262-1881	Nov. 8, 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
*			11	Senators chosen quadrennially.....							
*			21	Compensation of members, \$500-10c.....							
*	1882	3	1	Suffrage to colored people—registration authorized.....	Jt. Res. 26A-1881	Jt. Res. 5 -1882	Chap. 272-1882	Nov. 7, 1882	36,223	5,347	-----
*	1882	6	4	Sheriffs and other county officers terms.....							
*	1882	7	12	Clerk of court.....	Jt. Res. 16A-1881	Jt. Res. 3 -1882	Chap. 290-1882	Nov. 7, 1882	60,091	8,089	-----
*	1882	13	1	Political year, biennial elections.....							
-----	1888	10	1	State Superintendent—election when legislature directs.....	Jt. Res. 34 -1885	Jt. Res. 4 -1887	Chap. 357-1887	Nov. 6, 1888	12,967	18,342	354,688
*	1889	7	4	Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court".....	Jt. Res. 5 -1887	Jt. Res. 3 -1889	Chap. 22-1889	April, 1889	125,759	14,712	-----
*	1892	4	3 (9)	Forbidding special incorporation of cities.....	Jt. Res. 4 -1889	Jt. Res. 4 -1891	Chap. 302-1891	Nov., 1892	15,718	9,105	371,415
-----	1896	10	1	Salary of State Superintendent—removing limit of \$1,200.....	Jt. Res. 10 -1893	Jt. Res. 2 -1895	Chap. 177-1895	Nov., 1896	38,752	56,506	444,095
*	1897	7	7	Circuit judges, populous counties.....	Jt. Res. 8 -1895	Jt. Res. 9 -1897	Chap. 69-1897	April, 1897	45,823	41,515	-----
*	1902	11	4	Authorizing general banking law.....	Jt. Res. 13- 1899	Jt. Res. 2 -1901	Chap. 73-1901	Nov., 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
*	1902	11	5	Repeal of referendum on banking laws.....							

*	1902	10	1	State Supt.—non-partisan election— term, four years.....	Jt. Res. 16 -1899	Jt. Res. 3 -1901	Chap. 258-1901	Nov., 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
*	1902	13	11	Prohibiting free passes.....	Jt. Res. 8 -1899	Jt. Res. 9 -1901	Chap. 437-1901	Nov., 1902	67,781	40,697	365,676
*	1903	7	4	Seven Justices of the Supreme Court.....	Jt. Res. 8 -1901	Jt. Res. 7 -1903	Chap. 10-1903	April, 1903	51,337	39,957	No state election
*	1908	5	10	Governor's approval of bills—six days vs. three.....	Jt. Res. 14 -1905	Jt. Res. 13 -1907	Chap. 661-1907	Nov., 1908	85,959	27,270	159,273
*	1908	8	10	Appropriations for highways.....	Jt. Res. 11 -1905	Jt. Res. 18 -1907	Chap. 238-1907	Nov., 1908	116,421	46,739	159,273
*	1908	8	1	Income tax.....	Jt. Res. 12 -1905	Jt. Res. 29 -1907	Chap. 661-1907	Nov., 1908	85,696	37,729	159,273
*	1908	3	1 (2)	Suffrage only to full citizens.....	Jt. Res. 15 -1905	Jt. Res. 25 -1907	Chap. 661-1907	Nov., 1908	85,838	36,733	159,273
---	1910	4	21	Pay of legislators, \$1,000 vs. \$500.....	Jt. Res. 35 -1907	Jt. Res. 7 -1909	Chap. 508-1909	Nov., 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
*	1910	4	3	Apport'm't after each Fed. census.....	Jt. Res. 30 -1907	Jt. Res. 55 -1909	Chap. 478-1909	Nov., 1910	54,982	52,634	319,522
**	1910	8	10	Appropriations for water powers and forests.....	Jt. Res. 31 -1907	None..... (Declared invalid by Supreme Court in forest ry case)	Chap. 512-1909	Nov., 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
*	1912	11	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
*	1912	11	3a	Public Parks, playgrounds, etc.....	Jt. Res. 38 -1909	Jt. Res. 48 -1911	Chap. 665-1911	Nov., 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
*	1912	7	10	Monthly pay for judges vs. quarterly	Jt. Res. 34 -1909	Jt. Res. 24 -1911	Chap. 665-1911	Nov., 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
---	1914	12	1	Ratification of constitutional amend- ments after 3-5 approval by one leg- islature.....	Jt. Res. 71 -1911	Jt. Res. 17 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	71,784	160,761	325,430
---	1914	4	1	Initiative and referendum.....	Jt. Res. 74 -1911	Jt. Res. 22 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	84,984	148,536	325,430
---	1914	8	11	State annuity insurance.....	Jt. Res. 65 -1911	Jt. Res. 35 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
---	1914	11	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
---	1914	7	6,7	Decrease in judicial circuits.....	Jt. Res. 67 -1911	Jt. Res. 26 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
---	1914	13	12	Recall of civil officers.....	Jt. Res. 41 -1911	Jt. Res. 15 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430
---	1914	11	3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain.....	Jt. Res. 48 -1911	Jt. Res. 25 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
---	1914	12	3	Constitution amended upon petition.....	Jt. Res. 74 -1911	Jt. Res. 22 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	68,434	150,215	325,430
---	1914	8	13 (9)	State insurance.....	Jt. Res. 56 -1911	Jt. Res. 12 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
---	1914	4	21	Pay of legislators \$1,200-2c a mile.....	Jt. Res. 66 -1911	Jt. Res. 24 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
---	1920	4	21	Pay of legislators fixed by law.....	Jt. Res. 23 -1917	Jt. Res. 37 -1919	Chap. 480-1919	April, 1920	126,243	132,258	No state election
---	1920	7	6,7	Decrease of circuit courts—increase of judges.....	Jt. Res. 20 -1917	Jt. Res. 92 -1919	Chap. 604-1919	April, 1920	113,786	116,436	No state election
*	1922	1	5	Trial by jury.....	Jt. Res. 58 -1919	Jt. Res. 17 -1921	Chap. 504-1921	Nov., 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
---	1922	6	4	Sheriffs succeeding themselves.....	Jt. Res. 38 -1919	Jt. Res. 36 -1921	Chap. 437-1921	Nov., 1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
---	1922	11	3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations	Jt. Res. 53 -1919	Jt. Res. 37 -1921	Chap. 566-1921	Nov., 1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
---	1924	4	21	Pay of legislators.....	Jt. Res. 28 -1921	Jt. Res. 18 -1923	Chap. 241-1923	April, 1924	189,635	250,236	No state election
*	1924	11	3	Home rule for cities.....	Jt. Res. 39 -1921	Jt. Res. 34 -1923	Chap. 203-1923	Nov., 1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
*	1924	7	10	Taxation for forestry.....	Jt. Res. 29 -1921	Jt. Res. 37 -1923	Chap. 289-1923	Nov., 1924	336,360	173,563	796,432
*	1924	7	7	Additional circuit judges.....	Jt. Res. 24 -1921	Jt. Res. 64 -1923	Chap. 408-1923	Nov., 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
*	1926	13	New	Recall of elective officials.....	Jt. Res. 73 -1923	Jt. Res. 16 -1925	Chap. 270-1925	Nov., 1926	205,868	201,125	552,912
*	1926	5	5	Salary of Governor.....	Jt. Res. 80 -1923	Jt. Res. 52 -1925	Chap. 413-1925	Nov., 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912

*Ratified.

**Ratified, but declared invalid by court.

COUNTY OFFICERS 1927-1928

County	Voting Pre- cincts	County Seat	County Superintendent Term Expires July, 1927	County Judge Term Expires January, 1932
1 Adams.....	20	Friendship.....	H. P. Reid.....	Charles H. Gilman
2 Ashland.....	27	Ashland.....	Thos. F. O'Connell.....	James McCully
3 Barron.....	39	Barron.....	August Newman.....	H. S. Comstock
4 Bayfield.....	37	Washburn.....	Jessie N. Smith.....	Hartvig P. Axelberg
5 Brown.....	48	Green Bay.....	E. A. Seymour.....	Carlton Merrill
6 Buffalo.....	26	Alma.....	O. H. Liebenberg.....	G. L. Pattison
7 Burnett.....	23	Grantsburg.....	O. H. Caspers.....	Frank G. Dahlberg
8 Calumet.....	15	Chilton.....	Matilda O. Horn.....	F. Arps Helmuth
9 Chippewa.....	41	Chippewa Falls.....	Anna Johnson.....	F. J. Connor
10 Clark.....	52	Neillsville.....	Mrs. Margaret VanNatta.....	Oscar W. Schoengrath
11 Columbia.....	41	Portage.....	Anna R. Nelson.....	Alonzo F. Kellogg
12 Crawford.....	24	Prairie du Chien.....	Geo. Burton.....	Jeremiah O'Neill
13 Dane {1st.....	78	Madison.....	1st *Esther Krakow	**George Kroncke
14 Dodge {2nd.....	59	Juneau.....	2nd T. S. Thompson	E. H. Naber
15 Door.....	20	Sturgeon Bay.....	Paul L. Kaiser.....	Jacob Debos
16 Douglas.....	38	Superior.....	W. J. Gilson.....	William E. Haily
17 Dunn.....	33	Menomonie.....	Vera C. Rehmanstrand.....	William S. Swenson
18 Eau Claire.....	28	Eau Claire.....	*John W. Klingman.....	George L. Blum
19 Florence.....	8	Florence.....	Lillia E. Johnson.....	Frank Waring
20 Fond du Lac.....	51	Fond du Lac.....	Mrs. Grace W. Kinnear.....	August E. Richter
21 Forest.....	20	Crandon.....	O. S. Morse.....	T. J. Conway
22 Grant.....	69	Lancaster.....	R. O. Paff.....	Walter J. Brennan
23 Green.....	27	Monroe.....	F. E. Ralph.....	William A. Loveland
24 Green Lake.....	21	Green Lake.....	C. E. Lamb.....	Perry Niskern
25 Iowa.....	30	Dodgeville.....	Geo. V. Kelley.....	Aldro Jenks
26 Iron.....	20	Hurley.....	Mrs. Lillian Ellis.....	James E. Flandrena
27 Jackson.....	29	Bk. River Falls.....	Ida B. Bradley.....	Frank Johnson
28 Jefferson.....	46	Jefferson.....	Viola M. Gunnison.....	John G. Conway
29 Juneau.....	31	Mauston.....	A. J. Thorne.....	Melvin L. Bunnell
30 Kenosha.....	33	Kenosha.....	Mrs. Honora A. Frank.....	Robert V. Baker
31 Kewaunee.....	14	Kewaunee.....	S. Ihlenfeldt.....	George H. Crowns
32 La Crosse.....	38	La Crosse.....	Thos. Frawley.....	John F. Doherty
33 Lafayette.....	28	Darlington.....	*Emily C. Stromstad.....	Jefferson B. Simpson
34 Langlade.....	25	Antigo.....	W. W. Woolworth.....	John W. Parsons
35 Lincoln.....	28	Merrill.....	Dora Dessureau.....	Milton C. Porter
36 Manitowoc.....	36	Manitowoc.....	W. S. Freeman.....	John Chloupek
37 Marathon.....	71	Wausau.....	E. S. Mueller.....	George J. Leicht
38 Marinette.....	36	Marinette.....	A. R. Thiede.....	William F. Haase
39 Marquette.....	18	Montello.....	Mrs. Gertrude Schwittay.....	John A. Metzler
40 Milwaukee.....	376	Milwaukee.....	Samuel Long.....	M. S. Sheridan
			E. T. Griffin.....	John C. Karel (June '33)
41 Monroe.....	38	Sparta.....	M. M. Haney.....	Randolph A. Richards
42 Oconto.....	40	Oconto.....	S. V. Wilson.....	Herbert F. Jones
43 Oneida.....	25	Rhineland.....	J. M. Reed.....	H. F. Steele
44 Outagamie.....	47	Appleton.....	A. G. Meating.....	Fred F. Heinemann
45 Ozaukee.....	21	Port Washington.....	Richard F. Beger.....	J. E. Uselding
46 Pepin.....	12	Durand.....	Cynthia Carlisle.....	W. B. Newcomb
47 Pierce.....	27	Ellsworth.....	T. J. Mealey.....	Warren P. Knowles
48 Polk.....	36	Balsam Lake.....	P. J. Lynch.....	Carl M. Lynn
49 Portage.....	33	Stevens Point.....	Marion E. Bannach.....	William F. Owen
50 Price.....	27	Phillips.....	Pearl Salter.....	Asa K. Owen
51 Racine.....	43	Racine.....	Edith McEachron.....	Elmer E. Gittins
52 Richland.....	22	Richland Ctr.....	*J. Louise Earll.....	P. L. Lincoln
53 Rock.....	45	Janesville.....	G. T. Longbotham.....	Charles L. Fifield
54 Rusk.....	38	Ladysmith.....	E. C. Gotham.....	D. W. Maloney
55 St. Croix.....	39	Hudson.....	Myron R. Goodell.....	Otto W. Arquist
56 Sauk.....	40	Baraboo.....	*Alma L. Liessman.....	James H. Hill
57 Sawyer.....	22	Hayward.....	Mrs. Josephine Grafton.....	John K. Swenson
58 Shawano.....	40	Shawano.....	A. L. Pahr.....	F. A. Jaekel
59 Sheboygan.....	44	Sheboygan.....	W. J. Berger.....	Paul T. Krez
60 Taylor.....	28	Medford.....	Mrs. Emma L. Miller.....	M. A. Buckley
61 Trempealeau.....	25	Whitehall.....	Esther M. Bjoland.....	Earl G. Hensel
62 Vernon.....	36	Viroqua.....	Nell M. Mahoney.....	D. O. Mahoney
63 Vilas.....	16	Eagle River.....	A. J. Austin.....	Frank Carter
64 Walworth.....	34	Elkhorn.....	Maud Mitchell.....	Roscoe R. Luce
65 Washburn.....	29	Shell Lake.....	Lucy A. Leonard.....	L. J. Jones
66 Washington.....	24	West Bend.....	M. T. Buckley.....	Frank W. Bucklin
67 Waukesha.....	35	Waukesha.....	Arthur Tews.....	David W. Agnew
68 Waupaca.....	45	Waupaca.....	O. K. Evenson.....	Wm. N. Martin
69 Waushara.....	25	Wautoma.....	Arthur Dietz.....	George P. Sorenson
70 Winnebago.....	44	Oshkosh.....	Avery C. Jones.....	Daniel E. McDonald
71 Wood.....	46	Wis. Rapids.....	Ella Hessler.....	Craig P. Connor
Total.....	12,730			

*Appointed for unexpired term.

**Elected to fill vacancy.

COUNTY OFFICERS 1927-1928—Continued

County	Voting Pre- cincts	County Seat	Surveyor	Coroner
1 Adams	20	Friendship	M. C. Smith	F. Austin
2 Ashland	27	Ashland	Jerod W. Day	Louis Sollie
3 Barron	39	Barron	J. A. H. Johnson	J. H. Wallis
4 Bayfield	37	Washburn	Winfield E. Tripp	Amos M. Hansen
5 Brown	48	Green Bay	Harry R. Alberts	Frank J. Hodek
6 Buffalo	26	Alma	Carl Michaels	H. T. Stohr
7 Burnett	23	Grantsburg	Darius Connor	Claude A. Taylor
8 Calumet	15	Chilton	Frank Schwalbach	J. J. Minahan
9 Chippewa	41	Chippewa Falls	A. C. Webster	Henry Larson
10 Clark	52	Neillsville	S. T. Hewitt	R. R. Rath
11 Columbia	41	Portage	H. J. Comins	Charles W. Baker
12 Crawford	24	Prairie du Chien	A. L. Hurlbut	Ernest Otteson
13 Dane	78	Madison	Philip H. Hintze	W. C. Campbell
14 Dodge	59	Juneau	John A. Carroll	Dr. W. J. Schmidt
15 Door	20	Sturgeon Bay	Joseph Baucke	Elmer Christensen
16 Douglas	38	Superior	Donald Mc Kercher	Z. A. Downs
17 Dunn	33	Menomonie	W. A. Harding	Carl Olson
18 Eau Claire	28	Eau Claire	Wesley Baker	Robert H. Stokes
19 Florence	8	Florence	A. A. Bradley	Wm. C. Haberkorn
20 Fond du Lac	51	Fond du Lac	George Marshall	Jas. C. Murray
21 Forest	20	Crandon	I. R. Ritter	A. G. Lamond
22 Grant	69	Lacon	John T. Buser	Emil Schwer
23 Green	27	Monroe	Charles R. Marshall	Frank A. Shriner
24 Green Lake	21	Green Lake	Robert H. Spragg	George W. Morton
25 Iowa	30	Dodgeville	Thos. H. Arthur	Florian Jelinski
26 Iron	20	Hurley	Matt Plunkett	H. Kalling
27 Jackson	29	Blk. River Falls	David A. Blencoe	Louis J. Auerbach
28 Jefferson	46	Jefferson		Ray J. Pharo
29 Juneau	31	Mauston		Joseph Friend
30 Kenosha	33	Kenosha	Ben A. Robinson	
31 Kewaunee	14	Kewaunee		Raymond C. Dwyer
32 La Crosse	38	La Crosse	Henry Lueth	P. W. Leitzell
33 Lafayette	28	Darlington	A. Blake	John Benishak
34 Langlade	25	Antigo	W. C. Webley	Alfred H. Schram
35 Lincoln	28	Merrill	Herman Thomas	W. G. Kemper
36 Manitowoc	36	Manitowoc	Otto Gass	George W. Krueger
37 Marathon	71	Vausau	R. H. Brown	Ward H. Simcox
38 Marinette	36	Marinette	James E. Murphy	W. A. Hardell
39 Marquette	18	Montello	George E. Phillips	Henry J. Grundman
40 Milwaukee	376	Milwaukee	Theodore S. Engel	M. J. Lanham
41 Monroe	38	Sparta	Henry Schroeder	Clyde Davis
42 Oconto	40	Oconto	Peter Netzer	Francis P. Hildebrand
43 Oneida	25	Rhineland	Clayton D. Vaughan	Herbert E. Ellsworth
44 Outagamie	47	Appleton	L. M. Schindler	George B. Horn
45 Ozaukee	21	Port Washington	Wm. John	Dr. G. C. Harper
46 Pepin	12	Durand	Julius Bauer	George Hoyer
47 Pierce	27	Ellsworth		John A. Krusche
48 Polk	36	Balsam Lake	C. P. A. Jensen	H. D. Boston
49 Portage	33	Stevens Point	Julian F. Maxfield	Wm. B. Brandenburg
50 Price	29	Phillips	Frank Henry	W. F. Kison
51 Racine	43	Racine	Louis Pope	J. T. Barto
52 Richland	22	Richland Ctr.	Alvin Bannister	Lynn A. Whaley
53 Rock	45	Janesville	Alex W. Ely	O. B. Ellingboe
54 Rusk	38	Ladysmith	John Diamond	W. W. Beebe
55 St. Croix	39	Hudson	J. H. Chatterson	Dr. F. E. Tryon
56 Sauk	40	Baraboo	H. E. French	W. F. Buck
57 Sawyer	22	Hayward	Otto Gobler	Walter H. Garfield
58 Shawano	40	Shawano	J. J. Melendy	Dr. C. M. Sonnenb'g
59 Sheboygan	44	Sheboygan	Jerry Donahue	I. C. Hartwig
60 Taylor	28	Medford	Charles H. Beyer	Jack E. Rhode
61 Trempealeau	23	Whitehall	C. J. Van Tassel	John Jacobson
62 Vernon	36	Viroqua	Alex Ristow	P. J. Gaffney
63 Vilas	16	Eagle River	W. J. Walsh	W. F. Best
64 Walworth	34	Elkhorn	William Child	Leo Sabian
65 Washburn	29	Shell Lake	Richard Andrews	Clemens Reinders
66 Washington	24	West Bend		John Schaeffell
67 Waukesha	35	Waukesha	Walter G. Caldwell	Robert Van Adestine
68 Waupaca	45	Waupaca	H. C. Miller	W. E. Buckley
69 Waushara	25	Wautoma	George Ellis	Roy Peterson
70 Winnebago	44	Oshkosh	A. E. McMahon	
71 Wood	46	Wis. Rapids		
Total	2,730			

COUNTY OFFICERS 1927-1928—Continued

County	County Seat	County Clerk	Treasurer
1 Adams	Friendship	Carl M. Smedbron	A. D. Fuller
2 Ashland	Ashland	Edwin H. Quistorff	Henry D. Klein
3 Barron	Barron	F. S. Woodard	Emily Johnson
4 Bayfield	Washburn	Ludwig Tranmæl	Randall W. Smith
5 Brown	Green Bay	Harold J. Neville	Ole Hansen
6 Buffalo	Alma	Samuel Meyer	Rosa Tritsch
7 Burnett	Grantsburg	Chas. G. Hjort	Julius Ortendahl
8 Calumet	Chilton	John H. Brocker	William L. Griem
9 Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Jas. R. Harris	John F. Kelly
10 Clark	Neillsville	John J. Irvine	Mary Rude
11 Columbia	Portage	H. R. Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
12 Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Sam Sletmark	Wm. J. Rider
13 Dane	Madison	Selma I. Fjelstad	Herbert J. Rinder
14 Dodge	Juneau	Emil F. Becker	Herman E. Krueger
15 Door	Sturgeon Bay	R. Herlache	Emil Miller
16 Douglas	Superior	A. R. Cole	W. C. Smith
17 Dunn	Menomonie	A. O. Quilling	Ole Nesseth
18 Eau Claire	Eau Claire	John H. Nygaard	Chas. A. Singel
19 Florence	Florence	C. Elmer Erickson	Chas. R. Tiderman
20 Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Martha M. Bartlett	Michael Washbush
21 Forest	Crandon	W. E. Mountbain	John Kuss
22 Grant	Lancaster	James T. Webb	Lincoln W. Hounsell
23 Green	Monroe	Mazie V. Bowen	C. W. Lengacher
24 Green Lake	Green Lake	G. A. Weinkauff	Geo. S. Thrasher
25 Iowa	Dodgeville	Will M. Bishop	David Ellis
26 Iron	Hurley	Charles A. Noren	Luella Trier
27 Jackson	Black River Falls	Axel Odeen	Albert Knutson
28 Jefferson	Jefferson	Wm. A. Muck	Frederick Bullwinkel
29 Juneau	Mauston	James Allaby	Ross Williams
30 Kenosha	Kenosha	Iva B. Russell	George H. Lauer
31 Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Jas. G. Lazansky	Jas. M. Mliziwa
32 La Crosse	La Crosse	Hubert D. Staats	Marvin Johnson
33 Lafayette	Darlington	E. P. Noble	Rowe Williams
34 Langlade	Antigo	W. I. Strong	John Callahan
35 Lincoln	Merrill	Ann Severt Frazier	August J. Braun
36 Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Viola Kasten	Arthur E. Mueller
37 Marathon	Wausau	E. H. Kuhlman	William R. Kumbler
38 Marinette	Marinette	Peter H. McAllister	Ben H. Clough
39 Marquette	Montello	J. C. Bennett	Ed. Gelhar
40 Milwaukee	Milwaukee	William J. Cary	Patrick McManus
41 Monroe	Sparta	A. L. Nicol	Ole J. Jackson
42 Oconto	Oconto	Mildred Elliott	Asa J. Couillard
43 Oneida	Rhineland	John J. Verage	Anna Moe
44 Outagamie	Appleton	John C. Hantschel	Marie Ziegerhagen
45 Ozaukee	Port Washington	John Bichler	Max Gunther
46 Pepin	Durand	W. C. Richardson	C. V. Hewitt
47 Pierce	Ellsworth	Ole J. Hoble	Fred W. Kendall
48 Polk	Balsam Lake	V. A. Hansen	Edw. Anderson
49 Portage	Stevens Point	Ruth McCallum	Earl Newby
50 Price	Phillips	Joshua Jones	Wm. D. Anderson
51 Racine	Racine	Harry Bosinger	Martin Christensen
52 Richland	Richland Center	E. H. Martin	Clare Barnes
53 Rock	Janesville	Sylvia Fero	Arthur M. Church
54 Rusk	Ladysmith	Elmer W. Hill	John L. Boldon
55 St. Croix	Hudson	Halkon S. Offerdahl	Reuben S. Roe
56 Sauk	Baraboo	Nellie Sceales	Arthur Wiedman
57 Sawyer	Hayward	Elmer Anderson	Ola F. Frets
58 Shawano	Shawano	O. O. Wiegand	Albert Gustman
59 Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Henry W. Timmer	F. W. Zimmerman
60 Taylor	Medford	Fred Herrmann	J. M. Zenner
61 Trempealeau	Whitehall	Alice M. Larson	Ed Erickson
62 Vernon	Viroqua	Berlie Moore	Amund Belland
63 Vilas	Eagle River	Mary Houg	Chas. H. Adams
64 Walworth	Elkhorn	Leo D. Dunlap	Harley C. Norris
65 Washburn	Shell Lake	Archie F. Cameron	Geo. L. Cott
66 Washington	West Bend	R. G. Kraemer	Henry Kuhaup
67 Waukesha	Waukesha	William Koehler	Daniel J. Pierner
68 Waupaca	Waupaca	Louis F. Shoemaker	L. J. Stadler
69 Waushara	Wautoma	J. J. Johnson	Anna B. Youngman
70 Winnebago	Oshkosh	Geo. W. Manuel	Carroll H. Larrabee
71 Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Sam Church	James E. La Vigne

COUNTY OFFICERS 1927-1928—Continued

	District Attorney	Sheriff	Register of Deeds	Clerk of Court	
1	Fulton Collipp	W. N. McCullough	E. E. Smith	Claude B. Meteyard	1
2	G. Arthur Johnson	Edward Dormady	William C. Knowles	Thos. N. Upthegrove	2
3	Clarence E. Soderberg	Mary Jacobson	Anna E. Blossingham	E. V. Babcock	3
4	Charles T. Morris	Hjalmar Trotman	Nels Myhre	John Froese	4
5	Raymond E. Evrard	Joseph Francis	Rigney L. Dwyer	Michael Doherty	5
6	G. L. Broadfoot	Chris Halverson	Chas. H. Kaske	Darwin W. Ulrich	6
7	Clive J. Strang	Chas. H. Saunders	Agnes Olsen	J. C. Jensen	7
8	Fred. C. Aebischer	Charles Groeschel	Charles M. Luther	Michael Schwarz	8
9	Harold E. Stafford	Val. W. Connell	Olaf C. Thorpe	R. J. Emerson	9
10	Victor W. Nehs	Herman J. Olson	John P. Kintzele	Geo. A. Ure	10
11	Elton J. Morrison	J. D. Niemann	A. W. English	John H. Peterman	11
12	A. B. Curran	E. L. Haggerty	Thos. E. Gander	C. B. Peterson	12
13	Glenn D. Roberts	Fred T. Finn	C. A. Lewis	Herbert F. Hansen	13
14	John A. Thiel	Emil F. Nitschke	Nelson Bonner	Edwin C. Beske	14
15	G. M. Stapleton	Al. Osmunson	Bert Carmody	Frank Wellever	15
16	James R. Hile	H. A. Turnbull	Wm. McDougal	Charles E. Nelson	16
17	Farnham A. Clark	C. W. Hellum	Maude Lanckton	L. G. Ketchpaw	17
18	Victor M. Stoltz	T. L. Anderson	Anton M. Anderson	H. S. Lund	18
19	Arthur M. Sells	James Doyle	Clarence Bomberg	George W. Baird	19
20	Laurence E. Gooding	Fred W. Schlaak	John G. Brunkhorst	Cora B. Stevens	20
21	Harold W. Krueger	Wm. P. Clawson	E. O. Woodbury	Guy L. Ferguson	21
22	R. M. Orchard	Bert L. Morse	M. Ethel Utt	Fred C. Burr	22
23	Bruce M. Blum	Robert W. Blumer	Mrs. Belle Burk	Max G. Booth	23
24	Reuben W. Peterson	Joe E. McGee	Geo. W. Williams	James Leigh	24
25	C. H. Knudson	Russell T. Williams	J. H. Bray	Ina M. Potterton	25
26	Louis H. Reid	Richard Killomaa	Herbert Becker	Joseph La Fave	26
27	Donald M. Perry	Carl Carlson	Hans A. Johnson	Frank S. Pomroy	27
28	Harold C. Smith	Mrs. John C. Gruel	Carydon T. Fargo	J. C. Braudel	28
29	Robert P. Clark	Lyall Wright	Herman M. Ruk	Vernon Wright, Sr.	29
30	Lewis W. Powell	John L. Wattles	John F. Schmitt	Adolph Strangberg	30
31	L. W. Bruemmer	Frank J. Toddy	Louis G. Stangel	G. C. Webb	31
32	Lawrence J. Brody	Walter J. Rice	Charles J. Wachs	Leonard Kleeber	32
33	Paul B. Conley	Hugh Moore	Floyd E. Olson	J. W. Metcalf	33
34	Earl J. Plantz	Willis L. Jones	Herman A. Friedeman	A. J. Nowotny	34
35	Francis J. Golden	Hugo F. Hanig	W. M. Allen	Geo. A. Schroeder	35
36	Edward Meyer	R. H. Beduhn	Gust Eggert	Charles E. Cary	36
37	Gerald J. Boilean	Arthur W. Siewert	George A. Runkel	Henry A. Beilke	37
38	Norman B. Langill	Oscar Dahl	Adeline B. Pratt	Oscar A. Anderson	38
39	K. J. Callahan	Herman Zabel	J. E. Wall	S. B. Robinson	39
40	Eugene Wengert	Charles Schallitz	Phillip C. Westfahl	Chas. C. Maas	40
41	William M. Gleiss	William C. Albrecht	John C. Meyers	Ole H. Doprud	41
42	John B. Chase	Chris. Hermesen	John Wesner	Joseph E. Keefe	42
43	Earl L. Kennedy	Lloyd H. Brooker	Chas. E. Davis	Hannah A. McRae	43
44	John A. Lonsdorf	Otto H. Zuehlke	Albert G. Koch	Harry A. Shannon	44
45	Nicholas H. Roden	John Behrendt	Wm. Ahlhauser	Wm. Schuknuht	45
46	W. E. Thurston	Wm. E. Plummer	W. C. Thompson	Reubin Anderson	46
47	Theodore A. Waller	Martin L. Kjelstad	Fred G. Magee	Walter E. Warren	47
48	Howard D. Blanding	James A. Olson	J. H. Towers	Walter T. Petersen	48
49	Walter B. Murat	John F. Kubiseah	Ed. Larson	P. E. Webster	49
50	Jerome V. Ledvina	Bert C. Alm	Dorothy Chandler	Henry Niebauer	50
51	L. D. Potter	Chas. J. Skewes	Louis L. Peterson	Helen L. Blythe	51
52	Van R. Coppernoll	D. O. Dietzman	Chas. Carlson	F. D. Reed	52
53	George S. Geffs	H. B. Moseley	F. P. Smiley	Jesse Earle	53
54	H. F. Duckart	Wm. Dodson	E. M. Worden	C. D. Swaim	54
55	W. R. Kirk	Geo. B. Mennes	Harriet E. Walker	Norman G. Larson	55
56	Frank B. Moss	Wm. H. Ode	Carl M. DuBois	H. H. Prange	56
57	J. C. Davis	John S. Johnson	Walter J. Duffy	Alex Pearson	57
58	R. H. Fischer	James F. George	'Tillie Stark	Frank M. Hoenig	58
59	Herman C. Runge	Paul W. Schmidt	Edwin Koellmer	E. A. Hickey	59
60	T. W. Andersen	Charles J. Stellick	J. W. Benn	M. W. Truax	60
61	Elmer E. Barlow	Martin D. Brom	Morris Hanson	Eugene J. Kidder	61
62	Martin Gulbrandsen	Martin O. Larson	Paul F. Paulsen	Luna Gosling	62
63	Geo. E. O'Connor	Thos. McGregor	Fern Scott	Hunter Case	63
64	Chas. M. Williams	Hal. E. Wylie	Frank G. Holmes	John G. Voss	64
65	A. C. Barrett	Mrs. M. I. Waggoner	Frank A. Kuler	John W. McCullough	65
66	Henry P. Schmidt	John Hetzel	Wm. T. Leins	John H. Klessig	66
67	Herman R. Salen	Alvin J. Redford	Geo. T. Anderson	Samuel D. Connell	67
68	L. D. Smith	J. O. Hanson	Potter H. Jorgensen	Inglebreth Ovrom	68
69	Gad Jones	John M. Protheroe	E. R. Barnard	W. L. Roberts	69
70	Frank B. Keefe	Walter Plummer	Selba G. Stocum	Frank W. Schneider	70
71	Marvin S. King	Martin Bey	Henry Ebbe	A. B. Bever	71



A cool, well shaded highway, typical of the Wisconsin road plan.

Judicial

THE COURTS OF WISCONSIN

By WALTER C. OWEN

Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court

I HAVE been requested by the editor of the Blue Book to provide an article for that publication concerning the work of the courts. Recent editions of the Blue Book have contained articles relating more or less to the machinery of the courts of Wisconsin: one, written by Gilson Glasier, which will be found in the 1923 edition at p. 402, and another, written by Mr. Justice Rosenberry, which will be found in the 1925 edition at p. 592. It is not the purpose of this article to duplicate what has already been so well said in preceding articles, but rather to supplement those articles with another dealing with the functions or efficiency of the courts of our state.



WALTER C. OWEN

For some time the courts of the nation have been the target of much criticism. This criticism has been leveled at courts generally, and it is but natural that the people of the state of Wisconsin should consider such criticism applicable to the courts of this state, as well as the courts generally throughout the nation. It is but just to our citizens and just to our judiciary that a survey should be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the conditions existing elsewhere, giving rise to this criticism, exist in the state of Wisconsin.

First, let it be said that courts are no more immune from criticism than any other public agency. Courts are the creatures of the people, and, as the created cannot be greater than the creator, no more can the courts claim immunity from criticism on the part of the people. This sentiment has received expression by the supreme court of this state in *State ex rel. Attorney General v. Circuit Court for Eau Claire County*, 97 Wis. 1, at p. 12, where it is said:

"Important as it is that courts should perform their grave public duties unimpeded and unprejudiced by illegitimate influences, there are other rights guaranteed to all citizens by our constitution and form of government, either expressly or impliedly, which are fully as important, and which must be guarded with an equally jealous care. These rights are the right of free speech and of free publication of the citizen's sentiments 'on all subjects.'"

While the people are secure in their right to criticize the courts, it is highly important that the criticism be just, based on facts, and

aimed at real rather than fancied evils. The judiciary is a most important branch of government. It is that branch of government to which the citizen appeals for the vindication of his rights, and this really is the ultimate object of all government. The confidence which people entertain in their courts contributes immeasurably to the strength of government and the stability of society. He who unjustly stirs up prejudice against, or arouses mistrust in, our courts contributes not to the safety of society nor to the welfare of the state.

Any form of government which assumes to accomplish the ends of government must have an agency to which people may submit their differences for adjustment, and unless there is such an agency there is no government. Courts, therefore, must exist and, in order to promote the peace and happiness of the people, courts must ever retain the confidence of the people. Therefore, it is important that the individual who attempts to criticise the courts should do so with circumspection, and criticism based on loose gossip and unreliable information should never be indulged.

The outstanding criticism which we hear of the courts may be classified under three headings: (1) Unwarranted delays in the administration of justice; (2) An undue regard for precedents and technicalities; and (3) A too willing disposition to nullify acts of the legislature by condemning them as unconstitutional.

Let us first examine the work of the courts of Wisconsin to see whether they are subject to the criticism falling under the first head. There is an intuitive and instinctive feeling on the part of the people that justice should be speedy. This is true. It is also true that in many parts of the nation, especially in the congested centers, it requires an interminable length of time to secure justice at the hands of the courts. In Chicago, for instance, a lawsuit once started cannot be reached for trial in the courts of that city within fifteen or eighteen months. Such a delay is most discouraging.

However, we are but remotely concerned with conditions existing in Chicago and other great centers. We are concerned with conditions existing in Wisconsin, and it may be said with assurance that such conditions do not generally exist here. There is not a county in the state of Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee county, where a case may not be brought to trial within six months after it is started, under the most adverse conditions.

Under the legislative scheme there are at least two terms of the circuit court each year in every county of the state. In a few counties there are three terms each year. The circuit courts of all those counties are fully abreast of their calendars and stand ready to hear, try and determine any lawsuit whenever it is reached on the calendar. In Milwaukee county the circuit court is about a year behind with its work, and in that county it may be expected that a case will have to wait for about a year before it can be brought on for trial. This county constitutes an exception from the conditions prevailing elsewhere throughout the state. However, it can be said that this condition is due to no fault of the courts. The courts of

that county are in continuous session, and the judges are doing all that is humanly possible to dispatch the legal business of that community. It must be remembered that courts are established by the legislature. It must also be remembered that there is a limit to the amount of work which can be performed by judges as well as by any other class of men. Milwaukee is a rapidly growing city, and its development naturally produces an increase of judicial work. Notwithstanding this fact, and the crying need for additional judges, the legislature failed to provide any additional judges during the period from 1909 to 1925. The legislature of 1925, however, did provide for the election of two additional judges in Milwaukee county. Whether these additional judges will be sufficient to enable the circuit court of that county to clean up its calendar, or whether they will be just about sufficient to take care of the increasing volume of business, remains to be seen. The point here made is that the judges of Milwaukee county are hard-working men and doing all within their power to dispatch the judicial business of that community. If the courts of that county are behind with their work, it is an indication that more judges are required, which can only be provided by the legislature.

The Supreme Court is fully up with its work. It has two terms a year: one called the August term, one the January term. The August term begins on the 15th day of August. The January term begins on the first day of January. It adjourns for a summer vacation about the 1st of July; but for many years it has not adjourned until every case on the calendar has been disposed of.

To gratify my curiosity concerning the average life of a lawsuit in the state of Wisconsin, a few years ago I gathered data from 82 cases then pending in the supreme court. I noted the date when the action was commenced and the date when the case was finally decided by this court. I found that the average life of those 82 cases was twenty-three months. I am frank to say that this is too long a time, and, as will appear, it is an unnecessary length of time for the disposition of a lawsuit if the same is prosecuted diligently by the plaintiff and his attorney. To indicate what may be done in the state of Wisconsin if the lawsuit is prosecuted with diligence, I may say that fourteen cases, or 17% of the 82 cases, were decided by the Supreme Court within a year after they were commenced; two within five months; two within seven months; two within nine months; one within ten months; one within eleven months, and six within twelve months after they were begun. This shows what can be done in this state under favorable conditions if the case is vigorously prosecuted.

In this connection, it is well to remember that many delays in the trial of cases are due to circumstances over which the courts have no control. The parties themselves, for reasons of their own, stipulate to put cases over the term, which stipulations, until a recent date, the courts were obliged to respect. This on the theory that the parties could do as they pleased about bringing their cases to trial.

A case is now pending in the Supreme Court that was commenced in 1912. It was pending in the circuit court for fourteen years, notwithstanding the fact that there were two terms of that court every year, and that court was ready and willing to hear, try and determine that case at any time it should be brought on for trial by the parties. A case of that kind is often referred to as a horrible example of the law's delay. It is, indeed, a horrible example; but the reason it was pending for such an interminable length of time was not due to the fault of the court. However, such a case may be cited, and the people, not knowing whom else to blame, blame the courts.

Because of the practice so universally indulged of stipulating cases over the term, the Supreme Court a few years ago adopted a rule that after the first term no action shall be continued without due cause shown. Under this rule the parties can stipulate their case over the term but once and thereafter they must either settle or try their case. This will in some measure relieve the courts from the odium resulting from such practices.

From all this we see that so far as Wisconsin is concerned, there is warrant for the assertion that if a litigant employs the right kind of an attorney, unless he has an extraordinary case, he can secure a trial and an adjudication of his rights in the circuit court within six months from the commencement of his action. The length of time required for a decision of the Supreme Court depends somewhat upon the date upon which the appeal is taken. It may be disposed of within two or three months and it may take a year. As already stated, there are two terms of that court each year. All cases on file in the office of the clerk of the court on the 31st day of December go on the January calendar. Cases filed after the 31st day of December go on the August calendar. A case filed on the first of February, for instance, will go on the August calendar, and it will be decided sometime between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of March. However, a case filed with the clerk of the court on the 31st day of December will certainly be disposed of before the 1st day of July, and a case filed before the 15th day of August will certainly be decided before the 15th day of March. It may be decided by the 15th day of October.

Just a word with reference to the administration of the criminal law in Wisconsin. That there is a persistent increase of crime throughout the country is generally conceded. Various reasons therefor are suggested. Not infrequently courts are blamed for their lax administration of the criminal law. Such charges, however, are made impetuously and without much consideration.

It should never be forgotten that those charged with crime are entitled to trial by jury, and that the verdict of the jury upon the question of guilt is final and conclusive upon the court. Where juries free those charged with crime no blame can be attached to the courts, because courts are utterly powerless to disturb or interfere with such

a verdict. A verdict of not guilty in a criminal case effectually ends the case and sets the accused free.

By way of preface, attention is also called to the fact that Wisconsin has few if any sensational criminal trials, such as crowd the columns of the metropolitan press. It is not difficult to trace the reason for this to the attitude of the courts of Wisconsin and their methods of handling criminal trials. That attitude and method does not develop the professional criminal lawyer. In order that the criminal lawyer thrive, he must be able to take advantage of petty technicalities which not only tend to delay and protract the trial, but which sometimes result in an actual discharge of the criminal. Because such tactics do not obtain results in the courts of this state, the criminal law affords neither an inviting nor profitable field for the criminal lawyer, and we have not developed his type. There is no lawyer in the state of Wisconsin who has acquired the reputation of a profound criminal lawyer, and I doubt if there are many who covet such a reputation. The technicalities which characterized criminal trials at the common law are gradually fading from the jurisprudence of this state, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the criminal to escape by reason of such technicalities.

Appeals in criminal cases to the Supreme Court are not numerous. One reason is that such cases are not reversed for mere technical error. They are reversed only when error has affected the substantial rights of the accused. Between the years 1913 and 1918, there were only five criminal cases reversed by the Supreme Court of this state. It is proper to say, however, that appeals to the Supreme Court in criminal cases have been more numerous since the advent of prohibition. This law raised many new questions calling for settlement by the court of last resort, and it also brought more reversals because the scope and meaning of the law was not settled by that judicial construction to which all new laws are subjected.

On the whole, there is no foundation whatever for a charge that the administration of criminal law in the state of Wisconsin is not reasonably swift. This is especially true when the record of this state is compared with that of other states of the Union. Milwaukee county is the most populous county of the state and gives rise to more crime than any other county of the state. In that county a court has been established and endowed with exclusive criminal jurisdiction. In this court all charged with serious crime in that county are tried. That court is fully up with its calendar at all times, and accused persons are not there lying in jail awaiting trial. This is true throughout the state. It is exceptional when a murder case is not disposed of within six months after the commission of the crime.

In Dane county a murder case was tried, disposed of, the accused found guilty and lodged in the state's prison within thirty days after the commission of the crime.

During the present year, a fugitive kidnapper was apprehended on the streets of Madison, returned to the county in which the crime was committed, and delivered to the prison authorities within the

week. Of course he pleaded guilty, but such a course was dictated by reason of the futility of resorting to the practices of the professional criminal lawyer in the courts of this state.

A bank in Shorewood was robbed, a portion of the gang apprehended and landed in the state's prison within a week after the robbery.

Within a week after the Commercial Exchange Bank of Kenosha had been robbed, two men who took part in the daylight holdup were preparing for their journey to the state's prison to begin serving terms of from five to fifteen years.

Two bankers in Lancaster were charged with wrecking their bank. They were arrested, and within three months from the closing of the bank one had entered upon the service of his sentence at Waupun. With reference to the other, this ceremony did not occur for about six and one-half months.

In Madison, one J. had filed charges against two police officers. There was bad blood between J. and the police officers. The fire and police commission did not bring the charges to a hearing. J. shot one of the police officers. His attorney gave a public interview in which he prophesied that J. would be tried in the courts in less time than it took the fire and police commission to determine the charges filed by J. against the police officers. The prophecy came true. Within three and one-half months after the shooting J. was in prison.

The records of this state are replete with instances of just as speedy justice, while no glaring example of inordinate delay in the trial of criminal cases is revealed. Thus it will be seen that there is little ground for the suggestion that the administration of the criminal law in the courts of Wisconsin is responsible for increase of crime in Wisconsin.

We come now to the question of whether the courts of this state are subject to the second criticism, in that they unduly regard precedents and technicalities. That the courts of our country inherited such a tradition from the common-law courts, may at once be conceded, and in the early jurisprudence of our state instances may be cited in abundance where it would seem that the technicalities of the law were exalted above the merits of the case, resulting in much delay in the administration of justice and great hardship and expense upon the litigants.

Long since, however, the courts of this state awakened to a realization of the absurdity, let alone the injustice, involved in the traditions coming down from the courts of the common law, and I say with confidence that in the present day neither technicality, tradition nor precedent stands between a litigant and justice.

Both court decision and legislative statute have been potent influences in doing away with technicalities which do not affect substantial rights and which constitute unreasonable impediments in the administration of justice. No judgment is now reversed by the Supreme Court because of error committed by the trial court unless in the

opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court a different result might probably have obtained in the absence of such error. The Supreme Court first determines whether error was in fact committed. If it finds that error was committed, it then determines whether there might probably have been a different result if such error had not been committed. Unless the court can so determine, the error is called non-prejudicial and the judgment is affirmed. For a concrete illustration, the following opinion of the supreme court, recently announced, is here set out in full, omitting the title:

ESCHWEILER, J. "Upon a verdict of the jury plaintiff in error, defendant below, was adjudged the father of a child born to the complaining witness and was held chargeable with its future maintenance. Upon writ of error a large number of errors are assigned.

We have considered them all, and although it appears that conceded error was made by the trial court in his charge to the jury on the subject of the presumption of innocence; that the defendant was unduly restricted in his own examination as to a conversation alleged to have taken place between himself and the complaining witness; was improperly deprived of impeaching testimony offered as to one or more of the witnesses, yet because, under sec. 274.37, Stats. (3072m), the errors assigned and found in the record do not, in our opinion after an examination of the entire proceedings, so affect the substantial rights of the plaintiff in error as to require a reversal of the judgment or the granting of a new trial we must nevertheless affirm.

"It is deemed unnecessary to detail or discuss the evidence or the specific errors assigned."

From a perusal of this opinion it will be seen that although numerous errors were committed by the trial court in the trial of this case, yet, because the Supreme Court was of the opinion that the same result would have obtained even in the absence of such errors, the judgment was not disturbed.

The Supreme Court Reports of this state are replete with similar instances, and not for many years has a case been reversed by that court in the absence of substantial and prejudicial error.

We come now to consider the question of whether the Supreme Court of this state has been offensively disposed to declare state laws unconstitutional. That this power resides in courts, and must be exercised by courts, is conceded by practically every one. Upon this question there is no longer a substantial difference of opinion. There is a school of thought which holds to the belief that to declare a law unconstitutional should require a concurrence of more than a majority of the court. Such a sentiment recently found expression in a national political platform, and a constitutional amendment has been suggested in this state, and in fact adopted by one legislature, requiring concurrence of five out of the seven members of the court in order to declare a law unconstitutional, notwithstanding, as the fact is, that no law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the state of Wisconsin by a bare

majority of the court. In both instances, however, the authority and power of the court to declare laws unconstitutional is tacitly recognized. All courts recognize that it is a power to be exercised with great caution, and that the utmost deference should be accorded to the legislative assumption of its prerogative to pass the law under consideration.

On the other hand, the constitution of the state is a limitation upon the power of the legislature. The constitution was framed by the people, and they saw fit to prohibit the legislature from passing certain laws. This was done for the protection of the people themselves. If the people are to enjoy the rights thus secured to them by the constitution, courts must have the courage to declare laws unconstitutional when they plainly offend against constitutional provisions. It will therefore be seen that when a law of the legislature is challenged as unconstitutional, the court is confronted with a delicate matter. On the one hand it must be cautious, deliberate and deferential to the legislative interpretation of the constitution. On the other hand, if the constitution is to mean anything to those whom it is designed to protect, the court must not hesitate to declare laws unconstitutional when they contravene constitutional provisions. The attitude of the Supreme Court of this state may be illustrated by quoting from two decisions of this court. I first quote the words of Chief Justice Winslow, to be found in an opinion written by him in *Borgnis v. Falk*, 147 Wis. pp. 348, 349:

"In approaching the consideration of the present law we must bear in mind the well established principle that it must be sustained unless it be clear beyond reasonable question that it violates some constitutional limitation or prohibition.

That governments founded on written constitutions which are made difficult of amendment or change lose much in flexibility and adaptability to changed conditions there can be no doubt. Indeed, that may be said to be one purpose of the written constitution. Doubtless they gain enough in stability and freedom from mere whimsical and sudden changes to more than make up for the loss in flexibility; but the loss still remains, whether for good or ill. A constitution is a very human document, and must embody with greater or less fidelity the spirit of the time of its adoption. It will be framed to meet the problems and difficulties which face the men who make it, and it will generally crystallize with more or less fidelity the political, social and economic propositions which are considered irrefutable, if not actually inspired, by the philosophers and legislators of the time. But the difficulty is that, while the constitution is fixed or very hard to change, the conditions and problems surrounding the people, as well as their ideals, are constantly changing. The political or philosophical aphorism of one generation is doubted by the next, and entirely discarded by the third; the race moves forward constantly, and no Canute can stay its progress.

Constitutional commands and prohibitions, either distinctly laid down in express words or necessarily implied from general words, must be obeyed, and implicitly obeyed, so long as they remain unamended or unrepealed. Any other course on the part of either legislature or judge constitutes violation of his oath of office. But when there is no such express command or prohibition, but only general language, or a general policy drawn from the four corners of

the instrument, what shall be said about this? By what standards is this general language or general policy to be interpreted and applied to present-day people and conditions?

When an eighteenth century constitution forms the charter of liberty of a twentieth century government must its general provisions be construed and interpreted by an eighteenth century mind in the light of eighteenth century conditions and ideals? Clearly not. This were to command the race to halt in its progress, to stretch the state upon a veritable bed of Procrustes.

Where there is no express command or prohibition, but only general language or policy to be considered, the conditions prevailing at the time of its adoption must have their due weight; but the changed social, economic, and governmental conditions and ideals of the time, as well as the problems which the changes have produced, must also logically enter into the consideration, and become influential factors in the settlement of problems of construction and interpretation."

I next quote the language of Mr. Justice Marshall, taken from a dissenting opinion, but which nevertheless reveals the attitude of the court in approaching the decision of that always delicate question of whether a law is constitutional:

"The most important judicial authority lodged in this court is that of passing upon the validity of legislative enactments. That great power is given to the court by the constitution, as definitely, if not as expressly, as power is given to the legislature to enact laws. In its special field the court is absolutely independent. It is answerable only to the people as their will is seen in the fundamental law. The power is not discretionary, now to be exercised and then not to be, according as mere expediency may seem to dictate. It is obligatory in character as to every situation legitimately invoking its activity. It must be jealously guarded and courageously vindicated upon all proper occasions, if our constitutional system of liberty is to endure.

Those who are wont to regard activity of the court's power mentioned as an unwarrantable, or at least a regrettable, interference with legislative authority, evince want of comprehension of our system of government or want of appreciation of the broad scope of those constitutional limitations designed to guard at all points every individual in the enjoyment of every right essential to those fundamentals: 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' for which 'governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.'"

The importance of our constitutional restraints and the high prerogative power of applying them, is as progressive as is the need for regulation, to the end that such regulation may not overleap its legitimate boundaries and enter the domain of the destructive. It will be a sorry day for our country when the time comes, if it ever does—let us hope and believe that it never will—that the invincible weapon—the constitution—vitalized by an independent and fearless judiciary, shall not efficiently bar excursions into the domain of unbridled interference with individual rights.

If that is more important to any one element in society than to another, it is the weakest, hence the most helpless. So it is of the highest importance to the public, and particularly to the most humble portion thereof, that courts should grapple, willingly and effectively, with every question presented for solution involving validity of legislation on constitutional grounds.

How wisely the fathers must have looked into the future when—with the evident purpose of their language being regarded as a command from the body of the people to all in authority, so long as the constitution should endure—they penned the words: ‘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.’

The saying that the court of last resort should willingly apply the test of constitutional limitations, is not to be taken as suggesting judicial desire or haste to declare that no law which has the form of law. In no case should the court enter upon any doubtful ground. It should accord to the co-ordinate department the highest consideration, not condemning its action so long as any reasonable basis can be discovered for upholding it, but if none can be discovered, not hesitating to put the stamp of judicial disapproval upon it.”

With an understanding of the spirit in which the court undertakes the solution of such questions, as revealed by the foregoing quotations, let us now consider the actual record of that court.

The last twenty years marks an epoch in the history not only of this state but of the nation. The people have more actively participated in the affairs of government and have insisted that government should more fully respond to public interests. Many laws have been enacted calculated to destroy special privilege and to promote the public interest. In this state there are at least ten such laws, laws of statewide interest, importance and influence, laws somewhat new and novel, which I shall designate as laws of major importance. These laws are (1) a law imposing upon railroad companies certain penalties for failure to pay their taxes; (2) an ad valorem tax law for railroads; (3) an inheritance tax law; (4) a law establishing a Railroad Rate Commission; (5) a primary election law; (6) a civil service law; (7) a workmen’s compensation act; (8) water power legislation; (9) income tax law; and (10) forestry legislation. The nature of these laws is well understood by the people of this state and further specification of their provisions is unnecessary.

The constitutionality of all these laws was challenged in the courts of this state. They were not only challenged, but they were challenged vigorously. They were challenged by the powerful interests of the state. The challenge was backed up by the ablest counsel of the state. The result was that every law was held constitutional, except the water power and forestry laws.

The decision of the Supreme Court vindicating the railroad tax penalty will be found in 128 Wis. 449; the ad valorem law in 126 Wis. 353; the inheritance tax law in 129 Wis. 190; and again in 139 Wis. 644; the railroad commission law was upheld as constitutional in 136 Wis. 146, and again in 153 Wis. 145; in a subsequent case, that of the *Northwestern Railway Company v. The Railroad Commission*, reported in 166 Wis. 47, an attempt was made by the railroad company to secure a construction of the law which would seriously limit and embarrass the Railroad Commission in the performance of its functions. It was there contended that the commission’s decisions must be based upon evidence produced and introduced at

the hearing, and that it could not take into consideration knowledge of an expert nature within the possession of the commissioners, or so-called judicial notice of certain reports and records on file in its office. This contention was repudiated by the court and the power and authority of the commission greatly vitalized.

The primary election law was sustained in 142 Wis. 320; the civil service law, in 146 Wis. 291; the workmen's compensation act, in 147 Wis. 327; the income tax law in 148 Wis. 456.

The only laws of major importance condemned by the court, as already stated, was the water power law, 148 Wis. 124, and the forestry law, 160 Wis. 231. The water power law declared that all water powers belonged to the state, denied any private ownership thereof, and prescribed regulations for their development upon such hypothesis. The court held that the right to use the water of a navigable river for the creation or development of power upon his own land is a riparian right appurtenant to the land and belongs to the owner of such land, which the state could not take away without due compensation.

This is the only instance in which major legislation was denied constitutionality by the Supreme Court at the suit of private interests. The forestry case did not represent a contest between public and private interests. The constitutionality of that law was raised by the state itself, and both sides of the case were presented to the court by attorneys paid by the state, so that in the litigation resulting in the condemnation of the law the public was represented on both sides. The only instance, therefore, where major legislation in the interest of the public met with judicial condemnation at the suit of private parties is the decision of the court in the water power case. Whether that case was decided rightly or wrongly must be a matter of individual opinion. It is not the purpose of this article to defend the court in any of its decisions, but rather to place before the public facts with reference to the general attitude of the judiciary of this state towards legislation enacted in the public interest.

In addition to this major legislation, a number of laws enacted for the purpose of promoting equality and the public welfare, which have been assailed as unconstitutional, but sustained, may be mentioned. The program has included numerous laws for the purpose of bringing about more efficient enforcement of the taxing power of the state in order to promote equalization of the burdens of taxation. The law creating the office of county supervisor of assessment, whom, the law provided, should be appointed by the county board, was assailed on the ground that it violated sec. 4, art. 6 of the Constitution, for the reason that, being a county officer, he should be elected by the people. This contention was repudiated in *State ex rel. Williams v. Samuelson*, 131 Wis. 499.

Chapter 215 of the Laws of 1905 provided for the appointment of persons by the State Tax Commissioners to assess the property of a particular assessment district or to review the assessment made therein when certain complaint was made to the tax commission.

The tax commission declined to act under this law for a number of years, regarding it as unconstitutional legislation, and counseled its repeal by the legislature. The legislature refusing to repeal the law, however, the state tax commission finally acted under it, and the constitutionality of the law was promptly brought in question. Its constitutionality was affirmed in *State ex rel. Hessey v. Daniels*, 143 Wis. 649.

In this connection should also be mentioned the case of *Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. State*, 163 Wis. 484, sustaining the statute imposing taxes upon life insurance companies. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, deeming this law to be unconstitutional, paid its taxes under protest, and brought this action to recover back from the state taxes paid by it amounting to approximately one million dollars. The law was held constitutional by the court, which decision was affirmed upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A law providing for the appointment of jury commissioners by circuit judges was upheld as constitutional in 133 Wis. 461.

A law providing for the election of trustees by the county board to have charge of county institutions, was upheld in *State ex rel. Busacker v. Groth*, 132 Wis. 283.

The appointment of a committee by the legislature to investigate and obtain information in regard to the working of the primary election law, with a view of enacting further laws on the subject, with authority to the committee to spend moneys in the course of such investigation, was challenged in the courts, but the authority was sustained in *State ex rel. Rosenhein v. Frear*, 138 Wis. 173. This decision was of great importance in promoting intelligent and well considered legislation.

In *State ex rel. Williams v. Sawyer County*, 130 Wis. 634, it was held that in matters purely local and municipal the legislature may enact a constitutional law and refer to the people or proper municipal authorities to decide whether such law shall or shall not have force and effect in their respective municipalities, but such law must be a complete enactment in itself.

In *State ex rel. Wickham v. Nygaard*, 159 Wis. 396, it was held that the salary of a state officer was not exempt from income taxes.

In *State v. Lange Canning Company*, 164 Wis. 228, it was held that a law empowering the industrial commission to prescribe hours of labor for females was not unconstitutional as being an unlawful delegation of power.

In *Kiley v. C. M. & St. P. R. Co.*, 138 Wis. 215, the constitutionality of Ch. 244, Laws of 1907, which made every railroad company liable for damages for all injuries whether resulting in death or not, sustained by any of its employees: (1) When such injury was caused by a defect in any locomotive, engine, car, rail, track, road bed, machinery, or appliance used by its employees in and about the business of their employment; (2) When such injury shall have been sustained by any officer, agent, servant or employee of such company, while en-

gaged in the line of his duty as such and which such injury shall have been caused in whole or in greater part by the negligence of any other officer, agent, servant or employee of such company in the discharge of, or by reason of failure to discharge, his duty as such. It was provided that the provisions of the act shall not apply to employees working in shops or offices. This law was assailed by the railroad company on the ground that it singled out railroads from all other employers and made them liable for injuries sustained by the employees under circumstances which do not subject any other employers of labor to like damages, by reason of which the law was discriminatory and denied the railroads the equal protection of the law.

A court having a penchant for annulling acts of the legislature and for protecting special interests could very well have adopted the contention of the railroad company in that case. The court, however, held that the peculiar hazards incident to the operation of railroads distinguished that from any other business and furnished a proper basis for classification. It was not so easy, however, to justify the subclassification by which shop and office employees were excluded from the provisions of the act. The act included within its provisions all railroad employees except shop and office employees. It included employees engaged in cutting grass upon the railroad right of way, or building fences, or building bridges, or doing work of construction and engineering, or providing supplies such as ties and a great many other things that might be mentioned having no connection whatever with the operating feature of a railroad, which only is characterized by special railroad risks. The court nevertheless justified the subclassification and held the law constitutional. Instead of presenting a situation where a court introduced refined distinctions for the purpose of condemning a law, I think that the profession generally would agree that distinctions were refined here rather for the purpose of upholding the law. I think it worth while to make special mention of this case in view of the fact that it was a law enacted in the interests of railroad employees; that its constitutionality was not only vigorously attacked, but the attack was supported by at least very plausible argument, which the court might well have adopted in pursuance of a disposition to use the constitution as a shield and protection for special and corporate interests.

The case of *Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. v. Railroad Commission*, 153 Wis. 592, also involved a question of the greatest importance to the people of the state. The ordinance of the city of Milwaukee granting a franchise to the railway company fixed the fare to be charged by the company at five cents. The question was whether this ordinance constituted a contract which was protected by constitutional provisions and deprived the state of power to change the rate of fare, as contended by the street car company. It was held that the ordinance did not divest the legislature, through its created agency, the railroad commission, of the power to prescribe reasonable rates of fare. Time will not permit the elaboration necessary to fully point out the importance and far reaching effect of

that decision. Suffice it to say that it was a great victory for the public.

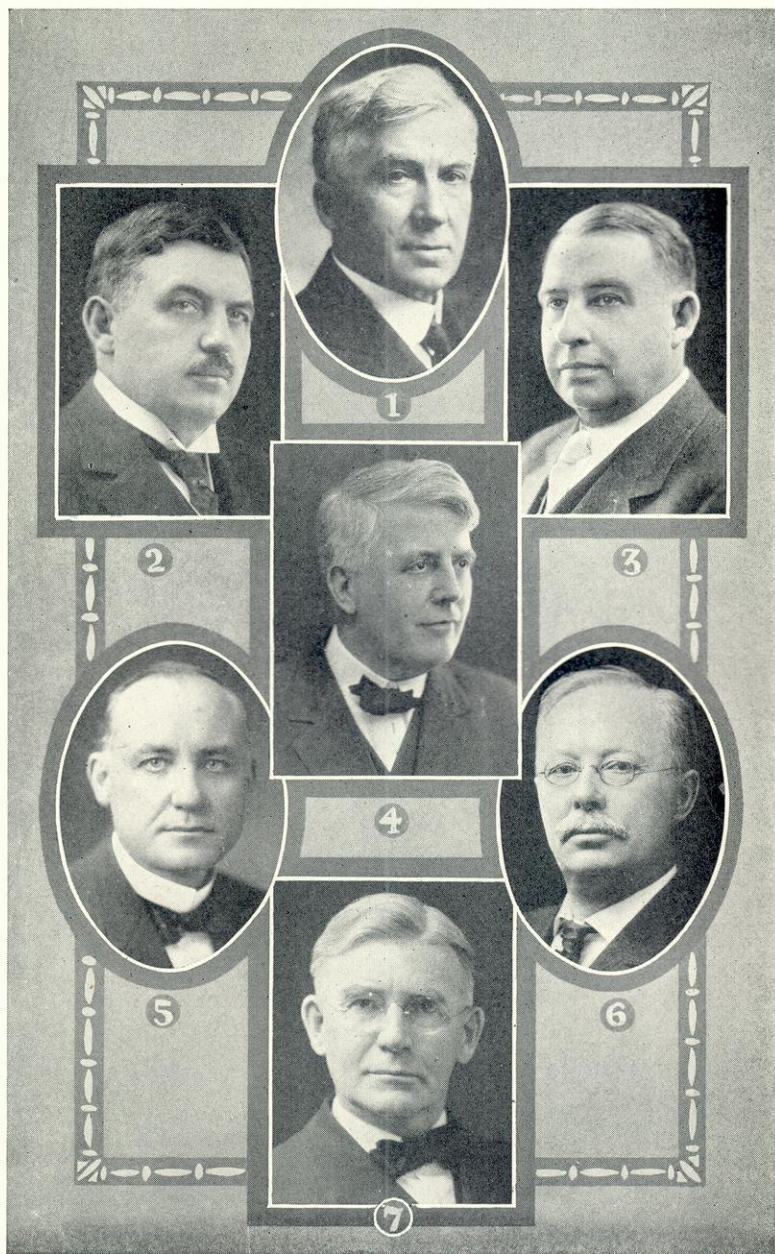
The Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Act was one of the first to be enacted in this country. The constitutionality of this act was upheld in our court after compensation acts had been annulled in New York and one or two other states.

I have deemed it sufficient for the purposes of this article to select those more important laws placed upon our statute books as the result of political struggle curtailing the power and privilege of special interests, making the government serve the people and, generally, promoting what the late Hon. Theodore Roosevelt would call "a square deal." I think that it must be admitted that in carrying out as comprehensive a program for such purpose as has been conceived by any state of the Union, the people of this state have been singularly free from judicial obstruction or interference.

I cannot close this article without referring to the efficiency of the trial courts of this state. Every year there are instituted in the trial courts of this state approximately ten thousand lawsuits. Of these, less than 500, or 5%, reach the Supreme Court, and of those coming to the Supreme Court two-thirds are affirmed. Thus it will be seen that the trial courts correctly and satisfactorily dispose of more than 98% of the litigation initiated in the state.

In the early history of the state our Supreme Court occupied an enviable position among the courts of last resort throughout the country, and was regarded as one of the strong courts of the nation. This was a matter of great pride and satisfaction. But the achievement of the trial courts, as indicated by the above statistics, should be a matter of still greater pride and satisfaction to the people of our state.

Wisconsin has been very fortunate in its judiciary, and the reason therefor is not difficult to find. The construction of our judicial machinery received most profound attention by the framers of our Constitution. They had many systems from which to choose, and it is believed that they accepted the best features of all of them. Should judges be elected or appointed? Should they have a short tenure of office or one for life? If elected, they would become the football of politics. If appointed for life, they might become autocratic. These considerations were compromised. They decided to make them elective, but endeavored to take them out of politics by providing for their election in the spring rather than along with the political state officers. They did not give them a life tenure, but they gave them relatively long terms of office—six years for circuit judges and ten years for judges of the Supreme Court. This system has developed a real non-partisan, independent, but not autocratic, judiciary.



JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(1) Aad J. Vinje, Chief Justice; (2) Marvin B. Rosenberry; (3) Walter C. Owen; (4) Franz C. Eschweiler; (5) Christian Doerfler; (6) Charles H. Crownhart; (7) E. Ray Stevens.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—SEPARATE ORGANIZATION

Name	Title	Duration of service	
		Beginning	Ending
Edward V. Whiton	C. J.	June 1, 1853	April 12, 1859
Luther S. Dixon	C. J.	April 20, 1859	June 17, 1874
Edward G. Ryan	C. J.	June 17, 1874	Oct. 19, 1880
Orsamus Cole	C. J.	Nov. 11, 1880	Jan. 4, 1892
Samuel Crawford	A. J.	June 1, 1853	May 31, 1855
Abram D. Smith	A. J.	June 1, 1853	June 21, 1859
Orsamus Cole	A. J.	June 1, 1855	Nov. 11, 1880
Byron Paine	A. J.	June 21, 1859	Nov. 15, 1864
Jason Downer	A. J.	Nov. 15, 1864	Sept. 10, 1867
Byron Paine	A. e.	Sept. 10, 1867	Jan. 13, 1871
William P. Lyon ¹	J.	Jan. 26, 1871	Jan. 1, 1894
David Taylor ²	J.	April 18, 1878	April 3, 1891
Harlow S. Orton ³	J.	April 18, 1878	July 4, 1895
John B. Cassoday ⁴	J.	Nov. 11, 1880	Dec. 30, 1907
John B. Winslow ⁵	J.	May 4, 1891	July 13, 1920
Silas U. Pinney ⁶	J.	Jan. 4, 1892	Nov. 9, 1898
Alfred W. Newman ⁷	J.	Jan. 1, 1894	Jan. 12, 1898
Roujet D. Marshall ⁸	J.	Aug. 5, 1895	1st M. Jan. 18
Charles V. Bardeen ⁹	J.	Jan. 20, 1898	Mar. 20, 1903
Joshua E. Dodge ¹⁰	J.	Nov. 19, 1898	Sept. 1, 1910
Robert G. Siebecker ¹¹	J.	April 9, 1903	1st M. Jan. 24
James C. Kerwin	J.	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 29, 1921
William H. Timlin ¹²	J.	Jan. 7, 1907	Aug. 20, 1916
Robert M. Bashford ¹³	J.	Jan. 6, 1908	June 30, 1908
John Barnes ¹⁴	J.	July 1, 1908	Feb. 22, 1916
Burr W. Jones ¹⁵	J.	Sept. 6, 1920	1st M. Jan. 26
*Aad J. Vinje ¹⁶	J.	Sept. 10, 1910	1st M. Jan. 32
*Marvin B. Rosenberry ¹⁷	J.	Feb. 23, 1916	1st M. Jan. 30
*Franz C. Eschweiler ¹⁸	J.	Aug. 25, 1916	1st M. Jan. 37
*Walter C. Owen	J.	Jan. 7, 1918	1st M. Jan. 38
*Christian Doerfler ¹⁹	J.	April 19, 1921	1st M. Jan. 35
*Charles H. Crownhart ²⁰	J.	April 4, 1922	1st M. Jan. 34
*E. Ray Stevens ²¹	J.	Jan. 4, 1926	1st M. Jan. 36

* Present members of this court, with dates showing expiration of term.

¹ Appointed Jan. 20, 1871, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Byron Paine. Elected in April, 1871, to fill unexpired term and for the full term succeeding. Re-elected for two full terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* 1st M. Jan., 1892.

² Deceased April 3, 1891.

³ Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* 1st M. Jan., 1894. Deceased July 4, 1895.

⁴ Appointed Nov. 11, 1880, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Orsamus Cole (appointed Chief Justice upon the death of Chief Justice Ryan). Elected in April, 1881, for unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1890. Re-elected for two successive terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* July 4, 1890. Deceased Dec. 30, 1907.

⁵ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of David Taylor. Elected in April, 1892, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1896. Re-elected for three successive terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* Dec. 30, 1907. Deceased July 13, 1920.

⁶ Resigned Nov. 8, 1898.

⁷ Deceased Jan. 12, 1898.

⁸ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Harlow S. Orton. Elected in April, 1896, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1898. Re-elected for two full terms.

⁹ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Alfred W. Newman. Elected in April, 1898, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1904. Deceased March 20, 1903.

¹⁰ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Silas U. Pinney. Elected April 4, 1899, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1902. Re-elected in April, 1901, for full term. Resigned Sept. 1, 1910.

¹¹ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Charles V. Bardeen. Elected April 7, 1903, for full term. Re-elected in April, 1913, for full term. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* July 13, 1920.

¹² Deceased Aug. 20, 1916.

¹³ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John B. Cassoday.

¹⁴ Elected April 7, 1903, to fill unexpired term of John B. Cassoday.

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

Name	Title	Term expires
AAD J. VINJE.....	Chief Justice.....	January, 1932
MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY.....	Justice.....	January, 1930
FRANZ C. ESCHWEILER.....	Justice.....	January, 1937
WALTER C. OWEN.....	Justice.....	January, 1938
CHRISTIAN DOERFLER.....	Justice.....	January, 1935
CHARLES H. CROWNHART.....	Justice.....	January, 1934
E. RAY STEVENS.....	Justice.....	January, 1936
Arthur A. McLeod.....	Clerk.....	Indefinite
G. E. Langdon.....	Deputy Clerk.....	Indefinite
G. M. Kanouse.....	Marshal.....	Indefinite

Fred W. Arthur.....	Reporter.....	Arthur M. Vinje.....	Private Secretary
J. E. Usher.....	Asst. Reporter	L. Westlake.....	Private Secretary
Gilson G. Glasier.....	Librarian.....	K. Kershaw.....	Private Secretary
William H. Orvis.....	Asst. Librarian	Hilbert Liess.....	Private Secretary
K. M. Thompson.....	Messenger.....	J. L. Johnson.....	Private Secretary
		M. F. Mase.....	Private Secretary
		Grace D. Meyers.....	Private Secretary

TERMS OF COURT AT MADISON

January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.
August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

ending 1st M. Jan., 1910. Re-elected April 6, 1909, for full term. Re-signed Feb. 22, 1916.

¹⁵ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Joshua E. Dodge. Elected April 4, 1911, for full term. Re-elected April 5, 1921, for full term.

¹⁶ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of John Barnes. Elected April, 1918, for term ending 1st M. Jan., 1920. Re-elected April, 1919, for full term.

¹⁷ Elected April 4, 1916, for full term beginning 1st M. Jan., 1917. Appointed Aug. 25, 1916, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William H. Timlin. Re-elected April 6, 1926, for full term.

¹⁸ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John B. Winslow. Elected April 4, 1922, for term ending Jan., 1926.

¹⁹ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of James C. Kerwin. Elected April 1, 1924, for full term.

²⁰ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Robert G. Siebecker. Elected April 3, 1923, for full term.

²¹ Elected April 7, 1925, for full term, succeeding Justice Jones, whose term expired.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT

James R. Brigham.....	Appointed August term	1848
Samuel W. Beale.....	Appointed Dec. 12	1851
La Fayette Kellogg.....	Appointed June 1	1953
Clarence Kellogg.....	Appointed June 11	1878
Arthur A. McLeod.....	Appointed Oct. 15	1915

TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

Charles Dunn, C. J.	appointed by Andrew Jackson, Aug., 1836
William C. Frazier, A. J.	appointed by Andrew Jackson, July, 1936
David Irwin, A. J.	appointed by Andrew Jackson, Sept., 1836
Andrew G. Miller, A. J.	appointed by Martin Van Buren, Nov., 1838

CLERKS OF THE TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

John Catlin	appointed at December term, 1836
Simeon Mills	appointed at July term, 1839
La Fayette Kellogg	appointed at July term, 1840

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit	Name	Address	Term expires
1st.....	ELLSWORTH B. BELDEN.....	Racine.....	January, 1932
2nd:			
(1st Branch)---	OTTO H. BREIDENBACH.....	Milwaukee---	January, 1930
(2nd Branch)---	OSCAR M. FRITZ.....	Milwaukee---	January, 1930
(3rd Branch)---	JOHN J. GREGORY.....	Milwaukee---	January, 1934
(4th Branch)---	WALTER SCHINZ.....	Milwaukee---	January, 1930
(5th Branch)---	GUSTAV G. GEHRZ.....	Milwaukee---	January, 1933
(6th Branch)---	EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD.....	Milwaukee---	January, 1929
(7th Branch)---	AUGUST E. BRAUN.....	Milwaukee---	January, 1932
(8th Branch)---	CHARLES A. AARONS.....	Milwaukee---	January, 1932
3rd.....	FRED BEGLINGER.....	Oshkosh.....	January, 1933
4th.....	MICHAEL KIRWAN.....	Manitowoc.....	January, 1929
5th.....	SHERMAN E. SMALLEY.....	Cuba City.....	January, 1931
6th.....	ROBERT S. COWIE.....	La Crosse.....	January, 1931
7th.....	BYRON B. PARK.....	Stevens Point.....	January, 1933
8th.....	GEO. THOMPSON.....	Hudson.....	January, 1933
9th.....			
(1st Branch)---	A. G. ZIMMERMAN.....	Madison.....	January, 1933
(2nd Branch)---	AUGUST C. HOPPMANN.....	Madison.....	January, 1932
10th.....	EDGAR V. WERNER.....	Shawano.....	January, 1934
11th.....	WILLIAM R. FOLEY.....	Superior.....	January, 1931
12th.....	GEORGE GRIMM.....	Jefferson.....	January, 1931
13th.....	CHAS. M. DAVISON.....	Juneau.....	January, 1930
14th.....	HENRY CRAIG.....	Green Bay.....	January, 1932
15th.....	GULLICK N. RISJORD.....	Ashland.....	January, 1930
16th.....	ALEXANDER H. REID.....	Wausau.....	January, 1934
17th.....	EMERY W. CROSBY.....	Neillsville.....	January, 1934
18th.....	CHESTER A. FOWLER.....	Fond du Lac.....	January, 1930
19th.....	JAMES WICKHAM.....	Eau Claire.....	January, 1934
20th.....	WM. B. QUINLAN.....	Marinette.....	January, 1930

CIRCUIT COURT TERM CALENDAR

Revised by Gilson G. Glasier

Counties	County Seat	Judges	Jud. Circuit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Adams	Friendship	C. A. Fowler	18th			4th Mon						3d Mon			
Ashland	Ashland	G. N. Risjord	15th		1st Mon							*b			
Barron	Barron	Wm. R. Foley	11th					1st Mon						3d Mon	
Bayfield	Washburn	G. N. Risjord	15th					2d Mon					2d Mon		
Brown	Green Bay	Henry Graass	14th	2d Mon			2d Mon					4th Mon			
Buffalo	Alma	Geo. Thompson	8th		3d Mon								4th Mon		
Burnett	Grantsburg	Wm. R. Foley	11th			3d Mon							4th Mon		
Calumet	Chilton	Fred Beglinger	3d			3d Mon							1st Mon		
Chippewa	Chippewa Fls	James Wickham	19th				3d Mon						3d Mon		
Clark	Neillsville	Emery W. Crosby	17th					3d Mon					3d Mon		
Columbia	Portage	C. A. Fowler	18th				2e Mon							4th Mon	
Crawford	Pr. du Chien	Sherman E. Smalley	5th					*d						3d Tues	1st Mon
Dane	Madison		9th	2d Mon											
Dodge	Juneau	Chas. M. Davison	13th		2d Mon							2d Mon			
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Henry Graass	14th			2d Tues						4th Mon			
Douglas	Superior	Wm. R. Foley	11th		1st Mon						4th Mon	1st Tues			
Dunn	Menomonie	Geo. Thompson	8th			2d Mon						2d Mon			
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	James Wickham	19th			3d Mon						3d Mon			
Florence	Florence	W. B. Quinlan	20th					1st Mon				1st Wed			
F. du Lac	F. du Lac	C. A. Fowler	18th					1st Mon							
Forest	Crandon	W. B. Quinlan	20th					2d Tues						1st Mon	
Grant	Lancaster	Sherman E. Smalley	5th		3d Mon							3d Tues			
Green	Monroe	Geo. Grimm	12th		3d Mon								2d Mon		
Green Lake	Green Lake	C. A. Fowler	18th	3d Mon					1st Mon			1st Mon			
Iowa	Dodgeville	Sherman E. Smalley	5th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Iron	Hurley	G. N. Risjord	15th	2d Mon					2d Mon						
Jackson	Blk. Riv Falls	Emery W. Crosby	17th				2d Mon						2d Mon		
Jefferson	Jefferson	Geo. Grimm	12th		1st Mon							2d Mon			
Juneau	Mauston	Emery W. Crosby	17th				4th Mon						4th Mon		
Kenosha	Kenosha	E. B. Belden	1st			2d Mon						2d Mon			
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Henry Graass	14th					3d Mon					2d Mon		
La Crosse	La Crosse	Robert S. Cowie	6th		1st Mon			2d Mon						1st Wed	
Lafayette	Darlington	Sherman E. Smalley	5th						1st Mon					2d Mon	
Langlade	Antigo	Edgar V. Werner	10th												1st Mon
Lincoln	Merrill	A. H. Reid	16th			4th Mon	2d Mon						1st Mon		
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Michael Kirwan	4th	*a								4th Mon			
Marathon	Wausau	A. H. Reid	16th					2d Mon	*e						
Marinette	Marinette	W. B. Quinlan	20th	2d Mon										3d Mon	
Marquette	Montello	C. A. Fowler	18th			2d Tues	*i						2d Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	L. W. Halsey	2d, No. 1	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Tues		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	O. M. Fritz	2d, No. 2	1st Mon			1st Mon						1st Mon		

Counties	County Seat	Judges	Jud. Circuit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	John J. Gregory	2d, No. 3	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Walter Schinz	2d, No. 4	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	G. G. Gehrz	2d, No. 5	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Edw. T. Fairchild	2d, No. 6	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Monroe	Sparta	Robert S. Cowie	6th			1st Mon							2d Mon		
Oconto	Oconto	W. B. Quinlan	20th		1st Mon				2d Mon					2d Mon	
Oneida	Rhinelander	A. H. Reid	16th			1st Mon						3d Mon			
Outagamie	Appleton	Edgar V. Werner	10th			1st Mon						3d Mon			
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Chas. M. Davison	13th			1st Mon						1st Mon			
Pepin	Durand	Geo. Thompson	8th				3d Mon						3d Mon		
Pierce	Ellsworth	Geo. Thompson	8th					2d Mon							*h x
Polk	Balsam Lake	Wm. R. Foley	11th				3d Mon							1st Mon	
Portage	Stevens Point	B. B. Park	7th						1st Mon						1st Mon
Price	Phillips	G. N. Risjord	15th				3d Mon								1st Mon
Racine	Racine	E. B. Belden	1st				2d Mon							3d Mon	
Richland	Richland Cr.	Sherman E. Smalley	5th				2d Tues					2d Tues			
Rock	Janesville	Geo. Grimm	12th			1st Mon							3d Mon		
Rusk	Ladysmith	James Wickham	19th				2d Mon							*i	
St. Croix	Hudson	Geo. Thompson	8th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Sauk	Baraboo	E. Ray Stevens	9th			1st Mon						2d Mon			
Sawyer	Hayward	James Wickham	19th						1st Mon						2d Mon
Shawano	Shawano	Edgar V. Werner	10th					2d Mon							1st Mon
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Michael Kirwan	4th				2d Mon					3d Mon			
Taylor	Medford	G. N. Risjord	15th			2d Mon						4th Mon			
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Robert S. Cowie	6th			3d Mon							1st Mon		
Vernon	Viroqua	Robert C. Cowie	6th				2d Mon						4th Mon		
Vilas	Eagle River	A. H. Reid	16th				4th Mon						2d Mon		
Walworth	Elkhorn	E. B. Belden	1st		2d Mon							3d Mon			
Washburn	Shell Lake	Wm. R. Foley	11th				*c						3d Mon		
Wash'ton	West Bend	Chas. M. Davison	13th			3d Mon							3d Mon		
Waukesha	Waukesha	Chas. M. Davison	13th					1st Mon					3d Mon		1st Mon
Waupaca	Waupaca	B. B. Park	7th					1st Mon						1st Mon	
Waushara	Wautoma	B. B. Park	7th				3d Mon					3d Mon			
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Fred Beglinger	3rd	2d Mon			2d Mon					2d Mon			
Wood	W. Rapids	B. B. Park	7th			2d Mon							1st Mon		

*a 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in January

*b Friday preceding the 1st Tuesday in September

*c 1st Wednesday after 1st Tuesday in April

*d 2d Tuesday before 1st Monday in June

*e 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in June

*f 1st Mon. succeeding last Thurs. in Nov.

*g 1st Mon. following last Thurs. in Nov.

*h Wed. succeeding first Mon. in Nov.

*i 1st Mon. after 1st Tuesday in April

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	Geo. H. McCloud.....	4 years Jan., 1930
Barron, 1st.....	Barron.....	Fred B. Kinsley.....	4 years May, 1928
Barron, 2nd.....	Rice Lake.....	M. S. Hines.....	4 years May, 1927
Barron, 3rd.....	Cumberland.....	R. B. Hart.....	4 years May, 1927
Bayfield, 1st.....	Washburn.....	George A. Calder.....	4 years May, 1927
Bayfield, 2nd.....	Iron River.....	Peter J. Savage.....	4 years May, 1928
*Brown.....	Green Bay.....	Nicholas J. Monohan.....	4 years May, 1928
Douglas.....	Superior.....	Fred S. Parker.....	4 years May, 1929
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	Peleg P. Clark.....	4 years May, 1928
*Fond du Lac.....	Ripon.....	Kenneth E. Higby.....	4 years May, 1929
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	Henry M. Fellenz.....	4 years May, 1930
Forest.....	Crandon.....	Edward W. Schenk.....	4 years June, 1928
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	John C. Slater.....	4 years Jan., 1930
*Langlade.....	Antigo.....	Ami N. Whiting.....	6 years May, 1929
Lincoln.....	Tomahawk.....	Harry G. Bell.....	4 years May, 1925
*Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Albert H. Schmidt.....	4 years May, 1929
*Marathon.....	Wausau.....	Louis Marchetti.....	4 years May, 1928
*Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	(1) Geo. A. Shaughnessy.....	6 years Jan., 1932
Oneida, 1st.....	Rhineland.....	Harry L. Reeves.....	4 years May, 1927
Oneida, 2nd.....	Minocqua.....	H. G. Ames.....	4 years May, 1928
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	Theodore Berg.....	6 years May, 1931
Polk.....	Balsam Lake.....	James L. McGinnis.....	4 years May, 1929
Price.....	Phillips.....	Felix A. Kremer.....	4 years June, 1930
*Racine.....	Racine.....	E. R. Burgess.....	4 years Jan., 1930
*Rock.....	Janesville.....	Harry L. Maxfield.....	6 years June, 1929
*Rock.....	Beloit.....	John B. Clark.....	6 years May, 1930
*Rusk.....	Ladysmith.....	Glenn H. Williams.....	4 years June, 1927
Sawyer.....	Hayward.....	John F. Riordan.....	4 years May, 1927
Vilas.....	Eagle River.....	Alex Higgins.....	4 years May, 1927
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	John C. Meyer.....	4 years May, 1927
*Waukesha, East.....	Waukesha.....	Thomas W. Parkinson.....	6 years May, 1931
*Waukesha, West.....	Oconomowoc.....	Newton W. Evans.....	6 years May, 1931
*Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.....	Arthur H. Goss.....	6 years April, 1931
Winnebago.....	Winneconne.....	E. W. Libby.....	4 years May, 1928

*Court of record.

(1) Appointed pending a judicial election.

SUPERIOR COURTS

(Term six years)

County	Judge	Address	Term expires
Dane.....	*S. B. Schein.....	Madison.....	January, 1929
Douglas.....	Archibald McKay.....	Superior.....	

* Appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of O. A. Stolen. Regular term ends Jan. 1933.

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

(Term six years)

Judge	Address	Term expires
George E. Page.....	Milwaukee.....	May, 1931

CIVIL COURTS, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

(Term six years)

	Judge	Address	Term expires
1st Branch.....	A. J. Hedding.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1932
2nd Branch.....	Carl Runge.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1934
3rd Branch.....	Michael F. Blenski.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1932
4th Branch.....	Frank J. Jennings.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1930
5th Branch.....	Henry Cummings.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1930
6th Branch.....	Joseph E. Cordes.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1934
7th Branch.....	Thos. J. Mahon.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1934

AIDS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

By GILSON G. GLASIER, *State Librarian*

THE several articles in this and in preceding editions of the Wisconsin Blue Book, give an excellent idea of the origin, organization and work of the courts. No attempt will be made here to go further into that subject, but only to describe very briefly some of the aids that have been provided from time to time, as necessity seemed to dictate, to assist the courts in their work. These are all very natural outgrowths of the increasing complexity of civilization and density of population, which have given rise to situations where the machinery of the courts proved to be unfitted to do full justice or inadequate to handle the volume of work required.



GILSON G. GLASIER

COURT COMMISSIONERS

Court Commissioners are subordinate officers or assistants to the circuit courts, who have certain judicial or semi-judicial powers. They relieve the circuit judges of a portion of their judicial and ministerial duties, especially when the judges are absent on duty in other parts of their circuits.

From six to twelve court commissioners may be appointed in each county. Any one who has served as judge of a court of record for fifteen consecutive years and has reached the age of sixty-five becomes a court commissioner for life, and county judges are also given the powers of court commissioners.

To these officers are often delegated the duty to take evidence and make and report their findings to the circuit judge, especially in cases involving long accounts or a vast number of details. This effects a saving of the time of the circuit court and is especially helpful when there are many cases to be tried by the court. Court Commissioners may also issue subpoenas for witnesses, writs of attachment and other process, administer oaths, take depositions, acknowledgments of deeds, etc.

In general, a court commissioner is given the same powers as a circuit judge at chambers, i. e., when not holding court, but he has no powers except those which are conferred by statute. He is also made a peace officer in that he is given the same power as judges of all courts and justices of the peace, to cause all laws made for the preservation of the public peace to be obeyed, and may require persons to give security to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both. His acts are all subject to review by the circuit court.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
ADAMS COUNTY		DANE COUNTY	
J. W. Purves.....	Friendship	C. E. Buell.....	Madison
Chas. H. Gilman, ex-officio	Friendship	Timothy Brown.....	Madison
R. B. Wood.....	Adams	H. A. Huber.....	Stoughton
ASHLAND COUNTY		Wm. H. Spohn.....	Madison
James McCully.....	Ashland	Edw. J. Reynolds.....	Madison
W. S. Cate.....	Ashland	J. C. Harper.....	Madison
George G. McDonald.....	Ashland	Geo. Kroncke.....	Madison
W. G. Fordyce.....	Butternut	Alfred H. Bushnell.....	Madison
M. J. Hart.....	Glidden	DODGE COUNTY	
C. F. Peterson.....	Mellen	John C. Healy.....	Beaver Dam
BARRON COUNTY		C. E. Hooker.....	Waupun
A. F. Wright.....	Barron	L. S. Keeley.....	Mayville
Charles A. Taylor.....	Barron	Geo. W. Morse.....	Juneau
M. S. Hines.....	Rice Lake	Wm. H. Woodard.....	Watertown
R. B. Hart.....	Cumberland	DOOR COUNTY	
F. B. Kinsley.....	Barron	Jacob Dehos.....	Sturgeon Bay
BAYFIELD COUNTY		DOUGLAS COUNTY	
P. J. O'Malley.....	Bayfield	Carl M. Wilson.....	Superior
H. J. Peters.....	Washburn	R. I. Tipton.....	Superior
Ernest Sauve.....	Iron River	George C. Cooper.....	Superior
Ole M. Axness.....	Mason	W. B. Kellogg.....	Superior
BUFFALO COUNTY		J. R. Hile.....	Superior
E. F. Ganz.....	Alma	DUNN COUNTY	
John Meili.....	Alma	W. S. Swenson.....	Menomonie
P. H. Urness.....	Mondovi	George Shafer.....	Menomonie
G. L. Broadfoot.....	Mondovi	J. C. Ticknor.....	Menomonie
G. L. Pattison.....	Mondovi	EAU CLAIRE CO.	
Valentine Theony.....	Fountain City	A. H. Shoemaker.....	Eau Claire
BROWN COUNTY		M. B. Hubbard.....	Eau Claire
Nic Bur.....	Green Bay	R. D. Whitford.....	Eau Claire
H. D. Van Sagen.....	Denmark	FLORENCE COUNTY	
John A. Kuypers.....	De Prer	W. C. Haberkorn.....	Florence
BURNETT COUNTY		J. E. Parry.....	Florence
C. J. Strang.....	Grantsburg	James J. Pontbriand.....	Florence
S. F. Grover.....		C. R. Brooks.....	Long Lake
CALUMET COUNTY		FOND DU LAC CO.	
Geo. M. Goggins.....	Chilton	F. Ryan Duffy.....	Fond du Lac
James Kirwan.....	Chilton	J. M. Gooding.....	Fond du Lac
Geo. C. Hume.....	Chilton	W. W. Hughes.....	Fond du Lac
H. F. Arps, ex-officio.....	Chilton	Allen Whelan.....	Ripon
CHIPPEWA COUNTY		M. K. Reilly.....	Fond du Lac
L. J. Rusk.....	Chippewa Falls	H. E. Swett.....	Fond du Lac
Wm. M. Bowe.....	Chippewa Falls	FOREST COUNTY	
T. J. Connor.....	Chippewa Falls	D. C. Forest.....	Padus
CLARK COUNTY		A. E. Lawrence.....	Wabeno
J. O'Neill, ex-officio.....	Neillsville	F. A. Hooper.....	Crandon
Wm. A. Compman.....	Neillsville	A. E. Germer.....	Crandon
Arthur E. Dudley.....	Neillsville	C. G. Eaton.....	North Crandon
Victor W. Nehs.....	Neillsville	GRANT COUNTY	
George Ouimette.....	Abbotsford	R. M. Orchard.....	Lancaster
P. F. Kountz.....	Neillsville	James Dolan.....	Platteville
COLUMBIA COUNTY		R. A. Goodell.....	Platteville
N. E. Van Dyke.....	Kilbourn	E. J. Morse.....	Lancaster
Herbert L. Zeidler.....	Columbus	J. E. Barnett.....	Boscobel
Herbert Palmer.....	Lodi	GREEN COUNTY	
A. P. Kellogg.....	Portage	W. H. McGrath.....	Monroe
John J. O'Keefe.....	Portage	R. J. Grode.....	Monroe
CRAWFORD COUNTY		Sam Blum.....	Monroe
George Atwood.....	Gays Mills		
John E. Haffa.....	Soldiers Grove		
J. P. Evans.....	Prairie du Chien		
C. H. Speck.....	Prairie du Chien		
George Devall.....	Wauzeka		

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
GREEN LAKE CO.		LINCOLN COUNTY	
John J. Wood.....	Berlin	M. C. Porter.....	Merrill
F. Englebracht, Jr.....	Berlin	F. J. Smith.....	Merrill
H. A. Price.....	Markesan	A. T. Curtis.....	Merrill
Robt. S. Malcolm.....	Green Lake	C. B. Wurster.....	Merrill
O. H. Lichtenberg.....	Princeton	D. J. Mitchell.....	Tomahawk
Thomas F. Davlin.....	Berlin		
IOWA COUNTY		MANITOWOC CO.	
E. Y. Hutchinson.....	Mineral Point	J. S. Anderson.....	Manitowoc
J. J. Hoskins.....	Dodgeville	H. L. Markham.....	Manitowoc
Edw. L. Reese.....	Dodgeville	E. G. Nash.....	Manitowoc
		Harry F. Kelly.....	Manitowoc
		F. W. Dicke.....	Two Rivers
IRON COUNTY		MARATHON CO.	
A. L. Ruggles.....	Hurley	G. J. Leicht, ex-officio..	Wausau
W. T. Lennon.....	Hurley	O. L. Ringle.....	Wausau
Theodore P. Boretti.....	Hurley	John P. Ford.....	Wausau
		J. J. Okoneski.....	Wausau
JACKSON COUNTY		Walter A. Evers.....	Wausau
Frank Johnson.....	Black Rr. Falls	A. W. Prehn.....	Wausau
H. A. Johnson.....	Black Rr. Falls		
C. J. Van Schaick.....	Black Rr. Falls		
George Gilbert.....	Black Rr. Falls		
Edwin Pierce.....	Merrillan		
J. D. Dwier.....	Alma Center		
Hans Hanson.....	Black Rr. Falls		
JEFFERSON COUNTY		MARINETTE CO.	
O. C. Hahn.....	Watertown	L. M. Evert.....	Marinette
C. A. Skinner.....	Watertown	O. A. Anderson.....	Marinette
Paul H. Tratt.....	Ft. Atkinson	Henry T. Scudder.....	Marinette
Chas. E. Williams.....	Palmyra	C. A. Budlong.....	Marinette
L. J. Misteles.....	Jefferson	J. C. Morgan.....	Wausaukee
		Irving W. Smith.....	Niagara
JUNEAU COUNTY		MARQUETTE CO.	
J. T. Hanson.....	Mauston	John Barry.....	Montello
J. B. Miller.....	Mauston	J. A. Metzler.....	Montello
H. F. Beckman.....	New Lisbon	D. W. McNamara.....	Montello
W. S. Hake.....	Elroy	Henry Schwark.....	Westfield
A. W. Sorenson.....	Necedah		
KENOSHA COUNTY		MILWAUKEE CO.	
A. E. Buckmaster.....	Kenosha	Martin Blenski.....	Milwaukee
Calvin Stewart.....	Kenosha	Joseph Tierney.....	Milwaukee
R. P. Cavanaugh.....	Kenosha	Geo. J. Graebner.....	Milwaukee
C. E. Randall.....	Kenosha	Morris Stern.....	Milwaukee
		L. W. Halsey.....	Milwaukee
KEWAUNEE CO.		W. J. McElroy.....	Milwaukee
Jos. F. Valecka.....	Kewaunee	R. S. Witte.....	Milwaukee
J. H. McGowan.....	Algoma	John J. Maher.....	Milwaukee
Anton G. Schauer.....	Algoma	Julius E. Roehr.....	Milwaukee
George H. Crowns.....	Kewaunee	James H. Stover.....	Milwaukee
		Max W. Nohl.....	Milwaukee
LA CROSSE COUNTY		Chas. A. Orth.....	Milwaukee
Clarence J. Weber.....	La Crosse	Wm. H. Timlin.....	Milwaukee
Alice M. Moore.....	La Crosse	George E. Ballhorn.....	Milwaukee
Leonard Kleeber.....	La Crosse	Harry R. McLogan.....	Milwaukee
Otto M. Schlabbach.....	La Crosse	O. T. Williams.....	Milwaukee
John F. Doherty.....	La Crosse	Emil J. Ludwig.....	Milwaukee
C. W. Hunt.....	La Crosse	R. J. Hennessey.....	Milwaukee
LAFAYETTE COUNTY		MONROE COUNTY	
E. F. Conley.....	Darlington	Z. S. Rice.....	Sparta
Belle Quinlan.....	Benton	T. F. Abel.....	Sparta
Harold J. Marece.....	Darlington	E. Bartels.....	Tomah
		B. S. Warner.....	Tomah
		A. H. Smith.....	Wilton
LANGLADE COUNTY		OCONTO COUNTY	
H. F. Morson.....	Antigo	Carl W. Carlson.....	Oconto
E. A. Morse.....	Antigo	George Hoxie.....	Gillette
Chas. H. Avery.....	Antigo	J. E. Keefe.....	Oconto
Ray C. Dempsey.....	Antigo	J. B. Chase.....	Oconto
C. J. TeSelle.....	Antigo	H. F. Jones.....	Oconto
Irvin White.....	Antigo	D. G. Classon.....	Oconto

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
ONEIDA COUNTY		RUSK COUNTY	
H. T. Ames.....	Minocqua	J. W. Carow.....	Ladysmith
Alex McRae.....	Rhineland	J. A. Michaelson.....	Ladysmith
Harry L. Reeves.....	Rhineland	T. M. Thomas.....	Ladysmith
Chas. F. Smith, Jr.....	Rhineland	Chas. Kirwan.....	Ladysmith
H. F. Steele.....	Rhineland	O. J. Falge.....	Ladysmith
OUTAGAMIE CO.		ST. CROIX COUNTY	
L. Hugo Keller.....	Appleton	C. A. Cross.....	Hudson
Jos. Koffend, Jr.....	Appleton	W. G. Mosher.....	Glenwood City
Henry Kreiss.....	Appleton	James E. Hughes.....	New Richmond
C. J. Jackson.....	Seymour	H. B. Bliesner.....	Baldwin
Paul V. Cary.....	Appleton	F. V. Williams.....	River Falls
Alfred C. Bosser.....	Appleton		
Joseph W. LeFevre.....	Kaukauna		
OZAUKEE COUNTY		SAUK COUNTY	
Jos. W. Collins.....	Port Washington	Adolph Andro.....	Baraboo
N. H. Roden.....	Port Washington	E. F. Dithmar.....	Baraboo
J. E. Uselding, ex-officio	Port Washington	H. L. Halsted.....	Baraboo
		Thos. W. King.....	Spring Green
		H. B. Quimby.....	Reedsburg
PEPIN COUNTY		SAWYER COUNTY	
A. C. Smith.....	Durand	Alvin M. Johnson.....	Hayward
L. A. Axtell.....	Pepin		
PIERCE COUNTY		SHAWANO COUNTY	
John G. Graslie.....	Spring Valley	M. G. Eberlein.....	Shawano
W. G. Haddow.....	Ellsworth	Ed Sommers.....	Shawano
Jay H. Grimm.....	River Falls	John H. Pulcifer.....	Shawano
		Edward J. White.....	Mattoon
		Julius F. Bretrick.....	Tigerton
POLK COUNTY		SHEBOYGAN CO.	
Harry D. Baker.....	St. Croix Falls	Wm. C. Roentiz.....	Sheboygan
R. C. Winchester.....	Amery	John P. Altenhoefer.....	Random Lake
Henry Vold.....	Balsam Lake	Eugene McIntyre.....	Plymouth
R. G. Arveson.....	Frederic		
PORTAGE COUNTY		TAYLOR COUNTY	
F. A. Neuberger.....	Stevens Point	M. W. Ryan.....	Medford
A. P. Een.....	Amherst	K. J. Urquhart.....	Medford
John W. Bovee.....	Plainfield	Frank Kulwiec.....	Lublin
PRICE COUNTY		TREMPEALEAU CO.	
G. M. Chamberlain.....	Phillips	Jacob Jackson.....	Independence
E. J. Aschenbrener.....	Park Falls	H. A. Anderson.....	Whitehall
J. B. Low.....	Prentice	Nathan Comstock.....	Arcadia
J. B. Saunders.....	Park Falls	James S. Pierson.....	Trempealeau
C. A. Nelson.....	Phillips	C. O. Dahl.....	Osseo
Ernest A. Heden.....	Ogema		
RACINE COUNTY		VERNON COUNTY	
George W. Waller.....	Burlington	A. Heinz.....	Viroqua
O. R. Moyle.....	Union Grove	J. H. Bennett.....	Viroqua
Guy A. Benson.....	Racine	H. P. Proctor.....	Viroqua
William Sanders.....	Waterford	D. M. Langve.....	Westby
Fulton Thompson.....	Racine	A. F. Drew.....	La Farge
Fred Ahlgrim.....	Racine	Martin Gulbrandson.....	Viroqua
Margery M. Heck.....	Racine	Chas. P. White.....	Stoddard
Vilas H. Whaley.....	Racine		
J. Allen Simpson.....	Racine		
RICHLAND COUNTY		VILAS COUNTY	
Michael Murphy.....	Richland Center	Finn Lawler.....	Eagle River
F. L. Brewer.....	Richland Center	N. A. Colman.....	Eagle River
Edgar Ewers.....	Richland Center	Irene Higgins.....	Eagle River
		Amos Radcliffe.....	Eagle River
		Frank W. Carter.....	Eagle River
		John S. R. Hammett.....	Lac du Flambeau
ROCK COUNTY		WALWORTH CO.	
F. C. Burpee.....	Janesville	A. Ray Bowers.....	Delavan
M. P. Richardson.....	Janesville	E. L. von Suessmilch.....	Delavan
Harry S. Fox.....	Janesville	F. Henry Kiser.....	Whitewater
F. L. Jones.....	Evansville	H. A. Burdick.....	Lake Geneva
T. D. Woolsey.....	Beloit	Franklin J. Tyrell.....	Lake Geneva
C. L. Fiffeld.....	Janesville	Arthur Clohisy.....	Elkhorn
J. B. Clark.....	Beloit		
		WASHBURN CO.	
		L. J. Jones.....	Spooner
		W. J. Knapp.....	Shell Lake
		J. W. McCulloch.....	Shell Lake

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
WASHINGTON CO.		WINNEBAGO CO.	
C. E. Robinson.....	West Bend	W. C. Bouck.....	Oshkosh
A. M. Benson.....	Hartford	F. A. Kaerwer.....	Oshkosh
WAUKESHA CO.		W. J. Foulkes.....	Oshkosh
D. J. Hemlock.....	Waukesha	D. C. Pinkerton.....	Oshkosh
V. H. Tichenor.....	Waukesha	J. M. Pleasants.....	Menasha
T. W. Parkinson.....	Waukesha	Chas. Oellerich.....	Oshkosh
Geo. E. Robinson.....	Oconomowoc	WOOD COUNTY	
Anthony G. Derse.....	Oconomowoc	Chas. E. Briere.....	Wis. Rapids
WAUPACA COUNTY		B. M. Vaughan.....	Wis. Rapids
R. F. Taggart.....	Weyauwega	E. M. Deming.....	Marshfield
Giles H. Putnam.....	New London	C. B. Edwards.....	Marshfield
E. W. Wendlandt.....	New London	R. E. Andrews.....	Marshfield
Geo. H. Nordvi.....	Waupaca	C. A. Ludewig.....	Pittsville
Mrs. M. A. Brunner.....	Clintonville		
WAUSHARA CO.			
John Clark.....	Wautoma		
C. T. Taylor.....	Wautoma		
F. W. Hall.....	Aurorahville		
W. H. Fields.....	Plainfield		

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

The Board of Circuit Judges is an organization consisting of all the circuit judges of the state. They are required by law to meet once a year, elect a chairman and to make rules and regulations to promote the due and prompt administration of judicial business in the respective circuits. It is the duty of the chairman of this Board to "expedite and equalize so far as practicable the work of the said judges." Every circuit judge is required to report to the chairman monthly, and each clerk or reporter as requested, the condition of judicial business in his circuit. If the work in any circuit is found to be falling behind, the chairman requests some other circuit judge who can spare the time to go into such circuit and try cases until the work is caught up.

JUVENILE COURTS

Study of child welfare and judicial experience as well have disclosed that the regular criminal court machinery is not suited to deal with youthful offenders against the law. Special court machinery has therefore been provided to deal with child offenders.

The judges of the courts of record of each county meet once a year and select one of their number to hear and try all cases or complaints against neglected, dependent or delinquent children. Probation officers are appointed to assist in this work and the court is given broad powers to deal with each case as the welfare of the child and of the state seem to require. They take charge of a dependent or neglected child, see that he is given a home or sent to school, or both; delinquent and incorrigible children who may have committed offenses are given such care, education and treatment as may tend to turn them from paths of crime and develop them into useful citizens. The work is one of conservation of young manhood and womanhood for the good of the state and society in general.

BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS

In 1885 the legislature created a Board of Bar Examiners consisting of five attorneys. It is their duty to examine all applicants for admission to the bar and issue certificates to those who meet the requirements. Upon presentation of this certificate to the Supreme Court the holder is entitled to a license to practice law in all the courts of the state. The Board is appointed by the Supreme Court, which also designates when and where the examinations shall be held, makes rules and regulations relative to the necessary qualifications of applicants, the course of study to be pursued, etc.

Another important duty is that of instituting disbarment proceedings. When the Board receives reliable information that any attorney has been guilty of misconduct which would justify the suspension or revocation of his license, it is required to investigate the facts and institute disbarment proceedings in the circuit court when in its judgment the facts warrant such action. Under this provision proceedings have been instituted by the Board which have resulted in the disbarment or suspension of a number of attorneys who were found guilty of unprofessional conduct.

During the 41 years the Board has been in existence thirty-three lawyers have served thereon, and one hundred examinations have been conducted. The Clerk of the Supreme Court is *ex officio* secretary of the Board.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF BOARD

Members	Residence	Beginning of Service	Expiration of Service
Wm. M. Steele, President.....	Superior.....	1918	-----
Ferris M. White, Vice-President.....	River Falls.....	1921	-----
Max H. Strehlow, Treasurer.....	Green Bay.....	1921	-----
Wm. Ryan.....	Madison.....	1924	-----
Robert Wild.....	Milwaukee.....	1927	-----
Arthur A. McLeod, Secretary Ex-officio.....	Madison.....	1921	-----

FORMER MEMBERS OF BOARD

Moses M. Strong.....	Madison.....	1885	1894
Joshua Stark.....	Milwaukee.....	1885	1897
George G. Greene.....	Green Bay.....	1885	1897
M. A. Hurley.....	Wausau.....	1885	1892
L. J. Rusk.....	Chippewa Falls.....	1885	1921
A. L. Sanborn.....	Madison.....	1892	1900
Gilbert M. Woodward.....	La Crosse.....	1894	1901
S. N. Dickenson.....	Superior.....	1897	1906
Charles Quarles.....	Milwaukee.....	1897	1898
W. D. Van Dyke.....	Milwaukee.....	1898	1902
John L. Erdahl.....	Madison.....	1900	1901
Lyman J. Nash.....	Manitowoc.....	1901	1908
A. A. Jackson.....	Janesville.....	1901	1912
Thos. W. Spence.....	Milwaukee.....	1902	1906
Thos. C. Richmond.....	Madison.....	1906	1911
Nathan Glicksman.....	Milwaukee.....	1906	1911
Byron B. Park.....	Stevens Point.....	1908	1908
J. R. North.....	Green Bay.....	1908	1915
Frank M. Hoyt.....	Milwaukee.....	1911	1914
John B. Sanborn.....	Madison.....	1911	1913
Louis Hanitch.....	Superior.....	1912	1913
W. R. Foley.....	Superior.....	1913	1917
J. G. Hargrove.....	Milwaukee.....	1914	1918
Samuel H. Cady.....	Green Bay.....	1915	1921
Henry S. Butler.....	Superior.....	1917	1918
Louis R. Quarles.....	Milwaukee.....	1918	1922
Wm. R. Bagley.....	Madison.....	1913	1923
Benjamin Poss.....	Milwaukee.....	1922	1926

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Since courts are constantly interpreting and applying legislative enactments in the cases before them for trial, it is very important to them, and in fact to everyone having to do with the administration of the law, that such enactments or statutes should be printed in such form as to be easily and quickly found and ascertained.

All the acts of the legislature, and of course all the laws or statutes in force, are contained in the session laws, a volume of which is printed after each legislative session. In a complete set of Wisconsin session laws there are something over 100 volumes. The laws are not arranged therein by subject, but are printed in the order in which they are passed, regardless of subject, and some of the volumes are poorly indexed. Furthermore, most of the laws have been amended or repealed or for some other reason are not in force as enacted and are of interest only in a historical sense, and some are of only local, special, or temporary interest. These session laws are therefore not convenient for everyday practical use, when one wishes to find quickly just what the law is on any subject. Consequently it was for many years the practice for the state or some publisher to compile from time to time a volume known as the "revised laws" or "revised statutes" where all the laws in force at the time were gathered together in an orderly way and arranged by subjects, in chapters and paragraphs, and the paragraphs numbered. Each paragraph was usually followed by a reference to the session law or laws from which it was derived, and by a concise statement of any decision of the supreme court in which the section had been interpreted and applied. These are called annotations and an edition of the statutes printed with these notes is known as an "annotated" edition or "Annotated Statutes." Each edition of the statutes also contained, usually, the Constitution and other fundamental laws and documents such as Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence, together with tables of laws amended and repealed, and ended with a comprehensive index. These revisions were published irregularly about every ten years, sometimes by authority of the legislature and sometimes by private enterprise. They were very convenient and helpful when first issued but soon grew out of date and less dependable as the legislatures continued to meet and amend, repeal or add to the laws. It was thought best, therefore, to have an edition of the revised laws compiled and issued after each session of the legislature, so as to have the law always up-to-date; and to have the work done by an officer of the state so that it would be more uniform. In 1909 a law was passed providing for an official Revisor of Statutes who, with an office force located near the State Library in the Capitol, gives his entire time to the work of revision. He is appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General acting as a board.

It is the duty of the revisor to formulate a plan for the order, classification and arrangement of the statutes, and to prepare and present to the judiciary committee of the senate at each session,

in the form of legislative bills, such consolidation, revision and other matter relating to the statutes as can be completed from time to time; and at the close of each general session it is his duty to prepare printer's copy for an edition to be known as the Wisconsin Statutes, "which shall contain all the general laws in force," and of course he must supervise the printing and binding of such statutes, including proof reading and indexing, and the indexing of the session and town laws as well. This is a new departure in statutory revision and is known as the "Wisconsin Plan." It has been very successful and has resulted in a saving both to the state and to those who have to purchase the statutes as well.

Eight editions of the statutes have been issued under this plan, the first one having been printed after the legislative session of 1911, and the last one after the session of 1925.

The Revisors up to date have been as follows:

L. J. Nash, Manitowoc-----	1910-1920
Charles H. Crownhart, Madison-----	1920-1922
E. E. Brossard, Madison-----	1922-

See Secs. 43.07, 43.08, 35.07, 35.08, 35.15, 35.18, 35.20, 35.23 Wis. Stats. 1923; also article in 1923 Blue Book p. 413, which states the Revisors duties more fully.—Ed.

THE WISCONSIN STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

The Wisconsin State Bar Association was organized in January 1878, by a group of prominent lawyers headed by Chief Justice Ryan, its purpose being to help lawyers to a better understanding of their duties and responsibilities, and to maintain high standards of professional conduct,—of honor and integrity,—commensurate with the traditions of the profession. The Association also affords a means by which the Bar as a whole can express itself on public questions and exert its proper influence in matters appertaining to the public welfare. The annual conventions afford opportunity for its members to become acquainted in a friendly way and to exchange ideas and recount interesting experiences which are often of a very practical nature; also, by listening to addresses by men prominent in the profession and to committee reports, to be instructed and informed as to matters of vital interest to their profession.

Among the important committees are: a grievance committee which receives and investigates complaints of misconduct of attorneys, and cooperates with the Board of Bar Examiners in bringing disbarment proceedings where the facts seem to warrant it; a Committee on Amendment of the Law, which considers and reports on proposed changes in the laws and recommends such as they deem worthy of the favorable influence of the Bar; a Committee on Qualification for the Bar, which studies and reports upon questions of legal education, admission to the bar, and conditions for continuance in practice, and recommends such changes and reforms as they deem advisable.

These, with other important committees, both standing and special, carry on the work of the Association and make their reports at the annual conventions.

The Association has grown from a small beginning to a powerful one of nearly fifteen hundred members out of a total of approximately 2,000 lawyers. It is confidently expected that it will eventually include the entire membership of the bar in the State. It endeavors to exert a beneficent influence in matters of law reform; and attempts to exercise a wholesome restraint upon those members, of whom there are unfortunately a few in every profession, who are inclined to overstep the bounds of propriety and of strict honesty in dealing with their clients. The maintenance of high standards of professional ethics is, indeed, the principal function of Bar Associations, and will be found more fully treated in the succeeding article.

The officers of the Association for the year 1926-1927 are as follows: President, Marvin B. Rosenberry, Madison; Secretary and Treasurer, Gilson G. Glasier, Madison; Assistant Secretary, Arthur A. McLeod, Madison. There is also a Vice President for each judicial circuit, as follows:

1st Circuit—	Clifford E. Randall, Kenosha
2nd “	Edwin S. Mack, Milwaukee
3rd “	George Hilton, Oshkosh
4th “	A. L. Hougén, Manitowoc
5th “	W. R. Graves, Prairie du Chien
6th “	Jesse Higbee, La Crosse
7th “	William E. Fisher, Stevens Point
8th “	W. G. Haddow, Ellsworth
9th “	Chauncey E. Blake, Madison
10th “	Thomas H. Ryan, Appleton
11th “	Wm. N. Fuller, Cumberland
12th “	Otto Oestreich, Janesville
13th “	Harvey J. Frame, Waukesha
14th “	Walter T. Bie, Green Bay
15th “	Allan Pray, Ashland
16th “	A. H. Reid, Wausau
17th “	Walter J. Rush, Neillsville
18th “	F. Ryan Duffy, Fond du Lac
19th “	Alexander Wiley, Chippewa Falls
20th “	Max Sells, Florence

WORK OF BAR ASSOCIATIONS IN MAINTAINING PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

GILSON G. GLASIER, *Librarian State Library*

The most important function of a Bar association is to urge, encourage and maintain, so far as possible, high standards of professional conduct. This is more necessary in the legal profession than in any other, because of the peculiar position of the attorney and his double relation to the courts and to his clients. On the one hand he is an officer of the court, bound by solemn oath to uphold the law and aid the court in its proper administration. On the other hand he is bound by every honorable means to maintain the cause of his client, with whom he stands in confidential relations. His duties to the court and to his client often are apparently in direct conflict, and it some times requires a fine sense of discrimination to choose the proper course. As an incident of his work, he often comes into possession of valuable secrets which may be turned to his personal financial advantage if he is weakly disposed to fall before such temptations. Valuable possessions are often entrusted to his care without security. Occasions arise where deception, sometimes apparently slight, as to either the law or the facts, may be turned to the advantage of client or attorney or both. It is generally conceded that no other profession offers so many temptations to do wrong, nor requires from its members so high a moral and ethical standard as does that of the law; therefore the necessity of placing strong emphasis upon this subject in the work of Bar associations.

Chief Justice Ryan, who was looked to as the natural leader of both the Bench and the Bar in his day, and who led in the organization of the State Bar Association of Wisconsin, had a very high idea of the lawyer's duty. He once said in a public address:

"Craft is the vice, not the spirit, of the profession. Trick is professional prostitution. Falsehood is professional apostasy. The strength of a lawyer is in thorough knowledge of legal truth, in thorough devotion to legal right. Truth and integrity can do more in the profession than the subtlest and wiliest devices. The power of integrity is the rule; the power of fraud is the exception. Emulation and zeal lead lawyers astray; but the general law of the profession is duty, not success. In it, as elsewhere, in human life, the judgment of success is but the verdict of little minds. Professional duty, faithfully and well performed, is the lawyer's glory. This is equally true of the Bench and of the Bar."

In its effort to maintain high professional standards, the State Bar Association proceeds along three lines: first, to increase the educational requirements for admission to practice law; second, to edu-

cate the Bar generally as to the necessity of high standards of ethical conduct; third, help the proper authorities to discover and punish professional misconduct.

These subjects will be taken up in their order.

First. Raising educational standards. The increasing of educational qualifications for the practice of law is advocated by Bar associations, not for any selfish reason of exclusion, as is sometimes thoughtlessly charged, but for two very definite reasons in the interest of the public, i. e., first, to prevent loss and damage to clients which may result in following the advice of an ignorant or ill-trained attorney, and, second, to prevent loss to the client by reason of the dishonesty of the lawyer, by raising the moral concepts of applicants for admission to practice,—the theory being that the longer and more thorough the lawyer's training, the more familiar and impressed will he become with the noble traditions of the profession and with the necessity of maintaining high ethical standards.

Wisconsin has been in the forefront in its moral and educational requirements of applicants for admission to practice law. The oath which a lawyer is required to take upon admission is the one urged upon state legislatures by the American Bar Association. It states the general moral principles to be subscribed to by the one seeking admission to practice, and binds him to a high degree of ethical conduct. It was adopted by our state in 1909, and is now contained in section 256.29 of the statutes.

For many years the rule has been that one must be at least a graduate of a free high school in this state, or satisfy the Board of Bar Examiners that he has the general educational qualifications other than attendance at such a high school, required for graduation therefrom. After that, besides showing the usual qualifications of age, citizenship and good moral character, the applicant has been required to satisfy the examiners, before being permitted to take the bar examination, that he had studied law in a law school or law office or both, for at least 3 years within the 5 next preceding the examination.

In 1921, the American Bar Association, after a long study of the subject by one of its committees, adopted a statement expressing its opinion as to the minimum educational qualifications which should be required of applicants for the Bar. It could not enforce such requirements but could only recommend. It therefore called a conference of Bar association delegates, which met in the city of Washington in 1922. This conference was made up of a representative body of lawyers from all over the United States, and after full debate it adopted a resolution embodying substantially the statement of the American Bar Association.

At the regular meeting of the State Bar Association, in 1924, a resolution was adopted after full discussion, accepting the general requirements laid down by such conference, and memorializing the Supreme Court to consider such resolutions and by proper rules make effective the requirements laid down thereby.

In accordance therewith, the Supreme Court, in 1926, adopted new rules, which are to go into full effect January 1, 1928, which require, among other things, that the applicant for admission to the Bar must be a graduate of a Normal school entitling him to junior standing in a university or college, or must have had two years of study in college or pass examinations upon the first two years' work of colleges approved by the North Central Association or accredited by the American Council of Education. This must be followed by attendance at a full-time law school approved by the Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, of the American Bar Association, for three years of thirty-two weeks each, or at a part-time law school similarly approved, for four years of thirty weeks each, or by the study of law for four calendar years under the personal tuition and direction of an attorney. In the case of office study, registration prior to the beginning of the study is required, together with periodical reports on the work done, as may be required by the State Board of Bar Examiners.

Wisconsin is the fifth state to adopt these standards.

Second. Education of the Bar generally as to the necessity of high standards of ethical conduct is sought to be accomplished by addresses on subjects appertaining to legal ethics at the Bar Association meetings, by reports of grievance committees, and by publication of the "canons" or prescribed principles of ethics, of which there are two, one applying to lawyers and another to judges, but equally high in their requirements. These canons were first adopted by the American Bar Association and later by the State Bar Association. Those for lawyers will be found in Vol. XIII State Bar Proceedings, p. 348; those relating to Judges in Vol. XV of such Proceedings (1925) p. 92.

It should not be thought that these canons are the result of an attempt by the profession to set up arbitrary rules of conduct. Some of them have long been accepted by the better lawyers as a part of the "traditions" of the profession, having grown out of actual experiences, some were the out growth of actual cases tried in the courts and expressed in judicial opinions, and some have been the subject of statutory enactment. So the canons as they exist today are rather an attempt to give clear and concrete expression to pre-existing rules, and to give to such rules the stamp of approval of the Bar associations. While they differ from statutes in that they are not of legislative origin, "where adopted and operative they ought to have the same force as statutes in dominating the conduct of the individual lawyer." Jessup, *The Professional ideals of the Lawyer*, p. 11. The same would of course be equally true of the judicial canons.

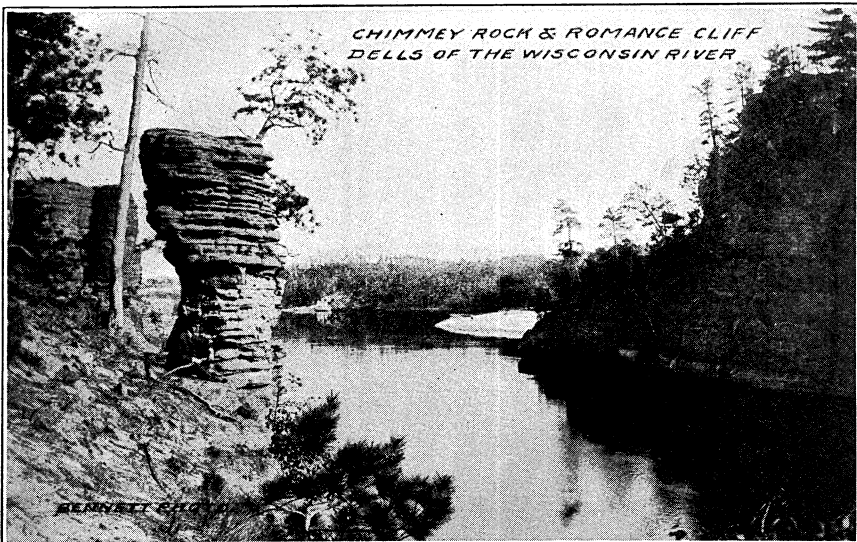
It is the belief of leaders of the Bar that by keeping these principles fresh in the minds of the individual members of the legal profession, both on and off the bench, much delinquency is prevented.

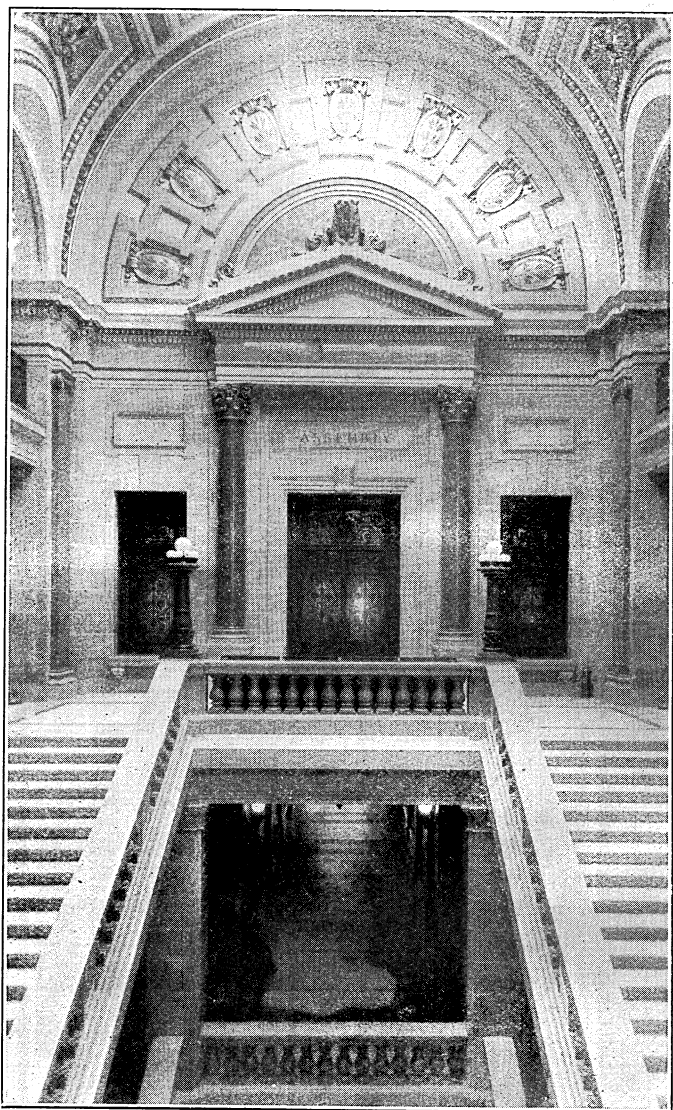
It should be remembered by lawyer and layman alike, however, that although the great majority of lawyers are honorable and conscientious in their relations both to court and to client, the delinquency or fraud of one dishonest lawyer casts a shadow over the profession as a

whole, and is likely to give to it a reputation for dishonesty out of all proportion to that warranted by the actual facts.

Third. The third method of dealing with professional dishonesty is that carried on by the grievance committees of the state and local Bar associations. They receive and investigate complaints against individual attorneys. Where delinquency appears, they endeavor to get the lawyer to mend his ways and make matters right with his client, and where the facts appear to warrant it, his case is turned over to the State Board of Bar Examiners, who constitute the official arm of the government designated by the legislature to investigate such cases and institute disbarment proceedings where that becomes necessary. During the past few years, mainly through the activities of the Bar associations, several lawyers have been disbarred in Wisconsin for professional misconduct.

There is a growing conviction in the minds of leaders of the bar everywhere that in order to preserve and strengthen the honorable reputation of the profession the bar must purge itself of those of its members who refuse to live up to the standards of honesty and fair dealing prescribed for them, and that every reasonable means must be taken to keep from entering the profession those who by their conduct will tend to bring it into disrepute. No one should be admitted to practice law who will yield to temptation to abuse the confidential relations in which he is placed with court and with client, or who will seek to prostitute the profession to the sole purpose of making money for himself. The ideal of the legal profession as with all other professions, is, and should be, service first and compensation second.





Entrance to the Assembly Chamber

Legislative

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Year	Time of meeting	Adjournment	Length of Session	No. representatives
1836	October 25th	Dec. 9, 1836	46 days	39
1837	November 6th	Jan. 20, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25, 1838	15 days	38
1838	November 25th	Dec. 22, 1838	27 days	37
1839	January 21st	Mar. 11, 1839	50 days	39
1839	December 2d	Jan. 13, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 3d	Aug. 14, 1840	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	Feb. 19, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	Feb. 19, 1842	76 days	39
1842	March 6th	Mar. 25, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17, 1843	22 days	39
1843	December 4th	Jan. 31, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	Feb. 24, 1845	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	Feb. 3, 1846	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	Feb. 11, 1847	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	Oct. 27, 1847	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	Mar. 13, 1848	36 days	39

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

FIRST CONVENTION

Year	Time of meeting	Adjournment	Length of Session	No. representatives
1846	October 5th	Dec. 16, 1846	73 days	124

SECOND CONVENTION

Year	Time of meeting	Adjournment	Length of Session	No. representatives
1847	December 15th	Feb. 1, 1848	48 days	65

STATE ORGANIZATION

First Session—The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law. It convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848, seventy-eight days. There were eighty-five members.

Second Session—Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849, eighty-three days, eighty-five members.

- Third Session*—Convened January 9, and adjourned February 11, 1850, thirty-four days, eighty-five members.
- Fourth Session*—Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 17, 1851, sixty-nine days, eighty-five members.
- Fifth Session*—Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852, ninety-seven days, eighty-five members.
- Sixth Session*—This legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment, and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853. The legislative session amounted to one hundred and twenty-one days, with one hundred and seven members.
- Seventh Session*—Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.
- Eighth Session*—Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.
- Ninth Session*—Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and seven members.
- Tenth Session*—Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857, fifty-five days, one hundred and seven members.
- Eleventh Session*—Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Twelfth Session*—Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859, sixty-nine days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Thirteenth Session*—Convened January 11, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860, eighty-three days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Fourteenth Session*—Convened January 9, and adjourned April 17, 1861. Met in special session May 15, and adjourned May 27, 1861, a total of one hundred and twelve days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Fifteenth Session*—Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 17, 1862. Reconvened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862, and adjourned September 26, 1862, a total of one hundred and twenty-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Sixteenth Session*—Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863, seventy-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Seventeenth Session*—Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Eighteenth Session*—Convened January 11, 1865 and adjourned April 10, 1865, ninety days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Nineteenth Session*—Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twentieth Session*—Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-first Session*—Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868, fifty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-second Session*—Convened January 13, 1869, and adjourned March 11, 1869, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-third Session*—Convened January 12, 1870, and adjourned March 17, 1870, sixty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

- Twenty-fourth Session*—Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871, seventy-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-fifth Session*—Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 26, 1872, seventy-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-sixth Session*—Convened January 8, 1873, and adjourned March 20, 1873, seventy-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-seventh Session*—Convened January 14, 1874, and adjourned March 12, 1874, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-eighth Session*—Convened January 13, 1875, and adjourned March 6, 1875, fifty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-ninth Session*—Convened January 12, 1876, and adjourned March 14, 1876, sixty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirtieth Session*—Convened January 10, 1877, and adjourned March 8, 1877, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-first Session*—Convened January 9, 1878, and adjourned March 21, 1878. Met in extra session June 4, 1878, for the purpose of completing the revision of the statutes, and adjourned June 7, 1878. Officers same as at regular session. Seventy-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-second Session*—Convened January 8, 1879, and adjourned March 5, 1879, fifty-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-third Session*—Convened January 14, 1880, and adjourned March 17, 1880, sixty-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-fourth Session*—Convened January 12, 1881, and adjourned April 4, 1881, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-fifth Session*—Convened January 11, 1882, and adjourned March 31, 1882, eighty days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-sixth Session*—Convened January 10, 1883, and adjourned April 4, 1883, eighty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-seventh Session*—Convened January 14, 1885, and adjourned April 13, 1885, eighty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-eighth Session*—Convened January 12, 1887, and adjourned April 15, 1887, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-ninth Session*—Convened January 9, 1889, adjourned April 19, 1889, one hundred days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Fortieth Session*—Convened January 14, 1891, and adjourned April 25, 1891, one hundred and one days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session June 28, 1892, for the purpose of apportioning the state into senate and assembly districts. Adjourned July 1st, 1892, four days. Met in second special session October 17, 1892, for the purpose of apportioning the state into senate and assembly districts, former apportionments having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Adjourned October 27, 1892, ten days.
- Forty-first Session*—Convened January 11, 1893, and adjourned April 20, 1893, one hundred days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-second Session*—Convened January 9, 1895, adjourned April 20, 1895, one hundred and two days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session February 18, 1896, adjourned February 28, 1896, ten days.
- Forty-third Session*—Convened January 13, 1897. Recess from April 24, to August 17. Met August 17 for the purpose of passing upon revision of the statutes. Adjourned August 20, 1897, one hundred and six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-fourth Session*—Convened January 11, 1899, adjourned May 4, 1899, one hundred and fourteen days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

- Forty-fifth Session*—Convened January 9, 1901, adjourned May 15, 1901, one hundred and twenty-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-sixth Session*—Convened January 14, 1903, adjourned May 23, 1903, one hundred and thirty days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-seventh Session*—Convened January 11, 1905, adjourned June 21, 1905, one hundred and sixty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session December 4, 1905, adjourned December 19, 1905, fifteen days.
- Forty-eighth Session*—Convened January 9, 1907, adjourned July 16, 1907, one hundred and eighty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-ninth Session*—Convened January 13, 1909, adjourned June 18, 1909, one hundred and fifty-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Fiftieth Session*—Convened January 11, 1911, adjourned July 15, 1911, one hundred and eighty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session April 30, 1912, for the purpose of granting aid to Black River Falls for damage done by flood; for improvement of Portage levee system, etc., adjourned May 6, 1912.
- Fifty-first Session*—Convened January 8, 1913, adjourned August 9, 1913, two hundred and thirteen days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Fifty-second Session*—Convened January 13, 1915, adjourned August 24, 1915, two hundred and twenty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session October 10, 1916, for the purpose of providing means for taking the soldier vote of Wisconsin men on the Mexican border, adjourned October 11, 1916.
- Fifty-third Session*—Convened January 10, 1917, adjourned July 16, 1917, one hundred and eighty-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session, February 19, 1918, to provide funds with which to repel invasion, amend the soldier voting law, etc., adjourned March 9, 1918. Met in special session September 24, 1918, to provide for military training at normal schools and to authorize municipalities to invest in securities of the United States government, adjourned September 25, 1918.
- Fifty-fourth Session*—Convened January 8, 1919, adjourned July 30, 1919, two hundred and three days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session September 4, 1919, to provide for financing the soldier bonus, adjourned September 8, 1919, four days. Met in special session May 25, 1920, to make emergency appropriations to provide for establishing a state hospital in connection with the university, adjourned June 4, 1920, nine days.
- Fifty-fifth Session*—Convened January 12, 1921, adjourned July 14, 1921, one hundred and eighty-one days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session March 22, 1922, to consider important income tax legislation, adjourned March 28th, six days.
- Fifty-sixth Session*—Convened January 10, 1923. Adjourned July 14, 1923, one hundred eighty-three days, one hundred thirty-three members.
- Fifty-seventh Session*—Convened January 14, 1925, adjourned June 29, 1925, one hundred sixty-six days, one hundred thirty-three members. Met in special session for one day, April 15, 1926, to pass a law for an emergency appropriation of \$450,000 for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.
- Fifty-eighth Session*—Convened January 12, 1927.

MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURES

From 1917 to 1925 Inclusive*

SENATORS

Name	Post-Office Address	Sessions
Albers, W. W.	Wausau	1911, 13, 15, 17
Anderson, Al. C.	Menomonie	1917, 19, 21
Arnold, Louis A.	Milwaukee	1915, 17, 19, 21
Barber, J. L.	Marathon	1923, 25
Barker, James A.	Antigo	1925 (b)
Barwig, Byron	Mayville	1915, 17
Baxter, Fred A.	Superior	1915, 17
Benfey, Theo.	Sheboygan	1917, 19, 21, 23
Bennett, J. Henry	Viroqua	1915, 17, 19, 21
Beyer, Rudolph	Milwaukee	1919, 21
Bilgrien, Herman	Iron Ridge	1919, 21, 23, 25
Bird, Claire B.	Wausau	1919, 21
Boldt, Herman E.	Sheboygan Falls	1925
Bray, William A.	Oshkosh	1915, 17
Buck, George L.	Racine	1919, 21
Burke, Timothy	Green Bay	1909, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23
Carroll, J. H.	Glidden	1925
Cashman, John E.	Denmark	1923, 25
Caspersen, C. B.	Frederic	1923, 25
Chase, John B.	Oconto	1925
Clarke, Eugene F.	Galesville	1917, 19, 21, 23
Conant, John A.	Westfield	1919, 21
Cunningham, L. E.	Beloit	1913, 15, 17, 19
Czerwinski, George F.	Milwaukee	1921, 23
Daggett, H. B.	West Milwaukee	1925
Dennhardt, Julius H.	Neenah	1919, 21 (b)
Englund, John	Wittenberg	1925
Everett, Charles H.	Racine	1915, 17
Fons, Louis A.	Milwaukee	1919
Garey, A. E.	Edgerton	1923, 25
Gettelman, Bernard	Milwaukee	1923, 25 (b)
Hanson, Frank H.	Mauston	1915, 17 (b)
Heck, Max W.	Racine	1923, 25
Hirsch, Joseph J.	Milwaukee	1921, 23
Huber, H. A.	Stoughton	1913, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 (b)
Hull, Geo. W.	Whitewater	1925
Hunt, Walter H.	River Falls	1925
Jennings, David U.	Milwaukee	1915, 17, 19, 21 (b)
Johnson, O. H.	Gratiot	1923, 25
Kemp, Marcus A.	Superior	1923, 25
Keppel, V. S.	Holmen	1925 (b)
Kleist, Henry	Brillion	1919, 21
Kuckuk, Antone	Shawano	1917, 19, 21, 23
Lange, Herman T.	Eau Claire	1921, 23, 25
Mahon, Ben H.	Milwaukee	1923 (b)
Mehigan, Irving P.	Milwaukee	1925
Moran, Bernard N.	Rhineland	1921, 23
Morris, Oscar H.	Milwaukee	1921, 23, 25
Mulberger, Charles	Watertown	1915, 17, 19, 21
Nye, Ray J.	Superior	1919, 21 (b)
Olson, Oscar L.	Blanchardville	1919, 21
Padway, Joseph	Milwaukee	1925
Perry, M. W.	Algoma	1911, 13, 15, 17
Peterson, Herbert L.	Sturgeon Bay	1919, 21
Polakowski, Walter	Milwaukee	1923, 25 (b)
Potts, A. R.	Waupaca	1915, 1917
Pullen, Albert J.	Fond du Lac	1917, 19
Quick, William F.	Milwaukee	1923, 25
Raguse, Frank	Milwaukee	1917
Reinholdt, Henry	Milwaukee	1917
Ridgeway, Eldo T.	Elkhorn	1921, 23
Roethe, E. J.	Fennimore	1925
Roethe, Henry E.	Fennimore	1917, 19, 21, 23 (b)
Rollman, Henry	Chilton	1915, 17
Sauthoff, Harry	Madison	1925
Schultz, Herman C.	Milwaukee	1917, 19
Schuman, John C.	Watertown	1923, 25

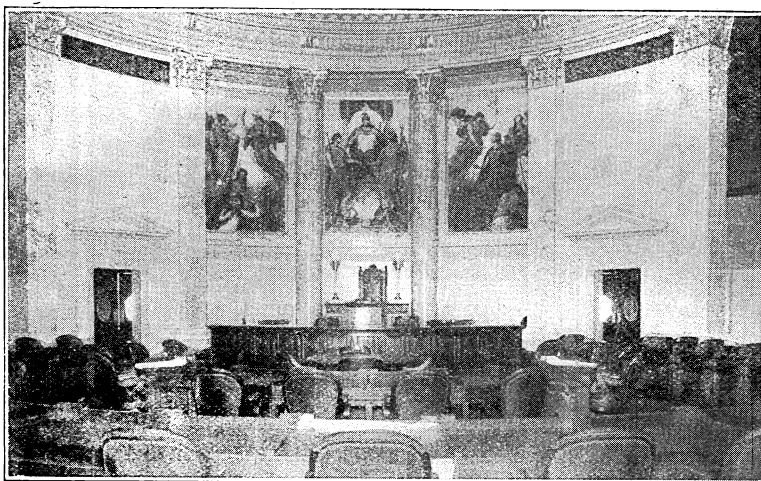
(b) See list of Assemblymen.

SENATORS—Continued

Name	Post-Office Address	Sessions
Severson, Herman J.	Iola	1919, 21, 23, 25
Skogmo, George B.	River Falls	1913, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23
Smith, William, L.	Neillsville	1921, 23, 25 (b)
Staudenmayer, Geo. A.	Portage	1915, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25
Stevens, Willard T.	Rhineland	1911, 13, 15, 17, 19
Teasdale, Howard	Sparta	1911, 13, 23, 25
Titus, William A.	Fond du Lac	1921, 23, 25
Werden, C. H.	Ashland	1921, 23
White, Merrit F.	Winneconne	1911, 13, 23, 25
Whitman, Platt	Highland	1915, 17
Wilcox, Roy P.	Eau Claire	1917, 19
Wilkinson, A. H.	Bayfield	1917, 19
Witter, Isaac P.	Wisconsin Rapids	1917, 19
Zumach, W. C.	Milwaukee	1917, 19

(b) See list of Assemblymen.

* For list of Senators from 1848 to 1915 inclusive, see 1915 Blue Book.



The Senate Chamber

ASSEMBLYMEN*
1917-1925 inclusive

Name	Post-Office Address	Sessions
Allen, L. H.	Superior	1923
Anderson, Hans Alfred	Whitehall	1921
Anderson, J. C.	Cazenovia	1917, 19
Anderson, Peter M.	Somers	1919
Ankerson, Peter	Oconto	1921, 23
Ansorge, George	Oconto	1919
Armstrong, Thos. W.	Kaukauna	1917
Arnemann, William	Neenah	1903, 15, 17
Atcherson, Ray M.	Tomahawk	1921
Aulenbacher, Jacob J.	Richfield	1915, 17
Ballard, Clinton B.	Appleton	1909, 11, 15, 19
Barber, Mildred	Marathon	1925
Barker, James A.	Antigo	1923
Bartingale, T. W.	Chippewa Falls	1913, 19, 21
Battis, Martin J.	Oshkosh	1913, 17
Bauer, Frank	Milwaukee	1919
Becker, Alfred	Allenton	1919, 21, 23
Beggs, C. A.	Cameron	1917
Bernard, Frank N.	Marinette	1917
Best, A. L.	Downing	1919, 21
Beversdorf, August	Shawano	1919, 21, 23, 25
Biglow, Abe L.	Ashland	1919, 21
Blanchard, George W.	Edgerton	1925
Blomberg, A. B.	Ogema	1923
Bowman, Geo. A.	Milwaukee	1919
Bradley, Richard H.	Superior	1917
Brooks, Hellen M.	Coloma	1925
Buckley, John F.	Waukesha	1917, 19
Bullis, Rush	Eau Claire	1919, 21
Burden, E. A.	Niagara	1915, 21
Burhop, Charles	Sheboygan	1919
Burnett, D. S.	Wausau	1917
Busse, Fred J.	Thiensville	1923, 25
Caldwell, Robert	Lodi	1915, 21, 23, 25
Campbell, W. A.	Milwaukee	1917
Carpenter, George	Baraboo	1913, 17
Carter, Clarence H.	Readstown	1907, 19
Casperson, Carl B.	Luck	1917 (b)
Catlin, Mark S.	Appleton	1921
Chapple, John C.	Ashland	1909, 17, 19
Chilsen, Walter B.	Merrill	1919
Chinnock, John A.	Hudson	1909, 13, 17
Chipman, W. R.	Morrisonville	1917, 19
Cieszynski, Frank	Milwaukee	1925
Clark, F. M.	Wild Rose	1917
Clark, W. W.	Vesper	1921
Cody, James A.	Antigo	1925
Coe, Clarence C.	Barron	1919
Cole, Charles	South Range	1921
Coleman, William	Milwaukee	1925
Conner, J. W.	Brule	1917, 19
Conway, Thomas H.	Milwaukee	1921, 23, 25
Cook, Lewis H.	Wausau	1921
Cushman, E. R.	Viola	1921, 23, 25
Czerwinski, George	Milwaukee	1919 (b)
Dahl, John L.	Rice Lake	1921, 23
Davies, Evan G.	Wales	1925
De Fer, Joseph J.	Saxon	1919
Delaney, Thomas A.	Green Bay	1919
Dieringer, Thomas J.	Campbellsport	1923, 25
Dettinger, William F.	Hixton	1919, 21, 23, 25
Dihring, John M.	Brownsville	1925
Dixon, John	Racine	1903, 15, 17
Donnelly, John P.	Milwaukee	1915, 17, 19
Dopp, Homer R.	Oconomowoc	1923
Dorwin, Marcellus	Durand	1925
Downs, Frank W.	Washburn	1919, 21
Duffy, Walter A.	Moquah	1915, 17
Duncan, Thomas M.	Milwaukee	1923, 25
Eber, John W.	Milwaukee	1923, 25

(b) See list of Senators.

* For list of Assemblymen, 1848-1915—see Wisconsin Blue Book 1915.

ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

Name	Post-Office Address	Sessions
Edwards, William H.	Sussex	1915, 17, 19, 21, 25
Ehlman, A. C.	Milwaukee	1919
Ellenbecker, Henry	Wausau	1923, 25
Elsner, Richard	Milwaukee	1923
Engelbreton, J. M.	Gratiot	1913, 15, 17
Engel, Theodore	Milwaukee	1917, 21, 23, 25
Enschele, Edward	Milwaukee	1923
Everett, Edward A.	Eagle River	1905, 07, 15, 17
Everson, William	Lake Mills	1917
Evjue, William T.	Madison	1917
Farr, J. R.	Phillips	1899, 21
Farr, Malcolm D.	Kenosha	1921
Feldhausen, Nicholas	Green Bay	1915, 17
Fiffeld, Edwin G.	Beloit	1921
Fletcher, Orrin	Bangor	1919
Fowler, Frank H.	La Crosse	1921
Frederick, George	Merrill	1925
Fredrich, Fred A.	Reedsville	1923, 25
Freehoff, Henry	Coon Valley	1915, 17
Freehoff, W. A.	Waukesha	1921, 23
French, James B.	Superior	1911, 19, 21
Frohmader, George M.	Camp Douglas	1917, 19
Galbraith, Alan	Friendship	1917
Gamper, John	Medford	1915, 17, 21, 23
Ganz, Edwin F.	Alma	1919
Gauer, George	Milwaukee	1923
Geraldson, C. S.	Superior	1925
Gettelman, Bernhard	Milwaukee	1917 (b)
Gibson, L. W.	Medford	1919
Glass, B. Z.	Milwaukee	1925
Goodman, James	Argyle	1921, 23, 25
Graas, Frank N.	Sturgeon Bay	1917, 19
Grahn, William	Westfield	1923
Grandine, J. D.	Argonne	1921, 23
Grell, H. J.	Johnson Creek	1915, 17
Grimstad, Carl M.	Mt. Horeb	1919, 21, 23, 25
Grindell, J. L.	Platteville	1919
Grunwald, Edmund B.	Milwaukee	1921
Gwidt, S. J.	Rhineland	1925
Hagar, John F.	Whitehall	1915, 17
Hall, Earl	Tunnel City	1925
Halverson, Ben	Amherst Jct.	1923, 25
Hansen, Carl	Manitowoc	1911, 13, 15, 17
Hanson, Charles E.	River Falls	1917, 19, 21, 23
Hanson, Frank H.	Mauston	1921 (b)
Hanson, James C.	Deerfield	1917, 19, 21, 23, 25
Hanson, R. M.	Scandinavia	1919
Hart, Charles F.	Oshkosh	1915, 17
Hasley, Fred J.	Milwaukee	1921
Hedrich, Herman	Abbotsford	1917
Hefty, Fred K.	Monticello	1923
Hellweg, John H.	Hayward	1919
Hemmy, P. A.	Humbird	1917
Hess, Fred	Waupaca	1915, 17, 21
Hewett, Harry	Neillsville	1919
Higgins, Martin M.	Milwaukee	1921
Hilker, Edward F.	Racine	1925
Hillman, Carl	Brillion	1923, 25
Hinckley, George C.	West Allis	1923, 25
Hineman, Miles L.	Tomah	1887, 1917, 19, 21
Hoffman, J. C.	Medford	1925
Holly, Anton	Tisch Mills	1921, 23, 25
Hood, George H.	Baraboo	1919
Hucksted, Arlo A.	Neillsville	1925
Hutchison, Charles W.	Mineral Point	1923, 25
Ingalls, Wallace	Racine	1909, 21, 25
Janssen, Henry J.	West De Pere	1911, 15, 17
Jensen, James H.	Grantsburg	1917, 19
Jensen, Julius	Milwaukee	1921, 25
Jeske, Hugo	Milwaukee	1917
Johnson, Albert C.	Soldiers Grove	1921, 23
Johnson, Axel	Turtle Lake	1909, 11, 13, 15, 19
Johnson, Erick, H.	Frederic	1919, 21, 23, 25

(b) See list of Senators.

ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

Name	Post-Office Address	Sessions
Johnson, Henry F.	Caledonia	1919, 21
Johnson, John E.	Brandon	1917, 19, 21
Johnson, Marcus E.	Madison	1919
Johnson, R. Bruce	Superior	1925
Jones, George H.	Oshkosh	1921, 23
Jordan, William E.	Milwaukee	1917, 19, 21
Jung, Jacob	Sheboygan	1923
Kamke, Richard	Merrill	1923
Kamper, John H.	Franksville	1909, 11, 23, 25
Kandutsch, Hugo	Kennan	1917, 19
Kaney, John S.	Milwaukee	1919
Kaufmann, William G.	Sheboygan	1921
Kent, H. O.	Milwaukee	1915, 17
Kenyon, Elmer A.	Gilmanton	1921
Kerston, Frank L.	Crivitz	1925
Kiesner, Julius	Milwaukee	1919, 21, 23, 25
Killa, Jacob	Milwaukee	1915, 19
Killian, Eugene H.	Watertown	1921, 23
Klein, Joseph	Milwaukee	1919
Klienschmidt, Robert	Merrill	1917
Knappe, Edwin W.	Milwaukee	1919
Koch, John Herman	Milwaukee	1923
Koenig, Carl	Loganville	1921, 25
Koenigs, Math	Fond du Lac	1923, 25
Koepsell, John J.	Sheboygan	1917
Krause, Clarence C.	Milwaukee	1925
Kubatzki, Frank S.	Milwaukee	1915, 17, 19
Kurtenacker, Carl	La Crosse	1915, 17, 19
Kvam, I. J.	Rice Lake	1917
Labuwi, Edmund J.	Neosho	1917
Laffey, Michael	Milwaukee	1923, 25
Lamb, J. J.	Fond du Lac	1921
Larson, John L.	West Salem	1925
Larsen, L. P.	Denmark	1919
Larson, Nels	Neenah	1919, 21, 25
Lawson, Frank E.	Walworth	1923, 25
Leicht, Jacob	S. Germantown	1925
Lerche, Otto	Potter	1919
Liehe, Charles H.	Chippewa Falls	1923
Lindhahl, Sixtus	Superior	1923
Lorfeld, John R.	Cleveland	1919, 21
Lucas, Nicholas F.	West Allis	1921
Luehrs, Otto N.	Hayton	1917
McClone, Anthony M.	Shiocton	1919
McDowell, A. J.	Soldiers Grove	1925
McDowell, J. F.	Montello	1919, 21
Mahon, Ben H.	Milwaukee	1917, 21 (b)
Mark, H. M.	Hurley	1921, 23
Markham, John A.	Independence	1919
Marth, Herman A.	Wausau	1918, 19 *
Marlett, Albert	Oconto Falls	1917
Masiakowski, John	Milwaukee	1919
Matheson, Alexander E.	Janesville	1921, 23
Mathiowetz, Bernard	Ashland	1925
Mathison, Alonzo J.	Beloit	1919
Meggers, George W.	Clintonville	1923, 25
Meising, Charles	Milwaukee	1921
Melvin, R. B.	Glenbeulah	1915, 17, 19
Mentink, John	Cedar Grove	1925
Metcalfe, Frank B.	Milwaukee	1911, 15, 17, 19
Millar, J. D.	Menomonie	1911, 13, 23, 25
Miller, Anton M.	Kaukauna	1921, 23, 25
Miller, Delbert	West Allis	1917, 19
Miller, V. V.	Ladysmith	1917
Miller, William F.	West Salem	1921, 23
Minier, Ethan B.	New Richmond	1923, 25
Mitchell, John A.	Palmyra	1919
Moseley, Herbert B.	Beloit	1923, 25
Moul, Fred E.	Burnett	1921, 23, 25
Mueller, Fred A.	Black Creek	1925
Mutter, Robert	Racine	1919

(b) See list of Senators.

* Chosen at special election 1918.

ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

Name	Post-Office Address	Sessions
Nauman, Robert	Manitowoc	1923, 25
Nelson, George A.	Milltown	1921, 23, 25
Nelson, W. Grant	Racine	1923
Nolan, Thomas S.	Janesville	1919
Nordman, Edward	Polar	1913, 15, 17
Oakes, George	New Richmond	1919, 21
O'Brien, William H.	Stangelville	1915, 17, 19
Ohl, Henry J.	Milwaukee	1917
Oliver, James T.	Green Bay	1921, 23
Olmstead, Frank J.	Elcho	1919
Olsen, Olaf C.	Milwaukee	1923, 25
Olson, William	Browntown	1919
Olson, William R.	Monroe	1919, 21, 25
Ott, Henry	Plymouth	1913, 15, 21, 23
Otto, Arnold C.	Milwaukee	1917, 19
Owens, Samuel	Green Lake	1919
Pahl, Ernst F.	Milwaukee	1925
Parker, Ira W.	Green Lake	1921*
Pedersen, James	Marinette	1919, 23
Peltier, John	Brussels	1921, 23
Perry, Charles B.	Milwaukee	1923, 25
Perry, Clark M.	Oshkosh	1919, 21
Peterson, Frederic J.	Milwaukee	1921, 23
Peterson, James E.	La Crosse	1925
Peterson, P. Walter	Racine	1917
Pierron, Louis L.	Belgium	1919, 21
Pieper, Carl	Menomonie	1915, 17
Pierson, Leander J.	Milwaukee	1921
Ploetz, F. W.	Coloma	1919, 21
Polakowski, John	Milwaukee	1923
Polakowski, Walter	Milwaukee	1921 (b)
Poole, E. J.	Cedarburg	1915, 17
Poor, Gilbert H.	Milwaukee	1917
Porath, Herman	Neenah	1919
Porter, John W.	Cambridge	1919
Prescott, Frank L.	Milwaukee	1915, 21, 23, 25
Price, Clinton G.	Mauston	1923, 25
Raihle, Paul H.	Cadott	1925
Rahr, Charles	Oshkosh	1923
Rappel, Martin	Reedsville	1917
Roemhild, Frank	Prairie Farm	1925
Roethel, Herman	Kiel	1919
Rogers, A. M.	Crandon	1917
Rosa, Charles D.	Beloit	1913, 17
Roseland, Luther M.	Viroqua	1921
Royce, E. E.	Marshfield	1923, 25
Ruffing, Alex C.	Milwaukee	1919, 21, 23, 25
Ruka, John J.	Boscobel	1917, 19
Rynders, Burt W.	Antigo	1921
Sachtjen, Herman W.	Madison	1921, 23, 25
Salter, John W.	Unity	1923
Saugen, Chris N.	Eleva	1905, 17, 23, 25
Schaettie, Frank	Mondovi	1917
Schafer, John C.	Wauwatosa	1921
Scharpf, Jacob	Rubicon	1919
Schiewitz, Charles S.	Milwaukee	1917
Schindler, S. A.	New Glarus	1913, 15, 17
Schmidt, George	Arcadia	1923, 25
Schmidt, G. W.	Stanley	1923
Schrimpf, Charles M.	Appleton	1923
Schroeder, Herman R.	Fond du Lac	1917, 19
Schroeder, William A.	Wauwatosa	1915, 17
Schultz, A. C.	Bruce	1925
Schwalbach, George J.	Appleton	1921
Schribner, William M.	Bancroft	1921
Sell, John M.	Milwaukee	1919
Sellers, M. A.	Green Bay	1925
Shearer, Conrad	Kenosha	1923, 25
Sheldon, John P.	Darlington	1919
Sievers, Henry	Milwaukee	1919
Simpson, Eber L.	Oshkosh	1919

(b) See list of Senators.

* Elected Feb. 23, 1921 to fill vacancy caused by death of Assemblyman-elect Samuel Owens.

ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

Name	Post-Office Address	Sessions
Slack, George	Platteville	1923, 25
Smith, A. E.	Viroqua	1923, 25
Smith, Fred C.	Ashland	1923
Smith, Herbert H.	Milwaukee	1925
Smith, Ira E.	Bradley	1919
Smith, William L.	Neillsville	1917
Smith, William L.	Milwaukee	1913, 15, 17
Smith, William M.	Linden	1921
Sonnemann, Ernst A.	Sheboygan	1925
Spoor, Newcomb	Berlin	1911, 13, 15, 17, 23
Staab, Henry A.	Milwaukee	1925
Stoffel, Jacob	Racine	1923
Stokes, Henry W.	Waterloo	1921, 25
Stolowski, Stevens S.	Milwaukee	1921
Stone, Homer A.	Oregon	1917
Sullivan, Thomas A.	Reedsville	1921
Summerville, D. J.	Ladysmith	1921, 23
Swanson, Theodore	Ellsworth	1925
Szewczyhowski, Thomas	Milwaukee	1917
Thompson, Helen F.	Park Falls	1925
Thompson, John C., Jr.	Oshkosh	1925
Thorp, B. D.	Ephriam	1925
Timmerman, Lawrence	Milwaukee	1923
Trembath, R. C.	Hurley	1925
Tucker, Herman G.	Milwaukee	1923
Tuffley, Charles E.	Boscobel	1921, 23, 25
Turner, Glenn P.	Milwaukee	1917
Van Doren, J. H.	Birnamwood	1917
Vaughan, O. P.	Wauzeka	1917, 19
Verkuilen, John	Thorp	1921
Vincent, Dow J.	Genoa City	1915, 17, 23, 25
Vollmer, Edward F.	Milwaukee	1921
Walsh, Samuel P.	Oconto	1925
Warden, Alfred M.	Washburn	1923, 25
Weber, Frank J.	Milwaukee	1907, 09, 11, 23, 25
Webster, Benjamin	Platteville	1917
Webster, Samuel R.	Columbus	1897, 1917, 19
Week, Harold J.	Stevens Point	1919
Weeman, King	Shawano	1919
Weittenhiller, Conrad	Platteville	1921
Weix, Joseph	Colby	1921
Welch, Dwight S.	Baraboo	1923
Whelan, Dutce A.	Mondovi	1923
Whiteside, George D.	Plover	1917
Whittet, Lawrence C.	Edgerton	1909, 15, 17
Whittingham, Byron	Arpin	1917, 19
Wieckert, Herman W.	Appleton	1917
Williams, John T.	Dodgeville	1917, 19
Woller, Albert F.	Milwaukee	1923
Wood, R. B.	Adams	1925
Woodard, W.	Bloomer	1915, 17
Young, Riley S.	Darien	1917, 19, 21
Zarnke, Charles	Wausau	1919
Zier, Herman A.	Watertown	1921, 23
Zittlow, Gustav	West De Pere	1921, 23, 25

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE 1927

SENATORS

Name	Address	Occupation	Sessions
Barker, James.....	Antigo, R. 2.....	Farmer.....	1925-27 (b)
Blanchard, George W.	Edgerton.....	Lawyer.....	1927 (b)
Boldt, H. E.....	Sheboygan Falls.....	Manufacturer.....	1925-27
Caldwell, Robert.....	Lodi.....	Banker-farmer.....	1927 (b)
Carroll, J. H.....	Glidden.....	Farmer.....	1925-27
Cashman, John E.....	Denmark.....	Farmer.....	1923-25-27
Casperson, Carl B.....	Frederic.....	Lumberman- Farmer.....	1923-25-27
Chase, John B.....	Oconto, 537 Main St.....	Lawyer.....	1925-27
Daggett, Harry B.....	W. Milwaukee, 476-44 Av.....	Real Estate.....	1925-27
Englund, John B.....	Wittenberg.....	Editor.....	1925-27
Gettelman, Bernard.....	Milwaukee, 1466-26th St.....	Salesman.....	1923-25-27 (b)
Goodland, Walter S.....	Racine, 1632 Wisconsin St.....	Editor.....	1927
Hull, George W.....	Whitewater, 102 Park St.....	Farmer.....	1925-27
Hunt, Walter H.....	River Falls, 309-2nd St.....	Teacher.....	1925-27
Hutchison, Chas. W.....	Mineral Point.....	Farmer.....	1927 (b)
Johnson, R. Bruce.....	Superior, Sta. B, R.F.D.....	Farmer.....	1927 (b)
Keppel, V. S.....	Holmen.....	Dairyman.....	1925-27
Lange, Herman T.....	Eau Claire, 930-3rd St.....	Wholesale Grocer.....	1921-23-25-27
Markham, William H.....	Horicon.....	Lawyer.....	1927
Mehigan, Irving P.....	Milwaukee, 90-15th St.....	Lawyer.....	1925-27
Morris, Oscar H.....	Milwaukee, 1200 Pros- pect Ave.....	Manager.....	1921-23-25-27
Mueller, Otto.....	Wausau, 615 Grand Ave.....	Jeweler.....	1927
Polakowski, Walter.....	Milwaukee, 918-6th Ave.....	Upholsterer.....	1923-25-27 (b)
Roethe, E. J.....	Fennimore.....	Publisher.....	1925-27
Ruffing, Alex C.....	Milwaukee, 932-12th St.....	Machinist.....	1927 (x) (b)
Sauthoff, Harry.....	Madison.....	Lawyer.....	1925-27
Schuman, John C.....	Watertown.....	Farmer.....	1923-25-27
Severson, Herman J.....	Iola.....	Lawyer.....	1919-21-23-25-27
Smith, Herbert H.....	Milwaukee, 1304 Kin- nickinnic.....	Lawyer.....	1927 (b)
Smith, William L.....	Neillsville.....	Tel. Manager.....	1921-23-25-27 (b)
Teasdale, Howard.....	Sparta.....	Lawyer.....	1911-13-23-25-27
Titus, William A.....	Fond du Lac, 54 Oak Ave.....	Quarry Operator.....	1921-23-25-27
White, Merritt F.....	Winneconne.....	Manufacturer.....	1911-13-23-25-27

(b) See list of Assemblymen 1917-25 this Blue Book for service in Assembly.

(x) Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Joseph D. Padway, Milwaukee.

ASSEMBLYMEN

Name	Address	Occupation	Sessions
Baker, Albert J.	Mt. Horeb, R. 2	Farmer	1927
Baker, John S.	Evansville	Manufacturer	1927
Baumann, Elmer H.	Milwaukee, 764 Muskego Ave.	Electrician	1927
Beggs, Charles A.	Rice Lake	Retired farmer	1917-27
Berres, Matt J.	Edgar, R. 5	Dairy Farmer	1927
Budlong, Chas. A.	Marinette, 2628 Park-ridge Ave.	Police Judge	1915-27
Coleman, William C.	Milwaukee, 1425-22nd St.	Labor Sec'y	1925-27
Conway, Thos. H.	Milwaukee, 754 1/2 Jackson St.	Insurance	1921-23-25-27
Davies, Evan G.	Wales	Farmer, Ins.	1925-27
Dieringer, Thos. J.	Campbellsport, R. 5	Farmer	1923-25-27
Dihring, John M.	Brownsville	Farmer	1925-27
Duncan, Thomas M.	Milwaukee, 1369 Humboldt Ave.	Secretary	1923-25-27
Eastman, Le Roy D.	Lancaster	Lumberman	1927
Ebbe, Peter R.	Marshfield, 203 S. Maple St.	Farmer	1927
Eber, John W.	Milwaukee, 17-36th St.	Lawyer	1923-25-27
Edwards, William H.	Sussex	Retired	1915-17-19-21-23-27
Ellenbecker, Henry	Wausau	Painting Contr.	1923-25-27
Engel, Theo.	Milwaukee, 2820 Chestnut St.	Contractor	1917-21-23-25-27
Fronek, John	Antigo, R. 2	Farmer	1927
Fuhrman, Paul	Bowler	Lumberman	1927
Gamper, John	Medford	Farmer	1915-17-21-23-27
Gauer, George	Milwaukee, 277 Austin St.	Inspector	1923-27
Gehrman, B. J.	Mellen	Farmer	1927
Gilbertson, Emil G.	Black River Falls	Farmer	1927
Graham, Robert M.	Roberts	Dairyman	1927
Grandine, J. D.	Argonne	Farmer	1921-23-27
Hahn, Bernard	Fish Creek	Farmer	1927
Hall, Earl D.	Tunnel City	Farmer	1925-27
Hanson, James C.	Deerfield, R. 3	Farmer	1917-19-21-23-25-27
Hilker, Edward F.	Racine, 319 La Fayette Av	Coal Broker	1925-27
Hillman, Carl	Brillion	Farmer	1923-25-27
Hinkley, George C.	West Allis, 592-51 Ave.	Banker	1923-25-27
Hitt, Arthur A.	Alma	Teacher	1927
Hoesly, E. J.	New Glarus	Coal Dealer	1927
Huber, Jos. J.	West Bend	Publisher	1927
Huckstead, Arlo A.	Neillsville, R. 4	Farmer	1925-27
Husband, E. E.	Balsam Lake	Editor	1927
Ingalls, Wallace	Racine, 1618 College Ave.	Lawyer	1909-21-25-27
Jackson, John S.	Mineral Point	Farmer	1927
Jungers, John	Grafton	Mfg., Farmer	1927
Kamke, Richard	Merrill	Hdwe. Dealer	1923-27
Kamper, John H.	Franksville, R. 1	Retired Farmer	1909-11-23-25-27
Kiesner, Julius	Milwaukee, 592-19th St.	Clerk	1919-21-23-25-27
Koenig, Carl	Loganville	Farmer	1921-25-27
Koenigs, Matt	Fond du Lac, R. 7	Farmer	1923-25-27
Krause, Clarence C.	Milwaukee, Sta. D., R. 2	Teacher	1925-27
Laffey, Michael	Milwaukee, 175-18th St.	Real Estate	1923-25-27
Lang, Walter W.	Superior, 1301-18th St.	Sec'y Fuel Co.	1927
Larson, John L.	West Salem	Farmer	1925-27
Larson, Nels	Neenah, 404 W. Winneconne	Retired	1919-21-25-27
Lawson, Frank E.	Walworth	Banker	1923-25-27
McDowell, Archie J.	Soldiers Grove	Physician	1925-27
Martin, Harley A.	Richland Center	Sec'y Cattle Club	1927
Mentink, John	Cedar Grove	Farmer	1925-27
Mersch, M. J.	Stevens Pt., 800 Division	Bldg. Contr.	1927
Millar, John D.	Menomonie	Farmer	1911-13-23-25-27
Miller, Anton M.	Kaukauna	Farmer	1921-23-25-27
Miller, Arthur J.	N. Milwaukee, 416-34th St.	Inspector	1927
Nelson, Philip E.	Maple	Farmer	1927
O'Connor, George M.	Hancock	Farmer	1927

ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

Name	Address	Occupation	Sessions
Penniston, S. Dell	Argyle	Farmer	1927
Petersen, Frederick J.	Milwaukee, 721-4th St.	Dr. of Physio- therapy	1921-23-27
Polewczynski, Louis S.	Milwaukee, 1379-6th Ave.	Machinist	1927
Prescott, Frank L.	Whitefish Bay, 375 Cum- berland Ave.	Publisher	1915-21-23-25-27
Reis, Alvin C.	Madison, 2262 West Lawn	Lawyer	1927
Rheingans, Gustave	Chippewa Falls	Clerk	1927
Roethel, Herman	Kiel	Retired Farmer	1919-27
Rowlands, E. Myrwyn	Cambria	Banker	1927
Saugen, Christian N.	Eleva, R. 1	Farmer	1905-17-23-25-27
Schauer, Anton G.	Kewaunee	Farmer-Banker	1905-7-1927
Schider, Adam	Manawa, R. 3.	Auctioneer, farmer	1927
Schmidt, George	Arcadia	Retired farmer	1923-25-27
Schmiege, Oscar J.	Appleton	Student	1927
Schoenebeck, Carl	Lena	Insurance	1927
Schuette, Charles	Manitowoc, 1609 Wash. St.	Collection Mgr.	1927
Schultz, A. C.	Bruce	Farmer	1925-27
Seftenberg, Chester	Oshkosh, 363 Jackson Dr.	Teacher	1927
Sellers, Malcolm A.	Green Bay	Bridge Inspector	1925-27
Shearer, Conrad	Kenosha, 520-68th Place	Sec'y, Office Mgr	1923-25-27
Smith, August E.	Viroqua	Gen. Ins.	1923-25-27
Smith, Don V.	Lake Mills, R. 1	Farmer	1927
Smith, Erastus G.	Beloit, 716 Emerson St.	Prof. Emeritus, Banker	1927
Sonnemann, Ernst A.	Sheboygan, 501 Wis. Ave.	Retired	1925-27
Spott, Barney F.	Milwaukee, 903-39th St.	Ex-Sec'y	1927
Staab, Henry A.	Milwaukee, 903-39th St.	Ex-Sec'y	1925-27
Stephens, Harry E.	Platteville	Mining and Farming	1927
Swanson, Theodore	Ellsworth, R. 1	Farmer	1925-27
Telfer, A. A.	Elroy	Banker	1913-25
Tews, George L.	Milwaukee, 372-1st Ave.	Real Estate	1915-27
Thayer, L. L.	Birchwood	Farmer	1905-1927
Thompson, Helen F.	Park Falls	Retired Tchr.	1925-27
Trembath, R. C.	Hurley	Law Student	1925-27
Ungrodt, Paul	Washburn	Hdwe. Merchant	1927
Vincent, D. J.	Genoa City	Retired Farmer	1915-17-23-25
Wenz, Phillip	Milwaukee, 824-12th St.	Carpenter	1927
Withrow, Gardner R.	La Crosse, 827 George St.	R. R. Conductor	1927
Woller, Albert F.	Milwaukee, 1627-17th St.	Auto Repairing	1923-27
Wood, Robert W.	Adams	Banker	1925-27
Zittlow, Gustav	West De Pere, R. 1	Farmer	1921-23-25-27
Zink, Philip J.	Beaver Dam, 414 W. Maple Ave.	Woolen Weaver	1927

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE 1927

Henry A. Huber, Lieutenant governor, Stoughton	President
W. L. Smith, senator, Neillsville	President Pro Tem
Oliver G. Munson, Viroqua	Chief Clerk
George W. Rickeman, Racine	Sergeant-at-Arms

SENATE COMMITTEES

Agriculture and labor—George W. Hull, chairman, Whitewater; Charles W. Hutchinson, Mineral Point; Otto Mueller, Wausau; John C. Schuman, Watertown; John E. Cashman, Denmark.

Corporation and taxation—Herman T. Lange, chairman, Eau Claire; Oscar H. Morris, Milwaukee; Henry B. Daggett, West Milwaukee; Herman J. Severson, Iola; Walter Polakowski, Milwaukee.

State and local government—Merritt F. White, chairman, Winneconne; William Markham, Horicon; E. J. Roethe, Fennimore; James A. Barker, Antigo; Bernhard Gettleman, Milwaukee.

Education and public welfare—William A. Titus, chairman, Neillsville; Walter S. Goodland, Racine; Howard Teasdale, Sparta; John Englund, Wittenberg; Walter H. Hunt, River Falls.

Judiciary—Irving P. Mehigan, chairman, Milwaukee; George Blanchard, Edgerton; Herbert H. Smith, Milwaukee; Harry Sauthoff, Madison; John B. Chase, Oconto.

Highways—Carl B. Casperson, chairman, Frederic; Robert Caldwell, Lodi; V. S. Keppel, Holman.

Joint committee on finance—William L. Smith, chairman, Fond du Lac; J. H. Carroll, Glidden; H. E. Boldt, Sheboygan Falls; R. Bruce Johnson, Superior; Alex C. Ruffing, Milwaukee.

Contingent expenditures—Herman E. Boldt, chairman, Sheboygan Falls; Harry B. Daggett, West Milwaukee; Charles W. Hutchinson, Mineral Point; Otto Mueller, Wausau; John Englund, Wittenberg.

Committee on committees—Senators Daggett, White and Roethe.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY 1927

John W. Eber, Milwaukee, assemblyman.....Speaker
C. E. Shaffer, Madison.....Chief Clerk
Charles F. Moulton, Madison.....Sergeant-at-Arms

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

Judiciary—Alvin C. Reis (Chairman), E. Myrwyn Rowlands, Wallace Ingalls, Julius Kiesner, George Schmidt, J. D. Millar, R. C. Trembath, Anton G. Schauer, Oscar J. Schmiede, Chester D. Seftenberg, Charles A. Budlong.

State Affairs—J. H. Kamper (Chairman), Gustav Zittlow, Carl Hillmann, Albert F. Woller, B. J. Gehrmann, Philip E. Nelson, Thomas J. Dieringer, M. J. Mersch, Evan G. Davies, Nels Larson, Arthur A. Hitt.

Agriculture—James C. Hanson (Chairman), A. M. Miller, John Mentink, Peter R. Ebbe, Harley A. Martin, Matt J. Berres, Don V. Smith, D. J. Vincent, Bernard Hahn.

Insurance and Banking—Michael Laffey (Chairman), Math Koenigs, Anton G. Schauer, Carl Schoenebeck, Don V. Smith, A. C. Schultz, George C. Hinkley, A. E. Smith, L. D. Eastman.

Education—J. D. Millar (Chairman), Helen F. Thompson, Arthur A. Hitt, Michael Laffey, Elmer H. Baumann, A. J. McDowell, Robert M. Graham, Harley A. Martin, Clarence C. Krause.

Municipalities—Frank L. Prescott (Chairman), Henry A. Staab, Henry Ellenbecker, M. J. Mersch, Phillip F. Wenz, Theodore Engel, Adam Schider, Robert B. Wood, Charles Schuette, Barney F. Spott, Arthur J. Miller.

Finance—Henry Ellenbecker (Chairman), John Gamper, Charles A. Beggs, Thomas M. Duncan, Gardner R. Withrow, Peter R. Ebbe, Edward F. Hilker, Frank Lawson, A. J. Baker.

Labor—A. M. Miller (Chairman), John Mentink, William Coleman, Gardner R. Withrow, Herman Roethel, Louis S. Polewczynski, John Fronck, Conrad Shearer, Clarence C. Krause.

Commerce and Manufactures—F. J. Petersen (Chairman), Math Koenigs, Del Penniston, J. L. Larson, Malcolm A. Sellers, George L. Tews, E. G. Smith.

Transportation—Earl D. Hall (Chairman), Thomas H. Conway, John S. Jackson, Philip J. Zink, Albert F. Woller, Carl Koenig, Nels Larson.

Fish and Game—Richard Kamke (Chairman), Paul Fuhrman, Gustave Rheingans, John Fronck, W. W. Lang, John Jungers, L. L. Thayer.

Taxation—George Schmidt (Chairman), Charles A. Beggs, Math Koenigs, Thomas M. Duncan, William H. Edwards, J. L. Larson, Paul Ungrodt.

Elections—John Gamper (Chairman), Matt J. Berres, Gustave Rheingans, B. J. Gehrmann, Philip E. Nelson, John M. Dihring, Ernst A. Sonnemann.

Excise and Fees—Math Koenigs (Chairman), Arlo A. Huckstead, Del Penniston, George Gauer, George M. O'Connor, Robert M. Graham, J. D. Grandine.

Highways—Christian N. Saugen (Chairman), Richard Kamke, Earl D. Hall, Arthur J. Miller, Herman Roethel, George Gauer, Jos. J. Huber.

Printing—Gustav Zittlow (Chairman), Theodore Swanson, Earl D. Hall, J. S. Baker, Paul Ungrodt.

Public Welfare—Henry A. Staab (Chairman), Helen F. Thompson, Philip J. Zink, William Coleman, D. J. Vincent, Jos. J. Huber, A. J. McDowell.

Engrossed Bills—Helen F. Thompson (Chairman), John M. Dihring, Thomas J. Dieringer.

Enrolled Bills—Theodore Swanson (Chairman), Ernst A. Sonnemann, Emil G. Gilbertson.

Third Reading—Malcolm A. Sellers (Chairman), Evan G. Davies, Archie A. Telfer.

Revision—Carl Hillmann (Chairman), B. J. Gehrmann, Carl Schoenebeck, E. E. Husband, Harry E. Stephens.

Contingent Expenditures—Arlo A. Huckstead (Chairman), Frank L. Prescott, Del Penniston, John S. Jackson, E. J. Hoesly.

Rules—Alvin C. Reis (Chairman), Henry Ellenbecker, George Schmidt, John Gamper, Helen F. Thompson, Richard Kamke, Henry A. Staab, Christian N. Saugen, Math Koenigs, John Kamper, John W. Eber (ex-Officio).

LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYES

SENATE

Chief Clerk's Force—

A. J. Nelson, Milwaukee, Assistant Chief Clerk.
 C. J. Knoche, Madison, Journal Clerk.
 J. K. Kyle, Whitewater, Assistant Journal Clerk.
 R. A. Cobban, Madison, Bookkeeper.
 R. J. Kasiska, Baraboo, Assistant Bookkeeper.
 Wm. Blake, Pardeeville, Revision Clerk.
 W. P. Welch, Madison, Enrolling Clerk.
 C. G. Riley, Madison, Index Clerk.
 C. G. Trachte, Watertown, Mailing Clerk.
 John M. Moore, Madison, Mailing Clerk.
 Allan Gordon, Madison, Stenographer.
 Edward Brinkman, Milwaukee, Clerk Joint Committee on Finance.
 C. H. Carter, Viroqua, Engrossing Clerk.
 Allan Gordon, Ashland, Clerk Joint Committee on Finance.
 Wm. Meyers, Milwaukee, Clerk Committee on Corporations and Taxation.
 F. K. Gordon, Ashland, Clerk Judiciary Committee.
 A. R. Millett, Madison, Clerk Committee on State and Local Government.
 Donald E. Lee, La Crosse, Clerk Committee on Agriculture and Labor.
 Harold O. Thorsrud, Ashland, Clerk Committee on Education and Public Welfare.
 F. E. Simon, La Crosse, Clerk Committee on Highways.
 A. E. Greene, Ashland, Stenographer.
 Robert Scullin, Ft. Atkinson, Stenographer.

Sergeant-at-Arms Force—

E. A. Hartman, Madison, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.
 Arthur Dehring, Brownsville, Postmaster.
 J. C. Whaley, Benton, Postmaster.
 Marvin F. Hartman, Madison, Custodian Document Room.
 Herbert E. Wedge, Portage, Day Policeman.
 Morris G. Caldwell, Lodi, Night Watchman.
 Maurice P. Coakley, Beloit, Gallery Attendant.
 Richard J. Prittie, Ashland, Night Laborer.
 Kenneth E. Worthing, Fond du Lac, Night Laborer.
 Adolph Hendrickson, Holman, Messenger.
 Clayton G. Collipp, Madison, Messenger.
 Henry Cline, Dane, Messenger.
 Jerome B. Harrison, Madison, Messenger.
 Reuben J. Raymond, Madison R. 3, Messenger.
 Waldmar Kropf, Madison, Messenger.
 Jerome Coffman, Madison, Messenger.
 Edward Hoebel, Madison, Messenger.

ASSEMBLY

Department of Chief Clerk—

M. H. Alberts, Madison, Journal Clerk.
 C. E. Tuffley, Boscobel, Journal Clerk.
 M. B. Pinkerton, Madison, Bookkeeper.
 H. O. Femrite, Madison, Bookkeeper.
 W. J. Goldschmidt, Milwaukee, General Clerk.
 Charles J. Swanson, Spirit, Mailing Clerk.
 Robert S. Harrison, Jr., Madison, Index Clerk.
 R. P. Maffet, Madison, Proof Reader and Enrolling Clerk.
 W. C. Dean, Madison, Proof Reader and Enrolling Clerk.
 Norman Berggren, Madison, Photostat Operator.
 H. P. Huddleston, Ladysmith, Stenographer.
 V. G. Gilbertson, Madison, Stenographer.
 A. F. Stofen, Racine, Stenographer.
 A. S. Haugen, Tomahawk, Stenographer.
 Frank J. Hartmann, Milwaukee, Stenographer.
 L. H. Maurseth, Stoughton, Stenographer.
 Emil Lusthaus, Milwaukee, Stenographer.
 Thomas J. Watson, Madison, Stenographer.
 Elliott Nystrom, Ashland, Stenographer.
 F. C. Middleton, Madison, Stenographer.
 H. A. Degner, Fall Creek, Stenographer.
 E. J. Walden, Madison, Stenographer.
 O. B. Lovell, Madison, Stenographer.
 Lorenz Hackbart, Tomah, Typist.
 Donald P. Hackney, Tomah, Typist.
 C. J. Ballam, Madison, Typist.
 John Sigl, Jr., Appleton, Typist.

Department of Sergeant-at-Arms—

Lincoln Neprud, Westby, Assistant Sergeant.
 William Kasiska, Baraboo, Postmaster.
 Sidney C. Tallard, Madison, Custodian of Document Room.
 Joseph Chada, Madison, Assistant Custodian of Document Room.
 Edward F. Appleby, Madison, Gallery Attendant.
 Lester O. Peterson, Westby, Gallery Attendant.
 Bernard Mathiowitz, Ashland, Night Watchman.
 James W. Brown, Madison, Cloak Room Attendant.
 Arthur J. Dehring, Brownsville, Post Office Messenger.
 Robert H. Sykes, Madison, Night Laborer.
 William A. Cameron, Madison, Night Laborer.
 Henry Frearer, Madison, Messenger-Rheostat.
 James C. Femrite, Madison, Messenger.
 John Rohan, Madison, Messenger.
 John Hutchinson, Mineral Point, Messenger.
 George G. Duesler, Barneveld, Messenger.
 Myron Grant, Madison, Messenger.
 Richard E. Mueller, Madison, Messenger.
 Michael Malloy, Verona, Messenger.
 John Donaghey, Madison, Messenger.
 Benjamin Zukor, Milwaukee, Messenger.
 Kenneth Conway, Madison, Messenger.
 Adelbert D. Carmichael, Madison, Messenger.
 Raymond Johnson, Marinette, Messenger.
 Adolph Peterson, Marinette, Messenger.
 Ernest Heggstad, Madison, Messenger.
 Edmund H. Drager, Madison, Messenger.
 Raymond Callahan, Madison, Messenger.
 Jerome E. Coffman, Madison, Messenger.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS

RUSSELL B. PYRE, Wisconsin State Journal and Christian Science Monitor.
 WILLARD SMITH, United Press Association.
 EDWARD N. HEIN, Holmes News Service and Wisconsin State Journal.
 FRED L. HOLMES, Holmes News Service and Chicago Tribune.
 WILLIAM J. ANDERSON, Anderson's Madison Service.
 HARRY CROY, Wisconsin News.
 EDWARD T. KAVENY, Milwaukee Sentinel.
 O. W. FIFER, R. L. SPRY, and THOMAS REAY, Associated Press.
 AL WILLOUGHBY, Capital Times.
 J. CRAIG RALSTON and FRED C. SHEASBY, Milwaukee Journal.
 WILLIAM P. WELCH, Eau Claire Telegram and New York Times.
 A. O. BARTON, Wisconsin Farmer.
 A. D. BOLENS, Port Washington, The Wisconsin Statesman.
 GEORGE CROWNHART, Wisconsin Medical Journal.
 CARSON. LYMAN, Wisconsin State Journal.
 BRYNELLY GRIFFITHS, Capital Times.
 WILLIAM T. EYJUB, Capital Times.

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

1848-1927

Legislature	Names	Counties	Date
1	Ninian E. Whitesides	Lafayette	1848
2	Harrison C. Hobart	Sheboygan	1849
3	Moses M. Strong	Iowa	1850
4	Frederick W. Horn	Washington	1851
5	James M. Schafter	Sheboygan	1852
6	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee	1853
7	Frederick W. Horn	Ozaukee	1854
8	Charles C. Scholes	Kenosha	1855
9	William Hull	Grant	1856
10	Wyman Spooner	Walworth	1857
11	Frederick S. Lovell	Kenosha	1858
12	William P. Lyon	Racine	1859
13	William P. Lyon	Racine	1860
14	Amasa Cobb	Iowa	1861
15	James W. Beardsley	Pierce	1862
16	J. Allen Barber	Grant	1863
17	William W. Field	Grant	1864
18	William W. Field	Grant	1865
19	Henry D. Barron	Polk	1866
20	Angus Cameron	La Crosse	1867
21	Alexander M. Thomson	Rock	1868
22	Alexander M. Thomson	Rock	1869
23	James M. Bingham	Jefferson	1870
24	William E. Smith	Dodge	1871
25	Daniel Hall	Jefferson	1872
26	Henry D. Barron	Polk	1873
27	Gabe Bouck	Winnebago	1874
28	Frederick W. Horn	Ozaukee	1875
29	Sam S. Fifield	Ashland	1876
30	John B. Cassoday	Rock	1877
31	Augustus R. Barrows	Chippewa	1878
32	David M. Kelly	Brown	1879
33	Alexander A. Arnold	Trempealeau	1880
34	Ira B. Bradford	Bar Claire	1881
35	Franklin L. Gilson	Pierce	1882
36	Earl P. Finch	Winnebago	1883
37	Hiram O. Fairchild	Marquette	1885
38	Thomas B. Mills	Jackson	1887
39	Thomas B. Mills	Jackson	1889
40	James J. Hogan	La Crosse	1891
41	Edward Keogh	Milwaukee	1893
42	George B. Burrows	Dane	1895
43	Geo. A. Buckstaff	Winnebago	1897
44	Geo. H. Ray	La Crosse	1899
45	Geo. H. Ray	La Crosse	1901
46	Irvine L. Lenroot	Douglas	1903
47	Irvine L. Lenroot	Douglas	1905
48	Herman L. Ekern	Trempealeau	1907
49	L. H. Bancroft	Richland	1909
50	C. A. Ingram	Pepin	1911
51	Merlin Hull	Jackson	1913
52	Lawrence C. Whittet	Rock	1915
53	Lawrence C. Whittet	Rock	1917
54	Riley S. Young	Walworth	1919
55	Riley S. Young	Walworth	1921
56	John L. Dahl	Barron	1923
57	Herman Sachtjen*	Dane	1925
58	John W. Eber	Milwaukee	1927

*George A. Nelson, Polk county, elected to serve at special session April 15, 1926 because of appointment of Herman Sachtjen as circuit judge.

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE LEGISLATURE

1848-1927

Session	Year	Senate	Assembly
1	1848	Henry G. Abbey	Daniel N. Johnson
2	1849	William R. Smith	Robert L. Beam
3	1850	William R. Smith	Alex T. Gray
4	1851	William Hull	Alex T. Gray
5	1852	John K. Williams	Alex T. Gray
6	1853	John K. Williams	Thomas McHugh
7	1854	Samuel G. Bugh	Thomas McHugh
8	1855	Samuel G. Bugh	David Atwood
9	1856	Byron Paine	Jas. Armstrong
10	1857	Wm. Henry Brisbane	William C. Webb
11	1858	John L. V. Thomas	L. H. D. Crane
12	1859	Hiram Bowen	L. H. D. Crane
13	1860	J. H. Warren	L. H. D. Crane
14	1861	J. H. Warren	L. H. D. Crane
15	1862	J. H. Warren	John S. Dean
16	1863	Frank M. Stewart	John S. Dean
17	1864	Frank M. Stewart	John S. Dean
18	1865	Frank M. Stewart	John S. Dean
19	1866	Frank M. Stewart	E. W. Young
20	1867	Leander B. Hills	E. W. Young
21	1868	Leander B. Hills	E. W. Young
22	1869	Leander B. Hills	E. W. Young
23	1870	Leander B. Hills	E. W. Young
24	1871	O. R. Smith	E. W. Young
25	1872	J. H. Waggoner	E. W. Young
26	1873	J. H. Waggoner	E. W. Young
27	1874	J. H. Waggoner	George W. Peck
28	1875	Fred A. Dennett	R. M. Strong
29	1876	A. J. Turner	R. M. Strong
30	1877	A. J. Turner	W. A. Nowell
31	1878	A. J. Turner ¹	
32	1879	Charles E. Bross	Jabez R. Hunter
33	1890	Charles E. Bross	John E. Eldred
34	1881	Charles E. Bross	John E. Eldred
35	1882	Charles E. Bross	John E. Eldred
36	1883	Charles E. Bross	E. D. Coe
37	1885	Charles E. Bross	I. T. Carr
38	1887	Charles E. Bross	E. D. Coe
39	1889	Charles E. Bross	E. D. Coe
40	1891	J. P. Hume	E. D. Coe
41	1893	Sam J. Shafer	George W. Porth
42	1895	Walter L. Houser	George W. Porth
43	1897	Walter L. Houser	W. A. Nowell
44	1899	Walter L. Houser	W. A. Nowell
45	1901	Walter L. Houser	W. A. Nowell
46	1903	Theodore W. Goldin	W. A. Nowell
47	1905	L. K. Eaton	C. O. Marsh
48	1907	A. R. Emerson	C. O. Marsh
49	1909	F. E. Andrews	C. E. Shaffer
50	1911	F. M. Wylie	C. E. Shaffer
51	1913	F. M. Wylie	C. E. Shaffer
52	1915	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer
53	1917	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer
54	1919	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer
55	1921	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer
56	1923	F. W. Schoenfeld	C. E. Shaffer
57	1925	F. W. Schoenfeld	C. E. Shaffer
58	1927	O. G. Munson	C. E. Shaffer

¹Resigned February 7, 1875, and Charles E. Bross elected to fill vacancy; also elected Chief Clerk for extra session in June, 1878.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE LEGISLATURE

1848-1927

Session	Year	Senate	Assembly
1	1848	Lyman H. Seaver	John Mullanphy
2	1849	F. W. Shollner	Felix McLinden
3	1850	James Hanrahan	E. R. Hugunin
4	1851	E. D. Masters	C. M. Kingsbury
5	1852	Patrick Cosgrove	Elisha Starr
6	1853	Thomas Hood	Richard F. Wilson
7	1854	J. M. Sherwood	William H. Gleason
8	1855	William H. Gleason	William Blake
9	1856	Joseph Baker	Egbert Mosely
10	1857	Alanson Filer	William C. Rogers
11	1858	Nathaniel L. Stout	Francis Massing
12	1859	Asa Kinney	Emanuel Munk
13	1860	Asa Kinney	Joseph Gates
14	1861	J. A. Hadley	Craig B. Peebe
15	1862	B. U. Caswell	A. A. Huntington
16	1863	Luther Bashford	A. M. Thompson
17	1864	Nelson Williams	A. M. Thompson
18	1865	Nelson Williams	Alonzo Wilcox
19	1866	Nelson Williams	L. M. Hammond
20	1867	Asa Kinney	Daniel Webster
21	1868	W. H. Hamilton	C. L. Harris
22	1869	W. H. Hamilton	Rollin C. Kelly
23	1870	E. M. Rogers	Ole C. Johnson
24	1871	W. W. Baker	Sam S. Fifield
25	1872	W. D. Hoard	Sam S. Fifield
26	1873	Albert Emonson	O. C. Bissel
27	1874	O. U. Akin	Joseph Deuster
28	1875	O. U. Akin	J. W. Brackett
29	1876	E. T. Gardner	Elisha Starr
30	1877	C. E. Bullard	Tho. B. Reid
31	1878	L. J. Brayton	Anton Klaus
32	1879	Chalmers Ingersoll	Miletus Knight
33	1880	Chalmers Ingersoll	D. H. Pulcifer
34	1881	W. W. Baker	G. W. Church
35	1882	A. T. Glaze	D. E. Welch
36	1883	A. D. Thorp	Thomas Kennedy
37	1885	Hubert Wolcott	John M. Ewing
38	1887	T. J. George	Wm. A. Adamson
39	1889	T. J. George	F. E. Parsons
40	1891	John A. Barney	Patrick Whelan
41	1893	John B. Becker	Theo. Knapstein
42	1895	Charles Pettibone	B. F. Millard
43	1897	Charles Pettibone	C. M. Hambricht
44	1899	Charles Pettibone	James H. Agen
45	1901	Charles Pettibone	A. M. Anderson
46	1903	Sanfield McDonald	A. M. Anderson
47	1905	R. C. Falconer	Nicholas Streveler
48	1907	R. C. Falconer	W. S. Irvine
49	1909	R. C. Falconer	W. S. Irvine
50	1911	C. A. Leicht	W. S. Irvine
51	1913	C. A. Leicht	W. S. Irvine
52	1915	F. E. Andrews	W. S. Irvine
53	1917	F. E. Andrews	T. G. Cretney
54	1919	John Turner	T. G. Cretney
55	1921	Vincent Kielpinski	T. G. Cretney
56	1923	C. A. Leicht	T. W. Bartingale
57	1925	C. A. Leicht	C. E. Hanson
58	1927	Geo. W. Rickeman	C. F. Moulton

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN

Names	When elected	Names	When elected
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sept. 25, 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sept. 10, 1838	Morgan L. Martin.....	Sept. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1840	John H. Tweedy.....	Sept. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sept. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Names	When elected	Names	When elected
Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1848	John C. Spooner.....	Jan. 28, 1885
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	Philetus Sawyer.....	Jan. 26, 1887
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	William F. Vilas.....	Jan. 28, 1891
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	John L. Mitchell.....	Feb. 8, 1893
Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855	John C. Spooner.....	Jan. 27, 1897
James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 23, 1857	J. V. Quarles.....	Jan. 31, 1899
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 23, 1861	John C. Spooner.....	Jan. 28, 1903
James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 22, 1863	Robert M. La Follette.....	Jan. 25, 1905
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 24, 1867	Isaac Stephenson.....	May 17, 1907
Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Jan. 26, 1869	Isaac Stephenson.....	Jan. 27, 1909
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 21, 1873	Robert M. La Follette.....	Jan. 25, 1911
Angus Cameron.....	Feb. 3, 1875	Paul O. Hastings.....	Nov. 4, 1914
Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Jan. 22, 1881	Robert M. La Follette.....	Nov. 7, 1916
Philetus Sawyer.....	Jan. 26, 1881	Irvine L. Lenroot.....	April 2, 1918
Angus Cameron.....	Mar. 10, 1881	Irvine L. Lenroot.....	Nov. 2, 1920
		Robert M. La Follette**.....	Nov. 7, 1922
		Robert M. La Follette, Jr.....	Sept. 29, 1925
		John J. Blaine.....	Nov. 2, 1926

*Died October 21, 1917.

**Died June 18, 1925

REPRESENTATIVES

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT
(By Congress)

1847-49	XXXth Congress 1st Dist.—Wm. Pitt Lynde 2d Dist.—M. C. Darling ¹	1855-57	XXXIVth Congress 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr. 2d Dist.—C. C. Washburn 3d Dist.—Chas. Billingshurst
1849-51	XXXIst Congress 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee 2d Dist.—Orasmus Cole 3d Dist.—James D. Doty	1857-59	XXXVth Congress 1st Dist.—John F. Potter 2nd Dist.—C. C. Washburn 3d Dist.—Chas. Billingshurst
1851-53	XXXIIId Congress 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee 2d Dist.—Ben C. Eastman 3d Dist.—John B. Macey	1859-61	XXXVIth Congress 1st Dist.—John F. Potter 2d Dist.—C. C. Washburn 3d Dist.—C. H. Larrabee
1853-55	XXXIIIId Congress 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr. 2d Dist.—Ben C. Eastman 3d Dist.—John B. Macey	1861-63	XXXVIIth Congress 1st Dist.—John F. Potter 2d Dist.—Luther Hanchett ² Walter D. McIndoe 3d Dist.—A. Scott Sloan

¹Elected May 8, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.

²Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill vacancy, December 30, 1862.

Representatives in Congress—Continued

1863-65	XXXVIIIth Congress 1st Dist.—James S. Brown 2d Dist.—Ithamar C. Sloan 3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb 4th Dist.—C. A. Eldridge 5th Dist.—Ezra Wheeler 6th Dist.—W. D. McIndoe	1879-81	XLVIth Congress 1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams 2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell 3d Dist.—Geo. C. Hazelton 4th Dist.—Peter V. Deuster 5th Dist.—Edward S. Bragg 6th Dist.—Gabriel S. Bouck 7th Dist.—H. L. Humphrey 8th Dist.—Thaddeus C. Pound
1865-67	XXXIXth Congress 1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine 2d Dist.—Ithamar C. Sloan 3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb 4th Dist.—C. A. Eldridge 5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer 6th Dist.—Walter D. McIndoe	1881-83	XLVIIth Congress 1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams 2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell 3d Dist.—Geo. C. Hazelton 4th Dist.—Peter V. Deuster 5th Dist.—Edward S. Bragg 6th Dist.—Richard Guenther 7th Dist.—H. L. Humphrey 8th Dist.—Thaddeus C. Pound
1867-69	XLth Congress 1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine 2d Dist.—Benj. F. Hopkins ^a 3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb 4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldridge 5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer 6th Dist.—C. C. Washburn	1883-85	XLVIIIth Congress 1st Dist.—John Winans 2d Dist.—Daniel H. Sumner 3d Dist.—Burr W. Jones 4th Dist.—Peter V. Deuster 5th Dist.—Joseph Rankin 6th Dist.—Richard Guenther 7th Dist.—G. M. Woodward 8th Dist.—William T. Price 9th Dist.—Isaac Stephenson
1869-71	XLIst Congress 1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine 2d Dist.—Benj. F. Hopkins David Atwood ^a 3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb 4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldridge 5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer 6th Dist.—C. C. Washburn	1885-87	XLIXth Congress 1st Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell 2d Dist.—Edward S. Bragg 3d Dist.—R. M. La Follette 4th Dist.—I. W. Van Schaick 5th Dist.—Joseph Rankin ¹ T. R. Hudd 6th Dist.—Richard Guenther 7th Dist.—Ormsby B. Thomas 8th Dist.—William T. Price ² Hugh H. Price 9th Dist.—Isaac Stephenson
1871-73	XLIIth Congress 1st Dist.—Alexander Mitchell 2d Dist.—Gerry W. Hazelton 3d Dist.—J. Allen Barber 4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldridge 5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer 6th Dist.—Jeremiah M. Rusk	1887-89	Lth Congress 1st Dist.—L. B. Caswell 2d Dist.—Richard Guenther 3d Dist.—R. M. La Follette 4th Dist.—Henry Smith 5th Dist.—T. R. Hudd 6th Dist.—C. B. Clark 7th Dist.—Ormsby B. Thomas 8th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen 9th Dist.—Isaac Stephenson
1873-75	XLIIIth Congress 1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams 2d Dist.—Gerry W. Hazelton 3d Dist.—J. Allen Barber 4th Dist.—Alexander Mitchell 5th Dist.—Chas. A. Eldridge 6th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer 7th Dist.—Jeremiah M. Rusk 8th Dist.—Alex. S. McDill	1889-91	LIst Congress 1st Dist.—L. B. Caswell 2d Dist.—Charles Barwig 3d Dist.—R. M. La Follette 4th Dist.—I. W. Van Schaick 5th Dist.—Geo. H. Brickner 6th Dist.—C. B. Clark 7th Dist.—Ormsby B. Thomas 8th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen 9th Dist.—Myron H. McCord
1875-77	XLIVth Congress 1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams 2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell 3d Dist.—Henry S. Magoon 4th Dist.—William Pitt Lynde 5th Dist.—Sam'l D. Burchard 6th Dist.—Alans'n M. Kimball 7th Dist.—Jeremiah M. Rusk 8th Dist.—George W. Cate		
1877-79	XLVth Congress 1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams 2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell 3d Dist.—Geo. C. Hazelton 4th Dist.—William Pitt Lynde 5th Dist.—Edward S. Bragg 6th Dist.—Gabriel Bouck 7th Dist.—H. L. Humphrey 8th Dist.—Thaddeus C. Pound		

^aDied January 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected to fill vacancy, February 15, 1870.

¹Died Jan. 24, 1886, T. R. Hudd elected to fill vacancy, Feb. 3, 1886.

²Died Dec. 7, 1886, Hugh H. Price elected to fill vacancy, Jan. 18, 1887.

Representatives in Congress—Continued

1891-93	<p>LIId Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Clinton Babbitt 2d Dist.—Charles Barwig 3d Dist.—Allen R. Bushnell 4th Dist.—John L. Mitchell 5th Dist.—Geo. H. Brickner 6th Dist.—Lucas M. Miller 7th Dist.—Frank R. Coburn 8th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen 9th Dist.—Thomas Lynch</p>	1903-05	<p>LVIId Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Henry C. Adams 3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock 4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson 9th Dist.—Edward S. Minor 10th Dist.—Webster E. Brown 11th Dist.—John J. Jenkins</p>
1893-95	<p>LIId Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Charles Barwig 3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock 4th Dist.—John L. Mitchell³ Peter Somers⁴ 5th Dist.—Geo. H. Brickner 6th Dist.—Owen A. Wells 7th Dist.—Geo. B. Shaw⁵ Michael Griffin⁶ 8th Dist.—Lyman E. Barnes 9th Dist.—Thomas Lynch 10th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen</p>	1905-07	<p>LIXth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Henry C. Adams¹ John M. Nelson² 3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock 4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson 9th Dist.—Edward S. Minor 10th Dist.—Webster E. Brown 11th Dist.—John J. Jenkins</p>
1895-97	<p>LIVth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Ed. Sauerhering 3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock 4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen 5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney 6th Dist.—Samuel A. Cook 7th Dist.—Michael Griffin 8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor 9th Dist.—Alex. Stewart 10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins</p>	1907-09	<p>LXth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—John M. Nelson 3d Dist.—James W. Murphy 4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson 9th Dist.—Gus Kuestermann 10th Dist.—E. A. Morse 11th Dist.—John J. Jenkins</p>
1897-99	<p>LVth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Ed. Sauerhering 3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock 4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen 5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney 6th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson 7th Dist.—Michael Griffin 8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor 9th Dist.—Alex. Stewart 10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins</p>	1909-11	<p>LXIst Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—John M. Nelson 3d Dist.—Arthur W. Kopp 4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—James H. Davidson 9th Dist.—Gus Kuestermann 10th Dist.—E. A. Morse 11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot</p>
1899-01	<p>LVIIth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Herman B. Dahle 3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock 4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen 5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney 6th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor 9th Dist.—Alex. Stewart 10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins</p>	1911-13	<p>LXIIId Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—John M. Nelson 3d Dist.—Arthur W. Kopp 4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary 5th Dist.—Victor L. Berger 6th Dist.—Michael E. Burke 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—James H. Davidson 9th Dist.—Thomas F. Konop 10th Dist.—E. A. Morse 11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot</p>
1901-03	<p>LVIId Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Herman B. Dahle 3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock 4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen 5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney 6th Dist.—James H. Davidson 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor 9th Dist.—Webster E. Brown 10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins</p>		

¹Died July 9, 1906.

²Resigned Feb. 10, 1893.

³Died August 27, 1894.

⁴Elected Sept. 5, 1906, to fill vacancy.

⁵Elected April 4, 1893, to fill vacancy.

⁶Elected Nov. 6, 1894, to fill vacancy.

Representatives in Congress—Continued

1913-15	LXIIIrd Congress 1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Michael E. Burke 3d Dist.—John M. Nelson 4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—M. K. Riley 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne 9th Dist.—Thomas F. Konop 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot	1921-23	LXVIIth Congress 1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Edward Voigt 3d Dist.—J. M. Nelson 4th Dist.—John C. Kleczka 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—Florian Lampert 7th Dist.—J. D. Beck 8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne 9th Dist.—D. G. Classon 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—A. P. Nelson
1915-17	LXIVth Congress 1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Michael E. Burke 3d Dist.—John M. Nelson 4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—M. K. Reilly 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Edward E. Browne 9th Dist.—Thomas F. Konop 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot	1923-25	LXVIIIth Congress 1st Dist.—H. A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Edward Voigt 3d Dist.—J. M. Nelson 4th Dist.—John C. Schafer 5th Dist.—Victor L. Berger 6th Dist.—Florian Lampert 7th Dist.—J. D. Beck 8th Dist.—E. E. Browne 9th Dist.—Geo. L. Schneider 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—H. H. Peavey
1917-19	LXVth Congress 1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Edward Voigt 3d Dist.—John M. Nelson 4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—James H. Davidson ³ Florian Lampert ⁴ 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne 9th Dist.—David G. Classon 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot ⁵ Adolphus P. Nelson ⁶	1925-27	LXIXth Congress 1st Dist.—H. A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Edward Voigt 3d Dist.—J. M. Nelson 4th Dist.—John C. Schafer 5th Dist.—Victor L. Berger 6th Dist.—Florian Lampert 7th Dist.—J. D. Beck 8th Dist.—E. E. Browne 9th Dist.—Geo. L. Schneider 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—H. H. Peavey
1919-21	LXVIth Congress 1st Dist.—Clifford E. Randall 2d Dist.—Edward Voigt 3d Dist.—James G. Monahan 4th Dist.—John C. Kleczka 5th Dist.—Victor Berger ⁷ 6th Dist.—Florian Lampert 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne 9th Dist.—David Classon 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—Adolphus P. Nelson	1927-29	LXXth Congress 1st Dist.—H. A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Charles A. Kading 3d Dist.—J. M. Nelson 4th Dist.—John C. Schafer 5th Dist.—Victor L. Berger 6th Dist.—Florian Lampert 7th Dist.—J. D. Beck 8th Dist.—E. E. Browne 9th Dist.—Geo. L. Schneider 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—H. H. Peavey

¹Died July 9, 1906.²Elected Sept. 5, 1906, to fill vacancy.³Died August 6, 1918.⁴Elected Nov. 5, 1918, to fill vacancy.⁵Resigned April 17, 1918.⁶Elected Nov. 5, 1918, to fill vacancy.⁷Unseated by Congress.

Biographical

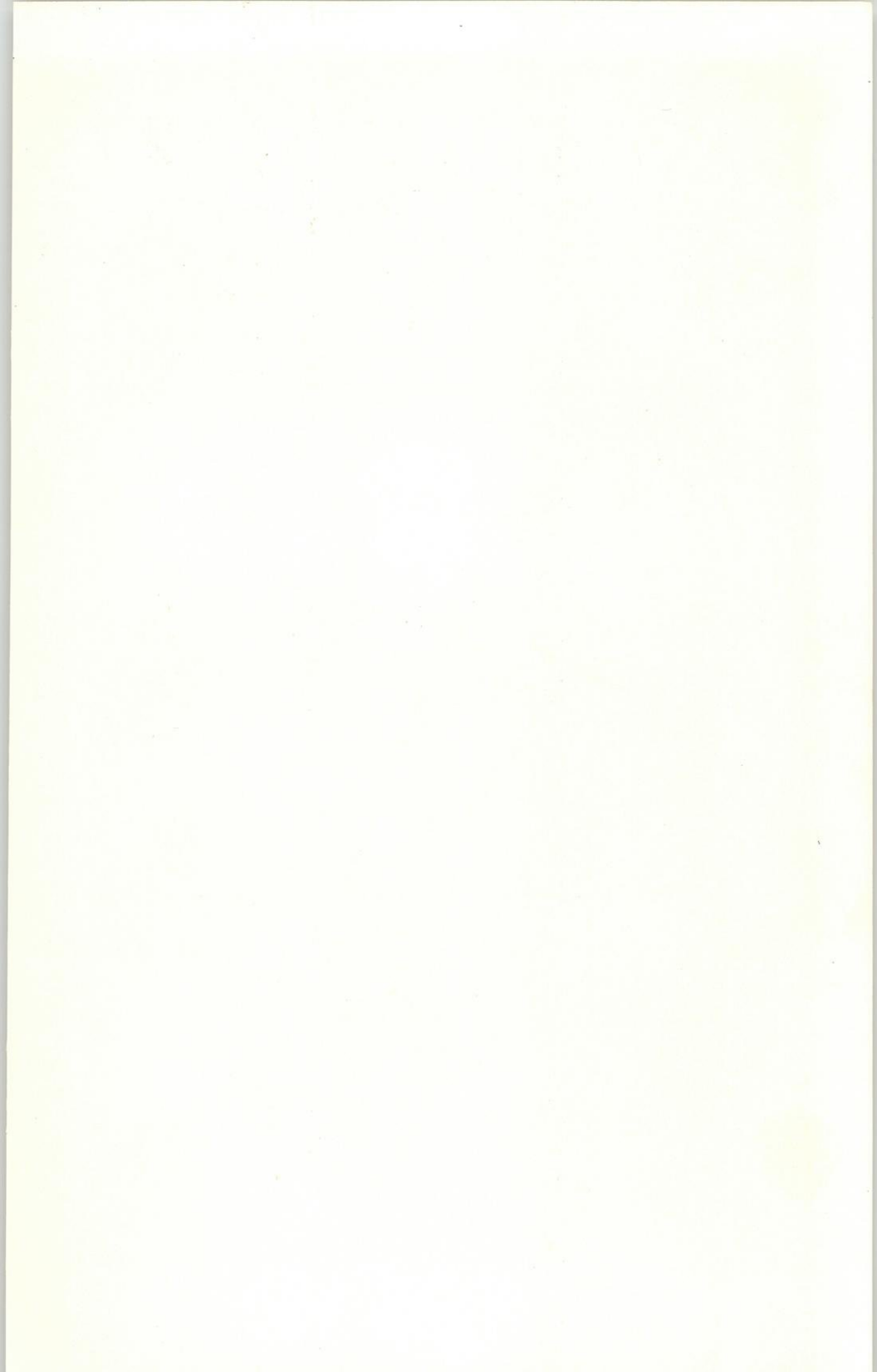
U. S. Senators

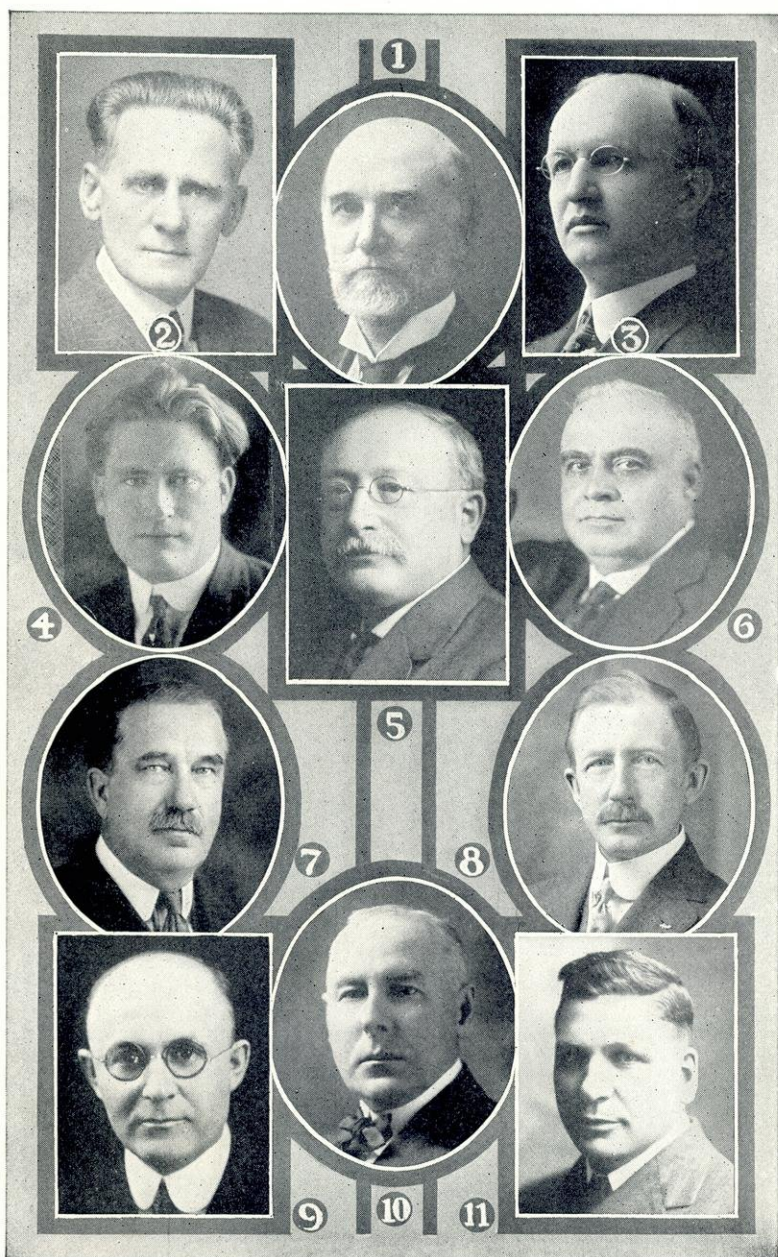
State Officers

Supreme Court Judges

State Senators

Members of Assembly





MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

(1) Henry Allen Cooper; (2) Charles A. Kading; (3) John M. Nelson;
 (4) John C. Schafer; (5) Victor L. Berger; (6) Florian Lampert;
 (7) Joseph D. Beck; (8) Edward E. Browne; (9) George J. Schneider;
 (10) James A. Frear; (11) Hubert H. Peavey.

MEMBERS OF SEVENTIETH CONGRESS

SENATORS

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr., Republican (Progressive), Madison, Wis., born, February 6, 1895, elected to the United States Senate on September 29, 1925, to fill the unexpired term of his father, Robert M. La Follette, the total vote being: George Bauman, Independent Socialist, 795; William G. Bruce, Independent Democrat, 10,743; Edward F. Dithmar, Independent, Coolidge-Dawes Platform, 91,318; John M. Work, Socialist, 11,130; and Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Republican, 237,719; his term expires March 3, 1929.

HOME ADDRESS: Maple Bluff Farm, Madison, Wis.

JOHN J. BLAINE (Rep.) was born May 4, 1875, on a farm in the town of Wingville, Grant County, Wisconsin; attended common school and was graduated from Montfort high school, Montfort, Wisconsin, afterwards attended Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, Indiana and was graduated from the law department thereof on June 3, 1896. He practiced law in Montfort, Wisconsin, one year, after which he removed to Boscobel, Wisconsin, where he has since practiced law. He served as mayor of Boscobel four years and member of county board of supervisors of Grant county four years. He was elected to the state senate in 1908 and served in the sessions of 1909 and 1911, but was not a candidate for reelection. In 1912 he was alternate delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, and in 1916 a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago. In 1918 he was elected attorney general. In 1920 and again in 1924 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the republican national convention. At the November election 1920 he was elected to the office of Governor on the republican ticket, re-elected November 7, 1922, and re-elected November 4, 1924. He defeated Senator I. L. Lenroot in the 1926 September primaries and was elected United States senator in November by a plurality of 188,635 votes. His term expires March 3, 1933.

HOME ADDRESS: Boscobel, Wis.

REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha counties.

HENRY ALLEN COOPER (Rep.) of Racine, was born at Spring Prairie, Walworth county, Sept. 8, 1850; graduated from Northwestern University in 1873, and from Union College of Law, Chicago (Now Law School of Northwestern University) in 1875, is by profession a lawyer, resided in Chicago from 1873 to 1879; otherwise has always lived in Wisconsin; in 1880 was elected district attorney of Racine county, and re-elected without opposition in 1882 and 1884; state senator in 1886. He was author of the law which first established the Australian ballot system in Wisconsin. He was a district delegate to the National Republican convention at Cleveland in 1924. He was elected representative in congress in 1892-94 96-98, 1900-02-04-06-08-10-12-14-16-20-22-24-26.

HOME ADDRESS: Racine, Wis.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Jefferson, Columbia, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee and Sheboygan counties.

CHARLES A. KADING (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Lowell, Dodge county Wisconsin, Jan. 14, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and through his own efforts, by teaching school and other work, earned money to complete his education. He was admitted to practice law in 1900, and located in Watertown, where he has since practiced law. For six years from 1907 to 1913 he was district attorney of Dodge county; for seven years from 1905 to 1912 city attorney of Watertown and for two years from 1914 to 1916 he was mayor of Watertown. As mayor he promoted a better system of street lighting, caused the construction of a new high school building and promoted an adequate parking system for the city. He is a member of the Dodge and Jefferson County Bar associations and of the Wisconsin State Bar association. He was one of five candidates and was nominated for congress in the September 1926 primaries and elected in the general election in November, receiving 29,785 votes to 8,285 for Ernest C. Wrucke (Dem.) and 4,817 for John H. Kaiser (Ind.).

HOME ADDRESS: Watertown, Wisconsin.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland counties.

JOHN MANDT NELSON (Rep.) of Madison, was born in the town of Burke, Dane county, Oct. 10, 1870; received a collegiate education, being graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1892, and from its law department in 1896; pursued post-graduate studies at the state university, 1901-03. He was married in 1891 to Thea Johanna Stondall; they have six children. He was elected school superintendent of Dane county in 1892 and re-elected in 1894; resigned to become bookkeeper in the office of the secretary of state 1894-97, correspondent in the state treasury 1898-1902; elected to the 59th congress in September 1906 to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected to the 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 67th, 68th and 69th and 70th congresses. He was National chairman of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign committee with headquarters at Chicago in the fall of 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Madison, Wis.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23rd, and 24th Wards city of Milwaukee, towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake, the village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, Wauwatosa, South Milwaukee and Cudahy, all in Milwaukee county.

JOHN C. SCHAFER (Rep.) is a locomotive engineer who enlisted in the 13th Engineers, U. S. Army, May 24, 1917, and served with that unit under the French Fourth Army at Champagne; French Second Army at Verdun, St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was born in Milwaukee, May 7, 1893, educated in the district school, town of Wauwatosa and West Allis high school. Before taking up railroad work he was employed in the office of the Allis-Chalmers Co. He never held an office until elected to the assembly in 1920. He was elected to Congress in November, 1922, and re-elected in 1924 and 1926.

HOME ADDRESS: Milwaukee, Wis.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 25th wards, city of Milwaukee, the towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and the villages of North Milwaukee, east Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay, all in Milwaukee county.

VICTOR L. BERGER (Soc.) was the first Socialist ever elected to congress having been a member of the Sixty-Second Congress. He was born Feb. 28, 1860, in Nieder-Rehbach, Austria, and was educated in the Universities of Budapest and Vienna. He is a member of the International Typographical Union and often served as a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He was one of the founders of the Socialist party and except at short intervals has been a member of its National Executive Committee since its organization, and has represented the party in America at various times in International Socialist Congresses and in the sessions of the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels. He is editor of the Milwaukee Leader. He was the Socialist candidate for United States Senator in the special election in April, 1918, and was elected to Congress in November, but was not seated. In November, 1922, he was elected a member of congress, and re-elected in 1924 and again in 1926.

HOME ADDRESS: Milwaukee, Wis.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago counties.

FLORIAN LAMPERT (Rep.) was elected a member of the 65th and 66th congresses at the same time in Nov. 1918, being chosen to succeed James H. Davidson (deceased) and at the same time being elected for the regular term. He was re-elected in 1920 and re-elected in 1922, 1924 and in 1926. He was born July 8, 1863 in West Bend, and was educated in the public school and then engaged in mercantile business in Oshkosh. He was sheriff of Winnebago county in 1897-98, comptroller of the city of Oshkosh 1893-96, and was commissioner of the city 1914-18. He was married May 4, 1885, to Mary C. Vetter to whom seven children were born, five sons and two daughters. All of the sons served their country in the world war, the eldest, Lt-Col. J. G. B. Lampert died in France, Jan. 6, 1919.

HOME ADDRESS: Oshkosh, Wis.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Sauk, and Vernon counties.

JOSEPH D. BECK (Rep.) of Viroqua, was born near Bloomingdale, Wis., March 14, 1866. He was graduated from the Stevens Point Normal school in 1897 and from the University of Wisconsin in 1903; was Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Wisconsin 1903-11; member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission 1911-17, and was its chairman 1916-17. President of the International Association of Bureau of Labor Officials 1907-09. He is a farmer by profession. He was elected to 67th congress in 1920 after defeating John J. Esch for the nomination in the primaries and was re-elected in 1922, 1924, and 1926.

HOME ADDRESS: Viroqua, Wis.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood and Shawano counties.

EDWARD EVERTS BROWNE (Rep.) is serving his fifth consecutive term in congress. He was born Feb. 16, 1868, in Waupaca, attended the public schools, graduated from the Waupaca high school in 1886, University of Wisconsin 1890 and University Law college in 1892 and took up the practice of law in Waupaca. He was district attorney of Waupaca county three terms, state senator six years, and regent of the University of Wisconsin. He was married to Rose Cleveland in 1892 and has four children. The eldest graduated from her father's Alma Mater in 1917 one in 1919 and another a Junior there, while the youngest is in the Western High School, Washington. Mr. Browne was elected to congress in 1912 and re-elected in 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, and 1926.

HOME ADDRESS: Waupaca, Wis.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Langlade, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee and Door counties.

GEORGE J. SCHNEIDER (Rep.) was born in the town of Grand Chute, Outagamie county, October 30th, 1877. Educated in the public schools of Appleton where he has always made his home. He is a paper maker by trade. For twelve years was Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers Union, a position which required extensive traveling both in this country and Canada. As a delegate, he attended several conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He was twice elected a member of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. He was chosen in convention by the Farmer-Labor and Progressive forces of the district as their candidate for congress and secured the nomination in the primaries over two opponents, Elmer S. Hall, Secretary of State, and Circuit Judge Henry Graass. He was elected to the 68th Congress, November 7, 1922, and was re-elected in 1924 and in 1926.

HOME ADDRESS: Appleton, Wis.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Dunn, Barron, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix counties.

JAMES A. FREAR (Rep.) of Hudson, Wisconsin, was born in that city; graduated National Law University, Washington, D. C.; appointed district attorney St. Croix County in 1896, and elected thereafter for three terms; Wisconsin Assembly 1902; State Senate 1904; Secretary of State three terms; elected to Sixty-third and all subsequent Congresses, and renominated and re-elected to the Seventieth Congress.

HOME ADDRESS: Hudson, Wis.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

H. H. PEAVEY was born in Adams, Minnesota, January 12, 1881; moved to Redwood Falls, Minn., when five years of age and was brought up on a farm nine miles south of that town. At seventeen he attended the high school at Redwood Falls, Minn., and attended the Pillsbury school at Owatonna, Minn., for the two years following. He worked for the Beatrice Creamery company of Lincoln, Nebraska, for two years and then for a wholesale fruit and vegetable house in Wichita, Kansas, and Enid,

Okla., in 1903. He engaged in the real estate business in Redwood Falls, Minn., from 1904 to 1906; real estate and town sites at Carlyle, Cresbard and Lowry, S. D., and moved to Washburn, Wisconsin, in 1910. He was elected alderman in the spring of 1911, and mayor in 1912. He is American born and a Progressive Republican in politics; served as delegate to the convention in Faulk county, S. D., during 1906. Elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1912. In 1915 became owner and editor of the Washburn News, published at Washburn, Wisconsin. In May, 1917, he volunteered his services to Governor Philipp and was commissioned a captain of infantry. Recruited Bayfield County Company of 176 men accepted at Camp Douglas and designated as "D" Company 6th Wisconsin Infantry. During re-organization of 32nd Division at Waco, Texas October, 1917, was assigned with 125 original men as "B" Company of the 107 Military Police. Embarked to France in January, 1918. Was relieved of command by sickness while on the Belfort front in June, 1918, and was invalided back to the United States in September, 1918. Was assigned to the U. S. Army Hospital, Des Moines, from which received discharge January, 1919. Re-entered newspaper field as editor of the Washburn News, being retained in this position when elected to Congress November 7th, 1922. He was re-elected in 1924 and in 1926.

HOME ADDRESS: Washburn, Wis.

STATE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

FRED R. ZIMMERMAN (Rep.) was born November 20, 1880 in the city of Milwaukee. His grandparents were among the sturdy immigrants of 1848. Until January 3, 1927, when Mr. Zimmerman was sworn in as Governor of Wisconsin, he resided on the south side of Milwaukee, in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, having been a resident of that county all his life. When Mr. Zimmerman was five years old his father died and very early in life he was contributing to the support of the family.

He is married and has two sons. Mrs. Zimmerman comes from a family of civil war veterans, both her father and grandfather having served in the war. Her grandfather, the Reverend Fred Moser, was active in religious work in his years of service.

Mr. Zimmerman was elected to the state assembly in 1908 and served in the stormy and memorable session of 1909. Progressive legislation, which he supported, was defeated in that session, but has since been enacted into law. In 1918-1919 he was a member of the town board of Lake, Milwaukee county. In 1916, 1920 and again in 1924, he was a delegate to the national Republican convention on behalf of Robert M. La Follette for President.

Mr. Zimmerman was elected Secretary of State in 1922 and reelected in 1924, receiving 509,771 votes, the largest vote ever received by any candidate for any office in the state of Wisconsin. In the election of November 2, 1926, Mr. Zimmerman was elected Governor of Wisconsin by a vote of 350,927 to a total vote of 202,025 for a field of five other candidates.

HOME ADDRESS: Madison, Wisconsin.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

HENRY A. HUBER (Rep.) was born at Evergreen, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1869. In 1879, with his parents, he moved on a farm in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane County, Wisconsin. He attended the common schools and Albion Academy, and then taught school in Dane County. In 1896 he was graduated from the College of Law, University of Wisconsin, and since graduation has practiced law in Stoughton. He was city attorney of Stoughton for four years; member of the County Board for two years; executive clerk to Governor La Follette 1903-04; and was elected to the Assembly in 1904 and refused to be a candidate for re-election. He was elected to the Senate in 1912 and re-elected in 1916 and 1920. As a state senator he attracted nation wide attention by his speech in February 1918 in defense of the war record of Senator La Follette. He also has to his credit the authorship of a long list of laws along social welfare lines; among others of the Huber law for the employment of county prisoners for the benefit of their families, the anti-sweat shop law, the constitutional amendments for the initiative, referendum and recall, and of the first bill introduced in any American legislature for the unemployment insurance. During the session of 1923 he served as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Finance and as President pro tempore of the Senate. He was nominated Lieutenant Governor, in the Primary, 1924, without opposition; and elected in November, receiving 433,106 votes to 215,327 for Karl Mathie (Dem.) In November, 1926, he was reelected lieutenant governor, receiving 395,235 votes to 61,865 for William G. Evenson (Dem.), 9,448 for Peter H. Tubbs (Pro.); and 34,283 for Peter Gilles (Soc.)

HOME ADDRESS: Stoughton, Wis.

SECRETARY OF STATE

THEODORE DAMMANN (Rep.) was born on Nov. 4, 1869 at Milwaukee. He is a son of Rev. William Dammann, pioneer Lutheran pastor of Milwaukee. Mr. Dammann received his early training in the parochial and public schools and later attended Concordia College, Milwaukee. He was a merchant in Milwaukee for twenty years. For many years he has been active in educational, civic and charitable organizations. He has been president since 1911, of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, Milwaukee; for thirty years member of A Capella chorus, serving 9 years as president, and since 1916 president of the Lutheran Home for the Aged at Wauwatosa. For three consecutive terms, 1912-1919, he was treasurer of Milwaukee county. He was a La Follette delegate to the Republican National convention in 1920 and a member and treasurer of the Milwaukee Republican County Committee, 1920-24. He was nominated for secretary of state in the September, 1926 primaries and elected in November, receiving 387,600 votes to 60,860 for Albert C. Wolfe (Dem.); 14,525 for Clara G. Miller (Pro.); and 33,047 for George Eaglehill (Soc.).

HOME ADDRESS: 1035 Cramer St., Milwaukee, Wis.

STATE TREASURER

SOLOMON LEVITAN (Rep.) born on November 1, 1862, came to this country in the fall of 1880. He worked on a farm near Baltimore until he saved enough money to buy a small stock of merchandise with which to become an itinerant merchant. In 1882 he came to Wisconsin and continued the selling of goods from door to door first on foot and then with a horse and wagon. He finally opened a general store in New Glarus, where he made his home until 1905, when he moved to Madison. One of the original stockholders of the Commercial National Bank, at Madison, he was elected a director, then vice-president, and finally president.

Mr. Levitan's first public office was Justice of the Peace, at New Glarus. He was a delegate to a number of state Republican conventions, and in 1912 and 1920 served as alternate delegate to the Republican National Conventions. In 1912 he received the largest vote cast for presidential electors on the Republican ticket. He has been an active Progressive Republican for the last twenty-six years.

Mr. Levitan first ran for state treasurer in 1918, receiving 31,000 votes. He ran again in 1920, and increased his vote to 122,185. In the 1922 primary he won the Republican nomination receiving a vote of 240,000; and in the general election he was overwhelmingly elected by a vote of 343,177.

In 1924 he was elected delegate at large for Wisconsin to the republican national convention at Cleveland. In the 1924 primary he again won the Republican nomination for state treasurer by a majority of 38,615 votes over his opponent, and at the general election he was returned to office by a vote of 491,224. In the November 1926 election he led the entire Republican state ticket and received a total of 406,193 votes. He also received the largest plurality for any of the state offices, his plurality being 348,314.

HOME ADDRESS: Madison, Wis.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

JOHN REYNOLDS (Rep.) was born in Jacksonport, Door county, Oct. 1, 1876, the eldest son of a family of ten children. He earned his own living and education by teaching school, farming and canvassing. He was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin, University of Michigan and law school of the University of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in 1902. He practiced at Ashland for six months and since that time at Green Bay. He was district attorney of Brown county, 1906-1910; La Follette delegate to the Republican National convention and a presidential elector in 1924. Mr. Reynolds is married and his family consists of his wife and four children.

He was nominated for attorney general in September 1926 primaries and in the November election received 389,519 votes to 11,913 for Burton S. Hawley (Pro.); 35,066 for Benjamin W. Reynolds (Soc.) and 18,888 for David Gardner, Jr. (Ind. Dem.)

HOME ADDRESS: 1025 Cherry St., Green Bay, Wis.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN CALLAHAN, who was elected State Superintendent at the election, held April 5th, 1921, by a total vote of 207,521 to his opponent's, C. P. Cary, vote of 177,582 was born in Westchester county, New York, December 16, 1866, and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1869, making his home at Prescott, Pierce county. He has had over thirty years' experience in Wisconsin public schools and for twenty-seven years had held the life certificate. For three years he was with the Pierce county schools, eight years Supervisory Principal at Glenwood City, three years at New Richmond, and Superintendent of Schools at Menasha for seventeen years. For the past three years he has been State Director of Vocational Education. He was conductor of the Teachers Institutes, president of the Northwest Teachers Association 1900, president of the Northeast Teachers Association 1908, president of the State Teachers Association 1913, and for the past twelve years has been a member of the Teachers Legislative Committee. He has made a specialty of rural and graded school work and has an exceptional familiarity with the entire school system of the state. He assumed the duties of his office as State Superintendent of Public Instruction July 1, 1921. His present term expires July 1, 1929.

HOME ADDRESS: Madison, Wis.

MEMBERS OF SUPREME COURT

AAD JOHN VINJE came to Wisconsin in his youth and by hard work, close study and an ambition, gradually worked himself up to a position on the bench in the highest tribunal of the state. Born in Norway, Nov. 10, 1857 he came to America with his parents when a lad of 12, the family settling in Marshall county, Iowa. He attended the public schools, Iowa College at Grinnell in the winter of 1873-74, Northwestern University of Iowa, Des Moines 1874-75; taught school three years and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1878 graduating from the literary department in 1884 and the law school in 1887. While attending college he served as assistant in the state library 1884 to 1888, assistant to the Supreme Court reporter 1888 to 1891; practiced law in Superior 1891 to 1895; was appointed judge of the Eleventh judicial circuit Aug. 10, 1895, was reelected and held the office until Sept. 10, 1910, when he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme court to fill the unexpired term of Justice J. E. Dodge, resigned. In 1911 he was re-elected for the full term which expired in January 1922. In 1921 he was again re-elected without opposition for the full term ending January 1932. The University of Wisconsin conferred upon him in June 1924 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY was appointed associate Justice of the Supreme Court February 12, 1916, to succeed the late Justice John Barnes, resigned. Two years later, in April 1918, he was elected for the residue of the term by the largest majority ever given a sitting justice and one year later, April, 1919, was re-elected for the regular term ending Jan. 1930, by a still larger majority. He was born Feb. 12, 1868, at River Styx, Medina county, Ohio, but his parents moved to Fulton, Kalamazoo county, Michigan eight months later, and he was raised on the farm, attending the common schools until he was 16. He attended the Michigan State Normal at Ypsilanti for three years, teaching in the meantime to defray his expenses. Later he became a student of law in the office of Silverthorn, Hurley, Ryan & Jones, in Wausau, where he remained for a year and one-half and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1893 and returning to Wausau began to practice. On January 1, 1895, he became a member of the law firm of Bump, Kreutzer & Rosenberry, which six years later became Kreutzer, Bird & Rosenberry. He was united in marriage Sept. 2, 1897, to Miss Kate Landfair, at Leslie, Mich., who died Jan. 26, 1917, leaving two children, Katherine and Samuel. On June 24, 1918, Justice Rosenberry was married to Mrs. Lois Mathews, of Madison, dean of women of the University of Wisconsin.

FRANZ C. ESCHWEILER born at Houghton, Michigan, Sept. 6, 1863, received his early education in the schools of that city, later attending Iowa, and Michigan state universities. Served in the railway mail service, studying law at the same time and was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee in 1889 and practiced law in that city until 1910 when he was elected judge of the circuit court, and in April 1916 was elected Associate Justice to succeed Hon. W. H. Timlin deceased. He was re-elected for a ten year term, without opposition, on April 6, 1926, receiving 293,857 votes. His new term began Jan. 3, 1927. He married Miss Ida C. Kindt of Milwaukee in 1893 and is the father of three children.

WALTER C. OWEN was advanced to the Supreme court from the office of Attorney General, which he held for five years. He was born on a farm in the town of Trenton, Pierce county, Sept. 26, 1868; educated in the common and high schools of Pierce county, and graduated from the law department, University of Wisconsin with the class of 1891. He immediately began the practice of law in Superior, where he remained seven years and then removed to Maiden Rock where he continued to practice until elected attorney-general. He was elected to the senate in 1907 without opposition to succeed James A. Frear and was re-elected for a full term in 1908, again without opposition. He was elected attorney-general in 1912 and re-elected in 1914 and 1916, and was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1917. Mr. Owen was elected in April 1927, for a ten year term commencing Jan. 1, 1928.

CHRISTIAN DOERFLER was born in Milwaukee March 2, 1862. His father, a pioneer tanner, settled in Milwaukee in 1846 and conducted a tannery on the site of the South Side Library.

Mr. Doerfler attended graded and high school and was graduated from the Milwaukee Normal school in 1880. He then taught in the Sixth ward public school for three years. From 1883 to 1885, he studied law and has practiced law in Milwaukee continuously since, with the exception of seven years during which he was ill. He was assistant district attorney from 1889 to 1891; school commissioner from 1889 to 1891, and member of the commission to appoint school directors from 1896 to 1900; district delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1912; delegate-at-large in 1916 and alternate delegate-at-large in 1920. He was president of the Milwaukee County Bar association in 1912, and president of the Wisconsin Bar association in 1915. He was appointed to the supreme court by Gov. Blaine in April, 1921, and was elected without opposition in April 1924 for the ten year term ending 1935.

CHARLES H. CROWNHART was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, April 16, 1863. His father, a Civil War veteran, returned from the war in 1866, and shortly thereafter moved his family in a prairie schooner, to Pierce county, where Mr. Crownhart grew to manhood on a farm. He attended common school and the River Falls Normal. He taught school for a few years, studied law and graduated from the University of Wisconsin law school in 1889. Practiced law in Ellsworth, Wisconsin, a year and a half, then in 1891 moved to Superior, and later formed the partnership of Crownhart, Owen and Foley. Mr. Owen is now a Supreme Court Justice of Wisconsin, and Mr. Foley is a circuit judge of the Eleventh judicial district.

Mr. Crownhart was district attorney for Douglas county 1901-1905; State Normal School regent 1905-1912. Chairman Industrial Commission 1911-1915; Revisor of Statutes 1920-1922; appointed by Governor Blaine a justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin April 4, 1922, and elected for term of 10 years in April, 1923, without opposition. He moved to Madison in 1911, where he now resides. He is married and has two sons, George, an executive secretary, and Charles, in the University of Wisconsin.

E. RAY STEVENS was born on a farm in Lake County, Illinois, June 20, 1869. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of its College of Law. He practiced law in Madison from 1895 to 1903, when he was appointed Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin. He served as circuit judge for nearly twenty-three years. In April 1925, he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin for the ten year term beginning January 4, 1926.

MEMBERS OF SENATE

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Manitowoc, Kewaunee and Door Counties



JOHN E. CASHMAN (Rep.) is a native of Franklin, Kewaunee Co., Wis., where he farms the land his father purchased from the government in 1858, and carved out of the wilderness. He was educated in the common schools, a term at Valparaiso University, and later studied law two years at the Chicago Law School. For a number of years he taught school in Kewaunee and Brown counties. In 1896 he married Miss Sophie Duaine of De Pere, who died in 1907, leaving one son, then a babe, now grown up and in his fourth year at college.

In 1922 Mr. Cashman was elected to the state senate by a majority of over 9,000 votes, and in 1926, he was re-elected without opposition, receiving 12,636 votes. In 1924, he was elected one of the La Follette delegates to the National Republican Convention at Cleveland.

In the session of 1923, Mr. Cashman became nationally known through his masterful exposure of treason histories and the passage of his measure eliminating them from Wisconsin schools. These denatured texts were written from the British viewpoint and placed in the schools after the late war. They omitted important names and events in American history which for more than a century had inspired American school children. They slandered the patriots, belittled their cause, dug up the faults of the Nation's founders and presented to Young America a travesty on history so colored as to make the future citizens ashamed of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and of the heroic men who made their country free. These texts were well calculated to lessen respect for American tradition and achievement and to promote new-found schemes of alliance with Europe. Within thirty days after his attack, two of the historians had revamped their histories and brought out new editions under American colors, and all the others have since been either re-revised or withdrawn from publication.

In 1924 Mr. Cashman was appointed by Governor Blaine to the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin. He is responsible for cooperative marketing being now placed on the program of farm institutes in the state. He supported the decision of the Regents which bans the subsidizing of education at the University with money provided by incorporated monopoly endowments. In the session of 1925 Mr. Cashman, as chairman of the committee on highways, had charge of the highway measure, which provides an equitable distribution of state funds for highway purposes.

Home Address: Denmark, Wis.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Brown and Oconto Counties

JOHN B. CHASE (Rep.) was born October 7, 1872, at Logansport, Ind. He was educated at the University of Tennessee and for many years has been practicing as a lawyer at Oconto. He served three terms as district attorney of Oconto county; city attorney of Oconto for three terms; has been mayor of Oconto since 1918 and still holds the position. Mr. Chase has been chairman of the Republican County Committee for the last fourteen years. In the fall of 1924 he defeated Senator Timothy Burke, Green Bay, for the senatorial nomination and was elected in November without opposition. Mr. Chase was elected chairman of the Republican State Central committee by the platform convention in September, 1926, and conducted an aggressive campaign for the supporters of the platform.

Home Address: Oconto, Wis.



THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-Fourth Wards, City of Milwaukee

WALTER POLAKOWSKI (Soc.) was born in Buffalo, N. Y., January 18, 1888; began to earn his living when a lad as a newsboy and bootblack; at 14 began service as an apprentice to an upholsterer and at 18 represented the Upholsterers' Union in the Federal Council, Milwaukee. He is a member of the Milwaukee Fourth of July Commission. He is now engaged in the Custom Built Upholstered Furniture Business. He has been a member of the joint finance committee since 1921, and is a member of the 1925 legislative visiting committee. He had never held a public office until elected to the assembly in 1920. He was re-elected to the senate in 1922, and again in 1926, receiving 5,051 votes.

Home Address: 918—6th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.



FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Thirteenth, Twenty-first, and Eighteenth Wards, City of Milwaukee, the town of Milwaukee and the villages of Shorewood and Whitefish Bay

OSCAR HASKELL MORRIS (Rep.) has been engaged in the newspaper and publishing business in Milwaukee for 24 years. Born in Springfield, Mass., March 8, 1876, he was educated in the public schools and then took up newspaper work. He was editor and publisher of a number of trade journals and secretary of the Wisconsin Retailers' Federation, the



Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association and is now manager of the Milwaukee Better Business Bureau, affiliated with the National Better Business Bureau of New York and the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. He was elected to the senate in 1920, and reelected in 1924, receiving a majority of 4,605 votes. Senator Morris was appointed a member of the Special Legislative Trunk Highway Committee by Governor Blaine, and later became chairman of that committee. In 1925 he was chosen as a member of the special legislative committee to select a suitable memorial for the late Gov. E. L. Philipp.

Home Address: 1200 Prospect Ave.

Business Address: 108 Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The 15th, 19th, 20th, and 22nd Wards.
City of Milwaukee



BERNHARD GETTLEMAN (Rep.) was born December 23, 1889, in Chicago, Ill., moved to Milwaukee at an early age. Educated in public schools; connected with Electric Company for 10 years; was then appointed deputy sheriff; was elected to the assembly in 1916, defeating A. C. Ruffing (Soc.) and Wm. H. Van Nostrand (Pro.). After the session, was again appointed deputy sheriff by Pat McManus (Rep.), sheriff. With the change from Republican sheriff to Socialist sheriff was appointed acting chief deputy pending civil service examination. Passed high examination from list of forty candidates and appointed chief deputy. Had complete charge of sheriff's force during Cudahy riots, ordering his men to fire over the heads of rioters after they had fired directly into sheriff's forces. Father of the Gettleman Fireman's law. Elected to senate in 1922, by a majority of more than 2000 over the Socialist candidate. Was reelected in 1926, by a majority of over 2500 over F. J. Weber (Soc.).

Home Address: 1466-26th St., Milwaukee, Wis.



SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Wards,
City of Milwaukee

ALEX C. RUFFING (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee, Nov. 2nd, 1892. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1918, re-elected in 1920, 1922 and 1924. In November 1926, Mr. Ruffing was elected to the State Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Joseph D. Padway, resigned.

Home Address: 932-12th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

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

HERBERT H. SMITH (Rep.) was born July 18, 1898 at Kingston Ontario, Canada. He attended the Milwaukee public schools, South division high school and graduated from the University of Wisconsin law school in 1922. He is a practising lawyer in Milwaukee. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924 and elected to the Senate in November, 1926, receiving 6,016 votes to 4,313 for Bernhard Bohlman, (Soc.), and 1,598 for Peter S. Brzonkala, (Dem.).

Home Address: 1304 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.



EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Sixteenth and Twenty-third Wards, City of Milwaukee, the cities of West Allis, North Milwaukee, and Wauwatosa, the village of West Milwaukee and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Granville and Wauwatosa

H. B. DAGGETT (Rep.) was born Feb. 25, 1857, in Linn county, Iowa. He was educated in the common schools and for a time was engaged in farming. He is at present engaged in the real estate business. He has been president of the village of West Milwaukee for the past 12 years and has been a member of the village board since it was organized in 1905. He is a member of the Holstein Friesian Association of America and at one time was vice president of the organization. At the convention held in Milwaukee in June, 1926, he was elected chairman of the Republican Executive Committee which position he still holds. He was elected to the senate in November, 1924, receiving 13,461 votes to 6,332 for Otto C. Petersen.

Home Address: 476-44th Ave., West Milwaukee, Wis.



NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards of City of Milwaukee

IRVING P. MEHIGAN (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, January 15, 1898. He graduated from the Marquette Academy and from the Marquette Law School, with two years of college work and four years of law school work in 1923. He is now a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. He was elected to the state Senate December 30, 1924, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator B. H. Mahon. He was a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 1925 session and chairman of the committee to study feasibility and possibility of city and county consolidation in Milwaukee county. He was reelected in November 1926 receiving 5,017 votes to 1,148 for John E. Schiners (Soc.) and 1,338 for John J. Korbel (Dem.).

Home Address: 90-15th St., Milwaukee, Wis.



TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix Counties



WALTER H. HUNT (Rep.) was born Sept. 5, 1868, on a farm in the town of Kingston, Green Lake county. He received a common and high school education and graduated from Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., in 1892. He received a Master's degree from Valparaiso in 1920. Early he was engaged as a school-teacher and farmer. From 1895 to 1903 was county superintendent of Green Lake county and from 1903 to 1916 was state school inspector under Superintendent C. P. Cary. Since 1916 he has been a teacher in the State Normal school at River Falls. He enlisted in the Army Educational corps and did overseas educational work in the American army from February to August, 1919. He was elected to the state senate in November 1924, receiving 12,419 votes to 5,396 for Charles E. Hanson, (Ind.).

Home Address: River Falls, Wis.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn Counties



R. BRUCE JOHNSON (Rep.) was born in Coventry, Chenango Co., New York, Aug. 18, 1875. He was educated in the common schools and at Fremont Normal School, Fremont, Nebraska. For two years he was a mail carrier and for four years a railway postal clerk but is at present engaged in farming. He has served as town chairman of Superior township, Douglas Co., for eleven years and one term as chairman of the county board of supervisors of Douglas County. During the war he was a member of and chairman of the local board for Douglas county and a member of the counsel of defense. He was one of the organizers of the Douglas county fair association, serving as a director, and is now vice-president of the organization. He was one of the original boosters for good roads in northern Wisconsin and helped put through a program of highway construction in Douglas county. Mr. Johnson was elected to the assembly in November 1924. He was elected to the senate in November, 1926, receiving 11,242 votes to 4,245 votes for A. R. Amundson (Ind.).

Home Address: Station B, R. F. D., Superior, Wis.

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

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



JAMES HENRY CARROLL (Rep.) was born on a farm at Collins, Manitowoc county, May 7, 1878. He was educated in the common schools of Manitowoc county, graduated from the Oshkosh Normal School in 1900, and went to northern Wisconsin where he taught for two years at Butternut and Glidden. In 1904, he became cashier of the Farmers' State Bank at Verdun, S. Dak., which position he held for five years. For

the past seventeen years, he has been a resident of Glidden. For six years, he was a federal appraiser of lands for the Seventh Federal Land Bank District, comprising the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. He now handles farm loans and insurance. This is the first political office to which he has been elected. He became a candidate for the state senate in 1924 and was chosen by a large majority.

Home Address: Glidden, Wis.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Dodge and Washington Counties

WILLIAM H. MARKHAM (Rep.) was born on a farm at the Village of Independence, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, December 13, 1888. After graduating from the Independence High School, in 1907, he took academic work at Lawrence College for one year, and followed up with the regular law course at the University of Minnesota in 1908-11, graduating in 1911. He worked his entire way through college without assistance. He was immediately admitted to the Minnesota Bar and engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Winona County, Minnesota, until 1913, when he removed to Horicon, Wis., the birthplace of his mother. In 1912-13, he was successively elected Justice of the Peace and Special Municipal Judge of the City of St. Charles, Minnesota. During his residence at Horicon, he has acted as City Attorney ten years, Alderman of his ward three years, and Mayor of his city since April, 1926. In recognition of his work along the line of athletic, community and social development, he is the President of the Horicon Advancement Association, as well as of the Horicon Athletic Association; Vice-President of the Dodge County Baseball League, Vice-President of the Central State Basketball League; Vice-President of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities; Secretary of the Dodge County Skat League; Director in the Izaak Walton League, and Past Commander of the local American Legion post. In 1918, he enlisted in the World War, although a married man with a wife and child. He is nationally known as a Conservationist with progressive views. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and Eagles Lodges. Senator Markham was nominated over Herman J. Bilgrien (incumbent) in the September, 1926, Primary, with a majority of 1400, and defeated John A. Schwalbach (Dem.) at the general election.

Home Address: Horicon, Wisconsin.



FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Outagamie and Shawano Counties

JOHN ENGLUND (Rep.) was born in Glenwood, Minnesota, March 20, 1873. A few years later his parents removed to Hancock, that state. His mother died in 1881 and his father died in 1884. Shortly thereafter,



with several brothers and sisters, he came to Wittenberg, Wisconsin, where the late Rev. E. J. Homme had established an orphanage. In that institution he attended school and also learned the printer's trade.

From 1892 to 1894, he worked in newspaper and job offices in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was admitted into the International Typographical Union. From 1895 to 1897, he attended St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota. Later he returned to Wittenberg and was foreman of the Orphan Home printing establishment for a few years, when he acquired an interest in The Wittenberg Enterprise. For the last twenty years he has been the manager and for the last ten years the owner and the editor of The Enterprise. For more than twenty years he was village clerk of Wittenberg. He was elected state senator, without opposition, in November, 1924, receiving 19,886 votes.

Home Address: Wittenberg, Wisconsin.

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Rock County



GEORGE W. BLANCHARD (Rep.) was born at Colby, Jan. 26, 1884. He received a common and high school education and graduated from the Letters and Science course at the University of Wisconsin in 1906 and from the law department in 1910. For two years he was principal of the Colby high school. He is practicing law at Edgerton, where he has served as city attorney, 1913-26, and city clerk of Edgerton for two years. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 8,457 votes to 1,867 for James R. Lamb. In November, 1926, he was elected to the state senate without opposition, receiving 11,024 votes.

Home Address: Edgerton, Wis.

SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Grant, Crawford and Vernon Counties



EDWARD J. ROETHE (Rep.) was born in Whitewater, Wis., May 12, 1878, and graduated from the Whitewater high school. Had two years' teaching experience and for the past 27 years has been continuously connected with the Fennimore Times, being its present publisher. Was elected president of the village of Fennimore in 1919 and when incorporated as a city in August of the same year became its first mayor; was re-elected mayor in 1920, 1922 and 1924. Served eight years as a member of the state fair Advisory Board, from the 3rd Congressional district. He was elected to the State Senate in 1924 without opposition in the general election.

Home Address: Fennimore, Wis.

SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Iowa, La Fayette and Green Counties

CHARLES W. HUTCHISON (Rep.) was born Feb. 26, 1865, at Mineral Point. He received his education in the Mineral Point schools. He has always been a farmer and served for four years as a member of the county board of Iowa county, and for six years was a member of the Mineral Point school board. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and re-elected in November, 1924, without opposition, receiving 6,119 votes. He was elected to the State Senate in November, 1926, receiving 9,501 votes to 3,073 for Carl Marty, (Ind.).

Home Address: Mineral Point, Wis.



EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Fond du Lac, Waushara and Green Lake Counties

WILLIAM A. TITUS (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac county, August 30, 1868. Four years later the family moved to the town of Eden in the same county where he resided until 1901, except his student years and the four years he spent as a public-school teacher. He was educated in the rural schools, Fond du Lac High School, University of Wisconsin and University of Chicago. In 1902 he organized the Standard Lime & Stone Co., serving first as secretary-treasurer, and succeeding to the presidency of the company in 1920 upon the death of the late Senator E. H. Lyons. He served as president of the board of Education of Fond du Lac two terms, and member of the Board of Visitors of the University four terms, resigning this last named position in November, 1924, because of his doubt as to the propriety of any member of the legislature holding any office as a gift of the governor. Was elected Curator of the State Historical Society in 1920 and re-elected in 1923 and in 1926. He has always shown a keen interest in agricultural, social and educational problems. In political views he is a pronounced progressive, but a bitter opponent of non-constructive radicalism. He was first elected to the senate in 1920, receiving 15,355 votes to 952 for William Tomelty (Soc.). During the 1923 session he served as chairman of the senate state affairs committee. Was re-elected to the senate in 1924 without opposition, receiving 21,390 votes to 31 scattering. In the 1925 session he initiated the movement for the consolidation of certain state boards and commissions, and the abolishment of others in the interest of efficiency and economy. The movement failed for the time in the legislature because of partisan opposition, but the popular demand for the reform was such that it became a pronounced campaign factor during the fall of 1926.



Home Address: 54 Oak Ave., Fond du Lac, Wis.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Calumet and Winnebago Counties



MERRITT F. WHITE (Rep.) was born at Winneconne August 26, 1865. He was educated in the schools of Winneconne and at the Oshkosh Normal. For 27 years he was President of the Village of Winneconne, 27 years a member of the County Board of Winnebago County, 6 years a member of the County Highway Commission, served as State Senator during the sessions of 1911-13 and 1923-25. He was re-elected to the State Senate in November, 1926, without opposition, receiving 15,875 votes.

Home Address: Winneconne, Wis.

TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Sheboygan and Ozaukee Counties



HERMAN E. BOLDT (Rep.) was born in the town of Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on May 13, 1865. He received his early education in rural, district, parochial and night schools continuing his labors with farm life and engaging in carpenter and contract work. Determination, preparation and perseverance have kept Mr. Boldt's major interest in life, in manufacturing enterprises. His early engagements in this direction were: lumber yard and sash and door factory at Sheboygan Falls. His ability and foresight were sought in the organizing of several business enterprises such as: The Ballschmidter & Boldt Manufacturing Company; Atlas Furniture & Manufacturing company; Sheboygan Falls Mutual Fire Insurance company; Woodman Opera House Company; Falls Stanchion Company; Falls Accident & Sick Benefit Ass'n; Wood Tire Silo Company; Falls Bldg. & Loan Assn.; and River Park Improvement Company. In addition to this he holds a trust position in a bank and in a Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Boldt has served the people of Sheboygan Falls in official capacity as Village Trustee and President for one term each. Later as City Assessor and Mayor for three terms each. President of the Board of Education for thirteen years; County Executive of Boy Scouts; Safe Drivers Club Executive member; and served as member of the Republican County Committee for a number of years. He has also held offices in the F. and A. M., M. W. A., and E. F. U. Fraternal Societies. Senator Boldt was elected in November, 1924, receiving 13,490 votes to 7,318 for W. J. Bichler (Dem.). During the 1925 session of the legislature, Mr. Boldt was a member of the joint committee on finance and contingent expenditures. At the close of the session he was chosen a member of the Interim Legislative Committee on Administration and Taxation.

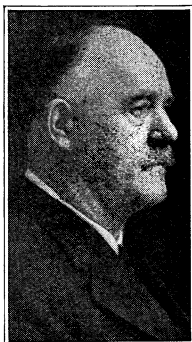
Home Address: Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Racine County

WALTER S. GOODLAND (Rep.) was born at Sharon, Wisconsin, on December 22, 1863. He is a son of the late Judge John Goodland, who was judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit for twenty-five years. He received a high school education at Appleton and attended Lawrence College but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar in the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1884, and practiced law for a few years before entering the newspaper business. He was mayor of Racine for four years from 1911 to 1915. He is now president of Municipal Water Commission of Racine. Since 1887 he has been engaged in the newspaper business and has been editor of the Racine Times-Call since 1900. He was elected to the State Senate in the November election in 1926, receiving 9,389 votes to 8,913 for P. W. Peterson.

Home Address: Racine, Wis.



TWENTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Kenosha and Walworth Counties

GEORGE W. HULL (Rep.) was born June 6, 1870, at Johnstown, Rock county, Wisconsin. He was educated in the common schools and took four years at Lawrence college, two years preparatory and two years of the regular course, 1886 to 1890. He was born and raised on a farm and has spent fifty years in farm life. He moved to Whitewater four years ago. He has served six years as chairman of a town board; two years as chairman of the Rock county board of supervisors and has been president of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation for two terms. He is also president of the Wisconsin Foreign Cheese Federation, now in process of organization. He was elected to the state senate in November 1924 without opposition.

Home Address: 102 Park St., Whitewater, Wis.



TWENTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Portage and Waupaca Counties

HERMAN J. SEVERSON (Prog. Rep.) of Iola, is a native of the town of Christiana, Dane county, where he spent his boyhood years on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools of that county, and at the Stoughton Academy, Red Wing College, Drake University, and is a graduate from the law department of the University of Wisconsin. For two years he was a teacher in the public schools of Jefferson and Dane counties and one year was the principal of the graded school at London. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1897, and is by profession a lawyer. Chairman of the Republican county committee of Waupaca county 1904-08. District Attorney for Waupaca county 1908-10. Delegate to Republican national convention at Chicago in June 1908. Was a member of the senate judiciary committee in the



sessions of 1919-21 and chairman of committee on Corporations 1923, and chairman of committee on Agriculture, Labor and Industry, 1925. He was elected to the senate in 1918 and re-elected in November, 1922, and again in 1926 receiving 10,881 votes.

Home Address: Iola, Wisconsin.



TWENTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Clark, Taylor and Wood Counties

WILLIAM L. SMITH (Rep.) was born at Geary, New Brunswick, Feb. 12, 1878, was educated in the Eau Claire high school and Stevens Point Normal and for several years has been engaged in the telephone business in Neillsville. He has taken an active part in community and welfare work, served as alderman in 1906, president of the Neillsville Community Club and Business Men's Association and president of Public Library Board. During the World War he served as Fuel Administrator and Chairman of the Clark County Liberty Loan committee for the second and third loans and of the War Savings Committee. He was a member of the assembly during the 1917 session and was elected to the senate in 1920 and re-elected in November, 1924, receiving 13,760 votes to 7,668 for T. H. Barber (Ind.). Mr. Smith was elected president pro tempore of the 1927 senate.

Home Address: Neillsville, Wis.



TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Lincoln and Marathon Counties

OTTO MUELLER (Rep.) was born at Wausau, December 19, 1875. He was educated in the public schools. He served two years as county supervisor of Marathon county and was trustee of Mt. View Tuberculosis Sanitarium for five years. He is a jeweler by profession. He was elected to the senate in the fall of 1926 receiving 15,483 votes.

Home Address: 615 Grand Ave., Wausau, Wis.

TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Dane County



HARRY SAUTHOFF (Rep.) was born in Madison, June 3, 1879. He was educated in the Madison public schools; University of Wisconsin. Ancient classical course, 1902, and Law course in 1909. For several years before he completed his law studies he taught school in cities of southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. The larger schools with which he was connected were Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and De Kalb, Illinois. Since 1909 he has practiced law in Madison. He was district attorney of Dane county for two terms and divorce counsel for the county, two years, and Private Secretary to Gov. Blaine in 1921. He was elected state senator in November, 1924, without opposition.

Home Address: Madison, Wis.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Sauk and Richland Counties

ROBERT CALDWELL (Rep.) retired farmer of Lodi, was born March 7, 1866, on a farm in the town of Arlington, Columbia County, and received his education in the public schools of the county. He has made a success of farming and still owns a 240 acre farm. He was elected to the Assembly four terms and served on the Joint Finance Committee two sessions. He also served on the committees on Taxation, Insurance and Banking, the Legislative Visiting Committee for inspecting the State institutions, the special committee on redistricting the Congressional, Senatorial and Assembly districts of the State. He has also held various local positions, some of which are: President of Lodi Village, President of the Columbia Bank, President of the Lodi Union Agricultural Society, also Secretary, member of the Lodi School Board of Education, Supervisor of the County Board and member of the Local Draft Board for Columbia County during the World War. He was a member of the Assembly during the sessions of 1915, 1921, 1923 and 1925. He was elected to the State Senate in November, 1926, receiving 11,947 votes to 5,056 for George Staudenmayer.

Home Address: Lodi, Wis.



TWENTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Eau Claire and Chippewa Counties

HERMAN T. LANGE (Rep.) has held many positions of trust and honor, considering it a privilege and duty to serve. He was born in Portage, April 9, 1858, and was educated in the public schools. He came to Eau Claire from Minneapolis in 1880, and soon after engaged in partnership with Mr. George Johnson, and became known as the firm of Johnson & Lange.

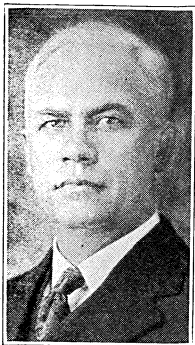
After thirteen years of successful business H. T. Lange and brother purchased Mr. Johnson's interest and soon after entered the wholesale grocer business under firm name of H. T. Lange Company. He is director of Big Four Canning Company of Stanley and Thorp, Wisconsin; director of Pacific Packing Co., of Oakdale, California; director of Union National Bank and Union Savings Bank of Eau Claire; served as alderman of Eau Claire six years; president of the Y. M. C. A. eleven years, and numerous other offices. He was elected to the senate in 1920 without opposition and was reelected in 1924 by an overwhelming majority.

Home Address: 930 Third Ave., Eau Claire, Wis.



TWENTY-NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Barron, Dunn and Polk Counties



CARL B. CASPERSON (Rep.) was born Aug. 17, 1877 in Atlas, Polk county. He received his education in the common schools and the Stoughton Academy and began his business career as a carpenter and contractor. At the present time he is engaged in the lumbering business at Frederic. He has been a member of the county board of Polk County for nineteen years, has served as school clerk, president of the Atlas Creamery Company and director of the Farmers State Bank of Luck, First National Bank of Frederic, Equity Telephone Company and Pea Growers Association of Polk county. He was elected secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Pedersen Lumber Company. Member of Assembly from Polk county 1917-1918. Drafted at the Progressive Republican conference at Barron by a unanimous vote for State Senator and elected without opposition. In 1923 he was appointed a member of the board of University regents. He was elected a district delegate to the National Republican convention at Cleveland in 1924. Again in November 1926, was reelected to the State Senate without opposition receiving in the last election 12,579 votes.

Home Address: Frederic, Wisconsin.

THIRTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida Counties



JAMES A. BARKER (Rep.) was born in Troy, N. Y., 1858. He received a common school education. For fourteen years he was employed by Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, and for ten years he was in a gent's furnishing goods store in Chicago. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in farming in Langlade county. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and in November, 1924, was elected to the state senate receiving 13,327 votes to 4,427 for Dalles O. Hawkes (Dem.) and 3,466 for James Pederson (Ind.)

Home Address: R. 2, Antigo, Wisconsin.

THIRTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette Counties



HOWARD TEASDALE (Rep.) was born at Janesville, Wis., Aug. 9, 1855. He is a resident of the city of Sparta. Graduated from country schools in 1876 and from high school in 1878. Took modern classical course at University of Wisconsin during 1878-79 and then took special course in law in 1880-81, graduating in 1882. Now practicing his profession in Sparta. Was justice of the peace at Sparta in 1891-92; city clerk from 1891-96; superintendent of waterworks from 1895-1905; also city attorney for several years. Appointed district attorney of Monroe county by Governor La Follette in May, 1901, and elected the

next term; president of water commission, 1905-1910; treasurer of city school board for over fifteen years. Has held the positions of deputy county clerk, special treasury agent and court commissioner for a number of years. He is secretary and superintendent of the Monroe county Telephone Company and the Ontario, and Wilton Telephone Company, and the New Cashton Telephone Company. As a member of the state senate during the sessions of 1911 and 1913 he was active in all legislation tending to curb and diminish the liquor traffic; chairman of the legislative vice committee of 1913; author of a law for the uniform accounting of asylums; law requiring track connection and switching between railroads and other progressive laws. In the November, 1922, senatorial election he was chosen without opposition.

In 1913 he was selected as chairman of the committee on Education and Public Welfare.

In the 1922 session in the primary campaign contest, he was opposed by John Conant, and the vote stood as follows: Teasdale 7,643, Conant, 6,587 and in the election Teasdale was chosen without opposition.

In the 1923 session he was elected as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In the 1925 session he was elected president pro tempore, of the senate, and a member of the committee on education and public welfare and was active in securing the state to pay its agreed share to counties for Mother's pension, and legislation, requiring certain class of light companies to pay their just share of all taxes and assist in the payment of school taxes. In the Primary campaign, of 1926, he was opposed by C. G. Price who received 5,024 votes, Conant 3,062. Mr. Teasdale received 5,060 votes a plurality of 34 votes. Mr. Price took the result to the Supreme Court.

The court decided the contest in favor of Teasdale. He was reelected to the state senate in November, 1926, without opposition, receiving 9,939 votes.

Home Address: Sparta, Wis.

THIRTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau Counties.

V. S. KEPPEL (Rep.) was born in La Crosse county, Feb. 21, 1865. He received a common school education. Up to 1910 Mr. Keppel was actively engaged in farming. At the present time he is secretary and manager of the Holman Co-operative Creamery Association. Mr. Keppel is one of the original La Follette supporters and continued loyal to the senator. He was elected as a member of the assembly in 1907 and for 23 years was a supervisor of La Crosse county. For 21 years he has been secretary and manager of the Holman Co-operative Creamery Association. He was elected to the senate in November, 1924, receiving 21,803 votes to 891 for Henry N. Stephenson (Pro.). At the 1925 ses-



WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

sion of the legislature, he was a member of the joint highway committee which drafted the auto gas tax bill, which was enacted.

Home Address: Holman, Wis.

THIRTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

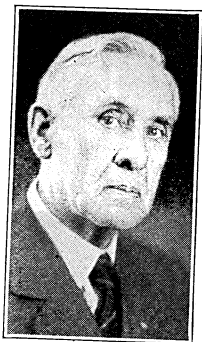
Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.



JOHN C. SCHUMAN (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, Dec. 6, 1881. He was educated in the parochial, public and evening courses in a business college. After he left school he worked for two years at the printing business, then learned the machinist trade, which he followed until he took up farming. With the exception of one term, 1920-22, when he was elected town treasurer, Mr. Schuman has never held public office until elected to the senate in 1922. During recent years he has been interested in the welfare of agriculture and has devoted much time in organization work. He has been secretary for the Farmers' Co-operative Company of Watertown since its origin and is now managing the Watertown Milk Producers Co-operative Association, one of the largest milk co-operative marketing associations in the state. Mr. Schuman was elected to the senate in 1922 and re-elected in November, 1926, receiving 12,453 votes to 2,336 votes for Oscar F. Roessler (Ind. Dem.).

Home Address: Watertown, Wis.

CHIEF CLERK



OLIVER G. MUNSON (Rep.) has had more legislative experience than any other man in Wisconsin, having been connected with the legislature most of the time since 1881. He began as bookkeeper of the senate was a member of the senate for 12 years, 1896 to 1908; was elected chief clerk of the senate in 1915 without his knowledge and re-elected in 1917, 1919 and 1921 and again in 1927. During Gov. James O. Davidson's five years incumbency in the executive office Mr. Munson was his private secretary. He was born March 2, 1856, in Howard county, Iowa, and came to Wisconsin in 1876, and published the Richland County Republican-Observer for 10 years. For the last 41 years he has been a resident of Viroqua and was editor and publisher of the Vernon County Censor until he retired in 1920. In the campaign of 1916 he was chosen as one of Wisconsin's presidential electors on the republican ticket.

Home Address: Viroqua, Wis.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

GEORGE W. RICKEMAN (Rep.) was born at Racine and received a public and high school education and for two years attended the University of Wisconsin. He enlisted in the Spanish American War in 1898; spent two years with the regulars in the Philippines following 1900. He was captain of artillery at Racine and was commissioned major just before the outbreak of the World War. He served with the 32nd Division in France during the war. During Governor Davidson's administration Mr. Rickeman held the position of state game warden.

Home Address: 1608 Main St., Racine, Wis.



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

ADAMS AND MARQUETTE COUNTIES

ROBERT B. WOOD (Rep.) was born Sept. 18, 1885, at Lake Preston, S. D., and moved to Wisconsin in 1891. He received a grade and high school education and began work as a railroad telegraph operator and later on was employed as station agent, train dispatcher and freight brakeman. He was then selected as assistant cashier and later as cashier of the Necedah bank, coming to the present position of president of the Adams County State Bank, eleven years ago. He held the position of assessor of income for four years; village president three terms; village treasurer five terms, a member of the school board for three terms, member of County Board and during the world war was a member of the draft board of Adams county. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924 and was re-elected in November, 1926, without opposition receiving 2,451 votes.

Home Address: Adams, Wis.



ASHLAND COUNTY

B. J. GEHRMANN (Rep.) was born in Germany, February 13, 1880. He was 14 years old when he came to this country and went to work in a Chicago packing plant. He attended night school for a time. Except for the first few years when he came to this country he has been a farmer. He moved to Clark county in 1895 and started to clear a farm. He is now the owner of a farm which he has cleared 5 miles from Mellen near the famous Copper Falls. He is the father of 11 children and the older ones are obtaining either agricultural short course or business educational opportunities. Mr. Gehrmann has been county president of the American Society of Equity for 6 years and has been a member of the state ex-



ecutive board for several years. He has been a leader in the work for better methods of farming and better live stock and believes in better educational opportunities for rural children. He has served as town chairman for 4 years, assessor 5 years and school clerk for 7 years. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1926, without opposition receiving 3,805 votes.

Home Address: Mellen, Wis.



BARRON COUNTY

C. A. BEGGS (Rep.) was born in Portage county in 1860, was in the grocery business at Plainfield one year, then moved to Rice Lake where he was in the general merchandise business 4 years, after which he was engaged in farming. He is now retired. He is now serving his 16th year on the county board, was chairman two years and president of the village of Cameron several years where he was engaged in the mercantile business and shipping of produce. He was a member of the assembly in 1917 and at the general election in November, 1926, he was reelected to the assembly receiving 3,628 votes to 1,530 votes for A. G. Strand and 457 for J. J. Leisenring.

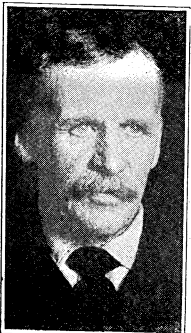
Home Address: Rice Lake, Wis.



BAYFIELD COUNTY

PAUL UNGRODT (Rep.) was born Oct. 27, 1900 at Washburn. He was graduated from the Washburn high school in 1918, and Lawrence College in 1923, having majored in economics and minored in political science. Immediately upon graduating from college, he entered into the hardware business at Washburn and shortly after was elected mayor. After one term service as mayor he was reelected without opposition having begun his second term May 1, 1926. While in college he won honors in scholarship and debate. He was elected to the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa and Tau Kappa Alpha. He is one of the youngest members to be chosen to serve in the legislature. Mr. Ungrodt was elected in November 1926, without opposition receiving 2,407 votes.

Home Address: Washburn, Wis.



BROWN COUNTY

First District: City of Green Bay

MALCOLM A. SELLERS (Rep.) was born at Waukesha. He received a common school education at Waukesha, and at Fort Howard, now Green Bay, and then went into the lumber business with his father. In 1883 he went to Arizona in the employ of the government as a postal clerk in the railway mail service. He returned to Green Bay in 1891 and went into the livery business. He was deputy sheriff of Brown county in 1895, rural mail carrier in 1903; from 1904-1906 superintendent of the Brown county workhouse; from 1907 to 1911 mail contractor

of Green Bay and from 1915 to 1918 again a mail contractor. He has been a supervisor since 1894, except when superintendent of the workhouse. He is at present a bridge inspector. Mr. Sellers was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, without opposition, receiving 6,576 votes, and was reelected without opposition in November 1926, receiving 5,353 votes.

Home Address: Green Bay, Wis.

BROWN COUNTY

Second District: All the towns, cities and villages in the county outside of the city of Green Bay.

GUSTAV J. ZITLOW (Rep.) was born Jan. 9, 1870, in the town of Lawrence, Brown county, was educated in the common schools and has devoted his life to farming. He is a breeder of purebred Holstein cattle. He served as clerk of his school district from 1891 to 1909, treasurer of the South Lawrence Butter & Cheese Co., and secretary and treasurer of the Wrightstown local American Society of Equity since 1918. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and was re-elected in 1922, 1924 and again in November 1926, receiving 2,550 votes to 2,382 votes for Harold M. Kuypers.

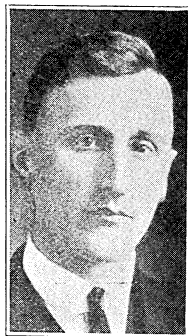
Home Address: R. 1, West De Pere, Wis.



BUFFALO AND PEPIN COUNTIES

ARTHUR A. HITT (Rep.) was born in the town of Alma, Buffalo county, Nov. 9, 1890. He graduated from the Alma High School in 1910; La Crosse Normal School 1913; received the A. B. degree of the University of Wisconsin in 1916 and the M. A. degree from the same institution in 1926. He is a teacher by profession but at the present time is taking graduate work in Education at the University of Wisconsin. He has served as assessor of the town of Alma for 6 years, 1921-1926. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1926, receiving 3,126 votes.

Home Address: Alma, Wis.



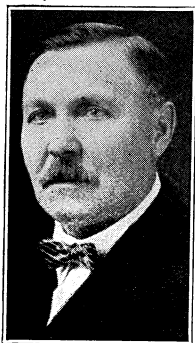
BURNETT AND WASHBURN COUNTIES

LOUIS L. THAYER (Rep.) was born June 3, 1863, in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. He received high school and University educational training. He taught school for 12 years and served as clergyman for 25 years. His present occupation is farming. He has served as chairman of the town, president of the village of Ontario and has been a member of the board of education at Bloomer and Birchwood. He served as a member of the assembly in 1905, and was reelected in November, 1926, without opposition, receiving 3,347 votes.

Home Address: Birchwood, Wis.



CALUMET COUNTY



CARL HILLMAN (Rep.) was born March 29, 1870, in the town of Rantoul, Calumet county. He received a common school education and for many years has been engaged in farming in the town of Rantoul. He was town supervisor in 1899; town chairman of Rantoul 19 years; chairman of county board of Calumet five terms; school treasurer six years; justice of the peace fifteen years, and is secretary of the Calumet Drainage Commission.

He moved to Brillion Village in 1923 and was elected supervisor of Brillion Village in 1924 and is still a member of the County Board. He was elected to the assembly in 1922, reelected in 1924, and again in November, 1926, receiving 1,957 votes to 1,360 for Henry W. Hoffman.

Home Address: Brillion, Wis.

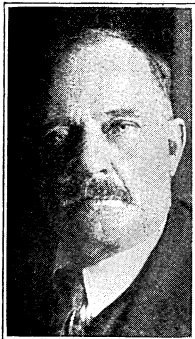
CHIPPEWA COUNTY



GUSTAVE E. RHEINGANS (Prog. Rep.) was born September 8, 1890, in the town of Eagle Point, Chippewa County, and was educated in the common schools. He was raised on a farm and with his brother, Charles operated the farm home until 1920 when he retired from farming. He is now in the service of the department of the Farmer's Produce Company of Chippewa Falls. He served as Justice of the Peace in the town of Eagle Point for one year and has been a leader in the American Equity Society movement. In the November 1926, election he received 5,868 votes to 1,761 for Fred W. Stevens.

Home Address: Chippewa Falls, Wis.

CLARK COUNTY



ARLO A. HUCKSTEAD (Rep.) was born Nov. 1, 1867 in the town of Grant, Clark county, Wisconsin. He received a common school education. For three years, from 1917-19 he was the manager of the Farmers' Elevator at Neillsville and at present is engaged in farming. He was supervisor of the town of Grant for five years; assessor three years, chairman three years. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924 without opposition, and again without opposition in November 1926, receiving 6,661 votes.

Home Address: R. 4, Neillsville, Wis.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

E. MYRWYN ROWLANDS (Rep.) was born in the village of Cambria, Columbia County, April 1, 1901. He received his common school education in the village of Cambria, later graduating from St. John's Military Academy, Delafield. He received higher education at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., and at the University of Wisconsin. At the age of 23 he was nominated and elected a trustee of the Village Board of the village of Cambria, the youngest man who has ever held that office. He is at the present time a director and assistant cashier of the Bank of Cambria and a member of the Village Board. He is engaged in farm management. He defeated the Hon. W. R. Turner in the primaries Sept. 7, 1926.

Home Address: Cambria, Wis.



CRAWFORD COUNTY

ARCHIE J. McDOWELL (Rep.) was born in the town of Avon, Rock county, and came to Crawford county with his parents in 1870. He received a common, high school and college education and was graduated from the Medical college in 1898. He taught school and served as county superintendent of Crawford county school for six years. He has served as president of the village of Soldiers Grove for two years; chairman of the committee on common schools, three years. For the past twenty-eight years he has practiced medicine at Soldiers Grove. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, and was reelected in November, 1926, receiving 2,376 votes to 800 votes for W. D. Carroll.

Home Address: Soldiers Grove, Wis.



DANE COUNTY

First District: City of Madison and town of Madison

ALVIN C. REIS, (Rep.) attorney, Madison, was born at Evansville, Indiana, on March 24, 1892. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1913, and from the Harvard Law School in 1917. Mr. Reis was a Major in the U. S. Army, served nineteen months in France, and participated in the Aisne-Marne, Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

From 1920, to 1926, Reis was Assistant Attorney General of Wisconsin and Counsel for the Wisconsin Department of Markets. In this capacity he did the legal organization or reorganization work for over a hundred of the state's co-operative associations, chief among which were the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation, Wisconsin Co-operative Creamery Association, Northern Wisconsin Co-operative Tobacco Pool and Wisconsin Foreign Cheese Producers (Co-operative).



Mr. Reis was Chairman of the Committee on Legislation for the National Association of Marketing Officials in 1926, and is one of the three members of the administrative board of the National Association of Co-operative Marketing Attorneys.

Home Address: Madison, Wis.

DANE COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Cottage Grove, Christiana, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Windsor and York; the villages of Cambridge, Deerfield, DeForest, MacFarland, Marshall, Rockdale and Sun Prairie and the city of Stoughton.



JAMES C. HANSON (Rep.) was elected to the assembly in 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924 and in 1926. He was born in Slysrup, Lolland, Denmark, July 11, 1862, and three years later came to America with his parents. They settled on a farm in the town of Christiana, Dane county, where he has since made his home with the exception of one season in 1879, when he was employed in railroad construction work in the Dakotas. He was educated in the common schools, Albion Academy and Milton College. He is a farmer, has been affiliated with the progressive movement in the Republican party for years and has held many local offices of trust and honor. He has been active in the co-operative movement for several years. In November, 1926, he was elected without opposition receiving 2,695 votes.

Home Address: R. 3, Deerfield, Wis.

DANE COUNTY

Third District: Towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springfield, Springdale, Vermont, Verona, Vienna and Westport; and the villages of Belleville, Black Earth, Brooklyn, Dane, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mt. Horeb, Oregon, Verona and Waunakee.



ALBERT J. BAKER (Rep.) was born Dec. 14, 1874, in the town of Primrose, Dane county. He is a son of the late P. O. Baker a former member of the assembly. Mr. Baker was educated in the common schools and has been a farmer all of his life. He served as chairman of the town of Springdale since 1924; president and manager of the Mt. Horeb Creamery Co., for several years; member of the school board for 27 years; clerk of the school board for 15 years and town assessor for 5 years. He has served as administrator in the settlement of several estates and has also acted as guardian for several minors. He is a member of the executive board of the Mt. Horeb Advancement Association and also a member of the Mt. Horeb Live Stock Shipping Association. In the November 1926, election he was chosen without opposition receiving 4,039 votes.

Home Address: Mt. Horeb, Wis.

DODGE COUNTY

First District: Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa and Williams-town; villages of Hustisford, Lomira, Neosho, Iron Ridge and Theresa; and the cities of Horicon and Mayville, and the fifth, sixth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of Watertown.

JOHN M. DIHRING (Rep.) Was born Jan. 13, 1862, in the town of Theresa, Dodge county, Wisconsin. He was educated in the public and parochial schools, and has been a farmer of Dodge County all his life and a live stock buyer for twenty years.

At the present time he is farming in the town of LeRoy, Dodge County; he is a director of two banks, namely: the First National Bank of Mayville, Dodge county, and the Lomira State Bank, Lomira Wisconsin. He is director of the Union Dairy Co. of the town of LeRoy, is director and treasurer of the Theresa Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Theresa, Dodge County, and director of the Knowles Produce and Trading Co. He was clerk of joint school district No. 2 in the town of LeRoy, Dodge county for twenty-seven years; elected town chairman of the town of LeRoy in 1919, and held the position for four years. Was elected to the assembly in November 1924 and was reelected in November 1926, receiving 3,581 votes to 1,412 votes for Frank E. Dewitz and 187 votes for Percy Steuber.

Home Address: Brownsville, Wis.



DODGE COUNTY

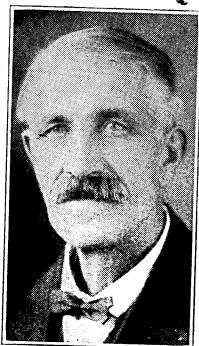
Second District: Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elva, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton, Westford; the villages of Fox Lake, Lowell, Reeseville east ward of the village of Randolph; and the cities of Juneau and Beaver Dam, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th wards of the city of Waupun.

PHILIP J. ZINK (Dem.) was born at Beaver Dam, Oct. 23, 1870, and was educated in the private and parochial schools of his city. For 30 years he has been a member of the Wisconsin National Guard. He served in the Spanish American War, Mexican Border Service and all during the World War as Lieutenant Colonel of the 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. He is a retired woolen weaver. He served as a member of the school board for one term and three years on the police and fire commission of Beaver Dam. Mr. Zink was elected to the assembly on the Democratic ticket in the November election 1926 receiving 3,349 votes.

Home Address: 414 W. Maple St., Beaver Dam, Wis.



DOOR COUNTY



BERNARD HAHN (Rep.) was born in Luxemburg, Kewaunee county, Aug. 24, 1860, and received a common school education. Mr. Hahn has been interested in progressive farming and in the fruit growing industry for which Door county is famous. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926 receiving 2,554 votes.

Home Address: Fish Creek, Wis.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

First District: The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh wards of the city of Superior



WALTER W. LANG (Rep.) was born at Superior, Jan. 21, 1899, and received an elementary and high school education. He served for several years in the office of chief of engineers in the United States Government at Washington and in the offices of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at San Francisco, Calif. This is the first public office which he has held. He is now the secretary of the Northern Supply and Fuel Company of Superior. He was elected to the assembly, November 1926, receiving 4,038 votes to 965 votes for Fred A. Russell, Democrat.

Home Address: 910 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

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



PHILIP E. NELSON (Rep.) was born at Curtiss, Wis., Sept. 1, 1891. He is a graduate of the Colby High School and of the Williams Business College of Oshkosh. He has served as cost accountant for the Oakland Motor Car Co., at Pontiac, Mich., and for a time was a general merchant at Conrath, Rusk County. He has served as a member of the county board of supervisors of Douglas county, 1921-1923 and was reelected for the term 1926-1927. He is a director of the Tri-State Fair Board. He served one year and 10 months in the World War and one year and four months of his service was with the A. E. F., in France. At the present time he is a farmer and manufacturers' agent. In the November, 1926, election he was chosen without opposition, receiving 4,036 votes.

Home Address: Maple, Wis.

DUNN COUNTY

J. D. MILLAR, (Rep.) was born January 8, 1869 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He moved with his parents to a farm in Dunn county when he was 4 years of age. He received his education in the one-room

country school, the Menomonie high school and the River Falls state normal school.

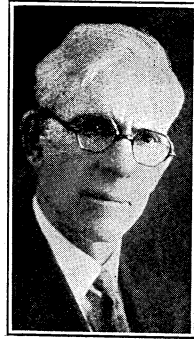
His present occupation, aside from the various offices he holds, is that of a farmer. He owns, and has operated for the past 20 years, the farm pre-empted by his grandfather in 1856. Previous to this he taught school, kept books for a number of years acquired an interest and was actively engaged in the lumber manufacturing business for about 10 years. He is the present secretary of the Dunn County Agricultural Society, an office he has held for 19 years.

He has been chairman of the town of Red Cedar in which he lived for 12 years, incidentally a member of the Dunn county board of supervisors of which he is the present chairman, having been elected to this office for five consecutive terms. He has been a director of the Dunn County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company 17 years, of which he is the present secretary, an office he has held for 7 years.

It runs in the family to legislate, it appears. His father, William Millar, was a member of the Assembly in 1887, senator in the sessions of 1889 and 1891.

The subject of this sketch was a member of the Assembly in 1911, 1913, 1923, 1925 and was re-elected in November 1926 without opposition.

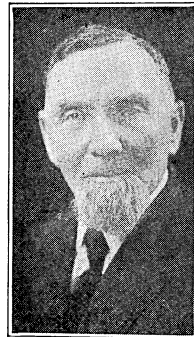
Home Address: R. 2, Menomonie, Wis.



EAU CLAIRE COUNTY

C. N. SAUGEN (Rep.) of Pleasant Valley, Eau Claire county was born in Norway, January 1, 1852, came to Trempealeau county with his parents in 1866 settling on a homestead, where he worked and attended country school up to 1876 when he moved to Eau Claire county and began farming. He represented his town on the county board for 16 years, and was assessor of his town for 4 years. He was elected to the assembly in 1904, 1916, 1922, 1924, and was reelected in November, 1926, without opposition receiving 6,483 votes.

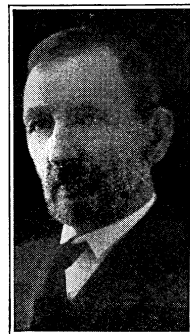
Home Address: R. 1, Eleva, Wis.



FOREST, FLORENCE, ONEIDA COUNTIES

JOSEPH D. GRANDINE (Rep.) was born in November, 1860 in Wayne county, New York, came to Wisconsin when a youth and was educated in the graded and high schools in Menasha, and for years has been a successful farmer in Forest county. He was president of the North Crandon school board when the first consolidated school in Wisconsin was established and it is still in successful operation. Mr. Grandine served as a member of the Forest county draft board during the war. He was elected to the assembly in 1920; re-elected in 1922 and again, without opposition in November, 1926 receiving 5,160 votes.

Home Address: Argonne, Wis.



FOND DU LAC COUNTY

First District: The towns of Calumet, Empire, Fond du Lac, and Taycheedah and the city of Fond du Lac.



MATH KOENIGS (Rep.) was born on a farm in Fond du Lac County and has continued to reside in this county all his life. He attended parochial school and after graduating from the common school secured the remainder of his education by study, at home. For a time he was employed in creameries and for three years operated a cheese factory. In 1912 he purchased a farm near the city of Fond du Lac which he still operates and the milk from his guernsey herd is retailed at a popular price in the city. He was appointed a member of the State Fair Advisory Board by Governor Blaine March 14, 1921, and was reappointed June 17, 1925 to succeed himself. He invented an efficient 30 day quack grass killing method after 7 years of experimenting. He was elected to the assembly in 1922, and 1924, and again in November, 1926, without opposition receiving 5,160 votes.

Home Address: R. 7, Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY

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



THOMAS J. DIERINGER (Prog. Rep.) of Campbellsport was born on May 23, 1861, in the town of Ashford. At an early age he moved with his parents to a farm in the town of Auburn where he still makes his home. Following his schooling at St. Francis Seminary he engaged in farming. He has been a practical farmer all his life. However, during the past few years, he has added other duties which include two years as representative of the International Harvester Co. and five years with the Menominee River Sugar Co. He was manager for the Campbellsport Equity Co., from 1912 until 1914, shipping potatoes. For two years Mr. Dieringer was treasurer of the town of Auburn and for one year was assessor for the village of Campbellsport. At the present time Mr. Dieringer is secretary-treasurer of the Campbellsport branch of the Federal Farm Loan association, which position he has held since its organization 7 years ago. For the past two years he has also been a member of the executive board of the Federal Farm Loan Bank of St. Paul. His father, Andrew Dieringer, was a member of the assembly from 1866-1868.

Mr. Dieringer was elected to the assembly in Nov. 1922, and 1924 and was reelected in November 1926 receiving 4,373 votes.

Home Address: Campbellsport, Wis.

GRANT COUNTY

First District: Towns of Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser and Waterloo, the villages of Cassville, Cuba City, Hazel Green, Livingston and Potosi, and city of Platteville.

HARRY E. STEPHENS (Rep.) was born Nov. 2, 1857, near Platteville in La Fayette county, Wisconsin and received a common school education. He was a live stock buyer for 35 years. For a time he was interested in a meat market and later operated a grocery store for five years. He is now associated with Charles Kistler in the ownership of the Blockhouse Mining Co., a lead and zinc property located near Platteville. His present occupation is mining and farming. He served as mayor of the city of Platteville for 2 years and has been a director of the State Bank of Platteville since its organization 21 years ago. He is married and is the father of three children. Mr. Stephens was elected to the assembly in November 1926 receiving 2,923 votes to 863 for George S. Witcher.

Home Address: Platteville, Wis.



GRANT COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Little Grant Marion, Millville, Mount Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscodia, North Lancaster, Patch Grove, South Lancaster, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing; the villages of Bagley, Bloomington, Blue River, Montfort, Mt. Hope, Muscodia, Patch Grove and Woodman; and the cities of Boscobel, Fennimore and Lancaster.

L. D. EASTMAN (Rep.) was born March 11, 1872, in the Village of Hazel Green, Grant County. Attended Hazel Green grades and Montfort High School. At the age of nineteen worked in a lumberyard at Cobb for a brother. In 1892, was manager of the lumberyard at Montfort.

Was married in 1894. In 1894 and 1895, managed the lumberyard at Cobb. In 1896 was employed in yard at Mineral Point. In 1897 purchased one-half interest in lumberyard with a brother at Montfort. Moved to Lancaster in 1901, and took charge of a yard, since that time he has been interested in line yards in Iowa and Wisconsin.

At present he is President of Eastman Cartwright Lumber Co., Lancaster, and Livingston Lumber Co. of Livingston. Has been interested in farm-



ing since 1911. Since 1916, he has been a successful breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs on his Shannondale Farm near Lancaster, where much of his time is spent.

He was elected alderman for the City of Lancaster three terms from 1908 to 1914 the last five years as chairman of the Finance Committee. He was elected Supervisor of his ward in 1914 and has served continuously on the County Board since that time. Was Chairman of the Finance Committee from 1915 to 1922 when he was elected Chairman of Grant County Board of Supervisors which office he has filled continuously since that time. Grant County Board is the largest County Board in the State having 69 members. For the last fifteen years only one week session and one session a year.

Was a member of Grant County Fair Board for over twenty years and served as Secretary also President of same during that time. He served as Secretary of Grant County Shorthorn breeders Association for four years, also President Grant County Poland China Breeders Association for two years. Served as food commissioner for this County during the World War.

Home Address: Lancaster, Wis.



GREEN COUNTY

E. J. HOESLY (Prog. Rep.) was born June 16, 1885 at New Glarus and was educated in the New Glarus High School and the Northwestern Business College of Naperville, Ill., where he graduated in 1903. For 6½ years he served as assistant cashier of the bank of New Glarus and as assistant postmaster of New Glarus for 4 years. His present employment is that of cattle dealer. He served as village clerk for 6 years and as supervisor of the village of New Glarus for 4 years. In November 1926 election he received 2,359 votes.

Home Address: New Glarus, Wis.



GREEN LAKE AND WAUSHARA COUNTIES

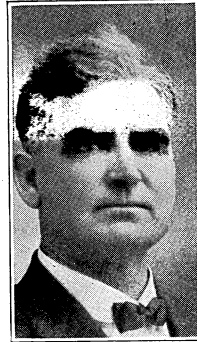
GEORGE M. O'CONNOR (Rep.) was born at Hancock, Wisconsin, Feb. 27, 1902. He graduated from the Hancock High School in 1919, and from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1923. He now holds a commission as first lieutenant Infantry Reserves. His present occupation is that of farming. In the November 1926 election Mr. O'Connor was elected receiving 5,818 votes against 630 for Frank D. Becker (Ind.).

Home Address: Hancock, Wis.

IOWA COUNTY

JOHN S. JACKSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Waldwick, Iowa County, Wisconsin, Nov. 9, 1874, and received his education in the common schools. He has served as chairman of the town of Mineral Point for 6 years; member of county board of Iowa County 6 years; clerk of the school board 12 years and for 3 years was president of the Southwestern Wisconsin Shipping Association. He has been a farmer all of his life. Mr. Jackson was elected to the assembly in November 1926, without opposition receiving 4,076 votes.

Home Address: Mineral Point, Wis.



IRON AND VILAS COUNTIES.

R. C. TREMBATH (Rep.) was born in Montreal, Wisconsin, January 3, 1895. He was educated in the common schools and Hurley High School, graduating in 1912. He taught school for four years. He served as register of deeds and abstractor of Iron County 1917 to 1924. In 1924, he was elected to the assembly and was reelected in November 1926 without opposition.

Home Address: Hurley, Wisconsin.



JACKSON COUNTY

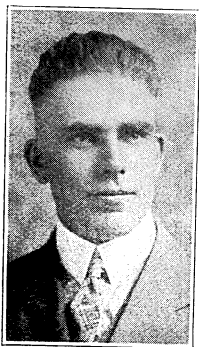
EMIL G. GILBERTSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Irving, Jackson county, Sept. 14, 1870 and was educated in the public schools and the high school of Black River Falls. He has been a farmer all of his life and in 1901 bought the old homestead of his father where he was born and has since lived. He has served as a member of the school board of his community for 15 years; town clerk 5 years; supervisor 12 years and a member of the county board of Jackson county for 4 years. He is secretary of Jackson county farm bureau and has held other positions of trust. Mr. Gilbertson was elected to the assembly without opposition in 1926 receiving 2,774 votes.

Home Address: Black River Falls, Wis.



JEFFERSON COUNTY

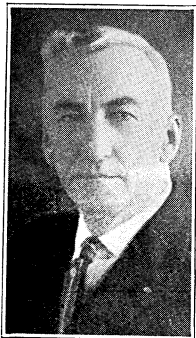
DON V. SMITH (Rep.) was born in the township of Aztalan, Jefferson County, June 29, 1894. He was educated in the common schools and graduated from Lake Mills High School in 1913. After leaving high school he served for 2 years in the United States



Navy but was forced to come home upon the death of his father to operate the homestead farm. In 1919, he was taken ill and forced to find other employment. For a year he was employed by the New Idea Implement Company spending most of his time in Kansas. He returned to Lake Mills in 1920. He has served as assessor of the town of Aztalan for two terms and at the present time is serving his third term as chairman of the town. He is also serving third term as a member of the county board of Jefferson county. During the world war he served on the Council of Defense, Troop Train service and has been a Y. M. C. A., leader. His present occupation is that of farming. Mr. Smith was elected to the assembly in November 1926 receiving 6,226 votes to 1,129 votes for Louis Zoelle (Dem.).

Home Address: R. 1, Lake Mills, Wis.

JUNEAU COUNTY



A. A. TELFER (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Plymouth, Juneau county, Wisconsin, in July, 1864. He attended the district and the Elroy high schools in winter and worked on the farm in summer until about eighteen years of age. He was elected on the town board one year, was then elected town clerk and held the office for ten years, resigning at the time of his removal to the city of Elroy. He was a director of the Farmers' Insurance Company for four years, and secretary for two years of that time. In 1904 he moved to Elroy and was elected cashier of the Citizens' Bank. He held that office for six years, and is now vice president of the bank. For eight years he has been supervisor from Elroy and is now serving his second term as chairman of the Juneau county board. For two years he was alderman of the First Ward of Elroy and later served as mayor. He was elected to the assembly in 1912, and again sent to the assembly in November, 1926, without opposition receiving 3,610 votes.

Home Address: Elroy, Wis.

KENOSHA COUNTY



First District: The second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh wards of the city of Kenosha.

CONRAD SHEARER (Rep.) was born in Somers, Kenosha County, Wis., Oct. 18, 1874. He was educated in the public schools, Kenosha High school, and the Milwaukee Normal. Leaving the farm at the age of 20 he entered the teaching profession and followed the same for six years. He was in the employ of the Kenosha Post Office for five years, serving in the capacity of sub-carrier and clerk. In 1907, the manufacturers of the city opened a central office, placing Mr. Shearer in charge. This position of secretary and office manager he has held for nineteen years.

In politics, Mr. Shearer is a Republican, having represented his party many times as a delegate to county and state conventions. From 1913 to 1919, he was a member of the Kenosha Common Council, and from 1919 to 1923, one of the Kenosha City Park Commission. At the 1921 session of the Legislature, Kenosha county was allowed two members in the lower house. Mr. Shearer was the first representative sent from the city district, and served on the Labor Committee during the session of 1923. At the fall election in 1924, he was reelected to the Assembly, receiving 5,689 votes to Andrew Anderson (Dem.) 3,193 votes. During the 1925 session, he served on the Labor and Fish and Game Committees. He was reelected in November 1926, receiving 4,925 votes to 2,596 votes for Edward Dayton.

Home Address: 520-68th Place, Kenosha, Wis.

KENOSHA COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland, and the first, fifth and sixth wards of the city of Kenosha.

D. J. Vincent (Rep.) was born May 4, 1860, in Kenosha county, where he was educated in the common schools of Kenosha county. For nine years he was clerk of the school board and for four years served on the county board. He has been president of the Kenosha County Experimental order and of the Kenosha & Racine County Breeders' association. He was elected to the assembly in 1914-1916. He was chairman of Liberty Loan Drive for town of Salem during the World War. He was reelected in November, 1922, 1924 and again in 1926.

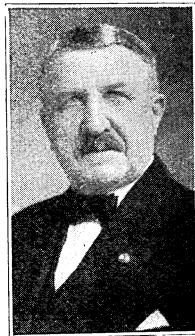
Home Address: Genoa City, Wisconsin.



KEWAUNEE COUNTY

ANTON G. SCHAUER (Rep.) is a veteran Wisconsin legislator having served two terms in the assembly in 1905, and 1907. He was born in the town of Mishicot, Manitowoc County, June 13, 1860, received a common school education and at Appleton college. For 30 years he served as a teacher, and was principal of Tisch Mills schools for 18 years. At the present time he is engaged in banking and farming. Mr. Schauer served one term as sheriff, two terms as clerk of the circuit court, two terms as register of deeds and two terms as a member of the assembly. He has served four years as a postmaster, 17 years as town clerk and 35 years as justice of the peace and court commissioner. For the past 9 years he has been engaged in banking. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926 receiving 2,293 votes.

Home Address: Kewaunee, Wis.



LA CROSSE COUNTY



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

GARDNER R. WITHROW (Rep.) has never held public office until elected to the Assembly in 1926. Mr. Withrow was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, October 5th, 1892. He was educated in the grade schools and High School of La Crosse, Wisconsin. After finishing school, he entered the train service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company of which he is still an active employee.

Home Address: 310 Rivoli Theater Bldg., La Crosse, Wis.

LA CROSSE COUNTY



Second District: The Eighth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first wards of the City of La Crosse and all that part of the county outside of the City of La Crosse.

JOHN LARSON (Rep.) was born Aug. 22, 1878, at West Salem and graduated from the West Salem high school June 9, 1895. He has been engaged in farming all of his life. He served as town clerk for seven years and as town treasurer two years. He has been secretary of the West Salem Cooperative Creamery Co., for several years. Mr. Larson was elected to the assembly in 1924, and reelected in November 1926, receiving 2,831 votes to 502 for H. Shirley Smith and 82 for Oliver P. Needham.

Home Address: West Salem, Wis.



LAFAYETTE COUNTY

S. DELL PENNISTON (Rep.) was born at Argyle June 9, 1870, was educated in the common schools and three years in a high school. He has been a member of the town board for 10 years and at the present time is engaged in farming, operating a 321 acre farm two and one-half miles from Argyle on which he has lived for 31 years. He was elected to the assembly without opposition receiving 3,793 votes.

Home Address: Argyle, Wis.

LANGLADE COUNTY

JOHN FRONEK (Rep.) was born in Czecho Slovakia, May 11, 1883, and three years later came to America. He was educated in the public schools of Coal City, Ill. For the past 25 years he has been engaged in farming and owns a 120 acre farm in Langlade County. He has served his town as school director for one term, town supervisor 2 terms and assessor for 12 years. During 1925, he took the Agricultural census. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926, receiving 3,056 votes to 2,346 for H. Freiburger and 287 for Olive E. Kessler.

Home Address: Antigo, Wis.



LINCOLN COUNTY

RICHARD KAMKE (Rep.) has the unique distinction of having served in the 1923 session as a Democrat and having been re-elected to the 1927 session as a Republican. He was born in Scofield, Marathon county, June 3, 1883. He received a common school, high school and business college education. He is at present engaged in the hardware and implement business at Merrill. He has been an alderman in Merrill for 14 years and has served as president of the common council for five years. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922 and reelected in November, 1926 receiving 3,645 votes.

Home Address: Merrill, Wis.



MANITOWOC COUNTY

First District: The towns of Centerville, Liberty, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Meeme and Newton and the city of Manitowoc.

CHARLES SCHUETTE (Rep.) was born in the city of Manitowoc, Nov. 30, 1878 and received a common school education. He was a railroad employee from 1897 to 1911, and then went into the grocery business. At the present time he is collection manager in a law office. He served as sheriff of Manitowoc county for one term 1921-1922. Mr. Schuette was elected to the assembly November 1926 receiving 3,476 votes to 2,268 votes for Walter Wittman, (Dem.).

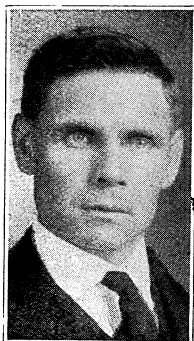
Home Address: 1609 Washington Street, Manitowoc, Wis.



MANITOWOC COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Maple Grove, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks and Two Rivers; and the villages of Reedsville and Valders; and the cities of Kiel and Two Rivers.

HERMAN ROETHEL (Rep.) was born January 3, 1882, on a farm in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. He



received a common school education and attended the short course in Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. He lived on the same farm for 32 years making a specialty of raising pure bred Berkshire hogs and Jersey cattle on which he was awarded many prizes at the county and state fairs. In 1914, he sold the farm and moved to Kiel assisting in organizing the Kiel Mercantile Association. He was made director and live stock shipper, resigning from these positions in 1922. From 1909 to 1915, he was president of the Manitowoc County order of the Wisconsin Experiment Association. He has served as school clerk and village assessor and served three terms on the county board as supervisor from the 2nd ward of the city of Kiel. At present he is retired on a few acres of land in the city and serving as fire chief for the Kiel Volunteer Fire Department. He was elected to the assembly in 1918 and was reelected in November, 1926, receiving 3,052 votes to 1,138 votes for David Le Clair.

Home Address: Kiel, Wis.

MARATHON COUNTY

First District: Bergen, Berlin, Bern, Brighton, Cassel, Cleveland, Day, Eau Pleine, Emmet, Flieth, Frankfort, Green Valley, Halsey, Hamburg, Holton, Hull, Johnson, McMillan, Maine, Marathon, Mosinee, Rib Falls, Rietbrock, Spencer and Wein; that part of Abbotsford village in Marathon county, and the villages of Athens, Edgar, Fenwood, McMillan, Marathon, Mosinee, Spencer, Stratford and that part of Unity village in Marathon county and that part of the City of Colby in Marathon county.



MATT. J. BERRES (Rep.) was born in the town of Kewaskum, Washington county, November 20, 1863. He received his education in the public and parochial schools at West Bend, Wisconsin. His parents were pioneer settlers in Washington county, having lived there from 1847 to 1880, when Mr. Berres came to Marathon county with his parents at the age of 16 years, and settled in the town of Rib Falls, then a wilderness. As a young man he was employed in the lumber camps, saw mills and on the river. In 1890 he settled on a farm where he still resides and is an active farmer. Mr. Berres has held various offices of trust and honor. He served as town clerk for 17 years, town chairman 7 years; chairman of Marathon County Board 1922 and 1923; was justice of the peace for 15 years, and at the present time is notary public, jury commissioner, and assessor of the Stellin Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was elected to the assembly November 2, 1926 without opposition.

Home Address: R. 5, Edgar, Wis.

MARATHON COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Bevent, Easton, Elderon, Franzen, Guenther, Harrison, Hewitt, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, Norrie, Plover, Reid, Ringle, Texas, Wausau, Weston; the villages of Brokaw, Elderon, Hatley, Rothschild and Schofield and the city of Wausau.

HENRY ELLENBECKER (Rep.) was born Feb. 27, 1871, in Belgium, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin. He received a common school education and has held public offices for twenty-seven years. He was elected to the assembly in 1922; re-elected in 1924 without opposition, and in November, 1926, was re-elected receiving 7,085 votes to 643 votes for Reinhold Porchnow.

Home Address: Wausau, Wis.



MARINETTE COUNTY

CHARLES A. BUDLONG (Rep.) was born in 1861 at Frankfort, N. Y. He came to Wisconsin in his early childhood, and grew to manhood at Black Earth, Dane County, where he was educated in the common and high schools. In 1885, he moved to Lafayette county, and in 1892, he moved to Marinette county. By occupation he is railway telegraph operator, which profession he followed from 1885 to 1895. He was a clerk of the circuit court for twelve years; United States immigrant inspector for three years and has been a member of the board of supervisors of Marinette county for three years. In 1912 he was elected sheriff of Marinette county. From 1916 to 1924, he served as an inspector for the state board of control and in 1924, was elected police judge of Marinette. In the fall of 1924, he was a candidate for Congress as regular Republican but was defeated at the primaries by Hon. George J. Schneider, La Follette Progressive Republican. He was elected to the assembly in 1914 and reelected in November, 1926, without opposition receiving 5,344 votes.

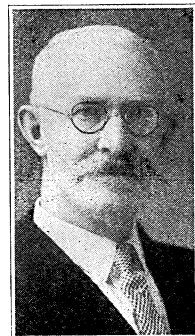
Home Address: 2628 Parkridge Ave., Marinette, Wis.



MILWAUKEE COUNTY

First District: The first and third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

THOMAS H. CONWAY (Rep.) was superintendent of erection of many large iron and steel bridges and buildings in various parts of the United States from 1883 to 1910, since which time he has been engaged in the insurance business. Forty-six years ago, Mr. Conway made a trip from Portland, Oregon, around Cape Horn to Ireland and back to New York. He was born in Troy, New York, Feb. 9, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of New York and Homer Academy of Homer, New

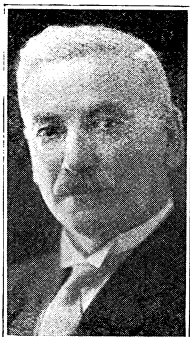


York. Although serving as Inspector of the City Hall during its erection in 1893-1895 and ward superintendent in 1910-12, he never held an elective office until chosen for the assembly in 1920. He was reelected in 1922, 1924 and in 1926 receiving 2,848 votes to 794 for William J. Grogan, Dem., and 781 votes for Joseph Gara, Soc.

Home Address: 784½ Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Second District: The second and fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

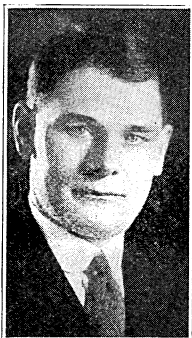


MICHAEL LAFFEY (Rep.) was born on a farm in the township of Clyman, Dodge county, Wisconsin, July 5, 1863, and received a common school education. At the age of 17 years he left the farm and went to work in a general merchandise business in Watertown, where he remained for seven years. In 1885 he moved to Milwaukee, taking a position as traveling salesman for a Milwaukee firm and remaining on the road for ten years. In 1895 he retired from the road to enter the real estate business. He served in the Milwaukee common council during 1896-97. He was appointed state treasury agent by Gov. E. L. Philipp in 1915-17-19. He was elected assemblyman in November, 1922, and reelected in November, 1924. In November, 1926, he was reelected receiving 9,110 for 636 votes for J. W. Higgins and 805 votes for Gustav Vilar.

Home Address: 175-18th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Third District: Twenty-fifth ward.



ALBERT F. WOLLER (Soc.) has been a member of the Socialist party for fifteen years. He was born in Germany, Dec. 12, 1886, and came to the United States with his parents in 1892. He received a public school education at Marengo, Illinois. He early learned the machinist trade and at present is engaged in auto repair work for the Milwaukee Western Fuel Company. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,246 votes to 2,049 for Charles Meising (Rep.), and was reelected without opposition in November, 1926, receiving 2,556 votes.

Home Address: 1627-17th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

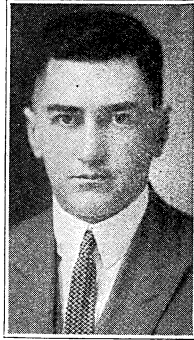
MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fourth District: The twenty-first ward of the City of Milwaukee.

THOMAS M. DUNCAN (Soc.) was born March 5th, 1893, in Wisconsin. He received his education in the Milwaukee Public Schools and graduated from Yale University in 1915. Served as a member of

the Milwaukee Firemen's and Policemen's Pension Commission which prepared the fire and police pension laws now in force. Secretary to Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee, from April 1920, to January 1st, 1927. Elected to the Assembly November 1922, reelected November 1924 and again in 1926. He is the author of the plan to eliminate Milwaukee's bonded indebtedness which he presented to the Milwaukee common council and after obtaining their unanimous approval introduced in the form of a bill which passed the 1923 legislature. By January 1, 1927 Duncan's plan resulted in the City of Milwaukee owning \$1,500,000 of its own bonds in addition to that municipality having met all constitutional requirements to retire its indebtedness. He is a trustee of the First Civic Foundation of Milwaukee.

Home Address: 1449 Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fifth District: Fifth and twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

GEORGE L. TEWS (Soc.) was born Sept. 25, 1883, at Jones Island, Milwaukee. He completed a public school education in June 1897 and from the business institute in 1900.

For a time he was employed as a machinist, clerk of the Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee and later store keeper for Nordberg Mfg. Co., and Allis-Chalmers Company. He is at the present time engaged as a real estate broker and proprietor of the F. Tew's Fish Company, a wholesale sea food company. He has served as treasurer of District School Board Towns of Wauwatosa and Greenfield, Milwaukee county. He was elected to the assembly, serving in the 1915 session from the 14th district of Milwaukee. He has been an active socialist all his life. Mr. Tew's was reelected in 1926 receiving 1,602 votes to 1,547 votes for Louis Battger.

Home Address: 373—1st Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.



MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Sixth District: The sixth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

FREDERICK J. PETERSEN (Rep.) was born in Neenah, February 24, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and high school of Neenah and in the Philadelphia Orthopedic Institute of Physiotherapy at Philadelphia and returning to this state taking charge of the Therapeutic department at the Northern Hospital at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, for eight years, the same position at Pennoyers Sanatorium at Kenosha, Wisconsin, for three years, and at the Lake Geneva Sanatorium eight years after which he moved to Milwaukee and has practiced his profession in that city ever since. Al-



though taking a keen interest in municipal, state and national politics, Dr. Peterson never sought or held a public office until elected to the Assembly in 1920. He was re-elected to the assembly in November, 1922, and was re-elected in November, 1926.

Home Address: 721—4th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Seventh District: The seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee



PHILIP F. WENZ (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee, April 13, 1873. He received a public school education in the grade schools of Milwaukee and later served as apprentice in the carpenter trade which he took up at the age of 16. Later he followed the machinist trade but preferred outdoor employment and again returned to carpentry. He has sold insurance and stocks for a number of years but found this business to vary considerably in seasons and after 5 years returned to the carpentry trade, in which he is now engaged. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926, receiving 1,509 votes to 1,087 for Henry Blackburn (Rep.)

Home Address: 824—12th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eighth District: Eighth and fourteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



LOUIS S. POLEWCZYNSKI (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, April 30, 1899 and received a public and parochial school education. His present occupation is that of machinist. His election to the assembly is the first public office to which he has been chosen. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926 receiving 2,095 votes to 1,549 votes for Frank Cieszynski (Soc.).

Home Address: 1379—6th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Ninth District: The ninth and tenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



JULIUS KIESNER (Soc.) was born in Chilton, Oct. 29, 1884, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe and is especially interested in education and public welfare. In 1910 after locating in Milwaukee he joined the Socialist party. His first public office was that of assemblyman to which he was elected in 1918. He was re-elected in 1920, 1922 and 1924, and in 1926, receiving in the last election 2,034 votes, there being no opposition.

Home Address: 592—19th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Tenth District: The sixteenth and twenty-third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JOHN W. EBER (Rep.) was elected speaker of the 1927 legislature. He was born on October 16, 1895 at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. At the age of nine he moved with his parents to St. Paul, Minnesota, residing there for two years and then removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Here he acquired his education and legal training, following which he associated himself with Willard P. Lyons in the insurance and real estate business, at 601 Railway Exchange Building. On April 21, 1921, he married Celia Mitchell of Waterford, New York and has a daughter. He was first elected to the assembly in 1922, and was reelected in 1924. During the session of 1925 he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was also during the same session made chairman of the La Follette Memorial Committee. He was named secretary of the Republican Platform Convention. He was reelected for the third term in November 1926, receiving 4,039 votes to 2,094 votes for Walter G. Otto (Soc.).

Home Address: 17—36th St., Milwaukee, Wis.



MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eleventh District: The eleventh and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

ELMER H. BAUMANN (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee Feb. 15, 1902, was educated in the grade schools of Milwaukee. He is a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and at present is vice-president of local number 494. He served as assistant business agent of this local in 1925. He was a delegate to the 1925 convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Seattle, Washington. He has held various offices in the Milwaukee labor movement. His present occupation is that of an electrician. He was elected without opposition Nov. 1926 receiving 2,576 votes.

Home Address: 764 Muskego Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.



MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Twelfth District: The twenty-second ward of the city of Milwaukee.

HENRY A. STAAB (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee, Wis., April 19, 1875. His occupation is that of Executive-Secretary. He received a public school and practical business education. He is conversant with public service and welfare problems through business and fraternal associations. He is an advertising writer and founder of "The North Avenue Progress," a community newspaper published in Milwaukee, Wis. He is Past Grand Chancellor of



Wisconsin, of the Order of Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Milwaukee Motion Picture Commission and has continuously served that body since his appointment in 1920 by the Mayor. He has not been a candidate for an elective office before but has always taken a keen interest in governmental affairs. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, and was reelected in November, 1926, receiving 3,250 votes to 2,189 votes for Henry D. Padway, Soc.

Home Address: 903-39th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Thirteenth District: The thirteenth ward of the city of Milwaukee.



BARNEY F. SPOTT (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee Jan. 14, 1898; attended parochial school, public school and college. He has pursued the course in higher accountancy with the La Salle Extension University; attended night classes for about four years and pursued the course in business administration. He is a world war veteran. At the age of 15 he was employed as an office boy in a real estate office serving for 5 years; for the next two years he was connected with the office of Zingen and Braun until the World War when he enlisted in the army on November 11, 1917, and served overseas from December 10, 1917 until March 20, 1920. Upon his return he was chosen as bank teller with the Mitchell Street State Bank serving until 1921. He is now engaged in the real estate business under the name of "Spott Realtors." He is connected with the Advancement and Civic Association and has taken a deep interest in local and state affairs. He is secretary of the North Side Civic Association. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926, receiving 1,725 votes to 1,084 for Max L. Wagner (Soc.).

Home Address: 1076 Breman St., Milwaukee, Wis.



MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fourteenth District: The seventeenth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

GEORGE GAUER (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee, Nov. 30, 1892, and has resided there ever since. He graduated from the common schools and is a printing pressman by trade. At present he is engaged as a public works inspector having gained such position through civil service examination. He was elected in November 1922 and reelected in November, 1926.

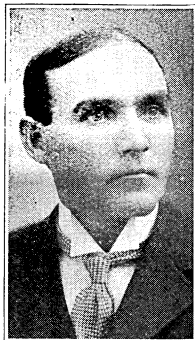
Home Address: 277 Austin St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fifteenth District: The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

THEODORE ENGEL (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee county, attended the Grace Lutheran school and also the first ward public school and after leaving school learned the plumber trade, which he followed for over twenty years and then went into the contracting business, in which he is still engaged. He was elected to the assembly in 1916, 1920, 1922, 1924, and in 1926 receiving in the last election 4,193 votes to 2,126 for Paul E. Schmidt, and 806 for Charles E. Doyle.

Home Address: 2820 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.



MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Sixteenth District: Towns of Granville and Wauwatosa and cities of Wauwatosa and North Milwaukee.

ARTHUR J. MILLER (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee October 27, 1887. He was educated in the public schools and received a practical business education. For ten years he was employed by one of the largest bridge and structural firms located in Milwaukee and later became associated with a building specialty company as purchasing agent and salesman, serving for 9 years. At the present time he is inspector of municipal improvements for the city of North Milwaukee. He served as school director, 1918-1921 Carleton School Dist. No. 3, town of Granville, Milwaukee county; Alderman 1st ward, city of North Milwaukee, 1924 to 1926. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926 receiving 3,000 votes to 1,068 for Matt Wallner, (Soc.) and 230 for Jos. E. Fitzsimmons (Ind.).

Home Address: 416—34th St. N., Milwaukee, Wis.



MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Seventeenth District: The towns of Lake and Oak Creek and the cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee.

CLARENCE C. KRAUSE (Rep.) was born in the city of Milwaukee on September 9, 1898. When he was four years old, his parents moved to the Town of Lake, a truck gardening and farming section in Milwaukee county, where he has continued to reside. He received his common school education at the Tippecanoe State Graded School. He was graduated from the South Division High School of Milwaukee. He worked his way through the University of Wisconsin, receiving his bachelor degree from the College of Letters and Science in 1921. His major study at the University was in Labor Economics and in 1921 he was elected to "Artus", honorary economics fraternity.

Through attendance at the University of Wisconsin Summer School and home study he earned and received the degree of Master of Philosophy in 1924,



with Education as the major study. After graduation from the University he taught history, civics and economics at the High School of Antigo and the Roosevelt Junior High School of Fond du Lac. At present he is an instructor at the Kosciuszko Pre-Vocational Junior High School of Milwaukee, secretary of the Tippecanoe Building and Loan Association, and a member of the town board of the town of Lake. He was elected to the assembly in 1924, and reelected in November, 1926, receiving 2,383 votes to 1,112 votes for John Jetschko (Soc.)

Home Address: Sta. D. R. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eighteenth District: The Eighteenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, the Town of Milwaukee and the villages of Whitefish Bay and Shorewood and Fox Point.

FRANK L. PRESCOTT (Rep.) was born in the city of Milwaukee. Engaged in advertising and publishing, business, 1922. Elected to the Assembly, 1915, 1920, 1922, 1924 and 1926 receiving in the last election 5,920 votes a plurality of 4,729 votes over his nearest opponent.

Home Address: 375 Cumberland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Nineteenth District: The city of West Allis, village of West Milwaukee and the town of Greenfield

GEORGE C. HINKLEY (Rep.) was born in Saginaw county, Mich., Aug. 13, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and high school. He was an operative flour mill man for thirty years. In 1907 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. At that time he organized the Hinkley company and has been president of the company since its inception. He assisted in the organization of the West Allis State Bank in 1911, acted as president of that institution until 1918; remained on the board of directors and again elected to the presidency in 1923. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, and was re-elected in November, 1924 and again in November 1926 receiving 2,617 votes practically two votes to one compared with the combined vote of the Socialist and Independent.

Home Address: 592—51st Ave., West Allis, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Twentieth District: The twentieth ward of the city of Milwaukee

WILLIAM COLEMAN (Soc.) is a painter by trade, member of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union of America. Member of the General Executive Board of the Wisconsin State



Federation of Labor and the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council and has acted in the capacity of organizer for all the above named organizations. His father's parents settled at Theresa, Dodge county, in 1837 and his mother's parents at Byron, in Fond du Lac county, in the year 1834, where his parents were both born on farms. His parents decided to settle on a farm at Sioux City, Iowa, in the year 1877, where Mr. Coleman was born July 6, 1878. During the year his parents returned to Wisconsin, due to the grasshopper plague and Indian disturbances, settling on a farm in Fond du Lac county, where he was educated in the public schools. He has been a resident of the city of Milwaukee, since 1899 and has served ten years as an alderman-at-large of said city. He was the Socialist candidate for governor in the 1920 election, receiving 71,104 votes, the highest vote ever cast for a Socialist candidate for that office. He is at present engaged as State Secretary and Organizer of the Socialist party of Wisconsin. In the 1924 election he was elected to the assembly and was reelected in November, 1926, receiving 3,327 votes, to 2,679 votes for Charles Meisinger (Rep.) and 2,763 votes for Gustin Schwarn. (Dem.)

Home Address: 1425—22nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.



MONROE COUNTY

EARL D. HALL (Rep.) was born July 15, 1879, at Tunnel City and received a rural school education. He spent four years in the train service and for a number of years has been engaged in farming. He has been a member of the Monroe county board of supervisors for several years and a member of the Monroe county highway commission for the last four years. He was elected to the assembly without opposition in 1924 and was reelected in November, 1926, receiving 3,324 votes.

Home Address: Tunnel City, Wis.



OCONTO COUNTY

CARL SCHOENEBECK (Rep.) was born in Germany, Feb. 2, 1866, and received a common school education. He came to this country when 19 years of age and followed his trade as carpenter for many years. He worked in Milwaukee for 2 years; moved to Oconto in 1877 and Lena in 1895, where he engaged in business for a number of years. He has served as town chairman, deputy sheriff for one term, for four years a member of the village board and is now a member of the local health board. His present occupation is that of real estate and life insurance. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926, receiving 4,544 votes to 665 votes for Joseph Melchoir.

Home Address: Lena, Wis.



OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

First District: The towns of Bovina, Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute and Greenville; the village of Shiocton and the city of Appleton



OSCAR JOHN SCHMIEGE (Rep.) was born in the city of Appleton, Mar. 29, 1902. He graduated with honors from the Appleton High school and later entered the University of Wisconsin graduating in June 1925. He is a Civil Engineer by profession and is employed as consulting engineer by private individuals, during the heavy construction season he has been associated with the State Highway Commission. He began the study of law with Judge G. C. Crowns of Kewaunee, and taught for a period in the high school of that city. At various times he is employed by legal firms in an investigational capacity. In 1926, he won a three cornered fight in the September Primary and was elected in November to the State Legislature from the first district of Outagamie County with the largest majority in the history of the county. After the elections he enrolled in the Law School of the State University.

Home Address: 730 West Loraine, Appleton, Wis.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Black Creek, Buchanan, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Hortonville, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maple Creek, Maine, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour and Vandenbrook; the villages of Black Creek, Combined Locks, Kimberly, Little Chute and Hortonville; and the cities of Kaukauna, Seymour and third ward of New London



ANTON M. MILLER (Rep.) is a farmer by profession. Born on a farm in Outagamie county, May 1, 1876, he was educated in the common schools and then worked in the paper mills for three and one-half years after which he returned to the farm where he was born and where he has since lived. He has been a member of the Society of Equity for 14 years, president of Local Union for 8 years, County union for 2 years, but never held a public office until elected to the assembly in 1920. He was reelected in 1922, 1924 and again in November, 1926, without opposition receiving in the last election 4,492 votes.

Home Address: Kaukauna, Wis., R. 1.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

JOHN J. JUNGERS (Rep.) was born in town of Belgium, Ozaukee, Oct. 24, 1864 and received a public school education. Since 1901, he has been a stove manufacturer and previous to that time was engaged in the hotel and grain buying business. He threshed grain for 18 falls and for 10 years operated a well-drilling machine. At the present time he is managing a farm, and is president and general manager of the Jungers Stove and Range Co., at Grafton, Wisconsin. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926 receiving 1,434 votes to 1,349 for E. P. Neuens and 804 for Fred Busse.

Home Address: Grafton, Wis.



PIERCE COUNTY

THEODORE SWANSON (Rep.) was born in Red Wing, Minnesota, October 8, 1873, and moved to a farm in Hartland township, Pierce county, in 1879, where he has since, as a real "dirt" farmer, worked and owned farms. (Mr. Swanson's parents were early pioneers of Wood county, Wisconsin, having lived there from 1854 to 1862; they were married at Centralia in 1859). He received a rural school education supplemented with home study. He is now a member of the county board of Pierce county and town chairman, having held this position 15 years; school district clerk, secretary and treasurer Farmers' Telephone Company, Notary Public and a newspaper writer and correspondent. He has held many positions of trust and honor, having been U. S. Census Enumerator 1910-20, Town Treasurer 2 years, School District Treasurer, Secretary Farmers' Grain Company of Bay City, Secretary and Manager of Esdaille Farmers' Creamery 9 years, Secretary and Chairman of Pierce county Republican County Committee. He has also taken an active part in the Equity Society and other social and moral welfare movements. He was elected to the 1925 session without opposition. At the September 1926, Primary he received a majority of 1509 votes defeating ex-assemblyman Hawn. Mr. Swanson's primary campaign expense was 40 cents. He was reelected in November 1926, without opposition receiving 4,819 votes.

Home Address: R. 1, Ellsworth, Wis.



POLK COUNTY

E. E. HUSBAND (Rep.) was born March 15, 1877 in Flint township, Pike county Illinois. The family moved to Polk county in 1881, where Mr. Husband was educated in the public schools. Later he taught school and worked on a farm, until 1907, when he engaged in the newspaper business as editor of the Polk county Ledger. He has held the office of clerk of circuit court for the last 10 years while editing his newspaper. He has served as justice of the peace and trustee, and village clerk for three years. He represented the village of Balsam Lake on the county board for 3 terms and was appointed by Gov. Philipp as a member of the local board during the World War. He has been affiliated with and interested in agricultural activities in Polk county and has served as director of the Polk county fair and Alfalfa Club. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1926, receiving 2,284 votes to 1,968 votes for Edward Swenson.

Home Address: Balsam Lake, Wis.



PORTAGE COUNTY

M. J. MERSCH (Dem.) was born on a farm in the town of Sharon, Portage County, Wisconsin, Aug. 2, 1868. He was educated in the common school at



Ellis, Wisconsin and later attended the Stevens Point Business College. He lived on a farm until he was 16 years of age, then took to the building trade which trade he has followed continuously with the exception of about five years when he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Stevens Point, Wisconsin. He is now engaged in the contracting and construction business, having constructed bridges, barns, warehouses, stores, theatres, dwellings and churches, has built 15 churches for different denominations.

He was elected supervisor of the 5th ward of the city of Stevens Point, in 1916, which office he has held since. He is now chairman of the Portage County Board of Supervisors, having held this office for the past four years. He is also serving his second term as President of the Stevens Point Vocational School of Stevens Point. He was elected in November 1926 receiving 5,253 votes to 3,115 votes for Ben Halverson, (Rep.).

Home Address: 800 Division St., Stevens Point, Wis.

PRICE COUNTY



HELEN F. THOMPSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Menasha, Winnebago county, and has been a teacher, hotelkeeper, owner and manager. For thirteen years she has been a member of the school board of Park Falls; election board, four years; jury commissioner, three years, being appointed to the position by Judge Risjord. She has been president of the Red Cross and was active in war work. She is one of the three women, the first to be elected to the Wisconsin legislature. She is President of Price County Red Cross chapter. She was the only woman to be re-elected to the legislature in November, 1926, receiving 2,058 votes to 2,032 votes for L. S. Shauger.

Home Address: Park Falls, Wis.

RACINE COUNTY



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

WALLACE INGALLS (Rep.) was born in Walworth county, Nov. 22, 1859, educated in the common schools, Lake Geneva High School, Walworth Academy and Albany, N. Y., Law School. He served as district attorney of Walworth county 1892-96, and later removed to Racine, where he has since practiced law. He is also the owner of a farm.

He served in the 1909, 1920 and 1924 sessions of the legislature and in the fall of 1926 was reelected, receiving 3,601 votes to 2,294 for Benjamin E. Anderson.

Home Address: Racine, Wis.

RACINE COUNTY

Second District: The fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, twelfth and fifteenth wards of the city of Racine.

EDWARD F. HILKER (Rep.) was born April 18, 1881, at Racine and was educated in the Racine schools and at a business college. For a time he was engaged in the wholesale candy business, but is now a coal broker. He has been elected five times, two year terms each, as an alderman of the Racine city council. He enlisted in the Spanish-American war in 1898. He is interested in athletics and sports and has played on and managed the Racine Ball Club and other clubs. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, and was reelected in November 1926, receiving in the last election 4,984 votes to 495 votes for Lars B. Christiansen.

Home Address: 319 Lafayette Ave., Racine, Wis.

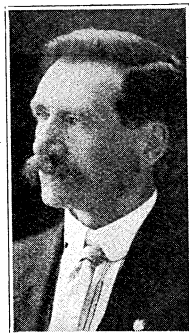


RACINE COUNTY

Third District: The towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford and Yorkville; the villages of Corliss, Rochester, Union Grove and Waterford; the city of Burlington and the ninth ward of the city of Racine.

JOHN H. KAMPER (Rep.) was born in Denmark, Dec. 17, 1857. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1866, settling in Racine County, where he has ever since resided. At the age of 22 he was elected justice of the peace which office he held 14 years. For 17 years he was chairman of the town of Raymond and a member of the county board of supervisors of Racine county, holding the position for 4 years as chairman. He has held numerous other offices of trust. He is a retired farmer. He was first elected to the assembly in 1908, re-elected in 1910 in November, 1922, 1924, and for the fifth time in 1926 receiving 3,454 votes to 1,109 for Ed. Rakow (Dem.).

Home Address: R. 1, Franksville, Wis.



RICHLAND COUNTY

HARLEY A. MARTIN (Ind.) was born January 3, 1880, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. He graduated from Sextonville High School 1898; Wisconsin Business College 1899 and completed a short course in Agriculture in Madison in 1901. He is a farmer and live stock breeder and at the present time is secretary of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America. He served as a rural school director for ten years and for past four years has been a school director at Richland Center. Mr. Martin was elected to the assembly in November 1926 as an Independent receiving 2,779 votes to 1,968 votes for E. R. Cushman (Rep.).

Home Address: Richland Center, Wis.



ROCK COUNTY

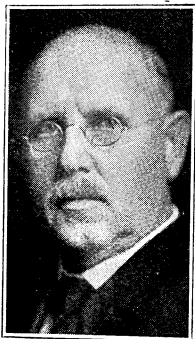


First District: The towns of Center, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville, Lima, Milton, Magnolia, Porter and Union, and the village of Milton and the cities of Edgerton, Evansville and Janesville.

JOHN S. BAKER (Rep.) was born at Evansville, Wis., July 17, 1869. He is a son of the late Allan S. Baker who served as a member of the assembly in 1905 and 1907. Mr. Baker graduated from the Evansville High School in 1886, and studied for 2½ years as a mechanical engineer at the University of Wisconsin. His whole life has been spent as an employee of the Baker Mfg. Co., beginning in the summer when he was 12 years of age. He was first employed for 25 cents a day. At the present time he is president of the Baker Mfg. Co., of Evansville. He has been a member of the school board and park commission of Evansville. He was elected to the assembly receiving 5,534 votes.

Home Address: Evansville, Wis.

ROCK COUNTY



Second District: The towns of Avon, Beloit, Bradford, Clinton, Johnson, La Prairie, Newark, Plymouth, Rock, Spring Valley and Turtle; the villages of Clinton, Footville and Orfordville; and the city of Beloit.

ERASTUS GILBERT SMITH (Rep.) was born in South Hadley, Mass., April 30, 1855. He received the B. A. degree from Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., 1877; and the Ph. D. degree in Chemistry; from Georgia Augusta University, Goettingen, Germany, 1883; LL. D. from Beloit College 1921. He was professor of chemistry in Beloit College from 1881 to 1921. He served as mayor of the city of Beloit 1887-1888, 1888-1889, 1891-1892, 1924-1926. He was war chairman of Red Cross from second district of Rock county and has served as chairman of various civic bodies. At the present time he is president of the Beloit Savings Bank and Professor of Chemistry Emeritus, Beloit College. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926 receiving 5,220 votes.

Home Address: Beloit, Wis.



RUSK AND SAWYER COUNTIES

A. C. SCHULTZ (Rep.) was born in Cook county, Ill., Jan. 20, 1872. He received a common school and business college education. He was a butter maker and creamery manager for eighteen years and was cashier of a National Bank for two years. His present occupations are farmer and manager of a co-operative creamery. He was member and chairman of the board of education for twelve years in the city of Platteville, member of the Platteville City council for four years, and later chairman of the

town of Atlanta and a member of the Rusk county board of supervisors. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924 and was reelected without opposition in November, 1926, receiving 4,142 votes.

Home Address: Bruce, Wis.

ST. CROIX COUNTY

ROBERT M. GRAHAM (Rep.) was born at Brandon, July 26, 1897. He was educated in the common schools and the Agricultural courses of Warren High School at River Falls Normal School. He is affiliated with the Congregational Church and a member of the Masonic order. He is engaged in dairying. Mr. Graham was elected to the assembly in 1926 receiving 3,547 votes to 2,219 for Ethan B. Minier, (Ind.).

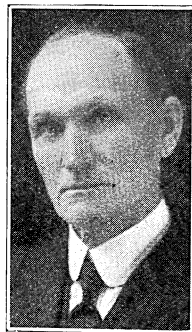
Home Address: Roberts, Wis.



SAUK COUNTY

CARL KOENIG (Rep.) was born in Germany, March, 10, 1864, and came to Wisconsin with his parents four years later settling in Dane County. He was educated in the district and parochial schools; in 1878 moved with his parents to a farm of 53 acres in the town of Westfield, Sauk County, which he has operated since he attained the age of 19 years, increasing the farm to 480 acres and specializing in dairying and the breeding of pure bred milking Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Koenig has served as school clerk 30 years; treasurer, Westfield Fire Insurance Co., 25 years; president and secretary Loganville and Leland creameries 10 years; road supervisor 12 years; town assessor 6 years; town chairman 13 years, vice president Loganville State Bank 12 years; secretary-treasurer Westfield local Equity 2 years; president Sauk County Equity 3 years. He has been an elder in the Zion Lutheran church for 30 years. Delegate to Republican convention in 1894-96, 1902. Elected to the assembly 1920, 1924 and again in 1926.

Home Address: Loganville, Wisconsin.



SHAWANO COUNTY

PAUL FUHRMAN (Rep.) was born May 10, 1883, in the town of Fairbanks, Shawano County. He received a common school education. He was engaged as a building contractor in 1902-07; logging and farming 1907-1913; retail hardware merchant, 1913-1926. At the present time he is engaged in logging. He has served as town chairman for the town of Bartelme 1913 to 1923; village supervisor village of Bowler 1924-1925-1926; president village of Bowler 1924-25-26. During the World War he served as a member of the Local Draft Board and was a member of the county state road and bridge committee from 1918 to 1925. He was elected to the assembly in 1926 without opposition receiving 3,807 votes.

Home Address: Bowler, Wis.



SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

First District: The City of Sheboygan.

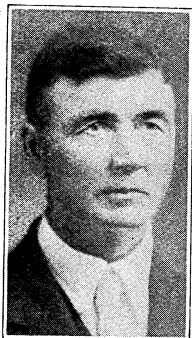


ERNEST A. SONNEMAN (Rep.) was born in Germany April 29, 1858, and migrated to this country when eight weeks old, coming with his parents direct to Sheboygan where he has made his home ever since. He attended the public schools for a short time and then went into the fishing business. This occupation he carried on for forty-six years up to the time of his retirement. Mr. Sonneman has served as alderman of Sheboygan for three terms. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, and was reelected in November, 1926, receiving 4,991 votes to 1,440 votes for Charles Haack.

Home Address: 501 Wisconsin Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Second District: All the towns, cities and villages of the county except the city of Sheboygan.



JOHN MENTINK (Rep.) was born Nov. 21, 1870, and received a common school education. He has been one of the managers of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; clerk of the school board; and was president of the Sheboygan County American Society of Equity for eight years and then resigned. His present occupation is that of farmer-auctioneer and a dealer in real estate, loans and insurance. He has been a director and treasurer of the town of Holland F. M. Ins. Co. He has served as a member of the county board of Sheboygan county for five terms; vice-chairman of the board for one term and president of the village of Cedar Grove for two years. He is a breeder of purebred Guernsey cattle and purebred Percheron horses. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, and was reelected without opposition in November, 1926, receiving 4,320 votes.

Home Address: Cedar Grove, Wis.



TAYLOR COUNTY

JOHN GAMPER (Rep.) holds the unique record of having served his county in the assembly both as a democrat and republican. He was first elected to the assembly in 1914, as a democrat but was nominated and elected as a republican in 1916, and again in 1920, 1922 and 1926. Mr. Gamper was born in 1860, in Chur, Switzerland, and was educated in the common and high school, normal and University of Zurich. While at Zurich he attended the readings of Gottfried Kinkel of Homer and the Helene Classic and thus enjoyed the tutorship of the man, whose

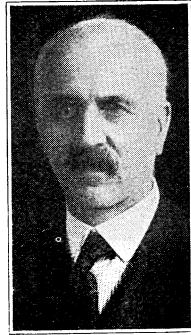
great moral and intellectual influence put the cost of inflexible integrity into the character of our German-American statesman, Carl Schurz who in 1848, attended the University of Bonn, the Alma Mater of the European blue bloods. Johanna Kinkel, who died many years before her husband, was the authoress of the text and music of "Soldier's Farewell," an internationally known composition.

Home Address: Medford, Wis.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY

GEORGE SCHMIDT (Rep.) was born in Switzerland, June 26, 1857, and came to the United States with his parents, settling in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, May, 1867, and he attended the common school, Fountain City graded schools, also Galesville University, now Gale college. He taught school in the district and graded school for 11 years, working on the farm during the vacation time. He was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools of Buffalo county in the fall of 1886 and continued in that office until 1895. In the fall of 1895 he purchased a farm in the town of Arcadia, Trempealeau county, which he managed for 9 years when he removed to a smaller farm near the village of Arcadia where he still resides. He has held various minor offices, town clerk, town treasurer and chairman of the town board. He was elected supervisor of assessment in 1904 which office he held for 6 years declining re-election. He was appointed assessor of incomes for district 28, comprising Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau counties, in 1912 when that office was created and continued in same to January, 1923. He was nominated and elected to the assembly without opposition in 1922. He was reelected in November, 1924, and again in November, 1926, receiving in the last election 4,720 votes to 337 votes for Albert Hess.

Home Address: Arcadia, Wis.



VERNON COUNTY

A. E. SMITH (Rep.) was born August 27, 1879, at Berlin, Wisconsin. He graduated from the University receiving the B L. degree in 1901. He was an instructor in the Viroqua high school in 1902-1906; principal Cashton high school, 1906-1907, principal Vernon County Training School 1907-20. He is now engaged in the general insurance business at Viroqua. He was elected mayor of the city of Viroqua in 1921 and was elected assemblyman in November, 1922, without opposition and re-elected in 1924. In November, 1926, he was again re-elected receiving 3,050 votes to 2,061 votes for T. C. Knudson.

Home Address: Viroqua, Wis.



WALWORTH COUNTY



FRANK E. LAWSON (Rep.) was born August 9, 1868, at Delavan, Wisconsin. He received his education in the District School at Walworth and Sharon, Wisconsin, high school. He lived on a farm until 1907 and has been Cashier of the Walworth State Bank of Walworth, Wisconsin, since that time. He was town clerk of the town of Walworth from 1901 to 1907, and was president of the Walworth County Agricultural Society in 1909, and has been president of the Walworth Village Board since 1917. He was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives for the town of Walworth during the World War. He was elected to the assembly in 1922, re-elected in November, 1924, and again in November, 1926, receiving 5,763 votes to 294 votes for Helen N. Tubbs.

Home Address: Walworth, Wis.

WASHINGTON COUNTY



JOSEPH J. HUBER (Rep.) was born at West Bend, March 2, 1893. He was educated in the public schools; graduated from the West Bend High School 1911; and attended the University of Marquette in 1919. Illness prevented him from completing the course. He served as post-office clerk at West Bend, 1913-1919, newspaper editor 1911-1913 and from 1920 to the present time. He is the editor and manager of the West Bend News, Washington county's oldest newspaper established in 1855. He served as secretary of the Washington county agricultural society 1924 to 1927. His newspaper has taken a leadership for dairying and business enterprises. A large commercial printing plant is conducted in connection with the newspaper. Mr. Huber was elected to the assembly in 1926 receiving 3,607 votes to 1,452 votes for William Warnkey (Dem.).

Home Address: West Bend, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY



First District: The towns of Eagle, Genessee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon and Waukesha; the villages of Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago and North Prairie, and the city of Waukesha.

EVAN G. DAVIES (Rep.) was born on a farm near Wales, Wisconsin, July 14, 1877. He graduated from Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin, in the year 1897, and later attended the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Davies has one of the most successful fire and tornado insurance agencies in the state and for several years has acted in the capacity of special agent and adjuster for the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York and

during the past year adjusted losses for the Continental and the Great American. Not only has he been adept in the insurance field but has also proven himself to be a successful farmer, owning and operating a dairy farm located within the village limits of Wales. The improvements upon his farm are modern consisting of his own home and a separate dwelling for the manager. He specialized in the Guernsey breed of cattle and is a producer of Grade A milk to the Milwaukee Markets. For three successive years after Wales became a village he acted as a member of the Waukesha County Board of Supervisors. He was elected to the Assembly in November, 1924, and was reelected in November, 1926, receiving 4,441 votes to 458 votes for Asa H. Craig.

Home Address: Wales, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonie, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Summit; the villages of Hartland, Merton, Menomonee Falls, New Butler, Sussex and Pewaukee and the city of Oconomowoc.

W. H. EDWARDS (Rep.) is serving his sixth term in the assembly. He was born on a farm in the town of Lisbon, May 14, 1861, was educated in the common schools and Carroll college, Waukesha, after which he taught school for 15 years, six of which as principal of the school at Sussex. For the next 20 years he was actively engaged in the management of his large farm, retiring to his home in Sussex Oct. 1, 1914. He served two terms as town clerk, ten terms as county supervisor, one of which he was chairman of the county board. He was elected to the assembly in 1914 and reelected in 1916, 1918, 1920, 1924, and 1926, receiving in the last general election 2,502 votes to 1,318 votes for Judson Hall, (Dem.).

Home Address: Sussex, Wis.



WAUPACA COUNTY

ADAM A. SCHIDER (Rep.) was born April 21, 1886, at Almond, Portage County, Wisconsin. He received a common school education and attended business college. For some time he was employed in a factory but for the past 20 years has been engaged in farming and auctioneering. He has served as a member of the Waupaca County Board 3 years; town assessor 3 years; and a member of the local school board for 10 years. He was elected to the assembly in November 1926, without opposition receiving 5,937 votes.

Home Address: Manawa, Wis.



WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

First District: City of Oshkosh.



CHESTER D. SEFTENBERG (Rep.) was born in North Freedom, Sauk county, Wisconsin, September 2, 1904, of pioneer Wisconsin stock. One grandfather, the late George W. Prentice who was also the grandfather of Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, came to Wisconsin from New York state in the early "forties". Mr. Seftenberg attended the Oshkosh public schools and graduated from the Oshkosh High School. After a semester at the Oshkosh Normal School he entered Lawrence College, where he was active in forensics, athletics, and other student endeavors. In 1925 he was a member of the Lawrence debate team which toured the Pacific coast, meeting the strongest collegiate teams of the West. He received an A. B. degree Cum Lauda with the class of '26 finishing his course in three and one-half years. He began teaching and coaching debate at the Oshkosh High School in December, 1925, which position he now holds. He was the youngest member of the 1927 legislature, receiving the nomination over a field of four other candidates just five days after his twenty-second birthday.

Home Address: 363 Jackson Dr., Oshkosh, Wis.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Second District: All the towns, villages and cities of the county except the city of Oshkosh.



NELS LARSON (Rep.) was born in Denmark, March 18, 1869, and came to America with his parents five years later, settling on a farm in the town of Winchester, Winnebago county, where he spent his boyhood. He was educated in the common schools, Oshkosh high school, and Oshkosh business college. Was employed for ten years as bookkeeper and clerk, was for twenty years engaged in the Cold Storage and Wholesale Cheese business, selling out in January, 1920. He has served as alderman six years; has been on the Neenah City Water Commission for fifteen years, member of the County Board three terms, and was elected to the assembly in 1920; re-elected in 1924, and again in November, 1926, receiving 5,055 votes in the last election.

Home Address: 404 W. Winneconne Ave., Neenah, Wis.

WOOD COUNTY

PETER R. EBBE (Rep.) was born May 4, 1865, in Wanthore pr. Nystedan Lolland Denmark and emigrated to the United States in May 1883. His earlier days were spent in the lumbering woods in the

central and northern part of Wisconsin, doing such work as logging, lumbering and later owning and operating for 12 years a sawmill in the northwestern part of Wood county and building a substantial farm home. During this time he held many public offices such as rural postmaster, school director, health officer, member of the town board and fire warden. He has been president of the Farmer's Cooperative Produce Company of Marshfield for twelve years and is a board member of the Equity Livestock Shipping Association and Central Wisconsin Co-operative Storage Company of Marshfield. Mr. Ebbe was married twice and has six children, three boys and three girls. Farming has been his chief occupation. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1926, receiving 7,996 votes.

Home Address: 203 S. Maple St., Marshfield, Wis.



CHIEF CLERK

C. E. SHAFFER (Rep.) has been chief clerk of the assembly at every session since 1907, being reelected time and again without opposition. He was born on a farm in Dane county where he worked until he became of age, except during the time spent in school. He was educated in the common schools, business college and private academy, after which he taught in the district and graded schools. He was instructor for a time in mathematics and bookkeeping in the Capital City Commercial College, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He has taken an active part in politics, having served three terms as secretary on the Dane County Republican Committee.

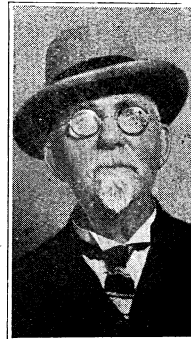
Home Address: Madison, Wis.

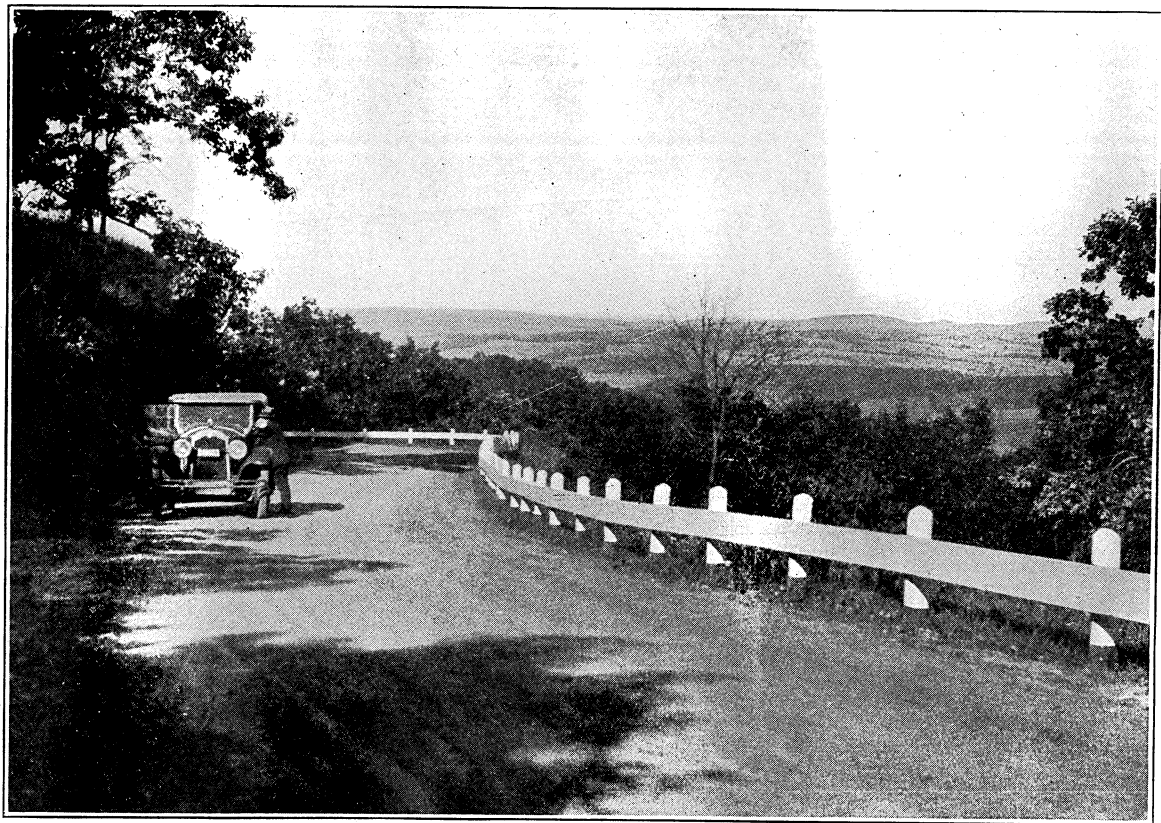


SERGEANT AT ARMS

CHARLES F. MOULTON (Rep.) was born at Watford, Racine county, May 20, 1849, and received a common school education. Mr. Moulton comes from a line of families prominent in American wars. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War; his grandfather served in the war of 1812; his father and himself served in the Civil War and Mr. Moulton had a son in the World War. At the age of 14 Mr. Moulton enlisted as a drummer boy in the Civil War and served in two different divisions. Following the war he followed the trade of a mason for 10 years and has been a traveling salesman for 54 years. He was elected sheriff of Dane county in 1896, and served one term. Other positions of trust have been held by him. He was elected sergeant at arms by the 1927 Wisconsin Assembly.

Home Address: 2422 Chamberlain St., Madison, Wis.





A Glimpse of Wisconsin's Hill Country

Miscellaneous

Wisconsin Newspapers
Wisconsin Post Offices
Census Statistics

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

(The following list of newspapers published in Wisconsin has been carefully revised and compiled from lists furnished by the Postmaster General and questionnaires filled out by the editors themselves and is presumed to be correct up to January 1, 1927. Abbreviations used are as follows: Rep., Republican; Dem., Democrat; Ind., Independent; Soc., Socialist; D., Daily except Sunday; D. & S. Daily and Sunday; W., Weekly; S. W., Semi-Weekly; Mon., Monday; Tu., Tuesday; Wed., Wednesday; Th., Thursday; Fri., Friday; Sat., Saturday Sun., Sunday.)

Post Office	Name of Paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or Weekly	Day of publication
Adams	Adams Times	Chas. Elliott	Ind.	W	Sat.
Albany	Albany Herald	O. G. Briggs	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Algoma	Record-Herald	H. H. Heidmann	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
Alma	Buffalo Co. Journal	Theo. Buehler, Jr.	Dem.	W	Th.
Alma Center	Alma Center News	C. M. Potter	Rep.	W	Th.
Amery	Free Press	B. R. Atwood	Rep.	W	Wed.
Amherst	Amherst Advocate	J. L. Moberg	Rep.	W	Th.
Antigo	Banner	Ed. Goebel	Dem.	W	Fri.
	Antigo Journal	Fred L. Berner	Rep.	D & W	
	Weekly News Item	W. H. Dawley	Dem.	W	Fri.
Appleton	Post-Crescent	John K. Kline	Ind.	D	
	Volksfreund	Otto W. Schaefer	Ind.	W	Th.
Arcadia	Leader	A. Hess	Dem.	W	Fri.
Argyle	Atlas	Geo. G. Gaskill	Ind.	W	Th.
Ashland	Daily Press	John B. Chapple	Ind.	D	
Athens	Athens Record	A. Neuenschwander	Ind.	W	Th.
Augusta	Eau Claire Co. Union	C. W. Warner	Ind.	W	Th.
Baldwin	Baldwin Bulletin	O. K. Hawley and Wm. E. Hawley	Rep.	W	Fri.
Balsam Lake	Polk County Ledger	E. E. Husband	Rep.	W	Th.
Bangor	Independent	M. H. Galer	Rep.	D	Th.
Baraboo	Baraboo Daily News	H. E. Cole & H. K. Page	Rep.	D	
	Baraboo Daily Republic	Hood Bros.	Rep.	W	
	Baraboo Weekly News	H. E. Cole & H. K. Page	Rep.	W	Th.
Barron	Barron Co. News-Shield	R. C. Peck & J. W. Grant	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
	Barron Co. Tribune	Sowaski & Babcock	Pro. Rep	W	Th.
Bayfield	Bayfield Co. Press	Donald C. Bell	Rep.	W	Th.
	Bayfield Progress	H. O. Wachsmuth	Ind.	W	Tues.
Beaver Dam	Beaver Dam Argus	James B. Sherman	Dem.	W	Th.
	Beaver Dam Daily Citizen	H. H. Parker	Non-P.	D	
Belleville	Recorder	Etta Babler	Ind.	W	Th.
Belmont	Belmont Success	Tom C. Snyder	Rep.	W	Fri.
Beloit	Daily News	Mason H. Dobson	Rep.	D	
	Independent	Blaine Hansen	Ind.	W	Fri.
Benton	Advocate	C. M. Vail	Ind.	D	Fri.
Berlin	Evening Journal	R. S. Starks	Ind. Rep	D	
Birnamwood	Birnamwood News	Mrs. S. K. Adams	Ind.	W	Wed.
Black Creek	Times	Geo. L. Burghart	Rep.	W	Th.
Black Earth	Dane Co. News	Arthur W. Pickering	Ind.	W	Fri.
Black River Falls	Banner-Journal	Merlin Hull	Pro. Rep	W	Wed.
	Merlin Hull's Farm News	Merlin Hull	Pro. Rep	M	1st
Blair	Blair Press	H. C. Kirkpatrick	Rep.	W	Th.
Blanchardville	Blade	W. F. McGuigan		W	Wed.
Bloomer	The Advance	Frank E. Andrews	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Bloomington	Record	A. C. Bishop	Ind. Dem	W	Wed.
Bonduel	Bonduel Times	H. C. Van Buren	Ind.	W	Th.
Boscobel	Boscobel Dial	H. J. Johnson	Rep.	W	Wed.
Boyceville	Boyceville Press	H. K. Halvorson	Rep.	W	Fri.
Boyd	Boyd Transcript	B. J. Fuller	Rep.	W	Fri.
Brandon	Brandon Times	Gordon Hamley	Rep.	W	Th.
Brillion	Brillion News	Otto J. Zander	Pro. Rep	W	Fri.
Brodhead	Brodhead News	George E. Dixon	Rep.	W	Th.
	Independent Register	W. F. Schempp	Ind.	W	Wed.
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Teller	H. D. Hanson	Ind.	W	Wed.
Bruce	Bruce News Letter	L. W. Ham	Rep.	W	Th.
Burlington	Burlington Free Press	W. R. Devor			
		Kirchner & Koch	Rep.	W	Th.
	Standard Democrat	Louis H. Zimmerman	Dem.	W	Fri.
Butternut	Butternut Bulletin	Matthew J. Hart	Dem.	W	Th.
Cadott	Cadott Sentinel	A. T. Nabbefeld	Rep.	W	Fri.
Cambria	Cambria News	B. W. Hughes	Ind.	W	Fri.
Cambridge	Cambridge News	Stair & Crump	Ind.	W	Fri.
Campbellsport	Campbellsport News	W. J. Sullivan	Ind.	W	Th.
Cashton	Cashton Record	E. H. Brown	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
Cazenovia	Reporter	E. W. Kredl	Rep.	W	Th.

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of Paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or Weekly	Day of publication
Cedarburg	Cedarburg News	A. S. Horn	Dem.	W	Wed.
Chetek	Chetek Alert	L. P. Charles	Rep.	W	Fri.
Chilton	Chilton Times	W. A. Hume	Dem.	W	Sat.
	Independent Journal	Jos. Grassold	Ind.	W	Th.
Chippewa Falls	Herald - Telegram	W. H. Garrity	Ind. Rep	D	
Clayton	Clayton Advance	V. B. Smead	Ind.	W	Th.
Clear Lake	Clear Lake Star	Fred L. Rothgeber	Ind. Rep	W	Wed.
Clinton	Clinton Times Observer	Will A. Mayhew		W	Th.
Clintonville	Dairyman-Gazette	A. A. Washburn	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
	Clintonville Tribune	E. F. Moldenhauer	Ind.	W	Fri.
Cochrane	Cochrane Recorder	L. L. Quimby	Ind.	W	Th.
Colby	Colby Phonograph	R. H. Markus	Non-Par.	W	Th.
Colfax	Colfax Messenger	Ward L. Swift	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Columbus	Columbus Democrat	F. L. Goodwin	Dem.	W	Wed.
	Columbus Republican	R. C. Leitsch	Ind. Rep	W	Sat.
Cornell	Chippewa Valley Courier	W. H. Howard	Ind.	W	Th.
Crandon	Forest Republican	Herman Kranschnabl	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Cuba City	Cuba City News Herald	W. H. Goldthorpe	Ind.	W	Fri.
Cudahy	Cudahy Enterprise	Floyd J. Gonyea	Ind.	W	Fri.
Cumberland	Cumberland Advocate	R. B. Hart	Rep.	W	Th.
Darlington	Republican Journal	M. P. Peavy	Rep.	W	Th.
Deerfield	Deerfield Independent	Harry D. Easton	Ind.	W	Th.
De Forest	De Forest Times	Alvin F. Johnson	Ind.	W	Fri.
Delavan	Delavan Enterprise	H. S. Saylor	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
	Delavan Republican	Edmund Morrissey	Rep.	W	Th.
Denmark	Denmark Press	Jos. R. Satran	Ind.	W	Th.
De Pere	Journal-Democrat	John A. Kuypers	Dem.	W	Th.
De Soto	Bi-County Argus	M. H. Galer	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Dodgeville	Dodgeville Chronicle	J. M. Reese	Rep.	W	Th.
	Dodgeville Sun-Republic	Granville Trace	Pro. Rep	W	Th.
Dorchester	Weekly Clarion	Ray W. Hugoboom	Rep.	W	Fri.
Dousman	Weekly Index	F. C. Krueger	Ind.	W	Fri.
Downing	Downing Enterprise	Newton C. Little	Rep.	W	Th.
Durand	Courier Wedge	A. W. Crippin	Rep.	W	Th.
Eagle	Eagle Quill	H. M. Loibl	Dem.	W	Fri.
Eagle River	Eagle River Review	Verne Richards	Rep.	W	Th.
	Vilas Co. News	C. F. Fredrichs	Rep.	W	Wed.
East Troy	East Troy News	Kurzrok & Son	Ind.	W	Wed.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire Leader	P. C. Atkinson	Rep.	D	
	Daily Telegram	C. W. Fiske	Ind.	D	
	Reform	Waldemar Ager	Ind.	W	Th.
Edgar	Edgar News	F. E. Guinan	Ind.	W	Fri.
Edgerton	Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter	Reporter Co.	Ind.	W	Fri.
Elkhorn	Elkhorn Independent	Claude F. Earnes	Ind.	W	Th.
Ellsworth	Pierce Co. Herald	H. F. Doolittle	Rep.	W	Th.
	Ellsworth Record	Oscar A. Halls	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Endeavor	Endeavor Journal	Geo. E. Fuller		W	
Elroy	Hustler Advance	Whitehill & Shear	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Elroy Leader-Tribune	Whitehill & Shear	Rep.	W	Th.
Ettrick	Ettrick Advance	J. G. Sorenson	Rep.	W	Th.
Evansville	Evansville Review	J. I. Scott	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Fennimore	Fennimore Times	H. E. & E. J. Roethe	Rep.	W	Wed.
Florence	Florence Mining News	Chase O. Youngs	Rep.	W	Sat.
Fond du Lac	Reporter-Commonwealth	C. F. Coffman	Ind.	D	
Fort Atkinson	The News	E. A. Shmied	Ind.	W	Th.
	Jefferson Co. Union	H. L. Hoard	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
	Hoard's Dairyman	A. J. Glover and P. C. Burchard		W	Fri.
Fountain City	Buffalo Co. Republican	C. H. W. Andres	Dem.	W	Th.
Fox Lake	Representative	F. H. Baker	Ind.	W	Th.
Frederic	Frederic Star	H. J. Oleson	Rep.	W	Th.
Friendship	Friendship Reporter	H. S. Pierce	Rep.	W	Th.
Galesville	Galesville Republican	B. Gipple	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Gays Mills	Independent	C. E. Bellows	Ind.	W	Th.
Genoa City	Genoa City Broadcaster	H. N. Marsh	Rep.	W	Th.
Gillett	Gillett Times	A. E. Wray	Rep.	W	Th.
Glenwood City	Glenwood City Tribune	C. J. Augustin	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Glidden	Glidden Enterprise	M. J. Hart	Dem.	W	Fri.
Granton	Granton Herald	Wm. F. Phillips	Ind.	W	Th.
Grantsburg	Journal of Burnett Co.	F. B. Huth	Rep.	W	Th.
Green Bay	Press-Gazette	John K. Kline	Ind.	D	
Green Lake	Green Lake Reporter	I. G. Lytle	Rep.	W	Th.
Greenwood	Greenwood Gleaner	Wm. F. Neuenfeldt	Rep.	W	Th.

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of Paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or Weekly	Day of publication
Hammond	News	F. E. Hartwig	Ind.	W	Th.
Hancock	Hancock News	R. L. Thompson	Rep.	W	Fri.
Hartford	Hartford Times-Press	C. R. Hathaway	Ind.	W	Fri.
Hartland	Hartland News	Carl B. Hansen	Ind.	W	Sat.
Hawkins	Hawkins Chronicle	E. W. Richardson	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
Hayward	Sawyer Co. Record	F. J. Schweger	Rep.	W	Th.
Highland	Highland Weekly Press	Geo. W. Dilley	Ind.	W	Fri.
Hilbert	Hilbert Favorite	Frank E. Pieper	Rep.	W	Wed.
Hillsboro	Hillsboro Sentry-Enter- prise	W. O. Shear	Ind.	W	Th.
Hollandale	Weekly Review	Bert Day	Ind.	W	Th.
Horicon	Horicon Reporter	H. E. Roate	Rep.	W	Fri.
Hortonville	Weekly Review	J. W. Houghton	Ind.	W	Th.
Hudson	Star Observer	Percy Ap Roberts	Rep.	W	Th.
Humbird	Humbird Enterprise	E. T. Hale		W	Sat.
Hurley	Iron Co. News	F. A. Emunson	Rep.	W	Sat.
Hustisford	Montreal River Miner	Martin Vickers	Rep.	W	Fri.
Hustisford	Hustisford News	Willie Kaul	Ind.	W	Fri.
Independence	Independence News-Wave	G. L. Kirkpatrick	Rep.	W	Th.
Iola	Iola Herald		Rep.	W	Th.
Iron River	Iron River Pioneer	P. J. Savage	Rep.	W	Th.
Janesville	Janesville Daily Gazette	Stephen Bolles	Ind. Rep	D	
	Independent	S. A. Cooper	Non-Par.	W	Th.
Jefferson	Jefferson Banner	C. J. Mueller	Dem.	W	Th.
Juneau	The Independent	Clifford Bros.	Dem.	W	Fri.
Juda	Juda Community News	G. E. Dixon	Rep.	W	Fri.
Kaukauna	Kaukauna Times	C. J. Hansen	Ind.	Semi-W	Tu & Th
Kendall	Kendall Keystone	Henry H. Francisco	Ind.	W	Fri.
Kennan	Kennan Free Press	E. K. Lound	Ind.	W	Fri.
Kenosha	Kenosha Evening News	Ernest F. Marlatt	Ind-Nat.		
			Rep.	D	
	Telegraph-Courier	Ernest F. Marlatt	Ind-Nat.		
			Rep.	W	
Kewaskum	Kewaskum Statesman	D. J. Harbeck	Ind.	W	Fri.
Kewaunee	Kewaunee Co. Banner	Otto J. Ahnert	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Kewaunee Co. Press	Chas. H. Schneider	Rep.	W	Th.
	Kewaunee Enterprise	J. H. Kamps	Dem.	W	Fri.
Kiel	Tri-County Record	H. A. Kuenne	Ind.	W	Th.
Kilbourn	Kilbourn Weekly Events	W. A. Drumb	Ind.	W	Th.
Kingston	Kingston Spy	A. G. Stiles	Ind.	W	Th.
La Crosse	America-Herald	J. L. Utermoehl	Ind.	W	Th.
	Tribune & Leader-Press	Mark R. Byers	Ind.	D & S	
	Vlastenec	John Soukup	Ind.	W	Th.
Ladysmith	News-Budget	Mark R. Bell	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Rusk Co. Journal	E. W. Richardson	Ind. Rep.	W	Th.
La Farge	La Farge Enterprise	J. E. Rockhill	Ind.	W	Th.
Lake Geneva	Lake Geneva News Tri- bune	Arthur R. Todd	Ind.	W	Th.
Lake Mills	Lake Mills Leader	C. L. Hubbs	Rep.	W	Th.
Lancaster	Grant Co. Herald	A. L. Sherman	Ind. Rep	W	Wed.
Laona	Forest Co. Tribune	P. F. Van Opens	Rep.	W	Th.
Livingston	Livingston Leader	Harvey M. Schermerhorn		W	Wed.
Lodi	Lodi Enterprise	C. L. Coward	Ind.	W	Th.
Lomira	Lomira Review	Victor Kinkel	Rep.	W	Tu.
Loyal	Loyal Tribune	Cowles & Cowles	Rep.	W	Th.
Luxemburg	Luxemburg News	Earl A. Balza		W	Fri.
Luck	Luck Enterprise	Dick Pugh	Ind Dem	W	Th.
Madison	Wisconsin Botschafter	Frank C. Blied	Ind.	D	
	Capital Times	W. T. Evjue	Ind.		
	Wisconsin State Journal	A. M. Brayton	Ind.	D & S	
Manawa	Manawa Advocate	A. C. Walch	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc America-Her- old	Henry Bode	Ind.	W	Th.
	Manitowoc Herald News	E. W. Mackey	Dem.	D	
	Manitowoc Times	A. O. Trippler	Rep.	W	
	Manitowoc Pilot	E. S. Crowe	Dem.	W	Th.
Marathon	Marathon Times	A. T. Lokken	Rep.	W	Th.
Marinette	Marinette Eagle Star	F. E. Noyes and E. W. Le Roy	Ind. Rep	D	
	Union Laborer	Werner N. Schomaker	Dem.	W	Fri.
Marion	Advertiser	Elmer Byers	Rep.	W	Th.
Markesan	Markesan Herald	Roy P. Van Vuren	Ind.	W	Th.
Marshall	Marshall Record	C. V. Lake	Ind.	W	Fri.
Marshfield	Marshfield Daily News	G. V. Kraus	Ind.	D	
	Marshfield Weekly News and Hub	G. V. Kraus	Ind.	W	Th.
	Marshfield Herald	W. G. White	Rep.	W	Th.

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of Paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or Weekly	Day of publication
Mauston	Juneau Co. Chronicle	Willard Temple	Rep.	W	Th.
Mayville	Mauston Star	B. D. Hanson	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
	Dodge County Pioneer	Conrad Mueller	Ind.	W	Th.
Mazomanie	Mayville News	O. A. Gehrke	Ind.	W	Wed.
Medford	Mazomanie Sickle	H. L. Swan	Ind.	W	Fri.
	The Star-News	W. H. Conrad	Rep.	W	Th.
Mellen	Taylor Co. Leader	Miss Olga Andresen	Ind.	W	Th.
Melrose	Mellen Weekly Record	I. A. Kenyon	Ind.	W	Th.
Menasha	Melrose Chronicle	Estate of E. E. Gilbertson	Rep.	W	Th.
Menomonie	Menasha Record	Ira H. Clough	Rep.	D	
Menomonee Falls	Dunn Co. News	J. T. Flint	Rep.	W	Th.
Merrill	Menomonee Falls News	Cameron W. Fraser	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Merrill Daily Herald	W. B. Chilsen		D	
	Wisconsin Advocate	W. M. Allen	Rep.	W	Th.
Merrillan	Wisconsin Leader	C. J. Johnson	Rep.	W	Fri.
Middleton	Middleton Times Herald	T. R. Daniels	Ind.	W	Fri.
Milton Junction	Journal-Telephone	Ethel Breyer Frantz	Ind.	W	Th.
	Milton News	Clark M. Todd	Ind.	W	Wed.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee America	G. Haas	Pro.	Semi-W	Tu & Fri
	Catholic Citizen	H. J. Desmond		W	Sat.
	Columbia	J. C. Hoffman	Ind.	W	Wed.
	Czechoslovak	John D. Klabouch	Ind.	W	Sat.
	Der Haus Und Bauernfreund	J. L. Alexander	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Delavaska Slovenija	Frank Novak		W	Wed.
	Domafront	Chas. J. Cmejla	Rep.	W	Wed.
	Excelsior	Henry Hermann	Ind.	W	Th.
	Der Landmann	Jos. M. Sevenich	Ind.	W	Sat.
	Jewish Press	Isador S. Horwitz	Ind.	W	Wed.
	Kuryer Polski	C. Dziadulewicz	Rep. Ind	D & S	
	Milwaukee Herold-Sonntagspost	Gustav Haas	Ind. Rep	D & S	
	Milwaukee Journal	L. W. Nieman	Ind.	D & S	
	Milwaukee Leader	Victor L. Berger	Soc.	D	
	Milwaukee Sentinel	Julius Liebman	Rep.	D & S	
	Milwaukee Times	Harold Towell	Ind.	W	Th.
	Northwestern Chronicle	H. J. Desmond		W	Sat.
	Nowiny Polskie	T. A. Jastorkowski	Ind.	D	
	Uptown News	Isador S. Horwitz	Ind.	W	Fri.
	Vestnik	Frank Novak		W	Th.
	Vorwaerts	Heinrich Bartel	Soc.	W	Th.
	Wis. Jewish Chronicle	Nathan J. Gould		W	Fri.
	Wisconsin News	John G. Robert, Jr.	Ind.	D	
Mineral Point	Wochenblatt	Isador S. Horwitz	Ind.	W	Fri.
	Iowa County Democrat	C. W. Burghardt	Dem.	W	Th.
Minocqua	Mineral Point Tribune	B. J. Bennett	Rep.	W	Th.
Mondovi	Minocqua Times	Enos E. Fisher	Dem.	W	Fri.
Monroe	Mondovi Herald News	F. L. St. John	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
	Monroe Daily Journal	L. A. Woodle	Ind.	D	
	Monroe Evening Times	Emery A. Odell	Rep.	D	
	Green County Herold	Fred L. Kohli	Ind.	W	Wed.
	Journal-Gazette	L. A. Woodle	Rep.	Semi-W	Tu-Fri.
Montello	Montello Express	Chas. Barry	Rep.	W	Fri.
Montfort	Montfort Mail	R. D. Quick	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Monticello	Monticello Messenger	S. E. Richards	Rep.	W	Th.
Morrisonville	Morrisonville Tribune	Charles Eldredge	Ind.	W	Sat.
Mosinee	Mosinee Times	L. E. Osborne	Rep.	W	Wed.
Mt. Horeb	Mt. Horeb Mail	A. C. Krohn	Ind.	W	Th.
	Mt. Horeb Times	Fountain S. Zintz	Pro. Rep	W	Tu.
Mukwonago	Mukwonago Chief	James L. Small	Ind.	W	Th.
Muscoda	Muscoda Progressive	Ellis A. Lee	Dem.	W	Th.
Necedah	Necedah Republican	Roy L. Ware	Rep.	W	Th.
Neenah	Daily News-Times	Clara A. Bloom	Rep.	D	
Neillsville	Neillsville Press	Geo. E. Crothers	Rep.	W	Th.
Nekoosa	Nekoosa Press	E. Schaffenberg, Jr.	Ind.	W	Th.
New Glarus	New Glarus Post	Arthur J. Theiler	Dem.	W	Wed.
New Holstein	New Holstein Reporter	B. A. Roate	Rep.	W	Fri.
New Lisbon	Times-Argus	C. A. Leicht	Pro. Rep	W	Th.
New London	New London Press	Donald L. White	Ind.	W	Wed.
	New London Republican	I. E. Cooley	Rep.	W	Th.
New Richmond	New Richmond News	F. A. R. Van Meter	Ind. Rep	Semi-W	W-Sat.
Norwalk	Norwalk Star	E. G. Hesselgrove	Ind.	W	Th.
Oconomowoc	Oconomowoc Enterprise	Grove E. Palmer	Ind.	W	Fri.
Oconto	Oconto County Reporter	D. L. Buckles	Rep.	W	Th.
Oconto Falls	Oconto Falls Herald	A. E. Wray	Rep.	W	Th.

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

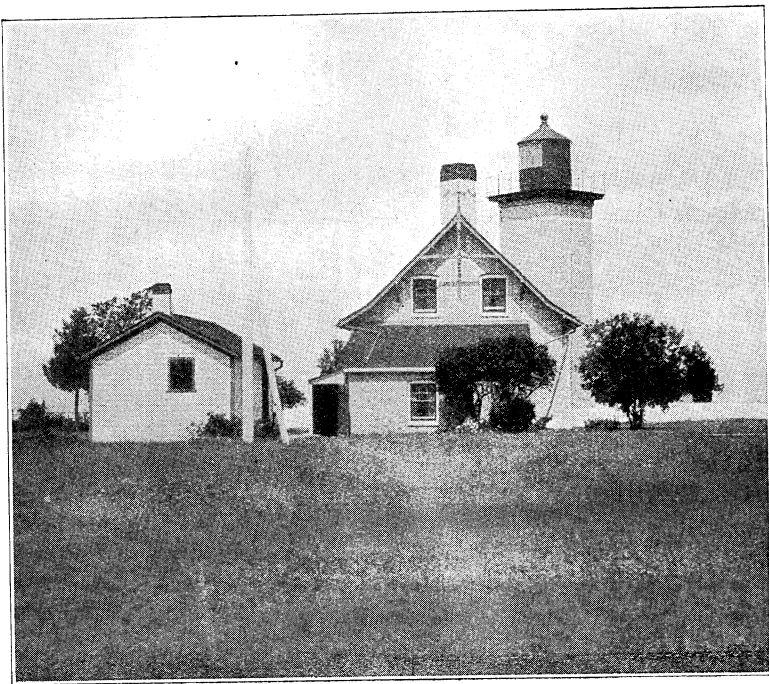
Post Office	Name of Paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or Weekly	Day of publication
Ogema	Ogema Record	C. K. Lound	Ind.	W	Fri.
Ojibwa	Ojibwa Courier	J. B. Spaulding	Dem.	W	Th.
Omro	Omro Herald	E. A. Siebensohn	Rep.	W	Th.
Onalaska	La Crosse Co. Record	E. G. Showers	Ind.	W	Th.
Oregon	Oregon Observer	E. F. Kramer	Ind.	W	Th.
Orfordville	Orfordville Journal	Ward A. Stewart	Ind.	W	Wed.
Osceola	Osceola Sun	F. C. Letch	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Oshkosh	Daily Northwestern	O. J. Hardy	Rep.	D	---
	Oshkosh Normal Advance		Non-P.	W	Fri.
Osseo	Osseo News	J. T. Quimby	Non-P.	W	Wed.
Owen	Owen Enterprise	V. P. Baragar	Rep.	W	Th.
Oxford	Oxford Times	Geo. E. Fuller		W	---
Palmyra	Palmyra Enterprise	Wm. H. Ziegler	Rep.	W	Th.
Pardeeville	Pardeeville-Wyocena Times	Henry P. Thompson	Rep.	W	Fri.
Park Falls	Park Falls Herald	M. D. Hinshaw	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
	Park Falls Independent	Richard E. Smith	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Pepin	Pepin Herald	Lloyd A. Axtell	Dem.	W	Th.
Peshtigo	Peshtigo Times	V. L. Dahlen	Ind.	W	Th.
Phillips	The Bee	Geo. R. Foster	Rep.	W	Th.
	Times	Geo. E. Sackett	Dem.	W	Th.
Pittsville	Record	C. E. McKee	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
Plainfield	The Sun	W. H. Fields	Rep.	W	Fri.
Platteville	Grant Co. News	M. R. Dugdale	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Platteville Journal	C. H. Gribble	Ind.	W	Wed.
	Platteville Witness	W. M. Rindlaub	Ind. Rep	W	Sat.
Plymouth	Plymouth Post	C. F. Wandersleben	Ind.	W	Wed.
	Plymouth Review	H. W. Quirt	Ind.	W	Fri.
	Plymouth Reporter	Moormann & Sons	Ind.	W	Fri.
Portage	Badger Blade	A. A. Porter	Ind.	W	Fri.
	Register Democrat	A. A. Porter	Rep.	D	---
	Wis. State Register	A. A. Porter	Rep.	W	Th.
Port Washington	Port Washington Herald	W. B. Krause	Dem.	W	Wed.
	Port Washington Pilot	Hy. Schoensigel	Rep.	W	Th.
	Star	A. D. Bolens	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
	Pt. Washington Zeitung	Carl Fehlandt	Dem.	Semi-M	---
Poynette	Wisconsin Statesman	A. D. Bolens	Ind.	W	Fri.
Prairie du Chien	Poynette Press	C. M. Butler	Ind.	W	Tu.
	The Courier	H. E. Howe	Dem.	W	Wed.
	Crawford Co. Press	J. H. Frazier	Rep.	W	Th.
Prairie du Sac	Sauk County News	Bert Giegerich	Ind.	W	Fri.
Prentice	The Catawba Review	E. K. Lound	Ind.	W	Fri.
	Prentice News Calumet	E. K. Lound	Ind.	W	Th.
Prescott	The Prescott Journal	H. E. Randolph	Ind.	W	Th.
Princeton	Princeton Republic	A. H. Rimpler	Ind.	W	Th.
Pulaski	Pulaski Herald	John Shanrahan			
Racine	Journal News	F. W. Starbuck	Rep.	D	---
	Times-Call	W. S. Goodland	Rep.	D	---
	Wisconsin Agriculturist	Charles H. Everett		W	Sat.
Randolph	Randolph Advance	L. E. Williams	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Random Lake	Times	H. C. Scholler	Ind.	W	Th.
Reedsburg	Reedsburg Free Press	Geo. J. Seamans	Rep.	W	Th.
	Reedsburg Times	M. Clinton Miller	Rep.	W	Fri.
Reeseville	Reeseville Review	Emil Klentz	Non-P.	W	Th.
Rhineland	Rhineland Daily News	Clifford G. Ferris	Ind.	D	---
	New North	F. A. Lowell	Rep.	W	Th.
Rib Lake	Rib Lake Herald	John I. Voemastek	Dem.	W	Fri.
Rice Lake	Chronotype	Aug. F. Ender and Warren D. Leary			
			Ind. Rep	W	Wed.
Richland Center	Richland Democrat	A. P. Andrews	Ind. Dem	W	Wed.
	Republican Observer	S. W. Fogo	Rep.	W	Th.
Rio	Badger Blade	A. A. Porter	Ind.	W	Fri.
	Rio Journal	Alvin F. Johnson	Ind.	W	Th.
Ripon	Ripon Commonwealth	O. A. Luck—C. J. Inversetti			
	Ripon Press	R. S. Howe	Ind.	W	Fri.
River Falls	River Falls Journal	Clarence E. White	Rep.	W	Th.
	River Falls Times	Chas. E. Nelson	Pro. Rep	W	Th.
Rosholt	Rosholt Review	H. Y. Buchanan	Rep.	W	Th.
St. Croix Falls	Standard Press	G. R. Puckett	Rep.	W	Th.
Sauk City	Sauk City Pioneer Presse	Max H. Ninman	Ind.	W	Th.
Seymour	Press	H. J. Van Vuren & Son	Ind.	W	Th.
Sharon	Sharon Reporter	J. L. Howell	Rep.	W	Th.

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of Paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or Weekly	Day of publication
Shawano.....	Shawano Co. Advocate.....	E. J. Scott.....	Dem.....	W	Th.
	Shawano Co. Journal.....	Milton R. Stanley.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
	Shawano Co. Leader.....	M. M. Keller.....	Pro. Rep.	W	Th.
Sheboygan.....	Volksbote-Wochenblatt.....	Arthur Mathwig.....	Ind. Rep.	W	Th.
	Sheboygan Amerika.....	Oscar Hahn, Julius Schnell	Rep.....	D	-----
	Sheboygan County News	R. A. Perry.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
	National Demokrat.....	Wm. Gottsacker.....	Dem.....	Semi-W	W-Sat.
	Sheboygan Press.....	C. E. Broughton.....	Ind.....	D	-----
	Sheboygan Zeitung.....	Oscar Hahn, Julius Schnell	Rep.....	Semi-W	Tu.-Fri.
Sheboygan Falls.....	Dairy Market Reporter.....	R. A. Perry.....	-----	W	Sat.
Shell Lake.....	Washburn Co. Register.....	Roger Ryan.....	Prog.....	W	Sat.
Shiocton.....	Shiocton News.....	Geo. L. Burghart.....	Rep.....	W	Fri.
Shullsburg.....	Pick and Gad.....	A. W. Law.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Slades Corners.....	The Mugwump.....	P. J. Sauer.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Soldiers Grove.....	Kickapoo Scout.....	A. C. Rasmussen.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
South Milwaukee.....	The Journal.....	Fred L. Hook.....	Ind. Rep.	W	Fri.
South Wayne.....	Homestead.....	Harry Hough.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Sparta.....	Sparta Herald.....	J. W. Spradling & Bruce	-----	-----	-----
		R. Mc Coy.....	Rep.....	Semi-W	Mon-Th.
Spencer.....	Monroe County Democrat	W. C. B. Showers.....	Ind. Dem.	W	Th.
Spooner.....	Spencer Record.....	James W. LaBelle.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Spooner.....	Spooner Advocate.....	E. M. Bardill.....	Rep.....	W	Fri.
Spring Green.....	Home News.....	W. R. Purdy.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Spring Valley.....	Spring Valley Monthly.....	Chas. Lowater.....	-----	-----	15th
	The Sun.....	Chas. Lowater.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Stanley.....	Stanley Republican.....	W. H. Bridgman.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
Stevens Point.....	Daily Journal.....	Frank W. Leahy.....	Rep.....	D	-----
	Gazette.....	G. W. Rogers.....	Rep.....	W	Wed.
	Gwiazda Polama.....	Paul Klemowicz.....	Ind.....	W	Sat.
	Rohlik.....	Paul Klemowicz.....	Ind.....	W	Fri.
Stoughton.....	Daily Courier Hub.....	Walter K. Mickelson.....	Ind.....	D	-----
Stratford.....	Journal.....	Earl B. Crawford.....	Rep.....	W	Fri.
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door County Advocate.....	H. J. Sanderson.....	Rep.....	W	Fri.
	Door Co. County News.....	Nat C. Garland.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
	Door County Resorter.....	Delia M. Dunhauss.....	-----	W	Fri.
Sun Prairie.....	Sun Prairie Countryman.....	Theron G. Stone.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
Superior.....	Evening Telegram.....	A. C. Regli.....	Ind. Rep.	W	-----
	Labor Journal.....	M. M. Krieps.....	Ind.....	W	Fri.
	Tidende.....	J. J. Huln.....	Ind.....	W	Fri.
	Tyomies.....	K. E. Heikkinen.....	Labor.....	D	-----
Taylor.....	Taylor Weekly Herald.....	O. O. Kjorne.....	Ind.....	W	Fri.
Thorp.....	Thorp Courier.....	Wm. S. Wagner.....	Dem.....	W	Th.
Tigerton.....	Chronicle.....	E. W. Cleveland.....	Rep.....	W	Fri.
Tomah.....	Tomah Journal.....	L. B. Squier.....	Rep.....	W	Fri.
	Tomah Monitor-Herald.....	C. J. Wells.....	Ind. Rep.	W	Fri.
Tomahawk.....	Tomahawk Leader.....	Osborne Bros.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
Turtle Lake.....	Turtle Lake Times.....	L. L. Arnold.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
Two Rivers.....	The Chronicle.....	Noel Nash.....	Dem.....	W	Wed.
	Two Rivers Reporter.....	Arthur Braatz.....	Rep.....	W	Fri.
Union Grove.....	Union Grove News.....	John Finzl.....	Ind.....	W	Fri.
Unity.....	Marathon Co. Register.....	L. L. Messer.....	Ind.....	W	Fri.
Vesper.....	State Center.....	Elmer Trickey.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
Viola.....	Viola News.....	W. E. Van Winter.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Viroqua.....	Vernon Co. Censor.....	H. E. Goldsmith.....	Rep.....	W	Wed.
Wabeno.....	The Advertiser.....	J. W. Norris.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Walworth.....	Walworth Times.....	Frank J. McCay.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
Washburn.....	Washburn Times.....	W. A. Robinson.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
Waterford.....	Waterford Post.....	Mrs. L. M. Merrill.....	Non-P.....	W	Th.
Waterloo.....	Waterloo Courier.....	J. Lewis White.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Watertown.....	Daily Times.....	James P. Holland.....	Ind.....	D	-----
	Gazette.....	James W. Moore.....	Dem.....	W	Th.
	Weltburger.....	Otto R. Krueger.....	Pro. Rep.	W	Fri.
Waukesha.....	Daily Freeman.....	Henry W. Youmans.....	Ind.....	D	-----
	Waukesha Freeman.....	Henry W. Youmans.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
Waukegan.....	Waukegan Tribune.....	A. A. Roessler.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Waupaca.....	Waupaca County Post.....	D. F. Burnham.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Waupun.....	Waupun Leader.....	Geo. W. Greene.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
	Waupun News.....	Geo. W. Greene.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Wausau.....	Daily Record-Herald.....	J. L. Sturtevant.....	Rep.....	D	-----
	Wausau Pilot.....	E. B. Thayer, Jr.....	Ind. Dem.	W	Th.
	America-Herald.....	Herman Reimann.....	Ind.....	W	Th.
Wausaukee.....	The Independent.....	Geo. E. Bogrand.....	Rep.....	W	Sat.
Wautoma.....	Wauwasha Argus.....	R. W. Harmon.....	Rep.....	W	Th.
Wauwatosa.....	Wauwatosa News.....	C. L. Benoy.....	Non-P.....	W	Th.
Wauzeka.....	Wauzeka Chief.....	H. C. Craig.....	Rep.....	W	Th.

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of Paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or Weekly	Day of publication
Webster-----	Burnett Co. Enterprise--	W. A. Pursel-----	Ind.---	W	Th.
West Allis-----	West Allis News-----	T. W. McLain-----	Rep.---	W	Fri.
	West Allis Star-----	Mabel C. Sells-----	Ind.---	W	Th.
West Bend-----	West Bend News-----	Jos. J. Huber-----	Rep.---	W	Wed.
	West Bend Pilot-----	H. B. Kaempfer-----	Dem.---	W	Th.
Westby-----	Westby Times-----	J. T. Hage-----	Rep.---	W	Wed.
Westfield-----	Central Union-----	Geo. E. Fuller-----	Dem.---	W	Th.
West Salem-----	Nonpareil-Journal-----	G. W. Garlock-----	Ind.---	W	Th.
Weyauwega-----	Weyauwega Chronicle-----	A. J. Rieck-----	Dem.---	W	Wed.
Whitehall-----	Whitehall Times-----	F. E. Beach and S. B. Nichols-----	Rep.---	W	Th.
		F. R. Bloodgood-----	Ind.---	W	Th.
Whitewater-----	Whitewater Press-----	R. K. Coe-----	Rep.---	W	Th.
	Whitewater Register-----	A. R. McClenaghan-----	Ind.---	W	Fri.
Wilton-----	Wilton Herald-----	Harvey J. Kitz-----	Ind.---	W	Th.
Winneconne-----	Winneconne Local-----	Thos. E. Noyes-----	Rep.---	W	Th.
Winter-----	Sawyer Co. Gazette-----	W. F. Huffman-----	Ind.---	D	-----
Wisconsin Rapids-----	Wis. Rapids Tribune-----	John Englund-----	Pro. Rep	W	Th.
Wittenberg-----	Wittenberg Enterprise-----	J. A. Wang-----	Ind.---	W	S.
	Gammel and Ung-----	R. B. Colman-----	Ind.---	W	Th.
Wonewoc-----	Wonewoc Reporter-----	Chas. Lowater-----	Ind.---	W	Fri.
Woodville-----	The Times-----				



A Lighthouse guarding the shore of Green Bay in Peninsula State Park.

CITIES OF WISCONSIN BY CLASSES

First Class (150,000 population or over)

City	County	Inc. as Village	Inc. as City	Population 1920
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	*	1846	457,147

Second Class (40,000 to 150,000 population)

Kenosha ¹	Kenosha.....	1841	1850	40,472
Racine.....	Racine.....	1841	1848	58,593
Superior ²	Douglas.....	1887	1889	39,624

Third Class (10,000 to 40,000 population)

Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	1853	1857	19,561
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	*	1887	11,334
Beloit.....	Rock.....	1845	1857	21,284
Eau Claire ³	Eau Claire.....	1867	1872	20,880
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1847	1852	23,427
Green Bay ⁴	Brown.....	1838	1854	31,017
Janesville.....	Rock.....	*	1853	18,293
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	*	1856	30,363
Madison.....	Dane.....	1846	1856	38,378
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	1851	1870	17,563
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	*	1887	13,610
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	*	1853	33,162
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	1846	1853	30,955
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	*	1858	11,370
Waukesha ⁵	Waukesha.....	1846	1895	12,558
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	1860	1872	18,661
West Allis.....	Milwaukee.....	1902	1906	13,765

Fourth Class (under 10,000 population)

Adams.....	Adams.....	1912	1926	1,119
Algoma ⁶	Kewaunee.....	*	1879	1,911
Alma.....	Buffalo.....	1868	1885	970
Altoona.....	Eau Claire.....	*	1887	960
Amery.....	Polk.....	1890	1919	1,203
Antigo.....	Langlade.....	*	1885	8,451
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.....	1878	1925	1,418
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	1871	1885	1,407
Baraboo ⁷	Sauk.....	1866	1882	5,538
Barron.....	Barron.....	*	1887	1,623
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	1876	1913	1,441
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	*	1856	7,992
Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	*	1857	4,400
Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	1866	1883	1,798
Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	1885	1920	1,648
Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1864	1873	1,670
Brodhead.....	Green.....	1870	1891	1,600
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	*	1859	286
Burlington.....	Racine.....	1855	1900	3,626
Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	1845	1885	1,738
Chetek.....	Barron.....	*	1891	1,154
Chilton.....	Calumet.....	*	1877	1,833
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	*	1869	9,130
Clintonville.....	Waupaca.....	1879	1887	3,275
Colby.....	Marathon-Clark.....	*	1891	798
Columbus.....	Columbia.....	1864	1874	2,460
Crandon.....	Forest.....	*	1898	1,632
Cuba City.....	Grant.....	1891	1925	1,175
Cudahy.....	Milwaukee.....	1895	1898	6,725
Cumberland.....	Barron.....	1885	1919	1,628

Cities of Wisconsin by Classes—Continued

City	County	Inc. as Village	Inc. as City	Population 1920
Darlington	Lafayette	1865	1877	1,798
Delavan	Walworth	1856	1889	3,016
De Pere	Brown	1857	1883	5,165
Dodgeville	Iowa	1858	1889	1,896
Durand	Pepin	1871	1887	1,517
Edgerton	Rock	*	1883	2,688
Elkhorn	Walworth	1857	1897	1,991
Elroy	Juneau	*	1885	1,713
Evansville	Rock	1867	1896	2,209
Fennimore	Grant	1885	1919	1,383
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1860	1878	4,915
Fountain City	Buffalo	1870	1889	880
Glenwood	St. Croix	*	1895	779
Greenwood	Clark	*	1891	761
Hartford	Washington	1871	1883	4,515
Hayward	Sawyer	*	1915	1,802
Horicon	Dodge	1855	1897	2,134
Hudson	St. Croix	*	1856	3,014
Hurley	Iron	*	1918	3,188
Jefferson	Jefferson	1857	1878	2,572
Juneau	Dodge	1865	1887	1,159
Kaukauna ^a	Outagamie	1881	1885	5,951
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	*	1883	1,865
Kiel	Calumet-Manitowoc	1892	1920	1,599
Kilbourn City	Columbia	1868	1925	-----
Ladysmith	Rusk	1901	1905	3,581
Lake Geneva	Walworth	1844	1885	2,632
Lake Mills ¹⁰	Jefferson	1852	1905	1,754
Lancaster	Grant	1856	1878	2,485
Marshfield	Wood	*	1883	7,394
Mauston	Juneau	1800	1887	1,966
Mayville	Dodge	1867	1885	3,011
Medford	Taylor	*	1889	1,881
Mellen	Ashland	*	1907	1,981
Menasha	Winnebago	1853	1874	7,214
Montreal	Iron	1917	1924	1,890
Menomonie	Dunn	*	1882	5,104
Merrill	Lincoln	*	1883	8,068
Mineral Point	Iowa	1844	1857	2,569
Mondovi	Buffalo	*	1889	1,554
Monroe	Green	1858	1882	4,788
Neenah	Winnebago	1850	1873	7,171
Nekoosa	Wood	1907	1926	-----
Neillsville	Clark	*	1882	2,160
New Holstein	Calumet	1901	1926	1,373
New Lisbon	Juneau	1870	1889	994
New London	Outagamie-Waupaca	1868	1877	4,667
New Richmond	St. Croix	1878	1885	2,248
North Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1897	1918	3,047
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	1865	1875	3,301
Oconto	Oconto	1859	1869	4,920
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1903	1919	1,914
Onalaska	La Crosse	1872	1878	1,066
Owen	Clark	1904	1925	-----
Park Falls	Price	1901	1912	2,676
Peshigo	Marinette	*	1903	1,440
Phillips	Price	*	1891	1,973
Pittsville	Wood	1886	1887	504
Platteville	Grant	1854	1876	4,353
Plymouth	Sheboygan	*	1877	3,415
Portage	Columbia	*	1854	5,582

Cities of Wisconsin by Classes—Continued

City	County	Inc. as Village	Inc. as City	Population 1920
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	1848	1882	3,340
Prescott.....	Pierce.....	1857	1871	892
Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	1865	1920	1,275
Prairie du Chien ¹¹	Crawford.....	*	1872	3,537
Reedsburg.....	Sauk.....	1868	1887	2,997
Rhineland.....	Oneida.....	*	1884	6,654
Rice Lake.....	Barron.....	*	1887	4,457
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	1866	1887	3,409
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	1853	1858	3,929
River Falls.....	Pierce-St. Croix.....	1868	1875	2,273
Seymour.....	Outagamie.....	*	1879	1,280
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	1871	1874	3,544
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	1854	1913	2,002
Shullsburg.....	Lafayette.....	1861	1889	1,158
South Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	*	1897	7,598
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	1866	1883	4,466
Spooner.....	Washburn.....	1902	1909	2,293
Stanley.....	Chippewa.....	*	1898	2,577
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	1868	1882	5,101
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	*	1883	4,553
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	1857	1883	3,257
Tomahawk.....	Lincoln.....	*	1891	2,801
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	1858	1878	7,305
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	1857	1883	2,574
Washburn.....	Bayfield.....	*	1904	3,707
Watertown.....	Jefferson-Dodge.....	1849	1853	9,299
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	1857	1875	2,839
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac-Dodge.....	1857	1878	4,440
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.....	1892	1897	5,818
West Bend.....	Washington.....	1868	1885	3,378
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	1858	1885	3,215
Wisconsin Rapids.....	Wood.....	*	1869	7,243

* No record of incorporation as a village, probably from town to city government.

¹ Incorporated as village of Southport, 1841, name changed to Kenosha in 1857.

² Incorporated as City of Superior by special act of legislature, 1858, but did not organize as a city. Incorporated as village 1887 and as city 1889. Became second class city with census of 1910, held by Attorney General it remains such unless changed by action of city council.

³ Incorporated as village of Eau Claire City, 1867. Changed to Eau Claire in 1872.

⁴ Navarino and Astor incorporated into Borough of Green Bay in 1838; Fort Howard annexed in 1895.

⁵ Incorporated as village of Prairieville, 1846. Changed to Waukesha in 1847.

⁶ Incorporated as Ahnapee in 1879, changed to Algoma in 1897.

⁷ Known as Adams village until 1852 when name was changed to Baraboo.

⁸ West De Pere incorporated as a village in 1870, name changed to Nicolet in 1883 and again to West De Pere in 1887. Annexed to De Pere in 1890. The post-office of West De Pere is still maintained although both sides of the river are under one city government.

⁹ Village of Ledyard incorporated in 1831 on south side of Fox River. In 1885 was combined with part of town of Kaukauna on North side of river under name of City of Kaukauna when Ledyard was commonly called South Kaukauna, and where a separate post office is still maintained although both sides of river are under one city government.

¹⁰ Incorporated as village of Lake Mills in 1852, name changed to Tyrahnena in 1866 and back to Lake Mills in 1867.

¹¹ Prairie du Chien second oldest settlement in Wisconsin, was incorporated as the Borough of Prairie du Chien by the Governor and Judges of the State of Michigan in 1822, the first incorporated government in the state, but gave up its government in 1825 and was under the town government until incorporated as a city in 1872.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED VILLAGES IN WISCONSIN

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Abbotsford.....	Clark-Marathon.....	1894	782
Ableman.....	Sauk.....	1894	542
Adell.....	Sheboygan.....	1918	246
Albany.....	Green.....	1883	741
Alma Center.....	Jackson.....	1902	
Almond.....	Portage.....	1905	504
Amherst.....	Portage.....	1900	588
Amherst Junction.....	Portage.....	1912	192
Aniwa.....	Shawano.....	1899	250
Arena.....	Iowa.....	1923	*
Argyle.....	Lafayette.....	1903	701
Athens.....	Marathon.....	1901	940
Attica.....	Green.....	1849	*
Auburndale.....	Wood.....	1861	334
Avoca.....	Iowa.....	1870	432
Barton.....	Washington.....	1924	*
Bagley.....	Grant.....	1919	*
Baldwin.....	St. Croix.....	1874	666
Balsam Lake.....	Polk.....	1905	251
Bangor.....	La Crosse.....	1899	854
Barneveld.....	Iowa.....	1906	289
Bay City.....	Pierce.....	1910	213
Bear Creek.....	Outagamie.....	1902	337
Belgium.....	Ozaukee.....	1922	*
Bell Center.....	Crawford.....	1901	210
Belleville.....	Dane.....	1892	559
Belmont.....	Lafayette.....	1894	498
Benton.....	Lafayette.....	1892	874
Big Falls.....	Waupaca.....	1925	*
Birnamwood.....	Shawano.....	1895	651
Biron.....	Wood.....	1910	*
Black Creek.....	Outagamie.....	1904	516
Black Earth.....	Dane.....	1857	464
Blair.....	Trempealeau.....	1894	657
Blanchardville.....	Lafayette.....	1890	653
Bloomington.....	Grant.....	1880	657
Blue Mounds.....	Dane.....	1912	*
Blue River.....	Grant.....	1916	396
Bonduel.....	Shawano.....	1916	504
Bowler.....	Shawano.....	1923	*
Boyceville.....	St. Croix.....	1922	*
Boyd.....	Chippewa.....	1891	478
Brandon.....	Fond du Lac.....	1920	682
Brillion.....	Calumet.....	1885	1,102
Brokaw.....	Marathon.....	1908	493
Brooklyn.....	Dane-Green.....	1905	407
Browntown.....	Green.....	1890	245
Bruce.....	Rusk.....	1901	561
Butternut.....	Ashland.....	1903	618
Cable.....	Bayfield.....	1920	*
Cadott.....	Chippewa.....	1895	723
Cambria.....	Columbia.....	1866	679
Cambridge.....	Dane.....	1891	490
Cameron.....	Barron.....	1894	572
Campbellsport.....	Fond du Lac.....	1902	730
Camp Douglas.....	Juneau.....	1893	471
Cascade.....	Sheboygan.....	1914	362
Casco.....	Kewaunee.....	1920	*
Cashton.....	Monroe.....	1901	753
Cassville.....	Grant.....	1920	*
Catawba.....	Price.....	1922	*
Cazenovia.....	Richland.....	1903	488
Cecil.....	Shawano.....	1905	379
Cedar Grove.....	Sheboygan.....	1900	654
Centuria.....	Polk.....	1904	358
Chaseburg.....	Vernon.....	1922	*
Clayton.....	Polk.....	1910	304
Clear Lake.....	Polk.....	1894	689
Clinton.....	Rock.....	1881	938
Cochrane.....	Buffalo.....	1910	305

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Coleman.....	Marinette.....	1903	*
Colfax.....	Dunn.....	1904	905
Conrath.....	Rusk.....	1915	145
Coon Valley.....	Vernon.....	1907	369
Corliss.....	Racine.....	1907	564
Cottage Grove.....	Dane.....	1924	*
Cornell.....	Chippewa.....	1913	*
Couderay.....	Sawyer.....	1922	*
Crivitz.....	Marinette.....	1913	447
Cross Plains.....	Dane.....	1920	*
Curtiss.....	Clark.....	1917	186
Cobb.....	Iowa.....	1902	230
Combined Locks.....	Outagamie.....	1920	*
Dallas.....	Barron.....	1903	425
Dane.....	Dane.....	1899	316
Deerfield.....	Dane.....	1891	594
Deer Park.....	St. Croix.....	1913	233
De Forest.....	Dane.....	1903	493
Denmark.....	Brown.....	1915	735
De Soto.....	Crawford-Vernon.....	1886	299
Dorchester.....	Clark.....	1901	519
Dousman.....	Waukesha.....	1917	235
Downing.....	Dunn.....	1909	374
Doylestown.....	Columbia.....	1907	270
Eagle.....	Waukesha.....	1899	394
Eagle River.....	Vilas.....	1921	*
Eastman.....	Crawford.....	1910	286
East Troy.....	Walworth.....	1900	773
Eden.....	Fond du Lac.....	1912	176
Edgar.....	Marathon.....	1898	723
Eland.....	Shawano.....	1905	344
Elderon.....	Marathon.....	1917	215
Eleva.....	Trempealeau.....	1902	379
Elkhart Lake.....	Sheboygan.....	1894	527
Elk Mound.....	Dunn.....	1909	357
Ellsworth.....	Pierce.....	1887	1,043
Elmwood.....	Pierce.....	1905	532
Embarrass.....	Waupaca.....	1895	296
Ephraim.....	Door.....	1919	*
Exeland.....	Monroe.....	1920	211
Fairchild.....	Eau Claire.....	1880	660
Fairweather.....	Fond du Lac.....	1922	*
Fall Creek.....	Eau Claire.....	1906	507
Fall River.....	Columbia.....	1903	400
Fenwood.....	Marathon.....	1904	173
Ferryville.....	Crawford.....	1912	203
Footville.....	Rock.....	1918	351
Fox Lake.....	Dodge.....	1858	1,012
Fox Point.....	Milwaukee.....	1926	*
Frederic.....	Polk.....	1903	*)
Fredonia.....	Ozaukee.....	1922	*
Fremont.....	Waupaca.....	1882	374
Friendship.....	Adams.....	1907	442
Galesville.....	Trempealeau.....	1887	946
Gays Mills.....	Crawford.....	1900	652
Genoa Junction.....	Walworth.....	1901	656
Gillett.....	Oconto.....	1900	785
Gilman.....	Taylor.....	1914	522
Glenbeulah.....	Sheboygan.....	1913	293
Glen Flora.....	Rusk.....	1915	174
Grafton.....	Ozaukee.....	1896	898
Granton.....	Clark.....	1916	334
Grantsburg.....	Burnett.....	1887	781
Gratiot.....	Lafayette.....	1891	338
Green Lake.....	Green Lake.....	1871	456
Gresham.....	Shawano.....	1908	309
Hammond.....	St. Croix.....	1880	368
Hancock.....	Waukeshara.....	1902	443
Hartland.....	Waukesha.....	1891	800
Hatley.....	Marathon.....	1912	290
Haugen.....	Barron.....	1918	426

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Hawkins	Rusk	1922	*
Hazel Green	Grant	1867	647
Highland	Iowa	1873	1,024
Hilbert	Calumet	1893	614
Hillsboro	Vernon	1885	950
Hixton	Jackson	1920	
Hollandale	Iowa	1910	236
Hortonville	Outagamie	1894	960
Hustisford	Dodge	1870	595
Hustler	Juneau	1914	163
Independence	Trempealeau	1885	805
Ingram	Rusk	1907	124
Iola	Waupaca	1892	843
Iron Ridge	Dodge	1913	287
Ironton	Sauk	1914	199
Jackson	Washington	1912	230
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	1903	493
Junction City	Portage	1911	275
Kendall	Monroe	1849	506
Kennan	Price	1903	319
Kewaskum	Washington	1895	707
Kimberly	Outagamie	1910	1,382
Kingston	Green Lake	1858	*
Knapp	Dunn	1905	478
Kohler	Sheboygan	1912	403
La Farge	Vernon	1899	788
Lake Nebagamou	Douglas	1907	458
La Valle	Sauk	1883	447
Lena	Oconto	1921	*
Lime Ridge	Sauk	1910	256
Linden	Iowa	1900	490
Little Chute	Outagamie	1899	2,017
Livingston	Grant-Iowa	1914	574
Lodi	Columbia	1872	1,077
Loganville	Sauk	1917	265
Lohrville	Waushara	1910	245
Lomira	Dodge	1899	554
Lone Rock	Richland	1886	453
Lowell	Dodge	1893	293
Loyal	Clark	1893	735
Lublin	Taylor	1915	209
Luck	Polk	1905	479
Luxembourg	Kewaunee	1903	457
Lyndon Station	Juneau	1903	292
Lynxville	Crawford	1889	253
McFarland	Dane	1920	*
McMillan	Marathon	1891	51
Maiden Rock	Pierce	1887	293
Manawa	Waupaca	1900	727
Marathon City	Marathon	1884	670
Marion	Waupaca	1898	875
Markesan	Green Lake	1858	959
Marshall	Dane	1905	497
Mason	Bayfield	1925	*
Mattoon	Shawano	1901	666
Mazomanie	Dane	1999	756
Melrose	Jackson	1814	445
Melvina	Monroe	1922	*
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	1892	1,019
Merton	Waukesha	1922	*
Merrillan	Jackson	1881	628
Merrimack	Sauk	1899	270
Middleton	Dane	1905	791
Milwaukee	Polk	1910	440
Milton	Rock	1904	834
Minong	Washburn	1915	230
Montello	Marquette	1868	1,112
Montfort	Grant	1893	598
Monticello	Green	1891	677
Mosinee	Marathon	1889	1,161
Mount Hope	Grant	1919	215

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Mount Horeb.....	Dane.....	1899	1,360
Mukwonago.....	Waukesha.....	1905	697
Muscoda.....	Grant.....	1894	1,903
Necedah.....	Juneau.....	1870	852
Nelsonville.....	Portage.....	1913	187
Neosho.....	Dodge.....	1902	296
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.....	1906	397
New Auburn.....	Chippewa.....	1917	386
New Butler.....	Waukesha.....	1913	564
New Glarus.....	Green.....	1901	981
Niagara.....	Marinette.....	1914	1,946
North Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1903	2,150
North Freedom.....	Sauk.....	1893	621
North Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	1912	586
North Prairie.....	Waukesha.....	1919	263
Norwalk.....	Monroe.....	1894	531
Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac.....	1903	556
Ogdensburg.....	Waupaca.....	1912	237
Oliver.....	Douglas.....	1917	153
Omro.....	Winnebago.....	1857	1,042
Ontario.....	Monroe-Vernon.....	1890	424
Oostburg.....	Sheboygan.....	1909	497
Oregon.....	Dane.....	1883	871
Orfordville.....	Rock.....	1910	496
Osceola.....	Polk.....	1886	674
Osseo.....	Trempealeau.....	1893	802
Oxford.....	Marquette.....	1912	416
Palmyra.....	Jefferson.....	1866	685
Pardeeville.....	Columbia.....	1894	878
Patch Grove.....	Grant.....	1921	*
Pepin.....	Pepin.....	1860	555
Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.....	1876	800
Plain.....	Sauk.....	1912	324
Plainfield.....	Waushara.....	1882	380
Plover.....	Portage.....	1857	316
Plum City.....	Pierce.....	1909	327
Poplar.....	Douglas.....	1917	357
Port Edwards.....	Wood.....	1902	755
Potosi.....	Grant.....	1846	501
Pound.....	Marinette.....	1914	*
Poynette.....	Columbia.....	1892	724
Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.....	1885	866
Prairie Farm.....	Barron.....	1901	299
Prentice.....	Price.....	1899	588
Pulaski.....	Shawano-Oconto-Brown.....	1910	718
Randolph.....	Columbia-Dane.....	1870	1,183
Random Lake.....	Sheboygan.....	1907	479
Readstown.....	Vernon.....	1898	546
Redgranite.....	Waushara.....	1904	1,012
Reedsville.....	Manitowoc.....	1892	571
Reeseville.....	Dodge.....	.....	423
Rewey.....	Iowa.....	1902	324
Rib Lake.....	Taylor.....	1902	1,020
Ridgeland.....	Dunn.....	1921	*
Ridgeway.....	Iowa.....	1902	428
Rio.....	Columbia.....	1887	620
Rochester.....	Racine.....	1912	220
Rockdale.....	Dane.....	1914	139
Rockland.....	La Crosse.....	1919	*
Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.....	1915	305
Rosholt.....	Portage.....	1907	448
Rothschild.....	Marathon.....	1917	413
Royalton.....	Waupaca.....	1919	*
Saint Cloud.....	Fond du Lac.....	1909	395
St. Croix Falls.....	Polk.....	1888	825
Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	1854	1,162
Saukville.....	Ozaukee.....	1915	380
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.....	1894	373
Slinger.....	Washington.....	1869	730
Seofield.....	Marathon.....	1904	1,049

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Sharon.....	Walworth.....	1892	908
Sheldon.....	Rusk.....	1917	123
Shell Lake.....	Washburn.....	1908	920
Shiocton.....	Outagamie.....	1903	501
Shorewood.....	Milwaukee.....	1900	2,650
Silver Lake.....	Kenosha.....	1926	*
Sister Bay.....	Door.....	1912	190
Soldiers Grove.....	Crawford.....	1888	653
Solon Springs.....	Douglas.....	1920	*
Somerset.....	St. Croix.....	1915	406
South Wayne.....	Lafayette.....	1911	290
Spencer.....	Marathon.....	1902	482
Spring Green.....	Sauk.....	1869	690
Spring Valley.....	Pierce.....	1895	939
Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.....	1900	413
Steuben.....	Crawford.....	1900	305
Stockbridge.....	Calumet.....	1908	387
Stockholm.....	Pepin.....	1903	207
Stoddard.....	Vernon.....	1911	305
Stratford.....	Marathon.....	1910	1,014
Sullivan.....	Jefferson.....	1915	320
Sun Prairie.....	Dane.....	1868	1,236
Suring.....	Oconto.....	1914	294
Sussex.....	Waukesha.....	1924	*
Taylor.....	Jackson.....	1919	*
Theresa.....	Dodge.....	1898	381
Thiensville.....	Ozaukee.....	1910	334
Thorp.....	Clark.....	1893	796
Tigerton.....	Shawano.....	1896	748
Tony.....	Rusk.....	1911	216
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.....	1867	536
Turtle Lake.....	Barron.....	1898	679
Union Center.....	Juneau.....	1913	170
Union Grove.....	Racine.....	1893	729
Unity.....	Clark-Marathon.....	1903	405
Valders.....	Manitowoc.....	1919	*
Valley City.....	Polk.....	1919	*
Verona.....	Dane.....	1920	*
Viola.....	Richland-Vernon.....	1899	*
Wales.....	Waukesha.....	1922	*
Waldo.....	Sheboygan.....	1922	*
Walworth.....	Walworth.....	1901	757
Waterford.....	Racine.....	1906	668
Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	1859	1,262
Waukegan.....	Dane.....	1893	560
Wautoma.....	Waushara.....	1901	1,046
Wauzeka.....	Crawford.....	1890	479
Webster.....	Burnett.....	1916	399
Westby.....	Vernon.....	1895	1,228
Westfield.....	Marquette.....	1902	858
West Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1906	2,101
Weston.....	Dunn.....	1909	177
West Salem.....	La Crosse.....	1893	1,027
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	1856	938
Weyerhaeuser.....	Rusk.....	1906	368
Whitefish Bay.....	Milwaukee.....	1892	882
Whitehall.....	Trempealeau.....	1887	851
White Lake.....	Langlade.....	1926	*
Wild Rose.....	Waushara.....	1904	576
Williams Bay.....	Walworth.....	1919	436
Wilson.....	St. Croix.....	1911	222
Wilton.....	Monroe.....	1890	519
Winneconne.....	Winnebago.....	1871	745
Withee.....	Clark.....	1901	380
Wittenberg.....	Shawano.....	1893	854
Wonewoc.....	Juneau.....	1878	798
Woodman.....	Grant.....	1917	138
Woodville.....	St. Croix.....	1911	298
Wrightstown.....	Brown.....	1901	571
Wyeville.....	Monroe.....	1923	*
Wyocena.....	Columbia.....	1909	282

* Not returned separately in 1920.

**POPULATION OF STATES IN 1920, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR
RANK, WITH COMPARATIVE RANK IN
1910 AND 1900**

State	Population	Rank in population		
		1920	1910	1900
New York.....	10,384,144	1	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,159	2	2	2
Illinois.....	6,485,098	3	3	3
Ohio.....	5,759,368	4	4	4
Texas.....	4,661,027	5	5	5
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356	6	6	7
Michigan.....	3,667,222	7	8	9
California.....	3,426,536	8	12	21
Missouri.....	3,403,547	9	7	5
New Jersey.....	3,155,374	10	11	16
Indiana.....	2,930,544	11	9	8
Georgia.....	2,894,683	12	10	11
Wisconsin.....	2,631,839	13	13	13
North Carolina.....	2,556,486	14	16	15
Kentucky.....	2,416,013	15	14	12
Iowa.....	2,403,630	16	15	10
Minnesota.....	2,336,371	17	19	19
Alabama.....	2,347,295	18	18	18
Tennessee.....	2,337,459	19	17	14
Virginia.....	2,306,361	20	20	17
Oklahoma.....	2,027,664	21	23	30
Louisiana.....	1,797,798	22	24	23
Mississippi.....	1,789,384	23	21	20
Kansas.....	1,769,257	24	22	22
Arkansas.....	1,750,995	25	25	25
South Carolina.....	1,683,662	26	26	24
West Virginia.....	1,463,610	27	28	28
Maryland.....	1,449,610	28	27	26
Connecticut.....	1,380,535	29	31	29
Washington.....	1,356,316	30	30	34
Nebraska.....	1,295,502	31	29	27
Florida.....	966,296	32	33	33
Colorado.....	939,376	33	32	32
Oregon.....	783,389	34	35	36
Maine.....	768,014	35	34	31
North Dakota.....	645,730	36	37	40
South Dakota.....	635,839	37	36	38
Rhode Island.....	604,397	38	38	35
Montana.....	547,593	39	40	43
Utah.....	449,446	40	41	42
New Hampshire.....	443,083	41	39	37
District of Columbia.....	437,571	42	43	41
Idaho.....	431,826	43	45	46
New Mexico.....	360,247	44	44	44
Vermont.....	352,421	45	42	39
Arizona.....	333,273	46	46	47
Delaware.....	223,003	47	47	45
Wyoming.....	194,402	48	48	48
Nevada.....	77,407	49	49	49

POPULATION PRINCIPAL U. S. CITIES

	1920		1920
New York, N. Y.....	5,620,048	Worcester, Mass.....	179,754
Brooklyn, N. Y.....		Birmingham, Ala.....	178,806
Chicago, Ill.....	2,701,705	Richmond, Va.....	171,717
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,832,779	Syracuse, N. Y.....	171,667
Detroit, Mich.....	993,678	New Haven, Conn.....	162,537
Cleveland, O.....	796,841	Memphis, Tenn.....	162,351
St. Louis, Mo.....	772,897	San Antonio, Tex.....	161,379
Boston, Mass.....	748,060	Dallas, Tex.....	158,976
Baltimore, Md.....	733,826	Dayton, O.....	152,559
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	588,343	Bridgeport, Conn.....	143,555
Los Angeles, Cal.....	576,673	Houston, Tex.....	138,276
Buffalo, N. Y.....	506,775	Hartford, Conn.....	138,036
San Francisco, Cal.....	506,676	Seranton, Pa.....	137,783
Milwaukee, Wis.....	457,147	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	137,634
Washington, D. C.....	437,571	Paterson, N. J.....	135,875
Newark, N. J.....	414,524	Youngstown, O.....	132,358
Cincinnati, O.....	401,247	Springfield, Mass.....	129,614
New Orleans, La.....	387,219	Des Moines, Ia.....	126,468
Minneapolis, Minn.....	380,582	New Bedford, Mass.....	121,217
Kansas City, Mo.....	324,410	Fall River, Mass.....	120,485
Seattle, Wash.....	315,312	Trenton, N. J.....	119,289
Indianapolis, Ind.....	314,194	Nashville, Tenn.....	118,342
Jersey City, N. J.....	298,103	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	118,110
Rochester, N. Y.....	295,750	Camden, N. J.....	116,309
Portland, Ore.....	258,288	Norfolk, Va.....	115,777
Denver, Col.....	256,491	Albany, N. Y.....	113,344
Toledo, O.....	243,164	Lowell, Mass.....	112,759
Providence, R. I.....	237,595	Wilmington, Del.....	110,168
Columbus, O.....	237,031	Cambridge, Mass.....	109,694
Louisville, Ky.....	234,891	Reading, Pa.....	107,784
St. Paul, Minn.....	234,698	Fort Worth, Tex.....	106,482
Oakland, Cal.....	216,261	Spokane, Wash.....	104,437
Akron, O.....	208,435	Kansas City, Kansas.....	101,177
Atlanta, Ga.....	200,616	Yonkers, N. Y.....	100,176
Omaha, Neb.....	191,601		

FARMS, NUMBER OF, 1925, BY STATES

(Special enumeration by the United States Bureau of the Census.)

State	Farms	State	Farms
U. S. total.....	6,372,263	Montana.....	46,896
Alabama.....	237,564	Nebraska.....	127,727
Arizona.....	10,798	Nevada.....	3,913
Arkansas.....	221,995	New Hampshire.....	21,065
California.....	136,413	New Jersey.....	29,671
Colorado.....	58,025	New Mexico.....	31,687
Connecticut.....	23,240	New York.....	188,752
Delaware.....	10,257	North Carolina.....	283,492
District of Columbia.....	139	North Dakota.....	75,969
Florida.....	59,202	Ohio.....	244,702
Georgia.....	249,101	Oklahoma.....	197,215
Idaho.....	40,582	Oregon.....	55,909
Illinois.....	225,597	Pennsylvania.....	200,419
Indiana.....	195,787	Rhode Island.....	3,911
Iowa.....	213,481	South Carolina.....	172,766
Kansas.....	165,879	South Dakota.....	79,535
Kentucky.....	258,511	Tennessee.....	252,669
Louisiana.....	132,451	Texas.....	466,395
Maine.....	50,033	Utah.....	25,998
Maryland.....	49,001	Vermont.....	27,786
Massachusetts.....	33,454	Virginia.....	193,716
Michigan.....	192,326	Washington.....	73,266
Minnesota.....	188,227	West Virginia.....	90,377
Mississippi.....	257,227	Wisconsin.....	193,144
Missouri.....	260,484	Wyoming.....	15,509

POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL, 1920

(U. S. Census Returns. Urban includes places of 2,500 or more inhabitants.)

State	Urban	Rural	Percent Urban	
			1920	1910
United States.....	54,304,603	51,406,017	51.4	45.8
Alabama.....	509,317	1,838,857	21.7	17.3
Arizona.....	117,527	216,635	35.2	31.0
Arkansas.....	290,497	1,461,707	16.6	12.9
California.....	2,331,729	1,095,132	68.0	61.8
Colorado.....	453,259	486,370	48.2	50.7
Connecticut.....	936,339	444,292	67.8	65.6
Delaware.....	120,767	102,236	54.2	48.0
District of Columbia.....	437,571	-----	100.0	100.0
Florida.....	355,825	612,645	36.7	29.1
Georgia.....	727,859	2,167,973	25.1	20.6
Idaho.....	119,037	312,829	27.6	21.5
Illinois.....	4,403,153	2,082,127	67.9	61.7
Indiana.....	1,482,855	1,447,535	50.6	42.4
Iowa.....	875,495	1,528,526	36.4	30.6
Kansas.....	617,964	1,151,293	34.9	29.2
Kentucky.....	633,543	1,783,087	26.2	24.3
Louisiana.....	628,163	1,170,346	34.9	30.0
Maine.....	299,569	468,445	39.0	35.3
Maryland.....	869,422	580,239	60.0	50.8
Massachusetts.....	3,650,248	202,108	94.8	92.8
Michigan.....	2,241,560	1,426,852	61.1	47.2
Minnesota.....	1,051,593	1,335,532	44.1	41.6
Mississippi.....	240,121	1,550,497	13.4	11.5
Missouri.....	1,586,903	1,817,152	46.6	42.5
Montana.....	172,011	376,878	31.3	35.5
Nebraska.....	405,306	891,066	31.3	26.1
Nevada.....	15,254	62,153	19.7	16.3
New Hampshire.....	279,761	163,322	63.1	59.2
New Jersey.....	2,474,936	680,964	78.4	75.2
New Mexico.....	64,960	295,390	18.0	14.2
New York.....	8,589,844	1,795,383	82.7	78.8
North Carolina.....	490,370	2,068,753	19.2	14.4
North Dakota.....	88,239	554,633	13.6	11.0
Ohio.....	3,677,136	2,082,258	63.8	55.9
Oklahoma.....	539,480	1,488,803	26.6	19.3
Oregon.....	391,019	392,370	49.9	45.6
Pennsylvania.....	5,607,815	3,112,202	64.3	60.4
Rhode Island.....	589,180	15,217	97.5	96.7
South Carolina.....	293,987	1,389,737	17.5	14.8
South Dakota.....	101,872	534,675	16.0	13.1
Tennessee.....	611,226	1,726,659	26.1	20.2
Texas.....	1,512,689	3,150,539	32.4	24.1
Utah.....	215,584	233,812	48.0	46.3
Vermont.....	109,976	242,452	31.2	27.8
Virginia.....	673,984	1,635,203	29.2	23.1
Washington.....	748,735	607,886	55.2	53.0
West Virginia.....	369,007	1,094,694	25.2	18.7
Wisconsin.....	1,244,568	1,387,499	47.3	43.0
Wyoming.....	57,348	137,054	29.5	29.6

Population (1910) urban, 42,166,120; rural, 49,806,146; (1900) urban, 30,797,185; rural, 45,197,390.

The following is a list of post offices in Wisconsin arranged alphabetically, with counties and corrected from official sources up to January 1, 1927. Money order offices are indicated by an asterisk (*). International money order offices by a dagger (†). Summer offices by a double dagger (‡). Postal savings depositories by a circle (°).

A			
Abbotsford†°	Clark	Baraboo†°	Sauk
Ableman†	Sauk	Station North Shore	(Rural)
Abrams†	Oconto	Barkpoint*	Bayfield
Adams†	Adams	Barksdale*	Bayfield
Adell†	Sheboygan	Barnes*	Bayfield
Afton*	Rock	Barneveld†	Iowa
Albany†	Green	Barnum*	Crawford
Albertville*	Chippewa	Barron†°	Barron
Albion*	Dane	Barronett†	Barron
Algoma†	Kewaunee	Barton*	Washington
Allen Grove*	Walworth	Basco*	Dane
Allenton†	Washington	Basset†*	Kenosha
Allenville*	Winnebago	Bay City*	Pierce
(Allouez Ind. Sta. Superior)		Bayfield†°	Bayfield
Alma†°	Buffalo	Bear Creek†	Outagamie
Alma Center†	Jackson	Beaver*	Marinette
Almena†°	Barron	Beaver Brook	Marinette
Almond†	Portage	Beaver Dam†°	Washburn
Alois*	Milwaukee	Beetown*	Dodge
Altoona†	Eau Claire	Beldenville*	Grant
Alvin*	Forest	Belgium†	Pierce
Amberg†	Marinette	Bel Center*	Ozaukee
Amery†°	Polk	Belle Plaine*	Crawford
Amherst†°	Portage	Belleville†	Shawano
Amherst Junction†	Portage	Belmont†	Dane
Andrus	Polk	Beloit†° Sta. 1, 2, 3, 4	Lafayette
Angus*	Barron	Benoit*	Rock
Aniwa*	Shawano	Benoit†	Douglas
Antigo†°	Langlade	Benton†°	Bayfield
Apollonia*	Rusk	Berlin†°	Lafayette
Appleton†°	Outagamie	Bethel*	Green Lake
(Stations No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.)		Big Bend*	Wood
Arbor Vitae†	Vilas	Big Falls*	Waukesha
Arcadia†°	Trempealeau	(Billings Park, Sta. Superior.)	Waupaca
Arena*	Iowa	Bingo	Bayfield
Argonne†	Forest	Birchwood†	Washburn
Argyle†	Lafayette	Biramwood†	Shawano
Arkansas†	Pepin	Blackcreek†	Outagamie
Arkdale*	Adams	Black Earth†	Dane
Arlington*	Columbia	Black River Falls†°	Jackson
Armstrong Creek*	Forest	Blackwell†	Forest
Arnold*	Chippewa	Blair†°	Trempealeau
Arnott*	Portage	Blanchardville†	Lafayette
Arpin†	Wood	Blenker†	Wood
Ashippun*	Dodge	Bloom City*	Richland
Ashland†° Sta. No. 1	Ashland	Bloomer†°	Chippewa
Astico*	Dodge	Bloomington†	Grant
Athelstane*	Marinette	Bloomville*	Lincoln
Athens†°	Marathon	Blue Mounds*	Dane
Atwater*	Dodge	Blue River†	Grant
Auburndale†	Wood	Boardman*	St. Croix
Augusta†°	Eau Claire	Boaz*	Richland
Aurora†ville*	Waushara	Bondue†	Shawano
Avalon*	Rock	Boscobel†	Grant
Avoca†	Iowa	Boulder Junction*	Vilas
		Bowler†	Shawano
		Boyceville†	Dunn
		Boyd†	Chippewa
		Bradley*	Lincoln
		Branch*	Manitowoc
		Brandon†	Fond du Lac
		Brantwood†	Price
		Breed*	Oconto
		Bridgeport*	Crawford
		Briggsville*	Marquette
		Brill*	Barron
		Brillion†	Calumet
		Bristol†	Kenosha

B			
Babcock*	Wood		
Bagley†	Grant		
Baileys Harbor*	Door		
Baldwin†	St. Croix		
Balsam Lake†	Polk		
Bancroft*	Portage		
Bangor†	La Crosse		

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Brodhead† Green
 Brokaw* Marathon
 Brookfield* Waukesha
 Brooklyn†° Green
 Brooks* Adams
 Brownsville* Dodge
 Browntown* Green
 Bruce† Rusk
 Brule† Douglas
 Brussels* Door
 Bryant* Langlade
 Burkhardt* St. Croix
 Burlington†° Racine
 Burnett* Dodge
 Butte des Morts* Winnebago
 Butternut†° Ashland
 Byron* Fond du Lac

C

Cable† Bayfield
 Cadott† Chippewa
 Calamine* Lafayette
 Caledonia* Racine
 Calvary* Fond du Lac
 Cambria† Columbia
 Cambridge† Dane
 Cameront Barron
 Campbellspoint† Fond du Lac
 Camp Douglas† Juneau
 Campia* Barron
 Canton* Barron
 Carolline* Shawano
 Carrollville† Milwaukee
 Carter* Dunn
 Caryville* Forest
 Cadott† Sheboygan
 Cascade† Kewaunee
 Cascot Monroe
 Cashton† Grant
 Cassville† Monroe
 Cataract* Price
 Catawba† Manitowoc
 Cato* Forest
 Cavour* Ashland
 Cayuga* Richland
 Cazenovia† Shawano
 Cecil† Iron
 Cedar* Ozaukee
 Cedarburg† Sheboygan
 Cedar Grove† Marinette
 Cedarville* Polk
 Centuria† Vernon
 Chaseburg* Taylor
 Chelsea* Barron
 Chetek†° Clark
 Chili* Calumet
 Chilton†° Chippewa
 Chippewa Falls†° Jackson
 City Point* Polk
 Clam Falls* Green
 Clarno* Polk
 Clayton†° Polk
 Clear Lake†° Oneida
 Clearwater Lake* Manitowoc
 Cleveland† Price
 Clifford* Rock
 Clinton† Waupaca
 Clintonville† Juneau
 Cloverdale Dodge
 Clyman* Iowa
 Cobb* Chippewa
 Cobban* Buffalo
 Cochran† Portage
 Coddington Lafayette
 Colby† Marathon
 Coleman† Marinette
 Colfax†° Dunn

Colgate* Washington
 College Camp*† Walworth
 Collins* Manitowoc
 Coloma† Waushara
 Columbus† Columbia
 Combined Locks* Outagamie
 Commonwealth* Florence
 Comstock* Barron
 Conover† Vilas
 Conrath* Rusk
 Coon Valley† Vernon
 (Cooper, Ind. Sta. Racine)
 Corinth†° Marathon
 Cornell†° Chippewa
 Cornucopia* Bayfield
 Cottage Grove* Dane
 Couderay* Sawyer
 Crandon†° Forest
 Crane* Rusk
 Cranmoor* Wood
 Crivitz† Marinette
 Cross Plains† Dane
 Cuba City† Grant
 Cudahy† Milwaukee
 Cumberland†° Barron
 Curtiss† Clark
 Cushing* Polk
 Custer* Portage
 Cutler* Juneau
 Cylon* St. Croix

D

Dairyland* Douglas
 Dale† Outagamie
 Dallast Barron
 Dalton† Green Lake
 Danbury† Burnett
 Dancy* Marathon
 Dane† Dane
 Daries† Walworth
 Darlington†° Lafayette
 Deerbrook† Langlade
 Deerfield† Dane
 Deer Park† St. Croix
 De Fer Iron
 De Forest† Dane
 Delafield† Waukesha
 Delavan†° Walworth
 Delta Bayfield
 Denmark† Brown
 De Peret Brown
 Deronda* Polk
 De Soto† Vernon
 Devils Lake*† Sauk
 Dexterville* Wood
 Diamond Bluff* Pierce
 Disco* Jackson
 Dodge* Trempealeau
 Dodgeville† Iowa
 Doering* Lincoln
 Donald* Taylor
 Dorchester†° Clark
 Dousman† Waukesha
 Dover* Price
 Downing† Dunn
 Downsville Dunn
 Doylestown† Columbia
 Draper† Sawyer
 Dresser Junction† Polk
 Druecker† Ozaukee
 Drummond† Bayfield
 Dunbar* Marinette
 Dunbarton* Lafayette
 Dundas* Calumet
 Duplainville* Waukesha
 Durand† Pepin

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

E

Eagle† Waukesha
 Eagle River† Vilas
 Earl* Washburn
 East Ellsworth† Pierce
 (East End Ind. Sta. Superior.)
 Eastman* Crawford
 East Troy† Walworth
 Eau Claire†° Sta. No. 1, 2, 3, 4
 Eau Claire Eau Claire
 Eau Galle* Dunn
 Eden* Fond du Lac
 Edgar† Marathon
 Edgerton†° Rock
 Edgewater* Sawyer
 Edmund* Iowa
 Egg Harbor* Door
 Eland† Shawano
 Elcho† Langlade
 Elderon* Marathon
 El Dorado* Fond du Lac
 Eleva† Trempealeau
 Elkhart Lake† Sheboygan
 Elkhorn†° Walworth
 Elk Mound† Dunn
 Ellison Bay† Door
 Ellsworth†° Pierce
 Elm Grove* Waukesha
 Elmhurst* Langlade
 Elmwood† Pierce
 Elroy† Juneau
 Elton* Langlade
 Embarrass* Waupaca
 Emerald* St. Croix
 Endeavor† Marquette
 Enterprise* Oneida
 Ephraim† Door
 Ettrick† Trempealeau
 Eureka* Winnebago
 Evansville†° Rock
 Evergreen Polk
 Excelsior* Richland
 Exeland† Sawyer

F

Fairchild† Eau Claire
 Fair Water† Fond du Lac
 Fall Creek†° Eau Claire
 Fall River† Columbia
 Fence* Florence
 Fennimore†° Grant
 Fenwood* Marathon
 Fern* Florence
 Ferron Park Burnett
 Ferryville† Crawford
 Fiffeld† Price
 Finley* Juneau
 Fish Creek† Door
 Fisk* Winnebago
 Fitchburg* Dane
 Flood Creek! Iron
 Florence†° Florence
 Fond du Lac° Fond du Lac
 Branch Post Office No. Fond du Lac
 Fontana† Walworth
 Footville* Rock
 Forest Junction* Calumet
 Forestville† Door
 Fort Atkinson†° Jefferson
 Fountain City†° Buffalo
 Foxboro† Douglas
 Foxlake† Dodge
 Fox River* Kenosha
 Francis Creek* Manitowoc
 Franksville† Racine
 Frederic† Polk

Fredonia† Ozaukee
 Rural Station.

Fremont† Waupaca
 Friendship† Adams
 Friesland° Columbia

G

Gagen* Oneida
 Galesville† Trempealeau
 Galloway* Marathon
 Gaslyn* Burnett
 Gays Mill† Crawford
 Genesee Depot† Waukesha
 Genoa† Vernon
 Genoa city†° Walworth
 Gile* Iron
 Gillett† Oconto
 Gillingham* Richland
 Gilman† Taylor
 Gilmanton* Buffalo
 Glandon* Marathon
 Gleason† Lincoln
 Glenbeulah† Sheboygan
 Glen Flora† Rusk
 Glenhaven* Grant
 Glen Oak* Marquette
 Glenwood City† St. Croix
 Glidden†° Ashland
 Goodman† Marinette
 Goodrich* Taylor
 Gordon† Douglas
 Gotham* Richland
 Grafton† Ozaukee
 Grandmarsh† Adams
 Grandview* Bayfield
 Granite Heights* Marathon
 Granton† Clark
 Grantsburg† Burnett
 Granville* Milwaukee
 Gratiot† Lafayette
 Green Bay†° Brown

Stations.

A† Ind. 417-19 Walnut St. No. 1
 No. 2

Greenbush* Sheboygan
 Green Lake† Green Lake
 Greenleaf* Brown
 Greenvale* Shawano
 Greenville* Outagamie
 Greenwood† Clark
 Gresham† Shawano
 Grimms* Manitowoc
 Gurney* Iron

H

Hager City* Pierce
 Hales Corners† Milwaukee
 Hamburg† Marathon
 Hamilton* Fond du Lac
 Hammond† St. Croix
 Hancock† Waushara
 Hannibal* Taylor
 Hanover! Rock
 Harrison* Lincoln
 Harshaw* Oneida
 Hartford†° Washington
 Hartland† Waukesha
 Hatley* Marathon
 Hauer* Sawyer
 Haugen† Barron
 Haven* Sheboygan
 Hawkins* Rusk
 Hawthorne* Douglas
 Hayton* Calumet

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Hayward†°	Sawyer	Kaukauna†	Outagamie
Hazel Green†°	Grant	Keith	Forest
Hazelhurst†	Oneida	Kellnersville*	Manitowoc
Helenville*	Jefferson	Kempster*	Langlade
Herbster*	Bayfield	Kendall†	Monroe
Hersey*	St. Croix	Kennan†	Price
Hertel*	Burnett	Kennedy*	Price
Hewitt*	Wood	Kenosha†°	Kenosha
High Bridge*	Ashland	Stas. Hub, No. 1, No. 4, No. 5.	
Highcliff*	Calumet	Keshena*	Shawano
Highland†	Iowa	Keshkum†	Washington
Hika*	Manitowoc	Kewaunee†	Kewaunee
Hilbert†°	Calumet	Kiel†	Manitowoc
Hilda*	Shawano	Kilbourn†°	Columbia
Hiles*	Forest	Kimball*	Iron
Hillpoint*	Sauk	Kimberly†	Outagamie
Hillsboro†	Vernon	Kingston*	Green Lake
Hillsdale*	Barron	Klevenville*	Dane
Hines*	Douglas	Knapp†	Dunn
Hingham*	Sheboygan	Knowles*	Dodge
Hixton†	Jackson	Knowlton*	Marathon
Holcombe†	Chippewa	Kohler†	Sheboygan
Hollandale†	Iowa	Koshkonong*	Rock
Hollister*	Langlade	Krakow†	Shawano

I

Independence†	Trempealeau
Ingram*	Rusk
Intervale*	Marinette
Interwald*	Taylor
Iola†	Waupaca
Irma*	Lincoln
Iron Belt*	Iron
Iron Ridge†	Dodge
Iron River†	Bayfield
Ironton—	Sauk
Island Lake—	Rusk
(Itasca, Ind. Sta. Superior.)	
Ixonia*	Jefferson

J

Jackson†	Washington
Jacksonport*	Door
Janesville†	Rock
Sta. No. 1, No. 2.	
Jefferson†	Jefferson
Jefferson Junction*	Jefferson
Jeffris*	Lincoln
Jewett—	St. Croix
Jim Fall†	Chippewa
Joel*	Polk
Johnson Creek†	Jefferson
Jonesdale*	Iowa
Juda†	Green
Jump River*	Taylor
Junction City†	Portage
Juneau†	Dodge

K

Kaiser*	Price
Kalish	Rusk
Kansasville*	Racine

Kaukauna†	Outagamie
Keith	Forest
Kellnersville*	Manitowoc
Kempster*	Langlade
Kendall†	Monroe
Kennan†	Price
Kennedy*	Price
Kenoshah†	Kenosha
Stas. Hub. No. 1, No. 4, No. 5.	
Keshena*	Shawano
Kewaskum†	Washington
Kewaunee†	Kewaunee
Kiel†	Manitowoc
Kilbourn†	Columbia
Kimball*	Iron
Kimberly†	Outagamie
Kingston*	Green Lake
Klevenville*	Dane
Knapp†	Dunn
Knowles*	Dodge
Knowlton*	Marathon
Kohler†	Sheboygan
Koshkonong*	Rock
Krakow†	Shawano

L

Lac du Flambeau†	Vilas
La Crosse†	La Crosse
Stations No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 5	
Ladysmith†	Rusk
La Farge†	Vernon
Lake Beulah†	Walworth
Lake Geneva†	Walworth
Lakemills†	Jefferson
Lake Nebagamont†	Douglas
Lakewood*	Oconto
Lampson*	Washburn
Lancaster†	Grant
Land O' Lakes*	Vilas
Lannon*	Waukesha
Laona†	Forest
La Pointe*	Ashland
Larsen†	Winnebago
La Valley†	Sauk
Leadmine*	Lafayette
Lebanon*	Dodge
Lehigh*	Barron
Lemington*	Sawyer
Lena†	Oconto
Leopolis*	Shawano
Leslie†	Lafayette
Lewis*	Polk
Lily*	Langlade
Lima Center*	Rock
Limeridge†	Sauk
Linden†	Iowa
Lindsey*	Wood
Little Black*	Taylor
Little Chute†	Outagamie
Little Rapids*	Brown
Little Suamico*	Oconto
Livingston†	Grant
Lodi†	Columbia
Logan*	Oconto
Loganville†	Sauk
Lohrville†	Waushara
Lomira†	Dodge
London*	Dane
Lone Rock†	Richland
Long Lake*	Florence
Loomis*	Marinette
Lorraine*	Polk
Louisburg*	Grant
Lowell*	Dodge
Loyal†	Clark
Lublin†	Taylor
Luck†	Polk

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Lugerville† Price
Luxemburg† Kewaunee
Lyndhurst* Shawano
Lyndon Station† Juneau
Lynxville Crawford
Lyons* Walworth

M

McAllister* Marinette
McNaughton* Oneida
McFarland† Dane
Madison† Dane
Stations: No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5,
No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10,
No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, University.
A 640 Railroad St.
Maiden Rock† Pierce
Malone* Fond du Lac
Manawat Waupaca
Manchester* Green Lake
Manitowish* Iron
Manitowoc† Manitowoc
Stations No. 1, No. 2.
Maple* Douglas
Maplewood* Door
Marathon† Marathon
Marek* Marinette
Marengo* Ashland
Maribelt† Manitowoc
Marinette† Marinette
Stations: Menekaunee† Ind. No. 1,
No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.
Marion† Waupaca
Markesan† Green Lake
Markton* Langlade
Marquette* Green Lake
Marshall† Dane
Marshfield† Wood
Marshville* Dodge
Martell* Pierce
Martintown* Green
Mason† Bayfield
Mather* Juneau
Mattoon† Shawano
Mauston† Juneau
Mayville† Dodge
Mazomanie† Dane
Meadow Valley* Juneau
Medford† Taylor
Medina* Outagamie
Mellen† Ashland
Melrose† Jackson
Melvin* Monroe
Melvina* Winnebago
Menasha† Dane
Mendota† Dane
(Menekaunee† Ind. Sta. Marinette)
Menomonee Falls† Waukesha
Menomonie† Dunn
Mercer† Iron
Meridian* Dunn
Merrill† Lincoln
Stations No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.
Merrillan† Jackson
Merrimack† Sauk
Merton* Waukesha
Middle Inlet* Marinette
Middleton† Dane
Midway* La Crosse
Mifflin* Iowa
Mikana* Barron
Milan* Marathon
Milladore† Wood
Millston* Jackson
Milltown† Polk
Millville! Grant
Milton† Rock

Milton Junction† Rock
Milwaukee† Milwaukee
Branch Post Office.
West Allis† (Ind.)
Night Stations.

Terminal.
†° (South Side) 316-18 Reed St.
B†° 1302 Fond du Lac Ave.
C†° Strauss Bldg.
D†° Lincoln Ave.
E†° 609 35th St.
G†° 114 Grand Ave.
H†° 468 Farwell Ave.
Stations No. 1 to 126 inclusive.
Mindoro* La Crosse
Mineral Point† Iowa
Minnesota Junction* Dodge
Minocqua† Oneida
Minong† Washburn
Mirror Lake* Sauk
Mishicot† Manitowoc
Mishike† Vilas
Modena* Buffalo
Mole Lake Forest
Mondovi† Buffalo
Monico* Oneida
Monroe† Green
Montello† Marquette
Montfort† Grant
Monticello† Green
Montreal* Iron
Moquah* Bayfield
Morrisonville* Dane
Morse* Ashland
Mosinee† Marathon
Mosling* Oconto
Mountain† Oconto
Mount Calvary† Fond du Lac
Mount Hope† Grant
Mount Horeb† Dane
Rural Station, Perry.
Mount Sterling* Crawford
Mount Tabor* Vernon
Mukwonago† Waukesha
Muscoda† Grant
Muskego* Waukesha

N

Nashota† Waukesha
Nashville* Forest
National Home† Milwaukee
Nauvart* Marathon
Navarino* Shawano
Necedah† Juneau
Neeah† Winnebago
Neillsville† Clark
Nekoosa Wood
Nelma* Forest
Nelson† Buffalo
Nelsonville* Portage
Neopit* Shawano
Neosho* Dodge
Neshkoro† Marquette
Newald* Forest
New Auburn† Chippewa
Newburg* Washington
New Butler* Waukesha
New Diggings* Lafayette
New Franken* Brown
New Glarus† Green
New Holstein† Calumet
New Lisbon† Juneau
New London† Waupaca
New Munster* Kenosha
New Richmond† St. Croix
New Rome* Adams
Niagara† Marinette

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Nichols* Outagamie
 Norrie* Marathon
 North Bend* Jackson
 Northfield* Jackson
 North Fond du Lac* Fond du Lac
 Branch of Fond du Lac.
 North Freedom† Sauk
 North Lake* Waukesha
 Northland* Waupaca
 North Milwaukee† Milwaukee
 North Prairie* Waukesha
 (North Shore R. Sta. Baraboo)
 Norwalk† Monroe
 Nye* Polk

O

Oak Center* Fond du Lac
 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
 Stations: No. 1†, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.
 Osseo† Trempealeau
 Owen† Clark
 Oxford† Marquette

P

Packwaukee* Marquette
 Padus* Forest
 Palmyra† Jefferson
 Pardeeville† Columbia
 Park Falls† Price
 Parrish* Langlade
 Patch Grove* Grant
 Patzau* Douglas
 Pearson* Langlade
 Peebles* Fond du Lac
 Peeksville Ashland
 Pelican Lake† Oneida
 Pella* Shawano
 Pell Lake* Walworth
 Pembine† Marinette
 Pence* Iron
 Pensaukee* Oconto
 Pepin† Pepin
 Perkiinstown* Taylor
 (Perry, R. Station, Mount Horeb.)
 Peshtigo† Marinette
 Petersburg* Crawford
 Pewaukee† Waukesha
 Phelps† Vilas
 Phillips† Price
 Phlox* Langlade
 Pickeral* Langlade
 Pickett* Winnebago
 Pigeon Falls* Trempealeau
 Pine River* Waushara
 Pittsville† Wood

Plain† Sauk
 Plainfield Waushara
 Plainville* Adams
 Planets Forest
 Platteville† Grant
 Pleasant Prairie* Kenosha
 Plover* Portage
 Plum City† Pierce
 Plutchak Iron
 Plymouth† Sheboygan
 Polar* Langlade
 Polley* Taylor
 Polonia* Portage
 Poplar! Douglas
 Portage† Columbia
 Port Edwards† Wood
 Porterfield* Marinette
 Port Washington† Ozaukee
 Port Wing† Bayfield
 Poskitt Barron
 Potosi† Grant
 Potter* Calumet
 Pound† Marinette
 Powell* Iron
 Powers Lake† Kenosha
 Poynette† Columbia
 Poy Sippi* Waushara
 Prairie du Chien† Crawford
 Prairie du Sac† Sauk
 Prairie Farm† Barron
 Pray* Jackson
 Prentice† Price
 Prescott† Pierce
 Princeton† Green Lake
 Pulaski† Brown
 Pulcifer* Shawano

Q

Quarry- Manitowoc

R

Racine† Racine
 Stations.
 Cooper† (Ind.)
 Racine Junction† (Ind.)
 No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5.
 Radisson* Sawyer
 Randall* Burnett
 Randolph† Dodge
 Random Lake† Sheboygan
 Readfield* Waupaca
 Readstown* Vernon
 Redgranite† Waushara
 Reedsburg† Sauk
 Reedsville† Manitowoc
 Reeseville† Dodge
 Reserve† Sawyer
 Rewey† Iowa
 Rhinelander† Oneida
 Rib Lake† Taylor
 Rice Lake† Barron
 Richfield* Washington
 Richland Center† Richland
 Richwood* Dodge
 Ridgeland* Dunn
 Ridgeway† Iowa
 Riley* Dane
 Ringle* Marathon
 Riot† Columbia
 Rio Creek* Kewaunee
 Ripplinger Clark
 Ripon† Fond du Lac
 River Falls† Pierce
 Robbins* Oneida
 Robert† St. Croix

Rochester*		Racine	Spencer†	Marathon
Rockbridge*		Richland	Spirit*	Price
Rockdale*		Dane	Spirit Falls*	Lincoln
Rock Elm*		Pierce	Split Rock*	Shawano
Rockfield*		Washington	Spoonert†	Washburn
Rockland*		La Crosse	Sprague*	Juneau
Rockton*		Vernon	Springbrook*	Washburn
Rolling Prairie*		Dodge	Springfield*	Walworth
Rome*		Jefferson	Spring Green†	Sauk
Roosevelt		Oneida	Springstead*	Iron
Rosendale†		Fond du Lac	Spring Valley†	Pierce
Rosholt†		Portage	Stangelville*	Kewaunee
Rothschild*		Marathon	Stanley†	Chippewa
Royalton*		Waupaca	Starks*	Oneida
Rozellville*		Marathon	Starlake*	Vilas
Rubicon*		Dodge	Star Prairie†	St. Croix
Rudolph*		Wood	Statesan*	Waukesha
Rush Lake*		Winnebago	Stetsonville†	Taylor
Rusk*		Dunn	Steuben*	Crawford
			Stevens Point†	Portage
			Station No. 1.	
			Stiles*	Oconto
			Stitzer*	Grant
			Stockbridge†	Calumet
			Stockholm†	Pepin
			Stockton†	Portage
			Stoddard*	Vernon
			Stone Lake†	Sawyer
			Stoughtont†	Dane
			Stratford†	Marathon
			Strong's Prairie*	Adams
			Strum†	Trempealeau
			Sturgeon Bay†	Door
			Sturtevant†	Racine
			Suamico*	Brown
			Sugar Bush*	Outagamie
			Sullivan†	Jefferson
			Summit Lake*	Langlade
			Sun Prairie†	Dane
			Superior†	Douglas
				Stations.
			Allouez (Ind.).	
			Billings Park†	
			East End† (Ind.).	
			Itasca (Ind.).	
			Bt° 5909 Tower Ave.	
			1-2-3-4.	
			Suring†	Oconto
			Sussex*	Waukesha
				T
			Tavera*	Richland
			Taycheedah*	Fond du Lac
			Taylor†	Jackson
			Templeton*	Waukesha
			(Terminal, Sta. Milwaukee.)	
			Theresa†	Dodge
			Thiensville†	Ozaukee
			Thorpt†	Clark
			Three Lakes†	Oneida
			Tiffany*	Rock
			Tigerton†	Shawano
			Tilleda*	Shawano
			Timothy*	Manitowoc
			Tioga*	Clark
			Tipler†	Florence
			Tisch Mills*	Manitowoc
			Tomah†	Monroe
			Tomahawk†	Lincoln
			Tomahawk Lake*	Oneida
			Tony*	Rusk
			Townsend*	Oconto
			Trego*	Washburn
			Trempealeau†	Trempealeau
			Trevori†	Kenosha
			Tripoli†	Oneida
			Trout Lake	Vilas
Saint Cloud†	Fond du Lac			
Saint Croix Falls†	Polk			
Saint Francis†	Milwaukee			
Saint Nazianz†	Manitowoc			
Salem†	Kenosha			
Sanborn*	Ashland			
Sand Creek*	Dunn			
Sarona*	Washburn			
Sauk City†	Sauk			
Saukville†	Ozaukee			
Sawyer†	Door			
Saxeville*	Waushara			
Saxon†	Iron			
Sayner†	Vilas			
Scandinavia†	Waupaca			
Schofield†	Marathon			
Sechlerville*	Jackson			
Seneca*	Crawford			
Sextonville*	Richland			
Seymour†	Outagamie			
Sharont†	Walworth			
Shawano†	Shawano			
Sheboygan†	Sheboygan			
Stations: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.				
Sheboygan Falls†	Sheboygan			
Sheldon†	Rusk			
Shell Lake†	Washburn			
Shennington*	Monroe			
Shepley*	Shawano			
Sheridan*	Waupaca			
Sherry*	Wood			
Sherwood*	Calumet			
Shiocton†	Outagamie			
Shullsburg†	Lafayette			
Silverlake†	Kenosha			
Sinsinawa†	Grant			
Sirent†	Burnett			
Sister Bay†	Door			
Slades Corners*	Kenosha			
Slingert†	Washington			
Sobieski†	Oconto			
Soldiers Grove†	Crawford			
Solon Springs†	Douglas			
Somers*	Kenosha			
Somerset†	St. Croix			
Soperton†	Forest			
South Byron*	Fond du Lac			

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Troy Center* Walworth
 Truesdell Kenosha
 Tunnel City* Monroe
 Turtle Lake† Barron
 Twin Bluffs* Richland
 Twin Lakes† Kenosha
 Two Rivers†° Manitowoc

U

Underhill* Oconto
 Union Center* Juneau
 Union Grove† Racine
 Unity† Marathon
 (University Station, Madison)
 Upson* Iron

V

Valders† Manitowoc
 Valley* Vernon
 Valley Junction* Monroe
 Van Buskirk* Iron
 Vandyne* Fond du Lac
 Verona† Dane
 Vesper† Wood
 Victory* Vernon
 Violat† Richland
 Viroqua† Vernon

W

Wabeno† Forest
 Wagner* Marinette
 Waldot Sheboygan
 Wales* Waukesha
 Walrath Waukesha
 Walsh* Rusk
 Walworth† Marinette
 Wanderoos* Walworth
 Warren† Polk
 Wascott* Monroe
 Washington Island Douglas
 Washburn† Door
 Waterford† Bayfield
 Waterloo† Racine
 Watertown†° Jefferson
 Waukau* Jefferson
 Waukesha†° Winnebago
 Waumandee* Waukesha
 Waunakee† Buffalo
 Waupaca†° Dane
 Waupun†° Waupaca
 Wausau†° Fond du Lac
 Stations: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.
 Wausaukee†° Marinette
 Wautoma† Waushara
 Wauwatosa†° Milwaukee
 Stations: No. 1, 2.
 Wauzeka† Crawford
 Wayside* Brown
 Weblake* Burnett
 Webster† Burnett
 Wentworth* Douglas
 Werley* Grant

West Allis† Milwaukee
 Branch of Milwaukee.
 West Bend† Washington
 West Bloomfield* Waushara
 Westboro† Taylor
 Westby† Vernon
 West De Pere† Brown
 Westfield†° Marquette
 West Lima* Richland
 Weston* Dunn
 West Prairie* Vernon
 West Salem† La Crosse
 West Wrightstown* Brown
 Weyauwega†° Waupaca
 Weyerhaeuser† Rusk
 Wheeler† Dunn
 White Creek* Adams
 White Fish Bay† Milwaukee
 Whitehall† Trempealeau
 White Lake† Langlade
 Whitelaw* Manitowoc
 Whitewater†° Walworth
 Whittlesey* Taylor
 Wild Rose†° Waushara
 Willard* Clark
 Williams Bay†° Walworth
 Wills* Bayfield
 Wilmot* Kenosha
 Wilson† St. Croix
 Wilton† Monroe
 Winchester† Vilas
 Windsor* Dane
 Winegar† Vilas
 Winnebago* Winnebago
 Winneconne†° Winnebago
 Winter† Sawyer
 Wisconsin Rapids†° Wood
 Station. 105 N. Second St.
 Wisconsin Veterans
 Home†° Waupaca
 Withee† Clark
 Wittenberg† Shawano
 Wolfcreek* Polk
 Wonewoc† Juneau
 Woodboro Oneida
 Wooddale Sawyer
 Woodford* Lafayette
 Woodland* Dodge
 Woodman* Grant
 Woodruff† Oneida
 Woodville† St. Croix
 Woodworth* Kenosha
 Wrightstown* Brown
 Wyalusing* Grant
 Wyeville* Monroe
 Wyocena* Columbia

Y

Yarnell Sawyer
 Yellowlake Burnett
 Yuba* Richland

Z

Zachow* Shawano
 Zenda* Walworth

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES

Money order offices, stations and summer post offices are indicated in alphabetical list. By the letters (ch) county seats are indicated. Figures after the office indicate the number of rural routes emanating therefrom.

ADAMS Adams 1 Arkdale 1 Brooks Friendship (ch) 8 Grandmarsh 2 Holmsville New Rome 1 Plainville 1 Strong's Prairie 1 White Creek 1	Delta Drummond 1 Grandview Herbster Iron River 1 Mason 3 Moquah Port Wing 1 Washburn (ch) 2 Wills	Hilbert 4 New Holstein 3 Potter Sherwood 1 Stockbridge	Bridgeport 2 Eastman 2 Ferryville 3 Gays Mills 1 Lynxville 1 Mount Sterling Petersburg Prairie du Chien (ch) 2 Seneca Soldiers Grove 5 Steuben 1 Wauzeka 2
ASHLAND Ashland (ch) 4 Butternut 3 Cayuga Glidden 1 High Bridge 1 La Pointe Marengo 1 Mellen 2 Morse Odanah Peeksville Sanborn	BROWN Sturgeon Bay (ch) Denmark 4 De Pere 3 (Fort Howard) Green Bay (ch) 8 Greenleaf 3 Little Rapids New Franken 2 Pulaski 4 Suamico 1 Wayside 1 West De Pere 2 West Wrightstown Wrightstown	CHIPPEWA Albertville 1 Arnold Bloomer 5 Boyd 2 Cadott 5 Chippewa Falls (ch) 9 Cobban Cornell 1 Holcombe 3 Jim Falls 1 New Auburn 4 Stanley 4	DANE Albion Basco 1 Belleville 3 Black Earth 2 Blue Mounds 2 Cambridge 3 Cottage Grove 2 Cross Plains 2 Dane 2 Deerfield 3 De Forest 2 Fitchburg Klevenville 1 London McFarland 1 Madison (ch) 7 Marshall 4 Mazomanie 2 Mendota Middleton 2 Morrisonville 2 Mount Horeb 5 Oregon 3 (Perry) Riley 1 Rockdale Stoughton 5 Sun Prairie 3 (University) Verona 3 Waunakee 3 Windsor 1
BARRON Almena 1 Angus Barron (ch) 4 Barronett 1 Brill Cameron 2 Campia Canton Chetek 5 Comstock 1 Cumberland 4 Dallas 3 Haugen Hillsdale Lehigh Mikana Poskin Prairie Farm 2 Rice Lake 6 Turtle Lake 3	BUFFALO Alma (ch) 4 Cochrane 2 Fountain City 4 Gilmanton 1 Modena 1 Mondovi 7 Nelson 2 Waumandee 1	CLARK Abbotsford 1 Chilli 1 Curtiss 2 Dorchester 2 Granton 4 Greenwood 5 Humbird 2 Loyal 2 Neillsville (ch) 6 Owen 2 Riplinger Thorp 4 Tioga Willard Withee 2	DODGE Ashippun Astico Atwater Beaver Dam 6 Brownsville 1 Burnett 1 Clyman Fox Lake 4 Horicon 2 Hustisford Iron Ridge 1
BAYFIELD Barkpoint Barksdale Barnes Bayfield 1 Benoit Bingo Cable Cornucopia	BURNETT Danbury 2 Ferron Park Gaslyn Grantsburg (ch) 5 Hertel Randall Siren 3 Weblake Webster 4 Yellowlake CALUMET Brillion 3 Chilton (ch) 7 Dundas Forest Junction 1 Hayton Highcliff	COLUMBIA Arlington 1 Cambria 3 Columbus 6 Doylestown 2 Fall River 2 Friesland Kilbourn 4 Lodi 4 Okee Pardeeville 2 Portage (ch) 7 Poynette 4 Rio 4 Wyocena 1 CRAWFORD Barnum 2 Belle Center	

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

Juneau (ch) 4
Knowles
Lebanon
Lomira 1
Lowell
Marshville
Mayville 4
Minnesota Jct.
Neosho 1
Randolph 3
Reeseville 2
Richwood
Rolling Prairie
Rubicon 2
Theresa 1
Woodland 1

DOOR

Baileys Harbor 1
Brussels 3
Egg Harbor 1
Ellison Bay 1
Ephraim 1
Fish Creek 1
Forestville 2
Jacksonport 1
Maplewood
Sawyer 3
Sister Bay 1
Sturgeon Bay (ch)
Washington Island

DOUGLAS

(Allouez)
Bennett
(Billings Park)
Brule 1
Dairyland
Foxboro 1
Gordon 2
Hawthorne
Hines
(Itasca)
Lake Nebagamon 1
Maple 2
Patzau
Poplar 1
Solon Springs 1
South Range 2
(South Superior)
Superior (ch) 2
Wascott
Wentworth 1

DUNN

Boyceville 3
Caryville 1
Colfax 5
Downing 2
Downsville 1
Eau Galle 2
Elk Mound 5
Knapp 2
Menomonie (ch) 10
Meridian 1
Ridgeland 1
Rusk
Sand Creek
Weston
Wheeler 3

EAU CLAIRE

Altoona
Augusta 4
Eau Claire (ch) 7
Fairchild 3
Fall Creek 4

FLORENCE

Commonwealth
Fence
Fern
Florence (ch)
Long Lake
Tipler

FOND DU LAC

Brandon 3
Byron
Calvary 1
Campbellsport 6
Eden 2
El Dorado 1
Fair Water 1
Fond du Lac (ch) 8
Hamilton
Malone 2
Mount Calvary
No. Fond du Lac
Oak Center
Oakfield 3
Peebles 1
Ripon 4
Rosendale 1
Saint Cloud 2
South Byron
Taycheedah
Vandyne 1
Waupun 4

FOREST

Alvin
Argonne 1
Armstrong Creek
Blackwell
Carter
Cavour
Crandon (ch) 2
Hiles
Keith
Laona
Mole Lake
Nashville
Nelma
Newald
Padus
Planets
Soperton
Wabeno

GRANT

Bagley 2
Beetown
Bloomington 3
Blue River 2
Boscobel 6
Cassville 4
Cuba City
Fennimore 6

Glenhaven 2
Hazel Green 1
Lancaster (ch) 8
Livingston 3
Louisburg 1
Millville
Montfort 2
Mount Hope 2
Muscoda 5
Patch Grove
Platteville 7
Potosi 5
Sinsinawa 1
Stitzer 2
Werley
Woodman 2
Wyalusing

GREEN

Albany 2
Brodhead 6
Brooklyn 4
Browtown 2
Clarno 1
Juda 3
Martintown
Monroe (ch) 9
Monticello 5
New Glarus 2

GREEN LAKE

Berlin 4
Dalton 3
Green Lake (ch) 1
Kingston
Manchester
Markesan 5
Marquette
Princeton 3

IOWA

Arena 2
Avoca 2
Barneveld 2
Cobb
Dodgeville (ch)
Edmund 1
Highland 3
Hollandale 2
Jonesdale
Linden
Mifflin
Mineral Point 5
Rewey 1
Ridgeway 1

IRON

Cedar
De Fer
Flood Creek
Gile
Gurney
Hurley (ch)
Iron Belt
Kimbball
Manitowish
Mercer
Montreal
Pence
Plutchak

Powell
Saxon
Springstead
Upsan 1
Van Buskirk

JACKSON

Alma Center 3
Black Center 3
Black River Falls
City Point
Disco 1
Hixton 3
Melrose 3
Merrillan 2
Millston 2
North Bend
Northfield 1
Pray
Sechlerville 1
Taylor 3

JEFFERSON

Fort Atkinson 5
Helenville 1
Hubbleton
Ixonia 2
Jefferson 4 (ch)
Jefferson Junction
Johnson Creek 2
Lakemills 2
Palmyra 2
Rome
Sullivan 2
Waterloo 3
Watertown 10

JUNEAU

Camp Douglas 2
Cloverdale
Cutler
Elroy 4
Finley
Hustler
Lyndon Station 3
Mather
Mauston (ch) 7
Meadow Valley
Necedah 3
New Lisbon 4
Sprague
Union Center 2
Wonewoc 3

KENOSHA

Bassett
Bristol 2
Fox River
Kenosha (ch) 4
New Munster
Pleasant Prairie 1
Powers Lake
Salem 3
Silverlake
Slades Corners
Somers 1
Trevor
Truesdell
Twin Lakes

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

Wilmot
Woodworth

KEWAUNEE

Algoma 4
Casco 2
Kewaunee (ch) 7
Luxemburg 6
Rio Creek
Stangelville 1

LA CROSSE

Bangor 3
Holmen 2
La Crosse (ch) 3
Midway 1
Mindoro 2
Onalaska 1
Rockland 1
West Salem 3

LAFAYETTE

Argyle 4
Belmont 2
Benton
Blanchardville 4
Calamine 1
Darlington (ch) 5
Dunbarton
Gratiot 2
Leadmine
Leslie
New Diggings
Shullsburg 3
South Wayne 2
Woodford 1

LANGLADE

Antigo (ch) 5
Bryant 3
Deerbrook 1
Elcho
Elmhurst
Elton
Hollister
Kempster 1
Lily
Markton
Parrish
Pearson
Phlox
Pickerel
Polar
Summit Lake
White Lake

LINCOLN

Bloomville
Bradley 1
Doering
Gleason 2
Harrison
Irma 1
Jeffris
Merrill (ch) 8
Spirit Falls
Tomahawk 2

MANITOWOC

Branch
Cato 2
Cleveland 3
Collins
Francis Creek 1
Grimms 1
Hika
Kellnersville
Kiel 4
Manitowoc (ch) 7
Maribel 2
Mishicot 2
Quarry
Reedsville 3
Saint Nazianz
Timothy 1
Tisch Mills
Two Rivers 3
Valders 2
Whitelaw 1

MARATHON

Athens 3
Brokaw
Colby 2
Corinth
Dancy 2
Edgar 4
Elderon
Fenwood
Galloway
Glandon
Granite Heights
Hamburg 1
Hatley 2
Knowlton 1
Marathon 3
Milan
Mosinee 2
Naugart 1
Norrie
Ringle 2
Rothschild
Rozellville
Schofield
Spencer 3
Stratford 4
Unity 2
Wausau (ch) 7

MARINETTE

Amberg
Atheistane
Beaver 1
Cedarville
Coleman 2
Crivitz 1
Dunbar 1
Goodman
Intervale
Loomis 1
McAllister
Marek
Marinette (ch) 2
(Menakaunee)
Middle Inlet
Niagara
Pembine
Peshtigo 3
Porterfield 1
Pound 3

Wagner
Walsh
Wausaukee

MARQUETTE

Briggsville
Endeavor 2
Glen Oak
Montello (ch) 6
Neshkoro 4
Oxford 3
Packwaukee 1
Westfield 4

MILWAUKEE

Alois
Carrollville
Cudahy
Granville
Hales Corners 2
Milwaukee (ch) 6
National Home
(Night)
No. Milwaukee 5
Oakwood 1
Saint Francis
So. Milwaukee 2
(Terminal)
Wauwatosa 2
West Allis
White Fish Bay

MONROE

Cashton 4
Cataract 2
Kendall 5
Melvina 1
Norwalk 3
Oakdale 1
Shennington
Sparta (ch) 8
Sparta Military
Tomah 6
Tunnel City 1
Valley Junction 1
Warrens 2
Wilton 4
Wyeville 1

OCONTO

Abrams 2
Breed
Gillett 2
Lakewood
Lena 3
Little Suamico 2
Logan
Mosling
Mountain
Oconto (ch) 3
Oconto Falls 2
Pensaukee
Sobieski 2
Stiles
Suring 2
Townsend
Underhill 2

ONEIDA

Clearwater Lake

Enterprise
Gagen
Harshaw
Hazelhurst
McNaughton
Minocqua 1
Monico
Pelican Lake 2
Rhineland (ch) 3
Robbins
Roosevelt
Starks
Three Lakes
Tomahawk Lake-
Tripoli
Woodboro
Woodruff

OUTAGAMIE

Appleton (ch.) 7
Bear Creek 2
Blackcreek 4
Combined Locks
Dale 2
Greenville
Hortonville 3
Kaukauna 3
Kimberly
Little Chute 1
Medina
Nichols
Oneida 1
Seymour 5
Shiocton 3
Sugar Bush 1

OZAUKEE

Belgium 1
Cedarburg 2
Druecker
Fredonia 3
(Fredonia)
Grafton 1
Pt. Washington 2
(ch)
Saukville 1
Thiensville 2

PEPIN

Arkansas 3
Durand (ch) 5
Pepin 3
Stockholm 2

PIERCE

Bay City 2
Beldenville 2
Diamond Bluff 1
East Ellsworth
Ellsworth (ch) 6
Elmwood 2
Hager City 2
Malden Rock 3
Martell
Plum City 2
Prescott 2
River Falls 6
Rock Elm 2
Spring Valley 4

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

POLK	RICHLAND	SAUK	Elkhardt Lake 3 Glenbeulah 2 Greenbush Haven Hingham Kohler Oostburg 2 Plymouth 5 Random Lake 3 Sheboygan (ch) 5 Sheboygan Falls 4 Waldo 2
Amery 4 Andrus Balsam Lake (ch) 1 Centuria 2 Clam Falls 2 Clayton 3 Clear Lake 4 Cushing 1 Déronda 1 Dresser Junction Evergreen Frederic 3 Joel Lewis Loraine Luck 3 Milltown 1 Nye 2 Osceola 3 St. Croix Falls 2 Wanderoos Wolfcreek 1	Bloom City 1 Boaz 1 Cazenovia 3 Excelsior 1 Gillingham 1 Gotham 1 Lone Rock 1 Richland Center (ch) 5 Rockbridge 1 Sextonville Tavera 1 Twin Bluffs 1 Viola 4 West Lima Yuba 2	Ableman 1 Baraboo (ch) 7 Devils Lake Hillpoint 1 Ironton La Valle 4 Limeridge Loganville 3 Merrimack 2 Mirror Lake North Freedom 3 North Shore, R. Sta. Baraboo Plain 2 Prairie du Sac 4 Reedsburg 5 Sauk City 2 Spring Green 4	TAYLOR
PORTAGE	ROCK	SAWYER	Chelsea 1 Donald Gilman 1 Goodrich Hannibal Interwald Jump River Little Black Lublin 1 Medford (ch) 5 Perkinstown Polley Rib Lake 1 Stetsonville 1 Westboro 1 Whittlesey
Almond 4 Amherst 3 Amherst Jct. 2 Arnott Bancroft 1 Coddington Custer 1 Junction City Nelsonville Plover 2 Polonia 1 Rosholt 2 Stevens Point Stockton (ch) 7	Afton Avalon 1 Beloit 8 Clinton 4 Edgerton 6 Evansville 5 Footville Hanover 1 Janesville (ch) 8 Koshkonong Lima Center 1 Milton 2 Milton Junction 2 Orfordville 1 Tiffany	Couderay Draper Edgewater Exeland 4 Hauer Hayward (ch) 4 Lemington Ojibwa 1 Radisson 1 Reserve Stone Lake Winter 1 Wooddale Yarnell	TREMPEALEAU
PRICE	RUSK	SHAWANO	Arcadia 6 Blair 4 Dodge 1 Eleva 5 Ettrick 3 Galesville 3 Independence 4 Osseo 5 Pigeon Falls 1 Strum 2 Trempealeau 2 Whitehall (ch) 4
Brantwood 1 Catawba 1 Clifford Dover Fifield Kaiser Kennan 1 Kennedy Lugerville Ogema 2 Park Falls Phillips (ch) 3 Prentice 2 Spirit 1	Apollonia Bruce 3 Conrath 1 Crane Glen Flora 2 Hawkins Horseman Ingram Island Lake Kalish Ladysmith (ch) 2 Sheldon 1 Tony 1 Walrath Weyerhauser 2	Aniwa 1 Belle Plaine Birnamwood 4 Bonduel 3 Bowler Caroline Cecil 1 Eland 1 Greenvally Gresham 1 Hilda Hunting Keshena Krakow Leopolis Lyndhurst 1 Mattoon 1 Navarino Neopit Pella Pulcifer Shawano (ch) 3 Shepley Split Rock 1 Tigerton 3 Tilleda Wittenberg 2 Zachow	VERNON
RACINE	SAINT CROIX	SHEBOYGAN	Chaseburg 2 Coon Valley 2 De Soto 2 Genoa 2 Hillsboro 4 La Farge 3 Mount Tabor Ontario 1 Readstown 2 Rockton 1 Stoddard 2 Valley Victory 1 Viroqua (ch) 8 Westby 5 West Prairie 1
Burlington 6 Caledonia 2 (Cooper) Franksville 2 Kansasville 2 Racine (ch) 4 (Racine Junction) Rochester Sturtevant 2 Union Grove 3 Waterford 1	Baldwin 4 Boardman Burkhardt Cylon 1 Deer Park 2 Emerald 2 Glenwood City 3 Hammond 2 Hersey 1 Hudson (ch) 2 Jewett New Richmond 6 Roberts 2 Somerset 2 Star Prairie 1 Wilson 1 Woodville 2	Adell 1 Cascade 1 Cedar Grove 1	VILAS
			Arbor Vitae Boulder Junction Conover 1 Eagle River (ch) 1 Lac du Flambeau Land O'Lakes

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

Mishike
Phelps
Sayner
Starlake
Trout Lake
Winchester
Winegar

WALWORTH

Allen Grove
College Camp
Darien 1
Delavan 4
East Troy
Elkhorn (ch) 7
Genoa City
Honey Creek 1
Lake Beulah 2
Lake Geneva 3
Lyons 1
Pell Lake
Sharon 2
Springfield
Troy Center 2
Walworth 3
Whitewater 5
Williams Bay
Zenda

WASHBURN

Beaver Brook
Birchwood
Earl 1
Lampson 1
Minong 1
Saronia 1
Shell Lake (ch) 3

Spooner 3
Springbrook 1
Trego 1

WASHINGTON

Allenton 1
Barton
Colgate 1
Hartford 5
Hubertus 1
Jackson 2
Kewaskum 5
Newburg
Richfield 1
Rockfield 1
Slinger 1
So. Germantown 1
West Bend (ch) 7

WAUKESHA

Big Bend
Brookfield 1
Delafield
Dousman 2
Duplainville
Eagle 2
Elm Grove
Genesee Depot
Hartland 1
Lannon
Menomonee Falls 2
Merton
Mukwonago 4
Muskego 1
Nashotah 2
New Butler
North Lake
North Prairie

Oconomowoc 6
Okauchee
Pewaukee 3
Statesan
Sussex
Templeton 1
Wales
Waukesha (ch) 9

WAUPACA

Big Falls
Clintonville 4
Embarrass 1
Fremont 2
Iola 3
Manawa 4
Marion 3
New London 5
Northland 1
Ogdensburg 2
Readfield
Royalton 1
Scandinavia 2
Sherdan 1
Waupaca (ch) 7
Weyauwega 5
Wisc. Vet. Home

WAUSHARA

Aurorahtville 1
Coloma 3
Hancock 4
Lohrville
Pine River 2
Plainfield 4
Poy Sippi 1
Red Granite 2
Saxeville 1
Wautoma (ch) 6

West Bloomfield 1
Wild Rose 3

WINNEBAGO

Allenville 1
Butte des Morts
Eureka
Fisk 1
Larsen 3
Menasha 1
Neenah 4
Omro 5
Oshkosh (ch) 7
Pickett 2
Rush Lake 1
Waukau
Winnebago
Winneconne 2

WOOD

Arpin 3
Auburndale 3
Babcock
Bethel
Blenker
Cranmoor
Dexterville
Hewitt
Lindsey 1
Marshfield 7
Milladore 1
Nekoosa 2
Pittsville 4
Port Edwards
Rudolph
Sherry
Vesper 1
Wisconsin Rapids
(ch) 8

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED

January 1, 1925 to January 1, 1927.

Offices	Supplied From	Offices	Supplied From
Big Flats	Hancock	Koepenick	Kempster
Blueberry	Maple	Lavelle	C La Valle
Brookside	Little Suamico	Luxembourg	C Luxemburg
Buol	C Delta	Mc Cartney	Cassville
Camp Lake	Salem	Mc Cord	C Tripoli
Corliss	Sturtevant	Mac Farland	C Mc Farland
Cuba	C Cuba City	Manson	Rhineland
Dairyfarm	C Dairyland	Marblehead	Eden
Dedham	Foxboro	Miner	Nekoosa
Delton	C Mirror Lake	Moore	Upson
Dewhurst	Pittsville	Mount Ida	Fennimore
Elmo	Platteville	Redcedar	Durand
Genoa Junction	C Genoa City	Sandusky	Hillpoint
Gills Landing	Weyauwega	Shull	Mellen
Glendale	Kendall	Spring Lake	Neshkoro
Isons	Crandon	Spring Prairie	Elkhorn
Junction	C Junction City	State Line	Land O'Lakes
Kent	Bryant	Weirgor	Exeland

C—Change of Name

ESTABLISHED AND NAME CHANGED

Detroit Harbor to Washington Island.



Amnicon Falls, Douglas County

Federal Government

President

Cabinet

Judiciary

U. S. Senators

Members of Congress

Government in Washington

Miscellaneous Statistics

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The Executive

[Term ending March 4, 1929.]

President, Calvin Coolidge, Massachusetts.
Vice President, Charles G. Dawes, Illinois.
Secretary to the President, Everett Sander, Indiana.

Compensation of the President—The regular salary of the president of the United States is \$75,000 a year. In addition congress appropriates annually \$25,000 for his traveling and official entertainment expenses, to be used in his discretion and accounted for on his certificate solely. The government pays for the heating, lighting, care, repair and furnishing of the executive mansion, but not for the president's ordinary household or other personal expenses.

The salary of the vice president and members of the cabinet is \$15,000 a year. The president's secretary receives a salary of \$7,500 annually.

The Cabinet

Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota.
Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania.
Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis, Missouri.
Attorney General, John G. Sargent, Vermont.
Postmaster General, Harry S. New, Indiana.
Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, California.
Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work, Colorado.
Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, Kansas.
Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, California.
Secretary of Labor, James John Davis, Pennsylvania.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

	Born	App'd
Chief Justice of the United States, William Howard Taft, of Ohio	1857	1921
Associate Justice, Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.....	1841	1902
Associate Justice, Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.....	1859	1910
Associate Justice, James C. McReynolds, Tenn.....	1862	1914
Associate Justice, Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
Associate Justice, George Sutherland, Utah	1862	1922
Associate Justice, Harlan F. Stone, New York	1872	1925
Associate Justice, Pierce Butler, Minnesota	1866	1922
Associate Justice, Edward Terry Sanford, Tennessee.....	1865	1923
Clerk, William R. Stanbury, Washington, D. C.		
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, Washington, D. C.		
Marshal, Frank Key Green, Washington, D. C.		

(The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is \$15,000 annually; Associate justices, \$14,500.

FEDERAL CIRCUIT JUDGES AND HEADQUARTERS

(Salary \$8,500 each)

[Wisconsin is in the Seventh Circuit]

First (Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Porto Rico)—George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H.; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me.; George W. Anderson, Boston.

Second (Conn., N. Y., Vt.)—Learned Hand, N. Y. City; Henry W. Rogers, New Haven; Charles M. Hough, N. Y. City; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third (Del., N. J., Pa.)—Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del.; J. Warren Davis, Trenton, N. J.

Fourth (Md., N. C., S. C., Va., W. Va.)—Edmund Waddill Jr., Richmond; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C.; John C. Rose, Baltimore, Md.

Fifth (Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., Canal Zone)—Richard W. Walker, New Orleans, La.; Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla.; Rufus E. Foster, New Orleans, La.

Sixth (Ky., Mich., Ohio, Tenn.)—Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Maurice H. Donahue, Columbus, O.; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chas. H. Moorman, Louisville, Ky.

Seventh (Ill., Ind., Wis.)—Julian W. Mack, N. Y. City; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago; Even A. Evans, Madison, Wis.; Geo. T. Page, Chicago; Albert B. Anderson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Eighth (Ark., Col., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. M., N. D., Okla., S. D., Utah, Wyo.)—Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; W. S. Kenyon, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert E. Lewis, Denver, Col.; Arba S. Valkenburgh, Kansas City, Mo.; Wilbur F. Booth, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ninth (Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Wash., Alaska, Hawaii)—William B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore.; William W. Morrow, San Francisco; William H. Hunt, San Francisco; Frank H. Rudkin, Seattle, Wash.

FEDERAL COURT OF CLAIMS

Chief Justice (\$8,000)—Edward K. Campbell, of Ala.

Judges (\$7,500)—Fenton W. Booth of Ill.; Geo. E. Downey of Ind.; James Hay, of Va.; Samuel J. Graham, of Pa.

FEDERAL COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEAL

Presiding Judge—William J. Graham, of Ill.

Associate Judges—James F. Smith, of California; Orion M. Barber, of Vermont; Oscar E. Bland, of Indiana; Charles S. Hatfield, of Ohio.

Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, of Maine.

Clerk—Arthur B. Shelton, Washington, D. C.

THE SEVENTIETH CONGRESS

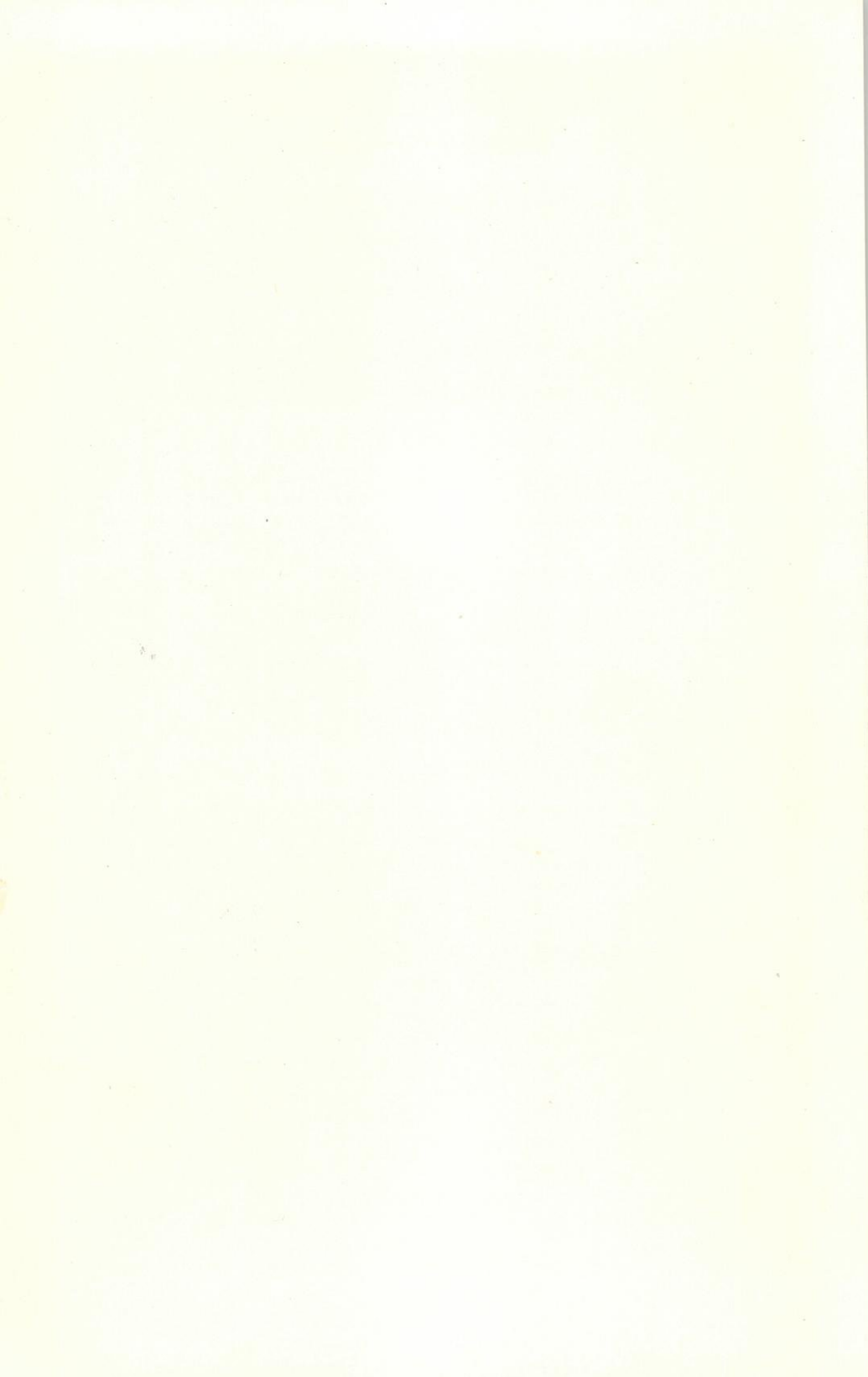
THE SENATE.

Terms of Senators end on March 4 of year preceding name. Salary of a Senator is \$10,000 a year.

Presiding Officer, the Vice President, Charles G. Dawes, R., of Illinois, salary, \$15,000.

President pro tem., Senator George H. Moses, R., of New Hampshire, Secretary, Edwin P. Thayer, R., of Indiana.

Terms Expire.	Senators.	P. O. Address.	Terms Expire.	Senators.	P. O. Address.
Alabama.			Indiana		
1931..	J. Thos. Heflin, D...	Lafayette	1929..	Arthur R. Robinson, R.....	Indianapolis
1933..	Hugo Black, D...	Birmingham	1933..	James E. Watson, R.....	Rushville
Arizona.			Iowa.		
1929..	Henry F. Ashurst, D...	Prescott	1933..	Smith W. Brookhart, R.....	Washington
1933..	Carl Hayden, D.....	Phoenix	1931..	Daniel F. Steck, D.....	Ottumwa
Arkansas.			Kansas.		
1933..	Thaddeus H. Caraway, D...	Jonesboro	1933..	Charles Curtis, R.....	Topeka
1931..	Joseph T. Robinson, D....	Little Rock	1931..	Arthur Capper, R.....	Topeka
California.			Kentucky.		
1929..	Hiram W. Johnson, R.....	San Francisco	1931..	Fred M. Sackett, R...	Louisville
1933..	Samuel M. Shortridge, R...	Menlo Park	1933..	Alben W. Barkley, D...	Paducah
Colorado.			Louisiana.		
1931..	L. C. Phipps, R.....	Denver	1933..	Edwin S. Broussard, D.....	New Iberia
1933..	Charles W. Waterman, R...	Denver	1931..	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.....	L. Providence
Connecticut.			Maine.		
1929..	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury	1929..	Frederick Hale, R...	Portland
1933..	Hiram Bingham, R.	New Haven	1931..	Arthur R. Gould, R.	Presque Isle
Delaware.			Maryland.		
1929..	Thomas F. Bayard, D.....	Wilmington	1929..	William Cabell Bruce D....	Baltimore
1931..	T. Coleman du Pont, R....	Wilmington	1933..	Millard E. Tydings, D.....	Havre de Grace
Florida.			Massachusetts.		
1929..	Park Trammell, D...	Lakeland	1931..	Frederick H. Gillett, R....	Springfield
1933..	Duncan U. Fletcher, D....	Jacksonville	1929..	David I. Walsh, D...	Fitchburg
Georgia.			Michigan.		
1933..	Walter F. George, D...	Vienna	1929..	Woodbridge N. Ferris, D...	Big Rapids
1931..	W. J. Harris, D....	Cedartown	1931..	James Couzens, R.....	Detroit
Idaho.			Minnesota.		
1933..	Frank R. Gooding, R.	Gooding	1929..	Henrik Shipsted, Farm-Lab.	Minneapolis
1931..	William E. Borah, R....	Boise	1931..	Thomas D. Schall, R.....	Excelsior
Illinois.			Mississippi.		
1931..	Charles S. Deneen, R.	Chicago	1929..	Hubert D. Stephens, D.....	New Albany
1933..	Frank L. Smith, R....	Dwight	1931..	Pat Harrison, D.	Gulfport





JOHN J. BLAINE
United States Senator

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE JR.
United States Senator

The Senate—Continued

Terms Expire.	Senators.	P. O. Address.	Terms Expire.	Senators.	P. O. Address.
Missouri.			Pennsylvania.		
1929..	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City	1929..	David A. Reed, R.	Pittsburgh
1933..	Harry B. Hawes, D.	St. Louis	1933..	William S. Vare, R.	Philadelphia
Montana.			Rhode Island.		
1929..	Burton K. Wheeler, D.	Butte	1929..	Peter G. Gerry, D.	Warwick
1931..	Thomas J. Walsh, D.	Helena	1931..	Jesse H. Metcalf, R.	Providence
Nebraska.			South Carolina.		
1929..	Robert B. Howell, R.	Omaha	1933..	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence
1931..	George W. Norris, R.	McCook	1931..	Coleman L. Blease, D.	Columbia
Nevada.			South Dakota.		
1929..	Key Pittman, D.	Tonopah	1933..	Peter Norbeck, R.	Redfield
1933..	Tasker L. Oddie, R.	Reno	1931..	W. H. McMaster, R.	Pierre
New Hampshire.			Tennessee.		
1931..	Henry W. Keyes, R.	Haverhill	1929..	Kenneth D. McKellar, D.	Memphis
1933..	George H. Moses, R.	Concord	1931..	Lawrence D. Tyson, D.	Knoxville
New Jersey.			Texas.		
1929..	Edward I. Edwards, D.	Trenton	1929..	Earle B. Mayfield, D.	Austin
1931..	Walter E. Edge, R.	Atlantic City	1931..	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana
New Mexico.			Utah.		
1929..	Andrieus A. Jones, D.	E. Las Vegas	1929..	Wm. H. King, D.	Salt Lake City
1931..	Sam G. Bratton, D.	Santa Fe	1933..	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo
New York.			Vermont.		
1929..	Royal S. Copeland, D.	N. Y. City	1929..	Frank L. Greene, R.	St. Albans
1933..	Robert F. Wagner, D.	N. Y. City	1927..	Porter H. Dale, R.	Island Pond
North Carolina.			Virginia.		
1933..	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury	1929..	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham
1931..	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D.	New Bern	1931..	Carter Glass, D.	Lynchburg
North Dakota.			Washington.		
1929..	Lynn J. Frazier, R.	Hoople	1929..	C. C. Dill, D.	Spokane
1933..	Gerald P. Nye, R.	Cooperstown	1933..	Wesley L. Jones, R.	Seattle
Ohio.			West Virginia.		
1929..	Simeon D. Fess, R.	Yellow Springs	1929..	M. M. Neely, D.	Fairmont
1933..	Frank B. Willis, R.	Delaware	1931..	Guy D. Goff, R.	Clarksburg
Oklahoma.			Wisconsin.		
1931..	W. B. Pine, R.	Okmulgee	1929..	Robert M. LaFollette jr., R.	Madison
1933..	Elmer Thomas, D.	Medicine Park	1933..	John J. Blaine, R.	Boscobel
Oregon.			Wyoming.		
1931..	Charles L. McNary, R.	Salem	1929..	John B. Kendrick, D.	Sheridan
1933..	Frederick Steiwer, R.	Pendleton	1931..	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne

The whole number of Senators is 96. Republicans, 48. Democrats, 47; Farm-Labor, 1. The seat in Senate for the term ending in 1931 was after the election of 1924 first occupied by Smith W. Brookhart, R., but was successfully contested by Daniel F. Steck, D., who was seated by Senate on April 13, 1926. David I. Walsh, D., was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, R., of Mass., which had been occupied by appointment by William M. Butler, R. Arthur R. Gould, R., was elected at a special election Nov. 29, 1926, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Bert M. Fernald of Maine who died Aug. 23, 1926.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Elected Nov. 2, 1926; terms from March 4, 1927, to March 4, 1929. Salary of members, \$10,000 a year.

Clerk of the House of Representatives—William Tyler Page, Rep., of Maryland.

ALABAMA		
District	Politics	P. O. Address
1 John McDuffie*.....	Democrat.....	Monroeville
2 Lister Hill*.....	Democrat.....	Montgomery
3 Henry B. Steagall*.....	Democrat.....	Ozark
4 Lamar Jeffers*.....	Democrat.....	Anniston
5 William B. Bowling*.....	Democrat.....	Lafayette
6 William B. Oliver*.....	Democrat.....	Tuscaloosa
7 Miles C. Allgood*.....	Democrat.....	Allgood
8 Edward B. Almon*.....	Democrat.....	Tuscumbia
9 George Huddleston*.....	Democrat.....	Birmingham
10 William B. Bankhead*.....	Democrat.....	Jasper
ARIZONA		
Lewis D. Douglas.....	Democrat.....	Phoenix
ARKANSAS		
1 William J. Driver*.....	Democrat.....	Osceola
2 William A. Oldfield*.....	Democrat.....	Batesville
3 John N. Tillman*.....	Democrat.....	Fayetteville
4 Otis Wingo*.....	Democrat.....	De Queen
5 Heartsill Ragon*.....	Democrat.....	Clarksville
6 James B. Reed*.....	Democrat.....	Lonoke
7 Tilman B. Parks*.....	Democrat.....	Hope
CALIFORNIA		
1 Clarence F. Lea*.....	Democrat.....	Santa Rosa
2 Harry L. Englebright*.....	Republican.....	Nevada City
3 Charles F. Curry*.....	Republican.....	Sacramento
4 Florence P. Kahn*.....	Republican.....	San Francisco
5 Richard J. Welch*.....	Republican.....	San Francisco
6 Albert E. Carter*.....	Republican.....	Oakland
7 Henry E. Barbour*.....	Republican.....	Fresno
8 Arthur M. Free*.....	Republican.....	San Jose
9 W. E. Evans.....	Republican.....	Glendale
10 Joe Crail.....	Republican.....	Los Angeles
11 Philip D. Swing*.....	Republican.....	El Centro
COLORADO		
1 William N. Vaile*.....	Republican.....	Denver
2 Charles B. Timberlake*.....	Republican.....	Sterling
3 Guy U. Hardy*.....	Republican.....	Canon City
4 Edward T. Taylor*.....	Democrat.....	Glenwood Springs
CONNECTICUT		
1 E. Hart Penn*.....	Republican.....	Wethersfield
2 Richard P. Freeman*.....	Republican.....	New London
3 John Q. Tilton*.....	Republican.....	New Haven
4 Schuyler Merritt*.....	Republican.....	Stamford
5 James P. Glynn*.....	Republican.....	Winsted
DELAWARE		
Robert G. Houston*.....	Republican.....	Georgetown
FLORIDA		
1 Herbert J. Drane*.....	Democrat.....	Lakeland
2 R. A. Green*.....	Democrat.....	Starke
3 Tom A. Yon.....	Democrat.....	Tallahassee
4 William J. Sears*.....	Democrat.....	Kissimmee
GEORGIA		
1 Charles G. Edwards*.....	Democrat.....	Savannah
2 E. E. Cox*.....	Democrat.....	Camilla
3 Charles R. Crisp*.....	Democrat.....	Americus
4 William C. Wright*.....	Democrat.....	Newnan
5 Leslie J. Steele.....	Democrat.....	Douglas
6 Samuel Rutherford*.....	Democrat.....	Forsyth
7 Malcolm C. Tarver.....	Democrat.....	Dalton
8 Charles H. Brand*.....	Democrat.....	Athens
9 Thomas M. Bell*.....	Democrat.....	Gainesville
10 Carl Vinson*.....	Democrat.....	Milledgeville
11 William C. Lankford*.....	Democrat.....	Douglas
12 William W. Larsen*.....	Democrat.....	Dublin
IDAHO		
1 Burton L. French*.....	Republican.....	Moscow
2 Addison T. Smith*.....	Republican.....	Twin Falls

The House of Representatives—Continued

		ILLINOIS	
District		Politics	P.O. Address
1	Martin B. Madden*	Republican	Chicago
2	Morton D. Hull*	Republican	Chicago
3	Elliott W. Sproul*	Republican	Chicago
4	Thomas A. Doyle*	Democrat	Chicago
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Democrat	Chicago
6	James T. Igoe	Democrat	Chicago
7	M. Alfred Michaelson*	Republican	Chicago
8	Stanley H. Kunz*	Democrat	Chicago
9	Fred A. Britten*	Republican	Chicago
10	Carl R. Chindblom*	Republican	Chicago
11	Frank R. Reid*	Republican	Aurora
12	John T. Buckbee	Republican	Rockford
13	William R. Johnson*	Republican	Freeport
14	John C. Allen*	Republican	Monmouth
15	Edward J. King*	Republican	Galesburg
16	William E. Hull*	Republican	Peoria
17	Homer W. Hall	Republican	Bloomington
18	William P. Holaday*	Republican	Georgetown
19	Charles Adkins*	Republican	Decatur
20	Henry T. Rainey*	Democrat	Carrollton
21	J. Earl Major†	Democrat	Hillsboro
22	Ed. M. Irwin*	Republican	Belleville
23	William W. Arnold*	Democrat	Robinson
24	Thomas S. Williams*	Republican	Louisville
25	Edward E. Denison	Republican	Marion
		AT LARGE	
Richard Yates*		Republican	Springfield
Henry R. Rathbone*		Republican	Kenilworth
		INDIANA	
1	Harry E. Rowbottom*	Republican	Evansville
2	Arthur H. Greenwood*	Democrat	Washington
3	Frank Gardner*	Democrat	Scottsburg
4	Harry C. Canfield*	Democrat	Batesville
5	Noble J. Johnson*	Republican	Terre Haute
6	Richard N. Elliott*	Republican	Connersville
7	Ralph E. Updike, sr.*	Republican	Indianapolis
8	Albert H. Vestal*	Republican	Anderson
9	Fred S. Furnell*	Republican	Attica
10	William R. Wood*	Republican	La Fayette
11	Albert R. Hall*	Republican	Marion
12	David Hogg*	Republican	Fort Wayne
13	Andrew J. Hickey*	Republican	La Porte
		IOWA	
1	William F. Kopp*	Republican	Mount Pleasant
2	F. D. Letts*	Republican	Davenport
3	T. J. B. Robinson*	Republican	Hampton
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Republican	Northwood
5	Cyrenus Cole*	Republican	Cedar Rapids
6	C. William Ramseyer*	Republican	Bloomfield
7	Cassius C. Dowell*	Republican	Des Moines
8	Lloyd Thurston*	Republican	Osceola
9	William R. Green*	Republican	Council Bluffs
10	L. J. Dickinson*	Republican	Algona
11	William D. Boies*	Republican	Sheldon
		KANSAS	
1	Daniel R. Anthony, jr.*	Republican	Leavenworth
2	U. S. Guyert†	Republican	Kansas City
3	W. H. Sproul*	Republican	Sedan
4	Gomer Hoch*	Republican	Marion
5	James G. Strong*	Republican	Blue Rapids
6	Hays B. White*	Republican	Mankato
7	Clifford R. Hope	Republican	Garden City
8	William A. Ayres*	Democrat	Wichita
		KENTUCKY	
1	W. V. Gregory	Democrat	Mayfield
2	David H. Kincheloe*	Democrat	Madisonville
3	John W. Moore*	Democrat	Morgantown
4	Henry D. Moorman	Democrat	Hardinsburg
5	Maurice H. Thatcher*	Republican	Louisville
6	Orie S. Ware	Democrat	Covington
7	Virgil Chapman*	Democrat	Paris
8	Ralph Gilbert*	Democrat	Shelbyville
9	Fred M. Vinson*	Democrat	Louisa
10	Kate G. Langley	Republican	Pikesville
11	John M. Robison*	Republican	Barbourville

The House of Representatives—Continued

LOUISIANA		
District	Politics	P. O. Address
1 James O'Connor*	Democrat	New Orleans
2 J. Zach Spearing*	Democrat	New Orleans
3 Whitmell P. Martin*	Democrat	Thibodaux
4 John N. Sandlin*	Democrat	Minden
5 Riley J. Wilson*	Democrat	Ruston
6 Bolivar E. Kemp*	Democrat	Amite
7 Ladislav Lazaro*	Democrat	Washington
8 James B. Aswell*	Democrat	Natchitoches
MAINE		
1 Carroll L. Beedy*	Republican	Portland
2 Wallace H. White, jr.*	Republican	Lewiston
3 John E. Nelson*	Republican	Augusta
4 Ira G. Hersey*	Republican	Houlton
MARYLAND		
1 T. Alan Goldsborough*	Democrat	Denton
2 William P. Cole, jr.	Democrat	Towson
3 Vincent L. Palmisano	Democrat	Baltimore
4 J. Charles Linthicum*	Democrat	Baltimore
5 Stephen W. Gambrill*	Democrat	Laurel
6 Frederick N. Zihlman*	Republican	Cumberland
MASSACHUSETTS		
1 Allen T. Treadway*	Republican	Stockbridge
2 Henry L. Bowles*	Republican	Springfield
3 Frank H. Foss*	Republican	Fitchburg
4 George R. Stobbs*	Republican	Worcester
5 Edith Nourse Rogers*	Republican	Lowell
6 A. Piatt Andrew*	Republican	Gloucester
7 William P. Connerly, jr.*	Democrat	Lynn
8 Frederick W. Dallinger*	Republican	Cambridge
9 Charles L. Underhill*	Republican	Somerville
10 John J. Douglass*	Democrat	Boston
11 George Holden Tinkham*	Republican	Boston
12 James A. Gallivan*	Democrat	Boston
13 Robert Luce*	Republican	Waltham
14 Louis A. Frothingham*	Republican	Easton
15 Joseph W. Martin, jr.*	Republican	North Attleboro
16 Charles L. Gifford*	Republican	Cotuit
MICHIGAN		
1 Robert H. Clancy†	Republican	Detroit
2 Earl C. Michener*	Republican	Adrian
3 Joseph L. Hooper*	Republican	Battle Creek
4 John C. Ketcham*	Republican	Hastings
5 Carl E. Mapes*	Republican	Grand Rapids
6 Grant M. Hudson*	Republican	East Lansing
7 Louis C. Cramton*	Republican	Lapeer
8 Bird J. Vincent*	Republican	Saginaw
9 James C. McLaughlin*	Republican	Muskegon
10 Roy O. Woodruff*	Republican	Bay City
11 Frank P. Bohn	Republican	Newberry
12 W. Frank James*	Republican	Hancock
13 Clarence J. McLeod*	Republican	Detroit
MINNESOTA		
1 Allen J. Furlow*	Republican	Rochester
2 Frank Clague*	Republican	Redwood Falls
3 August H. Andresen*	Republican	Red Wing
4 Melvin J. Maas	Republican	St. Paul
5 Walter H. Newton*	Republican	Minneapolis
6 Harold Knutson*	Republican	St. Cloud
7 O. J. Kvale*	Farmer-Labor	Benson
8 William L. Carss*	Farmer-Labor	Proctor
9 C. G. Selvig	Republican	Crookston
10 Godfrey G. Goodwin	Republican	Cambridge
MISSISSIPPI		
1 John E. Rankin*	Democrat	Tupelo
2 B(ill) G. Lowrey*	Democrat	Blue Mountain
3 W. M. Whittington*	Democrat	Greenwood
4 Jeff Busby*	Democrat	Houston
5 Ross A. Collins*	Democrat	Meridian
6 T. Webber Wilson*	Democrat	Laurel
7 Percy E. Quin*	Democrat	McComb
8 James W. Collier*	Democrat	Vicksburg

The House of Representatives—Continued

MISSOURI

District	Politics	P. O. Address
1	M. A. Romjue*.....	Democrat.....Macon
2	Ralph F. Lozier*.....	Democrat.....Carrollton
3	Jacob L. Milligan*.....	Democrat.....Richmond
4	Charles L. Faust*.....	Republican.....St. Joseph
5	George H. Combs, jr.....	Democrat.....Kansas City
6	C. C. Dickinson*.....	Democrat.....Clinton
7	Samuel C. Major*.....	Democrat.....Fayette
8	William L. Nelson*.....	Democrat.....Columbia
9	Clarence Cannon*.....	Democrat.....Elsberry
10	Henry F. Niedringhaus.....	Republican.....St. Louis
11	John J. Cochran*.....	Democrat.....St. Louis
12	Leonidas C. Dyer.....	Republican.....St. Louis
13	Clyde Williams.....	Democrat.....Hillsboro
14	James F. Fulbright?.....	Democrat.....Donephan
15	Joe J. Manlove*.....	Republican.....Joplin
16	Thomas L. Rubey*.....	Democrat.....Lebanon

MONTANA

1	John M. Evans*.....	Democrat.....Missoula
2	Scott Leavitt*.....	Republican.....Great Falls

NEBRASKA

1	John H. Moorehead*.....	Democrat.....Falls City
2	Willis G. Sears*.....	Republican.....Omaha
3	Edgar Howard*.....	Democrat.....Columbus
4	John N. Norton.....	Democrat.....Polk
5	A. C. Shallenberger*.....	Democrat.....Alma
6	Robert G. Simmons*.....	Republican.....Scottsbluff

NEVADA

Samuel S. Arentz*.....	Republican.....Simpson
------------------------	------------------------

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Fletcher Hale*.....	Republican.....Laconia
2	Edward H. Wason*.....	Republican.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY

1	Charles A. Wolverton.....	Republican.....Camden
2	Isaac Bacharach*.....	Republican.....Atlantic City
3	Harold G. Hoffman.....	Republican.....South Amboy
4	Charles A. Eaton*.....	Republican.....North Plainfield
5	Ernest R. Ackerman*.....	Republican.....Plainfield
6	Randolph Perkins*.....	Republican.....Woodcliff Lake
7	George N. Seger*.....	Republican.....Passaic
8	Paul J. Moore.....	Democrat.....Newark
9	Franklin W. Fort*.....	Republican.....East Orange
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*.....	Republican.....Newark
11	Oscar L. Auf der Helde*.....	Democrat.....West New York
12	Mary T. Norton*.....	Democrat.....Jersey City

NEW MEXICO

John Morrow*.....	Democrat.....Raton
-------------------	--------------------

NEW YORK

1	Robert L. Bacon*.....	Republican.....Westbury
2	John J. Kindred*.....	Democrat.....Astoria
3	George W. Lindsay*.....	Democrat.....Brooklyn
4	Thomas H. Cullen*.....	Democrat.....Brooklyn
5	Loring M. Black, Jr.*.....	Democrat.....Brooklyn
6	Andrew L. Somers*.....	Democrat.....Brooklyn
7	John F. Quayle*.....	Democrat.....Brooklyn
8	Patrick J. Carley.....	Democrat.....Brooklyn
9	David J. O'Connell*.....	Democrat.....Brooklyn
10	Emanuel Celler*.....	Democrat.....Brooklyn
11	Anning S. Prall*.....	Democrat.....W. New Brighton
12	Samuel Dickstein*.....	Democrat.....New York City
13	Christopher D. Sullivan*.....	Democrat.....New York City
14	William L. Sirocivh.....	Democrat.....New York City
15	John J. Boylan*.....	Democrat.....New York City
16	John J. O'Connor*.....	Democrat.....New York City
17	William W. Cohen.....	Democrat.....New York City
18	John F. Carew*.....	Democrat.....New York City
19	Sol Bloom*.....	Democrat.....New York City
20	Fiorello H. La Guardia*.....	Republican.....New York City
21	Royal H. Weller*.....	Democrat.....New York City
22	Anthony J. Griffin*.....	Democrat.....New York City
23	Frank Oliver*.....	Democrat.....Bronx
24	James M. Fitzpatrick.....	Democrat.....Bronx
25	J. Mayhew Wainwright*.....	Republican.....Rye

The House of Representatives—Continued

NEW YORK Continued			
District		Politics	P. O. Address
26	Hamilton Fish, jr.*	Republican	Garrison
27	Harcourt J. Pratt*	Republican	Highland
28	Parker Corning*	Democrat	Albany
29	James S. Parker*	Republican	Salem
30	Frank Crowther*	Republican	Schnectady
31	Bertrand H. Sell*	Republican	Potsdam
32	Thaddeus C. Sweet*	Republican	Phoenix
33	Frederick M. Davenport*	Republican	Clinton
34	John D. Clarke†	Republican	Fraser
35	Walter W. Magee*	Republican	Syracuse
36	John Taber*	Republican	Auburn
37	Gale H. Stalker*	Republican	Elmira
38	Meyer Jacobstein*	Democrat	Rochester
39	Archie D. Sanders*	Republican	Stafford
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Republican	Lockport
41	Clarence MacGregor*	Republican	Buffalo
42	James M. Mead*	Democrat	Buffalo
43	Daniel A. Reed*	Republican	Dunkirk
NORTH CAROLINA			
1	Lindsay Warren*	Democrat	Washington
2	John H. Kerr*	Democrat	Warrenton
3	Charles L. Abernethy*	Democrat	New Bern
4	Edward W. Pou*	Democrat	Smithfield
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Democrat	Greensboro
6	Homer L. Lyon*	Democrat	Whiteville
7	William C. Hammer*	Democrat	Asheboro
8	Robert L. Doughton*	Democrat	Laurelsprings
9	Alfred L. Bulwinkle*	Democrat	Gastonia
10	Zebulon Weaver*	Democrat	Asheville
NORTH DAKOTA			
1	Olger B. Burtness*	Republican	Grand Forks
2	Thomas Hall*	Republican	Bismarck
3	James H. Sinclair*	Republican	Kenmare
OHIO			
1	Nicholas Longworth*	Republican	Cincinnati
2	A. E. B. Stephens*	Republican	North Bend
3	Roy G. Fitzgerald*	Republican	Dayton
4	W. T. Fitzgerald*	Republican	Greenville
5	Charles J. Thompson*	Republican	Defiance
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Republican	Amelia
7	Charles Brand*	Republican	Urbana
8	Brooks Fletcher*	Democrat	Marion
9	W. W. Chalmers*	Republican	Toledo
10	Thomas A. Jenkins*	Republican	Ironton
11	Mell G. Underwood*	Democrat	New Lexington
12	John C. Speaks*	Republican	Columbus
13	James T. Begg*	Republican	Sandusky
14	Martin L. Davey*	Democrat	Kent
15	C. Ellis Moore*	Republican	Cambridge
16	John McSweeney*	Democrat	Wooster
17	William M. Morgan*	Republican	Newark
18	Frank Murphy*	Republican	Steubenville
19	John G. Cooper*	Republican	Youngstown
20	Charles A. Mooney*	Democrat	Cleveland
21	Robert Crosser*	Democrat	Cleveland
22	Theodore E. Burton*	Republican	Cleveland
OKLAHOMA			
1	Everette B. Howard†	Democrat	Tulsa
2	William W. Hastings*	Democrat	Tahlequah
3	Wilbur Cartwright	Democrat	McAlester
4	Tom D. McKeown*	Democrat	Ada
5	F. B. Swank*	Democrat	Norman
6	Jed Johnson	Democrat	Anadarko
7	James V. McClintic*	Democrat	Snyder
8	M. C. Garber*	Republican	Enid
OREGON			
1	Willis C. Hawley*	Republican	Salem
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Republican	The Dalles
3	M. E. Crumpacker*	Republican	Portland
PENNSYLVANIA			
1	James M. Hazlett	Republican	Philadelphia
2	George S. Graham*	Republican	Philadelphia
3	Harry C. Ransley*	Republican	Philadelphia

The House of Representatives—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA Continued

District		Politics	P. O. Address
4	Benjamin M. Golder*	Republican	Philadelphia
5	James J. Connolly*	Republican	Philadelphia
6	George A. Welsh*	Republican	Philadelphia
7	George P. Darrow*	Republican	Philadelphia
8	Thomas S. Butler*	Republican	West Chester
9	Henry W. Watson*	Republican	Langhorne
10	William W. Griest*	Republican	Lancaster
11	Laurence H. Watres*	Republican	Scranton
12	John J. Casey†	Democrat	Wilkes-Barre
13	Cyrus M. Palmer	Republican	Pottsville
14	Robert G. Bushong	Republican	Sinking Spring
15	Louis T. McFadden*	Republican	Canton
16	Edgar R. Kiess*	Republican	Williamsport
17	Frederick W. Magrady*	Republican	Mount Carmel
18	Edward M. Beers*	Republican	Mount Union
19	I. H. Douthich	Republican	Harrisburg
20	J. Russell Leech	Republican	Ebensburg
21	J. Banks Kurtz*	Republican	Altoona
22	Franklin Menges*	Republican	York
23	J. Mitchell Chase	Republican	Clearfield
24	Samuel A. Kendall*	Republican	Meyersdale
25	Henry W. Temple*	Republican	Washington
26	J. Howard Swick	Republican	Beaver Falls
27	Nathan L. Strong*	Republican	Brookville
28	Thomas C. Cochran	Republican	Mercer
29	Milton W. Shreve*	Republican	Erie
30	Everett Kent†	Democrat	Bangor
31	Adam M. Wyant*	Republican	Greensburg
32	Stephen G. Porter*	Republican	Pittsburgh
33	M. Clyde Kelly*	Republican	Edgewood
34	John M. Morin*	Republican	Pittsburgh
35	Harry A. Estep	Republican	Pittsburgh
36	Guy E. Campbell*	Republican	Crafton

RHODE ISLAND

1	Clark Burdick*	Republican	Newport
2	Richard S. Aldrich*	Republican	Warwick
3	Louis Monast	Republican	Pawtucket

SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Thomas S. McMillan*	Democrat	Charleston
2	Butler B. Hare*	Democrat	Saluda
3	Fred H. Dominick*	Democrat	Newberry
4	John J. McSwain*	Democrat	Greenville
5	William F. Stevenson*	Democrat	Cheraw
6	Allard H. Gasque*	Democrat	Florence
7	Hampton P. Fulmer*	Democrat	Orangeburg

SOUTH DAKOTA

1	C. A. Christopherson*	Republican	Sioux Falls
2	Royal C. Johnson*	Republican	Aberdeen
3	William Williamson*	Republican	Custer

TENNESSEE

1	B. Carroll Reece*	Republican	Butler
2	J. Will Taylor*	Republican	La Follette
3	S. D. McReynolds	Democrat	Chattanooga
4	Cordell Hull*	Democrat	Carthage
5	Edwin L. Davis*	Democrat	Tullahoma
6	Joseph W. Byrns*	Democrat	Nashville
7	Edward E. Eslick	Democrat	Pulaski
8	Gordon Browning*	Democrat	Huntingdon
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Democrat	Dresden
10	Hubert F. Fisher*	Democrat	Memphis

TEXAS

1	Eugene Black*	Democrat	Clarksville
2	John C. Box*	Democrat	Jacksonville
3	Morgan G. Sanders*	Democrat	Canton
4	Sam Rayburn*	Democrat	Bonham
5	Hatton W. Sumners*	Democrat	Dallas
6	Luther A. Johnson*	Democrat	Corsicana
7	Clay Stone Briggs*	Democrat	Galveston
8	Daniel E. Garrett*	Democrat	Houston
9	Joseph J. Mansfield*	Democrat	Columbus
10	James P. Buchanan*	Democrat	Brenham
11	Tom Connally*	Democrat	Marlin
12	Fritz G. Lanham*	Democrat	Fort Worth

The House of Representatives—Continued

TEXAS Continued			
District		Politics	P.O. Address
13	Guinn Williams*	Democrat	Decatur
14	Harry M. Wurzbach*	Republican	Seguin
15	John N. Garner*	Democrat	Uvalde
16	C. B. Hudspeth*	Democrat	El Paso
17	Thomas L. Blanton*	Democrat	Ablene
18	Marvin Jones*	Democrat	Amarillo
UTAH			
1	Don B. Colton*	Republican	Vernal
2	Elmer O. Leatherwood*	Republican	Salt Lake City
VERMONT			
1	Elbert S. Brigham*	Republican	St. Albans
2	Ernest W. Gibson*	Republican	Brattleboro
VIRGINIA			
1	Schuyler Otis Bland*	Democrat	Newport News
2	Joseph T. Deal*	Democrat	Norfolk
3	Andrew J. Montague*	Democrat	Richmond
4	Patrick Henry Drewry*	Democrat	Petersburg
5	Joseph Whitehead*	Democrat	Chatham
6	Clifton A. Woodrum*	Democrat	Roanoke
7	Thomas W. Harrison*	Democrat	Winchester
8	R. Walton Moore*	Democrat	Fairfax
9	George C. Peery*	Democrat	Tazewell
10	H. St. George Tucker*	Democrat	Lexington
WASHINGTON			
1	John F. Miller*	Republican	Seattle
2	Lindley H. Hadley*	Republican	Bellingham
3	Albert Johnson*	Republican	Hoquiam
4	John W. Summers*	Republican	Walla Walla
5	Sam B. Hill*	Democrat	Waterville
WEST VIRGINIA			
1	Carl G. Bachmann*	Republican	Wheeling
2	Frank L. Bowman*	Republican	Morgantown
3	William S. O'Brien	Democrat	Buckhannon
4	James A. Hughes†	Republican	Huntington
5	James French Strother*	Republican	Welch
6	E. T. England	Republican	Charleston
WISCONSIN			
1	Henry Allen Cooper*	Republican	Racine
2	Charles A. Kading	Republican	Sheboygan
3	John M. Nelson*	Republican	Madison
4	John C. Schafer*	Republican	Milwaukee
5	Victor L. Berger*	Socialist	Milwaukee
6	Florian Lampert*	Republican	Oshkosh
7	Joseph D. Beck*	Republican	Viroqua
8	Edward E. Browne*	Republican	Waupaca
9	George J. Schneider*	Republican	Appleton
10	James A. Frear*	Republican	Hudson
11	Hubert H. Peavey*	Republican	Washburn
WYOMING			
	Charles E. Winter*	Republican	Casper
ALASKA—DELEGATE			
	Dan A. Sutherland*	Republican	Juneau
HAWAII—DELEGATE			
	William P. Jarrett	Democrat	Honolulu
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS			
	Isauro Gabaldon	Natl.	Nueva Ecija
	Pedro Guevara	Natl.	Santa Cruz
Elected for a term of three years, beginning March 4, 1923.			
PORTO RICO—RESIDENT COMMISSIONER			
	Felix Cordova Davila	Union	Manati
Elected for a term of four years, beginning March 4, 1925.			

*Served in the 69th Congress. †Served in a previous Congress.

House of Representatives of the 70th Congress consists of 435 members. The composition of the House is: Republicans, 238; Democrats, 194; Farmer-Labor, 2; Socialist, 1.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN is divided into two districts, the eastern and the western. In the eastern district offices are maintained at Milwaukee while in the western district offices are maintained at Madison, La Crosse, Superior and Eau Claire. The judges are appointed by the president for life and the judges in turn appoint the clerks. The attorneys and marshals are appointed by the president for a term of four years. The appointment of judges, attorneys and marshals must be confirmed by the senate.

The United States courts have jurisdiction of cases arising between residents of Wisconsin and residents of other states where the amount involved is \$3,000 or more, and have exclusive jurisdiction of certain classes of cases, among which are patent cases, admiralty cases, bankruptcy cases, and offenses relating to the postal laws. They also have jurisdiction over offenses committed on the Indian reservations, and of offenses committed under the national prohibition act and the internal revenue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS FOR WISCONSIN

EASTERN DISTRICT

District Judge—F. A. GEIGER, Milwaukee.

District Attorney—ROY L. MORSE, Fond du Lac.

Assistant District Attorneys—LEVI H. BANCROFT, Milwaukee; ELS-MERE J. KOELZER, Milwaukee.

Marshal—RICHARD J. WHITE, Milwaukee.

Clerk—F. C. WESTFAHL, Jr., Milwaukee.

Terms of Court

At Milwaukee—First Monday in January and October.

At Oshkosh—Second Tuesday in June.

At Green Bay—First Tuesday in April.

Counties Comprising District

Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Forest, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago.

WESTERN DISTRICT

District Judge—C. Z. LUSE, Superior.

District Attorney—STANLEY M. RYAN, Janesville.

Assistant District Attorney—HAROLD HANSON, Stoughton.

Marshal—JAMES E. HARRIS, Prairie du Chien.

Chief Deputy Marshal—WILL TOUTON, Madison.

Clerk—H. C. HALE, Madison.

Terms of Court

At Madison—First Tuesday in December.

At La Crosse—Third Tuesday in September.

At Eau Claire—First Tuesday in June.

At Superior—Second Tuesday in July and fourth Tuesday in January.

Special terms for Madison—Fourth Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.

Counties Comprising District

Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark
Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green,
Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lin-
coln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price,
Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempealeau,
Vernon, Vilas, Washburn, Wood.

Referees in Bankruptcy, Western District of Wisconsin

CHARLES A. WILSON, Superior.

CHARLES F. LAMB, Madison.

CAMERON L. BALDWIN, La Crosse.

Referees in Bankruptcy, Eastern District of Wisconsin

C. H. FORWARD, Oshkosh.

JOHN F. HARPER, Milwaukee.

MILTON J. KNOBLOCK, Racine.

FRANCIS S. BRADFORD, Appleton.

FERDINAND J. COLIGNON, Green Bay.

A. C. PRESCOTT, Sheboygan.

UNITED STATES COURT COMMISSIONERS OF WISCONSIN

EASTERN DISTRICT

Charles Oellerich	Oshkosh	Alfred D. Sutherland	Fond du Lac
Harry L. Kellogg	Milwaukee	John W. McMillen	Milwaukee
John F. Watermolen	Green Bay	Eugene M. Wescott	Shawano
John O. Miller	Marinette		

WESTERN DISTRICT

Frank R. Bentley	Madison	J. G. Hildebrand	Rhineland
Chauncey E. Blake	Madison	Andrew Lees	La Crosse
W. S. Cate	Ashland	A. J. Sutherland	Eau Claire
Brayton E. Smith	Wausau	C. W. Bishop	Superior
W. B. Kellogg	Superior	Robert J. Cunningham	Janesville

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT

District of Wisconsin

Collector—A. H. Wilkinson, Milwaukee.

Chief Office Deputy Collector—Geo. Reisimer, Milwaukee.

Chief Field Deputy—E. H. Burlingame, Milwaukee.

The office of the Collector of Internal Revenue is located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin where all records of collections and taxpayers are kept. The duty of the collector is to collect all classes of taxes provided for by the federal law, which include income, estate (inheritance), manufacturers excise, admissions, special, documentary stamp, tobacco, non-alcoholic beverages, and the distilled spirits taxes. The collector's office also serve taxpayers of the various classes by rendering them assistance in the preparation of the required returns and furnishing them with information relative to the various classes of taxes.

Total collections for the fiscal year (1926,) \$39,595,355.83.

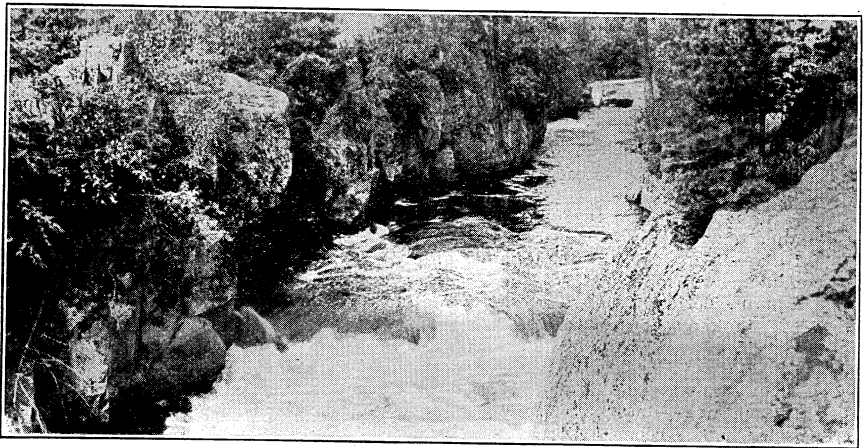
FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES FOR WISCONSIN

In probate proceedings where there is an heir or legatee in foreign countries, the Wisconsin statute requires that notices be served on the consul general or vice consul of the country in which the heir or legatee resides. Most of the foreign countries maintain representatives for the western states in Chicago.

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO

- Argentina—Austin M. Ojeda (consul), 20 East Jackson boulevard.
- Austria—Michael F. Girtten (consul), Ernest Schoebel (counselor), 30 North Michigan avenue.
- Belgium—Cyrille Vermeren (consul), 25 East Washington street.
- Bolivia—Manual S. Galvarro (consul), William H. Rose (vice-consul), 7 South Dearborn street.
- Brazil—Alvaro de Magalhaes (consul), Alfonso de Luca (vice-consul), 35 South Dearborn street.
- British Empire—Herbert A. Richards (consul-general), Douglas G. Rydings, John G. Lomax and W. H. Galliene, (vice-consuls), 360 North Michigan avenue.
- Bulgaria—79 West Monroe street.
- Chile—M. H. Ehlert (consul), 28 East Jackson boulevard.
- Colombia—Alberto Benavides (consul), 3838 Broadway.
- Costa Rica—Berthold Singer (consul), 28 East Jackson boulevard.
- Cuba—Andres B. Abele (consul), 108 South LaSalle street.
- Czechoslovakia—J. F. Smetanka (consul), 108 South LaSalle street.
- Denmark—Reimund Baumann (consul), 54 East Cedar street.
- Dominican Republic—Rene Rodriguez (vice-consul), 562 Oakwood boulevard.
- Finland—Elmer A. Forsberg (consul), Oscar Hayskar (vice-consul), 358 West Madison street.
- France—Antonin Barthelemy (consul), Henri Didot (vice-consul, 108 South LaSalle street.
- Germany—Rudolph Steinbach (consul-general), Rudolph Leitner and Hans Kroll (vice-consuls), Carl W. Reichle (chancellor), 646 North Michigan avenue
- Greece—G. Depasta (consul-general), 608 South Dearborn street.
- Guatemala—Jule F. Brower (consul-general), Harry R. Hurlbut (vice-consul), 38 South Dearborn street.
- Honduras—E. T. Raudales (consul-general), First National bank building.
- Hungary—J. Stephen Scheffbeck (consul), John Kikomban (director of chancellery), 440 South Dearborn street.
- Italy—Leopold Zunini (consul-General), Giuseppe Dall'Agnoli (vice-consul). Ferdinando Costa (chancellor), 232 South Clark street.
- Japan—Teijiro Tamura (consul), Nobuo Shigematsu (vice-consul), 166 West Jackson boulevard.
- Latvia—J. M. Ullman (consul), First National Bank building.
- Liberia—Richard E. Westbrooks (consul), 3000 South State street.
- Lithuania—P. Zadeikis (consul), 608 South Dearborn street.
- Luxemburg—Peter P. Kranz (consul), Eugene Huss (vice-consul), 10 North Clark street.
- Mexico—Luis Lupian (consul), Carlos Grimm (vice-consul), Emilio Rodriguez (chancellor).

- Augustin E. Pesqueira (chancellor), 20 East Jackson boulevard.
 Monaco—M. D. Redlich (consul), 30 North LaSalle street.
 Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general), Folkert Posthuma (vice-consul), First National Bank building.
 Nicaragua—Berthold Singer (consul-general), 28 East Jackson boulevard.
 Norway—Olaf Bernts (consul), Per Wendelbo (vice-consul), 360 North Michigan avenue.
 Panama—Antonio Navarro (consul), 6030 Ingleside avenue.
 Paraguay—Fred W. Allen (consul), Northern Trust company.
 Persia—Marshall Solberg (vice-consul), 10 South LaSalle street.
 Peru—Mitridates H. Plata (consul), 650 Wellington avenue.
 Poland—J. Barthel de Weydenthal (consul-general), Wladislaw Kozlowski (consul), Joseph Kubisz (first secretary), Thaddeus Hoinko (second secretary), 844 Rush street.
 Portugal—S. Chapman Simms (consul), Charles F. Harwood (vice-consul), 730 Chappel avenue.
 Roumania—Ira Nelson Morris (consul-general), C. H. Dimitriu (secretary), 64 East Jackson boulevard.
 Russia—Antoine Volkoff (consul-general), 440 South Dearborn street.
 Salvador—Berthold Singer (consul), 28 East Jackson boulevard.
 Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of—Bojidar Pouritch (consul), Milvaje M. Naumoire (vice-consul), 936 North Michigan avenue.
 Siam—Nathan W. MacChesney (consul-general) 30 North LaSalle street.
 Spain—Antonio de la Cruz Marin (consul), Berthold Singer (honorary consul), Juan A. Meana (vice-consul), 116 South Michigan avenue.
 Sweden—Carl O. de Dardel (consul and deputy dean consular corps), G. Bernhard Anderson (vice-consul), T. L. Hammarstroem (attache), Hugo A. Oberg (chancellor), 1317 North State street.
 Switzerland—Ernest Buehler (consul), Carl Bertschinger (vice-consul), Max Schwendiman (secretary), 38 South Dearborn street.
 Uruguay—R. Varlos Lebrete (consul), 608 South Dearborn street.



A View of the Dells of the Wolf River

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL STATES

Alabama

Capital—Montgomery
Governor—Bibb Graves, Dem.
Secretary of State—John Brandon, Dem.
State Treasurer—W. B. Allgood, Dem.
Attorney-General—Charlie C. McCall, Dem.

Arizona

Capital—Phoenix
Governor—George W. P. Hunt, Dem.
Secretary of State—James H. Kerby, Dem.
State Auditor—Ana C. Frohmler, Dem.
State Treasurer—J. C. Callahan, Dem.
Attorney-General—John W. Murphy, Dem.

Arkansas

Capital—Little Rock
Governor—John E. Martineau, Dem.
Secretary of State—J. B. Higgins, Dem.
Auditor—John C. Cone, Dem.
Treasurer—Ralph Koonce, Dem.
Attorney-General—William B. Applegate, Dem.

California

Capital—Sacramento
Governor—C. C. Young, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Burton Fitts, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.
Treasurer—Charles G. Johnson, Rep.
Attorney-General—U. S. Webb, Rep.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Will C. Wood, Rep.

Colorado

Capital—Denver
Governor—William H. Adams, Dem.
Secretary of State—Charles M. Armstrong, Rep.
Treasurer—Harry E. Munnix, Rep.
Attorney-General—William L. Boatright, Rep.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Katherine L. Craig, Rep.

Connecticut

Capital—Hartford
Governor—John H. Trumbull, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. E. Brainard, Rep.
Secretary of State—Francis A. Pallozzi, Rep.
Treasurer—Ernest E. Rogers, Rep.
Attorney-General—B. W. Ailing, Rep.

Delaware

Capital—Dover
Governor—Robert P. Robinson, Rep.
Treasurer—Howard M. Ward, Rep.
Auditor—Edward Baker, Rep.

Florida

Capital—Tallahassee
Governor—John W. Martin, Dem.
Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford, Dem.
Attorney-General—J. B. Johnson, Dem.
Comptroller—Ernest Amos, Dem.
State Treasurer—J. C. Luning, Dem.

Georgia

Capital—Atlanta
Governor—L. G. Hardman, Dem.
Secretary of State—S. Guy McLendon, Dem.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer, Dem.
Attorney-General—George M. Napier, Dem.

Idaho

Capital—Boise City
Governor—H. C. Baldrige, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Oscar E. Hailley, Rep.
Secretary of State—Fred E. Lukens, Rep.
State Treasurer—Byron Defenbach, Rep.
Attorney-General—Frank L. Stephan, Rep.

Illinois

Capital—Springfield
Governor—Len Small, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred E. Sterling, Rep.
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.
Auditor—Oscar Nelson, Rep.
Treasurer—Garrett D. Kinney, Rep.
Attorney-General—Oscar E. Carlstrom, Rep.

Indiana

Capital—Indianapolis
Governor—Ed Jackson, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frederick E. Schortemeier, Rep.
Auditor—Lewis S. Bowman, Rep.
Treasurer—Bernhardt H. Urbahns, Rep.
Attorney-General—Arthur L. Gilliom, Rep.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles Miller, Rep.

Iowa

Capital—Des Moines
Governor—John Hamill, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. F. Kimball, Rep.
Secretary of State—Walter C. Ramsay, Rep.
Auditor of State—J. W. Long, Rep.
Treasurer of State—Ray E. Johnson, Rep.
Attorney-General—John Fletcher.

Principal State Officers of the Several States—Continued

Kansas

Capital—Topeka

Governor—Ben S. Paulen, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Frank J. Ryan, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Wm. S. Smith, Rep.
 Auditor—Will J. French, Rep.
 Treasurer—Carl R. White, Rep.

Kentucky

Capital—Frankfort

Governor—William J. Fields, Dem.
 Secretary of State—Emma G. Cromwell, Dem.
 Treasurer—Edward B. Dishman, Dem.
 Auditor—W. H. Shanks, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Frank E. Daugherty, Dem.

Louisiana

Capital—Baton Rouge

Governor—O. H. Simpson, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Philip H. Gilbert, Dem.
 Secretary of State—James J. Bailey, Dem.
 Treasurer—L. B. Bayard, Jr., Dem.
 Attorney-General—Percy Saint, Dem.
 Auditor—Joseph Denechaud, Dem.

Maine

Capital—Augusta

Governor—Ralph O. Brewster, Rep.
 Secretary—Frank W. Ball, Rep.
 Treasurer—William L. Bonney, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Raymond Fellows, Rep.

Maryland

Capital—Annapolis

Governor—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.
 Secretary of State—David C. Weinbrenner, 3rd
 Treasurer—John M. Dennis, Dem.
 Comptroller—William S. Gordy, Jr., Dem.
 Attorney-General—Thos. H. Robinson, Dem.

Massachusetts

Capital—Boston

Governor—Alvan T. Fuller, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Frank G. Allen, Rep.
 Secretary—Frederic W. Cook, Rep.
 Treasurer and Receiver-General—William S. Youngman, Rep.
 Auditor—Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Arthur K. Reading, Rep.

Michigan

Capital—Lansing

Governor—Fred W. Green, Rep.
 Secretary of State—John S. Haggerty, Rep.
 State Treasurer—Frank D. McKay, Rep.
 Auditor-General—Oramel B. Fuller, Rep.
 Attorney-General—William W. Potter, Rep.

Minnesota

Capital—St. Paul

Governor—Theodore Christianson, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—W. I. Nolan, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Mike Holm, Rep.
 Treasurer—Julius A. Schmahl, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Clifford L. Hilton, Rep.

Mississippi

Capital—Jackson

Governor—Henry L. Whitfield, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Dennis, Murphree, Dem.
 Secretary of State—Joseph W. Power, Dem.
 Treasurer—Ben S. Lowry, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Rush H. Knox, Dem.

Missouri

Capital—Jefferson City

Governor—Sam A. Baker, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Charles U. Becker, Rep.
 Auditor—L. D. Thompson, Rep.
 Treasurer—Eugene C. Stephens, Rep.
 Attorney-General—North T. Gentry, Rep.

Montana

Capital—Helena

Governor—J. E. Erickson, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—W. S. McCormick, Rep.
 Attorney-General—L. A. Foot, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Charles T. Stewart, Rep.
 Treasurer—W. E. Harmon, Rep.
 Auditor—George P. Porter, Rep.

Nebraska

Capital—Lincoln

Governor—Adam McMullen, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Frank Marsh, Rep.
 Attorney-General—O. G. Spellman, Rep.
 Secretary of State—L. B. Johnson, Rep.
 Auditor—W. M. Stebbins, Rep.
 State Treasurer—Charles D. Robinson, Rep.

Nevada

Capital—Carson City

Governor—Frederick Balzar, Rep.
 Secretary of State—W. G. Greathouse, Dem.
 Treasurer—Edward Malley, Dem.
 Attorney-General—M. A. Diskin, Dem.

New Hampshire

Capital—Concord

Governor—Huntley N. Spaulding, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Enos K. Sawyer, Dem.

Principal State Officers of the Several States—Continued

State Treasurer—George E. Far-
rand, Dem.
Attorney-General—Irving A. Hink-
ley, Dem.

New Jersey

Capital—Trenton
Governor—A. Harry Moore, Dem.
Secretary of State—J. F. S. Fitz-
patrick, Dem.
Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.
Comptroller—Newton A. K. Bugbee,
Rep.

New Mexico

Capital—Santa Fe
Governor—A. C. Dillon, Rep.
Secretary of State—Miss Jennie For-
tune, Dem.
Attorney-General—R. C. Dow, Dem.
Auditor—Miguel A. Otero, Jr., Rep.
Treasurer—Warren Graham.

New York

Capital—Albany
Governor—Alfred E. Smith, Dem.
Comptroller—Morris S. Tremaine,
Dem.
Attorney-General—Albert Ottinger,
Rep.
Secretary of state and state treas-
urer made appointive officers.

North Carolina

Capital—Raleigh
Governor—A. W. McLean, Dem.
Secretary of State—W. N. Everett,
Dem.
Auditor—Baxter Durham, Dem.
Treasurer—B. R. Lacy, Dem.
Attorney-General—D. G. Brummitt,
Dem.

North Dakota

Capital—Bismarck
Governor—A. G. Sorlie, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Walter Mad-
dock, Rep.
Secretary of State—Robert Byrne,
Rep.
Treasurer—C. A. Fisher, Rep.
Attorney-General—George F. Shaf-
er, Rep.-Ind.
Auditor—John Steen, Rep.

Ohio

Capital—Columbus
Governor—A. V. Donahey, Dem.
Secretary of State—C. J. Brown,
Rep.
Auditor—Joseph T. Tracy, Rep.
Attorney-General—Edward C. Tur-
ner, Rep.
Treasurer—Bert D. Buckley, Rep.

Oklahoma

Capital—Oklahoma City
Governor — Henry S. Johnston
(Dem.)
Lieutenant-Governor—W. J. Hollo-
way, Dem.
Secretary of State—Groves Leeper,
Dem.
Attorney-General — Ed. Dabney,
Dem.
Treasurer—R. A. Sneed, Dem.

Oregon

Capital—Salem
Governor—I. W. Patterson, Rep.
Secretary of State—Sam A. Kozer,
Rep.
Treasurer—O. P. Hoff, Rep.
Attorney-General—I. H. Van Win-
kle, Rep.

Pennsylvania

Capital—Harrisburg
Governor—John S. Fisher, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor — Arthur H.
James, Rep.
Secretary of State—James F. Wood-
ward, Rep.
Treasurer—Samuel S. Lewis, Rep.
Auditor-General — Edward Martin,
Rep.

Rhode Island

Capital—Providence
Governor—Aram J. Pothier, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor — Norman E.
Case, Rep.
Secretary of State — Ernest L.
Sprague, Rep.
Attorney-General — Charles F. Sis-
son, Rep.
Treasurer—George C. Clark, Rep.

South Carolina

Capital—Columbia
Governor—John G. Richards, Dem.
Secretary of State—W. P. Blackwell,
Dem.
Treasurer—J. H. Scarborough, Dem.
Attorney-General—John M. Daniel,
Dem.

South Dakota

Capital—Pierre
Governor—William J. Bulow, Dem.
Secretary of State — Gladys Pyle,
Rep.
Auditor—Edward E. Jones, Rep.
Treasurer—Arthur J. Moodie, Rep.
Attorney-General—Buell F. Jones,
Rep.

Tennessee

Capital—Nashville
Governor—Austin Peay, Dem.
Secretary of State—Ernest B. Has-
ton, Dem.
Railroad Commission—
Harvey H. Hannah, Dem.
Porter Dunlap, Dem.
L. D. Hill, Dem.

Texas

Capital—Austin
Governor—Dan Moody, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Barry Miller,
Dem.
Comptroller—H. B. Terrell, Dem.
Treasurer—Gregory Hatcher, Dem.

Utah

Capital—Salt Lake City
Governor—George H. Dern, Dem.
Secretary of State—H. E. Crockett,
Rep.

Principal State Officers of the Several States—Continued

Treasurer—John Walker, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Harvey H. Cluff,
 Rep.
 Auditor—John E. Holden, Rep.

Vermont

Capital—Montpelier
 Governor—John E. Weeks, Rep.
 State Treasurer—Thomas H. Cane,
 Jr., Rep.
 Secretary of State—Aaron H. Grant,
 Rep.
 Auditor of Accounts—Benjamin
 Gates, Rep.
 Attorney-General—J. Ward Carver,
 Rep.

Virginia

Capital—Richmond
 Governor—E. Lee Trinkle, Dem.
 Attorney-General—John R. Saun-
 ders, Dem.
 Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O.
 James, Dem.
 Treasurer—Charles A. Johnston,
 Dem.

Washington

Capital—Olympia
 Governor—Roland H. Hartley, Rep.
 Secretary of State—J. Grant Hinkle,
 Rep.
 Treasurer—W. G. Potts, Rep.
 Auditor—C. W. Clausen, Rep.
 Attorney-General—John H. Dunbar,
 Rep.

West Virginia

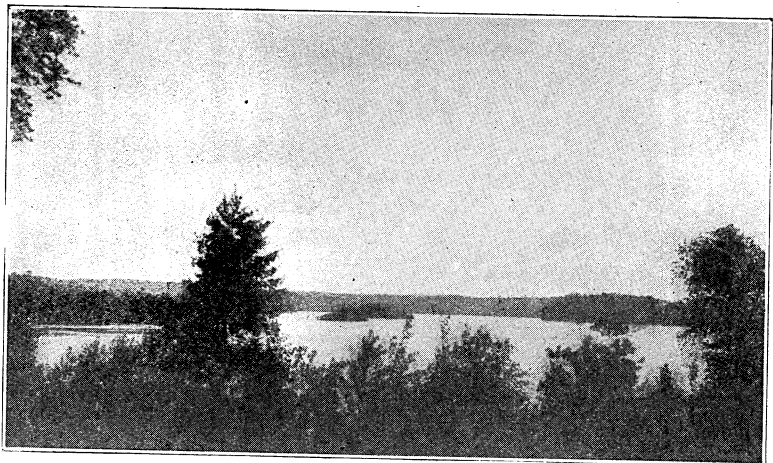
Capital—Charleston
 Governor—Howard M. Gore, Rep.
 Secretary of State—George W.
 Sharp, Rep.
 Superintendent of Schools—George
 M. Ford, Rep.
 Treasurer—W. S. Johnson, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Howard B. Lee,
 Rep.
 Commissioner of Agriculture—John
 W. Smith, Rep.

Wisconsin

Capital—Madison
 Governor—Fred R. Zimmerman,
 Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Henry A. Hu-
 ber, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Theodore Dam-
 mann, Rep.
 Attorney General—John Reynolds,
 Rep.
 State Treasurer—Solomon Levitan,
 Rep.
 Superintendent of Schools—John
 Callahan, Rep.

Wyoming

Capital—Cheyenne
 Governor—Frank C. Emerson, Rep.
 Secretary of State—A. N. Clark, Rep.
 Treasurer—William H. Edelman,
 Rep.
 Superintendent of Public Instruc-
 tion—Mrs. Katherine Morton, Rep.
 Auditor—Vincent Carter, Rep.



Wild Cat Lake, Vilas County

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Name	Native State	Ancestry	Year of birth	Residence	Inaugurated		Years served	Politics	Place of Death	Age at death]
						Year	Age				
1	George Washington	Va.	English	1732	Va.	1789	57	8	Federalist	Mt. Vernon, 1799	67
2	John Adams	Mass.	English	1735	Mass.	1797	62	4	Federalist	Quincy, Mass., 1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Welsh	1743	Va.	1801	58	8	Republican	Monticello, Va., 1826	83
4	James Madison	Va.	English	1751	Va.	1809	58	8	Republican	Montpelier, Vt., 1836	85
5	James Monroe	Va.	Scotch	1758	Va.	1817	59	8	Republican	New York City, 1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	English	1767	Mass.	1825	58	4	Republican	Washington, 1848	81
7	Andrew Jackson	S. C.	Irish	1767	Tenn.	1829	62	8	Democrat	Hermitage, Tenn., 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	Dutch	1782	N. Y.	1837	55	4	Democrat	Kinderhook, N. Y., 1862	80
9	William H. Harrison	Va.	English	1773	Ohio	1841	68	1 mo.	Whig	Washington, 1841	68
10	John Tyler	Va.	English	1790	Va.	1845	51	4	Democrat	Richmond, Va., 1862	72
11	James K. Polk	N. C.	Irish	1795	Tenn.	1845	50	4	Democrat	Nashville, Tenn., 1849	54
12	Zachary Taylor	Va.	English	1784	La.	1849	65	1	Whig	Washington, 1850	66
13	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	English	1800	N. Y.	1850	50	3	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y., 1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce	N. H.	English	1804	N. H.	1853	49	4	Democrat	Concord, N. H., 1869	65
15	James Buchanan	Pa.	Irish	1791	Pa.	1857	66	4	Democrat	Wheatland, Pa., 1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln	Ky.	English	1809	Ill.	1861	52	4	Republican	Washington, 1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson	N. C.	English	1808	Tenn.	1864	56	4	Republican	Greenville, Tenn., 1875	67
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Ohio	Scotch	1822	Ill.	1869	47	8	Republican	Mt. McGregor, N. Y., 1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	English	1822	Ohio	1877	55	4	Republican	Fremont, Ohio, 1893	71
20	James A. Garfield	Ohio	English	1831	Ohio	1881	49	6 1/2 mos.	Republican	Long Branch, N. J., 1881	50
21	Chester A. Arthur	Vt.	Irish	1830	N. Y.	1881	51	3 yrs. 5 1/2 mos.	Republican	New York City, 1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland	N. J.	English	1837	N. Y.	1885	48	4	Democrat	Princeton, N. J., 1908	71
23	Benjamin Harrison	Ohio	English	1833	Ind.	1889	56	4	Republican	Indianapolis, Ind., 1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland	N. J.	English	1837	N. Y.	1893	56	4	Democrat	Princeton, N. J., 1908	71
25	William McKinley	Ohio	Scotch-Irish	1843	Ohio	1897	54	4 yrs. 5 mos. 10 da.	Republican	Buffalo, N. Y., 1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt	N. Y.	Dutch	1858	N. Y.	1901	43	7 yrs. 6 mos. 20 da.	Republican	Oyster Bay, N. Y., 1919	61
27	William H. Taft	Ohio	English	1857	Ohio	1909	52	4	Republican		
28	Woodrow Wilson	N. J.	Scotch-Irish	1856	N. J.	1913	57	8	Democrat	Washington, 1924	68
29	Warren G. Harding	Ohio	Scotch-Dutch-Eng.	1865	Ohio	1921	56	2 yrs. 4 mos. 29 da.	Republican	San Francisco, 1923	58
30	Calvin Coolidge	Vt.	New England	1872	Mass.	1923	52		Republican		

BURIAL PLACES OF PRESIDENTS

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
 John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
 Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
 James Madison—Montpelier, Va.
 James Monroe—Richmond, Va.
 John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.
 Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
 Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
 William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.

John Tyler—Richmond, Va.
 James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.
 Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.
 Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
 Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.
 James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
 Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
 Andrew Johnson—Greenville, Tenn.
 Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.

Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.
 James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.
 Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
 Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.
 William McKinley—Canton, O.
 Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.
 Theodore Roosevelt—Oyster Bay, N. Y.
 Warren G. Harding—Marion, O.
 Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.

THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES

States and Territories	Sessions	Day and Month	Legislature Begins	Limit of sessions	Term of Members— Years		Salaries of Senators and Representatives
					Senators	Representatives	
Alabama.....	Quad.	Second Tuesday of January.....	Jan. 11, 1927	50 days	4	4	\$4 per diem.
Alaska.....	Bien.	First Monday of March.....	Mar. 7, 1927	60 days	4 & 2	2	15 per diem.
Arizona.....	Bien.	Second Monday of January.....	Jan. 10, 1927	60 days	2	2	7 per diem.
Arkansas.....	Bien.	Second Monday of January.....	Jan. 10, 1927	60 days	4	2	8 and 6 per diem.
California.....	Bien.	Second Monday of January.....	Jan. 10, 1927	None	4	2	1,000 per session.
Colorado.....	Bien.	First Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	None	1	1	1,000 per annum.
Connecticut.....	Bien.	Wednesday after first Monday of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	None	2	2	800 per annum.
Delaware.....	Bien.	First Tuesday of January.....	Jan. 4, 1927	90 days	4	2	500 per annum.
Florida.....	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of April.....	April 5, 1927	None	4	4	5 per diem.
Georgia.....	Ann.	Fourth Wednesday of June.....	June 22, 1927	70 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Hawaii.....	Bien.	Third Wednesday of February.....	Feb. 16, 1927	60 days	4	2	600 per session.
Idaho.....	Bien.	First Monday after first of January.....	Jan. 3, 1927	60 days	2	2	5 per diem.
Illinois.....	Bien.	Wednesday after first Monday of January.....	Jan. 12, 1927	None	4	2	3,500 per session.
Indiana.....	Bien.	Thursday after first Monday of January.....	Jan. 6, 1927	60 days	4	2	6 per diem.
Iowa.....	Bien.	Second Monday of January.....	Jan. 10, 1927	None	4	2	1,000 per session.
Kansas.....	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January.....	Jan. 11, 1927	50 days	4	2	3 per diem.
Kentucky.....	Bien.	First Monday of January.....	Jan. 3, 1927	60 days	4	2	10 per diem.
Louisiana.....	Bien.	Second Monday of May.....	May 9, 1927	60 days	4	4	5 per diem.
Maine.....	Bien.	First Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	None	2	2	400 per session.
Maryland.....	Bien.	First Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	90 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Massachusetts.....	Ann.	First Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	None	4	2	1,000 per session.
Michigan.....	Bien.	First Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	None	4	2	300 per session.
Minnesota.....	Bien.	First Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	None	4	2	5 per diem.
Mississippi.....	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January.....	Jan. 4, 1927	60 days	4	2	6 per diem.
Missouri.....	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January.....	Jan. 4, 1927	60 days	4	2	4 per diem.
Montana.....	Bien.	First Wednesday after first day of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	50 days	2	2	10 per diem.
Nebraska.....	Bien.	First Monday of January.....	Jan. 3, 1927	60 days	4	2	600 per session.
Nevada.....	Bien.	Third Monday of January.....	Jan. 4, 1927	60 days	2	2	10 per diem.
New Hampshire.....	Bien.	First Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 17, 1927	60 days	4	2	200 per session.
New Jersey.....	Ann.	Second Tuesday of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	None	2	2	500 per annum.
New Mexico.....	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January.....	Jan. 11, 1927	None	3	1	5 per diem.
New York.....	Ann.	First Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 11, 1927	90 days	4	2	1,500 per annum.
North Carolina.....	Bien.	Wednesday after first Monday of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	60 days	2	2	4 per diem.

The Legislatures of the Several States and Territories—Continued

States and Territories	Sessions	Day and Month	Legislature Begins	Limit of sessions	Term of Members—Years		Salaries of Senators and Representatives
					Senators	Representatives	
North Dakota.....	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January.....	Jan. 4, 1927	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Ohio.....	Bien.	First Monday of January.....	Jan. 3, 1927	None	2	2	1,000 per annum.
Oklahoma.....	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January.....	Jan. 4, 1927	60 days	4	2	6 per diem.
Oregon.....	Bien.	Second Monday of January.....	Jan. 10, 1927	40 days	4	2	3 per diem.
Pennsylvania.....	Bien.	First Tuesday of January.....	Jan. 4, 1927	None	4	2	1,500 per session.
Porto Rico.....	Ann.	Second Monday of February.....	Feb. 14, 1927	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Rhode Island.....	Ann.	First Tuesday of January.....	Jan. 4, 1927	60 days	2	2	5 per diem.
South Carolina.....	Ann.	Second Tuesday of January.....	Jan. 11, 1927	40 days	4	2	200 per session
South Dakota.....	Bien.	First Tuesday after first Monday of January.....	Jan. 4, 1927	60 days	2	2	5 per diem.
Tennessee.....	Bien.	First Monday of January.....	Jan. 3, 1927	75 days	2	2	4 per diem.
Texas.....	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January.....	Jan. 11, 1927	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Utah.....	Bien.	Second Monday of January.....	Jan. 10, 1927	60 days	4	2	4 per diem.
Vermont.....	Bien.	First Wednesday after first Monday of January.....	Jan. 5, 1927	None	2	2	4 per diem.
Virginia.....	Bien.	Second Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 12, 1927	60 days	4	2	500 per session.
Washington.....	Bien.	Second Monday of January.....	Jan. 10, 1927	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
West Virginia.....	Bien.	Second Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 12, 1927	45 days	4	2	4 per diem.
Wisconsin.....	Bien.	Second Wednesday of January.....	Jan. 12, 1927	None	4	2	500 per annum.
Wyoming.....	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January.....	Jan. 11, 1927	40 days	4	2	8 per diem.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING, BY STATES

State	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED				Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship)	Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane.)
	State	County	Town or City	Elec. Dis. Prec. or Ward		
Alabama	2 years	1 year	3 months	3 months	Property or able to read and write and employment. Poll tax.	Bribery, malfeasance, election crimes, vagrants, tramps (convicted). Persons under guardianship.
Arizona	1 year	30 days	30 days	30 days	-----	-----
Arkansas	1 year	6 months	1 month	1 month	Poll tax. Declarants.	-----
California	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, malfeasance, dueling, Chinese.
Colorado	1 year	90 days	30 days	10 days	-----	Persons under guardianship.
Connecticut	1 year	6 months	-----	-----	Good moral character, ability to read Constitution.	-----
Delaware	1 year	3 months	-----	30 days	Read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, dueling.
Florida	1 year	6 months	-----	30 days	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, paupers.
Georgia	1 year	6 months	-----	-----	Ability to read and write	Bettors on election, bribery, dueling, under guardianship, malfeasance.
Idaho	6 months	30 days	3 months	10 days	Must be registered.	Delinquent taxpayers.
Illinois	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days	-----	Election crimes, teachers of polygamy, persons having guardians.
Indiana	6 months	60 days	30 days	30 days	-----	Penitentiary convicts.
Iowa	6 months	60 days	10 days	10 days	-----	-----
Kansas	6 months	30 days	30 days	30 days	-----	Bribery, persons under guardianship, duellists, dishonorably discharged officials.
Kentucky	1 year	6 months	60 days	60 days	Must be registered.	Bribery.
Louisiana	2 years	1 year in	Parish	3 months	Property, or ability to read and write.	Inmates of charitable institutions, except soldier's homes, interdicted persons.
Maine	3 months	-----	-----	-----	Ability to read constitution and write name	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
Maryland	1 year	6 months	6 months	1 day	Citizens who can read.	Bribery, election crimes.
Massachusetts	1 year	6 months	6 months	6 months	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Election crimes, paupers, persons under guardianship.
Michigan	6 months	20 days	20 days	20 days	Poll tax.	Tribal Indians.
Minnesota	6 months	30 days	30 days	30 days	Civilized Indians may vote.	Persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians
Mississippi	2 years	1 year	1 year	1 year	Civilized Indians may vote.	Bribery, duelling, delinquent taxpayers.
Missouri	1 year	60 days	60 days	60 days	Ability to read or explain Constitution. Poll tax.	-----
Montana	1 year	30 days	30 days	30 days	-----	Soldiers and sailors, paupers.
Nebraska	6 months	40 days	10 days	10 days	-----	Indians.
					-----	U. S. soldiers and sailors.

Nevada.....	6 months..	30 days ..	30 days ..	30 days ..	Ability to read Constitution and write one line.	Dueling, Indians on reservations, Chinese. Paupers, non-taxpayers.
New Hampshire.....	6 months..	6 months..	6 months..	6 months..	Ability to read Constitution and write one line.	Paupers.
New Jersey.....	1 year.....	5 months..	5 months..	5 months..	Ability to read Constitution and write one line.	Untaxed Indians.
New Mexico.....	1 year.....	90 days ..	30 days ..	30 days ..	(See note below this table.)	Bettors on elections, bribery.
New York.....	1 year.....	4 months ..	30 days ..	30 days ..	Must be registered; read and write.	Persons under guardianship, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
North Carolina.....	1 year.....	4 months ..	4 months ..	4 months ..	Civilized Indians may vote.	U. S. soldiers and sailors.
North Dakota.....	1 year.....	90 days ..	30 days ..	30 days ..	Must be registered; read and write.	Non-native Indians, persons kept in poor houses, except Federal and Confederate soldiers.
Ohio.....	1 year.....	30 days ..	20 days ..	20 days ..	30 days in district required in school elections. Property.	Soldiers and sailors. Chinese. Registration required.
Oklahoma.....	1 year.....	6 months..	30 days ..	30 days ..	Property, \$134 or \$7 per annum.	Bribery, election crimes, non-taxpayers.
Oregon.....	6 months..	No specified time	-----	-----	Ability to read and write, or owns and pays taxes on \$300 or more of property.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship
Pennsylvania.....	1 year.....	-----	-----	2 months..	-----	Indians of Narragansett tribe.
Rhode Island.....	2 years....	-----	6 months..	-----	-----	Bribery, election crimes, paupers, duelists.
South Carolina.....	2 years....	1 year.....	4 months..	4 months..	-----	Persons under guardianship.
South Dakota.....	1 year.....	(6 months for ministers and public school teachers)	30 days ..	30 days ..	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	1 year.....	90 days ..	30 days ..	30 days ..	-----	-----
Texas.....	1 year.....	6 months..	6 months..	6 months..	-----	-----
Utah.....	1 year.....	4 months..	-----	60 days ..	-----	-----
Vermont.....	1 year.....	3 months..	3 months..	3 months..	-----	-----
Virginia.....	2 years....	1 year.....	30 days ..	30 days ..	-----	-----
Washington.....	1 year.....	90 days ..	30 days ..	30 days ..	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	1 year.....	60 days ..	10 days ..	10 days ..	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	1 year.....	10 days ..	10 days ..	10 days ..	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	1 year.....	60 days ..	10 days ..	10 days ..	-----	-----

The literacy test for voters in New York State is: A ability to read fifty-word extract from State Constitution, and write legibly in English ten words from the passage read.

Literacy tests for voters were authorized by the Legislatures of the various States in the following years:

Alabama, 1900; Arizona, 1913; California, 1894; Colorado, 1876 (the law was in effect in 1890); Connecticut, 1897; Delaware, 1897; Georgia, 1908; Louisiana, 1898; Maine, 1892; Massachusetts, 1857; Mississippi, 1890; New Hampshire, 1902; New York, 1921; North Carolina, 1900; North Dakota, 1896; Oklahoma, 1911; South Carolina, 1895; Virginia, 1902; Washington, 1896; Wyoming, 1889.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

The complete official returns from the November 1924 presidential election are as follows:

State	Coolidge	Davis	La Follette	Coolidge Plurality	Davis Plurality
Alabama.....	45,006	112,966	8,984	-----	67,960
Arizona.....	30,481	26,231	17,148	4,250	-----
Arkansas.....	40,394	84,823	13,169	-----	44,429
California.....	733,250	105,517	424,649	308,601	-----
Colorado.....	139,956	75,238	69,903	118,717	-----
Connecticut.....	246,322	110,184	42,416	136,133	-----
Delaware.....	52,441	33,445	4,917	18,996	-----
Florida.....	30,633	62,083	8,625	-----	31,450
Georgia.....	30,300	123,200	112,691	-----	92,900
Idaho.....	69,789	24,256	54,160	15,629	-----
Illinois.....	1,453,321	576,975	432,027	876,346	-----
Indiana.....	763,042	492,247	71,678	210,795	-----
Iowa.....	537,635	162,600	272,243	265,392	-----
Kansas.....	407,671	156,319	98,461	25,352	-----
Kentucky.....	398,966	374,855	38,159	27,111	-----
Louisiana.....	24,670	93,218	548	-----	68,548
Maine.....	138,440	41,964	11,382	96,476	-----
Maryland.....	162,414	148,072	46,157	14,342	-----
Massachusetts.....	703,476	280,831	141,225	422,645	-----
Michigan.....	871,400	151,600	121,200	719,800	-----
Minnesota.....	420,759	55,913	339,192	81,567	-----
Mississippi.....	8,370	100,475	3,494	-----	92,105
Missouri.....	650,283	572,753	84,160	77,530	-----
Montana.....	74,138	33,805	61,105	13,033	-----
Nebraska.....	218,583	137,289	106,701	81,296	-----
Nevada.....	11,243	5,909	9,569	1,674	-----
New Hampshire.....	100,078	57,576	9,200	42,502	-----
New Jersey.....	675,162	297,743	108,901	377,419	-----
New Mexico.....	54,470	48,473	9,248	5,997	-----
New York.....	1,820,058	950,796	474,905	869,262	-----
North Carolina.....	191,753	284,270	6,651	-----	92,517
North Dakota.....	94,931	13,858	89,865	5,066	-----
Ohio.....	1,176,100	477,888	357,948	698,212	-----
Oklahoma.....	225,947	255,815	45,841	-----	29,868
Oregon.....	142,579	67,589	68,463	74,116	-----
Pennsylvania.....	1,401,481	409,192	307,567	992,289	-----
Rhode Island.....	125,286	76,606	7,628	48,680	-----
South Carolina.....	1,123	49,008	620	-----	47,885
South Dakota.....	100,420	26,481	74,668	25,752	-----
Tennessee.....	131,064	158,537	10,473	-----	27,473
Texas.....	128,240	478,425	42,541	-----	350,185
Utah.....	77,381	47,061	32,671	30,320	-----
Vermont.....	80,498	16,124	5,943	64,374	-----
Virginia.....	72,902	139,717	10,369	-----	66,815
Washington.....	220,224	42,842	150,727	69,497	-----
West Virginia.....	288,635	257,232	36,723	21,403	-----
Wisconsin.....	311,614	68,096	453,678	-----	(Z)
Wyoming.....	41,858	12,868	25,174	16,684	-----
Total.....	15,718,789	8,378,962	4,822,319	-----	-----

Electoral vote: Coolidge, 382; Davis, 136; La Follette, 13.

(X)—Louisiana, 4,063 votes "scatterings." Most of which intended for La Follette.

(Z)—Wisconsin, La Follette's plurality, 142,064.

Coolidge plurality, 7,339,827.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES IN 1928

State	Day	Date
New Hampshire.....	2d Tuesday in March.....	March 13
North Dakota.....	3rd Tuesday in March.....	March 20
South Dakota.....	4th Tuesday in March.....	March 27
Wisconsin.....	1st Tuesday in April.....	April 3
Michigan.....	1st Monday in April.....	April 2
Illinois.....	2d Tuesday in April.....	April 10
Nebraska.....	2d Tuesday in April.....	April 10
New Jersey.....	4th Tuesday in April.....	April 24
Pennsylvania.....	4th Tuesday in April.....	April 24
Massachusetts.....	Last Tuesday in April.....	April 24
Ohio.....	Last Tuesday in April.....	April 24
Maryland.....	1st Monday in May.....	May 7
California.....	1st Tuesday in May.....	May 8
Indiana.....	1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in May.....	May 8
Oregon.....	3d Friday in May.....	May 18
Montana.....	Last Tuesday in May.....	May 29
W. Virginia.....	Last Tuesday in May.....	May 29
N. Carolina.....	1st Saturday in June.....	June 2

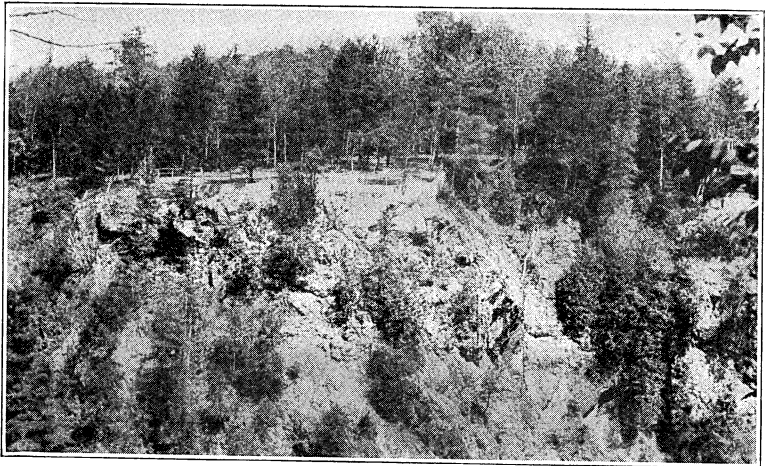
THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

State	Vote	State	Vote
Alabama.....	12	Nebraska.....	8
Arizona.....	3	Nevada.....	3
Arkansas.....	9	New Hampshire.....	4
California.....	13	New Jersey.....	14
Colorado.....	6	New Mexico.....	3
Connecticut.....	7	New York.....	45
Delaware.....	3	North Carolina.....	12
Florida.....	6	North Dakota.....	5
Georgia.....	14	Ohio.....	24
Idaho.....	4	Oklahoma.....	10
Illinois.....	29	Oregon.....	5
Indiana.....	15	Pennsylvania.....	38
Iowa.....	13	Rhode Island.....	5
Kansas.....	10	South Carolina.....	9
Kentucky.....	13	South Dakota.....	5
Louisiana.....	10	Tennessee.....	12
Maine.....	6	Texas.....	20
Maryland.....	8	Utah.....	4
Massachusetts.....	18	Vermont.....	4
Michigan.....	15	Virginia.....	12
Minnesota.....	12	Washington.....	7
Mississippi.....	10	West Virginia.....	8
Missouri.....	18	Wisconsin.....	13
Montana.....	4	Wyoming.....	3
Total.....			531
Necessary to choice.....			266

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881

Congress	Years	Senate			House		
		Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
47th	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10
48th	1883-1885	40	36		124	198	1
49th	1885-1887	42	34		120	204	1
50th	1887-1889	39	37		153	168	4
51st	1889-1891	39	37		166	159	
52d	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8
53d	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8
54th	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7
55th	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16
56th	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9
57th	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5
58th	1903-1905	58	32		206	174	2
59th	1905-1907	58	32		250	136	
60th	1907-1909	61	31		222	164	
61st	1909-1911	60	32		219	172	
62d	1911-1913	51	41		162	228	*1
63d	1913-1915	51	44	†1	127	290	†18
64th	1915-1917	39	56	†1	193	231	x8
65th	1917-1919	42	53	†1	216	210	x9
66th	1919-1921	48	47	†1	237	191	x7
67th	1921-1923	59	37		307	127	x1
68th	1923-1925	51	43	**2	225	205	x5
69th	1925-1927	55	40	x1	246	184	x5

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressives, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. xIncludes progressives, socialists, farmer-labor and vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.



Pattison Park

Declaration of Independence
Constitution of United States
Constitution of State of Wisconsin



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE THIRTEEN
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JULY 4, 1776*

WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation,

* The following text and its appended historical note are reprinted from the United States Revised Statutes, 2d ed., 1878.

have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount of payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging war Against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations,

which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our Sacred Honor.

(Signed)

JOHN HANCOCK

And by the delegates from New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island, etc., New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

PREAMBLE

WE, THE people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, 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.

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

* The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment, second section.

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 choose 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, **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 choose 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 choose their own 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 choosing 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 behavior, 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 should have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

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 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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on 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 offenses 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 particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore 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 anything 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.

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 any 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 choose 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 choose 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. 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 choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing 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 said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and 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.

* This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses 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 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.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The Judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all 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 crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such a 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 attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. 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 labor 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 labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor 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 to the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convinced) 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 classes 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, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN,

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING,

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN,

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATTERSON,
JONA DAYTON,

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEO. CLIMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
JARED INGERSOL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS,
GEO. WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia,
Delaware.*

GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM,

Maryland.

JAMES MCHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DAN'L CARROLL,

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun'r,

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S COATSWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER,

Georgia.

WM. FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN,

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE I.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

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.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

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.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

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.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

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.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life and 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.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against

him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

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 rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

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

ARTICLE IX.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

The enumeration of the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

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.

(Effective Jan. 8, 1798)

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.

(Effective Sept. 25, 1804)

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 vote 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.

(Effective Dec. 18, 1865)

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.

(Effective July 28, 1868)

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, Representative 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.

(Effective March 30, 1870)

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.

(Effective Feb. 25, 1913)

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.

(Effective May 31, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.

(Ratified Jan. 11, 1919. Effective Jan. 16, 1920)

"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.

(Effective Aug. 26, 1920)

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.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

PREAMBLE

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

Trial by jury. (As amended Nov. 7, 1922*.) 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.*

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

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment,

*For, 171,433: against, 156,759. Election Nov. 7, 1922.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; public funds for religious purposes. SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor

shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury, for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

State Boundaries. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the 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 Cramm; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818. [Provided, however, that the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi

river; thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.^{1]}

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

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

Who are electors. SECTION 1. (As amended November, 1882.) Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. (As amended November, 1908.) Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A. D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A. D. 1912.
3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons, of Indian descent, not members of any tribe; provided, that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities and villages the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rules; contempts; expulsions. SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members

elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. (As amended November, 1881.) Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents

for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member.

Powers may be conferred upon supervisors. SECTION 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of 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.

Contracts for 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. 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. (Created November, 1871, amended November, 1892.) The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly

within this state. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

General laws must be enacted. SECTION 32. (Created November, 1871.) The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

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

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

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

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

Compensation of governor.* SECTION 5. (As amended Nov. 2, 1926) The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of *not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed by law*, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. *The compensation prescribed for governor immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in force until changed by the legislature in a manner consistent with the other provisions of this constitution.*

Reprieves and pardons. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all

*Submitted on November 2, 1926. Adopted: For, 202,156; Against, 188,302.

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 for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when to act as 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.

His compensation. SECTION 9. (As amended November, 1869.) The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

Governor to approve bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. (As amended November, 1908.) 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. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present 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 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 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.

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

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

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

County officers; election, terms and removal of. SECTION 4. (As amended November, 1882.) 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 be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; 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.

Court of impeachment. SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The house of representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

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

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN 817

the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

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

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 1 [4]. (As amended November, 1877; April, 1899 and November, 1903.¹) The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio the chief justice.

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

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

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

Circuit courts, jurisdiction of. SECTION 8. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by

¹The proceedings of the third amendment, from proposal to ratification by the electors, name section 1 of article VII, relating to the court of impeachment, as the section to be amended. A similar error intervened in the amendment of 1889.

^{*}For Amendment 240,207, Against 226,562. Election Nov. 1924.

law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

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

Salaries of judges; to hold no other office. SECTION 10. (As amended November, 1912.¹) Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

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

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

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

¹ This amendment, proposed by the legislature of 1909, was supposedly agreed to by the legislature of 1911, but by a resolution that was at least faulty. The act submitting it to the electors, 1911 c. 665, recites due approval by the later legislature, but there was no roll call in either house upon the passage of the act as required in support of an approving resolution; and there is no proof that a majority of the members of either house voted in its favor.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN 819

against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Publication of laws. 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, etc. 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.

FINANCES.

Taxation uniform; income taxes. SECTION 1. (As amended November, 1908, and April 2, 1927.*) The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classification 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 of money. SECTION 2. (As amended November, 1877.) No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

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

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

Annual tax, levy of. 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.

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

State may borrow money. 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 passage of fiscal bill. 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.

*For amendment, 179,217.
Against amendment, 141,888.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN 821

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

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. (As amended November, 1924.)* The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. (Added November, 1908.) Provided that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. *Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of this 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.

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

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

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

* For Amendment 336,360. Against, 173,563. Election Nov. 1924.

School fund; interest of, how 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 purposes (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 preemption 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 the 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. 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.

Commissioners of school and university lands. 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 com-

missioners 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.

How formed; repeal of laws. 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, taking of 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 the jury.

Municipalities and their indebtedness. SECTION 3. (As amended November, 1874 and November, 1912, and November, 1924.*) *Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law * * * are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide 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 dis-

*For amendment 297,792. Against, 190,165. Election, Nov. 4, 1924.

charge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same.

Acquisition of lands by the state. SECTION 3a. (Added November, 1912.) The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works.

Authorizing a general banking law. SECTION 4. (Substituted for former sections 4 and 5, November, 1902.) The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

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

Constitutional convention. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. (As amended November, 1882.) The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers,

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN 825

after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

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

Who ineligible to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (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. 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 of officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in offices. 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.

Free passes forbidden. SECTION 11. (Added November, 1902.) No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

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

Recall of officials. SECTION 12. (New section adopted November 2, 1926)* The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

*Submitted on November 2, 1926. Adopted: For 205,868. Against 201,125.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN 827

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

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

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

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. 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.

Officers to hold. 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.

County officers to hold. 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.

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

First election; returns. SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote 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

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN 829

mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.¹

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

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

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

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

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

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the convention and delegate from Brown County.

THOS. MCHUGH, Secretary.

Calumet—

G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

Green—

JAMES BIGGS.

Columbia—

JAMES T. LEWIS.

Iowa—

CHARLES BISHOP,
STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK,
JOSEPH WARD.

Crawford—

DANIEL G. FENTON.

Jefferson—

JONAS FOLTS,
MILO JONES,
THEODORE PRENTISS,
ABRAHAM VANDERPOEL.

Dane—

WILLIAM H. FOX,
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

La Fayette—

CHARLES DUNN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
ALLEN WARDEN.

Dodge—

STODDARD JUDD.
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,
SAMUEL W. LYMAN.

Milwaukee—

JOHN L. DORAN,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,
ALBERT FOWLER,
BYRON, KILBOURN,
RUFUS KING,
CHARLES H. LARKIN,
MORITZ SCHOEFFLER.

Fond du Lac—

SAMUEL W. BEALL,
WARREN CHASE.

Grant—

ORASMUS COLE,
GEORGE W. LAKIN,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSEY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.

Portage—

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.

¹Sections 10 and 12 of article 14 are omitted as obsolete. They apportioned the state, temporarily, into congressional, senatorial and assembly districts.

Rock—

ALMERIN M. CARTER,
JOSEPH COLLEY,
PAUL CRANDALL,
EZRA A. FOOT,
LOUIS P. HARVEY,
EDWARD V. WHITON.

Racine—

ALBERT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL R. MCCLELLAN,
JAMES D. REYMERT,
HORACE T. SANDERS,
THEODORE SECOR.

Sheboygan—

SILAS STEADMAN.

Walworth—

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
GEORGE GALE,
JAMES HARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,
HOLLIS A. LATHAM,
EZRA A. MULFORD.

Washington—

JAMES FAGEN,
PATRICK PENTONY,
HARVEY G. TURNER.

Waukesha—

SQUIRE S. CASE,
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
PETER D. GIFFORD,
ELEAZER ROOT,
GEORGE SCAGEL.

Winnebago—

HARRISON REED.

GENERAL INDEX

(Including U. S. and State Constitutions)

A

- Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, salaries, 95
Accountancy, Board of, salaries, 95
Accounting, municipal, 129
Adjutants general of Wisconsin, 1839-1927, 401
Agriculture in Wisconsin, see "Wisconsin Department of Agriculture;"
see also "Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics."
Agricultural education, in vocational program, 382-386
Agricultural Experiment Association, salaries, 95
"Aids in the Administration of Justice," by Gilson G. Glasier, 623; court
commissioners, 623; list of, 624-627; circuit judges, board of, 627; juve-
nile courts, 627; law examiners, 628; revisor of statutes, 629; Wiscon-
sin State Bar Association, 630
Alberts, M. H., "Division of Dog Licensing," 300; "Licensing of Stallions,"
299
Alexander, A. B., "The Wisconsin State Fair," 301
Aliens, possession and descent of property, sec. 15, art. I, state const., 808
Alliance, states forbidden to enter into, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798
Allouez, Claude, early missionary, 10
Altmeyer, "Industrial Commission," 163; picture, 163.
Ambassadors, power of president as to, sec. 2, art. II, U. S. const. 800
Amendments, constitutional, vote on, 1926, 590-591; summary of vote
by counties, 592-593; history of, 594
Amendments, state constitution, articles amended:
art. I, sec. 8, 808
art. III, sec. 1, 810
art. IV, sec. 3, 4, 5, 11, 21, 31, 32, 811, 812, 813, 814
art. V, sec. 5, 9, 10, 814, 815
art. VI, sec. 4, 816
art. VII, sec. 4, 7, 12, 817, 818
art. VIII, sec. 1, 2, 10, 820, 821
art. X, sec. 1, 821
art. XI, sec. 3, 4, 3a (added), 823, 824
art. XIII, sec. 1, sec. 11 (added), 824, 826
Amendments, state constitution, how made, sec. 1, art. XII, 824
Amendments, U. S. constitution, how made, art. V, text of, 801
American Legion, Department of Wisconsin, 428
American Legion Women's Auxiliary, Wisconsin, 429
Apostle Islands, 67; picture, 20
Apportionment, members of legislature, sec. 3, art. IV, state const., 811
representatives, amendments to U. S. const., sec. 2, art. XIV, 805
Apprenticeship, Industrial Commission, 169
Appropriations, claims and judgments, sec. 2, art. VIII, state const., 820
expenses of state, sec. 5, art. VIII, state const., 820
money, not payable without, sec. 2, art. VIII, state const., 820
yeas and nays taken on all, sec. 8, art. VIII, state const., 820
Arbitration and mediation, Industrial Commission, 170; see Conciliation
Archaeological Society, salaries, 95
Architects, Board of Examiners for, salaries, 95
Armies, power of congress to raise and support, sec. 8, art. I, U. S.
const., 798
Army and Navy Union of the U. S. A., Wisconsin, 431
Ashmun, Margaret, Wisconsin writer, 72
Assembly, adjournment, sec. 10, art. IV, state const., 812
attendance, power to compel, sec. 7, art. IV, state const., 811
members, apportionment, sec. 3, art. IV, state const., 811
election, sec. 4, art. IV, state const., 811
eligibility, sec. 6, and 13, art. IV, state const., 811, 812
number, sec. 2, art. IV, state const., 811
qualifications, sec. 6, art. IV, state const., 811
salary and mileage, sec. 21, art. IV, state const., 812
term, sec. 4, art. IV, state const., 811

- Assembly districts, described, sec. 4, art. IV, state const., 811
 Assembly, how elected, functions, etc., 84
 Assembly, 1927 biographies of members:
 Baker, Albert J., 3d Dist. Dane, 694
 Baker, John S., 1st Dist. Rock, 720
 Baumann, Elmer H., 11th Dist. Milwaukee, 711
 Beggs, Charles A., Barron, 690
 Berres, Matt J., 1st Dist. Marathon, 706
 Budlong, Charles A., Marinette, 707
 Coleman, William C., 20th Dist. Milwaukee, 714
 Conway, Thomas H., 1st Dist. Milwaukee, 707
 Davies, Evan G., 1st Dist. Waukesha, 724
 Dieringer, Thomas J., 2nd Dist. Fond du Lac, 698
 Dihring, John M., 1st Dist. Dodge, 695
 Duncan, Thomas M., 4th Dist., Milwaukee, 708
 Eastman, LeRoy D., 2nd Dist., Grant, 699
 Ebbe, Peter R., Wood, 726
 Eber, John W., 10th Dist. Milwaukee, 711
 Edwards, William H., 2nd Dist., Waukesha, 725
 Ellenbecker, Henry, 2nd Dist., Marathon, 707
 Engel, Theo., 15th Dist., Milwaukee, 713
 Fronek, John, Langlade, 705
 Fuhrman, Paul, Shawano, 721
 Gamper, John, Taylor, 722
 Gauer, George, 14th Dist. Milwaukee, 712
 Gehrman, B. J., Ashland, 689
 Gilbertson, Emil G., Jackson, 701
 Graham, Robert M., St. Croix, 721
 Grandine, J. D., Forest, Florence, Oneida, 697
 Hahn, Bernard, Door, 696
 Hall, Earl D., Monroe, 715
 Hanson, James C., 2nd Dist. Dane, 694
 Hilker, Edward F., 2nd Dist. Racine, 719
 Hillman, Carl, Calumet, 692
 Hinkley, George C., 19th Dist. Milwaukee, 714
 Hitt, Arthur A., Buffalo and Pepin, 691
 Hoesly, E. J., Green, 700
 Huber, Joseph J., Washington, 724
 Huckstead, Arlo A., Clark, 692
 Husband, E. E., Polk, 717
 Ingalls, Wallace, 1st Dist. Racine, 718
 Jackson, John S., Iowa, 701
 Jungers, John J., Ozaukee, 716
 Kamke, Richard, Lincoln, 705
 Kamper, John H., 3rd Dist. Racine, 719
 Kiesner, Julius, 9th Dist. Milwaukee, 710
 Koenig, Carl, Sauk, 721
 Koenigs, Math, 1st Dist. Fond du Lac, 698
 Krause, Clarence C., 17th Dist. Milwaukee, 713
 Laffey, Michael, 2nd Dist. Milwaukee, 708
 Lang, Walter W., 1st Dist. Douglas, 696
 Larson, John L., 2nd Dist. La Crosse, 704
 Larson, Nels, 2nd Dist. Winnebago, 726
 Lawson, Frank E., Walworth, 724
 McDowell, Archie J., Crawford, 693
 Martin, Harley A., Richland, 719
 Mentink, John, 2nd Dist. Sheboygan, 722
 Mersch, M. J., Portage, 717
 Millar, John D., Dunn, 696
 Miller, Anton J., 2nd Dist. Outagamie, 716
 Miller, Arthur J., 16th Dist. Milwaukee, 713
 Nelson, Philip E., 2nd Dist. Douglas, 696
 O'Connor, George M., Green Lake, Waushara, 700
 Penniston, S. Dell, Lafayette, 704
 Petersen, Frederick J., 6th Dist. Milwaukee, 709
 Polowczynski, Louis S., 8th Dist. Milwaukee, 710
 Prescott, Frank L., 18th Dist. Milwaukee, 714
 Reis, Alvin C., 1st Dist. Dane, 693
 Rheingans, Gustave, Chippewa, 692
 Roethel, Herman, 2nd Dist. Manitowoc, 705
 Rowlands, E. Myrwyn, Columbia, 693
 Saugen, Christian N., Eau Claire, 697
 Schauer, Anton G., Kewaunee, 703
 Schider, Adam A., Waupaca, 725
 Schmidt, George, Trempealeau, 723
 Schmiege, Oscar J., 1st Dist. Outagamie, 716
 Schoenebeck, Carl, Oconto, 715
 Schuette, Charles, 1st Dist. Manitowoc, 705
 Schultz, A. C., Rusk and Sawyer, 720
 Seftenberg, Chester D., 1st Dist., Winnebago, 726

- Sellers, Malcolm A., 1st Dist. Brown, 690
 Shearer, Conrad, 1st Dist. Kenosha, 702
 Smith, August E., Vernon, 723
 Smith, Don V., Jefferson, 701
 Smith, Erastus G., 2nd Dist. Rock, 720
 Sonnemann, Ernest A., 1st Dist. Sheboygan, 722
 Spott, Barney F., 13th Dist. Milwaukee, 712
 Staab, Henry A., 12th Dist. Milwaukee, 711
 Stephens, Harry E., 1st Dist. Grant, 699
 Swanson, Theodore, Pierce, 717
 Telfer, A. A., Juneau, 702
 Tews, George L., 5th Dist. Milwaukee, 709
 Thayer, L. L., Burnett and Washburn, 691
 Thompson, Helen F., Price, 718
 Trembath, R. C., Iron and Vilas, 701
 Ungrodt, Paul, Bayfield, 690
 Vincent, D. J., 2nd Dist. Kenosha, 703
 Wenz, Philip F., 7th Dist. Milwaukee, 710
 Withrow, Gardner R., 1st Dist. La Crosse, 704
 Woller, Albert F., 3rd Dist. Milwaukee, 708
 Wood, Robert B., Adams and Marquette, 689
 Zink, Philip J., Dodge, 695
 Zittlow, Gustav, 2nd Dist. Brown, 691
 Assembly, members, 1917-1925, 645-649; members, 1927, 651-652; chief clerk, biography, 727; chief clerk's force, 655; committees of, 653; officers of, 653; press representatives, 655; sergeant-at-arms, biography, 727; sergeant's force, 655; speakers, list of, 1848-1927, 656
 Assembly, summary of vote, 1926, 586-589
 Assessment, state, 1926, 132
 Athletic commission, salaries, 85
 Attainder, bill of, congress not to pass sec. 9, art. I. U. S. const., 798
 states not to pass, sec. 10, art. I. U. S. const., 798
 Wisconsin, not to pass, sec. 12, art. I, state const., 808
 Attorney general: Duties, power, salary, sec. 3, art. VI, state const., 816
 election, term, sec. 1, art. VI, state const., 815
 Attorney general, of Wisconsin Territory, 1836-1848, 87; of state of Wisconsin, 1848-1927, 91; salaries, 95
 Attorney general, John Reynolds, biography, 671; and staff, 1927, 90; summary of primary vote, 498; general election vote, 577
 Automobiles, development of travel in Wisconsin, 155; licensing of, 155; and state tax system, 138
 Aztalan, mounds, 65

B

- Bail, excessive, forbidden, amendments to U. S. const., art. VIII, 804
 Banking department, see "State Banking Department"
 Banking law, legislature may enact general, sec. 4, art. XI, state const., 824
 Bankruptcies, congress, power as to, sec. 8, art. I. U. S. const., 797
 Bar associations, their work in maintaining professional standards, 632
 Bar examiners, 628; salaries, 95
 Barber examiners, salaries, 103
 Barstow, William Augustus, governor, biography, 25; picture, 25
 Bashford, Coles, governor, biography, 27; picture, 27
 Basic Sciences, board of examiners, salaries, 96
 Beck, Carl, author of "On Wisconsin," 74
 Beck, Joseph D., member Congress, 7th Dist., biography, 667; general election vote, 582; primary vote, 502
 Belmont, old Capitol, 207
 Berger, Victor L., member Congress, 5th Dist., biography, 667; general election vote, 582; primary vote, 502
 Betting, on election, may bar from voting, sec. 6, art. III, state const., 811
 Bills, for raising revenue, to originate in house of representatives, sec. 7, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 may originate in either house of legislature, sec. 19, art. IV, state const., 812
 not returned by governor, sec. 10, art. V, state const., 815
 passed by legislature must go to governor, sec. 10, art. V, state const., 815
 private or local, limitation, sec. 18, art. IV, state const., 812
 procedure for passage, sec. 7, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 vetoed by governor how passed sec. 10, art. V, state const., 815
 vetoed by president, how passed, sec. 7, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 Binder twine plant, State Prison, 216, 231; salaries, 98
 Biographical, Officials of Wisconsin, 663-727

- Blaine, John J., governor, biography, 53; picture, 54; U. S. senator, biography, 665; general election vote, 578; summary of primary vote, 499
 Blind, school for, 239; salaries, 97; workshop for, 241; salaries, 97
 Blue Sky law, 159
 Boards and commissions, list of, salaries, 95
 Board of Circuit Judges, 627
 Board of Control, state, 213; salaries, 96
 Board of Health, members, 1862-1927, 257; publications, 257; see State Board of Health
 Board of Law Examiners, former and present members, 628; and professional standards, 634-635
 Boards of supervisors, legislature to confer certain powers on, sec. 22, art. IV, state const., 813
 Bond, Carrie Jacobs, Wisconsin songwriter, 73
 Boundaries of Wisconsin, sec. 1, art. II, state const., 809
 Bovine tuberculosis eradication, 281, 315-316
 Braley, Berton, Wisconsin author, 75
 Bribery, penalized by disfranchisement, sec. 6, art. III, state const., 811
 Bridge, natural, Leland, Wisconsin, 153
 Brown, George, "History of Constitutional Amendments," 594
 Browne, Edward E., member Congress, 8th Dist., biography, 668; general election vote, 582; primary vote, 502
 Brule, state park, 207
 Bryan, Samuel, Wisconsin poet, 75
 Bryce, James, visits Wisconsin Indian mounds, 65
 Building and loan associations, supervision of, 262
 Butter Makers', Cheese Makers' and Dairymen's Advancement Association, salaries, 96

C

- Callahan, John, state superintendent of public instruction, biography, 671; "Department of Public Instruction," story, 343; picture, 343
 Candidates for state offices, 1926, 447
 Cannon, Frank A., "Motor Vehicle Licenses," 155
 Canvassers, Board of, salaries, 96
 Capitols of Wisconsin (pictures), 114; entrance to assembly chamber, 636; senate chamber, 644
 Capitation tax, power of congress as to, sec. 9, art. I, U. S. const., 798
 Cement purchasing commission, salaries, 96
 Central State Hospital, salaries, 96
 Certificates of state debt, restriction on issuing, sec. 9, art. VIII, state const., 821
 Certiorari, writ of, circuit court to issue, sec. 8, art. VII, state const., 817
 supreme court of state to issue, sec. 3, art. VII, state const., 817
 Champlain, Samuel de, hears of Wisconsin, 57
 Charitable and penal institutions, salaries, 96-98
 Cheese Makers' association, salaries, 98, 99
 Chief clerks of senate and assembly, list of, 1848-1927, 657
 Child labor laws, 168
 Child placing, board of control, 215
 Chiropractic examiners, salaries, 99
 Circuit courts:
 clerks of, election, term, etc., sec. 12, art. VII, state const., 818
 may be appointed supreme court clerk, sec. 12, art. VII, state const., 818
 judges, election, sec. 9, art. VII, state const., 818
 eligibility, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 removal, sec. 13, art. VII, state const., 818
 salary, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 jurisdiction, sec. 8, art. VII, state const., 817
 terms of court in, sec. 11, art. VII, state const., 818
 vacancy, sec. 9, art. VII, state const., 818
 writs issued by, sec. 8, art. VII, state const., 817
 Circuit courts, state, list of judges, 1927, 619; salaries, 99; vote for, 449; term calendar, 620-621
 Circuit court commissioners, 623; list of by counties, 624-627
 Circuit judges (U. S.) and headquarters, 765
 Circuit Judges, Board of, 627; salaries, 99
 Cities, officers of, election not provided by constitution, method, sec. 9, art. XIII, state const., 825
 power of legislature to provide for organization, sec. 3, art. XI, state const., 823
 special legislation regarding, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 Cities of Wisconsin, by classes, 738-740
 Cities of U. S., population of principal, 747
 Citizens, abridgement of privileges forbidden, amendments to U. S. const., sec. 1, art. XIV, 805
 privileges and immunities uniform, sec. 2, art. IV, U. S. const., 801
 who are, amendments to U. S. const. sec. 1, art. XIV, 805

- Civil courts, Milwaukee county, judges, terms, etc., 622
- Civil Service commission, salaries, 99
- Civil War, Wisconsin in (table), 440-441
- Claims against state, sec. 2, art. VIII, state const., 820
- Commerce, congress not to regulate, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- discrimination between ports of states forbidden, sec. 9, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- Commissions and boards, salaries paid, 95
- Commission on rules of practice in courts, sec. 22, art. VII, state const., 819
- Commission for sale of school and university lands, sec. 7, art. X, state const., 822
- Common law in force under territory, to continue under statehood, sec. 13, art. XIV, state const., 829
- trial by jury under, when, art. VII, amendments to U. S. const., 804
- Commutations, governor to grant, sec. 6, art. V, state const., 814
- Compensation insurance, board of, salaries, 100
- Conciliation board of, salaries, 100
- Conciliation, legislature may provide tribunals of, sec. 16, art. VII, state const., 819
- Confederation, states forbidden to enter into, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. const., 798
- Congress, adjournment, sec. 5, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- attendance, power to compel, sec. 5, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- elections in, sec. 5, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- how composed, sec. 1, art. I, U. S. const., 795
- journal, each house, sec. 5, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- members of, barred from service in legislature, sec. 13, art. IV, state const., 812
- power to make laws for execution of constitutional powers, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- to remove disability to hold office, sec. 3, art. XIV, amendments to U. S. const., 805
- to vest appointment of certain officers, sec. 1, art. II, U. S. const., 799
- powers enumerated, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- quorum sec. 5, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- time of meeting, sec. 4, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- years and nays, when published, sec. 5, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- Congress, members from Wisconsin, biographies:
 - Beck, Joseph D., 7th Dist., 667
 - Berger, Victor L., 5th Dist., 667
 - Browne, Edward E., 8th Dist., 668
 - Cooper, Henry Allen, 1st Dist., 665
 - Frear, James A., 10th Dist., 668
 - Kading, Charles A., 2nd Dist., 666
 - Lampert, Florian, 6th Dist., 667
 - Nelson, John M., 3rd Dist., 666
 - Peavey, H. H., 11th Dist., 668
 - Schaefer, John C., 4th Dist., 666
 - Schneider, George J., 9th Dist., 668
 - summary of primary vote, 501-503; general election vote, 581-583
- Congress, members of 70th from all states, 766-774
- Congress, party lines in since 1881, 790
- Congress, representatives from Wisconsin, 1848-1927, 659-662
- delegates to, from Wisconsin Territory, 659
- Conservation, history of, commissioner's office created, 62; Democratic platform on, 511; Republican pledge, 518; Zimmerman platform pledge, 522
- "Conservation Commission," by C. L. Harrington, 183; Black Hawk monument, 195; Brule park, 207; Cushing Memorial park, 203; Devil's Lake park, 189; forests, 183; Interstate Park, 197; Little and Big Canyons, 195; Nelson Dewey state park, 193; Northern Forest park, 201; Old Belmont, 207; Perrot park, 204; Pattison state park, 199; Pictured Rock, 195; pictures, 184, 187, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 205, 206, 208; Point Lookout, 197; Peninsula state park, 191; protection plan, proposed, 186; Rib Hill, 207; salaries, 100; Sentinel Ridge, 195; Signal Point, 197; state parks, 189; Sunshine Hill and Eagle Eye Bluffs, 195; Tower Hill state park, 205
- Constitution of U. S.: text, 795-806
- amendments, how made, art. V, 801
- laws and treaties made under to be supreme law of land, art. VI, 802
- officers bound by oath to support, art. VI, 802
- ratification, art. VII, 802
- to be supreme law of land, art. VI, 802
- Constitution of Wisconsin: text, 807-830; why amended, 85
- copy to be sent to congress, sec. 8, art. XIV, 828
- provision for submitting to vote, sec. 9, art. XIV, 828
- Constitutional amendments and referenda, Wisconsin, 1926, vote on, 590-591; summary of vote, 592-593; history of in Wisconsin, 594; ratification, etc., 595

- Constitutional convention, state, provisions for calling, sec. 2, art. XII, state const., 824; when held, etc., 639
- "Constitutional Government in Wisconsin," by E. Ray Stevens, 83
- Constitutional state officers, 81-91
- Consuls, and consulates (foreign) for Wisconsin, 777
- Consuls, power of president as to, sec. 2, art. II, U. S. const., 800
- Contracts, laws impairing obligation of, states not to pass, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- laws impairing obligation of, Wisconsin not to pass, sec. 12, art. I, state const., 808
- Contracts, public, compensation not to be increased after contract entered into, sec. 26, art. IV, state const., 813
- interest in by members of legislature forbidden, sec. 25, art. IV, state const., 813
- Control, State Board of, 213
- Conway, William J., "Taxation in Wisconsin," 115; picture 115
- Cooper, Henry Allen, member Congress 1st Dist., biography, 665; general election vote, 581; primary vote, 501
- Copyright, congress to grant, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- Coroners, election, term, sec. 4, art. VI, state const., 816
- Corporate powers, special legislation for granting, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
- Corporations, general provisions, art. XI, state const., 823
- municipal, limitations on power of contracting debt, sec. 3, art. XI, state const., 823
- municipal, power of legislature to organize, sec. 3, art. XI, state const., 823
- municipal, restrictions on taking private property for public use, sec. 2, art. XI, state const., 823
- without banking powers, how formed, sec. 1, art. XI, state const., 823
- Cosmetician examiners, salaries, 103
- Counterfeiting, congress to provide punishment, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- County boards of supervisors, legislature to confer certain powers on, sec. 22, art. IV, state const., 813
- County officers, list of, 1927-1928, 596-599
- County officers, election not provided by constitution, method, sec. 9, art. XIII, state const., 825
- election, term, sec. 4, art. VI, state const., 816
- removal by governor, sec. 4, art. VI, state const., 816
- vacancy in office of, how filled, sec. 4, art. VI, state const., 816
- County seats, list of, 596; locating or changing, special legislation for, forbidden, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
- removal, method, sec. 8, art. XIII, state const., 825
- County and town government, legislature to establish, sec. 23, art. IV, state const., 813
- Counties, division of, method, sec. 7, art. XIII, state const., 825
- "Courts of Wisconsin, The," by Walter C. Owen, 603-616; criticisms of, 604; on declaring acts unconstitutional, 609; promptness of justice in Wisconsin, 604-608; technicalities and courts, 608-609; trial courts, efficiency of, 616
- Courts, system in Wisconsin, 84
- Courts, commission on rules of practice in, sec. 22, art. VII, state const., 819
- power of congress to establish, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- Court of claims, federal, 765
- Court of customs appeal, federal, 765
- Courts, municipal, judges, terms, etc., 622; superior, judges, terms, etc., 622; civil, Milwaukee county, 622; district, Milwaukee county, 622
- Court commissioners, Wisconsin, 623; list of, 624-627
- Court commissioners (U. S.) in Wisconsin, 776
- Credit of state, when not given, sec. 3, art. VIII, state const., 820
- Crimes, persons accused of, how held, amendments to U. S. const. art. V, 803
- persons charged with, bailable, sec. 8, art. I, state const., 808
- persons not to be held for without due process of law, sec. 8, art. I, state const., 808
- persons not to be twice put in jeopardy for same offense, sec. 8, art. I, state const., 808
- Criminal prosecutions, how conducted sec. 17, art. VII, state const., 819
- rights of accused, sec. 7, art. I, state const., 807
- rights of accused, amendments to U. S. const., art. VI, 804
- Crownhart, Charles H., Justice Supreme court, biography, 673; "Two Wisconsin Immortals," story, 5; pictures, 2
- Cunningham, Thomas J., "Oil Inspection Department," 269; picture, 269
- Cushing Memorial park, 203; commission for, 424

D

- "Dairy and Food and Weights and Measures Department," Harry Kleuter, 317; commissioners, 1889-1926, 317; salaries, 100
- Dairying statistics, Wisconsin, 325-330
- Dairymen's association, salaries, 100
- Dalles of Wisconsin river, 65
- Dammann, Theodore, secretary of state, biography, 670; staff, 89; general election vote, 575; primary vote, 496; salaries, 110
- Daughters of Veterans, Wisconsin, 426
- Davidson, James O., governor, biography, 49; picture, 50
- Davidson, Jo., sculptor La Follette statue, 7
- Davis, Jefferson, in Wisconsin, 60
- Deaf, school for, 238; salaries, 97
- Debt, congress, power as to, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 exemption of property from seizure for, sec. 17, art. I, state const., 808
 imprisonment for, forbidden, sec. 16 art. I, state const., 808
- Debt, public, contracted prior to adoption of constitution, validity of, art. VI, U. S. const., 802
 restriction on issuing evidence of, sec. 9, art. VIII, state const., 821
 restriction on state contracting, sec. 4, art. VIII, state const., 820
 state may borrow money for defense, sec. 7, art. VIII, state const., 820
- U. S. or states not to pay, when, amendments to U. S. const., sec. 4, art. XIV, 805
 validity of, not to be questioned, amendments to U. S. const., sec. 4, art. XIV, 805
 when state may contract, method of legislation, sec. 6, art. VIII, state const., 820
- Declaration of Independence, text, 793-795
- Deep Waterways commission, salaries, 101
- Democratic party organization, 505; party platform, 1926, 508-513
- Dempsey, Edward J., "Wisconsin's System of Normal Schools," 357; picture, 357
- Dental examiners, salaries, 101
- "Department of Insurance," by O. H. Johnson, 173; casualty insurance, 177; domestic mutual hail and cyclone insurance companies, 176; domestic mutual fire insurance companies, 177; expenditures, 174; fraternal insurance 178; life insurance, 178; receipts, 175; state fire marshal, 178; state insurance fund, 179; state life fund, 181; stock fire insurance companies, 175; town mutual insurance companies, 176; workmen's compensation insurance, 177; salaries, 104
- Department of Markets, see "Marketing Department"
- "Department of Public Instruction," by John Callahan, 343; certification of teachers, 352; county rural normals, 351; educational tests and measurements, 347; education of handicapped children, 348; enrollment in public schools, 355; expenditures for education, 354; high schools, enrollment, 343; library division, 347; personnel of department, 354; professional workers, number, 355; school board conventions, 349; school building program, 345; number, 355; state graded schools, 346; salaries, 109
- Devil's lake, state park, 189; picture, 34
- Dewey, Nelson, governor, biography, 22; picture, 22; state park, 193; picture, 504
- Disfranchisement, penalty for bribery, sec. 6, art. III, state const., 811
- District attorneys, election, term, sec. 4, art. VI, state const., 816
- District court, Milwaukee county, 622; federal district courts for Wisconsin, 775
- "Division of Dog Licensing," by M. H. Alberts, 300
- "Division of Feed and Fertilizer Inspection," by W. B. Griem, 313
- "Division of Immigration," by B. G. Packer, 296
- Divorce, legislature not to grant, sec. 24, art. IV, state const., 813
- Doerfler, Christian, Justice Supreme Court, biography, 673
- Dog licensing, division of, 300
- Door County, picture, 86
- Doudna, Edgar G., "Wisconsin Writers," 69; picture, 69
- Duelling, punishment, sec. 2, art. XIII, state const., 825
- Duluth, explores Wisconsin waters., 58
- Duties, congress, power as to, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 restriction on power of state to lay, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798

E

- Eagle River, Catfish Lakes (picture), 182
- Educational Activities in Wisconsin, 341-398
- Education, provision for, art. X, state const., 821
- Education, vocational, see "The Work of the State Board of Vocational Education"

- Elections, by legislature, method of voting, sec. 30, art. IV, state const., 813
- first under statehood, provisions for conducting, sec. 11, art. XIV, state const., 828
- general, time for holding, sec. 1, art. XIII, state const., 824
- president and vice-president, U. S. method, amendments to U. S. const., art. XII, 804
- U. S. senators, sec. 4, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- Election, general, see General Election
- Election, primary of 1926, vote by counties, 450-503
- Election Statistics, 445-593
- Electors:
 - of president, number, meeting place, duties, etc., sec. 1, art. II, U. S. const., 799
 - of president and vice-president, time of choosing, etc., sec. 1, art. II, U. S. const., 799
 - of representatives, qualifications, etc., sec. 2, art. I, U. S. const., 800
 - qualifications of, art. III, state const., 810
- Electoral college, present membership, 789
- Embalmers' examiners, salaries, 103
- Eminent domain, and state property, art. IX, state const., 821
- municipal corporations taking private property, sec. 2, art. XI, state const., 823
- state acquiring property for public improvements, sec. 3a, art. XI, state const., 824
- Employment offices, Industrial Commission, 166
- Engineering department, salaries, 102
- Enrollment, college of agriculture, 1881-1925, 370; college of letters and science, 1849-1925, 371; high schools, 343; public schools, 355; University of Wisconsin, 1849-1925, 369
- Equity, testimony in causes in, how taken, sec. 19, art. VII, state const., 819
- Error, writs of, not to be prohibited, sec. 21, art. I, state const., 809
- Escheat, lands, sec. 3, art. IX, state const., 821
- Eschweiler, Franz C., Justice Supreme Court, biography, 672; vote at 1926 election, 448
- Evening schools, vocational education, 380
- Everett, J. Winter, "Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board," 271
- Excises, power of congress as to, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- Executive department, state, Fred R. Zimmerman and staff, 88; salaries, 102
- Executive department, U. S., 764
- Executive power, state, where vested, sec. 1, art. V, state const., 814
- U. S., where vested, sec. 1, art. II, U. S. const., 809
- Export tax, forbidden, sec. 9, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- Ex post facto law, congress not to pass, sec. 9, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- states not to pass, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- Wisconsin not to pass, sec. 12, art. I, state const., 808
- Extradition, provisions governing, sec. 2, art. IV, U. S. const., 801

F

- Fair, Wisconsin State, 301; finances of county and district fairs, 304
- Fairchild, Lucius, governor, biography, 33; pictures, 33
- Farms, number of, by states, 747
- Farms, Wisconsin, see "Wisconsin Department of Agriculture," and "Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics"
- Farm income, in Wisconsin, 237-238
- Farwell, Leonard J., governor, biography, 23; picture, 24
- Federal government, 764-778; circuit judges and headquarters, 765; court of claims, 765; court of customs appeal, 765; court commissioners for Wisconsin, 776; district courts of Wisconsin, 775; executive department, 764; house of representatives, list of members by states, 768; internal revenue department, Wisconsin, 776; foreign consuls and consulates for Wisconsin, 777; judiciary, 764; 70th congress, list of members, 766; senate members, 70th congress, 766; supreme court, 764
- Feeble-minded, schools for, 223-226
- Feed and fertilizer inspection, 313
- Felony, persons convicted of, not to vote, sec. 2, art. III, state const., 810
- power of congress to punish, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- Ferber, Edna, Wisconsin writer, 72
- Ferries, special legislation relative to, forbidden, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
- Fertilizer and feed inspection, 313
- Feudal tenure forbidden, sec. 14, art. I, state const., 808
- Finances, state, art. VIII, state const., 820
- Fines, excessive, forbidden, amendments to U. S., const., art. VIII, 804
- sec. 6, art. I, state const., 807

Fire control, picture, 360
 Fire marshal department, 178; salaries, 105
 Fisheries, state, 209; Bayfield hatchery (picture), 258
 Flower, state, 2
 Food inspection, 320
 Foreword, Governor Fred R. Zimmerman, 3
 Fort Atkinson, Indian mounds (picture), 64
 Foreign counsels and consulates for Wisconsin, 777
 Forestry, taxation for, 595
 Forests, power of legislature as to, sec. 10, art. VIII, state const., 821
 Fox River, explored by Joliet, Marquette, 58
 Fracker, S. B., "Insect and Plant Disease Control," 310
 Frank Glenn, "The University of Wisconsin—a Look Backward and Forward," 361; picture, 361
 Franks and passes forbidden, exceptions, sec. 11, art. XIII, state const., 826
 Frear, James A., member Congress, 10th Dist., biography, 668; general election vote, 583; primary vote, 503
 "Free Library System," by C. B. Lester, 395; legislative reference library, 397; library school, 396; public libraries, 395; traveling library department, 396; salaries of commissioners, 102
 Freedom from arrest and of speech, members of congress, sec. 6, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 members of legislature, sec. 15, art. IV, state const., 812
 French, in Wisconsin, 59
 Fugitive slaves and fugitives from justice to be delivered up, sec. 2, art. IV, U. S. const., 801
 Furniture, steel (picture of Wisconsin plant), 170

G

Gale, Zona, Wisconsin writer, 71
 Garland, Hamlin, Wisconsin writer, 69
 General elections, when held, sec. 1, art. XIII, state const., 824
 General election, 1926: vote for attorney general, 577; vote for constitutional amendments, 592; vote for governor, by precincts, 529-572; summary of vote, 573; vote for lieutenant-governor, 574; vote for members of assembly, 586-589; vote for members of congress, 581-583; vote for president, (1924), 580; vote for secretary of state, 575; vote for state senators, 584-585; vote for state treasurer, 576; vote for U. S. senator (1925), 579, (1926), 578
 General laws to be passed, when, sec. 32, art. IV, state const., 814
 Geological survey, salaries, 102
 Gettle, L. E., "Railroad Commission," 159; picture, 159
 Glasier, Gilson G., "Aids in the Administration of Justice," 623; picture, 623; "Work of Bar Associations in Maintaining Professional Standards," 632-635
 Government, free, how maintained, sec. 22, art. I, state const., 809
 Government of Wisconsin, constitutional conventions, 639; elective state officers, 1848-1927, 88-91; executive department and staff, 1927-, 88; members of legislatures, list of, 1917-1925, 643-649; members of 1927 legislature, 650-652; state organization, 639-642; territorial government, 87; territorial organization, 639; three coordinate departments, 83
 Governor, absent in time of war, sec. 7, art. V, state const., 815
 election of, sec. 3, art. V, state const., 814
 eligibility, sec. 2, art. V, state const., 814
 inability to act, provision, sec. 7 art. V, state const., 815
 may remove certain county officers, sec. 4, art. VI, state const., 816
 pardons, reprieves, commutations, sec. 6, art. V, state const., 814
 powers and duties, sec. 4, art. V, state const., 814
 salary, sec. 5, art. V, state const., 814
 secretary of state acts as, when, sec. 8, art. V, state const., 815
 term, sec. 1, art. V, state const., 814
 writs of election issued by, sec. 14, art. IV, state const., 812
 Governors of Wisconsin: of Territory, list of 1836-1848, 87; of State, list of, 1848-1927, 88; "Our State Governors," by Joseph Schafer, 21; salaries, history of, 594
 Governor, Fred R. Zimmerman, biography, 669; foreword, 3; primary vote for, 1926, 450-494; summary of vote, 494; general election vote by precincts, 529-572
 Grain and warehouse commission, salaries, 102
 Grand Army of the Republic, Wisconsin, 423
 Great seal, Wisconsin, sec. 4, art. XIII, state const., 825
 Green Bay, oldest Wisconsin settlement, 59; Tank Cottage (picture), 270
 Griem, W. B., "Division of Feed and Fertilizer Inspection," 313
 Guardianship, persons under, not to vote, sec. 2, art. III, state const., 810
 Gunderson, Louis C., "Prohibition Commission," 263; picture, 263

H

- Habeas corpus, writ of, circuit court may issue, sec. 8, art. VII, state const., 817
 not to be suspended, exceptions, sec. 8, art. I, state const., 798
 supreme court may issue, sec. 3, art. VII, state const., 817
- Hall, Elmer S., "Wisconsin the Beautiful," 55; picture, 55
- Hambrecht, George P., "The Work of the State Board of Vocational Education," 373; picture, 373
- Hannan, John J., "State Board of Control of Wisconsin," 213; picture, 213
- Harper, C. A., "State Board of Health," 243; picture, 243
- Harrington, C. L., "The Conservation Commission," 183; picture, 183
- Harvey, Louis Powell, governor, biography, 29; picture, 30
- Haydon, Rev. Arthur E., oration on death of La Follette, 20
- Health, state board of, 243; salaries, 103
- Heg, Col. Hans C., statue of, 444
- Heir-at-law, special legislation constituting, forbidden, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
- Highway commission, see "State Highway Commission"
- Highways, typical Wisconsin (pictures), 600
- Historical Society, salaries, 103
- History of Constitutional Amendments by George Brown, 594
- Hoard, William Dempster, governor, biography, 42; picture, 42
- Home rule for cities, history of legislation for, 595
- Horticultural society, State, salaries, 104
- Hospitals for insane, 217-222; Central state, Waupun, 220, salaries, 96
 Northern state, 219; salaries, 96; State, Mendota, 217, salaries, 96
- Hospital, Wisconsin Memorial, 222; salaries, 98
- House of representatives, U. S., bills for revenue to originate in, sec. 7, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 how composed, sec. 2, art. I, U. S. const., 795
 impeachment, power of, sec. 2, art. I, U. S. const., 795
 officers, how chosen, sec. 2, art. I, U. S. const., 795
- House of representatives, U. S., members from all states, 70th congress, 768-774
- Huber, Henry A., lieutenant-governor, biography, 670; general election vote; 574; primary vote, 495

I

- Immigration, Wisconsin, 276; see also "Division of Immigration"
- Impeachment, court for trial of, sec. 1, art. VII, state const., 816
 house of representatives, sec. 1, art. VII, state const., 816
 judgment, extent of, sec. 1, art. VII, state const., 816
 judgment, U. S. senate, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 817
 judicial officers under, disqualified, sec. 1, art. VII, state const., 816
 not to exempt from civil procedure, sec. 1, art. VII, state const., 816
 power of house of representatives sec. 2, art. I, U. S. const., 795
 power of senate, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
 vote necessary to convict, sec. 1, art. VII, state const., 816
- Imports, power of congress as to, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 restriction on power of states to lay, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- Imprisonment for debt forbidden, sec. 16, art. I, state const., 808
- Income tax, federal, amendments to U. S. const., art. XVI, 806
- Income tax, Wisconsin, 119; additional assessments on current returns, 123; back income, amounts paid, 123; delinquent taxes, 124-125; offset, repealed, 122; rates, distribution, 121; soldiers' cash bonus, 124; soldiers' educational bonus, 124; surtax, 121, 124; teachers' retirement fund, 124; total revenue, 1912-1925, 122; authorized, sec. 1, Art. VIII, state const., 820; and state tax system, 138
- Indian lands, persons residing on, suffrage, sec. 5, art. XIII, state const., 825
- Indian mounds, location in Wisconsin, 64-65
- Indictments, sec. 17, art. VII, state const., 819
- "Industrial Commission," by A. J. Altmeyer, 163; apprenticeship, 169; child labor laws, 168; cleaning and dyeing law, 164; dependent children, fund for, 164; duties, 163; employment, 166, 171-172; inspections, 164; industry, growth of, 163; mediation and arbitration, 170; safety and sanitation, 165; statistics, 169; women and child labor, 168; workmen's compensation, 166, 167; salaries, 104
- Industrial Home for Women, 233; salaries, 98
- Industrial School for Boys, 234; salaries, 98
- Industrial School for Girls, 236; salaries, 98
- Inheritance tax, 128; administration of, 137; income from, 129, 135; reciprocal legislation, 129

Initiative and referendum, history of, 595
 Injunction, writ of, circuit court to issue, sec. 8, art. VII, state const., 817
 supreme court to issue, sec. 3, art. VII, state const., 817
 Insane, hospitals for, 217-222
 Insane persons, not to vote, sec. 2, art. III, state const., 810
 "Insect and Plant Disease Control," by S. B. Fracker, 810
 Insurance, see "Department of Insurance"
 Insurrection, and invasion, power of congress to suppress, sec. 8, art. I.
 U. S. const., 797
 or rebellion, debts incurred for illegal, sec. 4, art. XIV, amendments
 to U. S. const., 805
 participation in, penalty, sec. 3, art. XIV, amendments to U. S. const.,
 805
 states may borrow money to suppress, sec. 7, art. VIII., state const., 820
 Internal improvements, power of state as to, sec. 10, art. VIII, state
 const., 821
 state not to contract debt for, sec. 10, art. VIII, state const., 821
 Internal revenue department in Wisconsin, 776
 Interstate county regarding public acts, etc., sec. 1, art. IV, U. S. const.,
 801
 Interstate park, 197; picture, 198
 Invasion, state may borrow money to repel, sec. 7, art. VIII, state const.,
 820
 states to be protected against, sec. 4, art. IV, U. S. const., 801

J

Jackson, Charles Tenney, Wisconsin writer, 72
 Johnson, Olaf H., "Department of Insurance," 173; picture, 173
 Joliet, discovers Mississippi river, 11, 57
 Jones, Howard, Wisconsin poet, 75
 Jones, John D., Jr., "Wisconsin Department of Agriculture," 275; pic-
 ture, 275
 Judges, Board of Circuit, 627; salaries, 99
 Judges, of circuit courts, Wisconsin, list of, 1927, 619-621; salaries, 99
 Judges, circuit, election, sec. 9, art. VII, state const., 818
 eligibility, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 number, term, sec. 7, art. VII, state const., 817
 removal, sec. 13, art. VII, state const., 818
 salary, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 shall hold court for each other, sec. 11, art. VII, state const., 818
 shall hold only judicial office, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 vacancy, sec. 9, art. VII, state const., 818
 municipal, jurisdiction, term, sec. 2, art. VII, state const., 816
 municipal and inferior, legislature may provide for election, sec. 2,
 art. VII, state const., 816
 probate, election, term, sec. 14, art. VII, state const., 819
 probate, legislature may abolish office, sec. 14, art. VII, state const., 819
 supreme court, eligibility, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 removal, sec. 13, art. VII, state const., 818
 salary, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 shall hold only judicial office, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 supreme court, U. S., power of president to appoint, sec. 2, art. II,
 U. S. const., 800
 U. S. courts, salary, term, etc., sec. 1, art. III, U. S. const., 800
 Judges, see also Judiciary
 Judicial circuits, increase of, election and salary of judge, sec. 6, art.
 VII, state const., 817
 increase in number or alteration of limits not to remove judge, sec.
 6, art. VII, state const., 817
 judges, number, term, salary, sec. 7, art. VII, state const., 817
 legislature may alter limits or increase number, sec. 6, art. VII, state
 const., 817
 Judicial decisions, legislature to provide for publication of, sec. 21, art.
 VII, state const., 819
 Judicial power, state, legislature may vest in certain persons in each
 county, sec. 23, art. VII, state const., 820
 where vested, sec. 2, art. VII, state const., 816
 U. S., extent of jurisdiction, sec. 2, art. III, U. S. const., 800
 limitations on, amendments to U. S. const., art. XI, 804
 where vested, sec. 1, art. III, U. S. const., 800
 Judiciary, Wisconsin, 602-635; U. S., 764
 Justices of peace, election, term, jurisdiction, vacancy, etc., sec. 15, art.
 VII, state const., 819
 Justices, Supreme court, state, list of, 1859-1926, 617; election of 1926,
 448
 Juvenile courts, 627
 Juvenile department, board of control, 213, 215

K

- Kading, Charles A., member of Congress, 2nd Dist., biography, 666;
 general election vote, 581; primary vote, 501
 Kellogg, Louise P., Wisconsin historian, 73
 Kilbourn, Standing Rock (picture), 635; Wisconsin River Dalles, 65
 King, Gen. Charles, Wisconsin writer, 71
 Kirk, William F., Wisconsin poet, 75
 Klueter, Harry, "The Dairy and Food and Weights and Measures Department," 317; picture, 317

L

- Ladies of the G. A. R., Wisconsin, 425
 La Follette, Robert Marion, governor, 48; picture, 48; Republican state platform memorial on, 515; Fred R. Zimmerman personal platform memorial on, 521; statute in Statuary hall, 5; biography, by Charles H. Crownhart, 14
 La Follette, Robert M. Jr., U. S. Senator, biography, 665; summary of primary vote, 500; special election vote, 579
 Lake Owen (picture), 528
 Lampert, Florian, member Congress, 6th Dist., biography, 667; general election vote, 582; primary vote, 502
 Land, of nonresident proprietors, taxation, sec. 2, art. II, state const., 810
 U. S. lands in Wisconsin, exemption from taxation, sec. 2, art. II, state const., 810
 Lands, allodial, sec. 14, art. I, state const., 808
 feudal tenure forbidden, sec. 14, art. I, state const., 808
 lease for agricultural purposes, limitations, sec. 14, art. I, state const., 808
 title to, by people of state, sec. 3, art. IX, state const., 821
 title to, held by territory to vest in state, sec. 2, art. IX, state const., 821
 Land commission, salaries, 104
 Land settlement board, salaries, 104
 Land o' Lakes, picture, 154
 Lapham, Increase Allen, Wisconsin scientist, 62
 Larceny, conviction may bar from voting, sec. 6, art. III, state const., 811
 Larson, V. S., "Livestock Sanitation," 314
 Law Examiners, Board of, list of members, 628; and professional standards, 634-635
 Law library, salaries, 104
 Law, general, not in force until published, sec. 21, art. VII, state const., 819
 general, when passed, sec. 32, art. IV, state const., 814
 private or local, to embrace but one subject, sec. 18, art. IV, state const., 812
 publication of, legislature to provide for, sec. 21, art. VII, state const., 819
 special or private, when prohibited, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 style of and enactment, sec. 17, art. IV, state const., 812
 "Leadership of Wisconsin," by E. E. Witte, 77, picture, 77
 Legal tender, limitation on power of state to make, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798
 Legislative branch, 637-662
 Legislative reference library, 397; salaries, 102
 Legislative powers, state, where vested, sec. 1, art. IV, state const., 811
 U. S., where vested, sec. 1, art. I, U. S. const., 795
 Legislative sessions, 639; employes, 1927, 654; list of chief clerks, 1848-1927, 657; list of sergeants-at-arms, 1848-1927, 658; list of speakers, 1848-1927, 656; press representatives, 1927, 655
 Legislature, adjournment, sec. 10, art. IV, state const., 812
 election returns, each house to be judge of, sec. 7, art. IV, state const., 811
 first time and place of meeting, sec. 6, art. XIV, state const., 827
 governor to convene, when, sec. 4, art. V, state const., 814
 governor to send message to, sec. 4, art. V, state const., 814
 journal, each house to keep, sec. 10, art. IV, state const., 812
 members, compensation, sec. 21, art. IV, state const., 812
 each house to judge qualifications, sec. 7, art. IV, state const., 811
 freedom from arrest, sec. 15, art. IV, state const., 812
 freedom of debate, sec. 16, art. IV, state const., 812
 interest in contract for state printing forbidden, sec. 25, art. IV, state const., 813
 mileage, sec. 21, art. IV, state const., 812
 oath of office, sec. 28, art. IV, state const., 813

- Open door, sec. 10, art. IV, state const., 812
 perquisites forbidden, sec. 21, art. IV, state const., 812
 persons holding U. S. offices may not be, sec. 13, art. IV, state const., 812
 power to compel attendance, sec. 7, art. IV, state const., 811
 powers as to forests of state, sec. 10, art. VIII, state const., 821
 as to waterpower of state, sec. 10, art. VIII, state const., 821
 borrow money, sec. 7, art. VIII, state const., 821
 choose officers, sec. 9, art. IV, state const., 812
 compel attendance, sec. 7, art. IV, state const., 811
 confer powers on boards of supervisors, sec. 23, art. IV, state const., 813
 contract public debt, sec. 6, art. VIII, state const., 820
 determine rules, sec. 8, art. IV, state const., 811
 enact general banking law, sec. 4, art. XI, state const., 824
 establish inferior courts, sec. 2, art. VII, state const., 816
 establish town and county government, sec. 23, art. IV, state const., 813
 expel members, sec. 8, art. IV, state const., 811
 organize and discipline militia, sec. 29, art. IV, state const., 813
 publish statute laws and judicial decisions, provide for, sec. 21, art. VII, state const., 819
 punish members, sec. 8, art. IV, state const., 811
 restriction on holding other office, sec. 12, art. IV, state const., 812
 stationery and printing, sec. 25, art. IV, state const., 813
 suits against state, sec. 27, art. IV, state const., 813
 vacancies, sec. 10, art. XIII, state const., 825
 vest judicial power in certain persons in counties, sec. 23, art. VII, state const., 820
 powers, restrictions on, apportionment of school funds, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 authorizing lottery or granting divorce, sec. 24, art. IV, state const., 813
 granting extra compensation, after service rendered, sec. 26, art. IV, state const., 813
 incorporation of towns, cities, villages, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 locating or changing county seat, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 relating to ferries, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 relating to roads, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 sale or mortgage of property of minors and others, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 special or private laws, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 taxation, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 quorum, sec. 7, art. IV, state const., 811
 sessions, regular and special, sec. 11, art. IV, state const., 812
 vacancies, how filled, sec. 14, art. IV, state const., 812
 voting in elections, sec. 30, art. IV, state const., 813
 Legislature: members of, 1925-1927, 643-649; members of, 1927, 650-652; biographical, 674-727
 Legislatures of states and territories, session data, 784
 Leonard, William Ellery, Wisconsin author, 74
 Lester, C. B., "Free Library System," 395; picture, 395
 Levitan, Solomon, state treasurer, biography, 670; general election vote, 576; primary vote, 497
 Lewis, James T., governor, biography, 32; picture, 32
 Libel, sec. 3, art. I, state const., 807
 Library system, Wisconsin free, 395; commission, salaries, 102
 Library division, department of public instruction, 347
 Library, public, certification board, salaries, 109
 Licenses, motor vehicle, 155; and state tax system, 138; revenue from, 144
 "Licensing of Stallions," by M. H. Alberts, 299
 Lieutenant-governor, acts as governor, when, sec. 7, art. V, state const., 815
 disability to act while governor unable to act, sec. 8, art. V, state const., 815
 election, sec. 3, art. V, state const., 814
 eligibility, sec. 2, art. V, state const., 814
 president of senate, vote, sec. 8, art. V, state const., 815
 salary, sec. 9, art. V, state const., 815
 term, sec. 1, art. V, state const., 814
 Lieutenant-governor, Henry A. Huber, biography, 670; general election vote, 574; summary of primary vote, 495
 Lieutenant-governors of Wisconsin, list of 1848-1927, 89
 Livestock Breeders' association, Wisconsin, salaries, 105
 Livestock review, Wisconsin, 292
 "Livestock Sanitation," by V. S. Larson, 314; livestock sanitary board, salaries, 101
 Local government, 85

Local or private laws, sec. 18, art. IV, state const., 812
 Lottery, forbidden, sec. 24, art. IV, state const., 813
 Loveland, R. E., "State Retirement System," 391; picture, 391
 Ludington, Harrison, governor, biography, 38; picture, 38

M

Madison, Indian mounds preserved, 65; Wisconsin capitols (pictures), 114; statue of Col. Hans C. Heg, 444
 McArthur, Arthur, governor, biography, 26
 McGovern, Francis E., governor, biography, 51; picture, 51
 Mandamus, writ of, circuit court to issue, sec. 8, art. VII, state const., 817
 "supreme court of state to issue, sec. 3, art. VII, state const., 817
 "Marketing Department," by Edward Nordman, 333; assistance to co-operatives, 334; bonding of warehouses, 338; business practices, 333; market information, 336; poultry and eggs, 336; standardization and inspection, 334; salaries, 105
 Marque and reprisal, letters of, power of congress to grant, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 states forbidden to grant, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798
 Marquette, Father Pere Jacques, biography, by Charles H. Crownhart, 5, 8-14; discovers Mississippi river, 11, 58
 Master in chancery, office of, prohibited, sec. 19, art. VII, state const., 819
 Mediation and arbitration, Industrial Commission, 170
 Medical Examiners, board of, salaries, 105
 Members of Wisconsin Legislature, list of, 1917-1925, 643-649; list of, 1927, 650-652
 Memorial hall, salaries, 106
 Memorial Hospital, Wisconsin, 222
 Mexican Border service, in Wisconsin, 442
 Mileage, members of legislature, sec. 21, art. IV, state const., 812
 Militia, legislature to provide for, sec. 29, art. IV, state const., 813
 power of congress to call out, sec. 8 art. I, state const., 797
 Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S., Wisconsin, 433
 Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin, 432
 Military and naval forces, governor to command, sec. 4, art. V, state const., 814
 Military power to be subordinate to civil, sec. 20 art. I, state const., 809
 Milwaukee vocational school, picture, 372
 Mining school, Wisconsin, 389; salaries, 113
 Mississippi river, picture, 59; traversed by Joliet, Marquette, 11
 Money, power of congress as to, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797 state may borrow, sec. 7, art. VIII, state const., 820
 from, sec. 2, art. VIII, state const., 820
 state forbidden to coin, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798 U. S. treasury, how drawn from, sec. 9, art. I, U. S. const., 798 Monument Rock, picture, 242
 Morrow, H. B., "Wisconsin Mining School," 389; picture, 389
 Morrow, Mrs. Honore Willsie, Wisconsin writer, 72
 "Motor Vehicle Licenses," by Frank A. Cannon, 155; and state tax system, 138; revenue from, 144
 Motto, state, 2
 Moulton, Charles F., assembly sergeant-at-arms, biography, 727
 Mounds, Indian, location in Wisconsin, 64-65
 Muir, John, Wisconsin writer, scientist, 70
 Municipal accounting system, 129
 Municipal courts, list of, 622; judges, terms, etc., 622

N

Names of persons, special election to change, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 National Daughters of the G. A. R., Wisconsin, 426
 National Guard, Wisconsin, 401-422; salaries, 106
 National Society of Colonial Dames of America, Wisconsin, 439
 National Society United Daughters of 1812, Wisconsin, 437
 Naturalization, power of congress as to, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 Navy, power of congress to maintain, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 Nelson, John M., member Congress, 3rd Dist., biography, 666; general election vote, 581; primary vote, 501
 New Glarus, Swiss settlement, 61; monument to pioneers, picture, 63
 Newspapers, state not to supply members of legislature with, sec. 21, art. IV, state const., 812
 Newspapers, Wisconsin, list of, 731-737

New states, regulation governing formation and admission, sec. 3, art. IV, U. S. const., 801
 Nickname, state, 2
 Nicolet, Jean, first Wisconsin visitor, 57
 Nordman, Edward, "The Marketing Department," 333; picture, 333
 Normal schools, Wisconsin's system of, 357; salaries, 106
 Normal school retirement board, salaries, 111
 Northern Forest state park, 201; picture, 202, 208
 Northern Hospital for Insane, 219; salaries, 96
 Northern Wisconsin, a tree-lined roadway (picture), 56
 Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, 223; salaries, 97
 Nursery inspection, state, 310
 Nurses' Examiners, salaries, 103
 Nye, Edgar Wilson, Wisconsin humorist, 73
 Nyhus, Paul O., "Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics," 285

O

Oath of office, breaking, penalty, amendments to U. S. const., art. XIV, 805
 members of legislature and officers, sec. 28, art. IV, state const., 813
 under state constitution, sec. 15, art. XIV, state const., 829
 who bound by, art. VI, U. S. const., 802; sec. 28, art. IV, state const., 813
 Officers, compensation not to be changed during term, sec. 26, art. IV, state const., 813
 election not provided by constitution, how elected, sec. 9, art. XIII, state const., 825
 Officers of the several states, 779-782
 Officers, Wisconsin territorial, 1836-1848, 87
 Officials of Wisconsin, biographical, 663-727
 "Oil Inspection Department," by Thomas J. Cunningham, 269; duties, 269; recapitulation, 1921-1926, 270; "red can" law, 269; volume and costs of inspection, 269; salaries, 107
 Old Belmont state park, site of first capitol, 207
 Optometry, board of examiners, salaries, 107
 Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, Wisconsin, 438
 Organic act of Wisconsin, copy to be sent to congress, sec. 8, art. XIV, state const., 828
 Original Companions (Loyal Legion), 433
 "Our State Governors," by Joseph Schafer, 21
 Owen, Walter C., "The Courts of Wisconsin," 603-616, picture, 603; Justice Supreme Court, biography of, 673

P

Packer, B. G., "Division of Immigration," 296
 Pardons, governor to grant, sec. 6, art. V, state const., 814
 Parker, Dwight T., "State Banking Department," 259; picture, 259
 Parks, state, 189-208
 Parole system, 213, 232
 Party lines in congress since 1881, 790
 Passes or franks, forbidden, exceptions, sec. 11, art. XIII, state const., 826
 Patents, congress to grant letters, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 Patriotic societies, in Wisconsin, 423-439
 Pattison state park, 199; picture, 80
 Patzer, Conrad E., Wisconsin educator, 73
 Paxson, Frederick L., historian, 73
 Peavey, H. H., member Congress, 11th Dist., biography, 668; general election vote, 583; primary vote, 503
 Peck, George W., governor, biography, 44; picture, 44; Wisconsin humorist, 73
 Peninsula state park, 191; airplane dusting (picture), 312; lighthouse (picture), 737
 Percival, James Gates, Wisconsin poet, 74; monument to, pictures, 75
 Perquisites, members of legislature not to receive from state, sec. 21, art. IV, state const., 812
 Perrot state park, 204; picture, 204, 205, 393
 Personal platform of Fred R. Zimmerman, Republican State Convention, 1926, 520
 Pharmacy, Board of Examiners, salaries, 108
 Philipp, Emanuel L., governor, biography, 52; picture, 52
 Pinkerton, Katherine, Wisconsin writer, 72
 Pinkerton, Robert, Wisconsin writer, 72
 Piracies, power of congress to punish, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 Pitts, Dr. William S., Wisconsin author, 73

- Plant disease control, 310
- Plumbing bureau, board of health, 253; examiners, salaries, 103
- Political party organizations, 1926, 505-507
- Political party platforms, state, 508-528
- Political year, sec. 1, art. XIII, state const., 824
- Popular election of U. S. senators, amendments to U. S. const., art. XVII, 806
- Population of incorporated villages, 741-745
- Population of principal cities of U. S., 747
- Population of states and comparison with 1910 and 1920, 746; of urban and rural in states, 1920, 748
- Portage levee commission, salaries, 108
- Postage, stationery, state not to supply legislators with, sec. 21, art. IV, state const., 812
- Postoffices and postroads, power of congress to establish, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- Postoffices in Wisconsin, list of, 749-756; arranged by counties, 757-761; offices discontinued, 761
- Potato Growers' association, Wisconsin, salaries, 108
- Powers, not delegated by U. S. const., where vested, amendments to U. S. const., art. X, 804
- Prairie du Chien, French trading post, 59, 60
- President, U. S., compensation, sec. 1, art. II, U. S. const., 799
- election, amendments to U. S. const., art. XII, 804
- eligibility, sec. 1, art. II, U. S. const., 799
- executive power vested in, sec. 1, art. II, U. S. const., 799
- message to congress, sec. 3, art. II, U. S. const., 800
- oath, sec. 1, art. II, U. S. const., 799
- powers and duties, sec. 2, art. III, U. S. const., 800
- removal, cause, sec. 4, art. II, U. S. const., 800
- term, sec. 1, art. II, U. S. const., 799
- vacancy in office of, sec. 1, art. II, U. S. const., 799
- President, summary of Wisconsin vote, 1924, 580; vote for by states, 788
- Presidents of U. S., list of, and burial places, 783
- Presidential primaries in 1928, 789
- Primary candidates, Wisconsin, (1926), 447
- Primary election:
 - vote by counties, 450-503
 - vote for attorney general, 498
 - vote for governor, by election districts, 450-493; summary of vote by counties, 494
 - vote for lieutenant-governor, 495
 - vote for members of congress, 501-503
 - vote for secretary of state, 496
 - vote for state treasurer, 497
 - vote for U. S. senator (1925), 500; (1926), 499
- Primaries, presidential, in 1928, 789
- Printing, state, contracts for, members of legislature forbidden interest in, sec. 25, art. IV, state const., 813
- legislature to provide for, sec. 25, art. IV, state const., 813
- Printing board, salaries, 108
- Prison, State, 213, 230; salaries, 98
- Private or local laws, sec. 18, art. IV, state const., 812
- Probate judges, election, term, etc., sec. 14, art. VII, state const., 819
- legislature may abolish office of, sec. 14, art. VII, state const., 819
- Processes, style of, sec. 17, art. VII, state const., 819
- "Prohibition Commission," by Louis C. Gunderson, 263; effect on school fund, 268; financial statement, 266-267; penalties, 1920-1926, 263 policy, 265; salaries, 108
- Prohibition party organization, 506; party platform, 1926, 513-514
- Property, exemption from seizure for debt, sec. 17, art. I, state const., 808
- of minors and others, special legislation regarding, forbidden, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
- possession and descent, sec. 15, art. I, state const., 808
- private, for public use, amendments to U. S. const., art. V, 803
- private, for public use, sec. 13, art. I, state const., 808
- Public Affairs, Board of, salaries, 108
- Public Instruction, Department of, 343-355; see also State Superintendent of Public Instruction
- Public contracts, members of legislature forbidden to have interest in, sec. 25, art. IV, state const., 813
- Public debt, restrictions on state contracting, sec. 4, art. VIII, state const., 820
- Public improvements, acquiring and improving by state, sec. 3a, art. XI, state const., 824
- Public library certification board, salaries, 109
- Public Property, department of, salaries, 109
- Public School, State, Sparta, 237; salaries, 97
- Public school retirement board, salaries, 111
- Public service corporations, taxation of, 125

Punishment, cruel and unusual forbidden, amendments to U. S. const.
 art. VIII, 804
 sec. 6, art. I, state const., 807
 Purdy, William T., composer of "On Wisconsin," 74

Q

Quaife, M. M., historian, 73
 Qualifications for voting, by states (table), 786
 Quirk, Leslie W., Wisconsin writer, 72
 Quo warranto, writ of, circuit court to issue, sec. 8, art. VII, state const., 817
 supreme court to issue, sec. 3, art. VII, state const., 817

R

"Railroad Commission," by L. E. Gettle, 159-162; divisions of, 160;
 Blue Sky Law, 159, 161; public utility regulation, 159; railroad com-
 missioners, 1876-1921, 162; rates, jurisdiction of, 160; relations with
 Interstate Commerce Commission, 161; tariff department, 160; salaries,
 109
 Railroad commissioner and deputy may accept passes, sec. 11, art. XIII,
 state const., 826
 Railroads, how assessed, 125; assessment and tax figures, 127; regula-
 tion, etc., 159-162
 Randall, Alexander W., governor, biography, 28; picture, 28
 Ratification of U. S. constitution, art. VII, U. S. const., 802
 Real Estate Brokers' Board, salaries, 109
 Rebellion, participation, penalty, amendments to U. S. const., sec. 3,
 art. XIV, 805
 Recall of civil officers, legislation for, 595
 Reference library, legislative, 397; salaries, 102
 Reforestation, fire control, picture, 360
 Reformatory, Wisconsin state, 232; salaries, 98
 Regents, of Normal Schools, salaries, 106; of University of Wisconsin,
 112
 Registers of deeds, election, term, sec. 4, art. VI, state const., 816
 Rehabilitation of the handicapped, in Wisconsin, 385
 Religion, witnesses not barred on account of, sec. 19, art. I, state const.,
 809
 Religious freedom, congress not to restrict, amendments to U. S. const.,
 art. I, 803
 guaranteed to all, sec. 18, art. I, state const., 808
 religious test forbidden, art. VI, U. S. const., 802
 sec. 19, art. I, state const., 809
 Representatives, apportionment, amendments to U. S. const., sec. 2, art.
 XIV, 805
 sec. 2, art. I, U. S. const., 795
 compensation, sec. 6, art. I, state const., 797
 election, sec. 4, art. I, U. S. const., 796
 enumeration for apportionment, decennial, sec. 2, art. I, U. S. const., 795
 freedom from arrest and of debate, sec. 6, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 limitation on holding other office, sec. 6, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 number, sec. 2, art. I, U. S. const., 795
 qualifications, sec. 2, art. I, U. S. const., 795
 vacancy in office of, sec. 2, art. I, state const., 795
 Representatives in Congress, Wisconsin, list of, 1836-1927, 659-662; bi-
 ographies of members in 70th Congress, 665-669
 Reprieves, governor to grant, sec. 6, art. V, state const., 814
 Republican party, birthplace at Ripon, Wisconsin, 61; state party organ-
 ization, 506; platform, 1926, 515-520
 Residence, absence on U. S. business not to deprive of, sec. 4, art. III,
 state const., 810
 soldiers, sailors, marines, sec. 5, art. III, state const., 811
 Resolutions, orders, etc., procedure for passing, sec. 7, art. I, U. S.
 const., 797
 Retirement system, teachers', 391
 Revenue, bill for raising to originate in House of Representatives, sec.
 7, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 Revisor of statutes, 629; list of revisors, 630; salaries, 109
 Reynolds, John, attorney general, biography, 671; general election vote,
 577; primary vote, 498
 Rexford, Eben E., Wisconsin author, 73
 Rib Hill, state park, 207
 Rickeman, George W., senate sergeant-at-arms, biography, 689

- Rights, bill of, amendments to U. S., const., arts. IX, 803-804
- art. I, state const., 807
 - enumeration of certain in constitution, not to prohibit others, amendments to U. S. const., art. IX, 804
 - exemption from quartering soldiers, amendments to U. S. const., art. III, 803
 - freedom from searches and seizures, amendments to U. S. const., art. III, 803
 - life, liberty and property, amendments to U. S. const., art. V, 803
 - no person to be twice put in jeopardy for same offense, amendments to U. S. const., art. V, 803
 - no person to be witness against self, amendments to U. S. const., art. V, 803
 - of accused in criminal prosecutions, amendments to U. S. const., art. VII, 804
 - of citizen to vote, amendments to U. S. const., art. XV, 806
 - of person held for crime, amendments to U. S. const., art. V, 803
 - persons entitled to remedy in laws, sec. 9, art. I, state const., 808
 - powers not delegated by U. S. const., where vested, amendments to U. S. const., art. X, 804
 - private property taken for public use, amendments to U. S. const., art. V, 803
 - suitor, to prosecute or defend, sec. 20, art. VII, state const., 819
 - to assemble and petition government, amendments to U. S. const., arts. I-II, 803
 - sec. 4, art. I, state const., 807
 - to keep and bear arms, amendments to U. S. const., art. II, 803
 - Ripon, Wisconsin, birthplace of Republican party, 61
 - Roads, special legislation relative to forbidden, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 - state may appropriate money for, sec. 10, art. VIII, state const., 821
 - Rosenberry, Marvin B., Justice Supreme Court, biography, 672; president Wisconsin Bar Association, 631
 - Rules of practice in courts, commission on, sec. 22, art. VII, state const., 819
 - Rusk, Jeremiah McLain, governor, biography, 40; picture, 41

S

- Safety and sanitation, in industry, 165; in health, 251
- St. Croix river, picture, 66
- Salary, of governors, legislators, history of, 594-595; of state department heads, 1926, 95-113
- Salomon, Edward, governor, biography, 31; picture, 31
- Salsman, John G., "The Wisconsin National Guard," 401; picture, 401; "Wisconsin Patriotic Societies," 423
- Sanatorium, Wisconsin State, 227; salaries, 97
- Schafer, John C., member Congress, 4th Dist., biography, 666; general election vote, 531; primary vote, 501
- Schafer, Joseph, Wisconsin historian, 73; author, "Our State Governors," 21; picture, 21
- Schneider, George J., member Congress, 9th Dist., biography, 668; general election vote, 583; primary vote, 503
- Schools, see "Department of Public Instruction"
- Schools, district, legislature to provide for, sec. 3, art. X, state const., 822
- sectarian instruction forbidden in, sec. 3, art. X, state const., 822
 - to be free, sec. 3, art. X, state const., 822
- School fund, apportionment, legislature not to pass special legislation for, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
- distribution, sec. 5, art. X, state const., 822
 - how constituted, how expended, sec. 2, art. X, state const., 822
- School and university lands, sec. 2, art. X, state const., 822
- commissioners for sale of, sec. 7, art. X, state const., 822
 - sale of, power of commission, sec. 8, art. X, state const., 823
- School for the Blind, Janesville, 239; salaries, 97
- School for the Deaf, Delavan, 238; salaries, 97
- Schoecraft, Henry, Wisconsin poet, 74
- Scofield, Edward, governor, biography, 46; picture, 47
- Scrip, restriction on issuing, sec. 9, art. VIII, state const., 821
- Seal, state, sec. 4, art. XIII, state const., 825
- Searches and seizures, freedom from, amendments to U. S. const., art. IV, 803
- Seat of government, U. S., power of congress over, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- Secretary of state, duties, sec. 2, art. VI, state const., 816
- election, term, sec. 1, art. VI, state const., 815
 - salary, sec. 2, art. VI, state const., 816

- Secretaries of state of Wisconsin, list of, 1848-1927, 89; of Wisconsin territory, 1836-1848, 87
- Secretary of state, Theodore Dammann, biography, 670; and staff, 89; vote for, general election, 575; primary vote, 496; salaries, 110
- Secarian instruction in public schools forbidden, sec. 3, art. X, state const., 822
- Securities division, Railroad Commission, 161
- "Seed and Weed Control," by A. L. Stone, 308
- Senate chamber (picture), 644
- Senate, districts, described, sec. 5, art. IV, state const., 811
- members, apportionment, sec. 3, art. IV, state const., 811
- members, election, sec. 5, art. IV, state const., 811
- eligibility, sec. 6, art. IV, state const., 811
- number, sec. 2, art. IV, state const., 811
- salary and mileage, sec. 21, art. IV, state const., 812
- term, sec. 5, art. IV, state const., 811
- temporary president, when chosen, sec. 9, art. IV, state const., 812
- Senate, how elected, functions, etc., 84
- Senate, State, 1927, chief clerk, biography, 688; sergeant-at-arms, biography, 689
- members, biographies, 674-688
- Barker, James A., 30th Dist., 686
- Blanchard, George W., 15th Dist., 680
- Boldt, Herman E., 20th Dist., 682
- Caldwell, Robert, 27th Dist., 685
- Carroll, James H., 12th Dist., 678
- Cashman, John E., 1st Dist., 674
- Casperson, Carl B., 29th Dist., 686
- Chase, John B., 2nd Dist., 675
- Daggett, H. B., 8th Dist., 677
- Englund, John, 14th Dist., 679
- Gettleman, Bernhard, 5th Dist., 676
- Goodland, Walter S., 21st Dist., 683
- Hull, George W., 22nd Dist., 683
- Hunt, Walter H., 10th Dist., 678
- Hutchison, Charles W., 17th Dist., 681
- Johnson, R. Bruce, 11th Dist., 678
- Keppel, V. S., 32nd Dist., 687
- Lange, Herman T., 28th Dist., 685
- Markham, William H., 13th Dist., 679
- Mehigan, Irving P., 9th Dist., 677
- Morris, Oscar Haskell, 4th Dist., 675
- Mueller, Otto, 25th Dist., 684
- Polakowski, Walter, 3rd Dist., 675
- Roethe, Edward J., 16th Dist., 680
- Ruffing, Alex C., 6th Dist., 676
- Sauthoff, Harry, 26th Dist., 684
- Schuman, John C., 33rd Dist., 688
- Severson, Herman J., 23rd Dist., 683
- Smith, Herbert H., 7th Dist., 677
- Smith, William L., 24th Dist., 684
- Teasdale, Howard, 31st Dist., 686
- Titus, William A., 18th Dist., 681
- White, Merritt F., 19th Dist., 682
- Senate of Wisconsin, chief clerks, list of, 1848-1927, 657; committees of, 652; employes, 654; list of members, 1917-1925, 643; list of members, 1927, 650; officers of, 652; press representatives, 655; sergeants-at-arms, list of, 1848-1927, 658
- Senate of U. S., how composed, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- impeachment, power of, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- members, election, sec. 4, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- how chosen, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- number, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- qualifications, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- salary, sec. 6, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- term, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- vote, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- officers, how chosen, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- president, when voting, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- vacancies, amendments to U. S. const., art. XVII, 806 sec., 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- vice-president of U. S., to be president of, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- Senate, United States, biography of Wisconsin members, John J. Blaine, 665; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., 665; members from all states, 70th congress, 766-767
- Senators, state, see State Senators
- Senators, U. S., freedom from arrest, of debate, sec. 6, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- imitation on holding other office, sec. 6, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- popular election of, amendments to U. S. const., art. XVII, 806

- Senators of United States, summary of 1925 primary vote, Wisconsin, 500; of 1926 primary vote, 499; general election vote, 578, 579
 Senators of United States, from Wisconsin, list of, 1848-1927, 659
 Sergeants-at-arms of state senate, list of, 1848-1927, 653
 Service Star Legion, Wisconsin, 429
 Shaffer, Charles E., assembly chief clerk, biography, 727
 Sheriffs, election, term, etc., sec. 4, art. VI, state const., 816 security, sec. 4, art. VI, state const., 816
 Shot Tower, at Tower Hill state park, 76
 Showerman, Grant, Wisconsin author, 70
 Slavery, forbidden in state, sec. 2, art. I, state const., 807
 forbidden in U. S. amendments to U. S. const., art. XIII, 805
 importation or migration of slaves, sec. 9, art. I, U. S. const., 798
 Smith, William E., governor, biography, 39; picture, 39
 Socialist party organization, 507; party platform, 1926, 523-526
 Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of Wisconsin, 435
 Soldiers, quartering in private house, amendments to U. S. const., art. III, 803
 Soldiers' rehabilitation board, salaries, 110
 Sons of the American Revolution, Wisconsin, 435
 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Wisconsin, 426
 Sons of Union Veterans' Auxiliary, Wisconsin, 427
 Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, Union Grove, 226; salaries, 97
 Spanish-American War, Wisconsin in, 442
 Speakers of assembly, list of, 1848-1927, 656
 Spearman, Frank E., Wisconsin writer, 73
 Special election, U. S. senator, 1925, vote summary, 579
 Special legislation, when forbidden, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
 Stallions, licensing of, 299
 State assessment, 1926, by counties, 132
 "State Banking Department," by Dwight T. Parker, 259; abstract of statements of state banks, 260; building and loan associations, 262; index of prosperity, 261; legislation on, 1925, 261; resources, 261; salaries, 95
 State Bar Association, 630, 631, 633
 "State Board of Control of Wisconsin," by J. J. Hannan, 213; Central State Hospital for Insane, 220; institutions, list of, 214; investments, property, 215; juvenile department, 215; Northern Hospital for Insane, 219; Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, 223; Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, 226; State Hospital for Insane, 217; State Public School, 237; Tomahawk Lake Camp, 229; Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, 233; Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, 234; Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, 236; Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, 222; Wisconsin School for the Deaf, 238; Wisconsin School for the Blind, 239; workshop for blind, 241; Wisconsin State Prison, 230; Wisconsin State Reformatory, 232; Wisconsin State Sanatorium, 227; salaries, 96
 "State Board of Health," by C. A. Harper, M. D., 243; barber and beauty parlor sanitation, 254; child welfare, 245; death causes, tables, 1920-1925, 255; death rates, 244; department heads, 255; deputy state health officers, 249; educational services, 253; embalming division, 251; hotel and restaurant sanitation, 254; Indian health, 247; laboratory service, 250; nursing education, 249; mothercraft, 247; plumbing division, 253; public comfort station law, 253; public health nursing, 248; sanitation, 251; sanitary engineering, 251; stream pollution control, 253; venereal disease control, 250; salaries, 103
 State central committees, political parties, 505-507
 State department, see Secretary of State
 State Fair, 301; advisory board, salaries, 101
 State finance, art. VIII, state const., 820
 State flower, 2
 "State Highway Commission," by M. W. Torkelson, 139; bridge construction, 141; bond issues, counties, 149; change in financing, 1925, 139; concrete bridge (picture), 141; concrete roads, 151, picture, 148; county trunk highways, 142; federal aid, 142, 146; financing of state highways, 150; free fund, 140; reasons for, 150; gasoline tax, 139, distribution of, 140, revenue from, 144; gravel roads, picture, 145, 151; local roads and streets, appropriation, 141, 144, 145; Natural bridge, Leland, picture, 153; revenues for, 1925-1926, 144; roads to state institutions, 147; safety, 152; salaries, 103; state aid, 143, 147; state trunk highways, maintenance, 140; town road work, 147; pictures, 728
 State militia, legislature to provide for, sec. 29, art. IV, state const. 813
 State motto, 2, 61
 State nickname, 2
 State officers, first under statehood, term, sec. 14, art. XIV, state const., 829
 State officers, 1927, biographies, 669-671; of the several states, 779-782
 State organization, 639-642
 State parks, 189-208

- State patriotic societies, 423-439
 States, population of, and comparison with 1910 and 1920, 746
 State printing, contracts for, sec. 25, art. IV, state const., 813
 State Prison, 230; salaries, 98
 State Public School, Sparta, 237; salaries, 97
 State Reformatory, 232; salaries, 98
 "State Retirement System," by R. E. Loveland, 391; salaries, 111
 State Sanatorium, 227; salaries, 97
 State scholarship fund, in rehabilitation program, 386
 State seal, sec. 4, art. XIII, state const., 825
 State Senators: summary of vote, 1924-1926, 584-585
 State Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Callahan, biography, 671; and staff, 91; list of superintendents, 1849-1927, 91
 State superintendent of public instruction, election, term, supervision, etc., sec. 1, art. X, state const., 821
 State treasurer, duties, powers, salary, sec. 3, art. VI, state const., 816
 election, term, sec. 1, art. VI, state const., 815
 State treasurer, Solomon Levitan, biography, 670; and staff, 1927, 90; general election vote, 576; primary vote, 497; salaries, 111
 State treasurers of Wisconsin, 1848-1927, 90
 States, protection against invasion and domestic violence, sec. 4, art. IV, U. S. const., 801
 States and territories, legislatures of, term, session and salary data, 784
 States, urban and rural population of, 748
 Stationery and printing for state use, sec. 25, art. IV, state const., 813
 stationery, postage, etc., state not to furnish to legislators, sec. 21, art. IV, state const., 812
 Statistics, tax, 132
 Statuary Hall, Wisconsin's statues in, 5
 Statue of Col. Hans C. Heg, 444
 Sterilization law, 225
 Stevens, E. Ray, Justice Supreme Court, biography, 673; author "Constitutional Government in Wisconsin," 83; picture, 83
 Stewart, Charles D., Wisconsin writer, 71
 Stone, A. L., "Seed and Weed Control," 308
 Stout Institute, salaries, 110
 Stream pollution control, 252
 Street railways, how assessed, 125; assessment and tax figures, 127
 Suffrage, art. III, state const., 810
 authority to limit, sec. 6, art. III, state const., 811
 causes for limiting, sec. 2, art. III, state const., 810
 persons living on Indian lands, sec. 5, art. XIII, State const., 825
 who granted right of, art. III, state const., 810
 Suits against state, sec. 27, art. IV, state const., 813
 Suits, right of suitor to prosecute or defend, sec. 20, art. VII, state const., 819
 Suit tax, sec. 18, art. VII, state const., 819
 Superintendent of Public Instruction: see State Superintendent of Public Instruction
 Superior courts, list of, 622
 Supervisors, boards of, powers conferred by legislature, sec. 22, art. IV, state const., 813
 Supreme Court, state, sec. 4, art. VII, state const., 817
 chief justice, who shall be, sec. 4, art. VII, state const., 817
 clerk, sec. 12, art. VII, state const., 818
 judges, eligibility, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 removal, sec. 13, art. VII, state const., 818
 salary, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 shall hold only judicial office, sec. 10, art. VII, state const., 818
 jurisdiction, sec. 3, art. VII, state const., 817
 terms, when and where held, sec. 11, art. VII, state const., 818
 trial by jury not allowed in, sec. 3, art. VII, state const., 817
 writs, issued by, sec. 3, art. VII, state const., 817
 Supreme Court, state, biographies of members:
 Crownhart, Charles H., 673
 Doerfler, Christian, 673
 Eschweiler, Franz C., 672
 Owen, Walter C., 673
 Rosenberry, Marvin B., 672
 Stevens, E. Ray, 673
 Vinje, Aad J., 672
 clerks, list of, 1848-1927, 619; justices, list of, 1859-1926, 617; justices, list of, 1927, 618; officers of, 618; terms of court, 618; vote for justice, 1926, 448; salaries, 110
 Supreme Court, U. S., jurisdiction, sec. 2, art. III, U. S. const., 800
 Supreme Court, U. S., membership in 1927, 764
 Swiss settlement, New Glarus, 61

T

- Tank Cottage, oldest house in Wisconsin (picture), 270
- "Taxation in Wisconsin," by W. J. Conway, 115; analyses of revenues and property taxes, 134; commissioners, 1927, 115; commissioners, list of, 1897-1927, 115; inheritance taxes, 128; levies, state and local, 118; municipal accounting, 129; revenues, and general property taxes, 1916-1926, analysis of, 134; of public service corporations, 125; state assessment, 132; state system of, Jan. 1, 1927, 136; statistics, 132; salaries, 110
- Taxation for forestry, 595
- Taxes, capitation, when prohibited, sec. 9, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- direct apportionment, sec. 2, art. I, U. S. const., 795
- expenses of state, taxes for, sec. 5, art. VIII, state const., 820
- export tax forbidden, sec. 9, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- incomes, amendments to U. S. const., art. XVI, 806
- sec. 1, art. VIII, state const., 820
- nonresident proprietor of land, sec. 2, art. II, state const., 800
- power of congress as to, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- special legislation for forbidden, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
- suit tax, sec. 18, art. VII, state const., 819
- uniform, sec. 1, art. VIII, state const., 820
- U. S. land in Wisconsin, sec. 2, art. II, state const., 810
- Taylor, William R., governor, biography, 36; picture, 36
- Taylor, Zachary, in Wisconsin, 60
- Teachers, see "Department of Public Instruction" and "State Retirement System"
- Teachers' retirement fund, income from surtax, 124; and state tax system, 138; see "State Retirement System"
- Territorial Government of Wisconsin: constitutional conventions, organization, 639; elective officers, 1836-1848, 87; territorial Supreme court, members and clerks, list of, 619
- Territory of Wisconsin, obligations and powers under, assumed by state, secs. 1-5, art. XIV, state const., 827
- officers under, provisions under statehood, sec. 7, art. XIV, state const., 827
- Territories, U. S., delegates in 70th congress, 774
- Testimony in causes in equity, sec. 19, art. VII, state const., 819
- "The Courts of Wisconsin," by Walter C. Owen, 603-616
- "The Work of the State Board of Vocational Education," by George P. Hambrecht, 373; agricultural education, 382; commercial and business instruction, 379; directed agricultural practice, 385; English and citizenship, 377; evening schools, 380; general continuation instruction, 380; homemaking instruction, 378; part-time education in agriculture, 383; part-time schools, 375; rehabilitation of the handicapped, 385; state scholarship fund, 386; trade and industrial education, 377; vocational agriculture in high schools, 383; vocational guidance, 376; salaries, 113
- Title of nobility, congress not to grant, sec. 9, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- Tonnage duties, restriction on power of state to lay, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- Torkelson, M. W., "State Highway Commission," 139; picture, 139
- Tower Hill, state park, 205; old shot tower (picture), 76
- Town and county government, legislature to establish, sec. 23, art. IV, state const., 813
- Town officers, election not provided by constitution, method, sec. 9, art. XIII, state const., 825
- Towns, special legislation regarding, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
- Treason against state defined, sec. 10, art. I, state const., 808
- persons convicted of, penalty, sec. 2, art. II, state const., 810
- testimony for conviction, sec. 10, art. I, state const., 808
- against United States defined, sec. 3, art. III, U. S. const., 801
- punishment, sec. 3, art. III, U. S. const., 801
- testimony for conviction, sec. 3, art. III, U. S. const., 801
- U. S. officials may be removed for, sec. 4, art. II, U. S. const., 800
- Treasury agent, state, salaries, 111
- Treasury department, state, see State Treasurer
- Treaties, power of president of U. S. as to, sec. 2, art. II, U. S. const., 800
- states forbidden to make, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- Trempealeau Mountain, Perrot state park (picture), 393
- Trentanove, G., sculptor of Marquette statue, 2
- Trial by jury, provision for, sec. 2, art. III, U. S. const., 800
- suits at common law, amendments to U. S. const., art. VII, 804
- to remain inviolate, sec. 5, art. I, state const., 807
- Tuberculosis eradication (bovine), area plan, 281, 315-316
- Tuberculosis, state institutions for, 227-230
- Turner, Frederick Jackson, Wisconsin historian, 73
- "Two Wisconsin Immortals," by Charles H. Crownhart, 5
- Tyler Forks Falls, Mellen, 68

U

- Uniformity of legislation, committee on, salaries, 111
- United Spanish War Veterans, Wisconsin, 427
- United States courts, establishment, sec. 1, art. III, U. S. const., 800
- jurisdiction, sec. 2, art. III, U. S. const., 800
- United States court commissioners of Wisconsin, 776
- United States district attorneys, Wisconsin Territory, 1836-1848, 87; in state of Wisconsin, 1927, 775
- United States District Courts in Wisconsin, 1927, 775
- United States land for public buildings, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- United States officers, president to commission, sec. 3, art. II, U. S. const., 800
- officers and employes not to accept gifts from foreign powers, sec. 9, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- removal, sec. 4, art. II, U. S. const., 800
- United States Senators, from Wisconsin, list of, 1848-1927, 659; see Senators, U. S.
- United States territory, power of congress over, sec. 3, art. IV, U. S. const., 801
- University of Wisconsin, establishment, support, sec. 6, art. X, state const., 822
- sectarian instruction in, forbidden, sec. 6, art. X, state const., 822
- university fund, sec. 6, art. X, state const., 822
- "University of Wisconsin—A Look Backward and Forward," by Glenn Frank, 361
- University of Wisconsin, enrollment figures, 361-371 salaries, 112-113; university retirement board, salaries, 111
- Upham, William H., governor, biography, 45; picture, 45

V

- Vacancies in office, power of legislature as to, sec. 10, art. XIII, state const., 825
- power of president of U. S. as to, sec. 2, art. II, U. S. const., 800
- U. S. senate, amendments to U. S. const., art. XVII, 806
- Veterans of Foreign Wars, Wisconsin, 430
- Veterans' Home, Wisconsin, salaries, 113
- Veterinary examiners, salaries, 101
- Vice-president, U. S., election, method, amendments to U. S. const., art. XII, 804
- president of senate, when voting, sec. 3, art. I, U. S. const., 796
- removal, sec. 4, art. II, U. S. const., 800
- Village officers, election, sec. 9, art. XIII, state const., 825
- Villages, legislature to provide for organization of, sec. 3, art. XI, state const., 823
- special legislation regarding, sec. 31, art. IV, state const., 813
- Villages of Wisconsin, population of, 741-745
- Vinje, Aad John, Chief Justice, biography, 672
- Vocational education, see "The Work of the State Board of Vocational Education"
- Vocational school, Milwaukee (picture), 372
- Volstead Act, state referendum vote, 1926, 591
- Vote, causes for excluding from, sec. 2, art. III, state const., 810
- method, sec. 3, art. III, state const., 810
- right to, not to be denied, amendments to U. S. const., art. XV, 806
- viva voce, sec. 30, art. IV, state const., 813
- when entered on, journal, sec. 30, art. IV, state const., 813
- Vote for circuit judges (1926), 449; for justice of Supreme Court, 448; for president (1924), by states, 788; for various officers, see Election Statistics
- Voting precincts, number in each county, 596
- Voting, qualifications for, by states (table), 786

W

- War, limitation on states to engage in, sec. 10, art. I, U. S. const., 798
- power of congress to declare, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
- Wars of the United States, number of Wisconsin troops engaged, 440-443
- Washburn, Cadwallader C., governor, biography, 35; picture, 35
- Waterpower of Wisconsin, power of state as to, sec. 10, art. VIII, state const., 821
- Webster, Brayton O., "Wisconsin State Fisheries," 209; picture, 209
- Webster, Joseph P., Wisconsin author, 73

- Weed control, 308
 Weights and measures, congress to fix standards, sec. 8, art. I, U. S. const., 797
 Weights and Measures department, 317, 322
 Wilcox, Ella Wheeler, Wisconsin poetess, 74
 Winke, Charles H., Wisconsin poet, 75
 "Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics," by Paul O. Nyhus, 285; crop review, 1926, 289; dairy cattle exportation, 1925 (map), 294; functions of division, 285; livestock review, 292; methods of gathering data, 286; sources of farm income (chart), 287-288
 "Wisconsin the Beautiful," by Elmer S. Hall, 55
 Wisconsin boundaries, sec. 1, art. II, state const., 799
 boundaries, ratified, sec. 2, art. II, state const., 800
 Wisconsin Chapter, National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots, 439
 Wisconsin cities, by classes, 738-740
 Wisconsin, Constitutional Government in, 83
 Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution, 436
 "Wisconsin Department of Agriculture," by John D. Jones, Jr., 275; divisions and functions, 275; immigration, 276; livestock sanitation, 281; state fair, 278
 "Wisconsin," derivation of, 2; state flower, 2; state motto, 2; state nickname, 2
 Wisconsin, Leadership of, by E. E. Witte, 77; agriculture, 78; manufactures, 79
 Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, and state fair, 279
 Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, 222; salaries, 98
 "Wisconsin Mining School," by H. B. Morrow, 389; salaries, 113
 "Wisconsin National Guard," by John G. Salsman, 401-422; adjutants general, list of, 1839-1927, 401; history of, 401-409; roster, 410; salaries, 106
 Wisconsin Newspapers, list of, 731-737
 "Wisconsin Patriotic Societies," by John G. Salsman, 423; American Legion, Department of Wisconsin, 428; American Legion Woman's Auxiliary, 429; Army and Navy Union of the U. S. A., 431; Cushing Memorial Commission, 424; Daughters of Veterans, 426; Grand Army of Republic, 423; Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, 425; Military Order of Foreign Wars, 433; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., 432; National Daughters of the G. A. R., 426; National Society of Colonial Dames of America, 439; National Society United Daughters of 1812, 437; Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, 438; Original Companions, 433; Service Star Legion, 429; Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 426; Sons of Union Veterans' Auxiliary, 427; Sons of the American Revolution, 435; Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of Wisconsin, 435; United Spanish War Veterans, 427; Veterans of Foreign Wars, 430; Wisconsin Chapter National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots, 439; Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution, 436; Wisconsin Society of Mayflower Descendants, 438; Wisconsin in War of Rebellion, statistics, 440-441; Trustees, Wisconsin Veterans' Home, 424; Woman's Relief Corps, 424
 Wisconsin Postoffices, list of, 749-756; arranged by counties, 757-761; offices discontinued, 761
 Wisconsin Products Exposition, picture, 278
 "Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board," by J. Winter Everett, 271; record on licenses, 272; receipts, 271; summary of activities, 271; summer resort and subdivision policy, 272
 Wisconsin scenery, tourist attractions, 64-67
 Wisconsin State Bar Association, 630; officers, 631; work in raising professional standards, 633
 "Wisconsin State Fair," by A. B. Alexander, 301
 "Wisconsin State Fisheries," by Brayton O. Webster, 209; carp fishing, 211; commercial work, 210; distribution, 211; fish hatchery (picture), 212, 258; kinds of fish, 210; rescued fish, 211
 Wisconsin State Hospital, 217; salaries, 96
 Wisconsin State Prison, 230; salaries, 98
 Wisconsin State Reformatory, 232; salaries, 98
 Wisconsin State Sanatorium, 227; salaries, 97
 "Wisconsin's System of Normal Schools," by Edward J. Dempsey, 357; administration, 358; coordination with state engineering department, 359; financial support, 360; rural school service, preparation for, 359; special departments, development of, 358; salaries, 106-107
 Wisconsin Veterans' Home, 424
 Wisconsin villages, population of, 741
 "Wisconsin Writers," by Edgar G. Doudna, 69
 Witness, no person to be against self, amendments to U. S. const., art. V, 803
 Witte, E. E., "Leadership of Wisconsin," 77
 Woman's Relief Corps, Wisconsin, 424
 Women's labor laws, 168

"Work of Bar Associations in Maintaining Professional Standards," by
Gilson G. Glasier, 632-635
Workmen's compensation, 166
Workshop for the Blind, 97
World War, Wisconsin in, 443
Writs of error, not to be prohibited, sec. 21, art. I, state const., 809

Y

Yeas and nays, bill vetoed by governor, sec. 10, art. V, state const., 815
bills vetoed by president, sec. 7, art. I, U. S. const., 797
passing general banking law, sec. 4, art. XI, state const., 824
removal of judges, sec. 13, art. VII, state const. 818
voting public debt for extraordinary expenditures, sec. 6, art. VIII,
state const., 820
voting public money, sec. 8, art. VIII, state const., 820
when entered on journal, congress, sec. 7, art. I, U. S. const., 797
when entered on journal, legislature, sec. 20, art. IV, state const., 812

Z

Zimmerman, Fred R., governor, foreword, 3; biography, 669; picture, 3;
personal platform, 1926, 520; general election vote by precincts, 529-
572; summary of, 573; primary vote, 494; executive staff, 88; salaries,
102
Zinc industry in Wisconsin (picture), 388



89038459632



b89038459632a

WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK
1927

DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION

RBW7
B62
1927

LIBRARY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

89038459632



2896548E068